

Class test otology ANMC Lahore 2018 time allowed 40 minutes

Facial nerve paralysis

1. A 33 Yr male came to OPD with complaint of Rt sided facial weakness & is unable to close his Rt eye. On questioning he gives H/o blood stained, bad smelling ear discharge from Rt side
- a. What has happened to this patient (2)
- b. Name complications of that disease 4
- c. How will you treat the pt 4

A) - Aticoantrol Chronic suppurative otitis media with facial nerve paralysis. 2

B) - Complications: Intratemporal Extratemporal:  
 Mastoiditis.  
 Petrositis.  
 Meningitis.  
 Labyrinthitis. 2

C) - Treatment:- History  
 Examination under microscope.  
 Culture & sensitivity of discharge.  
 CT scan  
 X-ray 3  
 then treatment:

Physiotherapy → for facial muscle, +  
 Antibiotics.  
 Analgesic, ear drops, steroids

Surgical:- Myringoplasty.  
 Grommet insertion.  
 Nerve decompression.  
 Mastoidectomy

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2. A lady of 30 years of age presented to ENT department with history of deafness and tinnitus in her right ear for the last 5 years, she noticed it during her first pregnancy. Deafness was increasing progressively. Now she is developing same problem in her left ear. There is history of hearing loss in her mother.
- a. What is most probable diagnosis? (2)
- b- What are differential diagnosis? (4)

c- what are investigation for this disease (4)

a). ~~cholesteatoma~~ otosclerosis.

b). Differential diagnosis:-

- Serous otitis media
- Adhesive otitis media
- Labyrinthitis
- Subperiosteal abscess

- attic fixation of handle of malleus
- ossicular dislocation
- Congenital stapes fixation.

c). Investigation:-

- Examination <sup>→ the tympanic membrane, which is not</sup> under microscope. <sup>Exam</sup>

- Audiometry.

- Tests:
- Rinne's test → -ve
  - Weber's test → lateralize to defective ear

X-ray  
CT scan

3- Write short note on

73  
3

A -cholesteotoma.

B impedance audiometry 4

C causes of sensorineural deafness 34 3

A). Cholesteotoma:

The latter presence of skin in middle ear or in other words 'skin in wrong place.'

**Aetiology:-**  
Arises from primary congenital cells.

Epithelial invasion.  
Basal cell type

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**Types:**

- i) Congenital
- ii) Primary Acquired
- iii) Secondary Acquired.


C) Causes of sensorineural hearing deafness:  
these are as follows:-

- tox & ch.
- trauma.
- Infection.
- At land

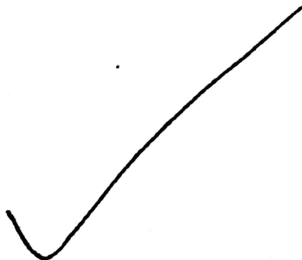
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-Meniere's disease is characterized by

- a) Episodic vertigo
  - b) Tinnitus
  - c) Deafness
  - d) None of above
  - e) All of the above
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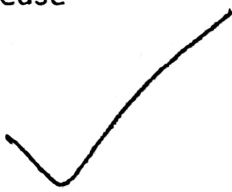
-The most consistent histological finding of Meniere's disease is

- 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
- 

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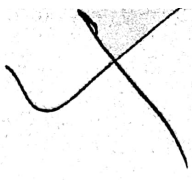
-The following surgical procedure is used to treat a patient with Meniere's disease

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

-Total length of external auditory meatus in adults is

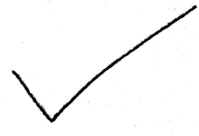
- a) 36 cm
- b) 24mm

- c) 36 mm
- d) 24 cm
- e) 40mm



-Which of the following statement is true regarding Eustachian tube

- a) It is a straight tube
- b) It has an outer 1/3 bony and inner 2/3 cartilaginous part
- c) It has an outer 2/3 bony and inner 1/3 cartilaginous part
- d) Its length is 36cm
- e) It has an outer 1/3 bony and inner 2/3 fibro cartilaginous part



-The cartilaginous end at the nasopharyngeal end raises an elevation called

- a) Adenoids
- b) Pharyngeal tonsil
- c) Tubal tonsil
- d) Torus tubarius
- e) None of the



-The epithelial lining of middle ear is

- a) Columnar epithelium
- b) Stratified squamous epithelium
- c) Respiratory epithelium
- d) Simple squamous epithelium
- e) None of the above



-Nasopharyngeal end of Eustachian tube is blocked during

- a) Ascent
- b) Descent
- c) At sea level
- d) At ground level
- e) None of the above



.The type of hearing loss seen in barotraumas is

- a) Conductive
- b) Sensorineural
- c) Mixed
- d) All of above
- e) None of the above



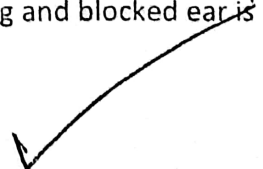
-For removal of wax the best method is

- a) Ceruminolytics
- b) Syringing
- c) Suction under direct vision
- d) Instrumentation
- e) None of above



-The most probable diagnosis in a patient who complains of severe itching and blocked ear is

- a) Otomycosis
- b) Wax ear



- c) Water has entered the external auditory meatus
- d) Barotrauma
- e) All of above

A CT scan of a patient suffering from CSOM showed extensive cholesteatoma & erosion of the ossicular chain Which surgery is required in this patient

- f) Atticotomy
- g) Radical or Modified radical Mastoidectomy
- h) Cortical Mastoidectomy
- i) Tympanoplasty
- j) Ossiculoplasty

A 25 Year male has foul smelling ear discharge Rt ear for 4 Yrs He developed severe headache, Lt sided body weakness, hemianopia & aphasia What is the most likely reason for this presentation

- k) Acute Labyrinthitis
- l) Cerebellar abscess
- m) Temporal lobe Abscess
- n) Extradural abscess
- o) Meningitis

In tubotympanic type of CSOM which has become dry with conservative management the surgical treatment of choice is

- p) Myringoplasty
- q) Cortical mastoidectomy
- r) Myringotomy
- s) Modified radical Mastoidectomy
- t) Stapedotomy

Which of the following investigation is used to confirm glue ear

- a. Tuning fork test
- b. Pure tone audiometry
- c. Tympanometry
- d. Caloric test
- e. Evoked response audiometry

A 25 Year lady presented with H/O progressive hearing loss both ears for about 2 Years There is no H/O earache or ear discharge O/E both tympanic membranes are intact Rinne's test is negative & Webers is central. The most probable diagnosis is

- a. Otosclerosis
- b. Meniere's disease
- c. OME
- d. Vestibular neuronitis
- e. Acoustic neuroma

A 4 Year boy was brought with H/o round & small foreign body insertion Lt ear What is the most suitable instrument to remove this foreign body

- f. Crocodile forceps
- g. Jobson's Horn probe
- h. Tilley's forceps
- d. Hartman's Forceps
- e. Suction

Why the boil (furuncle) ear is very painful

- h. Hair follicles are close to each other
- i. Skin of the external ear is more vascular
- j. Skin of the external ear is thin & delicate
- k. Skin of the external ear is tightly adherent to underlying cartilage
- l. Nerve supply of external ear is mainly pain fibers

-In chronic csom the commonest causative agent is

- a) proteus
- b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c) E coli
- d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- e) None of above

