

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)

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 *(i) S/I Neural 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? *(S/I Neural 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. Thyroarytenoid
- e. None of the above

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

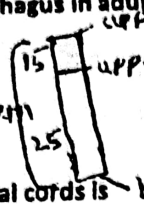
MCQs

TIME Allowed

45 minutes

- 45
- 5
1. Regarding the anatomy of ears, choose the best answer.
 - a. The anterior wall of the middle ear is related to external carotid artery.
 - b. Roof of the external ear is related to the middle cranial fossa.
 - c. Posteriorly the middle ear communicates with attic.
 - d. The pinna is made up of yellow elastic cartilage.
 - e. The promontory forms the lateral wall of the middle ear.
 2. Regarding tympanoplasty, choose the best answer.
 - a. Is simple myringoplasty
 - b. Is a surgical repair of tympanic membrane perforation?
 - c. Success is reduced when ear is wet.
 - d. The presence of discharge in the middle cavity helps to secure the graft in position.
 - e. Is not advised below 18 years of age.
 3. Regarding malignant otitis externa choose the best answer.
 - a. It is more common in children
 - b. It is more common in immunocompromised
 - c. It is more common in females.
 - d. It is malignancy of external ear
 - e. It is caused by virus
 4. Regarding tuning fork test choose the best answer.
 - a. Rinne's positive indicates conductive hearing loss
 - b. Rinne's negative indicates sensorineural hearing loss
 - c. Rinne's negative indicates sensorineural hearing loss and normal hearing.
 - d. Weber lateralized towards diseased side indicates sensorineural hearing loss
 - e. Central Weber indicates normal hearing.
 5. Which of the following statement is true regarding middle turbinate
 - a. It is a part of ethmoidal bone
 - b. It is a separate bone
 - c. Underneath it lies the inferior meatus
 - d. It is a part of maxillary bone
 - e. Its hypertrophy is most common
 6. A furuncle of nose may complicate into
 - a. Septal abscess
 - b. Septal Hematoma
 - c. DNS
 - d. Nasal tumor
 - e. Fungal infection of nose
 7. The only reliable mean of assessing the size of adenoid is
 - a. X-ray nasopharynx lateral view
 - b. Flexible nasoendoscopy
 - c. Indirect laryngoscopy
 - d. Posterior rhinoscopy
 - e. X-ray skull
 8. Which of the following statement is true?
 - a. Septoplasty is a radical procedure
 - b. Septal surgery is usually done before the age of 17 years
 - c. SMR has less complications as compared to Septoplasty
 - d. Septoplasty has now almost replaced SMR operation
 - e. Complications are more in Septoplasty as compared to SMR
 9. In Antral wash out we approach the maxillary sinus usually under
 - a. General anaesthesia

- b. Spinal anaesthesia
 - c. Local anaesthesia
 - d. Lumbar puncture
 - e. None of above
10. In order to stop epistaxis maxillary artery can be ligated by
- a. Caldwell Luc approach
 - b. Transnasal approach
 - c. Transpalatal approach
 - d. Transoral approach
 - e. Infra orbital approach
11. In Caldwell Luc procedure we approach the maxillary antrum through its
- a. Anterior wall
 - b. Posterior wall
 - c. Lateral wall
 - d. Medial wall
 - e. Roof
12. Toxic shock syndrome is caused by
- a. Beta Hemolytic streptococcus
 - b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - c. Staphylococcus aureus
 - d. E Coll
 - e. Pseudomonas
13. A 25 years male came in OPD with complaint of right sided nasal obstruction for last 3 years and history of repeated attacks of nasal infection for last 3 years. Anterior rhinoscopy is unremarkable & throat examination showing a smooth greyish mass covered with nasal discharge which is hanging down from nasopharynx, The most probable diagnosis is
- a. Adenoid hypertrophy
 - b. Antrochoanal polyp
 - c. Ethmoidal polyp
 - d. Carcinoma nasopharynx
 - e. Nasopharyngeal cyst
14. A 20 years lady came in OPD with complaint of foul smell from nose noticed by the parents of the patient and nasal obstruction for last 2 years. She underwent turbinectomy 2 ½ years back. On examination nasal cavity appeared roomy with atrophy of turbinates and greyish black dry crusts seen covering the turbinates. The most probable diagnosis is
- a. Sinusitis
 - b. Infective rhinitis
 - c. Atrophic rhinitis
 - d. Allergic rhinitis
 - e. Vasomotor rhinitis
15. The type of malignancy which is seen in hardwood industry is
- a. Squamous cell carcinoma of nose and paranasal sinuses
 - b. Adeno carcinoma of nose and paranasal sinuses
 - c. Lymphoma of nose and paranasal sinuses
 - d. Adenoid cystic carcinoma of nose
 - e. Sarcoma of nose
16. The commonest cause of Ludwig angina is
- a. Dental infection
 - b. Tonsillitis
 - c. Post tonsillectomy infection
 - d. Acute Pharyngitis
 - e. Tuberculosis
17. Following is the commonest benign tumour of larynx
- a. Vocal Hemangioma
 - b. Chordoma
 - c. Papilloma

- d. Squamous cell carcinoma
e. Hemangioma
18. The most significant complication of tonsillectomy is
a. Infection
b. Damage to adjacent structures
c. Hemorrhage
d. Temporo mandibular joint dislocation
e. Damage to internal carotid artery
19. Total length of esophagus in adults is.
a. 25 cm
b. 40cm
c. 15cm
d. 20cm
e. 50cm
20. Normal color of vocal cords is
a. Pinkish
b. Whitish
c. Greyish white
d. Bluish
e. Reddish
21. The commonest cause of epistaxis in children is
a. trauma
b. foreign body
c. rhinolith
d. maggots
e. idiopathic
22. The narrowest area of alimentary tract is
a. At cricopharyngeus level
b. At aortic arch level of esophagus
c. At left bronchus level of esophagus
d. At junction of esophagus with stomach
e. Ileo caecal junction
23. The most dangerous and common complication of rigid esophagoscopy is
a. Damage to teeth
b. Esophageal strictures
c. Bleeding
d. Aspiration pneumonia
e. Esophageal perforation
24. Supraglottis does not include
a. Epiglottis
b. Aryepiglottic folds
c. Arytenoids
d. Ventricle
e. True vocal cords
25. Which area of larynx is rich in lymphatics
a. supraglottic
b. glottic
c. subglottic
d. none of above
e. all above
26. Following is unsafe perforation of tympanic membrane
a. Anterior Central
b. Subtotal
c. attic
- Distance from upper incision till upper end of oesophagus is 15cm
Distance from upper incision to lower end of oesophagus = 25 + 15 = 40cm
- 

- d. Posterior central
e. Kidney shaped perforation
27. Following is the most reliable mean to diagnose hearing loss in small children
- Voice Test
 - Tuning fork tests
 - Tympanometry
 - Pure tone audiology
 - BERA(Brainstem evoked response audiometry)
28. The common causal organism of perichondritis is
- Pseudomonas
 - Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - Staphylococcus aureus
 - Beta hemolytic streptococcus
 - E Coli
29. The most probable diagnosis in a patient who complains of blocked ear after taking a bath is
- Otomycosis
 - Wax ear
 - Water has entered the external auditory meatus
 - Barotrauma
 - ASOM
30. A 50 year male known diabetic came in OPD with complaint of right ear discharge for last 4 weeks. On examination the ear was full of granulation tissues & there was paralysis of hypoglossal nerve of right side. The most probable diagnosis is.
- CSOM
 - ASOM
 - Malignant otitis externa
 - Middle ear malignancy
 - External ear malignancy
31. A five ear child came in OPD with complaint of nasal obstruction and bilateral hearing loss for last 6 months. On examination his external auditory meatus and tympanic membrane were normal. On investigation pure tone audiometry showing conductive hearing loss and x-ray nasopharynx showing a mass in the nasopharynx. The most probable diagnosis is.
- OME
 - ASOM
 - Foreign body nose
 - Otosclerosis
 - CSOM
32. Regarding palatine tonsils choose the best answer.
- It is supplied by both external and internal carotid arteries.
 - It is supplied only by the external carotid artery.
 - It is supplied only by the internal carotid artery.
 - Quinsy is the collection of pus in parapharyngeal space.
 - Bed of tonsils is formed by the palatoglossus muscle.
33. Choose the best answer regarding infectious mononucleosis.
- Infectious mononucleosis is caused by a virus
 - Infectious mononucleosis is diagnosed by biopsy
 - A Blood film of infectious mononucleosis show about 50 % polymorph.
 - The complications are mainly due to exotoxin.
 - Diagnosis is mainly histopathology.
34. Regarding acoustic neuroma, select the best answer
- Are usually bilateral
 - Are the most tumors of cerebellopontine angle
 - Always present with bilateral deafness.
 - Are treated with radiation.
 - Hearing may be preserved during tumor excision by the trans labyrinthine route
35. Regarding Recurrent laryngeal paralysis Select the best answer.
- Cause is found in over 90 % cases

- b. Is common on left side.
 c. Laryngectomy is the treatment
 d. May occur following tonsillectomy
 e. May occur after direct laryngoscopy.
36. Regarding facial nerve Choose the best answer.
- a. Is motor to the tensor tympani muscle.
 b. Paralysis may occur due to mastoid surgery.
 c. It is mainly sensory.
 d. It supplies the muscles of mastication.
 e. Its nucleus lies in the left temporal lobe.
37. Regarding deviated nasal septum, choose the best answer.
- a. Sometimes causes symptoms.
 b. Should be corrected by sub mucosal resection of the nasal septum.
 c. Surgery is required in every patient.
 d. May cause nasal polyp formation.
 e. May cause allergic rhinitis
38. Regarding tubotympanic type of CSOM, choose the best answer.
- a. Tympanic membrane is normal.
 b. Discharge is offensive.
 c. Cholesteatoma is common.
 d. Mastoid x-rays shows presence of bone destruction.
 e. Complications are rare
39. Regarding atticofacial type of CSOM Choose the best answer.
- a. Perforation is in the pars tensa.
 b. Discharge is mucoid.
 c. Cholesteatoma is common.
 d. Mastoid X-ray shows no evidence of bone destruction.
 e. Complications are rare
40. 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 intra venous Cephadrine.
 e. She needs urgent mastoidectomy.
41. Choose the best answer.
- a. Mastoiditis is an intracranial complication of CSOM.
 b. Bezold's abscess is an abscess around sternomastiod.
 c. Luc's abscess is an abscess above the pinna.
 d. Citelle's abscess is an abscess around the sternomastoid muscle.
 e. Gradingo's syndrome is characterized by ear discharge and involvement of 5th and 7th cranial nerve.
42. Choose the best answer.
- a. Supratip depression of nose is less common after SMR as compared to septoplasty.
 b. Complications after septoplasty are more common as compared to SMR.
 c. Most common cause of septal perforation is trauma.
 d. Quinsy can be drained through neck.
 e. One of the complications of antral wash out is sinusitis.
43. Regarding anatomy of oropharynx and nasopharynx choose the best answer
- a. The lingual and tubal tonsils lie in the oropharynx.
 b. The anterior tonsillar pillar is formed by the palatopharyngeus muscle.
 c. The crypta magna of the palatine tonsils is situated near its lower pole.
 d. The roof of nasopharynx is related to anterior cranial fossa.
 e. The soft palate separates the nasopharynx from the oropharynx.
44. Regarding tonsillectomy Choose the best answer.

- a. It is indicated when patient has an upper respiratory tract infection in the last one week.
- b. Secondary haemorrhage occurs on the operation table due to direct trauma.
- c. The secondary haemorrhage occurs within one week.
- d. Can be done as part of septoplasty
- e. Not advisable below 10 years of age.

45. Antrochoanal polyps are characterized by

- a. They are sensitive to touch
- b. They are reddish in colour
- c. They bleed on touch
- d. They arise from maxillary sinus
- e. They are multiple and tendency to recur