

MBBS 4th Prof.
EOSE-M
ENT (M-1)

Time: 90 min

Marks: 68

MCOs

- Write your Roll No. on Scoring sheet & Question Paper.
 - Select the best answer from given choices by filling the circle in Scoring sheet as ●
1. Operation of choice for coalescent mastoiditis is:
 - a. Cortical mastoidectomy
 - b. Modified radical mastoidectomy
 - c. Radical mastoidectomy
 - d. Fenestration operation
 2. Which of the following is true regarding facial nerve palsy associated with temporal bone fracture?
 - a. Common with longitudinal fracture
 - b. Common with transverse fracture
 - c. Always associated with CSF otorrhea
 - d. Facial nerve injury is always complete
 3. Fever in lateral sinus thrombosis is:
 - a. Intermittent.
 - b. Remittent.
 - c. Low grade.
 - d. High grade.
 4. The early symptom of Bell's palsy is:
 - a. Dropping of angle of the affected side.
 - b. Obliteration of the angle of the mouth.
 - c. Pain of acute onset behind the ear.
 - d. Inability to close the eye.
 5. Nasal furunculosis is due to:
 - a. Staphylococcal infection of a pilosebaceous gland.
 - b. T.B infection of nasal mucosa.
 - c. Fungal infection of nasal skin.
 - d. H.influenza infection of the nose.
 6. The mechanism of nasal allergy is:
 - a. Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction.
 - b. Type 2 hypersensitivity reaction.
 - c. Type 3 hypersensitivity reaction.
 - d. Type 4 hypersensitivity reaction.
 7. Non symptomatic deviated nasal septum needs:
 - a. Septoplasty.
 - b. No treatment.
 - c. Sub-mucoperichondrial resection.
 - d. Cauterization.
 8. Acute tonsillitis may cause all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Acute retropharyngeal abscess.
 - b. Chronic retropharyngeal abscess.
 - c. Para Pharyngeal abscess.
 - d. Quinsy.
 9. Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma spread to the surrounding tissue because it is:
 - a. Malignant.
 - b. Non capsulated.
 - c. Pre-malignant.
 - d. Highly vascular.
 10. Ludwig's angina is:
 - a. Cellulitis of the pyriform fossa.
 - b. Cellulitis in the parapharyngeal space.
 - c. Cellulitis in the retropharyngeal space.
 - d. Cellulitis of the floor of the mouth.
 11. The swelling in acute retropharyngeal abscess is:
 - a. In the middle line.
 - b. Lateral to the middle line.
 - c. Appears from outside the neck.
 - d. Non of the above.
 12. 6th nerve paralysis occurs in the following cases EXCEPT:
 - a. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
 - b. Cavernous sinus thrombosis.
 - c. Postcrioid carcinoma.
 - d. Petrositis.

13. Hemorrhage 7 days following tonsillectomy is:
a. Primary.
b. Reactionary.
c. Secondary.
d. Non of the above.
14. The dysphagia in cardiac achalasia starts to:
a. Solids then to fluids.
b. Fluids then to solids.
c. Fluid & solids at the same time.
d. All of the above.
15. Plummer-Vinson syndrome predispose to:
a. Postcricoid carcinoma.
b. Cancer larynx.
c. Cancer oesophagus.
d. Non of the above.
16. Pain on mastication is present in:
a. Acute mastoiditis.
b. Otosclerosis.
c. Furunculosis of the external ear.
d. Allergic otitis externa.
17. Sagging of the postero-superior wall of the EAC occurs in:
a. Acute mastoiditis.
b. Furunculosis of the external ear.
c. Otitis media.
d. Petrositis.
18. The causative agent in otomycosis is:
a. Aspergillus nigers & / or Candida albicans.
b. Streptococci.
c. Staphylococci.
d. E.coli
e. B. pyocyaneus.
19. Stapedectomy is one line for treatment of:
a. Otosclerosis.
b. Otomycosis.
c. Otitic barotrauma.
d. Secretory otitis media.
20. Gradenigo syndrome occurs in:
a. Acute mastoid abscess.
b. Acute petrositis.
c. Chronic otitis media.
d. Secretory otitis media.
21. Intra cranial complications of chronic suppurative otitis media includes:
a. Mastoiditis.
b. Meningitis.
c. Labyrinthitis.
d. Bezold abscess.
22. The cause of primary hemorrhage is:
a. Wound sepsis.
b. Unprepared patient.
c. Injury of the pharyngeal muscle.
d. Rising of blood pressure with slipping ligature.
23. Ludwig's angina is:
a. Cellulitis of the pyriform fossa.
b. Cellulitis in the parapharyngeal space.
c. Cellulitis in the retropharyngeal space.
d. Cellulitis of the floor of the mouth.
24. The most dangerous complication of ludwig's angina is:
a. Acute laryngeal edema.
b. CHL.
c. Bleeding.
d. Nasal obstruction.
25. Tonsillectomy is indicated in all of the following EXCEPT:
a. During epidemic of polio.
b. Tumors of tonsils.
c. After peritonsillar abscess.
d. Symptoms of septic focus.
26. What is the most common bacterial pathogen for acute otitis media.
a. Pseudomonas auriginosa
b. E-Coli
c. Streptococcus pneumonia
d. D. Peptostreptococcus
27. Audiometric testing during acute otitis media typically shows
a. Severe hearing loss
b. Moderate degree hearing loss
c. Mild degree conductive hearing loss
d. Profound hearing loss

28. What is the potential intratemporal complications of acute otitis media?
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Brain abscess
 - c. Subdural abscess
 - d. Facial nerve palsy
29. What is the possible bacterial pathogen in acute rhinosinusitis?
 - a. Rhinovirus
 - b. Adenovirus
 - c. Streptococcus pneumonia
 - d. Influenza virus
30. Orbital complications of acute sinusitis includes
 - a. Pre-septal cellulitis
 - b. Orbital abscess
 - c. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
 - d. All of the above
31. The term Quinsy is used for which one of the following throat infection
 - a. Paratonsillitis
 - b. Parapharyngeal abscess
 - c. Peritonsillar abscess
 - d. Retropharyngeal abscess
32. What is the etiology of glandular fever?
 - a. Coxsackie virus
 - b. Enterovirus
 - c. Epstein-Barr virus
 - d. Herpes simplex virus
33. What is leukoplakia?
 - a. A white lesion that can be scraped off easily
 - b. A white lesion that is not premalignant
 - c. A white lesion that can not be scraped off
 - d. A red lesion
34. What is Potts Puffy tumour?
 - a. It is osteomyelitis of maxillary sinus.
 - b. It is abscess of ethmoid sinuses
 - c. It is osteomyelitis of the outer table of the frontal sinus with subperiosteal
 - d. Abscess.
 - e. It is abscess of the sphenoid sinuses
35. What is the most common bacterial pathogen of acute epiglottitis?
 - a. Streptococcus pneumonia
 - b. Haemophilus influenza Type A
 - c. Haemophilus influenza Type B
 - d. Rhinovirus
36. What is the most common benign neoplasm of the larynx among children?
 - a. Vocal cord nodules
 - b. Papilloma
 - c. Cyst
 - d. Chondroma
37. What is the best treatment for childhood respiratory papillomatosis?
 - a. Tracheostomy
 - b. Laser excision
 - c. Total laryngectomy
 - d. None of the above
38. What is the definition of Barrett's oesophagus?
 - a. It's a dysplasia of the distal oesophageal mucosa
 - b. It's a metaplasia of distal oesophageal mucosa from squamous to gastric columnar epithelium
 - c. Its anaplasia of lower oesophageal mucosa
 - d. It's a motility disorder of lower oesophagus
39. What is the most common malignant tumour of the larynx?
 - a. Melanoma
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Spindle cell carcinoma
 - d. Chondrosarcoma
40. Regarding thyroid malignancy, the most common thyroid cancer is
 - a. Follicular carcinoma
 - b. Medullary carcinoma
 - c. Papillary carcinoma
 - d. Anaplastic carcinoma
41. What is the cell of origin of medullary thyroid cancer?
 - a. Follicular thyroid cells
 - b. Papillary thyroid cells
 - c. Parafollicular cells
 - d. Hurthle cell
42. Thyroid releasing hormone (TRH) is produced in
 - a. Anterior pituitary gland
 - b. Posterior pituitary gland
 - c. Hypothalamus
 - d. Thyroid gland

43. What is the common cause of facial palsy?
a. Herpes Zoster oticus
b. Chronic suppurative otitis media
c. Bell's palsy
d. Longitudinal fracture of temporal bone
44. What is the common site of acute tonsillitis complication?
a. Parapharyngeal space infection
b. Retropharyngeal space infection
c. Peritonsillar space
d. Retrovertebral space
45. Complication of post tonsillectomy includes
a. Primary bleeding
b. Reactionary bleeding
c. Secondary bleeding
d. All of the above
46. Ludwig's angina is caused by infection in
a. Submandibular space
b. Submaxillary space
c. Sublingual space
d. Buccal space
47. What is the best management option for recurrent Thyroglossal duct cyst infection?
a. Excision of the cyst only
b. Sistrunk operation
c. Giving only medical treatment
d. Incision and drainage of the cyst
48. What is the most common malignancy in a thyroglossal duct cyst?
a. Follicular carcinoma
b. Squamous cell carcinoma
c. Papillary carcinoma
d. Medullary carcinoma
49. What is the blood supply of sternocleidomastoid muscle?
a. Superior thyroid artery
b. Inferior thyroid artery
c. Facial artery
d. Lingual Artery
50. Which gland is most frequently involved with sialolithiasis (stone formation)?
a. Parotid gland
b. Sublingual gland
c. Submandibular gland
d. Minor salivary gland
51. What is the most common benign salivary gland tumour?
a. Warthin's tumour
b. Pleomorphic Adenoma
c. Monomorphic adenoma
d. Oncocytoma
52. What is the most common cause of hyperparathyroidism?
a. Parathyroid hyperplasia
b. Parathyroid carcinoma
c. Parathyroid adenoma
d. Renal failure
53. Primary hyperparathyroidism due to parathyroid adenoma
a. The definitive treatment is wait and watch
b. Surgery is the cure for the disease
c. It does not damage the kidney
d. Sestamibi scan cannot detect the adenoma
54. Regarding Facial nerve
a. It's a purely motor nerve
b. It's a mixed nerve
c. It's a purely sensory Nerve
d. It does not have special sensory fibres
55. Regarding Bell's Palsy
a. It's paralysis of hypoglossal nerve
b. It's paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve
c. It's paralysis of facial nerve
d. It's paralysis of vagus nerve
56. Meniere's disease
a. In majority of cases it is a bilateral disease
b. Initially it causes high sensory neural hearing loss
c. Vertigo is not a feature of Meniere's disease
d. It has genetic predisposition
57. Regarding Otosclerosis
a. It's an autosomal dominant disease
b. It's an autosomal recessive disease
c. Initially causes sensory neural hearing loss
d. The success rate of surgery is 100%

- d. Rhinitis medicamentosa
- Is caused by using steroid nasal spray
 - Involves only Beta receptors
 - Nasal congestion is present
 - Nasal decongestant is the treatment of choice
59. Cholesteatoma
- Always due to chronic suppurative otitis media
 - It's is similar to keratosis obturans
 - Can cause sensory neural hearing loss
 - Does not cause meningitis
60. Obstructive sleep apnoea in adults
- It does not cause pulmonary Hypertension
 - Its purely clinical diagnosis
 - Sleep Nasoendoscopy is helpful.
 - Epworth sleepiness score should be less than 5
61. Antrochoanal polyp
- It causes bony destruction
 - Is seen in elderly patients
 - It is best treated with polypectomy
 - It exits the maxillary antrum through the natural ostium
62. Juvenile angiofibroma
- Is more common in young girls
 - Incisional biopsy is needed to confirm diagnosis
 - Involutes with time
 - Patients have repeated episode of epistaxis
63. The following structures passes through the foramen ovale in skull base
- Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve
 - Greater superficial petrosal nerve
 - Mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve
 - Infraorbital nerve of the trigeminal nerve
64. Inverted Papilloma of the nose
- Is a malignant tumour
 - The commonest site of origin is nasal septum
 - Wait and Watch is option of choice
 - Proliferates inwards to the stroma
65. ENT manifestations of HIV Infection includes
- Adenoid hypertrophy
 - Oral candidiasis
 - Facial nerve palsy
 - All of the above
66. Acute Mastoiditis
- The causative micro-organism is staphylococcus aureus
 - Is a common complication of acute otitis externa
 - Does not cause proptosis of the pinna.
 - Occurs mainly in childrens under 2 years of age
67. Damage to the external laryngeal nerve during thyroid surgery causes which of the following
- Lengthening of the vocal card
 - Shortening of the vocal card
 - No obvious change in the vocal card
 - Abduction of the vocal card
68. Mucociliary pathway is affected in the following except
- Kartagener's syndrome
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - Pendreds syndrome
 - Young's syndrome