

GENESIS

Post-Graduation Medical Orientation Centre
230, New Elephant Road (4th floor), Katabon More, Dhaka-1205
Phone: 01404-432 530, 01404-432 515

FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

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. Gradenigo's syndrome consists

- a) Retro Orbital pain
- b) Ear discharge
- c) Facial paralysis
- d) Diplopia
- e) Paralysis of CNVI

2. Tinnitus with conductive hearing loss is seen in

- a) Impacted wax
- b) Otospongiosis
- c) Glomus tumor
- d) Presbycusis
- e) Acoustic neuroma

3. Concerning bell's palsy

- a) Sudden onset
- b) Always a complete paralysis
- c) Good prognosis
- d) Associated with acute otitis media
- e) Steroid response

4. A case of dangerous CSOM may show

- a) Attic perforation
- b) Large central perforation
- c) Foul-smelling scanty discharge
- d) Bone erosion may present
- e) Earache

5. Pain in the ear can result from

- a) Cancer base of tongue
- b) Aphthous ulcers of oral cavity
- c) Cancer pyriform fossa
- d) Elongated styloid process
- e) Nasal polyp

6. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma

- a) Always seen above 50 years
- b) Cervical lymph nodes are the presenting
- c) Squamous cell cancer mostly seen
- d) Involves multiple cranial nerve
- e) Patient can be present with ASOM

7. Epstein-Barr virus is thought to be responsible for

- a) Laryngeal cancer
- b) Nasopharyngeal cancer
- c) Burkitt's lymphoma
- d) Infectious mononucleosis
- e) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma

8. Enlarged adenoid can cause

- a) Unilateral nasal obstruction
- b) Sensorineural deafness
- c) Obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome
- d) Sinusitis
- e) Deviated nasal septum

9. Acute epiglottitis in children is caused by

- a) Respiratory syncytial virus
- b) Staphylococcus aureus
- c) Haemophilus influenza type
- d) Streptococcus pneumonia
- e) Parainfluenzae type 1 & 2

FTTTF (Ref: Review of otolaryngology By M A Matin)

10. Hoarseness of voice is caused by

- a) Supraglottic carcinoma
- b) TI glottic carcinoma
- c) Vocal cord polyp
- d) Bilateral vocal cord palsy
- e) Ca-bronchus

11. Acute retropharyngeal abscess

- a) More common in children
- b) X-ray soft tissue neck lateral view is diagnostic
- c) Is drained by external approach
- d) Due to childhood spine TB
- e) May rupture spontaneously causing aspiration

12. Otosclerosis

- a) Is an autosomal recessive disease
- b) Is common in male
- c) Involves stapes crura
- d) Is commonly bilateral
- e) Presents as SNHL

13. Common cold is caused by the following virus

- a) Epstein-Barr virus
- b) Adenovirus
- c) Rhinovirus
- d) Human papilloma virus
- e) H. influenzae

14. Meniere's disease

- a) Classically consists of a triad of permanent vertigo, tinnitus and deafness
- b) Shows a low frequency SN hearing loss
- c) Is most common in the seventh decades
- d) Is due to an increase in endolymphatic fluid in the inner ear
- e) Is exacerbated by the glycerol dehydration test

15. Starvation is associated with a reduction in size of the:

- a) Fat depots
- b) Heart
- c) Central nervous system
- d) Liver
- e) Bones

16. Normally the features of acute inflammation include:

- a) Vasoconstriction
- b) Vasodilatation
- c) Infarction
- d) Haemolysis
- e) Oedema

17. Staphylococci pathogenic to man:

- a) Produce a capsular polysaccharide
- b) Grow in irregular clusters in culture
- c) Produce coagulase
- d) Are resistant to penicillin
- e) All produce an enterotoxin

18. Spores are killed by exposure to:

- a) Moist heat at 110°C for 15 minutes
- b) Dry heat at 160°C for 1 hour
- c) Ethylene oxide
- d) Hydrogen peroxide
- e) Gentian violet

19. The sites in which metastatic calcification occurs are:

- a) The kidney
- b) The wall of the inferior vena cava
- c) Old tuberculous lesions
- d) Atheroma
- e) The cornea

20. The following conditions are particularly associated with the deposition of amyloid

- a) Gas gangrene
- b) Leprosy
- c) Chronic osteomyelitis
- d) Type II diabetes
- e) Pneumococcal pneumonia

21. The following are DNA containing viruses:

- a) Rhinovirus
- b) Herpes virus
- c) Vaccinia
- d) Yellow fever
- e) Influenza

22. In progressive stage of shock

- a) There is widespread tissue hypoxia
- b) Irreversible renal shutdown
- c) Metabolic acidosis because ↑ PH
- d) Compensatory mechanisms are activated
- e) Survival is possible

23. Autosomal recessive disorders are

- a) Achondroplasia
- b) Hereditary spherocytosis
- c) Marfan syndrome
- d) Thalassemia
- e) Haemophilia

24. Following are obligate intracellular organisms

- a) Brucella
- b) Chlamydia trachomatis
- c) Coxiella
- d) Nocardia
- e) Hepatitis E

25. Virulence factors of Staphylococcus aureus are

- a) Protein A
- b) Lipase
- c) M. Protein
- d) Endotoxin
- e) Exfoliative toxin

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

26. A child of 18 months aged presented with soft, cystic, multilocular, compressible swelling on posterior triangle..the most likely diagnosis is

- a) Branchial Sinus
- b) Carotid body tumour
- c) Cystic hygroma
- d) Branchial cyst
- e) Thyroglossal duct cyst

27. An adult male patient came to you with complaints of dysphagia which is more to liquids than solids and regurgitation of ingested foods at night... The possible diagnosis?

- a) Carcinoma Oesophagus
- b) GERD
- c) Diffuse oesophageal spasm
- d) Cardiac achalasia
- e) Globus pharyngeus

28. Inspiratory stridor

- a) Tracheal stenosis
- b) Bronchial foreign body
- c) Laryngeal papilloma
- d) Vocal cord paralysis
- e) Laryngomalacia

29. The most important normal flora of the throat, which one?

- a) Streptococcus pyogenes
- b) Hemophilus influenzae
- c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- d) Viridans streptococci
- e) Staphylococcus aureus

30. Causes of tinnitus include the following except

- a) Multiple sclerosis
- b) Impacted wax
- c) Frusemide
- d) Meniere's disease
- e) BPPV

31. With a tuning fork of 512Hz rinne test becomes negative when minimum A-B gap is

- a) 5 dB
- b) 15 dB
- c) 25 dB
- d) 10 dB
- e) 30 dB

32. An adult presents with acute pain in the ear and blood filled vesicles on the tympanic membrane and deep part of the meatus the diagnosis is

- a) Haemorrhagic otitis externa
- b) Herpes zoster oticus
- c) Myringitis bullosa
- d) Otomycosis
- e) Both A & C

33. Frey's syndrome follows injury to

- a) Chorda tympani
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Facial nerve
- d) Auriculotemporal nerve
- e) Vagus nerve

34. A -14 year old boy presents with a unilateral nasal mass which is pinkish to look & soft to fed with no history of bleeding the likely diagnosis is

- a) Cystic middle turbinate
- b) Angiofibroma
- c) Simple nasal polyp
- d) Rhinosporidiosis
- e) Rhinosclerosis

35. A patient of complete anosmia still responds to inhalation of

- a) Coffee
- b) Ammonia
- c) Vanilla
- d) Garlic
- e) Lemon

36. All are true of rhinosporidiosis except

- a) Mostly seen in southern India
- b) Highly vascular lesion
- c) Diagnosis is made on biopsy
- d) Anti-fungal drugs the treatment of choice
- e) Not seen in Australia & New Zealand

37. Osteoma most commonly involves which of the following sinuses

- a) Frontal
- b) Maxillary
- c) Sphenoid
- d) Ethmoid
- e) Cavernus sinus

38. Most frequent site involved in glottic cancer is

- a) Anterior $2/3$ of cord
- b) Posterior $1/3$ of cord
- c) Anterior commissure
- d) Posterior commissure
- e) Mid point of the cord

39. Premalignant lesions of oral cavity include except

- a) Erythroplakia
- b) Leukoplakia
- c) Sub mucous fibrosis
- d) Fordyce's spots
- e) Plummer-vinson syndrome

40. 3 years old baby suddenly ingested a coin.

Commonest site impaction of oesophagus

- a) Just below the cricopharyngeus
- b) Level of crossing of aortic arch
- c) Lower third of oesophagus
- d) Oesophagogastric junction
- e) Middle third of oesophagus

41. A young girl of 15 years present with foul smelling nasal discharge & crusting most likely diagnosis

- a) Old FB
- b) Rhinolith
- c) Rhinitis caseosa
- d) Atrophic rhinitis
- e) Infected nasal polyp

42. All includes sipple syndrome except

- a) Medullary thyroid carcinoma
- b) Pheochromocytoma
- c) Hyperparathyroidism
- d) Hirschsprung disease
- e) Pituitary tumor

43. Metaplasia is the transformation of one fully differentiated tissue into another occurs all except

- a) Connective tissue elements
- b) The gastrointestinal tract
- c) The CNS
- d) The biliary system
- e) The urothelium

44. Apoptosis is triggered by

- a) p^{53}
- b) BCL2
- c) IgE
- d) Superoxide dismutase
- e) Nitric oxide

45. Oedema inflammation occurs by all except

- a) Endothelial contraction
- b) Increased viscosity of blood
- c) Action of interleukin-1 on endothelial
- d) Increased hydrostatic pressure
- e) Injury of endothelial cells by activated leucocytes

46. Which one is not preformed chemical mediators of inflammation

- a) Histamine
- b) Serotonin
- c) Lysosomal enzymes
- d) Leukotriene
- e) Vasoactive amines

47. Amyloid is deposited most frequently in all except

- a) Liver
- b) Brain
- c) Spleen
- d) Lungs
- e) Kidneys

48. Endotoxin is

- a) Highly antigenic
- b) Used as vaccine in toxoid form
- c) Composed of glycoprotein
- d) Secreted from cell
- e) Released after death of the bacteria

49. All are toxins of *S. aureus* except

- a) Enterotoxin
- b) Toxin shock syndrome toxin
- c) Exfoliatin
- d) Catalase
- e) Alfa toxin

50. Following are example of type III hypersensitivity reaction except

- a) Serum sickness
- b) SLE
- c) Rheumatic fever
- d) Multiple sclerosis
- e) Rheumatoid arthritis

ENT Mock-1, Paper-3

1. TTFTT (Ref:Dhingra/P-45)
2. TTTFF (Ref:Dhingra/Page-132)
3. TFTFT (Ref: Dhingra/Page-133)
4. TFTTF (Ref:Dhingra/Page-137)
5. TTTTF (Ref:Dhingra/P-139)
6. FTTTT (Ref:Dhingra/Page-156)
7. FTTTF (Ref:Dhingra/Page-305)
8. FTTTF (Ref: Review of otolaryngology By M A Matin)
9. FTTTF (Ref: Review of otolaryngology By M A Matin)
10. FTTTF (Ref: Review of otolaryngology By M A Matin)
11. TTFTT (Ref: Review of otolaryngology By M A Matin)
12. FTTTF (Ref: Review of otolaryngology By M A Matin)
13. FTTTF (Ref:Review of otolaryngology By M A Matin)
14. FTTTF (Ref:Review of otolaryngology By M A Matin)
15. TTFTF (Ref: Smiddy)
16. TTFTT (Ref: Smiddy)
17. FTTTF (Ref: Smiddy)
18. FTTTF (Ref: Smiddy)
19. TFFFT (Ref: Smiddy)
20. FTTTF(Ref: Smiddy)
21. FTTTF (Ref: Smiddy)
22. TFFFT (Ref: Robbin's pathology, chapter 4,haemodynamic,thromboembolism& shock)
23. FTTTF(Ref: Robbin's pathology, chapter-5, genetic disorder)
24. FTTTF(Ref: Lange microbiology and immunology, chapter 5, classification of medically important bacteria)
25. TFFFT (Ref: Last hour)
26. C (Ref: Dhingra, 6th edition/chapter-77/P-392)
27. D (Ref: Dhingra 6thedition/Chapter-68/P-344)
28. E (Ref: Dhingra, 6th edition/Chapter-59/P-296)
29. E (Ref: Lange microbiology, chapter normal flora)
30. E (Ref: Otolaryngology by M A Matin 2nd/Q-42)
31. B (15 dB) (Ref: Dhingra/P-19)
32. E (Both A & C) (Ref: Dhingra/P-33)
33. D (Auriculotemporal) (Ref: Dhingra/P-58)
34. C (Ref: Dhingra/P-144)
35. B (Ref: Dhingra/P-129)
36. D (Ref: Dhingra/P-141)
37. A (Ref: Dhingra/P-178)
38. A (Ref: Dhingra/P-99)
39. D (Ref: Dhingra,)
40. A (Ref: Dhingra,)
41. D (Ref: Dhingra)
42. E (Ref: Dhingra)
43. C (The CNS) (Ref: Last Hour,)
44. A (P⁵³)(Ref: Last Hour)
- 45.B (Ref: Robbin's pathology, chapter 2&4)
46. D (Ref: Dhingra pathology, chapter-30, allergic Rhinitis)
47. D (Ref: Smiddy)
48. E (Ref: Lange microbiology and immunology, chapter-7,pathogenesis)
49. D (Ref: Lange microbiology and immunology, chapter-15, Gram positive cocci)
50. C (Ref: Lange microbiology and immunology, chapter-65,hypersensitivity)