

6th class test ENT azra naheed medical college Lahore total marks 40
time 40 minutes

1. Amongst the following investigations the most appropriate investigation for Dysphagia is

- a. X ray neck
- b. CT scan
- c. MRI
- d. Barium swallow
- e. Barium meal

2. The most probable cause of Dysphagia in a child is

- a. Esophageal webs
- b. Hiatus hernia
- c. Corrosive burns
- d. Malignancy
- e. A&C

3. Trismus is

- a. Difficulty in breathing
- b. Painful swallowing
- c. Difficulty in swallowing
- d. Difficulty in chewing
- e. Difficulty in opening the mouth

4. Amongst the following investigations the most appropriate investigation of plummer vinsone syndrome is

- a-X ray neck
- b-CT scan
- c-MRI
- d-iron binding capacity
- e-Barium meal

5). The most probable cause of plummer Vinson syndrome is

- a-naemia
- b-smoking
- c-vitamins defcieny
- d-Malignancy
- e-A+c

6-The most common area of impaction of foreign body airway is

- a. Larynx
- b. Trachea
- c. Carina
- d. Right bronchus
- e. None of the above

7-Following is the most significant symptom of foreign body airway

- a. Hoarseness
- b. Dysphagia
- c. Chronic cough which is undiagnosed
- d. Fever
- e. None of the above

8-Following is the most significant sign of foreign body airway

- a. Decreased air entry on auscultation of chest
- b. Increased air entry on auscultation of chest
- c. Laryngeal crepitus
- d. Pooling of saliva
- e. None of the above

9-Which of the foreign body bronchus is the most harmful

- a. Plastic whistle
- b. Peanut
- c. Metallic nail
- d. Artificial tooth
- e. Toothpick

10-To dislodge foreign body from the larynx in an adult following method can be used at home

- a. Valsalva's method
- b. Trotter's maneuver
- c. Heimlich's maneuver
- d. Epley's maneuver
- e. None of the above

11-Skin incision in emergency tracheostomy is

- a. Vertical incision
- b. Horizontal incision
- c. S shaped incision
- d. Elliptical incision
- e. None of the above

12.Skin incision in elective tracheostomy is

- a. Vertical incision

- b. Horizontal incision
 - c. S shaped incision
 - d. Elliptical incision
 - e. None of the above
13. Once trachea is identified incision should be given at
- a. Cricoid cartilage
 - b. Thyroid cartilage
 - c. 1st tracheal ring
 - d. Between 2nd and 3rd tracheal ring
 - e. None of the above
14. Position of tracheostomy is
- a. Supine position
 - b. Supine position with extended neck
 - c. Supine position with flexed neck
 - d. Prop up position
 - e. None of the above
- 15). Emergency tracheostomy is done in
- a. Local anesthesia
 - b. General anesthesia
 - c. Without anesthesia
 - d. Spinal anesthesia
 - e. All of the above

A- Write indications of tracheostomy

(5)

B) Complications of tracheostomy

C) Investigation of Plummer Vinson syndrome

D) Sjogren syndrome.

(e) short note on ~~larynx~~ mumps?