

5th class test otorhinolaryngology ANMC Superior Universty Lahore 2016-17

A 40 year old lady came in OPD with complaint of dysphagia for last 4 months. on investigation, her Hb was 8g/dl and TIBC was raised. The palpation of neck was unremarkable. The most probable diagnosis is

- a. Carcinoma hypopharynx
- b. Carcinoma oesophagus
- c. Plummer-vinson syndrome
- d. Hiatus hernia
- e. Gastro oesophageal reflux

Which of the following statement is true regarding Plummer-vinson syndrome

- a. A small, but significant proportion of patients will progress to stage of postcricoid carcinoma
- b. Hypochromic macrocytic anemia is seen in lab investigation
- c. Dilatation of oesophageal web through rigid oesophagoscopy is required in every case
- d. It is common in males
- e. Check on the course of disease during the follow up is on serum Hb rather than Serum iron

Following are included in hypopharynx except

- a. Posterior pharyngeal wall
- b. Piriform fossa
- c. Post-cricoid area
- d. Aryepiglottic folds
- e. None of the above

.Killian's dehiscence is a weak area between two parts of inferior constrictor muscles, through which hypopharyngeal mucosa herniates in the form of

- a. Laryngocoele
- b. Pharyngeal pouch
- c. Pharyngeal cyst
- d. Pharyngeal poly
- e. None of the above

Oropharynx extends from

- a. Base of skull till soft palate
- b. Base of skull till hard palate
- c. Base of skull till hyoid bone
- d. Base of skull till lower border of cricoids cartilage
- e. From hard palate till hyoid bone
- f. All of above
- g. None of above

Hypopharynx extends

- a. From hard palate till hyoid bone
- b. From hyoid bone till upper border of cricoids cartilage

- c. From hyoid bone till lower border of cricoids cartilage
- d. From hyoid bone till thyroid cartilage
- e. From hyoid bone till arytenoid cartilage

Fossa of Rosenmuller is located

- a. Above and behind the Eustachian tube
- b. Above and behind the tubal elevation
- c. Below and behind the tubal elevation
- d. At the junction of roof and posterior wall of nasopharynx
- e. None of the above

The importance of the Fossa of Rosenmuller is

- a. Angiofibroma arises from it
- b. Carcinoma of nasopharynx arises from it
- c. Antrochoanal polyps arise from it
- d. Nasopharyngeal cysts arise from it
- e. None of the above

A 25 years old labourer presented with painless otorrhea and hearing loss for a last decade. His ear discharge is copious non foul smelling and mucopurulent. Most common pathogen involved is

- a. Protius
- b. E. Coli
- c. Streptococcus pneumoneae
- d. Pseudomonas aeurogenosa
- e. Staph aurius

What do you expect In the above stated patient?

- f. TM perforation of parse tensa
- g. TM perforation of parse flaccida
- h. Cholesteatoma
- i. B & C
- j. A & b

Operation of choice in above stated patient would b

- Myringopasty
- Cortical Mastoidectomy
- Modified radical mastoidectomy
- Radical mastoidectomy
- Myrigotomy

Following is the canal wall up procedure

- k. Atticotomy
- l. Radical mastoidectomy
- m. Modified radical mastoidectomy
- n. Cortical mastoidectomy

A 20 year female came in ENT OPD with c/o bilateral hearing loss last 01 year. On examination TM was normal & her PTA showed hearing loss of 40 db with Air Bone gap. Most probable diagnosis is

- o. Tubotympanic csom
- p. Atticoantral csom
- q. Otoseclerosis
- r. Tympanosclerosis
- s. OME

.The commonest cause of facial nerve paralysis is

- a. trauma
- b. Tumour
- c. Infection
- d. Idiopathic
- e. diabetes

In acute mastoiditis X-Ray mastoid shows

- a. Cellular mastoid
- b. Well pneumatic mastoid
- c. Acellular or cloudy mastoid
- d. Diploetic mastoid

Investigation of choice in vestibular schwannoma is

- a. CT scan petromastoid
- b. Xray mastoid
- c. MRI brain
- d. PTA
- e. All of above

A 9 years old child presented with complaint of foul smelling ear discharge for last two years with mild deafness. What do you expect in this patient?

- a. Central TM perforation
- b. Marginal TM perforation
- c. Cholesteatoma
- d. B & C
- e. Tubotympanic disease

Treatment of choice in above stated patient would be

- a. Myringoplasty
- b. Tympanoplasty
- c. Cortical mastoidectomy
- d. Modified radical mastoidectomy

Pathology of menier,s disease is

- a. Increased perilymph pressure
- b. Dilatation utricle & saccule
- c. Increased endolymph pressure
- d. Dilatation of endolymphatic duct & saccule
- e. C & D

A patient who has been diagnosed as a case of otosclerosis, the treatment option is.

- a. Stapedectomy
- b. tympanoplasty
- c. mastoidectomy
- d. myringotomy
- e. None of the above

A patient of chronic ear discharge developed diplopia & retro orbital pain. He has developed

- a. Otitic hydrocephalus
- b. Extra dural abcess
- c. Sub dural abcess
- d. Acute petrositis
- e. Acute mastoiditis

A middle age man came in opd with the complaint of episodic vertigo, hearing loss, tinnitus and aural fullness. Most probable diagnosis is

- a. Otosclerosis
- b. Atticoantral csom
- c. Tubotympanic csom
- d. Meiner,s disease
- e. Gradenigo,s syndrome

-In acute otitis media the commonest mode of spread of infections is

- a) Direct spread due to bone erosion
- b) Thrombophlebitis
- c) Congenital dehiscence
- d) Skull fracture
- e) Patent sutures

- A 30 years old lady presents in ENT OPD with history of discharge from her left ear for the last three years. For the last two days she has severe intractable headache with vertigo. Select the best answer.

- a) She has otitis externa.
- b) She has boil of ear
- c) She is most likely to have an intracranial complication
- d) She needs i.v Cephadrine.
- e) She needs urgent mastoidectomy

--The most common extracranial complication of CSOM is

- a) Meningitis
- b) Lateral sinus thrombosis
- c) Facial nerve paralysis
- d) Labyrinthitis
- e) Mastoiditis

The most common area of involvement of otosclerosis is

- a) Anterior to oval window
- b) Posterior to oval window
- c) Circumferential
- d) Cochlea
- e) Anterior to round window

-Following are the typical features of otosclerosis.

- a) Normal Tympanic membrane & Positive Rinne test.
- b) Normal Tympanic membrane & Negative Rinne test.
- c) Audiogram shows both air & bone conduction Curves at 50 db
- d) perforated Tympanic membrane & Positive Rinne test.
- e) perforated Tympanic membrane & Positive Rinne test.

-The most common and acceptable theory about Cholesteatoma is

- a) Ingrowth of squamous epithelium
- b) Persistence of congenital cell rest

- c) Retraction pocket theory
- d) Metaplasia theory
- e) one of the above

A 15 years old boy is brought in emergency department in altered state of consciousness and high grade fever. On examination he is having neck stiffness and rigidity. There is also history of chronic ear discharge since childhood. Write down most probable diagnosis in this patient

Write down a single most important investigation you would carry for the above stated patient?