

13182
CLASS TEST

4th Year MBBS

Time Allowed: 30 min

Total Marks: 50

Date: -03-04-2015

Name Roll No.....

Select the best one

1. A 20 year lady came in OPD with complaint of sneezing, watery nasal discharge itching and nasal obstruction for last 10 years. On examination the nasal mucosa was pale looking and inferior turbinate was hypertrophied. The most probable diagnosis is
 - a) Atrophic rhinitis
 - b) Vasomotor rhinitis
 - c) Infective rhinitis
 - d) Allergic rhinitis
 - e) None of the above
2. Allergic rhinitis is classified as
 - a) Type I hypersensitivity reaction
 - b) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
 - c) Type III hypersensitivity reaction
 - d) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
 - e) Type V hypersensitivity reaction
3. Which of the following statement is true regarding allergic rhinitis
 - a) It is IgE mediated response
 - b) It is IgG mediated response
 - c) It is IgA mediated response
 - d) It is IgD mediated response
 - e) None of the above
4. Following is the most useful investigation tool for allergic rhinitis
 - a) Serum IgE level
 - b) Blood CP
 - c) Nasal smear
 - d) Skin test
 - e) Provocation test
5. Regarding allergic rhinitis Choose the best answer.
 - a) It is IgG mediated response of nasal mucosa.
 - b) The treatment of choice is steroids.
 - c) The treatment of choice is sympathomimetics.
 - d) The treatment of choice is antihistamines
 - e) Treatment of choice is antibiotics
6. A characteristic smell called ozaena is experienced by doctor in a patient of
 - a) Chronic sinusitis
 - b) Allergic rhinitis
 - c) Atrophic rhinitis
 - d) Vasomotor rhinitis
 - e) None of the above
7. Atrophic rhinitis is treated
 - a) Conservatively
 - b) Medically
 - c) Surgically
 - d) Both medically and surgically
 - e) None of the above

8. Atrophic rhinitis is more common in

- a) Young males
- b) Children
- c) Young females
- d) Old age male
- e) Old age female

9. The main complaint of patient with hypertrophic rhinitis is

- a) Sneezing
- b) Rhinorrhoea
- c) Nasal obstruction
- d) Anosmia
- e) Cacosmia

10. Which of the following statement is true regarding hypertrophic rhinitis

- a) Local vasoconstrictor is treatment of choice
- b) The most commonly enlarged turbinate is middle turbinate
- c) The most commonly enlarged turbinate is inferior turbinate which does not pit on pressure
- d) Inferior turbinate shrinks on application of local vasoconstrictor drops
- e) Latest treatment is sub-mucosal diathermy

11. Latest treatment of hypertrophic rhinitis is

- a) Galvanic cauterization
- b) Linear cauterization
- c) LASER diathermy
- d) Partial turbinectomy
- e) Cryosurgery

12. The most common complication of turbinectomy is

- a) Bleeding
- b) Infection
- c) Atrophic rhinitis
- d) Recurrence
- e) None of above

13. The most common turbinate which has to be removed during turbinectomy is

- a) Superior turbinate
- b) Middle turbinate
- c) Inferior turbinate
- d) None of above
- e) All of above

14. Which of the following statement is true regarding chronic simple rhinitis

- a) surgery is treatment of choice
- b) The most commonly enlarged turbinate is middle turbinate
- c) Inferior turbinate pits on pressure and shrinks on application of local vasoconstrictor drops
- d) Inferior turbinate does not shrink on application of local vasoconstrictor drops
- e) Latest treatment is LASER diathermy

15. A 20 year lady came in OPD with complaint of bilateral nasal obstruction, bleeding nose and foul smell from nose (noticed by the parents of the patient) for last 2 years. She underwent turbinectomy 2 1/2 years back. On examination nasal cavity appeared roomy and grayish black dry crusts seen covering the turbinates. The most probable diagnosis is

- a) Sinusitis
- b) Infective rhinitis
- c) Atrophic rhinitis
- d) Allergic rhinitis
- e) Intrinsic rhinitis

16. Vasomotor rhinitis is mainly due to

- a) Sympathetic over activity
- b) Parasympathetic under activity
- c) Sympathetic under activity
- d) Parasympathetic over activity
- e) c+d

17. Which of the following statement is true regarding adenoids
- a) They are present along the posterior of nasopharynx
 - b) They are absent at birth
 - c) Their size is maximum at 12 yrs
 - d) They involute after puberty
 - e) They are present even at the age of 40 yrs
18. Adenoid hypertrophy can lead to following ear disease
- a) Otosclerosis
 - b) Glue ear
 - c) Labyrinthitis
 - d) Lymphadenopathy
 - e) Meniere's disease
19. The investigation of choice for diagnosis of adenoid hypertrophy is
- a) EUM
 - b) PTA
 - c) X-ray nasopharynx
 - d) X-ray neck
 - e) Naso-endoscopy
20. Following diseases are in differential diagnoses of adenoid hypertrophy except.
- a) Angiofibroma
 - b) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - c) Septal hematoma
 - d) Antro-choanal polyp
 - e) Hypertrophy of tonsils
21. Treatment of choice for acute adenoiditis is
- a) Medical treatment
 - b) Surgical treatment
 - c) Radiotherapy
 - d) Reassurance
 - e) All of the above
22. FOLLOWING IS THE UNPAIRED CARTILAGE OF LARYNX
- a) Arytenoid cartilage
 - b) Corniculate cartilage
 - c) Cuneiform cartilage
 - d) Thyroid cartilage
 - e) None of the above
23. ALL THE MUSCLES OF LARYNX ARE SUPPLIED BY RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE EXCEPT
- a) Cricoarytenoid muscle
 - b) Cricothyroid
 - c) Thyroarytenoid
 - d) Thyrocricoid
 - e) All of the above
24. THE NORMAL COLOR OF TRUE VOCAL CORDS IS
- a) Pink
 - b) White
 - c) Blue
 - d) Grayish white
 - e) Red

25. 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

26. 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 above

27. THE FOLLOWING NERVE IS MORE PRONE TO BE DAMAGED AFTER NECK TRAUMA

- a) External laryngeal nerve
- b) Internal laryngeal nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Right Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e) Left Recurrent laryngeal nerve

28. Following muscle is the only abductor of true vocal cord

- a) Posterior cricoarytenoid
- b) Lateral cricoarytenoid
- c) Cricothyroid
- d) Thyroarytenoid
- e) None of the above

29. The medial wall of parapharyngeal space is formed by

- a) Inferior constrictor muscle
- b) Middle constrictor muscle
- c) Superior constrictor muscle
- d) Middle Pterygoid Muscle
- e) None of the above

30. The content of parapharyngeal space is

- a. Carotid Artery
- b. Internal jugular vein
- c. Vagus nerve
- d. Cervical sympathetic plexus
- e. All of the above

31. The most common etiological factor of parapharyngeal space abscess is

- a. Tonsillitis
- b. Abscess of root of third lower molar
- c. Mastoiditis
- d. Pharyngeal foreign body
- e. None of the above

32. On examination of a patient with parapharyngeal space abscess, the tonsil is pushed

- a. Medially
- b. Laterally
- c. Superiorly
- d. Inferiorly
- e. None of the above

33. The treatment of parapharyngeal space abscess is
- Parenteral antibiotics
 - Fine needle of abscess
 - Incision and drainage through oral cavity
 - Incision and drainage through neck plus parenteral antibiotics
 - None of the above
34. Peritonsillar abscess is the collection of pus between
- Tonsil and its capsule
 - Capsule and superior constrictor muscle
 - superior constrictor muscle and IX th nerve
 - superior constrictor muscle and styloid process
 - none of the above
35. The most probable etiology of peritonsillar abscess formation is
- De novo
 - Complication of Pharyngitis
 - Complication of tonsillitis
 - Dental infection
 - None of the above
36. The characteristic voice of a patient with peritonsillar abscess is called
- Hoarsness
 - Plummy
 - Snoring
 - Stridor
 - Stertor
37. The treatment of peritonsillitis is
- Parenteral antibiotics
 - Oral antibiotics
 - Incision and drainage
 - B+c
 - None of the above
38. In acute tonsillitis, initially the infection is
- Viral
 - Bacterial
 - Fungal
 - Malignant
 - None of the above
39. In acute tonsillitis, the following bacteria may be responsible except
- Beta hemolytic streptococcus
 - Staph aureus
 - H Influenzae
 - Pseudomonas
 - None of the above
40. Follicular tonsillitis is a feature of
- Acute tonsillitis
 - Chronic tonsillitis
 - Peritonsillar abscess
 - Infectious mononucleosis
 - Diphtheria
41. Antibiotic of choice in case of acute tonsillitis is
- Penicillin group
 - Macrolides
 - Cephadrine
 - Ciprofloxacin
 - Levofloxacin

42. The most common method of tonsillectomy

- a. Dissection method
- b. Guillotine method
- c. Laser
- d. Electrical cauterization
- e. Cryosurgery

43. 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

44. Which of the following statements is true regarding palatine tonsils

- a. They are located in nasopharynx
- b. They are one in number
- c. They don't have capsule
- d. Crypta magna is present near the upper pole
- e. They don't have lymphoid follicles

a. None of the above

45. 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 polyp
- e. None of the above