### ENT

#### TEST 1

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<tr>
<td>1. Nerve damaged in radical mastoidectomy is:</td>
<td><em>(a) Facial</em> <em>(b) Chochlear</em> <em>(c) Vestibular</em> <em>(d) All</em></td>
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<td>2. Swelling between tonsillar area and superior constrictor muscle is known as</td>
<td><em>(a) Quinsy</em> <em>(b) Dental abscess</em> <em>(c) Parapharyngeal abscess</em> <em>(d) Retroparyngeal abscess</em></td>
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<td>3. Killian's dehiscence is seen in</td>
<td><em>(a) Oropharynx</em> <em>(b) Nosophrynx</em> <em>(c) Cricopharynx</em> <em>(d) Vocal cords</em></td>
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<td>4. Hyperacusis is caused by damage to:</td>
<td><em>(a) Stapidus</em> <em>(b) T. Palate</em> <em>(c) T. Tympani</em> <em>(d) All</em></td>
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<td>5. Test of detecting damage to chochlea:</td>
<td><em>(a) Caloric test</em> <em>(b) Weber test</em> <em>(c) Rinnies test</em> <em>(d) ABC test</em></td>
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<td>6. Dangerous perforation of eardrum is located at:</td>
<td><em>(a) Center</em> <em>(b) Attic</em> <em>(c) Paracentrally</em> <em>(d) All</em></td>
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<td>7. Odynophagia is:</td>
<td><em>(a) Pain during swallowing</em> <em>(b) Difficulty in swallowing</em> <em>(c) Bad odour from mouth</em> <em>(d) Psychiatric disease</em></td>
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<td>8. Osteomeatal complex (OMC) connects:</td>
<td><em>(a) Nasal cavity with maxillary sinus</em> <em>(b) Nasal cavity with sphenoid sinus</em> <em>(c) The two nasal cavities</em> <em>(d) Ethmoidal sinus with ethmoidal bulla</em></td>
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<td>9. Investigation of choice for diagnosing cholesteatoma is:</td>
<td><em>(a) Schuller’s view X-ray</em> <em>(b) Otoscopy</em> <em>(c) Skull X-ray, lateral view</em> <em>(d) HRCT temporal bone</em></td>
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<td>10. Muller's maneuver is:</td>
<td><em>(a) Forceful expiration against closed glottis</em> <em>(b) Forceful inspiration against closed glottis</em> <em>(c) Forceful expiration against open glottis</em> <em>(d) Reverse of Valsalva's maneuver</em></td>
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<td>11. Gradenigo's syndrome is characterized by the following, except:</td>
<td><em>(a) Deafness</em> <em>(b) Retro-orbital pain</em> <em>(c) Ear discharge</em> <em>(d) Diplopia</em></td>
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<td>12. Frontal sinuses may not be developed normally maximum up to what years of age?</td>
<td><em>(a) 2 years</em> <em>(b) 4 years</em> <em>(c) 8 years</em> <em>(d) 12 years</em></td>
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<td>13. In audiogram, the letter X denotes:</td>
<td><em>(a) Air borne conduction in right ear</em> <em>(b) Air borne conduction in left ear</em> <em>(c) Bone conduction in left ear</em> <em>(d) Bone conduction in right ear</em></td>
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| 14. All are features of otosclerosis, except: | (a) Schwartz sign  
(b) Dip in audiogram  
(c) Endolymphatic hydrops  
(d) Willis’ paracusis |
| 15. Persistent bucconasal membrane results in: | (a) Cleft lip  
(b) Choanal atresia  
(c) Cleft palate  
(d) T-O fistula |
| 16. Contraindications to tonsillectomy are all the following except: | (a) Submucus fibrosis  
(b) Bleeding disorders  
(c) Epidemic of polio  
(d) Tonsillitis (Acute) |
| 17. Prussak’s space is situated in: | (a) Epitympanum  
(b) Mesotympanum  
(c) Hypotympanum  
(d) Ear canal |
| 18. Fess means: | (a) Factual endoscopic sinus surgery  
(b) Functional endonasal sinus surgery  
(c) Factual endonasal sinus surgery  
(d) Functional endoscopic sinus surgery |
| 19. Unsafe perforation of tympanic membrane is: | (a) Central  
(b) Marginal  
(c) Paracentral  
(d) Multiple central |
| 20. Pinna develops from: | (a) 1st pharyngeal arch  
(b) 1st and 3rd pharyngeal arch  
(c) 1st and 2nd pharyngeal arch  
(d) 2nd pharyngeal arch |
| 21. Direction of water jet while doing syringing of ear should be: | (a) Anterior  
(b) Posterior  
(c) Anterosuperior  
(d) Posterosuperior |
| 22. Which of the following surgery is contraindicated below 12 years of age? | (a) Rhinoplasty  
(b) Antral puncture  
(c) SMR  
(d) Septoplasty |
| 23. Opening in Caldwell-Luc operation is made in which of the following: | (a) Middle meatus  
(b) Inferior meatus  
(c) Canine fossa  
(d) Denta sulcus |
| 24. What should be the loss of hearing at least for Weber’s test to lateralise? | (a) 5 db  
(b) 10 db  
(c) 15 db  
(d) 20 db |
| 25. Openings of the tube of bronchoscope are known as: | (a) Holes  
(b) Apertures  
(c) Vents  
(d) Any of the above |
| 26. Microlaryngoscopy was started by: | (a) Bruce Benjamin  
(b) Kleinsasser  
(c) Chevlier Jackson  
(d) None |
| 27. Peritonsilar abscess is also known as: | (a) Retropharyngeal abscess  
(b) Tonsilar abscess  
(c) Quinsy  
(d) Thornwaldt’s abscess |
28. Bones of middle ear are responsible for which of the following?
   (a) Amplification of sound intensity
   (b) Reduction of sound intensity
   (c) Protecting the inner ear
   (d) Reduction of impedance to sound transmission

29. Sine of Henle is a:
   (a) Cortical bone
   (b) Cancellous bone
   (c) Sclerotic bone
   (d) Long bone with haversian system

30. Nasolacrimal duct into:
   (a) Superior meatus
   (b) Middle meatus
   (c) Inferior meatus
   (d) Sphenoethmoidal recess

31. The “cone of light” is seen in which quadrant of tympanic membrane?
   (a) Anterosuperior
   (b) Anteroinferior
   (c) Posterosuperior
   (d) Posteroinferior

32. Paracusis willi’s is feature of:
   (a) Tympanosclerosis
   (b) Otosclerosis
   (c) Menierr’s disease
   (d) Presbyaccusis

33. Features of moderately retracted tympanic membrane are all, except:
   (a) Handle of malleus appearance fore-shortened
   (b) Cone of light is absent or interrupted
   (c) Lateral process of malleus becomes more prominent
   (d) None

34. Young’s operation is done for:
   (a) Atrophic rhinitis
   (b) Allergic rhinitis
   (c) Septal hematoma
   (d) Hypertrophic rhinitis

35. Atrophic dry nasal mucosa, extensive encrustations with ‘woody’ hard external nose, is suggestive of:
   (a) Rhinosporidiasis
   (b) Rhinoscleroma
   (c) Atrophic rhinitis
   (d) Carcinoma of nose

36. Which of the following is not true about calorific test?
   (a) Induction of nystagmus by thermal stimulation
   (b) Normally, cold water induces nystagmus to opposite side and warm water to same side.
   (c) In canal paresis the test is inconclusive
   (d) None

37. Gradenigo’s syndrome is characterized by a/e
   (a) Conductive deafness
   (b) Retroorbital pain
   (c) Ear discharge
   (d) Diplopia

38. Organ of corti is situated on:
   (a) Reissner’s membrane
   (b) Sharpnel’s membrane
   (c) Membrana tectoria
   (d) Basilar membrane

39. In nystagmus, what is the relation of the movement of eyeball with that of the endolymph?
   (a) Same direction
   (b) Opposite direction
   (c) Perpendicular
   (d) No relation

40. Difference between central and peripheral vertigo:
   (a) Nystagmus associated with central vertigo is unidirectional
   (b) Purely horizontal nystagmus without torsional component is common in central vertigo
   (c) Central is more serve than peripheral vertigo
   (d) Tinnitus and deafness are often present in central vertigo
41. Endolymphatic hydrops is related to:
   (a) Meniere’s Disease
   (b) Monoaural Diaplacusis
   (c) Lermoyez Syndrome
   (d) Otosclerosis

42. Schwartz operation is done in:
   (a) CSOM
   (b) Serous otitis media
   (c) Otosclerosis
   (d) Acute mastoiditis

43. The segment of facial nerve most commonly involved in CSOM (cholesteatoma):
   (a) Tympanic part
   (b) Mastoid part
   (c) Intracanalicular part
   (d) Intracranial part

44. Indications for tracheostomy are all except:
   (a) Acute epiglottitis
   (b) Maxillofacial trauma
   (c) Laryngeal malignancy
   (d) Extensive consolidation of lung

45. Unsafe eardrum perforation is:
   (a) Central
   (b) Marginal
   (c) Paracentral
   (d) Multiple central

46. Luc’s abscess is:
   (a) Subtemporal abscess
   (b) Abscess in Digastric triangle
   (c) Abscess at tip of mastoid, deep to Stermosatoid
   (d) Abscess under periosteum of the roof of bony external auditory canal

47. In active osteosclerosis, the color of tympanic membrane is typically:
   (a) Bluish
   (b) Reddish
   (c) Flamingo pink
   (d) Pearly gray

48. Trotter’s triad is seen is:
   (a) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
   (b) Inverted papilloma
   (c) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
   (d) Ca maxilla

49. In Jarjaway fracture of nasal bone, the fracture line is:
   (a) Oblique
   (b) Comminuted
   (c) Vertical
   (d) Horizontal

50. Which of the following is difficult to visualize or examine on Indirect laryngoscopy?
   (a) True vocal cord
   (b) Anterior commisure
   (c) Epiglottis
   (d) False vocal cord
1. Interval tonsillectomy is done following ____ of Quincy drainage:
   (a) 4–6 Weeks
   (b) 4 Months
   (c) 12 Months
   (d) Any of the above

2. Otosclerosis typically begins at:
   (a) Scutum
   (b) Round window
   (c) Tympanic membrane
   (d) Fistula antefenestrum

3. Trotter’s triad is characterized by the following except:
   (a) Temporoparietal neuralgia
   (b) Conductive deafness
   (c) Cervical lymphadenopathy
   (d) Palatal palsy

4. In Chevallet fracture of nasla bone, the mechanism of trauma is:
   (a) Blow from side
   (b) Blow from below
   (c) Blow directly from front
   (d) Any of the above

5. Which of the following is difficult to visualize or examine on Indirect Laryngoscopy?
   (a) True vocal cord
   (b) Anterior commissure
   (c) Epiglottis
   (d) False vocal cord

6. Improvement in nasal patency by retracting the lateral part of the cheek and thus testing the vestibular component of nose is:
   (a) Epley’s maneuver
   (b) Cottle’s test
   (c) Schwartz maneuver
   (d) Helmich maneuver

7. Stylalgia is also called as:
   (a) Eagle syndrome
   (b) Costen’s syndrome
   (c) Sluder syndrome
   (d) Ramsay Hunt syndrome

8. Which of the following best differentiates antrocoanal poly from ethmoidal polyp?
   (a) They are multiple
   (b) Best seen on posterior rhinoscopy
   (c) They are bilateral
   (d) Recurrence on polypectomy

9. Paracusis Willis is feature of:
   (a) Tympanosclerosis
   (b) Otosclerosis
   (c) Miniere’s disease
   (d) Presbyacusis

10. Pulsatile Tinnitus in ear is due to:
    (a) Mastoid reservoir
    (b) Glomus jugulare tumour
    (c) Osteoma
    (d) Malignant otitis modes

11. Tuberculous laryngitis affects primarily:
    (a) Anywhere with the larynx
    (b) Superior surface of larynx
    (c) Anterior commissure
    (d) Posterior commissure of larynx

12. The inner Waldeyer’s group of lymphnodes does not include:
    (a) Submandibular lymph node
    (b) Tonsils
    (c) Lingual tonsils
    (d) Adenoids
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| 13. Hemorrhage occurring 6 hours after Tonsillectomy is called as: | (a) Primary hemorrhage  
(b) Secondary hemorrhage  
(c) Reactionary hemorrhage  
(d) None of the above |
| 14. Glycerol test is done in: | (a) Otosclerosis  
(b) Lateral sinus thrombosis  
(c) Meniere’s disease  
(d) None of the above |
| 15. Grommet tube is used in: | (a) Secretory otitis media  
(b) Mucoid otitis media  
(c) Serous otitis media  
(d) All of the above |
| 16. Eustachian tube: | (a) Connects inner ear with nasopharynx  
(b) It maintains the pressure between middle ear and nasopharynx  
(c) Posterolateral part is cartilaginous  
(d) Consists of a bony part of 25 mm and cartilaginous part of 15 mm |
| 17. Medical treatment of Otosclerosis is by: | (a) Ranitidine  
(b) Propranolol  
(c) Cefotaxime  
(d) Sodium fluoride |
| 18. In bilateral abductor palsy the voice is: | (a) Weak  
(b) Aphonic  
(c) Hoarse  
(d) Normal |
| 19. Otosclerosis mostly affects: | (a) Malleus  
(b) Stapes  
(c) Incus  
(d) Tympanic membrane |
| 20. Griesinger’s sign is seen in: | (a) Meningitis  
(b) Brain abscess  
(c) Cerebellar abscess  
(d) Lateral sinus thrombosis |
| 21. Chorana is: | (a) Anterior nares  
(b) Posterior nares  
(c) Maxillary antrum  
(d) Junction of cartilagenous and bony external canal |
| 22. Thudichum’s nasal speculum is used to visualize: | (a) Tonsils  
(b) Larynx  
(c) Anterior nasal cavity  
(d) Posterior nares |
| 23. All of the following nerves supply Auricle and External meatus except: | (a) Trigeminal nerve  
(b) Glossopharyngeal nerve  
(c) Auditory nerve  
(d) Vagus nerve |
| 24. Suprameatal triangle is the external marking of: | (a) Aditus ad Antrum  
(b) Mastoid Antrum  
(c) Sphenoid  
(d) Ethmoid |
| 25. The Receptor (sense organ) of hearing is: | (a) Organ of Corti  
(b) Membranous labyrinth  
(c) Modiolus  
(d) Helicotrema |
| 26. Facial recess or the posterior sinus is bounded by: | (a) Medially by the vertical part of VII nerve  
(b) Laterally by the chorda tympani  
(c) Above by the fossa includes  
(d) All of the above |
27. Nasal septal perforation is characteristically seen in:
   (a) Wegener’s granulomatosis
   (b) Polymorphic reticulosis
   (c) Sarcoidosis
   (d) Tuberculosis

28. No cervical lymph nodes are seen in:
   (a) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
   (b) Supraglottic cancer
   (c) Glottic carcinoma
   (d) C tongue-posterior 1/3

29. Killian’s incision is used for:
   (a) Sub-mucus resection of nasal septum
   (b) Intranasal antrostomy
   (c) Caldwell-Luc operation
   (d) Myringoplasty

30. According to WHO classification, for severe degree of impairment of hearing is at:
   (a) 26–40 dB
   (b) 41–55 dB
   (c) 56–70 dB
   (d) 71–91 dB

31. Tracheostomy is not indicated in:
   (a) Emphysema
   (b) Bronchiectasis
   (c) Atelectasis
   (d) Pneumothorax

32. In Otosclerosis, Cahart’s notch dips at:
   (a) 1000 Hz in Bone Conduction
   (b) 2013 Hz in Bone Conduction
   (c) 1000 Hz in Air Conduction
   (d) 2013 Hz in Air Conduction

33. In Caldwell-Luc operation the nasoantral window is made through:
   (a) Superior meatus
   (b) Inferior meatus
   (c) Middle meatus
   (d) None of the above

34. Psychogenic deafness is usually diagnosed by:
   (a) Teal test
   (b) Lombard’s test
   (c) Pure-tone audiometry
   (d) Stenger’s test

35. The most common diagnosis is a young boy with history of profuse nasal bleeding is:
   (a) Nasal polyp
   (b) Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
   (c) Deviated nasal septum
   (d) Cirrhosis

36. Why vocal cord looks pale?
   (a) Vocal cord is muscle, lack of blood vessels network
   (b) Absence of mucosa, no blood vessels
   (c) Absence of sub mucosa, no blood vessels
   (d) Absence of mucosa with blood vessels

37. Left sided vocal cord palsy is commonly due to:
   (a) Left hilar bronchial carcinoma
   (b) Mitral stenosis
   (c) Thyroid malignancy
   (d) Thyroid surgery

38. Presbycusis is:
   (a) Age associated hearing loss
   (b) Both
   (c) Age associated vision loss
   (d) None

39. False positive fistula test is associated with:
   (a) Perilymph fistula
   (b) Malignant sclerosis
   (c) Congenital syphilis
   (d) Cholesteatoma

40. Reaction time for tympanic reflex is:
   (a) 20 to 30 ms
   (b) 30 to 40 ms
   (c) 40 to 160 ms
   (d) 6000 to 800 ms
41. Acoustic dip in audiogram is noise induced hearing loss is at:
   (a) 3 kHz
   (b) 4 kHz
   (c) 2 kHz
   (d) 1 kHz

42. Columella effect is seen in:
   (a) Tympanoplasty
   (b) Septoplasty
   (c) Tracheostomy
   (d) None of the above

43. Which of the following structures is seen in oropharynx?
   (a) Pharyngotympanic tube
   (b) Fossa of Rosenmüller
   (c) Palatine tonsil
   (d) Piriform fossa

44. Organ of corti is situated in:
   (a) Basilar membrane
   (b) Utricle
   (c) Saccule
   (d) None of the above

45. Le Forte fracture having craniofacial disjunction is:
   (a) Type-I
   (b) Type-II
   (c) Type-III
   (d) None

46. Tensor of vocal cord is:
   (a) Posterior cricoarytenoid
   (b) Lateral cricoarytenoid
   (c) Cricothyroid
   (d) Thyroarytenoids-external part

47. Acoustic neuroma commonly arises from:
   (a) Superior vestibular division of VIII nerve
   (b) Interior vestibular division of VII nerve
   (c) Cochlear division of VIII nerve
   (d) Mandibular branch of V nerve

48. Emergency airway access is obtained by:
   (a) Cricothyroidotomy
   (b) Insertion of wide bore needle into trachea
   (c) Tracheostomy
   (d) Endotracheal intubation

49. Maxillary sinus carcinoma is treated by:
   (a) Surgery and Radiotherapy
   (b) Radiotherapy and chemotherapy
   (c) Surgery and chemotherapy
   (d) Surgery only

50. The length of Eustachian tube is:
   (a) 16 mm
   (b) 24 mm
   (c) 36 mm
   (d) 40 mm
### TEST 3

1. **Not correctly matched pair is:**
   - (a) Utricle and sacule—Semicircular canal
   - (b) Oval window—Foot plate of stapes
   - (c) Aditus ad antrum—MacEwen's triangle
   - (d) Scala vestibule—Reissner's membrane

2. **Which one of the following test is used to detect malingering?**
   - (a) Stenger's test
   - (b) Buinges' test
   - (c) Weber's test
   - (d) Rinne's test

3. **Keratosis obturans is:**
   - (a) Foreign body in external auditory canal
   - (b) Desquamated epithelial cell + Cholesterol
   - (c) Cholesterol crystals surrounded by calcium
   - (d) Wax in external auditory canal

4. **Presbycusis is:**
   - (a) Loss of accommodation power
   - (b) Hearing loss due to aging
   - (c) Noise induced hearing loss
   - (d) Congenital deafness

5. **All of the following are true about antrochonal polyp, except:**
   - (a) Single
   - (b) Unilateral
   - (c) Premalignant
   - (d) Arises from medullary antrum

6. **Treatment for post-cricoid carcinoma (Nasopharyngeal carcinoma) is by:**
   - (a) Total laryngectomy
   - (b) Total laryngectomy + Pharyngectomy
   - (c) Total laryngectomy + Pharyngectomy + Oesophagectomy
   - (d) Radiation + Chemotherapy

7. **Carhart's notch is located at:**
   - (a) 3000 Hz
   - (b) 5000 Hz
   - (c) 2013 Hz
   - (d) 10000 Hz

8. **All are correctly matched except:**
   - (a) Otolith—Made up of Uric acid crystals
   - (b) Position of otolith—Changes with head position
   - (c) Otoliths—Stretch receptors
   - (d) Otolith organs—Stimulated by gravity and linear acceleration

9. **Area without cartilage in nose is:**
   - (a) Soft area
   - (b) Weak area
   - (c) K area
   - (d) Scroll

10. **About total laryngectomy, all is correct, except:**
    - (a) Loss of smell
    - (b) Loss of taste
    - (c) Speech difficulty
    - (d) Difficult swallowing

11. **Closure of glottis is by, all except:**
    - (a) Posterior cricoarytenoids
    - (b) Lateral cricoarytenoids
    - (c) Cricothyroid
    - (d) Thyroarytenoids

12. **Commonest cause for grommet insertion:**
    - (a) Secretory otitis media
    - (b) Otosclerosis
    - (c) CSOM
    - (d) Cholesteatoma

13. **Hoarseness with stridor seen in:**
    - (a) Unilateral abductor palsy
    - (b) Bilateral abductor palsy
    - (c) Laryngomalacia
    - (d) Tracheal stenosis
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| 14. Hyponasality with wtridor is seen in: | (a) Unilateral abductor palsy  
(b) Bilateral abductor palsy  
(c) Laryngomalacia  
(d) None |
| 15. Laryngeal cartilage forming complete circle: | (a) Arytenoid  
(b) Cricoid  
(c) Thyroid  
(d) Hyoid |
| 16. Otocoustic emission is due to: | (a) Inner hair cells  
(b) Outer hair cells  
(c) Basilar membrane  
(d) Tympanic membrane |
| 17. Focal length of head mirror used in ENT-OPD: | (a) 9 inch  
(b) 10 inch  
(c) 11 inch  
(d) 12 inch |
| 18. Diameter of head mirror in ENT is: | (a) 20 cm  
(b) 22 cm  
(c) 10 cm  
(d) 26 cm |
| 19. Cochlear implant is done in: | (a) Scala vestibuli  
(b) Scala tympani  
(c) Cochlear duct  
(d) Endolympathic duct |
| 20. In otosclerosis tinnitus is due to: | (a) Cochlear otosclerosis  
(b) Increased vascularity in lesion  
(c) Conductive deafness  
(d) All |
| 21. Ethmoid bone forms A/E: | (a) Superior turbinate  
(b) Middle turbinate  
(c) Interior turbinate  
(d) Uncinate process |
| 22. Ventilation tube is used in: | (a) Nasal packing  
(b) Sinoscopy  
(c) Serous otitis media  
(d) Suppurative otitis media |
| 23. Paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve true is: | (a) Common in (Lt.) side  
(b) 50% idiopathic  
(c) Cord will lie laterally  
(d) Speech therapy given |
| 24. Which muscle is responsible for increased pitch of sound? | (a) Post crico-arytenoids  
(b) Lateral crico-arytenoids  
(c) Crico-thyroid  
(d) Vocalis |
| 25. Site of vocal nodule commonest at: | (a) Anterior 1/3 and Posterior 2/3 junction  
(b) Anterior 2/3 and Posterior 1/3 junction  
(c) Posterior  
(d) Laterally |
| 26. Ludwing angina is: | (a) Pain in chest  
(b) Angina is submandibular space  
(c) Cellulites of submandibular space  
(d) None |
| 27. Gelle’s test is for: | (a) Otosclerosis  
(b) NIHL  
(c) Sensorineural deafness  
(d) None |