

**Ent Past Paper BCQS 4<sup>th</sup> Year MBBS LUMHS By RAJA ALTAF**

**Q) 1. A 50 years old has a tumor of tongue having size of 3 cm in its greater dimesion along with an palpable single ipsilateral lymph node having size of 2.5 cm in greatest dimension. There is no evidence of metastasis. Which TNM staging would be labeled to this patient ?**

- A) T1NoMo**
- B) T2N1Mo
- C) T2N2aMo
- D) T3N1Mo
- E) T4N1Mo

**Q) 2. A young boy starter earache decrease hearing, on examination Brown black wax is seen in the external auditory meatus, which is hard in consistency, adherent with surrounding walls, the following is not use to soften it ?**

- A) Liquid paraffin
- B) Abt antibiotics drops**
- C) Soda glycerin
- D) Soap water
- E) Olive oil

**Q) 3. A 07 years old came in emergency department with high grade fever, dyspnoea and stridor. The symptoms are rapidly progressive. X - ray neck lateral view shows thumb sign. What is the causative organism for this condition ?**

- A) Hemophilus influenza type A
- B) Haemophilus influenza Type B**

- C) Para influenza virus type 1 & type II**
- D) Staph. Aureus**
- E) Corynebacterium diphtheria**

**Q) 4. A 30 years school teacher came in ENT OPD with complain of change of voice for last 03 weeks. On examination there nodules present at junction of anterior 1/3 and posterior 2/3 of both vocal cords. What is the best treatment option for this patient ?**

- A) Voice rest only**
- B) Antibiotic only**
- C) Antibiotic, Analgesic and anti - histamine**
- D) Excision via microlaryngoscopy**
- E) Total laryngectomy**

**Q) 5. 07 years old child presents with absolute dysphagia and dribbling of saliva just after intake of coin. Which is the most common site of impaction of foreign body via oesophagus ?**

- A) where oesophagus is crossed by arch of aorta**
- B) where oesophagus is crossed by left bronchus**
- C) where oesophagus crossed the diaphragm**
- D) At cricopharyngeal junction**
- E) At gastroesophageal junction**

**Q) 6. A 10 years old girl with history of severe earache along with decreased hearing from one ear. On examination tympanic membrane is congested with marked vascularity in the center, Rinnes test is -ve. She is suffering with ?**

- A) Perichondritis**
- B) Boil**
- C) Acute otitis media**

**D) Otomycosis**

**E) Serous otitis media**

**Q) 7. A 06 years old child suffering from haemophilia has frequent attacks of tonsillitis which have handicapped his routine life.**

**Otolaryngologist decides to perform tonsillectomy on him. Which would be the most suitable method for tonsillectomy in this case ?**

**A) Guillotine tonsillectomy**

**B) Dissection and snare tonsillectomy**

**C) Micro debrider intra capsular tonsillectomy**

**D) Cryo surgical tonsillectomy**

**E) Radio frequency coblation tonsillectomy**

**Q) 8. Young girl attended ENT OPD with complains of persistent nasal discharge, recurrent nose bleeds, along with anosmia. On examination, nasal cavity widened with green dry crust, she is case of ?**

**A) Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis**

**B) Lupus vulgaris**

**C) Atrophic rhinitis**

**D) Nasal myiasis**

**E) Mucormycosis**

**Q) 9. A 06 years old girl presented with desquamation and peeling from palm and around the finger about 04 days after a febrile attack of sore throat and rashes over her body. To which disease these features relate to ?**

**A) Vincent angina**

**B) Scarlet fever**

**C) Infectious mononucleosis**

- D) Pharyngeal diphtheria**
- E) Agranulocytosis**

**Q) 10. Sodium chromoglycate is helpful in allergic rhinitis because it causes ?**

- A) Desensitization**
- B) Decongestion of nasal mucosa**
- C) Mast cell stabilization**
- D) Vasodilatation**
- E) Vasoconstriction**

**Q) 11. "cheiloschisis" is the medical term used for ?**

- A) Cleft Lip**
- B) Cleft palate**
- C) Tongue Tie**
- D) Iron Deficiency Anemia**
- E) Bifid Uvula**

**Q) 12. Which of the following is true about functional aphonia ?**

- a) Usually seen in old age males**
- b) Occurs after laryngeal infection**
- c) Both vocal cords are in mid line**
- d) Does not meet on coughing**
- e) Does not approximate on phonation**

**Q) 13. Malignant otitis externa is common in ?**

- a) New born babies**

- b) Hypertensive patients*
- c) Diabetic patients***
- d) Patient with meniere's disease*
- e) Patient with otomycosis*

*Q) 14. Which of the following is related with nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma ?*

- a) Common in females*
- b) Encapsulated*
- c) Does not cause bone erosion*
- d) Benign tumor***
- e) Metastasis occur in cervical lymph nodes*

*Q) 15. Positive laryngeal crepitus is observed during neck examination in ?*

- a) Laryngeal oedema*
- b) Post cricoid carcinoma*
- c) Normal person***
- d) Prevertebral abscess*
- e) Retropharyngeal abscess*

*Q) 16. Cart wheel appearance of tympanic membrane is seen in ?*

- a) Otitis media with effusion*
- b) Attico antral type of chronic suppurative otitis media*
- c) Acute suppurative otitis media***
- d) Tubo tympanic type of chronic suppurative otitis media*
- e) Aero otitis*

*Q) 17. Surgical treatment of glue ear is ?*

- a) Myringoplasty
- b) Myringotomy**
- c) Cortical mastoidectomy
- d) Radical mastoidectomy
- e) Modified radical mastoidectomy

**Q) 18. Common complication of nasal polypectomy is ?**

- a) Infection**
- b) Septal perforation
- c) Adhesion formation
- d) Septal abscess
- e) Septal haematoma

**Q) 19. Most appropriate test for allergic rhinitis is ?**

- a) skin prick test
- b) Radio allergosorbent test
- c) Serum IgE level
- d) Eosinophil count in blood
- e) Eosinophil count in nasal smear**

**Q) 20. Which carcinoma of larynx has low tendency to lymphatic spread ?**

- a) Arytenoids
- b) vocal cords**
- c) Vestibular folds
- d) Pyriform fossa
- e) Epiglottis

**Q) 21. Which of the following drugs causes rhinitis medica mentosa ?**

- a) Intra nasal steroids*
- b) Antihistamine*
- c) Mast cell Stabilizers*
- d) Lignocaine spray*
- e) Xylometazoline***

*Q) 22. Most common features of vocal cord nodule is ?*

- a) Respiratory distress*
- b) Hoarsness of voice***
- c) Stridor*
- d) Pain in neck*
- e) Dysphagia*

*Q) 23. Young girl attends to ENT ward with complaint of persistent nasal discharge, recurrent nose bleeds, along with nose anosmia. On examination nasal cavity is widened with green dry crust. She is a case of one of the following ?*

- a) Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis*
- b) Lupus vulgaris*
- c) Atrophic rhinitis***
- d) Nasal myiasis*
- e) Mucormycosis*

*Q) 24. Regarding external auditory canal which one is correct ?*

- a) outer one third is cartilagenous***
- b) Outer one third is bony*
- c) Inner two third is cartilagenous*
- d) Hair follicles are present in both part*
- e) Hair follicles are present in bony part*

**Q) 25. Granulation tissue in external auditory canal is seen in ?**

- a) Diffuse otitis externa**
- b) Acute suppurative otitis media**
- c) Atticoantral type of chronic suppurative otitis media**
- d) Tubo tympanic type of chronic suppurative otitis media**
- e) Serous otitis media**

**Q) 26. Ideally tracheotomy incision is given at ?**

- a) Above 1st tracheal ring**
- b) Between 1st & 2nd tracheal ring**
- c) Between 2nd & 4th tracheal ring**
- d) Between 4th & 5th tracheal ring**
- e) Below 5th tracheal ring**

**Q) 27. Cholesteatoma is a feature of ?**

- a) Secondary otitis media**
- b) Malignant otitis externa**
- c) Tubo tympanic type of chronic suppurative otitis media**
- d) Atticoantral type of chronic suppurative otitis media**
- e) Aero otitis**

**Q) 28. Common site of foreign body impaction in oesophagus is ?**

- a) where oesophagus is crossed by left bronchus**
- b) Where oesophagus is crossed by arch of aorta**
- c) Cricopharynx**
- d) where oesophagus pierces the diaphragm**
- e) Gastro oesophageal junction**



**Q) 29. The microorganism causing furuncle of external auditory canal ?**

- a) Streptococcus pyogenes**
- b) Staphylococcus epidermis**
- c) Staphylococcus aureus**
- d) Beta A hemolyticus streptococci**
- e) Pseudomonas**

**Q) 30. Promontary is present in ?**

- a) Anterior wall of middle ear**
- b) Posterior wall of middle ear**
- c) Lateral wall of middle ear**
- d) Medial wall of middle ear**
- e) Floor of the middle ear**

**Q) 31. Which type of the tympanic membrane perforation is more dangerous ?**

- a) Small central perforation**
- b) Subtotal perforation**
- c) Total perforation**
- d) Attic perforation**
- e) Marginal perforation**

**Q) 32. Young male presented with sore throat, fever high grade malaise with muffled speech, trismus. On examination right tonsil was swollen & congested and shifting the uvula on opposite side. What is probable diagnosis ?**

- a) Ludwig's angina**
- b) Quinsy**

- c) Parapharyngeal abscess
- d) Peritonsillitis
- e) Acute tonsillitis

**Q) 33. 08 years girl presented with high grade fever, sore throat, difficulty in swallowing for 5 days. On examination both tonsil swollen red and covered with membrane which was easily removable. What is likely diagnosis ?**

- a) Acute catarrhal tonsillitis
- b) Acute follicular tonsillitis
- c) Acute parenchymatous tonsillitis
- d) Acute membranous tonsillitis**
- e) Diphtheria

**Q) 34. A 19 years comes in OPD with complaint of severe pain and bilateral nasal obstruction for 3 days. She has fever about 101° F and frontal headache. She gives history of surgery in nose 1 week back. On examination of nose both nasal cavities are obliterated and mucosa is congested. What is her diagnosis ?**

- a) Septal haematoma
- b) Fungal granuloma of nose
- c) Rounded smooth F.B nose
- d) Septal abscess**
- e) Bilateral nasal polyp

**Q) 35. 08 years old boy has been operated for tonsillectomy, he started bleeding in recovery room bleeding was moderate in nature. How will you manage this case ?**

- a) Blood transfusion
- b) Haemostatic agents

- c) I/V antibiotics*
- d) Return to O.T and ligate*
- e) Apply cold sponge on neck*

*Q) 36. Increased number of eosinophils in nasal smear is seen in ?*

- a) Atrophic rhinitis*
- b) Rhinitis medica mentosa*
- c) Non Allergic eosinophilic rhinitis*
- d) Vasomotor rhinitis*
- e) Rhinitis sicca*

*Q) 37. All are the systemic effects produced by diphtheria exotoxin, Except ?*

- a) Myocarditis*
- b) Renal tubular necrosis*
- c) Splenomegaly*
- d) Palatal muscle paralysis*
- e) Paralysis of ocular accommodation muscles*

*Q) 38. Following branch of external carotid artery does not supply the tonsil ?*

- a) Ascending pharyngeal artery*
- b) Lingual artery*
- c) Facial artery*
- d) Maxillary artery*
- e) Superficial temporal cavity*

*Q) 39. Arterial embolization is done before ?*

- a) Laryngectomy*

- b) Thyroidectomy*
- c) Mastoidectomy*
- d) Removal of Angiofibroma***
- e) Removal of inverted papiloma*

*Q) 40. Paul-Bunnell is the diagnostic test of ?*

- a) Diphtheria*
- b) Infectious mononucleosis***
- c) Scarlet fever*
- d) Vincent's angina*
- e) Cat scratch disease*

*Q) 41. All are the methods of tonsillectomy, Except ?*

- a) Dissection and snare method*
- b) Radio frequency coblation method*
- c) Gamma knife method***
- d) Diathermy dissection method*
- e) Harmonic scalpal method*

*Q) 42. Allergic rhinitis is ?*

- a) Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction***
- b) Type 2 hypersensitivity reaction*
- c) Type 3 hypersensitivity reaction*
- d) Type 4 hypersensitivity reaction*
- e) Type 6 hypersensitivity reaction*

*Q) 43. Common cold is another name of ?*

- a) Allergic rhinitis*
- b) Rhinitis medica mentosa*

- c) Coryza**
- d) Vasomotor rhinitis
- e) Rhinitis sicca

Q) 44. Treatment of inverted papiloma of nose is ?

- a) Simple removal by surgery
- b) wide excision with a part of maxilla**
- c) Radiotherapy
- d) Chemotherapy
- e) Chemo-radiation

Q) 45. The medial surface of tonsil is covered by ?

- a) Ciliated columnar epithelium
- b) Stratified squamous epithelium**
- c) Pseudo stratified Ciliated columnar epithelium
- d) Squamous epithelium
- e) Columnar epithelium

Q) 46. Ampicillin is contraindicated in ?

- a) Infectious mononucleosis**
- b) Diphtheria
- c) Vincent's angina
- d) Ludwig's angina
- e) Acute tonsillitis

Q) 47. Following is not the feature of Quinsy ?

- a) Limited mouth opening
- b) Oral ulcer**
- c) High grade fever

- d) Dribbling of saliva from ipsilateral angle of mouth*
- e) Odymophagia*

*Q) 48. Malleus and incus develop from ?*

- a) 1st arch*
- b) 2nd arch*
- c) 1st & 2nd arch*
- d) 2nd & 3rd arch*
- e) 1st & 3rd arch*

*Q) 49. Nerve supply of upper half of lateral surface of pinna is by ?*

- a) Auricular branch of vagus nerves*
- b) Auriculotemporal nerve*
- c) Lesser occipital*
- d) Greater Auricular*
- e) Branch of glasso pharyngeal nerve*

*Q) 50. Acoustic neuroma usually arises from ?*

- a) Schwan cells of facial nerve*
- b) Schwan cells of cochlear nerve*
- c) Schwan cells of vestibular nerve*
- d) Schwan cells of mandibular nerve*
- e) Schwan cells of trigeminal nerve*

*Q) 51. Endolymphatic hydrops is the disorder of ?*

- a) External auditory canal*
- b) Inner ear*
- c) Middle ear*
- d) Mastoid antrum*

*e) Fallopian canal*

**Q) 52. 03 years old visited OPD mother complaint of some vegetable foreign body in his right ear, How will you remove ?**

*a) By Syringing*

*b) By Suction*

***c) Forceps removal***

*d) Post aural approach*

*e) Microscopic removal with special instrument*

**Q) 53. Middle ear cavity is communicated with mastoid antrum through ?**

*a) Oval window*

*b) Round window*

*c) Facial recess*

*d) Fossa incudus*

***e) Aditus***

**Q) 54. In the larynx which of the following malignancy is common ?**

*a) Adenocarcinoma*

*b) Verrucous carcinoma*

***c) Squamous cell carcinoma***

*d) Sarcoma*

*e) Chondroma*

**Q) 55. Tuning fork test assess all, except ?**

*a) Bilateral conductive deafness*

*b) Unilateral conductive deafness*

*c) Sensory deafness*

**d) Congenital deafness**

e) Nerve deafness

**Q) 56. Which ossicles attached to the tympanic membrane ?**

**a) Malleus**

b) Incus

c) Malleus & incus

d) Foot plates of stapes

e) None of above all

**Q) 57. A 10 year age girl complaints of severe earache along with difficulty in chewing and decreased hearing from one ear. On examination tympanic membrane is congested with marked vascularity in the center, Rinnes test is -ve. She is suffering with.**

a) Pericondritis

b) Boil

**c) Acute otitis media**

d) Otomycosis

e) Serous otitis media

**Q) 58. A young boy started earache after swimming in the cannal. On examination brown Black wax is seen in the External auditory meatus, which is hard in consistency, adherent with surrounding walls, the followings are used to soften it, Except ?**

a) Liquid paraffin

**b) Antibiotic ointment**

c) Soda glycerin

d) Soap water

e) Olive oil



**Q) 59. A diabetic old age person attends ENT OPD with complaints of recurrent earache along with low grade temperature . On examination pinnae is tender on touch, a localized swelling is seen in outer portion of external auditory canal, the swelling is red & tender with smooth surface. He is diagnosed as a case of ?**

- a) Mastoiditis**
- b) Furunculosis**
- c) Diffuse otitis externa**
- d) Oto-mycosis**
- e) Exostosis**

**Q) 60. Which of the following is intra cranial complication of chronic suppurative otitis media ?**

- a) Mastoiditis**
- b) Labrynthitis**
- c) Facial nerve paralysis**
- d) Sigmoid sinus thrombosis**
- e) Tympano-sclerosis**

**Q) 61. Which of the following part of larynx has no lymphatics ?**

- a) Supraglottic region**
- b) Vestibular area**
- c) Ventricles**
- d) Vocal cords**
- e) Epiglottis**

**Q) 62. Which of the following is unpaired cartilage of larynx ?**

- a) Thyroid cartilage**
- b) Arytenoid cartilage**

- c) Corniculate cartilage*
- d) Cuneiform cartilage*
- e) Septal cartilage*

*Q) 63. Early feature of glottic cancer of larynx is ?*

- a) Difficulty in breathing*
- b) Difficulty in swallowing*
- c) Cough*
- d) Change of voice*
- e) Fever*

*Q) 64. The goose foot is used for branches of ?*

- a) Vagus nerve*
- b) External carotid artery*
- c) Facial nerve*
- d) Hypoglossal nerve*
- e) Brachial plexus*

*Q) 65. A 70 year old, diabetic lady present with severe right otalgia along with right facial weakness. On examination seropurulent discharge is present in right external canal, after cleaning it reveals granulation at the floor. Which of the above conditions she is most likely suffering from ?*

- a) Bell's palsy*
- b) Aural Polyp*
- c) Boil external auditory canal*
- d) Diffuse otitis externa*
- e) Malignant otitis externa*

*Q) 66. Facial nerve paralysis is liable to occur due to ?*

- a) Upper motor neuron lesion*
- b) Motor neuron lesion*
- c) Ischaemia of facial canal*
- d) Erosion of bony canal by cholesteatoma*
- e) All of above*

*Q) 67. Common site of impaction of coin in oesophagus is ?*

- a) Crico-pharynx*
- b) At the level of aortic arch*
- c) At the level of bifurcation of trachea*
- d) At cardiac end*
- e) All of above*

*Q) 68. Paralysis of vocal cord is due to injury of which nerve ?*

- a) External laryngeal*
- b) Recurrent laryngeal*
- c) Superior laryngeal*
- d) All of above*
- e) None of above*

*Q) 69. Name the structures which is not seen on I.D.L ?*

- a) Vocal cords*
- b) Arytenoid*
- c) Acute Epiglottitis*
- d) Epiglottitis*
- e) Tubal tonsil*

*Q) 70. 30 years old man attending ENT OPD having complaint of excessive watery discharge, which increases with forward bending*

*position. His nasal endoscopic surgery was done few weeks ago. Which of the following test is specific for this diagnosis ?*

- a) Serum IGE level*
- b) Nasal swab for cytology*
- c) Handkerchief test*
- d) B2 transferrin*
- e) Oxidases peroxidase paper strip test*

*Q) 71. Common cold is usually caused by ?*

- a) Influenza virus*
- b) Para-influenza virus*
- c) Rhino-virus*
- d) Adeno-virus*
- e) Respiratory syntical virus*

*Q) 72. The most common etiological factor involved in having ludwing's angina ?*

- a) Sub-mandibular sialadenitis*
- b) Trauma to oral mucosa*
- c) Fracture of mandible*
- d) Dental infections*
- e) Sub-mental sialadenitis*

*Q) 73. Five years old mentally retarded boy develops persistent right side pneumonia which does no clear in spite of adequate antibiotic treatment. The boy has no past History of pulmonary disease. Which of the above conditions you suspect with this clinical ?*

- a) Bronchiectasis*

***b) Foreign body bronchus***

***c) Pleural Effusion***

***d) Pneumothorax***

***e) Pulmonary oedema***

***Q) 74. A young girl of 10 years came in ENT OPD c/o nasal obstruction on left side with foul smell. She also gives history of bleeding, pain from same side for about 3 months. On examination there was grayish mass seen in nose which started bleeding on touch. The likely diagnosis is ?***

***a) Angiofibroma***

***b) Antrochoanal polyp***

***c) Fungal granuloma***

***d) Rhinolith***

***e) Rhinosporodiosis***

***Q) 75. A new born baby having severe respiratory distress just after birth. On examination he was having mucoid secretions in the nose, when a small bore catheter was tried it did not pass from both nostrills, emergency treatment of the patient is ?***

***a) Tracheostomy***

***b) Cricothyrotomy***

***c) Pass on endotracheal tube***

***d) Put an airway in mouth***

***e) Clean the discharge from nose***

***Q) 76. Regarding otosclerosis, all are correct except ?***

***A) most common Caucasian races***

***B) female to male ratio 2:1***

*C) Hormonal influences disease rapidly*

*D) Disease generally start in teens*

*E) Most commonly occurs under the age of 5 years*

*Q) 77. All of the below etilogies are related in nasopharyngeal carcinoma, except ?*

*A) EBV capsid antigen*

*B) Polycyclic hydrocarbons from smoke of intense and wood*

*C) HLA - A2*

*D) Betel nut chewing*

*E) Nitrosamines*

*Q) 78. All are the congenital abnormality of layrnx except ?*

*A) Laryngomalacia*

*B) Laryngeal web*

*C) Laryngo - esophageal fistula*

*D) Reinke's oedema*

*E) Subglotic stenosis*

*Q) 79. Bronchoscopy is the procedure for all except ?*

*A) Removal of foreign body*

*B) Biopsy from bronchus*

*C) To take secretion of culture*

*D) To investigate the cause of haemopysid*

*E) To visualize the medisternum*

*Q) 80. Regarding meniere's disease all are correct except ?*

*A) Also called endolymphatic hydrops*

- B) Affecting the scala vestibule*
- C) males are more affected***
- D) Episodic vertigo is cardinal symptoms*
- E) Labyrinthectomy is treatment option*

*Q) 81. All are the features of adenoids facies Except ?*

- A) open mouth*
- B) High arched palate*
- C) Narrow upper alveolus*
- D) crowded teeth*
- E) hyper plastic maxilla***

*Q) 82. All are the pathological stages of acute tonsillitis except ?*

- A) Acute catarrhal tonsillitis*
- B) Acute fibrotic tonsillitis***
- C) Acute follicular tonsillitis*
- D) Acute membranous tonsillitis*
- E) Acute parenchymatous tonsillitis*

*Q) 83. All are the theories of cholesteatoma formation except ?*

- A) polysaccharides alteration theory***
- B) Epithelial migration theory*
- C) Retraction pocket theory*
- D) Congenital cell rest theory*
- E) Epithelial metaplasia theory*

*Q) 84. All of the below are related to the etiology of submandibular glands duct sialolithiasis except ?*

- A) Longer and Larger caliber duct*

- B) Antigravity flow*
- C) Slower flow rate*
- D) More acidic pH*
- E) Higher mucin and calcium content of saliva*

*Q) 85. All are the causes of recurrent laryngeal nerve except ?*

- A) Thyroid surgery*
- B) Carcinoma of esophagus*
- C) Carcinoma of oropharynx*
- D) Neck trauma*
- E) Metastatic cervical lymphadenopathy*

*Q) 86. Regarding glomus tumors all are true except ?*

- A) it originates from the glomus bodies*
- B) sun arising sign is characteristic feature*
- C) Females are affected more common*
- D) it is a benign neoplasm of inner ear*
- E) Surgical removal is treatment option*

*Q) 87. Wax in auditory canal is removed by ?*

- A) Antibiotics*
- B) Anti Allergics*
- C) Antihistamines*
- D) Syringing*
- E) Surgical excision*

*Q) 88. The only structure not found in inner ear ?*

- A) Cochlear nuclei*
- B) semi circular canals*



- C) Organs of Corti*
- D) Basilar membrane*
- E) Endolymphatic duct*

*Q) 89. Which of the drug causes rhinitis medica mentosa ?*

- A) Intra nasal steroids*
- B) Mast cell stabilizers*
- C) Anti histamines*
- D) Lignocaine spray*
- E) Xylometazoline*

*Q) 90. Which of the following is indication of tracheostomy ?*

- A) Vocal nodule*
- B) Impacted foreign body in bronchus*
- C) Carcinoma of bronchus*
- D) Laryngeal diphtheria*
- E) Quinsy*

*Q) 91. Radiologically, maxillary sinus is best seen in ?*

- A) Lateral view*
- B) Oblique view*
- C) Occipito - frontal view*
- D) Town'al view*
- E) Anterior view*

*Q) 92. Which of the following is common benign tumor of Larynx ?*

- A) Fibroma*
- B) Vocal polyp*
- C) Subglottic haemangioma*

***D) Laryngeal papilloma***

***E) Chondroma***

***Q) 93. Allergic rhinitis is classified in ?***

***A) Acute and Chronic***

***B) Mild and moderate***

***C) Moderate and severe***

***D) Intermittent and persistent***

***E) Superficial and Deep***

***Q) 94. Following is not the function of larynx ?***

***A) Protection of lower respiratory airways***

***B) Phonation***

***C) Respiratory conduit***

***D) Fixation of chest***

***E) Decrease the dead space***

***Q) 95. Treatment of inverted papiloma of nose is ?***

***A) Antibiotics only***

***B) Steroids only***

***C) Combined antibiotics and steroids***

***D) Wide excision along part of maxilla***

***E) Simple excision of nasal mass***

***Q) 96. Risk of metastasis is high in cancer of ?***

***A) Oropharynx***

***B) Nasopharynx***

***C) Buccal mucosa***

***D) Larynx***

**E) Hypopharynx**

**Q) 97. Relative lymphocytosis, raised serum amylase and raised S & V antibodies titer, are related to ?**

**A) Vincent angina**

**B) Infectious mononucleosis**

**C) Acute viral parotitis**

**D) Pharyngeal diphtheria**

**E) Acute Lymphocytic leukemia**

**Q) 98. Which of the following is exceptional regarding angio - fibroma ?**

**A) Arises from sphenopalatine foramen**

**B) Seen in puberty**

**C) Males are more affected**

**D) Is a Malignant tumor**

**E) Surgical excision is the treatment of choice**

**Q) 99. Laryngeal diphtheria is caused by ?**

**a) Epstein-Barr virus**

**b) Haemophilus influenza**

**c) Klebs-Loeffler bacillus**

**d) Moraxella catarrhalis**

**Q) 100. Common site for squamous cell carcinoma of nasopharynx is ?**

**a) Roof**

- b) Posterior wall*
- c) Opening of the eustachian tube*
- d) Fossa of rosenmullar***
- e) Tubal tonsil*

*Q) 101. Common cold is usually caused by ?*

- a) Adenovirus*
- b) Rhinovirus***
- c) Influenza virus*
- d) Rota virus*
- e) Picrona virus*

*Q) 102. Increased number of eosinophils in nasal smear is seen in ?*

- a) Atrophic rhinitis*
- b) Rhinitis medica mentosa*
- c) Non allergic eosinophilic rhinitis*
- d) Vasomotor rhinitis***
- e) Rhinitis sicca*

*Q) 103. Blood stained foul smell nasal discharge is usually seen in patients having ?*

- a) D.N.S*
- b) Nasal Polyp*
- c) Rhinolith***
- d) Angiofibroma*
- e) Inverted papiloma*

*Q) 104. Inverted papiloma of the nose ?*

- a) is a polypoidal mass in nasal cavity*

- b) is a malignant lesion*
- c) Early distant metastasis is common*
- d) Usually affect adolescent male*
- e) Treatment is simple Excision of nasal mass***

*Q) 105. Infective type of nasal polyp usually arises from ?*

- a) Anterior ethmoidal sinuses*
- b) Frontal sinuses*
- c) Maxillary sinuses***
- d) Sphenoidal sinuses*
- e) Posterior ethmoidal sinuses*

*Q) 106. Which of the following artery belongs to internal carotid arterial system ?*

- a) Greater palatine*
- b) Lesser palatine*
- c) Sphenopalatine*
- d) Anterior ethmoidal***
- e) Nasopalatine*

*Q) 107. Foreign body bronchus is common in ?*

- a) Sub glottic region of larynx*
- b) Trachea*
- c) Carina*
- d) Right bronchus***
- e) Left bronchus*

*Q) 108. Indication for SMR operation ?*

- a) Dislocated nasal septum*

- b) Deviated nasal septum*
- c) Recurrent epistaxis*
- d) As an approach to sphenoid sinus*
- e) All of the above*

*Q) 109. Regarding osteosclerosis , which one is correct ?*

- a) There is conductive deafness*
- b) There is sensory neural deafness*
- c) There is mixed type of deafness*
- d) There is normal hearing*
- e) The patient hears better in quite areas*

*110)which of the following is intra cranial complication of chronic suppurative otitis media ?*

- a)mastoiditis*
- b)labrynthitis*
- c)facial nerve paralysis*
- d)sigmoid sinus thrombosis*
- e)tympano-sclerosis*

*111)a diabetic old age person attends ENT OPD with complains recurrent erache along with low grade temprature .on examination pinnae is tender on touch ,a localized swelling is seen in outer portion of external auditory cannal ,the swelling is red and tender tender with smooth*

*surface ,he is diagnosed as a case of ?*

*a)mastoiditis*

***b)furunculosis***

*c)diffuse otitis externa*

*d)oto-mycosis*

*e)exostosis*

*112)a youg boy started carache after swimming in the cannal.on examination brown black wax is seen in external auditory meatus, which is hard in consistency,adherent with surrounding walls,the following are used to soften it,except ?*

*a)liquid paraffin*

***b)antibiotic ointment***

*c)soda glycerin*

*d)soap water*

*e)olive oil*

*113)a 10 year -age girl complaints of severe earache along with difficulty in chewing and decread hearing from one ear.on examination*

*tympanic membrane is congested with marked vascularity in the center, Rinnes test is -ve .she is suffering with ?*

- a)perichondritis*
- b)boil*
- c)acute otitis media*
- d)otomycosis*
- e)serous otitis media*

*114)which ossicles is attached to the tympanic membrane ?*

- a)malleus*
- b)incus*
- c)malleus and incus*
- d)foot plates of stapes*
- e)none of above all*

*115)the goose foot is used for the branches of ?*

- a)vagus nerve*
- b)external carotid artery*
- c)facial nerve*



*d)hypoglossal nerve*

*e)brachial plexus*

*116)malleus and incus develop from ?*

***a)first arch***

*b)second arch*

*c)first and second arch*

*d)second and third arch*

*e)first and third arch*

*117)nerve supply of upper half of lateral lateral surface of pinna is by ?*

*a)auricular brach of vagus nerve*

***b)auriculotemporal nerve***

*c)lesse occipital*

*d)great auricular*

*e)branch of glassophyrangeal nerve*

*118)early feature of glottic cancer of lyrnx is ?*

*a)difficulty in breathing*

*b)dufficulty in swallowing*

*c)cough*

*d)change of voice*

*e)fever*

*119)common site for tracheostomy is ?*

*a)between 1st and 2nd tracheal rings*

*b)between 5th and 6th tracheal rings*

*c)between 3rd and 4th tracheal rings*

*d)just above the 1st tracheal ring*

*e)just below the cricoid cartilage*

*120)which of the following is unpaired cartilage of larynx?*

*a)thyroid cartilage*

*b)arytenoid cartilage*

*c)corniculate cartilage*

*d)cuniform cartilage*

*e)septal cartilage*

*121)which of the part of larynx has no lymphatics ?*

*a)supra-glottic region*

*b)vesitublar area*

*c)ventricles*

*d)vocal cords*

*e)epiglottis*

*122)treatment of angiofibroma is ?*

*a)chemotherapy*

*b)radiotherapy*

*c)surgery*

*d)hormonal therapy*

*e)I/V antibiotics*

*123)increased number of eosinophills in nasal smear is seen in ?*

*a)atrophic rhinitis*

*b)rhinitis media mentosa*

*c)allergic rhinitis*

*d)vasomotor rhinitis*

*e)Rhinitis Sicca*

*124)common site for squamous cell carcinoma of nasophyrnx is ?*

- a)roof*
- b)posterior wall*
- c)opening of estachian tube*
- d)fossa of rosenmullar*
- e)tubal tonsil*

*125)infective type of nasal polyp usually arises from ?*

- a)anterior ethmoidal sinuses*
- b)frontal sinuses*
- c)maxillary sinuses*
- d)sphenoidal sinuses*
- e)posterior ethmoidal sinuses*

*126)the tympanic drainage of tonsil is to ?*

- a)retropharyngeal lymph node*
- b)paratracheal lymph node*
- c)submental lymph node*
- d)parapharyngeal lymph node*
- e)juglodiagastric lymph node*

*127)paul bunnell test is the confirmatory test of ?*

*a)vincent's test*

*b)diphtheria*

*c)ludwig's angina*

*d)thrush*

***e)infectious mononucleosis***

*128)the narrowest constriction of esophagus is at  
?*

*a)crossing of left main bronchus*

*b)crossing of arch of aorta*

***c)crico phyrngeus***

*d)Diaphragmatic opening*

*e)gastro-esophageal junction*

*129)causative organism of infectious  
mononucleosis is ?*

*a)diphtheroid*

*b)cornybacterium diphtheria*

*c)streptococcus*

***d)Epstein Barr virus***

*e)fusiform bacillus*

***130)which site is most common for lodgment of foreign body in lower respiratory tract ?***

***a)larynx***

***b)trachea***

***c)crania***

***d)Rj bronchus***

***e)Lj bronchus***

***131)unilateral blood stained foul smell nasal discharge is usually the feature of ?***

***a)D.N.S***

***b)Nasal polyp***

***c)rhinolith***

***d)angiofibroma***

***e)inverted papiloma***

***132)common complication of nasal polypectomy is ?***

***a)infection***

***b)septal perforation***

*c)adhesion formation*

*d)septal abscess*

*e)septal haematoma*

*133)how many pairs or groups of paranasal  
sinuses normal present ?*

*a)one*

*b)two*

*c)three*

*d)four*

*e)five*

*134)nasal fracture is confirmed by ?*

*a)inspection*

*b)palpation*

*c)anterior rhinoscopy*

*d)posterior rhinoscopy*

*e)X-ray of nasal bone and para nasal bone*

*135)name the structure which is not seen on  
I.D.L ?*

*a)vocal cords*

***b)arytenoids***

*c)acute epiglottitis*

*d)epiglottitis*

*e)tubal tonsils*

*136)inverted papilloma of nose ?*

***a)is a polypoidal mass in nasal cavity***

*b)is a malignant lesion*

*c)early distant metastasis is common*

*d)usually affects adolescent male*

*e)treatment is simple excision of nasal mass*

*137)which of the following artery belongs to  
internal carotid arterial system ?*

*a)greater palatine*

*b)lesser palatine*

*c)sphenopalatine*

***d)anterior ethmoidal***

*e)nasopalatine*

*138)foreign body bronchus is common in ?*



*a)sub glothic region of larynx*

*b)trachea*

*c)carina*

*d)right bronchus*

*e)left bronchus*

*139)indication for SMR operation ?*

*a)disolated nasal septum*

*b)deviated nasal septum*

*c)recurrent epistaxis*

*d)as an approach to sphenoid sinus*

*e)all of above*

*140)young male presented with sore throat*

*,fever high grade malaise with muffled speech*

*,trismus. on examination right tonsil was*

*swollen and conjested and shifting uvula on*

*opposite side .what is probable diagnosis ?*

*a)ludwig's angina*

*b)Quinsy*

*c)parapharyngeal abscess*

***d)peritonsillitis***

***e)acute tonsillitis***

***141)08 year girl presented with high grade fever  
,sore throat,difficulty in swallowing for 5 days.***

***On examination both tonsil swollen red and  
coverred with membrane which was easily  
removable .what is likely diagnosis ?***

***a)acute catarrhal tonsillitis***

***b)acute follicular tonsillitis***

***c)acute membranous tonsillitis***

***d)diphtheria***

***142)malignant otitis externa is common in ?***

***a)new born babies***

***b)hypertensive patients***

***c)Diabetic patients***

***143)in case of hoarseness of voice ,the site of  
lesion is ?***

***a)base of tongue***

***b)vallecula***

***c)vocal cord***

***d)pyriform fossa***

***e)ary-epiglottic folds***

***144)paralysis of vocal cords is due to injury of  
which nerve ?***

***a)external laryngeal***

***b)recurrent laryngeal***

***c)superior laryngeal***

***d)all of above***

***e)none of above***