

TIME ALLOWED: 02-HOUR'S

Note: Attempt ALL questions from this section. Select ONE best answer. Each question carries 01 mark.

All highlighted options are correct

Q#1: Stapes footplate covers?

- a) Round window
- b) **Oval window**
- c) Sinus tympani
- d) Pyramid
- e) Facial nerve

Q#2: Citelli's angle is?

- a) Solid angle
- b) Cerebellopontine angle
- c) **Sinodural angle**
- d) Genu of facial nerve
- e) second Genu of facial nerve

Q#3: Which of the following statements is true?

- a) **Kerner's septum in the mastoid separates squamous cells from the deeper petrosal cells**
- b) **Facial recess lies medial to the sinus tympani**
- c) Trautmann's triangle forms an important surgical landmark to locate endolymphatic sac
- d) Arcuate eminence is landmark for lateral semicircular canal
- e) facial nerve is never dehiscent

Q#4: During superficial parotidectomy, the most reliable landmark to identify main trunk of facial nerve is?

- a) Mastoid tip
- b) Styloid process
- c) **Tympanomastoid suture**
- d) Cartilage of external auditory canal
- e) great auricular nerve

Q#5: Operation of choice for coalescent mastoiditis is?

- a) **Cortical mastoidectomy (Simple mastoidectomy)**
- b) Modified radical mastoidectomy
- c) Radical mastoidectomy
- d) Fenestration operation
- e) combine approach tympanoplasty

Q#6: A 38-year-old gentleman reports of decreased hearing in the right ear for the last 2 years. On testing with a 512-Hz tuning fork, the Rinne's test (without masking) is negative on the right ear and positive on the left ear. With the Weber's test the tone is perceived louder in the left ear. The patient most likely has?

- a) Right conductive hearing loss
- b) **Right sensorineural hearing loss**
- c) Left sensorineural hearing loss
- d) **Left conductive hearing loss**
- e) left ear profound hearing loss

Q#7: Which of the following is not a typical feature of Meniere's disease?

- a) Sensorineural deafness
- b) **Pulsatile tinnitus Episodic Tinnitus**
- c) Vertigo
- d) Fluctuating deafness
- e) aural fullness

Q#8: 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 otorrhoea
- d) Facial nerve injury is always complete
- e) facial nerve injury is always incomplete

Q#9: In right middle ear pathology, Weber's test will be?

- a) Normal
- b) Centralised
- c) **Lateralised to right side (Weber's will)**
- d) Lateralised to left side
- e) bilateral profound hearing loss

Q#10: Speech frequencies include? *(Lateralized towards effected ear)*

- a) 125 250 500 Hz
- b) **250, 500, 1000**
- c) **500 1000 2000 Hz**
- d) 1000 2000 3000 Hz
- e) 4000 -6000 Hz

Q#11: Decreased bone conduction in an audiogram indicates?

- a) Tympanic membrane perforation
- b) Ossicular dislocation
- c) Ossicular fixation
- d) **Damage to cochlea**
- e) Wax

Q#12: Aim of mastoid surgery in CSOM which should receive first priority is?

- a) **Making the ear dry**
- b) Improvement in hearing

- c) Preservation of hearing
 d) **Rendering the ear safe**
- Q#13: Treatment of dry traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane is?
 a) Antibiotic ear drops
 b) Myringoplasty
 c) **Protection of ear against water**
 d) Ear pack soaked with antibiotic
 e) mastoidectomy
- Q#14: All are true about ear wax except?
 a) pH is acidic in normal healthy canals
 b) **Needs to be removed periodically**
 c) Contains a bactericidal enzymes
 d) Is a combination of secretions of sebaceous and apocrine glands
 e) sometime it needs surgery
- Q#15: Perforation commonly associated with cholesteatoma is?
 a) **Attic**
 b) Kidney-shaped central perforation
 c) Perforation of pars tensa posterior to handle of malleus
 d) Perforation anterior to handle of malleus
 e) subtotal
- Q#16: Extra cranial complications of CSOM?
 a) Epidural abscess
 b) **Facial nerve palsy**
 c)
 d) Subdural Abscess
 e) cerebellar abscess
- Q#17: Which of the following is/are true about cholesteatoma?
 a) It is a benign tumour
 b) Metastasises to lymph node
 c) Contains cholesterol
 d) **Erodes bone**
 e) Malignant potential
- Q#18: Treatment of choice in postauricular abscess as a complication of otitis media is?
 a) Incision and drainage (/ and d)
 b) / and D plus antibiotics
 c) Aspiration and antibiotics
 d) **/ and d, antibiotics and mastoidectomy**
 e) suction and clearance
- Q#19: A 5-year-old boy has been diagnosed to have postero-superior retraction pocket with cholesteatoma. All would constitute part of management except?
 a) Audiometry
 b) Mastoid exploration
 c) Tympanoplasty
 d) Myringoplasty
 e) **observation only**
- Q#20: Picket-fence graph of temperature is seen in?
 a) Otitic hydrocephalus
 b) **Lateral sinus thrombosis**
 c) Extradural abscess
 d) Meningitis
 e) mastoiditis
- Q#21: Gradenigo's syndrome is characterised by?
 a) **Retro-orbital pain**
 b) ~~X~~ **nerve**
 c) CN VII palsy
 d) CN X1 PALS
 e) facial nerve palsy
- Q#22: A 10-year-old boy presents with torticollis, a tender swelling behind the angle of mandible and fever. He had history of ear discharge for the past 6 years. Examination of the ear showed purulent discharge and granulations in the ear canal. Most probable diagnosis is?
 a) Acute lymphadenitis secondary to otitis externa
 b) Masked mastoiditis
 c) **Bezold abscess**
 d) Parotitis
 e) brain abscess
- Q#23: MRI is the investigation of choice in all of the following complications of CSOM except?
 a) Extradural abscess
 b) ~~X~~ **Bezold abscess**
 c) **Coalescent mastoiditis**
 d) Cerebral abscess
 e) facial nerve palsy
- Q#24: Hand, foot and mouth disease is caused by which of the following viruses?
 a) Cytomegalovirus
 b) HIV infection
 c) **Coxsackie A virus** ✓
 d) Herpes simplex virus
 e) Ebstein-Barr virus
- Q#25: Which of the following lesions in the oral cavity has a malignant potential?
 a) Hypertrophic candidiasis
 b) Leukoedema
 c) **Erythroplasia**
 d) White sponge naevus
 e) aphthous ulcer
- Q#26: Presence of Wickham's striae in the oral cavity is a manifestation of?
 a) HIV infection
 b) **lichen planus**
 c) Leukaemia
 d) Oral candidiasis
 e) aphthous ulcer

- 1: All of the following are manifestations of leukaemia except?
- a) Pale mucous membrane of the oral cavity
 - b) Gingival hypertrophy
 - c) Submucous fibrous bands with blanching of mucous membrane in oropharynx
 - d) Petechial haemorrhages of mucous membrane
 - e) aphthous ulcer

- Q#28: Oral manifestations of HIV include all except?
- a) Oral candidiasis
 - b) Hairy leukoplakia
 - c) Buccal striae forming a lacing pattern
 - d) Recurrent aphthous ulcers
 - e) aphthous ulcer

- Q#29: The most common site of melanoma in the oral cavity is?
- a) Buccal and labial mucosa
 - b) Base of tongue
 - c) Oral tongue and floor of mouth
 - d) Hard palate and maxillary gingiva
 - e) Gingivolabial sulcus

- Q#30: Plummer-Vinson syndrome is characterised by all except?
- a) Koilonychia
 - b) Dysphagia
 - c) Atrophic gastritis
 - d) Glossitis
 - e) Haematemesis

- Q#31: All are true about pharyngoconjunctival fever except?
- a) Caused by cytomegalovirus *Caused by adenovirus*
 - b) Occurs in epidemics
 - c) Causes follicular conjunctivitis
 - d) Causes acute pharyngitis and fever
 - e) aphthous ulcer

- Q#32: All are true about herpangina except?
- a) Caused by herpes simplex type *Caused by Coxsackie B Virus*
 - b) Common in children
 - c) Causes sore throat and fever
 - d) Is a self-limiting infection
 - e) common in old age *(also not common in old age)*

- Q#33: Taste buds are seen in all of the following papillae except?
- a) Circumvallate
 - b) Fungiform
 - c) Filiform
 - d) Foliate
 - e) tip of the tongue

- Q#34: In which of the following locations (spaces), there is collection of pus in quinsy?
- a) Peritonsillar space
 - b) Parapharyngeal space
 - c) Retropharyngeal space
 - d) Within tonsil
 - e) deep in the palate

- Q#35: Structures passing between upper border of superior constrictor muscle and base of skull include all except?
- a) Levator palatini
 - b) Tensor tympani
 - c) Eustachian tube
 - d) Ascending palatine artery
 - e) facial nerve

- Q#36: For antral wash out Cannula is inserted in?
- X (a) Natural ostium of maxillary sinus
 - b) Middle meatus
 - ✓ c) Inferior Meatus
 - d) superior meatus
 - e) septum

- Q#37: Peritonsillar abscess is also known as?
- a) Retropharyngeal abscess
 - b) Tonsillar abscess
 - c) Quinsy
 - d) Thornwaldt's abscess
 - e) aphthous ulcer

- Q#38: Third molar caries with extension of the lesion towards tonsillar fossa and shift of tonsil reveals which of the following complication?
- a) Parapharyngeal abscess
 - b) Retropharyngeal abscess
 - c) Tonsillar abscess
 - d) Dental abscess
 - e) mastoid abscess

- Q#39: The most common type of acute sinusitis in children is?
- a) Ethmoiditis
 - b) Sphenoiditis
 - c) Maxillary
 - d) Frontal sinusitis
 - e) unilateral frontal sinusitis

- Q#40: Killian's dehiscence is seen in?
- a) Oropharynx
 - b) Nasopharynx
 - c) Cricopharynx
 - d) oral cavity
 - e) nasal cavity

- Q#41: For Glue ear the best surgical Treatment is?
- a) Myringotomy
 - b) Myringotomy with grommet insertion
 - c) Tympanomastoidectomy
 - d) mastoidectomy
 - e) observation only

Choose most appropriate answer

Q#42: The best treatment for septal haematoma is?

- a) Antibiotics and nasal decongestants
- b) Needle aspiration
- c) **Incision drainage and pressure dressing**

- d) observation
- e) septoplasty

Q#43: Indications for tracheostomy are all EXCEPT ?

- a) Acute epiglottitis
- b) Maxillofacial trauma
- c) Laryngeal malignancy

- d) **Extensive consolidation of lung**
- e) **ICU patient**

Q#44: Most common complication of Tracheostomy is?

- a) Stenosis
- b) **Infection**

- c) Pneumonia
- d) Respiratory failure

e) death

Q#45: Collar stud abscess is seen in?

- a) Pyogenic cervical abscess
- b) Peritonsillar abscess
- c) Retropharyngeal abscess

- d) **TB lymphadenitis**
- e) **mastoid abscess**

Q#46: A tracheostomised patient, with portex tracheostomy tube, in the ward, developed sudden complete blockage of the tube. Which of the following is best next step in the management?

- a) **Immediate removal of the tracheostomy tube** (B/c blockage is complete)
- b) Suction of tube with sodium bicarbonate

- c) Suction of tube with saline
- d) Jet ventilation
- e) observation only

Q#47: After a long-standing tracheostomy patient developed almost complete stenosis of trachea, treatment is?

- a) Tracheal dilation
- b) Laser with stent
- c) Surgery

- d) **Removal of stenosed part with anastomosis**
- e) observation only

Q#48: White oral lesions are seen in EXCEPT:

- a) Leukoplakia
- b) Keratosis
- c) **Addison's disease**

- d) Candidiasis
- e) may be early carcinoma

Q#49: All of the following cause a grey-white membrane in the throat EXCEPT?

- a) Streptococcal tonsillitis
- b) Diphtheria
- c) **Ludwig's angina**

- d) aphthous ulcer
- e) may be early carcinoma

Q#50: True statement about faucial diphtheria is?

- a) Pearly white membrane
- b) **Bleeding occurs if the membrane is tried to remove**

- c) **Membrane can be removed easily**
- d) never dangerous
- e) never contagious

Q#51: Steeple sign on x-ray is seen in?

- a) **Croup**
- b) Acute epiglottitis
- c) Laryngomalacia

- d) mastoid abscess
- e) larynx carcinoma

Q#52: Which of the following statement is true for Ludwig's angina?

- a) It is an ischemic, painful condition of Pectoralis minor muscle
- b) **It is diffuse cellulitis affecting the floor of the mouth**
- c) Glycerin nitrate, local application is quite helpful
- d) None of the above
- e) never dangerous

Q#53: The antibiotic of choice in acute epiglottitis pending culture sensitivity report is?

- a) Erythromycin
- b) Rolitetracycline
- c) Doxycycline

- d) **Ampicillin**
- e) ciprofloxacin

Q#54: Which of the following structures are preserved in radical neck dissection?

- a) **Vagus nerve**
- b) Accessory Nerve
- c) Internal jugular vein

- d) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- e) lymph nodes

Q#55: What is the correct sequence of the following while resuscitating an infant with Foreign Body Airway Obstruction?

- Chest thrust
- Tongue-jaw lift
- Back blows

Select the correct sequence from the codes given below Codes:

- a) 1,3,2
- b) 3,2,1

- c) **3,1,2**
- d) 2,1,3

e) 2,3,1

- Q#56: A patient presented with a 3.5 cms size lymph node enlargement, which was hard and presented in submandibular region. Examination of the head and neck did not yield any lesion. The next investigation to be done?
- CXR
 - Triple endoscopy
 - Supravital staining of oral mucosa
 - Laryngoscopy
 - nasal endoscopy only
- Q#57: Submandibular space infection is known as:
- Ludwig's angina
 - Vincent's angina
 - Parapharyngeal abscess
 - aphthus ulcer
 - angina
- Q#58: Most common tumor to produce metastasis to cervical lymph Nodes is?
- Glottic Carcinoma
 - Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - Carcinoma Base of tongue
 - Carclnoma lip
 - parotid carclnoma
- Q#59: Investigation of choice for nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is?
- MRI
 - CECT
 - Helical CT
 - Anglography
 - XRAY
- Q#60: Causes of posterior soft tissue nasopharyngeal mass include all EXCEPT?
- Plasmacytoma
 - Choanal atresia
 - Thornwaldt's Cyst
 - Aneurysm of the carotid artery
 - Chordoma
- Q#61: Most common bacteria involved in CSOM is:
- H. influenzae
 - Moraxella catarrhalis
 - Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 - staph aureus
 - strep aureus
- Q#62: Regarding AC Polyp all are false except?
- Arises from lateral wall of maxillary sinus
 - Can become malignant
 - Antral wash out is the treatment of choice
 - Give good Response - local steroids & antibiotics
 - surgery is never the treatment
- Q#63: Mandibular nerve supplies?
- Tensor palati
 - Tensor tympani
 - Both
 - None of the above
 - facial nerve
- Q#64: Most frequent site of branchial cyst is at?
- Upper third of posterior border of sternocleidomastoid
 - Lower third of anterior border of sternocleidomastoid
 - Upper third of anteromedial border of sternocleidomastoid
 - Supraclavicular fossa
 - in front of trachea
- Q#65: Which statement is correct in case of traumatic tympanic membrane perforation?
- Give local antibiotics
 - Do myringoplasty for repair of perforation immediately
 - Keep the ear dry
 - Avoid loud noise
 - never do myringoplasty
- Q#66: Female presented with bleeding from ear, pain, tinnitus and increasing deafness. Examination revealed red swelling/mass behind the intact tympanic membrane that blanches on pressure with pneumatic speculum. What is diagnosis?
- Acute otitis media
 - Glomus tumour
 - Secretory otitis media
 - Otosclerosis
 - facial nerve palsy
- Q#67: Which of the following is the most beneficial technique of using chemotherapy with a course of radiotherapy in head and neck malignancies?
- Neo adjuvant chemotherapy
 - Adjuvant chemotherapy
 - Concurrent chemotherapy
 - Alternating chemotherapy and radiotherapy
 - Chemotherapy before radiotherapy
- Q#68: Which implant is used in nasopharyngeal carcinoma?
- Caesium
 - I-131
 - Gold
 - Iridium
 - gold 99
- Q#69: A male aged 60 years has foul breath; he regurgitates food that is eaten 3 days ago. Likely diagnosis is?
- Zenker's diverticulum
 - Meckel's diverticulum
 - Scleroderma
 - Achalasia cardia
 - esophageal carcinoma

Q#70: Lower esophageal sphincter?

- a) Has no tonic activity
- b) Has a tone which is provided by the sympathetic system

- c) Relaxes on increasing abdominal pressure
- d) Relaxes ahead of the peristaltic wave
- e) Is always relaxed

Q#71: A young patient presents with history of dysphagia more to liquids than solids. The first investigation you will do is?

- a) Barium swallow
- b) Esophagoscopy
- c) Laryngoscopy

- d) CT chest
- e) MRI

Q#72: "Rat-tail" appearance on barium swallow examination is seen in?

- a) Achalasia cardia
- b) Carcinoma esophagus
- c) Hiatus hernia

- d) Diffuse esophageal spasm
- e) esophagitis

Q#73: Regarding vocal cord nodule all are true except? (MCQ is wrong)

- a) Occurs at posterior 1/3rd
- b) Occurs at junction of ant 1/3rd and post 2/3rd

Only this option is correct all others are incorrect

- c) Occurs at junction of ant 2/3rd and an 1/3rd
- d) always premalignant
- e) always observe

Q#74: Dysphagia lusoria is due to?

- a) Esophageal diverticulum
- b) Aneurysm of aorta
- c) Esophageal web

- d) Compression of esophagus by aberrant blood vessel
- e) esophagitis

Q#75: Barrett's oesophagus is?

- a) Lower oesophagus lined by columnar epithelium
- b) Upper oesophagus lined by columnar epithelium
- c) Lower esophagus lined by ciliated epithelium
- d) Lower esophagus lined by pseudostratified epithelium
- e) means esophagitis

Q#76: The toughest layer of the esophagus is the?

- a) Mucosa

b) Submucosa

c) Muscularis

- d) Adventitia
- e) all of the above

Q#77: Most common site for squamous cell Carcinoma esophagus is?

- a) Upper third
- b) Middle third
- c) Lower third

- d) Gastro esophageal junction
- e) Whole of esophagus

Q#78: A male aged 60 years has foul breath; He regurgitates food that is eaten 3 days ago a gurgling sound often heard on swallowing: Likely diagnosis is?

- a) Zenkers diverticulum
- b) Meckels diverticulum

- c) Scleroderma
- d) Achalasia cardia
- e) esophagitis

Q#79: All are true regarding Plummer Vinson syndrome, except?

- a) Oesophageal web
- b) Predisposes to malignancy
- c) Koilonychia

- d) Common in elderly males
- e) seen in esophagitis

Q#80: The following are predisposing factors for Esophageal carcinoma except?

- a) Plummer-Vinson syndrome
- b) Tylosis palmaris

- c) Chronic Achalasia
- d) Benzene therapy
- e) alcohol

Q#81: The commonest side effect of cisplatin in a patient using it for esophageal carcinoma is?

a) Acute tubular necrosis

b) Thrombocytopenia

c) Hepatic failure

- d) Cardiomyopathy
- e) esophagitis

Q#82: Constrictions normally present in esophagus are all EXCEPT?

- a) 10 cm from the incisor teeth
- b) 15 cm from the incisor teeth
- c) 25 cm from the incisor teeth

- d) 40 cm from the incisor teeth
- e) 39-40 cm from the incisor teeth

Q#83: The hypopharynx includes all the following EXCEPT?

- a) Pyriform fossa
- b) Epiglottis
- c) Post cricoid region

- d) POSTERIOR Pharyngeal wall
- e) tip of epiglottis

Q#84: Merciful anosmia is seen in?

a) Atrophic rhinitis

b) Allergic rhinitis

c) Ethmoidal polyposis

- d) Wegener's granulomatosis
- e) chronic rhinitis

- Q#85: Acoustic neuroma most commonly arises from?
- a) Nervous intermedius
 - b) vestibular nerve
 - c) mandibular nerve
 - d) facial nerve
 - e) cranial nerve seven
- Q#86: The surgical procedure currently recommended for ethmoidal polyposis is?
- a) Functional endoscopic sinus surgery
 - b) Caldwell-Luc's procedure
 - c) Sinoscopy
 - d) Antral lavage
 - e) septoplasty
- Q#87: Which surgery is commonly performed for unsafe CSOM?
- a) Myringotomy
 - b) Myringoplasty
 - c) Modified radical mastoidectomy
 - d) None of the above
 - e) tympanoplasty
- Q#88: Staphylococcus causes?
- a) Acute otitis media
 - b) Acute sinusitis
 - c) Nasal vestibulitis
 - d) Acute myringitis
 - e) CSOM
- Q#89: Emergency tracheostomy is not indicated in?
- a) Acute severe asthma
 - b) Foreign body in respiratory tract
 - c) Laryngeal cancer producing stridor
 - d) Bilateral vocal cord paralysis
 - e) tracheomalacia
- Q#90: The most frequent congenital laryngeal lesion is?
- a) laryngomalacia
 - b) subglottic hemangioma
 - c) congenital subglottic stenosis
 - d) laryngeal web
 - e) tracheomalacia

Solved
By Students of
WMC