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Class test of Rhinology 4<sup>th</sup> year MBBS ANMC Superior University Lahore ,2018

1. Which of the following statement is true regarding inferior turbinate
  - a. It is a part of ethmoidal bone
  - b. It is a separate bone
  - c. Underneath it lies the middle meatus
  - d. It is a part of maxillary bone
2. The types of DNS which can be easily seen on anterior rhinoscopy without speculum is
  - a. S shaped
  - b. Caudal end dislocation
  - c. Thickened nasal septum
  - d. All of above
3. Kiesselbach,s plexus is located at.
  - a. Anterio-inferior quadrant of nasal septum
  - b. Posterio-inferior quadrant of nasal septum
  - c. Columella
  - d. Vestibule
4. The only reliable means of assessing the size of adenoid is
  - a. Xray nasopharynx lateral view
  - b. .EUA
  - c. .IDL
  - d. .Posterior rhinoscopy
5. Choanal atresia is due to embryological failure of the following primitive membrane to rupture before birth.
  - a. .Buccopharyngeal membrane
  - b. .Bucconasal membrane
  - c. .Nasopharyngeal membrane
  - d. .None of the above
6. The most common cause of epistaxis is.
  - a. .Trauma
  - b. .Infection
  - c. .Neoplasia
  - d. .Idiopathic
7. In acute sinusitis the usual causative organisms are
  - a. Staph. Aureus
  - b. .Beta hemolytic streptococcus
  - c. .Streptococcus pneumoniae and H influenzae
  - d. .None of above
- 8 .Total length of eustachian tube in adults is
  - a. 24mm
  - b. .30mm
  - c. .36mm
  - d. 40mm
9. The strip of skin, connective tissue and medial crura of the lower lateral cartilage that separates the nostrils is called
  - a. Vestibule

- b. Columella  
c. Caudal end of septum  
d. All of above
10. In middle meatus duct of following sinus opens
- a. Maxillary sinus  
b. Anterior Ethmoidal sinus  
c. Frontal sinus  
d. All of above
11. 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
12. In vasomotor rhinitis following symptom predominates
- a. Watery rhinorrhoea  
b. Nasal itching  
c. Watering of eyes  
d. Nasal obstruction
13. The antrochoanal polyp arises from the lining of
- a. Nasal cavity  
b. Choana  
c. Ethmoidal sinus  
d. Maxillary sinus
14. In Antral wash out we approach the maxillary sinus via
- a. Anterior wall  
b. Posterior wall  
c. Lateral wall  
d. Medial wall
15. In middle meatus duct of following sinus opens
- a. Maxillary sinus  
b. Anterior Ethmoidal sinus  
c. Frontal sinus  
d. All of above
16. Nasal cavity is lined by
- a. Stratified Squamous non-keratinized epithelium  
b. Olfactory epithelium  
c. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium  
d. All of above
17. In order to stop epistaxis maxillary artery can be ligated by
- a. Caldwell Luc approach  
b. Transnasal approach  
c. Transpalatal approach  
d. All of above
18. The most commonly implicated organism in vestibulitis is

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c. H Influenzae
- d. All of above

19. Treatment of antrochoanal polyp is

- a. Medical
- b. Surgical
- c. Medical then surgical
- d. None of above

20. The nasal infection can drain into cavernous sinus leading to cavernous sinus thrombosis. The route of spread of infection is through

- a. Artery
- b. Vein
- c. Lymphatic
- d. All of above

21. Toxic shock syndrome is caused by

- a. Beta Hemolytic streptococcus
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c. Staphylococcus aureus
- d. None of the above

22. A 5 year boy came with history of trauma nose 4 days back and bilateral nasal obstruction for last 5 days. There was no history of bleeding from nose. On examination patient was febrile temp 101 with severe pain, both nasal cavities revealed smooth rounded fluctuant swellings of the septum. The most probable diagnosis is

- a. Clotted blood in both nasal cavities
- b. DNS
- c. Septal Hematoma
- d. Septal abscess

23. In above case the treatment should be

- a. Suction clearance of nasal cavities
- b. Immediately do incision and drainage
- c. Septal surgery
- d. Incision and drainage after seven days of antibiotics

24. The latest technique to reduce the size of turbinate is

- a. Local decongestants
- b. Linear cauterization
- c. Partial turbinectomy
- d. Laser

25. A 20 year lady came in OPD with complaint of severe watery nasal discharge and nasal obstruction for last 10 years. Allergy testing is normal. On examination the nasal mucosa was congested and inferior turbinate was hypertrophied. The most probable diagnosis is

- a. Atrophic rhinitis
- b. Vasomotor rhinitis
- c. Infective rhinitis
- d. Allergic rhinitis

26. A 25 year 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
27. In litte's area the following vessels anastomose
- a. Superior labial artery
  - b. Greater palatine artery
  - c. Sphenopalatine and anterior ethmoidal artery
  - d. All of above
28. If a patient came in OPD with complaint of external deformity of nose for last 2 months. He had a history of trauma nose 2 months back. On X-Ray nose lateral view there was no fracture of nasal bone the treatment of choice is
- a. No treatment only reassurance
  - b. Fracture correction
  - c. Septorhinoplasty
  - d. Rhinoplasty
29. The surgical treatment of choice for acute maxillary sinusitis is
- a. CWL operation
  - b. Middle meatus antrostomy
  - c. Inferior meatus antrostomy
  - d. Antral wash out
30. In adults osteomyelitis of following sinus is most commonly seen
- a. Frontal sinus
  - b. Maxillary sinus
  - c. Ethmoidal sinus
  - d. Sphenoidal sinus
31. 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
32. The type of DNS which causes headache is
- a. C Shaped deformity
  - b. S shaped deformity
  - c. Spur
  - d. Caudal end dislocation
33. The surgery to correct external deformity of nose is
- a. Septoplasty
  - b. SMR
  - c. Rhinoplasty
  - d. Septorhinoplasty
34. The type of malignancy which is seen in hardwood industry is
- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - b. Adeno carcinoma
  - c. Lymphoma

d. Adenoid cystic carcinoma

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complication of ac sinusitis 3

Anatomy of lateral wall of nose