

(5)

5<sup>th</sup> Class test 4<sup>th</sup> year mbbs held on 12/4/2016 total (45) marks time-40 minutes

→ 1- The following is the most common disease of cerebellopontine angle

- a) Congenital cholesteatoma
- b) Meningioma
- c) Facial neuroma
- d) Acoustic neuroma
- e) Cerebellar tumors

→ 2- The most common symptom of acoustic neuroma is

- a) Hearing loss
- b) Vertigo
- c) Diplopia
- d) Hoarsness
- e) Facial pain

→ 3- The investigation of choice for acoustic neuroma is

- a) CT scan
- b) MRI
- c) X-ray
- d) Schirmer's test
- e) BERA

→ 4- The excision of acoustic neuroma is done through following approach

- a) Trans labyrinthine approach
- b) Middle fossa approach
- c) Sub occipital approach
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

→ 5- The most consistent histological finding of Meniere's disease is

- a) Dilatation of perilymphatic compartment
- b) Dilatation of endolymphatic compartment
- c) Shrinkage of endolymphatic compartment
- d) Shrinkage of perilymphatic compartment
- e) None of the above

→ 6- Regarding Meniere's disease choose the best answer.

- a) It is more common in males.
- b) It is usually bilateral.
- c) It causes sensorineural hearing loss
- d) It causes conductive deafness
- e) It causes tinnitus

→ 7- The following surgical procedure is used to treat a patient with Meniere's disease

- a) Myringotomy

- b) Tympanoplasty
- c) Stapedectomy
- d) Endolymphatic sac decompression
- e) None of the above

→ 8- Medical treatment of Meniere's disease provides adequate control in

- a) 10% of the cases
- b) 50% of the cases
- c) 30% of the cases
- d) 80% of the cases
- e) 100% of the cases

→ 9- Which of the statement is true regarding perceptive deafness?

- a) Patient speaks in a low tone and asks others to speak loudly
- b) Rinne is negative
- c) Weber is lateralized to normal ear *Sensory neural hearing loss.*
- d) Lesion is between ear canal and oval window
- e) Hearing aid is well tolerated by the patient

→ 10- Which of the statement is true regarding perceptive deafness? *(SN Hearing loss)*

- a) The quality of speech is indistinct and expressionless
- b) Hearing aid is well tolerated by the patient
- c) Recruitment phenomenon is not present
- d) Air bone gap is seen in PTA
- e) Patient gives history of prolonged high grade fever

→ 11- Following are the causes of conductive hearing loss except

- a) ASOM
- b) CSOM
- c) Otosclerosis
- d) Tumors of middle ear
- e) Typhoid fever

12- Following are the causes of perceptive hearing loss except

- a) Typhoid fever
- b) Meningitis
- c) Ossicular fixation
- d) Labyrinthitis
- e) Presbycusis

13- the larynx is lined by ciliated epithelium except

- a. false vocal cords
- b. true vocal cords
- c. aryepiglottic fold

- d. vestibule
- e. none of the above

14-THE LARYNX IS SUPPLIED ABOVE THE VOCAL CORD BY FOLLOWING SENSORY NERVE

- a. External laryngeal nerve
- b. Internal laryngeal nerve
- c. Vagus nerve
- d. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e. None of the ab

15-THE FOLLOWING NERVE IS MORE PRONE TO BE DAMAGED DURING THYROIDECTOMY

- a. Vagus nerve
- b. Right Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c. Left Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e. None of the above

16-Following muscle is the only abductor of true vocal cord

- a. Anterior cricoarytenoid
- b. Lateral cricoarytenoid
- c. Cricothyroid
- d. Tyroarytenoid
- e. None of the above

(Post cricoarytenoid)

17-The most common variant of carcinoma larynx is:

- a-adenocarcinoma
- b-adenoid cystic carcinoma
- c-squamous cell carcinoma
- d-basal cell carcinoma
- e-sarcoma

18-The most appropriate investigation for carcinoma larynx is:

- a-X-ray chest
- b-X-ray neck
- c-CT-scan
- d-MRI
- e-Ultrasound abdomen

19-The treatment for stage 1 of carcinoma of larynx is:

- a-Radiotherapy
- b-Medical treatment
- c-Chemotherapy
- d-Total laryngectomy
- e-None of the above

20-The treatment for stage 3 of carcinoma of larynx is:

- a-Radiotherapy

- b-Medical treatment/partial laryngectomy
- c-Chemotherapy
- d-Total laryngectomy + Radiotherapy
- e-None of the above

\* A 60 year old male, who is chain smoker, presented in OPD with hoarseness of voice for last 6 months. he is complaining of dyspnea for last 2 weeks. On IDL a fleshy mass was seen on right vocal cord.

- What is the most probable diagnosis? *CA Larynx* 2
- How will you investigate this case? 3

\* -Write short note on nerve supply of larynx

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-write note on ototoxicity.

( 5)

D- Write differential diagnosis of menier,s disease (5)

- ① Acoustic neuroma
- ② otosclerosis
- ③ Intra cranial disease

E Write cuses of hoarsness of voice (5)

- CA Larynx
- Vocal polyp
- Vocal nodule