



Women Medical & DENTAL COLLEGE  
Abbottabad  
4<sup>th</sup> Year MBBS  
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1. A cleft lip patient is more likely to have:
  - a. hypernasality
  - b. hyponasality
  - c. hoarseness
  - d. Staccato speech
  - e. Nasal obstruction
2. To the surface of which of the cells IgE is attached
  - a. Small lymphocyte
  - b. Eosinophils
  - c. Plasma cells
  - d. Mast cells
  - e. Large lymphocytes
3. Meniers disease is mainly characterized by
  - a. Sudden in onset
  - b. Conductive hearing loss
  - c. Episodic vertigo
  - d. Brief vertigo with movement
  - e. Bilateral hearing loss
4. Nasal polyps are most likely present as
  - a. Unilateral and single
  - b. Bilateral and multiple
  - c. Unilateral and multiple
  - d. Bilateral and single
  - e. Mainly in children
5. Cochlear implant is indicated to replace the
  - a. Function of hair cells
  - b. Function of cochlear nerve
  - c. Function of middle ear
  - d. a+b
  - e. All of above
6. Sudden unilateral complete loss of vestibular function with hearing preservation is
  - a. Acoustic neuroma
  - b. Miners disease
  - c. Vestibular neuritis
  - d. Benign peroxysmal positional vertigo
  - e. Perilymph fistula
7. Malignant necrotizing otitis externa .all are correct except
  - a. Is seen in diabetics
  - b. Spreads to skull base
  - c. Involves facial nerve at stylomastoid foramen
  - d. Is often caused by staph aureus
  - e. More often effects elderly persons
8. Asymmetrical ~~lower~~ in a patient after submandibular gland procedure is caused by injury to
  - a. Hypoglossal nerve
  - b. Buccal nerve
  - c. Lingual nerve
  - d. Mandibular branch of facial nerve
  - e. Mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve
9. All of the following are complications of tracheostomy except
  - a. Subcutaneous emphysema ✓
  - b. Subglottic stenosis ✓
  - c. Pneumothorax ✓
  - d. Apnea ✓
  - e. Intubation granuloma ✓
10. The sensory innervation of ear doesn't include
  - a. Hypoglossal nerve
  - b. Glossopharyngeal nerve
  - c. Facial Nerve ✓
  - d. Trigeminal nerve ✓
  - e. Vague nerve ✓

11. The histological lining of nasal vestibule is

- a. Stratified columnar epithelium
- b. Cuboidal epithelium
- c. Ciliated columnar epithelium
- d. Stratified squamous epithelium
- e. Ciliated squamous epithelium

12. Bell's palsy

- a. Is mainly caused by trauma
- b. Is upper motor neuron lesion
- c. Majority of cases resolve spontaneously
- d. Causes conductive hearing loss
- e. Needs surgical intervention

13. Bilateral choanal atresia needs immediate management because newborns are

- a. Obligate mouth breather
- b. Obligate nose breather
- c. Obligate mouth and nose breather
- d. No treatment needed
- e. None of above

14. Exostosis

- a. Immunocompromised
- b. Smoker
- c. Old diabetic
- d. Alcoholic
- e. Swimmers

15. Complications of ethmoidal sinusitis except

- a. Orbital cellulitis
- b. Obstruction of lacrimal duct
- c. Periseptal abscess
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- e. Proptosis

16. Endolymph is formed in

- a. Utricle
- b. Endolymphatic sac
- c. Scala media
- d. Scala tympani
- e. Scala vestibuli

17. Toxic drug to middle ear is

- a. Streptomycin
- b. Aspirin
- c. Penicillin
- d. Gentamycin
- e. Propranolol

18. Type B tympanogram indicates

- a. Otosclerosis
- b. Tympanosclerosis
- c. Otitis media with effusion
- d. Retracted tympanic membrane
- e. Meniere's disease

19. Which is investigation of choice in assessing hearing loss in neonates

- a. Impedance audiometry
- b. Brain stem evoked response audiometry
- c. Free field audiometry
- d. Behavioural audiometry
- e. Speech audiometry

20. In episodic positional vertigo which of the following test is used

- a. Caloric test
- b. Dix hallpike manoeuvre
- c. Rotation test
- d. Electronystagmography
- e. Romberg test

21. Most common cause of bilateral conductive deafness in child is

- a. otosclerosis
- b. Otitis media with effusion
- c. Acute otitis media
- d. Congenital cholesteatoma
- e. Wax

22. Risk factors with squamous cell carcinoma of paranasal sinuses include all except

- a. Nickel and chromium industry
- b. Leather industry
- c. Polycyclic hydrocarbons
- d. Mustard gas
- e. Furniture industry

23. In nasal smear number of eosinophils is increased in

- a. Viral rhinitis
- b. Rhinitis medicamentosa
- c. Vasomotor rhinitis
- d. Non allergic eosinophilic rhinitis
- e. Both b and d

24. The most important management for antrochoanal polyp in children is

- a. Caldwell luc operation
- b. Intranasal polypectomy → FESS
- c. Corticosteroids
- d. Wait and watch
- e. Antrostomy

25. Taste buds are seen in all of the following papillae except

- a. Circumvallate
- b. Fungiform
- c. Filiform
- d. Foliate
- e. Corniculate

26. A 4 year old child present bleeding from right side of nose he also gets purulent discharge from the same side. the likely diagnosis is

- a. Septal deviation with right maxillary sinusitis
- b. Unilateral choanal atresia
- c. Antrochoanal polyp
- d. Foreign body
- e. Acute rhinitis

27. Trismus accompanying peritonsillar abscess is due to spasm of which muscle

- a. Masseter
- b. Pharyngeal constrictors
- c. Medial pterygoid
- d. Temporalis
- e. Buccinator

28. A 30 year old male presented with trismus, fever, swelling pushing the tonsils medially and spreading laterally posterior to middle of sternocleidomastoid he gives a history of extraction of 3rd molar few days back for dental Caries. the diagnosis is

- a. Retropharyngeal abscess
- b. Ludwig's angina
- c. Submental abscess
- d. Parapharyngeal abscess
- e. Quinsy

29. Main blood supply to tonsils come from

- a. Ascending pharyngeal artery
- b. Dorsal lingual branch of lingual artery
- c. Tonsillar branch of facial artery
- d. Descending palatine from maxillary
- e. Ascending palatine artery

30. Radiographic finding of cardiac achalasia includes all except

- a. Oesophageal dilation
- b. R tail appearance
- c. Failure of lower oesophageal sphincter to relax
- d. Diffuse oesophageal spasm
- e. Bird beak appearance

31. In Quinsy pus lies

- a. Crypts magna
- b. Medial to superior constrictor
- c. Lateral to superior constrictor
- d. Lateral to buccopharyngeal fascia
- e. None of above

32. Plummer vinson syndrome is characterized by all except

- a. Koilonychia
- b. Dysphagia
- c. Atrophic gastritis
- d. Glossitis
- e. Haematemesis

33. Most common malignant tumor of submandibular gland is

A

- a. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- d. Adenocarcinoma
- e. Malignant mixed tumor

34. Sensory nerve supply above the level of vocal cords is

B

- a. Glossopharyngeal
- b. Superior laryngeal
- c. Recurrent laryngeal
- d. Pharyngeal branch of vagus
- e. Accessory nerve

35. The most common and earliest manifestation of carcinoma of glottis is

A

- a. Hoarseness
- b. Haemoptysis
- c. Cervical lymph nodes
- d. Stridor
- e. Cough

36. Laryngocele arises as a herniation of laryngeal mucosa through the following membrane

A

- a. Thyrohyoid
- b. Cricothyroid
- c. Cricotracheal
- d. Cricosternal
- e. Pyriform fossa

37. Which of the following is usually associated with smoking

C

- a. Vocal nodule
- b. Contact ulcer
- c. Cyst of vocal cord
- d. Reinke's oedema
- e. Vocal polyp

38. Which of the following is incorrect. A bronchial foreign body

E

- a. Lodges more often in right bronchus
- b. Can be expelled spontaneously with cough
- c. Causes emphysema lung
- d. Causes collapse of lung
- e. If vegetable, is less dangerous than metallic

↳ b/c vegetable cannot be visualised on

X-rays (translucent) (vs metallic body)

39. Steeple sign on posteroanterior view of neck in a child with stridor is indicative of

B

- a. Acute epiglottitis
- b. Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
- c. Laryngeal papillomatosis
- d. Bilateral abductor paralysis
- e. Ch. Laryngitis

→ aka arytenoid "adduction"

40. Type 1 thyroplasty is for

A

- a. Vocal cord medialization
- b. Vocal cord lateralization → Type II
- c. Vocal cord shortening → Type III
- d. Vocal cord lengthening → Type IV
- e. Vocal cord palsy

41. Regarding multiple laryngeal papillomas of larynx all are true except

E

- a. Caused by virus ✓✓
- b. Recurrent in nature ✓
- c. Premalignant ✓
- d. Laser excision is best treatment ✓
- e. Endoscopy

42. Adenoid faces include all except

E

- a. Open mouth with under slung lower jaw → retracted lower jaw → causes crowding of upper teeth. ✓
- b. Pinched nose ✓
- c. High arch palate ✓
- d. Crowding of teeth ✓
- e. Protruding tongue

43. Long standing obstruction due to enlarged tonsils and adenoids can cause

E

- a. Left ventricular hypertrophy
- b. Bundle branch block
- c. Cor pulmonale
- d. Cardiac ischaemia
- e. Respiratory failure

44. Most common site for carcinoma of oral tongue is

C

- a. Tip
- b. Dorsum
- c. Lateral border
- d. Ventral surface
- e. Base

45. Speech frequencies include

- a. 125,250,500Hz
- b. 250,500,1000Hz
- c. 500,1000,2000Hz
- d. 1000,2000,3000Hz
- e. 500,1000,3000Hz

46. Which lesion in oral cavity has malignant potential

- a. Hypertrophic candidiasis
- b. Leukoedema
- c. Erythroplakia
- d. White sponge naevus
- e. Fordyce spot

47. Landmark used for identification of geniculate ganglion of facial nerve is

- a. Oval window
- b. Processus cochleariformis
- c. Pyramid
- d. Digastric ridge
- e. Second genu

48. In a patient of facial paralysis with injury distal to geniculate ganglion which of the following statement is incorrect

- a. Loss of lacrimation
- b. Loss of stapedial reflex
- c. Loss of taste
- d. Presence of phonophobia
- e. Loss of salivation

49. Hyperacusis in bells palsy is due to paralysis of the following muscle

- a. Tender tympani
- b. Levator palatini
- c. Tensor veli palatini
- d. Stapedius
- e. Lateral pterygoid

50. Which of the following condition give maximum conductive hearing loss

- a. Complete obstruction of ear canal
- b. Disruption of ossicular chain with intact tympanic membrane
- c. Disruption of ossicular chain with perforation of tympanic membrane
- d. Perforation of tympanic membrane with intact ossicular chain
- e. Large perforation

51. Bloody discharge from the ear occurs in:

- a. Fracture base of the skull.
- b. Glomus jugular tumour.
- c. Haemorrhagic otitis media.
- d. Rupture drum.
- e. All of the above

52. The most common cause of deafness in children:

- a. Acute otitis media.
- b. Secretory otitis media.
- c. Chronic otitis media
- d. Cholesteatoma.
- e. Otosclerosis.

53. In traumatic ossicular disruption, all is true EXCEPT.

- a. The audiogram shows 55 dB loss.
- b. Separation of the icudo-stapedial joint is the commonest lesion.
- c. There is bulging drum.
- d. C.T scan is indicated.
- e. Conductive hearing loss

54. Crescentic hair line is an otoscopic finding in:

- a. Otomycosis.
- b. Otosclerosis.
- c. Secretory otitis media.
- d. Acute otitis media.
- e. CSOM

55. Reservoir is a characteristic sign in:

- A?**
- a. acute mastoid abscess.
  - b. Acute otitis media.
  - c. Chronic otitis media.
  - d. Secretory otitis media
  - e. Ch. Mastoiditis

56. Gradinigo syndrome occurs in:

- B?**
- a. acute mastoid abscess.
  - b. Acute petrositis.
  - c. Chronic otitis media.
  - d. Secretory otitis media.
  - e. e. meningitis

57. Griesinger's sign is:

- A**
- a. Edema & tenderness over the posterior border of the mastoid process
  - b. Unilateral pulsating otorrhoea.
  - c. Vertigo & nystagmus on increasing the pressure of the EAC.
  - d. Tenderness on the tip of mastoid bone.
  - e. sensorineural hearing loss

58. Fever in lateral sinus thrombosis is:

- A**
- a. Intermittent.
  - b. Remittent
  - c. Low grade.
  - d. High grade.
  - e. Continuous

59. The nasolacrimal duct opens in:

- C**
- a. Superior meatus.
  - b. Middle meatus.
  - c. Inferior meatus.
  - d. Maxillary sinus
  - e. None of them.

60. Watery fluid in the maxillary sinus indicates:

- a. Suppurative inflammation with irreversible mucosal
- b. Suppurative inflammation with reversible pathology
- c. Allergic sinusitis.
- d. Charrhal inflammation
- e. Fungal sinusitis