

GENESIS

Post-Graduation Medical Orientation Centre
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FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-II

SUBJECT : ENT
PAPER : III

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| Exam Date | : | Mock-I | : | 13-12-20/17-12-20/20-12-20 |
| | | Mock-II | : | 25-12-20/26-12-20/27-12-20 |
| Exam Time | : | 2.30.pm-4.00pm | | |
| Total Number | : | 100 | | |

Question 26-50 based on single answer

1. Granulomatous inflammation

- a) Occurs in sarcoidosis
- b) Contains epithelioid cells derived from tissue histiocytes
- c) Occurs in visceral leishmaniasis
- d) Shows dominant infiltration of tissue by plasma
- e) Type 3 hypersensitivity response

2. Local spread of nasopharyngeal carcinoma involves following nerves

- a) 6th CN
- b) 7th CN
- c) 8th CN
- d) 9th CN
- e) 10th CN

3. Causes of primary acquired cholesteatoma

- a) Migration of squamous epithelium
- b) Invagination of pars flaccida
- c) Basal cell hyperplasia
- d) Columnar metaplasia
- e) Squamous metaplasia

4. Live attenuated vaccines are

- a) OPV
- b) Influenza
- c) HepB vaccine
- d) BCG
- e) cholera

5. Which are not true about longitudinal temporal bone fracture?

- a) Hearing loss is sensorineural
- b) Facial paralysis is less common and delayed onset
- c) Occipital blow injury
- d) Less frequent
- e) Presence bleeding from ear

6. Van der hoeve syndrome includes

- a) Otospongiosis
- b) Facial nerve paralysis
- c) Blue sclera
- d) Vertigo
- e) Osteogenesis imperfecta

7. Virchow's triad of thrombosis includes

- a) Hypercoagulability
- b) Endothelial injury
- c) Activation of antithrombin3
- d) Stasis of turbulence of blood flow
- e) Generation of plasmin

8. Which aetiological factors are responsible for Meniere's disease?

- a) Food allergy
- b) Hypoparathyroidism
- c) Bacterial infection
- d) Autoimmunity
- e) Vasomotor disturbance

9. A 55 years old male patient complaining about sudden drop attack, without loss of consciousness. there was no history of vertigo or hearing loss. what is his most likely diagnosis?

- a) Lermoyez syndrome
- b) Tumarkin's otolithic crisis
- c) Vestibular hydrops
- d) Cochlear hydrops
- e) Drop attacks

10. EB virus is associated with

- a) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
- b) Burkitt's lymphoma
- c) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- d) infectious mononucleosis
- e) Multiple papilloma larynx

11. Following are the autosomal recessive disorders

- a) Neurofibromatosis
- b) Galactosamia
- c) Mucopolysaccharidosis
- d) Hemophilia
- e) SYDENHAM'S chorea

12. A 33 years old male patient came with photophobia, oedema of upper eyelid, tenderness over medial canthus and headache which has characteristic periodicity. which may be his likely diagnosis?

- a) Orbital cellulitis
- b) Frontal sinusitis
- c) Mucormycosis
- d) Ethmoidal sinusitis
- e) Wegener's granulomatosis

13. Healing of a wound is delayed by

- a) Vit C deficiency
- b) Starvation
- c) Administration of glucocorticoid
- d) Lack of blood supply
- e) Infection

14. Which one is not true about neoplasm of salivary glands?

- a) Larger the salivary glands, the chances of a tumour being benign is more.
- b) Most common benign tumor of salivary gland is pleomorphic adenoma
- c) Adenolymphoma is the most common benign tumor of parotid in children
- d) 25% of minor salivary gland tumours are benign
- e) Oxyphil adenoma comprise less than 1% of all salivary gland tumours

15. A 6 years old child presented with the symptoms of headache, nasal discharge, facial pain and nasal obstruction for 1 year. he also has toneless voice and history of recurrent common cold. what are his likely diagnosis?

- a) Chronic maxillary sinusitis
- b) Enlarged adenoids
- c) Chronic nasopharyngitis
- d) Pharyngeal bursitis
- e) Fulminant fungal sinusitis

16. A patient, 16 years of age, came with the complaints of persistent postnasal dripping, nasal obstruction, occipital headache and recurrent sore throat. what may be the diagnosis?

- a) Chronic sphenoidal sinusitis
- b) Pharyngeal bursitis
- c) Ethmoidal sinusitis
- d) Nasopharyngitis
- e) Thornwaldt's disease

17. A 12 years old patient presenting with pain in throat, difficulty in swallowing, fever for 5 days and headache. on examination of throat, tonsillar crypts are filled with purulent material and these are present on the opening of crypts as yellow spot. so the absolute diagnosis is-

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

18. Which are the most common causes of membrane over the tonsil?

- a) Vincent angina
- b) Paterson kelly syndrome
- c) Infectious mononucleosis
- d) Polycythemia rubra vera
- e) Aphthous ulcer

19. Red infarct occurs in

- a) Lung
- b) Heart
- c) Spleen
- d) Intestine
- e) Tissue previously congested

20. Phagocytosis is promoted by

- a) Hyaluronidase
- b) Neuraminidase
- c) HMP shunt
- d) immunoglobulin
- e) Complement

21. A 3 years old baby presenting with difficulty in breathing, stiffness of neck, croupy cough and bulging of post pharyngeal wall. on lateral view of neck x-ray there is widening of prevertebral space with gas formation. the diagnosis is-

- a) Faucial diphtheria
- b) Retropharyngeal abscess
- c) Prevertebral abscess
- d) Acute retropharyngeal abscess
- e) Parapharyngeal abscess

22. Enveloped virus are

- a) Picorna
- b) Hepadna
- c) Orthomyxovirus
- d) Retrovirus
- e) Adenovirus

23. Sites of snoring may be

- a) Hard palate
- b) Anterior pillar and soft palate
- c) Posterior pillars
- d) Lateral pharyngeal wall
- e) Hypopharynx

24. Which sentences are true about non REM sleep?

- a) Brain activity is minimum
- b) 30-40% of sleep
- c) Muscles are non-functional
- d) Slow respiration but increased heart rate and BP
- e) OSA doesn't occur in this stage

25. DIC occurs in

- a) Massive blood transfusion
- b) Pre eclamptic toxemia
- c) Polycythemic rubra vera
- d) Snake bite
- e) Sick cell anemia

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (26-50)

26. Which sentences are true about vocal cord nodule?

- a) Appear asymmetrically, unilateral arising
- b) Size varies from pin size to half pea
- c) Sometimes there is presence of diplophonia
- d) Mostly seen in men
- e) At the junction of anterior 2/3rd and posterior 1/3rd of vocal cord

27. Parasite causing anemia

- a) E. granulosus
- b) W. bancrofti
- c) T. solium
- d) E. vermicularis
- e) T. cruzi

28. Which of the following sentence is wrong about kaposi sarcoma?

- a) Caused by HHV8
- b) Non invasive
- c) Mostly seen in the palate
- d) Can occur with normal CD4 counts of HIV
- e) Excessive proliferation of mikulicz cell of vascular origin

29. A 55 years old male presenting with a slow growing painless pulsatile mass in neck, which moves from side to side, on MRI Lyre's sign is present. most likely diagnosis is

- a) Cystic hygroma
- b) Chemodectoma
- c) Hemangioma
- d) Subclavian aneurysm
- e) ECA aneurysm

30. Which is not associated with Cowden syndrome?

- a) Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
- b) Familial colonic polyposis
- c) Hamartomas
- d) Non-cancerous tumor like growths
- e) Skin tags

31. Hearing loss in ossicular interruption with perforation:

- a) 30 dB
- b) 54 dB
- c) 38dB
- d) 40dB
- e) 60dB

32. Which one is vestibulotoxic drug?

- a) Tobramycin
- b) Gentamicin
- c) Streptomycin
- d) Sisomicin
- e) Erythromycin

33. Mikulicz cells and Russell bodies are diagnostic histopathology features of

- a) Rhinoscleroma
- b) Chordoma
- c) Angiofibroma
- d) Rhinosporidiosis
- e) Hodgkin's disease

34. A man 45 years old presented with recurrent facial palsy, fissured tongue and swelling of lips. he also has type 2 DM. what is his diagnosis?

- a) Ramsay Hunt syndrome
- b) Melkersson syndrome
- c) Grisel syndrome
- d) Donaldson's syndrome
- e) Kikuchi Fujimoto syndrome

35. A 5 years old male child presenting with throbbing earache, deafness, high grade fever and tinnitus. On examination TM shows marked congestion. which is the most common organism in this case?

- a) H. influenzae
- b) S. pyogenes
- c) S. pneumoniae
- d) M. catarrhalis
- e) P. aeruginosa

36. In which atmospheric pressure eustachian tube gets locked?

- a) 120mm Hg
- b) 60 mm Hg
- c) 85 mm Hg
- d) 90 mm Hg
- e) 70 mm Hg

37. Most common cerebellopontine angle is?

- a) Neurolemmoma
- b) Schwannoma
- c) Glomus tumour
- d) Meningioma
- e) Epidermoid

38. A male 20 years old presenting with granulomatous nodules in nose which are painless, nonulcerative and subdermal infiltration of lower part of external nose. most likely diagnosis is-

- a) Rhinosporidiosis
- b) Rhinoscleroma
- c) Lupus vulgaris
- d) Wegener's granulomatosis
- e) Sarcoidosis

39. Most common viral cause of rhinosinusitis-

- a) H. i fluenzae
- b) Influenza
- c) S. pneumoniae
- d) Rhinoviruses
- e) M. catarrhalis

40. Autosomal dominant disorders are

- a) Cystic fibrosis
- b) Marfan syndrome
- c) Huntington's disease
- d) Sickle cell anemia
- e) Polydactyly

41. A 50 years old male came with blood stained nasal discharge for 4 months, nasal stuffiness and facial pain. he has an occupational history of working in furniture industry. what is his most likely diagnosis?

- a) Ameloblastoma
- b) Ca of maxillary sinus
- c) Fibrous dysplasia
- d) Rhinosporidiosis
- e) Fibroma

42. Which one is the second most common malignancy of oral cavity?

- a) Ca of oral tongue
- b) Ca of lip
- c) Ca of buccal mucosa
- d) Ca of floor of mouth
- e) Ca of hard palate

43. Which is the most common site for adenoid carcinoma of minor salivary gland tumor?

- a) Tongue
- b) Cheek
- c) Lip
- d) Palate
- e) Gums

44. In sialolithiasis, calculi are formed by the deposition of-

- a) Sodium phosphate
- b) Calcium carbonate
- c) Sodium bicarbonate
- d) Calcium phosphate
- e) Calcium gluconate

45. A male patient, 20 years old, presenting with nasopharyngeal mass which is purplish, lobulated, bleeds on touch. he has a history of profuse spontaneous recurrent nasal bleeding and difficulty in hearing. Which is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a) Carcinoma nasopharynx
- b) Nasopharyngeal papilloma
- c) Nasopharyngeal hemangioma
- d) Nasopharyngeal adenoma
- e) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma

46. Squamous cell carcinoma of nasopharynx metastasize mostly into

- a) Lung
- b) Liver
- c) Bone
- d) Brain
- e) Skin

47. A 64 years old male presenting with difficulty in swallowing for 1 year along with pricking sensation during deglutition, pain in the ear and hoarseness of voice. what is his most likely diagnosis?

- a) Carcinoma of postcricoid region
- b) Carcinoma of larynx
- c) Zenker's diverticulum
- d) Carcinoma of pyriform sinus
- e) Carcinoma of posterior pharyngeal wall

48. On direct laryngoscopy the most common finding in laryngomalacia is

- a) Thickening of cricoid cartilage
- b) Elongated epiglottis curling on itself
- c) Prominent aryepiglottic fold
- d) Absence of RLN
- e) Web between the vocal cords

49. most common organism as normal flora in throat

- a) s. pyogens
- b) H. influenzae
- c) S. aureus
- d) Viridans streptococci
- e) S. pneumoniae

50. Most common site of lodgement of foreign body-

- a) The tonsil
- b) Base of the tongue
- c) Posterior pharyngeal wall
- d) Pyriform fossa
- e) Oesophagus

ENT Mock-II Paper-III

1. TTFFF (Ref: Robbins/9th/P-98/Table-3-8)
2. TFFTT [Ref: Dhingra/P-284]
3. FTTFT [Ref: Dhingra/P-74]
4. TTFTF (Ref: Lange 14th/P-282/Table-36.2)
5. TFTTF [Ref: Dhingra/P-106]
6. TFTFT [Ref: Dhingra/P-95]
7. TTFTF (Ref: Robbin's/9th/P-122-23)
8. TFFTT [Ref: Dhingra/P-112]
9. FTFFT [Ref: Dhingra/P-113,114]
10. FTTTF (Ref: Lange review/13th/P-290)
11. FTTFF (Ref: Robbins/9th/P-142)
12. FTFFF [Ref: Dhingra/P-215]
13. TTTTT (Ref: Robbins/9th/P-105,106)
14. FFTFF [Ref: Dhingra/P-263]
15. TTFFF [Ref: Dhingra/P-275]
16. FTFFT [Ref: Dhingra/P-277]
17. FFTFF [Ref: Dhingra/P-292]
18. TFTFT [Ref: Dhingra/P-293,294]
19. TFFTT (Ref: Robbins/9th/P-129)
20. FFFTT (Ref: Robbins/9th/P-78,79)
21. FFFTF [Ref: Dhingra/P-300]
22. FTTTF (Ref: Basic virology: classification of virus)
23. FTTFT [Ref: Dhingra/P-313]
24. TFFFT [Ref: Dhingra/P-314]
25. TTFTF (Ref: de Gruchy/6th/P-406-409)
26. B (Ref: Dhingra/P-343,344)
27. C (Ref: Parasitology)
28. E (Ref: Dhingra/P-423)
29. B Ref: Dhingra/P-447)
30. B (Ref: Dhingra/P-376)
31. C [Ref: Dhingra, P-30]
32. D [Ref: Dhingra/P-35]
33. D (Ref: Dhingra)
34. B [Ref: Dhingra/P-105]
35. C [Ref: Dhingra/P-67]
36. D [Ref: Dhingra/P-71]
37. A [Ref: Dhingra/P-127]
38. B [Ref: Dhingra/P-175]
39. D [Ref: Dhingra/P-213]
40. C (Ref: Robbins/9th/P-141)
41. B [Ref: Dhingra/P-232]
42. C [Ref: Dhingra/P-254]
43. D [Ref: Dhingra/P-257]
44. D [Ref: Dhingra/P-260]
45. E [Ref: Dhingra/P-279]
46. A [Ref: Dhingra/P-284]
47. D [Ref: Dhingra/P-309]
48. B [Ref: Dhingra/P-333]
49. D (Ref: Lange 14th/P-27/Table-6.2)
50. A [Ref: Dhingra/P-395]