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1. Rinne's test positive means that.

- a. Air conduction is better than bone conduction
- b. Bone conduction is better than air conduction
- c. Bone is equal to air conduction
- d. Cholesteatoma
- e. Otosclerosis

2. Greisinger's sign means:

- a. Pain over the tempromandibular joint
- b. Pain in the eye
- c. Pain and tenderness over the mastoid
- d. Pain and tenderness over the auricle
- e. Acute suppurative otitis media

3. Tonsillar artery is a branch from.

- a. Lingual artery
- b. Maxillary artery
- c. Facial artery
- d. Occipital artery
- e. Interna carotid artery

4. Bulla ethmoidalis is present in:

- a. Inferior nasal meatus
- b. Middle nasal meatus
- c. Superior nasal meatus
- d. Nasopharynx
- e. Ethmoid sinus

5. Retracted drum is characterized by all the following except:

- a. Disturbed cone of light
- b. Prominent malleolar folds
- c. Decreased drum mobility
- d. Central drum perforation
- e. Conductive deafness

6. The best treatment of otosclerosis:

- a. Grommet's tube
- b. Stapedectomy
- c. Myringoplasty
- d. Mastoidectomy
- e. Adenoidectomy

7. Early glottic carcinoma is best treated by:

- a. Radiotherapy
- b. Total laryngectomy
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Cryosurgery
- e. Anticancerous therapy

8. On tracheostomy, apnea developed after incising the trachea is due to:

- a. Sudden wash of CO₂ in the trachea correct
- b. Sudden release of the pressure in the trachea
- c. Reflex vagal stimulation
- d. None of the above
- e. Sudden wash of O₂

9. The most common cause of esophageal stricture in children is:

- a. Esophageal carcinoma
- b. Diphtheria
- c. Achalasia of the cardia
- d. Corrosive intake
- e. Endoscopy

10. Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is characterized by the following except:

- a. Affects teenagers
- b. Causes nasal obstructions
- c. Very vascular tumor
- d. Affects only females
- e. Profuse epistaxis

11. Fossa of Rosenmuller is a common site for:

- a. Angiofibroma
- b. Lipoma
- c. Adenoid
- d. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- e. Pharyngeal pouch

12. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma early sign of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:

- a. Unilateral secretory otitis media
- b. Trötter's triad
- c. Petrositis
- d. Nasal obstruction
- e. Epistaxis

13. Stridor means:

- a. Difficult expiration
- b. Difficult inspiration
- c. Both
- d. Dyspnea
- e. Dysphagia

14. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is treated by:

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Surgery
- c. Radiotherapy
- d. None of the above
- e. Chemotherapy

15. Weber's test in unilateral conductive deafness is lateralized to:

- a. The sound ear
- b. The diseased ear
- c. Both ears
- d. Zygoma
- e. Equal on both sides

16. F.B bronchus is treated by:

- a. Esophagoscopy
- b. Direct laryngoscopy
- c. Tonsillectomy
- d. Bronchoscopy
- e. Indirect laryngoscopy

17. Inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx takes origin from:

- a. Hyoid bone
- b. Mandible
- c. Maxilla
- d. Thyroid and cricoid cartilages
- e. Cervical Vertebra

18. The pharyngeal pouch passes through:

- a. Superior constrictor muscle
- b. Killian dehiscence
- c. Middle constrictor muscle
- d. Hyoid bone
- e. Below inferior Constrictor

19. The middle ear cleft includes all of the following except:

- a. Mastoid air cells
- b. Middle ear cavity
- c. Eustachian tube
- d. Vestibular aqueduct
- e. Attic

20. Reactionary adenoidectomy is treated by:

- a. Removal of the remnants and posterior pack
- b. Antibiotics
- c. Anterior nasal pack
- d. Ligation of the bleeding vessel
- e. Cautery

21. Tonsillectomy is absolutely contraindicated in:

- a. Menstruation
- b. Upper respiratory tract infection
- c. Quinsy
- d. Bleeding disorders
- e. Carcinoma Tonsil

22. A patient with epistaxis showing a bleeding point in little's area is best managed by:

- a. Cautery
- b. Anterior nasal pack
- c. Posterior nasal pack
- d. Coagulants
- e. Ligation of Feeding Vessel

23. Primary atrophic rhinitis is characterized by all of the following except:

- a. Recurrent epistaxis
- b. Anosmia
- c. Bad odor smelled by the neighbors
- d. Affects male only
- e. Affects females only

24. Unilateral watery nasal discharge is most likely to suggest a diagnosis of:

- a. Acute viral rhinitis
- b. CSF rhinorrhea
- c. Allergic rhinitis
- d. Rhinoscleroma
- e. Vasomotor Rhinitis

25. The usual cause of reactionary post-tonsillectomy bleeding is:

- a. Slipped ligature
- b. Wound infection
- c. Tonsillar remnant
- d. Early extubation
- e. No antibiotic during procedure

26. An adult presented with acute onset dysphagia, edema of the uvula and palate, medially pushed tonsil and trismus is most likely to have:

- a. Parapharyngeal abscess
- b. Acute retropharyngeal
- c. Quinsy
- d. Chronic retropharyngeal abscess
- e. Ludwig's angina

27. The following are signs of chronic tonsillitis except:

- a. Enlarged cervical lymph nodes ✓
- b. Inequality of the size of the tonsils ✓
- c. Pus in the tonsillar crypts ✓
- d. Edema of the uvula ✓
- e. Flushing of the pillars ✓

28. Safe type of chronic suppurative otitis media is characterized by:

- a. Scantly offensive ear discharge ✗
- b. Profuse mucopurulent ear discharge ✓
- c. Marginal perforation ✗
- d. All of the above ✗
- e. Blood stained discharge ✗

29. The semicircular canals and vestibule are responsible for:

- a. Hearing
- b. Conduction of sound waves
- c. Balance ✓
- d. Taste
- e. Smell

30. In unilateral conductive hearing loss, Webber's test will lateralize to:

- a. The diseased ear ✓
- b. The normal ear
- c. Both ear
- d. Webber will be normal
- e. Webber will be Centre

31. Myringotomy is indicated in:

- a. Secretory otitis media ✓
- b. Acute otitis media with bulging drum ✓
- c. Otitic barotrauma ?
- d. All of the above ✓
- e. For gromette ✓

32. Antro-choanal polyp arises from:

- a. Ethmoid sinus
- b. Sphenoid sinus
- c. Maxillary sinus ✓
- d. Middle turbinate

e. Inferior turbinate

33. Unilateral offensive nasal discharge may suspect:

- a. Acute rhinitis
- b. Nasal polyposis
- c. Epistaxis
- d. Nose F.B ✓
- e. Magotts Nose

34. One of the predisposing factors for post cricoid carcinoma is:

- a. Plummer Vinson syndrome ✓
- b. Vitamin E deficiency ✓
- c. Vitamin D deficiency
- d. Chronic tonsillitis
- e. Carcinoma larynx

35. The most serious complication following adenotonsillectomy is:

- a. Reactionary hemorrhage ✓
- b. Respiratory obstruction ✗
- c. Respiratory infection ✗
- d. Remnant of Adenoids
- e. None of the above

36. Trotter's triad is a clinical diagnosis of:

- a. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
- b. Nasopharyngeal cyst
- c. Petrositis
- d. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma ✓
- e. Antrochoanal Polyps

37. The best treatment of attico-antral disease

- a. Systemetic antibiotics
- b. Topical antibiotics
- c. Mastoidectomy ✓
- d. Both topical and systematic antibiotics
- e. Treated with analgesics only

38. The following paranasal sinuses open in the middle meatus except:

- a. Sphenoid sinus ✓
- b. Maxillary sinus ✓
- c. Frontal sinus ✓
- d. Anterior ethmoid air cells
- e. Middle ethmoid air cells

39. Posterior nasal packing is indicated in all of the following situations except:

- a. Severe posterior epistaxis ✓
- b. Antro-choanal polyp ✓
- c. Reactionary post-adenoidectomy bleeding ✓
- d. After removal of nasopharyngeal angiofibroma ✓
- e. Uncontrolled Epistaxis ✓

40. Quinsy is suppuration in:

- a. Parapharyngeal space ✓
- b. Peritonsillar space ✓
- c. Retropharyngeal space
- d. Submandibular space
- e. Submaxillary space

41. Laryngoscleroma is characterized by:

- a. Subglottic stenosis ✓
- b. Vocal cord paralysis
- c. Mouth ulceration
- d. Cervical lymph node
- e. Ca Larynx

42. Stridor in children can be caused by:

- a. Chronic tonsillitis
- b. Acute rhinitis
- c. Deviated nasal septum ✓
- d. Inhaled foreign body ✓
- e. Chronic laryngitis

43. Shwartz's sign may be positive in:

- a. Chronic suppurative otitis media ✓
- b. Atelactatic middle ear ✓
- c. Meniere's disease ✓
- d. Otosclerosis ✓
- e. Acute Suppurative Otitis Media ✗

44. Griessinger's sign is positive in:

- a. Acute petrositis
- b. Acute sinusitis
- c. Acute labyrinthitis ✓
- d. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- e. Brain Abscess

45. Recurrent laryngeal nerve is motor to all of the intrinsic muscles of the larynx except:

- a. Vocalis muscle
- b. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- c. Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle ✓
- d. Cricothyroid muscle ✓
- e. Interarytenoids

46. The only abductor muscle in the larynx is:

- a. Sternothyroid muscle
- b. Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
- c. Cricothyroid muscle ✓
- d. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle ✓
- e. Vocalis

47. Secondary post-tonsillectomy bleeding is due to:

- a. Incomplete removal
- b. Foreign body aspiration ✓
- c. Sepsis ✓
- d. Posterior nasal packing
- e. Slip of Ligature

48. Pharyngeal diverticulum occurs through:

- a. The superior constrictor muscle
- b. The middle constrictor muscle ✓
- c. The inferior constrictor muscle ✓
- d. Palatopharyngus muscle
- e. All of the above

49. Cortical mastoidectomy is indicated in:

- a. acute mastoiditis not responding to medical treatment
- b. Bezold's abscess
- c. mastoid abscess ✓
- d. all of the above ✓
- e. Complicated CSOM ✓

50. Stapedectomy is the operation of the choice in:

- a. atelactatic middle ear
- b. Meniere's disease ✓
- c. otosclerosis ✓
- d. secretory otitis media
- e. CSOM

51. Ear wash is indicated in all of the following except:

- a. dry central perforation ✓
- b. wax
- c. otomycosis
- d. caloric test
- e. F.B ear ✓

52. Facial nerve gives secretomotor supply to:

- a. parotid gland
- b. submandibular salivary gland
- c. pituitary gland
- d. thyroid gland
- e. Adrenal gland

53. Anterior septal perforation may be caused by:

- a. polypectomy
- b. adenoidectomy
- c. rhinoscleroma
- d. bilateral cautery for epistaxis
- e. Nasal packing

54. All the following are possible complications of acute sinusitis except:

- a. temporal lobe brain abscess
- b. cavernous sinus thrombosis
- c. orbital cellulitis
- d. osteomyelitis
- e. Frontal lobe abscess

55. An infant with bilateral choanal atresia will present by:

- a. conductive deafness
- b. epistaxis
- c. postnasal discharge
- d. respiratory distress
- e. Dysphagia

56. The immediate management of perforated TM:

- a. Antibiotic drops
- b. Systematic Antibiotics
- c. Myringoplasty
- d. Tympanoplasty
- e. Wait and See

57. The following antibiotics are contraindicated in infectious mononucleosis:

- a. Ampicillin
- b. Erythromycin
- c. Cephalosporin
- d. Chloramphenicol
- e. Septran

58. One of the signs of otogenic cerebellar abscess is:

- a. hemiplegia
- b. hemianesthesia

- c. aphasia
- d. dysidiadochokinesia
- e. Projectile vomiting

59. Radical mastoidectomy is indicated in:

- a. adhesive otitis media
- b. unsafe type of otitis media with dead ear
- c. secretory otitis media
- d. central dry perforation
- e. Safe type of Otitis media

60. Allergic rhinitis is characterized by all the following except:

- a. attacks of sneezing
- b. watery or mucoid rhinorrhea
- c. antrochoanal polyp
- d. pale or bluish nasal mucosa
- e. Watering eyes

61. Surgical treatment of Meniere's disease may include:

- a. myringoplasty
- b. ossiculoplasty
- c. radical mastoidectomy
- d. vestibular nerve section
- e. Stapedectomy

62. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is characterized by all the following except:

- a. lower motor facial nerve paralysis
- b. recurrent severe epistaxis
- c. occurs in adolescent boys
- d. may cause frog face deformity
- e. Severe Anemia

63. The value of functional endoscopic sinus surgery is to: FESS.

- a. restore sinonasal functions
- b. preserve sinus drainage through natural ostia
- c. avoid external scars
- d. all of the above
- e. None of the above

64. Septal hematoma is treated by:

- a. antibiotics
- b. antihistaminic
- c. drainage and pack 10
- d. septal perforation
- e. Severe Anemia

65. Nasal septal perforation is caused by all the following except:

- a. bilateral cautery for epistaxis ✓
- b. allergic rhinitis ✓
- c. syphilis ✓
- d. T.B ✓
- e. Lethal granuloma ✓

66. Hump nose is managed by:

- a. Reduction rhinoplasty ✓
- b. Augmentation rhinoplasty ✓
- c. Nasal tip reconstruction ✓
- d. All of the above ✓
- e. None of the above

67. Unilateral nasal obstruction can be the result of the following except:

- a. Unilateral choanal atresia ✓
- b. Antro-choanal polyp ✓
- c. Marked septal deviation ✓
- d. Septal perforation ✓
- e. F.B. Nose ✓

68. Reservoir sign is positive in:

- a. Acute petrositis ✓
- b. Chronic labyrinthitis ✓
- c. Acute mastoiditis ✓
- d. Cholesteatoma ✓
- e. CSOM ✓

69. Rhinoscleroma is treated by the following except:

- a. Streptomycin ✓
- b. Rifampicin ✓
- c. Radiotherapy ✓
- d. Puncture and lavage ✓
- e. Chemotherapy ✓

70. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is treated by:

- a. Antibiotics ✓
- b. Nasal packing ✓
- c. Surgical excision ✓
- d. None of the above ✓
- e. All of the above ✓

71. The best position after tracheostomy:

- a. Supine ✓
- b. Semi-sitting ✓
- c. Standing ✓
- d. On one side ✓
- e. Sitting ✓

72. Laryngeal lesions are investigated:

- a. CT ✓
- b. MRI ✓
- c. Endoscopy & Biopsy ✓
- d. All of the above ✓
- e. None of the above

73. 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 ✓
- e. No prophylaxis antibiotics ✓

74. Fever in diphtheria is:

- a. High grade fever ✓
- b. Low grade fever ✓
- c. Remittent fever ✓
- d. Intermittent fever ✓
- e. Rigors and Chills ✓

75. The causative agent of Vincent's agent:

- a. Boreli vencenti ✓
- b. Candida albicans ✓
- c. Barr-epestin virus ✓
- d. Streptococci ✓
- e. Staphylococci ✓

76. The causative agent of infectious mononucleosis:

- a. Boreli vencenti ✓
- b. Candida albicans ✓
- c. Barr-virus ✓
- d. Streptococci ✓
- e. Klebsiella ✓

77. The causative agent of thrush stomatitis is:

- a. Boreli vencenti ✓
- b. Candida albicans ✓
- c. Epestin - Bar virus ✓
- d. Streptococci ✓
- e. Klebsiella ✓

78. Membranous tonsillitis may be due to:

- a. Diphtheria ✓
- b. Acute follicular tonsillitis ✓
- c. Infectious mononucleosis ✓
- d. All of the above ✓
- e. None of the above

79. Paul-bunnell test is diagnostic for:

- a. Diphtheria
- b. Acute follicular tonsillitis
- c. Infectious mononucleosis
- d. Thrush stomatitis
- e. Submucous fibrosis

80. Pharyngeal ulcer may be due to:

- a. Herpes simplex
- b. Herpes zoster
- c. TB
- d. All of the above
- e. Acute infection

81. Ludwig's angina is

- a. Cellulitis of the pyriform fossa
- b. Cellulitis in the parapharyngeal space
- c. Cellulitis in the retropharyngeal space
- d. Cellulitis in the floor of the mouth
- e. Quinsy

82. The most common site of quinsy is:

- a. Superior to tonsils
- b. Lateral to tonsils
- c. Posterior to tonsils
- d. Inferior to the tonsils
- e. Medial to tonsils

83. Feeble very rapid pulse is known to occur in:

- a. Tonsillar diphtheria
- b. Quinsy
- c. Acute tonsillitis
- d. Chronic tonsillitis
- e. Laringitis

84. Plummer - Vinson syndrome is

- a. Malignant condition
- b. Pre-malignant
- c. Locally malignant
- d. None of the above
- e. Infection of the pharynx

85. Plummer - Vinson syndrome predispose

- a. Postcricoid carcinoma
- b. Cancer larynx
- c. Cancer oesophagus
- d. None of the above
- e. Cancer Nasopharynx

86. Pharyngeal pouch occurs mostly in:

- a. Old males
- b. Old females
- c. Infants
- d. Adult it males
- e. Young females

87. Violent vomiting after large meal may cause:

- a. Pharyngeal pouch
- b. Cardiac achalasia
- c. Spontaneous rupture of the oesophagus
- d. Plummer vinson syndrome.
- e. Acid laryngitis

88. Which is true about laryngeal carcinoma:

- a. Commoner in males.
- b. The commonest type is squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Is predisposed by smoking
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

89. The site of singer's nodules is:

- a. At the epiglottis
- b. At the junction of the anterior 1/3 with posterior 2/3 of VC
- c. At the arytenoids
- d. None of the above
- e. Anterior Commissure

90. Leucoplakia of the larynx is:

- a. Epithelial hyperplasia
- b. Epithelial hypertrophy
- c. Epithelial degeneration
- d. No histological Changes
- e. Only redness of the larynx