

... your numbers on this question paper as well as your answer sheets.

- Only use black or blue pen to mark your answers
- Choose the best answer among the five given options
- You have to submit the question papers back along with the answer sheet.

AS  
7

1. A 20 year old male presented to ENT department with hearing loss in the left ear for the last 3 years. The hearing loss was progressive in nature and associated with tinnitus. During this period, the patient was falling to the left side while he was walking, a change in his voice and an inability to close the left eye with deviation of the angle of the mouth to the left side. Otologic examination showed no abnormality. What is your likely diagnosis?

- a. Meniere's disease
- b. Acoustic neuroma
- c. Meningioma
- d. Primary cholesteatoma
- e. Arachnoid cyst

→ gait imbalances.

45-55

2. A 50 years old patient, known diabetic, came to the ENT-OPD with sudden onset of right ear discharge for the last 7 days. Now she cannot close her right eye completely from 2 days and her mouth deviates to left as she smiles. What is most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute otitis externa
- b. Bell's palsy
- c. Middle ear malignancy
- d. Ramsay hunt syndrome
- e. Malignant otitis externa

→ Pseudomonas

al  
ve  
sy  
lesion

3. A 16 years old boy presented to Outpatient Department with complaint of right ear blockage, severe itching in the same ear and on and off earache for the last 5 days after swimming in a stream. On examination there is whitish debris in the right EAC with mild congestion. What is most probable diagnosis?

- a. Right otomycosis
- b. Right CSOM
- c. Right otitis externa
- d. Right Furunculosis
- e. Right acute otitis media

→ swimmer's ear

4. A 5 years-old child presented to ENT department with sore throat for the last 24 hours, child is febrile, drooling of saliva and has developed difficulty in breathing (stridor) since last night. On the examination, the patient was toxic in look and there was congestion of the pharynx and epiglottis. What is your most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute laryngitis
- b. Epiglottitis
- c. Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
- d. Acute tonsillitis
- e. Acute pharyngitis

comes with hoarseness of voice + discomfort in throat.

low  
resilient

5. A 10 years school child presented to emergency department with sore throat, odynophagia and fever with rigors and chills. On examination of the throat and tonsils were congested and covered with purulent discharge. Which pathogen most commonly involved in this condition?

- a. E-coli
- b. Group-A beta hemolytic streptococcus
- c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Moraxella catarrhalls

6. A 30 years old lady came to the ENT-OPD with difficulty in breathing for 01 month. On IDL examination, both vocal cords were in paramedian position. Which muscle is responsible for the abduction of the vocal cords?

- a. Cricothyroid muscle
- b. Interarytenoid muscle
- c. Thyroarytenoid muscle
- d. Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
- e. Posterior cricoarytenoid

→ Tensors.  
} adductors  
→ abduction

7. A 2 years child came to the emergency department with dyspnea, high grade fever and drooling of saliva for the last 2 days. On examination of the oropharynx, there was hyperemic and congested mucosa of the pharynx and epiglottis. It was diagnosed as epiglottitis. Which organism is responsible for this condition?

- a. Staphylococcus epidermidis
- b. E-coli
- c. Moraxella catarrhalls
- d. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- e. Influenza type-B

→ H. influenza.

8. A 5 years old child presents with difficulty in breathing for the last 6 months especially during sleep at night. He is having cessation of breathing several times at night, each cessation of breathing lasting for more than 10 seconds. It is the diagnosed case obstructive sleep apnea. What is the most probable cause?

- a. Recurrent sinusitis
- b. Allergic rhinitis
- c. Adenoiditis
- d. Unilateral rhinolith
- e. Chronic adenotonsillitis

swollen adenoids  
→ 6 months history

9. A 50 years old male, came to ENT department with hoarseness of voice and cough for the last 5 months. He is a trumpet player by profession. On examination of the ear, nose and head & neck shows a reducible swelling on the right side of the neck which was increasing in size on coughing and performing Valsalva maneuver. What is your likely diagnosis?

- a. Thyroglossal cyst
- b. Laryngocele
- c. Vocal cord polyp
- d. Thyroid nodule
- e. Laryngeal papillomatosis

→ swelling in the neck

10. A 25-year-old male presented to the ENT OPD with a history of the intermittent swelling of the left side of the neck for one month and it was having association with intake of meals, which subsides after 2 hours. On examination there was a submandibular mass, mobile, firm and non tender. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Sialometaplasia

tonsils → provide local immunity, makes entire body prepared for infection. → common with hemolytic streptococcus  
→ sometimes Staph, Pneumococci, H. influ.

- b. Sialadenosis
- c. Sialoectasis
- d. Sialolithiasis
- e. SICCA Syndrome

11.A 40 years old male known Diabetic patient presented to ENT OPD with sudden onset of swelling left face, fever and with severe pain for 2 days, on examination of the ear, nose & throat, it was diagnosed as acute suppurative parotitis, usual route of infection in this case is?

- a. Infections in External auditory canal
- b. Through Stensen's duct
- c. Through Wharton's duct
- d. Infection in teeth
- e. Infection in parotid lymph nodes

→ main excretory duct of the parotid

12.A 20-year-old boy presented to the ENT OPD with severe pain in the left ear. On clinical examination, he has vesicles on the tympanic membrane, meatal skin, concha, and post-auricular groove, and also has left-sided facial nerve palsy. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Bell's palsy
- b. Otitis externa hemorrhagica
- c. Ramsay hunt syndrome
- d. Malignant otitis externa
- e. Otitis media

→ herpes zoster otiticus

13.A 50 years old female known diabetic presented to ENT OPD with history of ear discharge severe pain in the left ear for the last 10 days, on examination of the ears there was a purulent discharge and granulation tissues in the deep floor of the canal. What is your most probable diagnosis?

- a. CSOM
- b. Malignant otitis externa
- c. Otitis externa
- d. Otomycosis
- e. Myringitis

14.A 60 years old female known diabetic presented to ENT OPD with history of severe pain in the left ear, she was diagnosed as suspected malignant otitis externa. Which is the most common bacteria responsible for this disease?

- a. E-coli
- b. Group-A beta hemolytic streptococcus
- c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Moraxella catarrhalis

15.A 30 years old male presented to ENT OPD with history of intense itching, discomfort in the right ear, on ear examination there was fungal hyphae mixed with the ear wax. It was diagnosed as otomycosis. What is the most commonly pathogens responsible for this condition?

- a. Aspergillus
- b. Mucorale
- c. Candida
- d. Histoplasma
- e. Actinomyces

16.A one-year-old child with stridor that increases on crying, direct laryngoscopy shows an elongated epiglottis, curled upon itself and

short aryepiglottic folds. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Congenital vocal cord paralysis
- b. Laryngeal web
- c. Laryngomalacia
- d. Laryngeal cyst
- e. Laryngocele

17.60-year-old lady visited the ENT OPD with complaints of hearing loss. On examination doctor advised her suction clearance both ears for wax. What is the composition of ear wax?

- a. Secretions of sebaceous and ceruminous glands
- b. Desquamated epithelial debris, secretions of ceruminous glands
- c. Secretions of sebaceous glands, Dirt and hair, Desquamated epithelial debris
- d. Secretions of sebaceous and ceruminous glands, Desquamated epithelial debris, Dirt and hair
- e. Secretions of ceruminous glands, desquamated epithelial debris

18.28 years old school bus driver presented to ENT ward in evening with episodes of vertigo on positional change since last night. What is the commonest cause of vertigo?

- a. Meniers disease
- b. Superior semicircular canal dehiscence
- c. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
- d. Vestibular neuronitis
- e. Ototoxicity

19.A 17 years male present to ENT OPD with nasal blockage for the last one year. On nasal examination polyps was visible on right side. After investigations patient was labeled as a case of antrochonal polyp. What is the treatment of choice for antrochonal polyp?

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Steroids
- c. Functional Endoscopic sinus surgery
- d. Caldwell-luc operation
- e. Intranasal polypectomy

20.An 20 adult male patient presented to the emergency department with an acute onset of painful swallowing, fever, and difficulty opening his mouth. On examination, there was edema of the uvula and palate, a medially pushed tonsil (with normal morphology), and trismus. Most likely diagnosis:

- a. Parapharyngeal abscess
- b. Acute retropharyngeal
- c. Acute Tonsillitis
- d. Quinsy
- e. Chronic retropharyngeal abscess

21.A 4 years child presented with hoarseness of voice and difficulty in breathing with inspiratory stridor. It was diagnosed as juvenile laryngeal papillomatosis. Which virus is most commonly involved in this disease?

- a. EBV
- b. HPV 11
- c. CMV
- d. VZV
- e. Herpes simplex virus

22.A 40 years old male patient presented to ENT department with hoarseness of voice

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Total Marks 40

22. Painful swallowing, and a cough associated with blood staining in the sputum for the past 1 month. On biopsy from the larynx, it was diagnosed as TB of the larynx; which part of the larynx is most affected by tuberculosis?
- a. Supraglottis
  - b. Anterior part of the larynx
  - c. Subglottis
  - d. Posterior part of the larynx
  - e. Anterior commissure
23. A 28-year-old female patient presented with recurrent nasal bleeding. On examination, there was septal perforation with crusting. Which one of the following is not the usual cause of septal perforation?
- a. Upper respiratory tract infection
  - b. Syphilis
  - c. Lupus
  - d. Wegner's granulomatosis
  - e. Tuberculous
24. A 20-year-old male patient underwent surgery for a deviated nasal septum, and the most likely cause of postoperative saddle nose deformity with supra lip depression was:
- a. Sub mucosal resection.
  - b. Medial maxillectomy
  - c. Septoplasty
  - d. Functional endoscopic sinus surgery
  - e. Cautery of the septum
25. A 3-year-old boy who presented to the emergency room with sudden acute respiratory distress, spasmodic cough, cyanosis, and use of accessory respiratory muscles. What is the most likely diagnosis:
- a. Acute epiglottitis
  - b. Foreign body inhalation; tracheobronchial tree
  - c. Croup
  - d. Laryngomalacia
  - e. Subglottic stenosis
26. A 20-year-old man came to ENT OPD with fever & sore throat with dribbling of saliva & trismus for only 2 days. On examination, the right tonsil is hyperemic, pushed medially & forward, and edematous uvula. There is no response to antibiotics. Rapid relief can be obtained by:
- a. Short course of radiotherapy
  - b. Assurance & rest
  - c. Antidiphtheric serum
  - d. Incision & drainage
  - e. Broad spectrum antibiotics
27. A 25-year-old female patient presented with foul smelling right ear discharge and hearing loss for 3 years. On examination, the tympanic membrane has a posterior superior marginal perforation. Which radiological investigation would you like to perform?
- a. Xray mastoid
  - b. MRI
  - c. CT scan of the temporal bone
  - d. MR angiography
  - e. CT angiogram
28. A 16-year-old patient came to the emergency outpatient department with ear discharge and hearing loss for 4 months. There was perforation in the posterosuperior

quadrant of the tympanic membrane with mucopurulent discharge in the ear canal. The rest of the ENT examination was unremarkable. What is your most probable diagnosis?

- a. Acute suppurative otitis media
- b. CSOM with squamous disease
- c. Otitis media with effusion
- d. CSOM with mucosal disease
- e. Otitis externa

29. An 8-year-old female patient with hearing loss presented to the ENT OPD. On examination of the ear, the tympanic membrane was intact with a white shadow of mass in the anterosuperior quadrant of the tympanic membrane. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. acute otitis media
- b. CSOM with mucosal disease
- c. Congenital cholesteatoma
- d. Otitis media with effusion
- e. Tumor of the middle ear

30. A 30-year-old teacher presented to the ENT OPD complaining of hoarseness of voice for three months. No improvement with medications. On examination of the larynx, there was a small lesion on the anterior 1/3rd of the left vocal cords. What is your most likely diagnosis?

- a. Chronic laryngitis
- b. Reinke's edema
- c. Vocal cord hemangioma
- d. Vocal cord nodule
- e. Chronic laryngitis

31. 2-year-old male child presented to the emergency department with a barking cough, difficulty in breathing, malaise, and fever for 2 days. He was having biphasic stridor associated with cyanosis and recession of the suprasternal and intercostal spaces. It was diagnosed as laryngotracheobronchitis. Which virus is most likely responsible for this disease?

- a. Parainfluenza type 11
- b. Parainfluenza type 1 + type 2
- c. Respiratory syncytial virus type A
- d. Respiratory syncytial virus type B
- e. Rhinovirus

32. patient has a tumour of the parapharyngeal space with bulge in the oropharynx and laterally in the neck. The extent of parapharyngeal space is from the skull base up to:

- a. cricoid cartilage
- b. thyroid cartilage lower border
- c. hyoid
- d. D-Angle of mandible
- e. Superior mediastinum

33. A 40-year-old male presented with pain in the throat on the right side for 1 month. On examination, there was ulcerative lesions on right tonsil. A tonsillectomy has been done, and the histopathology report showed squamous cell carcinoma. What is the primary lymphatic drainage of this site?

- a. level III cervical lymph nodes
- b. level II cervical lymph nodes

NAM, years old male patient complaining of vertigo on right side head movement, which last for less than one minute. There is no history of hearing loss or other neurological symptom. The patient also gives history of head trauma in the past. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Meniere's disease
- b. Vestibular neuronitis
- c. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
- d. Epilepsy
- e. Vertebrobasilar insufficiency

47. A 12 years old female patient came to E.R with right ear foul smell, scanty discharge associated with headache, high grade fever with rigor & chills. On examination there was cholesteatoma in the right ear. Tenderness along with internal jugular vein, and oedema over the posterior part of mastoid. Which type of complication would you suspect in this patient?

- a. Mastoiditis
- b. Labyrinthitis
- c. Extradural abscess
- d. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis - *griesinger's sign.*
- e. Otitis hydrocephalus

48. Regarding the normal physiology of hearing, the sound waves are perceived by brain, which of the following structure is responsible for stimulation

- a. Basilar membrane
- b. Tectorial membrane
- c. Meissner's membrane
- d. Sensory hair cells of organ of Corti
- e. VIII nerve

49. A 19 years old female presented to ENT-OPD with right side facial paralysis, swelling of lips and fissured tongue. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Guillain-Barre syndrome
- b. Sarcoidosis
- c. Melkersson-rosenthal syndrome
- d. Bell's palsy
- e. Tumor

50. A child was diagnosed with acute otitis media. After 14 days of antibiotic treatment there was subsidence of pain but persistence of deafness. The probable diagnosis is?

- a. Ototoxicity
- b. Acute otitis media
- c. Secretory otitis media - *aural fullness.*
- d. Tympanosclerosis
- e. Otosclerosis

51. A 4 year-old child presented to ENT OPD with toxic appearance, painful swallowing, drooling of saliva, difficulty in breathing and with high grade fever 101F. On examination of the pharynx in the operation theatre in the presence of skilled Anesthetist, the throat and epiglottis was congested and the patient got relief with IV antibiotics, Racemic Epinephrine Nebulization, IV steroid and Hydration and O2 inhalation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute laryngitis
- b. Acute tracheitis
- c. Acute pharyngitis
- d. Acute Epiglottitis

e. Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis  
52. A 65 year-old male, motor mechanic profession presented to ENT Out Patient Department with hoarseness of voice for 4 months. He is chain smoker for the last 20 years. On Examination, a reddish area of mucosal irregularity over the surface of Right vocal cord. In management of such a patient what will be your first step for diagnosis?

- a. Cessation of smoking
- b. Right cordectomy
- c. Direct laryngoscopy and Biopsy
- d. CT scan of NECK
- e. Regular Follow up

53. A 2 year-old child came to Emergency department with difficulty in breathing and later, he was diagnosed as a case of Juvenile laryngeal papillomatosis. Which organism is responsible for this condition of the patient?

- a. Hemophilus Influenzae
- b. Human Papilloma Virus
- c. Adenovirus
- d. Epstein Barr Virus
- e. Herpes Simplex Virus

54. A 50 year-old tracheostomized patient in the ward was suffered from sudden blockage of the Portex Tracheostomy tube and was having difficulty in breathing. What will be your first step in management of such a patient?

- a. Suction clearance of the tube
- b. Humidified O2 Inhalation
- c. Racemic Epinephrine Nebulization
- d. Use of Soda Bicarbonate and suction clearance
- e. Immediate removal of the tracheostomy tube

55. A 3 year-old child presented to ENT Emergency department with history of coughing, choking and gagging for the last 2 days. On auscultation, his breathing sounds were reduced on right side of chest and there was unilateral wheeze on the same side. On Xray chest, there was right hyper inflated chest shadow with trachea deviated to the opposite side. What is your most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute Broncholitis
- b. Acute Bronchial Asthma
- c. Bronchiectasis
- d. Foreign Body in the Right Bronchus
- e. Acute respiratory Distress syndrome

56. A 30 year-old singer developed hoarseness of voice for the last 2 months. On laryngoscopic examination small nodules were observed on both vocal cords. Treatment of choice for this condition is;

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Wait and see
- c. Speech therapy
- d. Microlaryngoscopic excision & Speech therapy
- e. Microlaryngoscopic excision

57. A 3-year-old child presented to Emergency department with stridor for one day. On postero-anterior view of X-ray neck, there was a steep sign? What will be your most probable diagnosis?

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
46. A 15 years old male patient complaining of vertigo on right side head movement, which last for less than one minute. There is no history of hearing loss or other neurological symptom. The patient also gives history of head trauma in the past. What is your diagnosis?

- Meniere's disease
- Vestibular neuronitis
- Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
- Epilepsy
- Vertebrobasilar insufficiency

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- Acute laryngitis
- Acute tracheitis
- Acute pharyngitis
- Acute Epiglottitis

e. Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis

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- CT scan of NECK
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57. A 3-year-old child presented to Emergency department with stridor for one day. On postero-anterior view of X-ray neck, there was a steeple sign? What will be your most probable diagnosis?

- a. Acute Epiglottitis  
~~b. Acute Laryngitis~~  
 c. Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis  
~~d. Diphtheritic Laryngitis~~  
~~e. Juvenile Laryngeal papillomatosis~~
- 58.A 40 year-old trumpet Blower presented with Hoarseness of voice for the last 2 months. He was also having cough intermittently. On examination of the Neck, He was having swelling on Right side of the Neck, which is reducible on valsalva manoeuvre. What is your most likely Diagnosis?  
 a. Laryngeal Trauma  
 b. Laryngeal Tumor  
 c. Cervical Lymph adenopathy  
~~d. Thyroglossal cyst~~  
 e. Laryngocoele
- 59.A 50-year-old patient had hoarseness of voice and coughing on fluid intake for three months. On endoscopic examination, the right vocal cord was in the cadaveric position. Which nerves are involved in this condition?  
 a. Right superior Laryngeal nerve  
 b. Right internal laryngeal branch of superior laryngeal nerve  
 c. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve of vagus nerve  
 d. Recurrent and superior laryngeal branches of vagus nerve  
~~e. Non-recurrent laryngeal nerve~~
- 60.A 5 years old child came to the ENT department with inspiratory stridor, difficulty in breathing, odynophagia, drooling of saliva and high grade 101F temperature. He was diagnosed as a case of Acute Epiglottitis? which organism is responsible in causation this disease?  
 a. Streptococcus Pneumoniae  
~~b. Streptococcus Pyogens~~  
 c. H- Influenzae Type B  
~~d. Moraxella Catarrhalis~~  
~~e. E- Coli~~
- 61.A 40 years old male patient is having right sided infra auricular swelling for the last 5 years. On examination he is having right parotid swelling that is firm, mobile, with no skin changes and intact facial nerve. What is the most common tumor in parotid gland?  
 a. Adenoid cystic carcinoma  
 b. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma  
 c. Warthin's tumor  
 d. Pleomorphic adenoma  
~~e. Sq. Cell carcinoma~~
- 62.A 20 years old female patient is complaining of toothache for the last 5 days. Now she is complaining of swelling in the neck for 2 days. On examination she has swelling in both the submandibular and submaxillary areas that is red and tender to touch. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
 a. Acute laryngitis  
 b. Peritonsillar abscess  
 c. Ludwig's angina  
~~d. Parotid abscess~~  
~~e. Ranula~~
- 63.A 30 years old female patient is complaining of bilateral progressive hearing loss with no

history of ear discharge or trauma. On examination she is having bilateral intact TMs. On PTA she is having conductive hearing loss. What type of tympanogram she will have?

- a. Ad  
 b. As → otosclerosis  
 c. A  
 d. B  
 e. C

64.A 25 years old male patient presented with 2 days history of bilateral nasal obstruction, after trauma to his face. Examination reveals smooth rounded swelling of the septum in both nasal fossae that is soft & fluctuant. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. DNS  
 b. Ac polyps  
 c. Septal hematoma  
 d. Choanal atresia  
 e. Septal perforation

65.A 22 years old female patient presented with bleeding from right side of the nose for last 2 days. On examination she was having raw area on the right septum. What is the most common site of epistaxis?

- a. Middle turbinate  
 b. Inferior turbinate  
 c. Little's area - Kisselbach's plexus  
 d. Posterior septum  
 e. Diffuse

66.A 10 years old boy known presented to ENT OPD with severe pain in the right ear since yesterday. He was also complaining of flu for last one week. On examination of right ear he has reddish tympanic membrane and normal meatal skin. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Bell's palsy  
 b. Otitis externa hemorrhagica  
 c. Herpes zoster oticus  
 d. Malignant otitis externa  
 e. Acute Otitis media

67.A 30 years old male presented to ENT OPD with history of discharge in the right ear for 5 years, on ear examination he has debris in the superior quadrant of tympanic membrane surrounded by granulations along with scanty discharge in the meatus. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Malignancy  
 b. Cholesteatoma  
~~c. Foreign body~~  
~~d. Otitis externa~~  
~~e. Otomycosis~~

68.A 7 years male child presented to ENT OPD with foul smelling discharge from right nostril. On examination diagnosis of rhinolith was confirmed, what is the best treatment of choice for rhinolith?

- a. Antibiotics  
 b. Steroids  
 c. Endoscopic surgery ✓  
~~d. Caldwell-luc operation~~  
~~e. Intranasal polypectomy~~

69.A 60 years old male presented to ENT OPD with history of dysphagia and neck swelling for the

Khyber Girls Medical College  
Block M1(ENT) Paper

- c. level IV cervical lymph nodes  
d. level VI cervical lymph nodes  
e. retro pharyngeal lymph nodes
- 34.A post-thyroidectomy patient on her first post-operative day of surgery in the ENT ward complained of coughing while she was taking liquid. On examination both vocal cords were mobile. Which nerve is responsible for this condition?
- a. Recurrent laryngeal nerve  
b. External branch of Superior laryngeal nerve  
c. Internal branch of Superior laryngeal nerve  
d. Glossopharyngeal nerve  
e. Trigeminal nerve
- 35.A 12-year-old boy presented with anterior neck swelling for last one year. On examination, there was a small right thyroid lobe nodule on palpation, and FNAC shows suspicious for thyroid cancer. What thyroid malignancy is common in children?
- a. follicular carcinoma  
b. medullary CA  
c. papillary CA  
d. anaplastic CA  
e. squamous cell carcinoma
- 36.A 40-year-old female patient presented with a large parotid swelling for 2 years. There is also a bulge in the oral cavity, pushing the tonsil medially. Ultrasound features and FNAC is suggestive of pleomorphic adenoma. What is the surgical treatment plan?
- a. Superficial parotidectomy  
b. Total conservative parotidectomy  
c. Total radical parotidectomy  
d. Radiotherapy  
e. Chemotherapy
37. Following tonsillectomy, a 17-year-old male complained of severe pain in the throat radiating towards left ear. Which nerve is responsible for post-tonsillectomy earache?
- a. IX<sup>a</sup>  
b. X<sup>b</sup>  
c. V  
d. VII<sup>d</sup>  
e. XII<sup>d</sup>
- 38.A 50-year-old woman underwent partial glossectomy and with selective neck dissection for a tongue tumor. What is the most common site for a tumour of the tongue?
- a. Dorsum  
b. Floor  
c. Ventral surface  
d. Lateral border  
e. Tip of the tongue
- 39.A 9-year-old patient presented with complaints of regurgitation of fluid through the nose and denasal speech for the last 7 days. He had previously experienced an infection. What infection is responsible for this palatal palsy in this patient?
- a. Acute tonsillitis  
b. Infectious mononucleosis  
c. Diphtheria  
d. Vincent's angina  
e. acute membranous tonsillitis
40. 30-year-old female presented to ENT complaining of dizziness for two days. It lasts for about 30 seconds and has no associated hearing loss. In episodic positional vertigo, which of the following test is used
- a. Caloric test  
b. Dix-hallpike manoeuvre  
c. Rotation test  
d. Electronystagmography  
e. Tympanometry
- 41.A 42 years old female presented to ENT OPD with the history of progressive conductive hearing loss, also having pulsatile tinnitus and blood stained discharge. She also complains of headache, sweating and palpitations. What is your diagnosis?
- a. Acoustic neuroma  
b. Meniere's disease  
c. Glomus tumor  
d. Otosclerosis  
e. OME
- 42.A 32 years old female presented with slowly progressive conductive hearing loss with normal tympanic membrane and Eustachian tube function. What is the most probable clinical diagnosis.
- a. Otitis media with effusion  
b. Malingering  
c. Otosclerosis  
d. Tympanosclerosis  
e. Adhesive Otitis media
- 43.A 40 years old woman in third trimester referred from obstetric OPD to ENT OPD with complaints of hearing her own sounds. Examination of the ear shows movements of tympanic membrane synchronous with respiration and especially exaggerated when nostril on the contralateral side is occluded. What is your diagnosis?
- a. Eustachian tube obstruction  
b. Otitis media with effusion  
c. Otosclerosis  
d. Patulous Eustachian tube - autophony  
e. CSOM
- 44.A 5 years old boy has been diagnosed as cholesteatoma, on examination he is having posterosuperior retraction pocket in left ear. All would constitute plan of management except:
- a. Audiometry  
b. Mastoid exploration  
c. Tympanoplasty  
d. Myringoplasty  
e. Arrectomy
- 45.A 30 years old male patient came with painful neck swelling and fever after the extraction of the first right lower molar five days earlier. On examination, there was swelling in the submental and submandibular regions, as well as drooling and trismus. He has difficulty in breathing for one day. What is your most probable diagnosis?
- a. Submandibular sialadenitis  
b. Submandibular sialolithiasis  
c. Quinsy  
d. Ludwig's angina  
e. Parotitis

of trauma. On lateral intact tube. Active hearing loss. She will have?

Local Marks: 90

Medical College  
ENT Paper

Jan 2

- after examination and diagnosis of pharyngeal pouch pharyngeal pouch is a weak area which two muscles?
- superior and middle constrictors
  - Middle and inferior constrictors
  - Thyropharyngeus and cricopharyngeus
  - Superior constrictor and thyropharyngeus
  - Superior constrictor and cricopharyngeus
70. A 6 months old male child was brought to ENT OPD with history of stridor. Stridor increases with crying but subsides on placing the child in prone position and his cry is normal. Direct laryngoscopy shows an omega shaped epiglottis. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Subglottic stenosis
  - Laryngeal web
  - Vocal cord palsy
  - Laryngomalacia
  - acute epiglottitis
71. A 3 year old child has put a button battery in the nose 6 hours back. He is now having nasal obstruction and nasal discharge. On examination; anterior rhinoscopy revealed no foreign body. The left nostril shows reduced patency on cold spatula test. X-ray nose AP and lateral views confirms the presence of foreign body. While you are working in a tertiary care hospital, what is the preferred choice for removal of this foreign body?
- Wrap the child in a towel and remove with hook.
  - Wrap the child in a towel and remove with hook and endoscope
  - Remove with hook under rigid endoscopic control under LA
  - Intubate the child and remove using blunt hook under GA
  - Intubate the child and remove using endoscope under GA
72. A 22 year old girl presented with sore throat, foreign body sensation and occasional episodes of hoarseness for the past 3 years. The symptoms get worse whenever she has to appear in exams. On examination; The tonsillar area and posterior pharyngeal wall are congested. Endoscopic direct laryngoscopy shows no pooling of saliva, congested but mobile vocal cords with signs of acute inflammation in the interarytenoid area. X-ray neck lateral view shows normal soft tissue density. Her Hb level is 12.4 gm% and white cells count is normal. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Acute laryngitis
  - Globus Pharyngis
  - Plummer-Vinson's syndrome
  - Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
  - Intubation granuloma
73. A 38 year old lady presented to ENT OPD with fever, severe pain in her left ear, difficulty in swallowing and altered taste for the last 4 days. On examination; her temp is 100F. The left pinna, external auditory and tympanic membrane appear inflamed. The left side of
- soft palate shows inflammation with bullous eruptions. Taste sensations over the left side of tongue are absent. Tuning fork test shows the Weber lateralizing to the left ear. What is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?
- Bullous Myringitis
  - Diffuse otitis externa.
  - Herpangina.
  - Ramsay-Hunt Syndrome
  - Steven-Johnson Syndrome
74. A 40-year-old male patient is having left-sided facial weakness and vesicles around his left ear for the last 2 days. He was diagnosed as Ramsay Hunt syndrome. Which of the following ganglion is involved in this condition?
- Scarpa's
  - Spiral
  - Geniculate
  - Stellate
  - Cervical
75. A 50 years old car mechanic presented with headaches. ENT examination was normal while a CT scan of the paranasal sinuses revealed a sinonasal osteoma. Which of the following sinus is the most common site for osteoma?
- Frontal Sinus
  - Maxillary sinus
  - Anterior Ethmoid sinus
  - Sphenoid sinus
  - Posterior Ethmoid sinus
76. A 25-year-old male patient has complained of nasal obstruction for the last 7 years despite the continuous use of a nasal spray. Which of the following drug is linked with rhinitis medicamentosa?
- Intranasal steroid spray
  - Ipratropium bromide
  - Xylometazoline
  - Cocaine
  - Antihistamine
77. A 4-year-old child complains of bleeding and a foul odour from the right side of his nose. He also experiences purulent discharge on the same side. The likely diagnosis is:
- Septal deviation with right maxillary sinusitis
  - Unilateral choanal atresia
  - Antrochoanal polyp
  - Nasal Foreign body
  - Hematoma
78. During Thyroidectomy, care should be taken to preserve the superior laryngeal nerve along with the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Which of the following muscle is innervated by superior laryngeal nerve?
- Cricothyroid
  - Lateral Cricoarytenoid
  - Posterior cricoarytenoid
  - Transverse arytenoids
  - Interarytenoids
79. A 60-year-old male patient presented with palpable nodes in the right posterior triangle of the neck. In addition, he has right-sided nasal obstruction and ear fullness. FNAC of the node is suggestive of metastatic disease. Likelihood

October 17, 2023

71

... with  
...osides after 2  
...mination there was a  
...mandibular mass, mobile, firm and non  
tender. What is the most probable  
diagnosis?

a. Sialometaplasia

3

October 17, 2023

1



nodal metastasis to the posterior triangle of neck is from  
Buccal mucosa  
Hard palate  
Paranasal sinuses

10. Nasopharynx  
e. Glottis

10. A 60-year-old male patient presented with a history of recurrent epistaxis for last one month. On nasal examination a reddish mass was visible. Biopsy of the mass confirmed Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Which of the paranasal sinus is most commonly involved in malignancy?

- a) Maxillary
- b. Anterior Ethmoid
- c. Frontal
- d. Sphenoid
- e. Posterior Ethmoid

81. A young male patient came to ENT-OPD with ear pain, fever, and hearing loss for one week. On examination, the tympanic membrane was congested with pulsatile otorrhea. This is usually seen in:

- a. Glomus tumour
- b. CSF otorrhea
- c. Acute Suppurative otitis media
- d. Fistula
- e. CSOM

82. A 60-year-old male patient is diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx with involvement of the thyroid cartilage, and it is staged as T4N0M0. What will be the best treatment?

- a. Radiotherapy
- b. Chemotherapy
- c. Total laryngectomy
- d. Total laryngectomy with radiotherapy
- e. Neck dissection

83. An adult male patient presented to the ENT department with nasal obstruction and unilateral conductive hearing loss. A nasal swab showed Epstein-Barr virus in the report. Which of the following tumors is related to this virus?

- a. Carcinoma of tongue
- b. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- c. Postcricoid growth
- d. Parotid tumour
- e. Supraglottic tumours

84. A 25-year-old woman was referred from the Obstetric Department to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department with a history of bleeding from the oral cavity; on examination, she has a soft, smooth, reddish to purple mass on the anterior dorsum of the tongue that bleeds on touch. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Hemangioma
- b. Papilloma
- c. Pyogenic granuloma
- d. Fibroepithelial polyp
- e. Granular cell myoblastoma

85. A 17-year-old boy visited the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department with a history of persistent nasal obstruction and recurrent epistaxis for the last 5 months. To exclude angiofibroma, What will be the investigation of choice?

- a. Carotid angiography
- b. CT Scan of nose and paranasal sinuses with contrast
- c. MRI of nose and paranasal sinuses
- d. Xray Paranasal sinuses
- e. Xray neck lateral view

86. A 35-year-old man gives a history of unilateral clear discharge from the nose for the last 6 months, which increases on bending the head forward. He had history of road traffic accident and remained unconscious for some time. To rule out CSF rhinorrhea, Which of the following laboratory test is specifically recommended?

- a. CSF sugar
- b. Serum electrolytes
- c. Serum albumin
- d. B2 transferin
- e. Blood sugar

87. An adult patient presented with a painful swelling at the tip of his nose and fever for two days. On examination, the nasal vestibule was erythematous and tender to touch. The condition was diagnosed as nasal furunculosis? Which one of the following pathogen is involved in this condition?

- a. streptococcus viridans
- b. Staphylococcus aureus
- c. Pneumococcus
- d. E. coli
- e. B. proteus

88. A 30 years old male patient had recurrent attacks of pain in the right ear with blockage for 8 weeks. It was diagnosed as right chronic otitis externa. Which of the following organisms is responsible for this disease?

- a. Pseudomonas Aeruginosa
- b. Staph Aureus
- c. Morexella Cattarhalis
- d. Batceriods
- e. H. Influenza

89. A 25-year-old female patient presented with bilateral hearing loss for 1 month. On otoscopic examination, there was a reddish bluish or sun rising appearance on the promontory, and on a pure tone audiogram, there was bilateral mild conductive hearing loss with a dip at the 2000 Hz frequency. What is your most likely diagnosis?

- a. Otitis media with effusion
- b. Otitis media
- c. Cholesterol granuloma
- d. Otosclerosis
- e. Meniere's disease

90. A male adult patient came with complaints of swelling in front of the left ear for 2 months. On examination, it was non tender, mobile, firm in consistency, and without facial palsy. The rest of the neck examination was unremarkable. What is your most probable diagnosis?

- a. Hemangioma of the parotid
- b. Lipoma
- c. Warthin tumor
- d. Parotid cyst
- e. pleomorphic adenoma