Ques. Paper: Assistant Professor - Oto-Rhino-Laryngology

Mode of Exam: Online
Date of Exam: 12-07-2015
Duration of Exam: 2 hours
No of Questions: 100

Ques # : 1

**Stapedial reflex is mediated by**
1) V and VII nerve
2) V and VIII nerve
3) VII and VI nerve
4) VII and VIII nerve

Ques # : 2

**Hyperacusis in Bell’s palsy is due to paralysis of following muscle**
1) Tensor tympani
2) Levator palatini
3) Tensor veli palatini
4) Stapedius

Ques # : 3

**Brown's sign is seen in**
1) Glomus tumor
2) Meniere’s disease
3) Acoustic neuroma
4) Otosclerosis
Bezold's abscess is a collection of pus:
1) above and in front of the auricle
2) behind the auricle
3) in the upper part of the neck deep to the sternomastoid
4) in the peritonsillar space

During ear examination, the reservoir sign is diagnostic of:
1) Acute Otitis Media
2) Mastoiditis
3) Petrositis
4) Cholesteatoma

Uncontrolled diabetes in elderly patient may predispose to
1) Cholesteatoma
2) Malignant otitis externa
3) Presbyacusis
4) Vestibular neuronitis

Suprapyramidal recess is another name for
1) superior incudal space
2) facial recess
3) Prussian’s space
4) cochlear space

MacEwen's Triangle is surface marking for
1) Mastoid antrum
2) Cochlea
3) Lateral Semicircular canal
4) Endolymphatic Sac

Prussak's space lies between
1) Lateral and superior semicircular canal
2) Neck of Malleus and pars flaccida
3) Stapes and stapedial tendon
4) Malleus and Incus

Ques # :10

**Jahrsdoerfer's criteria is used to**
1) Select patients with malignant otitis externa who could benefit from surgery
2) Grade patients with hyperostosis of external canal
3) Grade patients with malignant otitis externa
4) Select patients with meatal atresia who would benefit from surgery

Ques # :11

**Multiple exostosis of external auditory canal commonly occurs in**
1) Inner third of the bony canal
2) Outer third of the bony canal
3) Cartilagenous portion of the auditory canal
4) Mastoid tip

Ques # :12

**In patients with Otosclerosis, tympanometry produces**
1) A type curve
2) As type curve
3) Ad type curve
4) B type curve

Ques # :13

**Most common fungus causing Otomycosis is**
1) Aspergillus Fumigatus
2) Candida
3) Mucor
4) Penicillin

Ques # :14

**Cart Wheel sign is seen in**
1) ASOM
2) Adhesive OM
3) OME
4) CSOM

Ques # :15

A 7 year child presented with acute otitis media does not respond to ampicillin. Examination reveals full and bulging TM, the treatment of choice is
1) Systemic steroid
2) Ciprofloxacin
3) Myringotomy
4) Cortical mastoidectomy

Ques # :16

Light- House Sign characterizes
1) ASOM
2) CSOM
3) Menieres disease
4) Cholesteatoma

Ques # :17

A 6 year old child with recurrent URTI with mouth breathing, failure to grow, high arched palate and impaired hearing - Rx
1) Tonsillectomy
2) Grommet insertion
3) Myringotomy
4) Adenoidectomy with grommet insertion

Ques # :18

Most accepted theory for formation of cholesteatoma
1) Congenital
2) Squamous metaplasia
3) Ingrowth of squamous epithelium
4) Retraction pocket

Ques # :19

The treatment of choice for Attico antral variety of CSOM
1) Mastoidectomy
2) Medical management
3) Myringoplasty
4) Insertion of ventilation tube
Ques # :20

All of the following are the features of cholesteatoma except
1) Keratinized stratified squamous cell epithelium
2) Deafness
3) Erodes bones
4) Lymphatic permeation

Ques # :21

Essential radiological feature of acute mastoiditis is
1) Temporal bone pneumatization
2) Clouding of mastoid air cells
3) Rarefaction of petrous bone
4) Thickening of temporal bone

Ques # :22

Treatment of choice for CSOM with vertigo and facial nerve palsy is
1) Antibiotics and antihistaminics
2) Myringoplasty
3) Immediate mastoid exploration
4) Labyrinthectomy

Ques # :23

Which one of the following is not a typical feature of Menieres disease
1) SNHL
2) Pulsatile tinnitus
3) Vertigo
4) Fluctuating deafness

Ques # :24

Recruitment phenomenon is seen in
1) Otosclerosis
2) Menieres disease
3) Acoustic Schwannoma
4) Otitis media with effusion

Ques # :25

Schwartz sign is seen in
1) Glomus jugulare
2) Otosclerosis
3) Meniere's disease
4) Acoustic neuroma

Ques #: 26

**Most common cause of facial palsy**
1) Post operative
2) Trauma
3) Bell's palsy
4) Ramsay Hunt Syndrome

Ques #: 27

A man presents with vesicles over external acoustic meatus with ipsilateral LMN facial palsy
1) Herpes Zoster
2) HSV 1
3) Varicella
4) None

Ques #: 28

**Most common CP angle tumor is**
1) Acoustic neuroma
2) Cholesteatoma
3) Meningioma
4) All

Ques #: 29

**Surgical emphysema after tracheostomy is corrected by:**
1) taking more stitches on the wound
2) cold compresses
3) widening of the wound by removal of some stitches
4) antihistaminic intake

Ques #: 30

**Commonest cause of septal perforation is:**
1) trauma
2) syphilis
3) lupus
4) blood disease

Ques # :31

**Saddle nose may be due to the following except:**
1) overresection of septal cartilage
2) nasal trauma
3) septal abcess
4) Rhinoscleroma

Ques # :32

**referred otalgia may be due to the following except:**
1) acute suppurative otitis media
2) quinsy
3) dental infection
4) maxillary sinusitis

Ques # :33

**proptosis may be due to the following except:**
1) frontoethmoid mucocele
2) osteomats of the frontoethmoid
3) antrochoanal polyp
4) nasopharyngeal fibroma

Ques # :34

**Otoscopic manifestation of chronic secretory otitis media may include the following except:**
1) perforation at pars flaccida
2) transverse handle of malleous
3) absent cone of light
4) air bubbles behind the tympanic membrane

Ques # :35

**a newly born infant with respiratory distress & difficult feeding is more likely to be due to:**
1) laryngeal web at the anterior half of vocal cords
2) bilateral posterior choanal atresia
3) congenital subglottic stenosis
4) congenital meatal atresia
Ques # :36

**Unilateral offensive blood tinged purulent rhinorrhea in a 3 years old is more likely due to:**

1) Rhinoscleroma
2) lupus
3) foreign body
4) Adenoids

Ques # :37

**Conservative septoplasty is:**

1) surgical correction of deviated septum above 17 years
2) surgical correction of deviated septum below 17 years
3) closed reduction of fractured septum by Ash's forceps
4) Submucous Resection

Ques # :38

A 20 years old man c/o fever & increasing sore throat with dribbling of saliva & trismus for only 2 days, on examination (the right tonsil pushed medially & forward) no response to antibiotics. Rapid relief can be obtained by :

1) short course of radiotherapy
2) assurance & rest
3) antidiphtheritic serum
4) incision & drainage

Ques # :39

**The most common cause of conductive deafness is:**

1) otosclerosis
2) secretory otitis media
3) congenital ossicular fixation
4) collection of wax

Ques # :40

**Posterior nasal pack may be used in :**

1) antrochoanal polyp
2) epistaxis from Little's area
3) CSF rhinorrhoea
4) post-adenoidectomy bleeding
Ques # :41

**Otitic barotrauma is characterized by:**
1) attic perforation
2) middle ear effusion
3) mucopurulent discharge
4) central drum perforation

Ques # :42

**Otosclerosis means:**
1) congenital fixation of incus
2) congenital fixation of stapes
3) ossicular disruption
4) none of the above

Ques # :43

**Unilateral clear watery nasal discharge reducing Fehling's solution is suggestive of:**
1) CSF rhinorrhoea
2) allergic rhinitis
3) viral rhinitis
4) nasal diphtheria

Ques # :44

**The most common cause of oroantral fistula is:**
1) acute sinusitis
2) car accident
3) dental extraction of upper second premolar tooth
4) radical antrum operation

Ques # :45

**Post-tonsillectomy otalgia is mediated through:**
1) Vagus nerve
2) Glossopharyngeal nerve
3) Trigeminal nerve
4) Second & third cervical nerve

Ques # :46

**Which of the following structures are preserved in radical neck dissection?**
1) Vagus nerve  
2) Accessory Nerve  
3) Internal jugular vein  
4) Sternocleidomastoid muscle

Ques # :47

**Which is not a part of hypopharynx**
1) Posterior cricoid region  
2) Ary epiglottic fold  
3) Posterior pharyngeal wall  
4) Pyriform fossa

Ques # :48

**Laryngocoele arises from**
1) True cord  
2) Subglottis  
3) Saccule of the ventricle  
4) Anterior commissure

Ques # :49

**Hitseberger's sign is associated with**
1) Glomus jugulare  
2) Acoustic neuroma  
3) Otosclerosis  
4) carcinoma of the middle ear

Ques # :50

**Phelip's sign is seen in**
1) Malignancy of the Maxillay sinus  
2) Fracture of temporal bone  
3) facial nerve palsy  
4) Glomus jugulare

Ques # :51

**The thinnest part of Facial nerve in fallopian canal is**
1) Tympanic  
2) Mastoid  
3) Labyrinthine
Ques # :52

McNaught Keel may be used during the surgery of
1) Subglottic stenosis
2) Cleft Larynx
3) Laryngeal Web
4) none of the above

Ques # :53

Chevallet Fracture is
1) Vertical fracture of nasal septum
2) Horizontal fracture of nasal septum
3) C' shaped fracture of nasal septum
4) none of the above

Ques # :54

Gray's struts used to diagnose
1) Deviated nasal septum in adults
2) Deviated nasal septum in newborns
3) sleep apnoea syndrome
4) nasal polyposis

Ques # :55

Hard elongated swelling in the tonsillar fossa after tonsillectomy is
1) Thrombosed vein
2) Tonsillolith
3) elongated styloid process
4) Calcified esophagus

Ques # :56

The Eustachian tube opens into the nasopharynx approximately 1 cm behind the
1) Tonsil
2) Posterior end of the superior turbinate
3) Posterior end of the middle turbinate
4) Posterior end of the inferior turbinate
Ques # :57

**Structures passing between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscle and the base of the skull are**
1) Styloid ligament and Eustachian tube
2) Superior laryngeal nerves and vessels
3) Styloid ligament and superior laryngeal nerve
4) Levator palati muscle and the cartilaginous Eustachian tube

Ques # :58

**Dysphagia lusoria is because of**
1) Esophageal webs
2) Achalasia
3) Esophageal structure
4) Vascular anamolies

Ques # :59

**Polyp which has a mulberry like appearance and bleeds on touch is due to**
1) Malignancy
2) Rhinosporidiosis
3) antrochoanal polyp
4) nasopharyngeal fibroma

Ques # :60

**Ramsay hunt syndrome is characterized by**
1) Herpes Zoster of geniculate ganglion
2) Abduscens nerve palsy
3) facial nerve palsy (upper motor neuron)
4) Caused by bacterial infection

Ques # :61

**Nerve of the pterygoid canal is also known as**
1) Arnolds nerve
2) Vidian nerve
3) Nerve of Kuntz
4) Criminal nerve of Grassi

Ques # :62
**Pendred syndrome is goitre associated with**
1) Sensorineural deafness
2) Conductive deafness
3) No hearing loss
4) Dysphagia

Ques # :63

**Arnold's nerve is a branch of ------- nerve**
1) vagus
2) Glossopharyngeal
3) Auditory
4) Facial

Ques # :64

**LeFort's fracture does not involve**
1) Zygoma
2) Maxilla
3) nasal bones
4) Mandible

Ques # :65

**Recurrent laryngeal nerve is closely related to**
1) superior laryngeal artery
2) inferior thyroid artery
3) middle thyroid vein
4) superior thyroid artery

Ques # :66

**Least chance of nodal metastasis is in ------- carcinoma**
1) Pyriform fossa
2) Glottic
3) Supraglottic
4) Transglottic

Ques # :67

**Ceruminous glands present in the ear are**
1) Modified Eccrine glands
2) Modified Sweat glands
3) Mucous glands
4) Modified Holocrine glands

Ques # :68

Lore's triangle is bounded by all except
1) Trachea
2) Medial edge of retracted strap muscles
3) Thyroid
4) Subclavian Artery

Ques # :69

Horizontal crest at the internal auditory canal dividing into superior and inferior halves is :
1) Bill's bar
2) Ponticulus
3) Cog
4) Falciform crest

Ques # :70

The Bjork flap is made during which procedure
1) Tracheostomy
2) Modified Radical mastoidectomy
3) Hemithyroidectomy
4) none of the above

Ques # :71

Mc Govern's technique used in treatment of
1) Laryngomalacia
2) Choanal atresia
3) Adenoids
4) Wegener's granulomatosis

Ques # :72

Coffin's Corner is the name given to
1) Retromolar Trigone
2) Area between last molar and lateral border of tongue
3) Apex of pyriform fossa
4) none of the above
Ques # :73

**Best approach for Glossopharyngeal Neurectomy is**
1) Tonsillectomy approach  
2) Transpalatal approach  
3) Transmandibular approach  
4) Transpharyngeal approach

Ques # :74

**The Bent and Kuhn criteria (major criteria) for allergic fungal rhino sinusitis include all except**
1) history of type I hypersensitivity  
2) nasal polyposis  
3) characteristic computed tomography (CT) scan findings  
4) negative fungal stain of sinus contents

Ques # :75

**Donaldson's line bisects the**
1) Horizontal semi-circular canal  
2) Posterior semi-circular canal  
3) Superior semi-circular canal  
4) Facial canal

Ques # :76

**Capacity of mastoid antrum**
1) 1 mL  
2) 2 mL  
3) 3 mL  
4) 4 mL

Ques # :77

**Endolymph is produced by cells of**
1) Stria vascularis  
2) Scala vestibuli  
3) Scala tympani  
4) Heller's cells

Ques # :78
Carhart's notch in otosclerosis is seen at
1) 2 KHz
2) 1 KHz
3) 3 KHz
4) 4 KHz

Ques # :79

Intrinsic membrane of larynx
1) Thyrohyoid
2) Cricothyroid
3) Cricotracheal
4) Cricovocal

Ques # :80

Surgical landmark of facial nerve except
1) Processus cochleariformis
2) Oval Window
3) Short process of incus
4) Trautman's triangle

Ques # :81

Branches of facial nerve except
1) Greater superior petrosal N
2) Nerve to stapedius
3) Chorda tympani
4) Greater auricular nerve

Ques # :82

Concha Bullosa is pneumatization of
1) Inferior turbinate
2) Middle turbinate
3) Superior turbinate
4) Septum

Ques # :83

Kartagener's syndrome includes all except
1) chronic rhinosinusitis
2) Bronchiectasis
3) Situs inversus
4) Coloboma

Ques #:84

**Septum is formed by all except**
1) Vomer
2) Ethmoid
3) Alar cartilage
4) Maxilla

Ques #:85

**Ozeana' is a feature of**
1) Hypertrophic rhinitis
2) Atrophic rhinitis
3) Rhinitis caseosa
4) Rhinitis sicca

Ques #:86

**Quinsy is**
1) Acute Tonsillitis
2) Peritonsillar abscess
3) Membranous Tonsillitis
4) Diphtheritic Tonsillitis

Ques #:87

**Schirmer's test is used to test**
1) greater superficial petrosal nerve
2) Nerve to stapedius
3) Chorda tympani
4) Peripheral branches

Ques #:88

**Most common thyroid malignancy is**
1) Follicular
2) Papillary
3) Medullary
4) Anaplastic
Ques # :89

All are well differentiated thyroid cancers except
1) Follicular
2) Papillary
3) Medullary
4) Anaplastic

Ques # :90

Tone decay test is positive in
1) conductive deafness
2) cochlear deafness
3) Retrocochlear deafness
4) all of the above

Ques # :91

Bleeding polypus of septum is
1) capillary haemangioma
2) cavernous haemangioma
3) A-V malformation
4) none of the above

Ques # :92

Apple jelly nodule on septum are seen in
1) Syphilis
2) Rhino scleroma
3) Lupus vulgaris
4) Leprosy

Ques # :93

Best view of Frontal sinus is
1) Caldwell's view
2) Towne's view
3) Water's view
4) Lateral view

Ques # :94

If posterior epistaxis cannot be controlled, which artery is ligated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1) Posterior ethmodial artery</strong></td>
<td>2) Maxillary artery 3) sphenopalatine artery 4) external carotid artery</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ques # :95</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Third window effect is seen</strong></td>
<td>1) Perforated TM 2) Dehiscent superior semi circular canal 3) Round window 4) Oval window</td>
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<td><strong>Ques # :96</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Bernoulli's theorem&quot; explains</strong></td>
<td>1) Nasal polyp 2) Thryoglossal cyst 3) Zenker's diverticulum 4) Laryngomalacia</td>
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<td><strong>Ques # :97</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Bony septal perforation occurs in</strong></td>
<td>1) TB 2) Leprosy 3) Syphilis 4) Sarcoïdosis</td>
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<td><strong>Ques # :98</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Microlaryngoscopy was started by</strong></td>
<td>1) Bruce Benzinamin 2) Kleinsasser 3) Chevalier jackson 4) None</td>
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<td><strong>Ques # :99</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tripod fracture is seen</strong></td>
<td>1) Mandible 2) Zygoma 3) Nasal bone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investigation of choice for nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is
1) CT
2) MRI
3) Angiography
4) Plain X-ray