Import Settings:

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Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

**Chapter: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat - Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat - TBNK**

**Multiple Choice**

1. In contrast to the oculomotor nerve, the optic nerve:

A) is the second cranial nerve and provides the sense of vision.

B) carries parasympathetic nerve fibers that constrict the pupil.

C) is the third cranial nerve and regulates movement of the eyes.

D) innervates the muscles that cause motion of the upper eyelids.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Pages: 1140–1141

Feedback: The Eye, pages 1140–1141

2. Aqueous humor:

A) is contained in the anterior chamber of the eye.

B) cannot be replenished by the body if it is lost.

C) is contained in the posterior chamber of the eye.

D) is found between the iris and the lens of the eye.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1147

Feedback: The Eye, page 1147

3. Cardiac monitoring is recommended when caring for a patient with an eye-related emergency because:

A) eye drops or medication can cause a marked elevation in the heart rate.

B) ocular pressure can stimulate the vagus nerve and cause bradycardia.

C) vitreous humor loss can result in a variety of ventricular dysrhythmias.

D) AV heart blocks commonly occur when vitreous humor is lost.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1141

Feedback: The Eye, page 1141

4. Common symptoms of diabetic retinopathy include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) floaters.

B) blurred vision.

C) yellow vision.

D) blind spots.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1140

Feedback: The Eye, page 1140

5. Which cranial nerve innervates the muscles that cause motion of the eyeballs and upper eyelids?

A) Optic

B) Trigeminal

C) Oculomotor

D) Hypoglossal

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Pages: 1140–1141

Feedback: The Eye, pages 1140–1141

6. The large cartilaginous external portion of the ear is called the:

A) ossicle.

B) cochlea.

C) auricle.

D) oval window.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Ear

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1149

Feedback: The Ear, page 1149

7. The middle ear consists of the:

A) cochlea and semicircular canals.

B) organ of Corti and the external auditory canal.

C) inner portion of the tympanic membrane and the ossicles.

D) pinna and the exterior portion of the tympanic membrane.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Ear

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1149

Feedback: The Ear, page 1149

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms the principal mass of the tooth and is much denser and stronger than bone.

A) Pulp

B) Dentin

C) Enamel

D) Gingiva

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1157

Feedback: The Throat, page 1157

9. Which of the following statements regarding anisocoria is correct?

A) Anisocoria is a condition in which the pupils are unequal.

B) Anisocoria is a normal finding in the majority of the population.

C) Physiologic anisocoria indicates significant intracranial pressure.

D) Anisocoria is a condition characterized by bilateral pupillary dilation.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1143

Feedback: The Eye, page 1143

10. A patient with a dysconjugate gaze following an ocular injury:

A) most likely has a concomitant basilar skull fracture.

B) should have ice applied to the eyes to prevent blindness.

C) has discoordination between the movements of both eyes.

D) should be treated by irrigating both eyes for 20 minutes.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1142

Feedback: The Eye, page 1142

11. The ONLY indication for removing contact lenses in the prehospital setting is:

A) chemical eye burns.

B) acute conjunctivitis.

C) cardiopulmonary arrest.

D) a foreign body in the eye.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1143

Feedback: The Eye, page 1143

12. Which of the following statements regarding conjunctivitis is correct?

A) Allergic conjunctivitis is extremely contagious.

B) Conjunctivitis usually spreads to the opposite eye.

C) Viral and bacterial conjunctivitis are not contagious.

D) Lower respiratory infections often cause conjunctivitis.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1144

Feedback: The Eye, page 1144

13. A red, tender lump in the eyelid or at the lid margin is called a:

A) rust ring.

B) hyphema.

C) chalazion.

D) hordeolum.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1146

Feedback: The Eye, page 1146

14. Glaucoma is a condition caused by:

A) a loss of peripheral vision.

B) retinal artery occlusion.

C) increased intraocular pressure.

D) decreased vitreous humor.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1147

Feedback: The Eye, page 1147

15. Patients with glaucoma often complain of:

A) a blind spot toward the center of vision.

B) a sudden painless complete loss of vision.

C) specks or floaters in the field of vision.

D) intense burning or itching around the eyes.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1147

Feedback: The Eye, page 1147

16. Headaches, nausea and vomiting, narrowing vision fields, and a “graying” in the field of vision are consistent with:

A) glaucoma.

B) papilledema.

C) corneal abrasion.

D) anterior uveitis.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1148

Feedback: The Eye, page 1148

17. Vertigo or loss of balance following an ear infection or upper respiratory infection is MOST consistent with:

A) labyrinthitis.

B) Meniere disease.

C) otitis externa.

D) impacted cerumen.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Ear

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1152

Feedback: The Ear, page 1152

18. What is the pathophysiology of Meniere disease?

A) Irritation and swelling in the inner ear affect the nerves of the inner ear and produce dizziness, loss of balance, and tinnitus.

B) Dysfunction of the eustachian tube leads to increased pressure within the middle ear, which causes damage to the malleus, incus, and stapes.

C) The angle of the eustachian tube does not allow for proper drainage, which allows infective material to collect in the middle ear and cause infection.

D) Endolymphatic rupture creates increased pressure in the cochlear duct, which then leads to damage to the organ of Corti and the semicircular canals.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Ear

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1152

Feedback: The Ear, page 1152

19. Treatment for Meniere disease includes:

A) tubes placed in the ears.

B) diuretics and antiemetics.

C) hearing aids and analgesics.

D) hydration and antipyretics.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Ear

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1152

Feedback: The Ear, page 1152

20. Signs or symptoms of otitis media include:

A) hypersensitivity to sound.

B) bilateral chronic tinnitus.

C) bulging tympanic membrane.

D) vertigo and violent vomiting.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Ear

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1152

Feedback: The Ear, page 1152

21. A distorted sense of smell in which a person perceives unpleasant odors when the odors do not exist is called:

A) dysosmia.

B) hyperosmia.

C) presbyosmia.

D) anosmia.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Nose

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1153

Feedback: The Nose, page 1153

22. Causes of rhinitis may include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A) chemical irritants.

B) high humidity.

C) antihypertensives.

D) cold temperature.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Nose

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1156

Feedback: The Nose, page 1156

23. Paralysis of cranial nerve \_\_\_\_ can cause unilateral facial and gag reflex paralysis.

A) V

B) VI

C) VII

D) X

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1157

Feedback: The Throat, page 1157

24. Which of the following is a complication associated with dysfunction of cranial nerves VI, VII, IX, and XII?

A) Hearing impairment

B) Acute ischemic stroke

C) Aspiration pneumonia

D) Upper airway obstruction

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1157

Feedback: The Throat, page 1157

25. Systemic signs of a dental abscess include:

A) fever and chills.

B) inflammation.

C) swelling and pain.

D) mandibular pain.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

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Page: 1159

Feedback: The Throat, page 1159

26. A yeast infection that causes white patches in the mouth or on the tongue is called:

A) thrush.

B) gingivitis.

C) leukoplakia.

D) halitosis.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1160

Feedback: The Throat, page 1160

27. Leukoplakia:

A) is caused by the fungus *Candida albicans*.

B) presents with red swollen gums that bleed easily during brushing.

C) is a smoker's disease that causes excess cell growth in the mouth.

D) presents with dark yellow or brown patches in the oral cavity.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Throat, page 1160

28. You would MOST likely encounter oral candidiasis in a patient:

A) who has had numerous cavities.

B) who takes oral corticosteroids.

C) with a history of gingivitis.

D) who is immunocompromised.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Pages: 1160–1161

Feedback: The Throat, pages 1160–1161

29. Which of the following has the greatest potential for causing an airway problem?

A) Oral candidiasis

B) Leukoplakia

C) Ludwig angina

D) A dental abscess

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1161

Feedback: The Throat, page 1161

30. Which of the following statements regarding epiglottitis is correct?

A) It is caused by the *Staphylococcus* bacterium.

B) It now occurs more often in adults.

C) It is much less severe than croup.

D) It affects children under 2 years of age.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Throat, page 1161

31. Patients with epiglottitis present with:

A) dysphagia.

B) wheezing.

C) dentalgia.

D) hyperosmia.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Throat, page 1161

32. Fever, hoarseness, and swollen lymph nodes in the neck are common clinical signs of:

A) tracheitis.

B) oral candidiasis.

C) laryngitis.

D) Ludwig angina.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Throat, page 1161

33. A 4-year-old child presents with a deep “croup-like” cough, difficulty breathing, and a high fever. You should suspect:

A) epiglottitis.

B) pharyngitis.

C) laryngitis.

D) tracheitis.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Pages: 1161–1162

Feedback: The Throat, pages 1161–1162

34. A young female presents with a headache, severe aching around her right ear, and difficulty chewing. Assessment and treatment for her should focus on:

A) anticipating airway compromise.

B) analgesia as needed and transport.

C) placing her in a semi-Fowler position.

D) avoiding the use of a nasopharyngeal airway.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Throat, page 1162

35. A chemistry student accidentally splashed a strong acid chemical into his eyes. He wears rigid gas-permeable contact lenses and is experiencing intense pain. You should:

A) leave his contact lenses in place and irrigate his eyes throughout transport.

B) carefully remove his contact lenses and cover both eyes with dry dressings.

C) carefully remove his contact lenses and flush his eyes for at least 20 minutes.

D) leave his contact lenses in place and neutralize the acid with a strong alkali.

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1143

Feedback: The Eye, page 1143

36. A 34-year-old female states that she feels like she has a grain of sand in her eye. Assessment reveals that her eye and the surrounding area are red. Treatment for her should include:

A) carefully assessing her eye for an object embedded in the globe and removing it if one is present.

B) instructing her to continue rapid eye blinking and administering analgesia as indicated.

C) gently rubbing the surface of the eye with a cotton-tipped applicator to remove the foreign body.

D) gently irrigating her eye and taping the affected eye closed to prevent it from drying out.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Eye

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1142

Feedback: The Eye, page 1142

37. A 55-year-old female complains of severe vertigo, tinnitus, nausea, and a sense of fullness in her right ear. You should:

A) administer an antiemetic and monitor her airway in case she vomits.

B) carefully inspect her ear with an otoscope and administer furosemide.

C) administer diphenhydramine to reduce any swelling in her inner ear.

D) keep her supine, administer crystalloid fluid boluses, and inspect her ear.

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: The Ear

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Ear, page 1152

38. You are assessing an elderly man who has asthma and uses an inhaled corticosteroid on a regular basis. He has white patches on his tongue and the inside of his mouth. He is conscious and alert and his airway is patent. You should:

A) suspect that he has leukoplakia.

B) irrigate his mouth with sterile water.

C) provide supportive care and transport.

D) carefully scrape the lesions from his tongue.

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Throat, page 1161

39. Symptoms of temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorder include:

A) sinus drainage.

B) an uneven bite.

C) tongue pain.

D) high fever.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Throat, page 1163

40. A patient presents with fever, a headache, and a unilaterally sore throat. What should you suspect?

A) Epiglottitis

B) Oral candidiasis

C) Bacterial pharyngitis

D) Peritonsilar abscess

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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Feedback: The Throat, page 1163

41. Which of the following clinical signs would specifically indicate ethmoid sinusitis?

A) Headache

B) Toothache

C) Muscle aches

D) Nasal congestion

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Nose

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1156

Feedback: The Nose page 1156

42. Which of the following is the MOST immediate and significant complication associated with posterior epistaxis?

A) Hemorrhagic shock

B) Nasal inflammation

C) Nausea and vomiting

D) Severe sinus infection

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Nose

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Pages: 1154–1155

Feedback: The Nose, pages 1154–1155

43. A 70-year-old female complains of ringing and itching in both of her ears, as well as loss of hearing. What should you suspect?

A) Labyrinthitis

B) Cerumen impaction

C) Bilateral otitis media

D) Meniere disease

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Ear

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Page: 1152

Feedback: The Ear, page 1152

44. Which of the following conditions can be caused by gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)?

A) Laryngitis

B) Ludwig angina

C) Labyrinthitis

D) Peritonsilar abscess

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Throat

Subject: Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

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