

EnT MCQs

N.B these questions are only for training. In the exam you may find totally different questions.

Rinne's test positive means that:

- **Air conduction is better than bone conduction**
- **Bone conduction is better than air conduction**
- **Bone is equal to air conduction**
- **Cholesteatoma**

Greisinger's sign means:

- **Pain over the tempromandibular joint**
- **Pain in the eye**
- **Pain and tenderness over the mastoid**
- **Pain and tenderness over the auricle**

Tonsillar artery is a branch from

- **Lingual artery**
- **Maxillary artery**
- **Facial artery**
- **Occipital artery**

Bulla ethmoidalis is present in:

- **Inferior nasal meatus**
- **Middle nasal meatus**
- **Superior nasal meatus**
- **Nasopharynx**

Retracted drum is characterized by all the following except:

- **Disturbed cone of light**

- Prominent malleolar folds
- Decreased drum mobility
- Central drum perforation

Fistula sign may be positive in:

- Central drum perforation
- Atelactatic drum
- Cholesteatoma
- Otosclerosis

The best treatment of otosclerosis:

- Grommet's tube
- Stapedectomy
- Myringoplasty
- Mastoidectomy

Early glottic carcinoma is best treated by:

- Radiotherapy
- Total laryngectomy
- Antibiotics
- Cryosurgery

On tracheostomy, apnea developed after incising the trachea is due to:

- Sudden wash of CO₂ in the trachea
- Sudden release of the pressure in the trachea
- Reflex vagal stimulation
- Non of the above

The most common cause of esophageal stricture in children is:

- Esophageal carcinoma
- Diphtheria

- **Achalasia of the cardia**
- **Corrosive intake**

Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is characterized by the following except:

- **Affects teenagers**
- **Causes nasal obstructions**
- **Very vascular tumor**
- **Affects only females**

Fossa of Rosenmullar is a common site for:

- **Angiofibroma**
- **Lipoma**
- **Adenoid**
- **Nasopharyngeal carcinoma**

Early sign of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:

- **Unilateral secretory otitis media**
- **Trotter's triad**
- **Petrositis**
- **Nasal obstruction**

Stridor means:

- **Difficult expiration**
- **Difficult inspiration**
- **Both**
- **Dyspnea**

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is treated by:

- Antibiotics
- Surgery
- Radiotherapy
- Non of the above

Weber's test in unilateral conductive deafness is lateralized to:

- The sound ear
- The diseased ear
- Both ears
- Zygoma

F.B bronchus is treated by:

- Esophagoscopy
- Direct laryngoscopy
- Tonsillectomy
- Bronchoscopy

Inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx takes origin from:

- Hyoid bone
- Mandible
- Maxilla
- Thyroid and cricoid cartilages

The pharyngeal pouch passes through:

- Superior constrictor muscle
- Killian dehiscence
- Middle constrictor muscle
- Hyoid bone

Beck's triad occurs due to:

- Quinsy

- **Retropharyngeal abscess**
- **Parapharyngeal abscess**
- **Vincent angina**

The middle ear cleft includes all of the following except:

- **Mastoid air cells**
- **Middle ear cavity**
- **Eustachian tube**
- **Vestibular aqueduct**

Reactionary bleeding after adenoidectomy is treated by:

- **Removal of the remnants and posterior pack**
- **Antibiotics**
- **Anterior nasal pack**
- **Ligation of the bleeding vessel**

Secondary post – adenoidectomy bleeding is treated by:

- **Antibiotics and posterior nasal pack**
- **Anterior nasal pack**
- **External carotid artery ligation**
- **Cautery of the little's area**

Tonsillectomy is absolutely contraindicated in:

- **Menstruation**
- **Upper respiratory tract infection**
- **Quinsy**
- **Bleeding disorders**

A patient with epistaxis showing a bleeding point in little's area is best managed by:

- Cautery
- Anterior nasal pack
- Posterior nasal pack
- Coagulants

Primary atrophic rhinitis is characterized by all of the following except:

- Recurrent epistaxis
- Anosmia
- Bad odor smelled by the neighbors
- Affects male only

Functional endoscopic sinus surgery is the operation of choice in all of the following except:

- Chronic sinusitis
- Mucocele of the paranasal sinuses
- Nasal polyposis
- Twisted nose

Unilateral watery nasal discharge is most likely to suggest a diagnosis of:

- Acute viral rhinitis
- CSF rhinorrhea
- Allergic rhinitis
- Rhinoscleroma

The usual cause of reactionary post-tonsillectomy bleeding is:

- Slipped ligature
- Wound infection
- Tonsillar remnant
- Early extubation

An adult presented with acute onset dysphagia, edema of the uvula and palate, medially pushed tonsil and trismus is most likely to have:

- Parapharyngeal abscess
- Acute retropharyngeal
- Quinsy
- Chronic retropharyngeal abscess

The following are signs of chronic tonsillitis except:

- Enlarged cervical lymph nodes
- Inequality of the size of the tonsils
- Pus in the tonsillar crypts
- Edema of the uvula

In multiple laryngeal papillomata, all of the following are true except:

- Occurs in children
- Affects only the glottic area
- Recurrence is common
- Best treated by laser surgery

T.B of the larynx mostly affects:

- Posterior part of the larynx
- Supraglottis
- Anterior part of the larynx
- Subglottis

Safe type of chronic suppurative otitis media is characterized by:

- Scantly offensive ear discharge
- Profuse mucopurulent ear discharge
- Marginal perforation
- All of the above

Absent laryngeal click may suspect:

- Supraglottic carcinoma
- Pyriform fossa tumor
- Subglottic cancer
- Post-cricoid carcinoma

The semicircular canals and vestibule are responsible for:

- Hearing
- Conduction of sound waves
- Balance
- Taste

In unilateral conductive hearing loss, Webber's test will lateralize to:

- The diseased ear
- The normal ear
- Both ear
- Non of the above

Myringotomy is indicated in:

- Secretory otitis media
- Acute otitis media with bulging drum
- Otitic barotrauma
- All of the above

Antro-choanal polyp arises from:

- Ethmoid sinus
- Sphenoid sinus
- Maxillary sinus
- Middle turbinate

Unilateral offensive nasal discharge may suspect:

- **Acute rhinitis**
- **Nasal polyposis**
- **Epistaxis**
- **Nose F.B**

One of the predisposing factors for postcricoid carcinoma is:

- **Plummer Vinson syndrome**
- **Vitamin E deficiency**
- **Vitamin D deficiency**
- **Chronic tonsillitis**

Reactionary hemorrhage after tonsillectomy is caused by:

- **Incomplete removal**
- **Slipped ligature**
- **Extubation spasm**
- **Nasal obstruction**

The most serious complication following adenotonsillectomy is:

- **Reactionary hemorrhage**
- **Respiratory obstruction**
- **Respiratory infection**
- **Non of the above**

Trotter's triad is a clinical diagnosis of:

- **Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma**
- **Nasopharyngeal cyst**
- **Petrositis**
- **Nasopharyngeal carcinoma**

All the following are signs of chronic tonsillitis except:

- Inequality of size
- Congested anterior pillars
- Presence of crypts over the medial tonsillar surface
- Enlarged cervical lymph nodes

The following paranasal sinuses open in the middle meatus except:

- Sphenoid sinus
- Maxillary sinus
- Frontal sinus
- Anterior ethmoid air cells

Posterior nasal packing is indicated in all of the following situations except:

- Severe posterior epistaxis
- Antro-choanal polyp
- Reactionary post-adenoidectomy bleeding
- After removal of nasopharyngeal angiofibroma

Quinsy is suppuration in:

- Parapharyngeal space
- Peritonsillar space
- Retropharyngeal space
- Submandibular space

Laryngoscleroma is characterized by:

- Subglottic stenosis
- Vocal cord paralysis
- Mouth ulceration
- Cervical lymph node

Stridor in children can be caused by:

- **Chronic tonsillitis**
- **Acute rhinitis**
- **Deviated nasal septum**
- **Inhaled foreign body**

Shwartz's sign may be positive in:

- **Chronic suppurative otitis media**
- **Atelactatic middle ear**
- **Meniere's disease**
- **Otosclerosis**

Griessinger's sign is positive in:

- **Acute petrositis**
- **Acute sinusitis**
- **Acute labyrinthitis**
- **Lateral sinus thromophelbitis**

Recurrent laryngeal nerve is motor to all of the intrinsic muscles of the larynx except:

- **Vocalis muscle**
- **Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle**
- **Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle**
- **Cricothyroid muscle**

The only abductor muscle in the larynx is:

- **Sternothyroid muscle**
- **Lateral cricoarynoid muscle**
- **Cricothyroid muscle**
- **Posterior cricoarynoid muscle**

Secondary post-tonsillectomy bleeding is due to:

- **Incomplete removal**
- **Foreign body aspiration**
- **Sepsis**
- **Posterior nasal packing**

Pharyngeal diverticulum occurs through:

- **The superior constrictor muscle**
- **The middle constrictor muscle**
- **The inferior constrictor muscle**
- **Palatopharyngus muscle**

Unilateral vocal cords paralysis may occur due to:

- **Viral infection**
- **Thyroidectomy**
- **Mediastinal lesion**
- **All of the above**

Cortical mastoidectomy is indicated in:

- **acute mastoiditis not responding to medical treatment**
- **Bezold's abscess**
- **mastoid abscess**
- **all of the above**

Stapedectomy is the operation of the choice in:

- **atelactatic middle ear**
- **Meniere's disease**
- **otosclerosis**
- **secretory otitis media**

Ear wash is indicated in all of the following except:

- **dry central perforation**
- **wax**
- **otomycosis**
- **caloric test**

Facial nerve gives secretomotor supply to:

- **parotid gland**
- **submandibular salivary gland**
- **pituitary gland**
- **thyroid gland**

Anterior septal perforation may be caused by:

- **polypectomy**
- **adenoidectomy**
- **rhinoscleroma**
- **bilateral cautery for epistaxis**

All the following are possible complications of acute sinusitis except:

- **temporal lobe brain abscess**
- **cavernous sinus thrombosis**
- **orbital cellulitis**
- **osteomyelitis**

An infant with bilateral choanal atresia will present by:

- **conductive deafness**
- **epistaxis**
- **postnasal discharge**

- **respiratory distress**

In epistaxis, bleeding point in the little's area is best controlled by:

- **cautery**
- **anterior nasal pack**
- **posterior nasal pack**
- **coagulants**

Positive Rinne's test means:

- **bone conduction is better than air conduction**
- **air conduction is better than bone conduction**
- **air conduction is equal to bone conduction**
- **dead ear**

One of the signs of otogenic cerebellar abscess is:

- **hemiplegia**
- **hemianesthesia**
- **aphasia**
- **dysdiadochokinesia**

Radical mastoidectomy is indicated in:

- **adhesive otitis media**
- **unsafe type of otitis media with dead ear**
- **secretory otitis media**
- **central dry perforation**

Allergic rhinitis is characterized by all the following except:

- **attacks of sneezing**
- **watery or mucoid rhinorrhea**
- **antrochoanal polyp**
- **pale or bluish nasal mucosa**

Surgical treatment of Meniere's disease may include:

- **myringoplasty**
- **ossiculoplasty**
- **radical mastoidectomy**
- **vestibular nerve section**

Acute pulmonary edema occurring on opening of the trachea during tracheostomy is due to:

- **sudden drop of pressure in the tracheobronchial tree and lungs**
- **sudden wash of carbon dioxide**
- **injury of the esophagus**
- **non of the above**

Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is characterized by all the following except:

- **lower motor facial nerve paralysis**
- **recurrent severe epistaxis**
- **occurs in adolescent boys**
- **may cause frog face deformity**

The value of functional endoscopic sinus surgery is to:

- **restore sinonasal functions**
- **preserve sinus drainage through natural ostia**
- **avoid external scars**
- **all of the above**

Septal hematoma is treated by:

- **antibiotics**
- **antihistamine**

- drainage and pack
- septal perforation

Nasal septal perforation is caused by all the following except:

- bilateral cautery for epistaxis
- allergic rhinitis
- syphilis
- T.B

Hump nose is managed by:

- Reduction rhinoplasty
- Augmentation rhinoplasty
- Nasal tip reconstruction
- All of the above

Unilateral nasal obstruction can be the result of the following except:

- Unilateral choanal atresia
- Antro-choanal polyp
- Marked septal deviation
- Septal perforation

Unilateral offensive nasal discharge may be due to:

- Allergic polyp
- Bleeding polypus
- Neglected F.B nose
- Nasal osteoma

Reservoir sign is positive in:

- Acute petrositis
- Chronic labyrinthitis

- Acute mastoiditis
- Cholesteatoma

The commonest cause of esophageal stenosis in children is:

- Corrosive intake
- Carcinoma
- Achalasia of the cardia
- Diphtheria

Rhinoscleroma is treated by the following except:

- Streptomycin
- Rifampicin
- Radiotherapy
- Puncture and lavage

Schwarz sign may be positive in:

- Atelactatic ear
- Otitic barotrauma
- Secretory otitis media
- Otosclerosis

The most common cause of reactionary post- adenoidectomy bleeding is:

- Adenoid remnant
- Adenoid enlargement
- Hypertension
- Fever

Radical antrum operation is indicated in:

- Acute sinusitis
- Chronic frontal sinusitis
- Oroantral fistula

- **Chronic sphenoiditis**

Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is treated by:

- **Antibiotics**
- **Nasal packing**
- **Surgical excision**
- **None of the above**

In unilateral conductive deafness, Rinne's test will be:

- **Positive**
- **Negative**
- **Reduced positive**
- **False negative**

Recurrent severe epistaxis in adolescent boy is most likely to be due to:

- **Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma**
- **Antro-choanal polyp**
- **Nasopharyngeal carcinoma**
- **Chronic sinusitis**

During flying otitis barotrauma occurs:

- **During ascent**
- **During descent**
- **During both**
- **None of the above**

The inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx takes origin from:

- **Hyoid bone**
- **Mandible**

- **Maxilla**
- **Thyroid and cricoid cartilages**

Apnea immediately after tracheostomy is treated by:

- **Multiple skin incisions**
- **Inhalation of oxygen**
- **Temporary closure of the tracheostomy opening**
- **Intubation**

Multiple papillomata of the larynx is characterized by the following except:

- **Occurs in children**
- **Affect only the glottic area**
- **Recurrence is common**
- **Best treated by laser**

The most common cause of Bell's palsy is:

- **Trauma to the temporal bone**
- **Cholesteatoma**
- **Glomus tympanicus**
- **Idiopathic**

Ear wash contraindicated in:

- **Wax**
- **Central drum perforation**
- **Otomycosis**
- **Caloric test**

The main arterial supply of the tonsil is derived from:

- **Sphenopalatine artery**
- **Maxillary artery**
- **Facial artery**

- **Internal carotid artery**

The constrictor muscles of the pharynx are responsible for:

- **Deglutition**
- **Aspiration**
- **Glottic closure**
- **Reflux disease**

Tonsillectomy is contraindicated in:

- **Cervical lymphadenopathy**
- **Meniere's disease**
- **Enlarged adenoid**
- **Blood diseases**

Enlarged adenoids causes all the following:

- **Adenoid facies**
- **Sleep apnea**
- **Secretory otitis media**
- **Plummer Vinson syndrome**

Kernig's sign is present in:

- **Otitic meningitis**
- **Otitic brain abscess**
- **Otitic hydrocephalus**
- **All of the above**

The main site of ossicular necrosis in chronic suppurative otitis media is:

- **Incudomalleolar joint**

- Long process of incus
- Stapedial arches
- Handle of malleus

Radical mastoidectomy is indicated in all the following except:

- Cholesteatoma with dead ear
- Chronic specific otitis media
- Cholesteatoma with brain abscess
- Acute mastoiditis

Meniere's disease is characterized by:

- Fluctuating hearing loss
- Tinnitus
- Vertigo
- All of the above