

## MCQ in ORL COURSE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Computer #: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Dorsum of Nose formed by all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. Vomer
  - b. Lower Lateral Cartilage
  - c. Nasal Bones
  - d. Septal Cartilage
  
2. Upper lateral cartilage attached with the nasal bone
  - a. Under side of the nasal bone
  - b. Postero Superior part of the bone
  - c. End to end
  - d. Not attached at all
  
3. Nasal Vestibule lined by the:
  - a. Cuboidal epithelium
  - b. Columnar epithelium
  - c. Skin
  - d. Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium
  
4. The paranasal sinuses drains into the middle meatus of the nose EXCEPT:
  - a. Sphenoid sinus
  - b. Middle ethmoid sinus
  - c. Maxillary sinus
  - d. Posterior sinus
  
5. Olfactory cleft lies between the:
  - a. Middle turbinate & cribriform plate
  - b. Superior turbinate & cribriform plate
  - c. Superior turbinate & inferior turbinate
  - d. Inferior turbinate & cribriform plate

6. True about the nerve supply of the nose:
  - a. Sympathetic supply from superior cervical ganglion
  - b. Parasympathetic supply via nervus intermedius
  - c. Nerve supply is extremely rich
  - d. All of the above
  
7. Type of sphenoid sinus in normal population is usually:
  - a. Sellar
  - b. Postsellar
  - c. Presellar
  - d. Maximal Pneumatisation
  
8. Pain in vertexis seen in:
  - a. Ethmoid sinusitis
  - b. Sphenoid sinusitis
  - c. Frontal sinusitis
  - d. Maxillary sinusitis
  
9. Nose develops from:
  - a. Second branchial arch
  - b. First branchial arch
  - c. Third branchial arch
  - d. First & second arch
  
10. Incidence of mucocele is lowest in
  - a. Frontal sinus
  - b. Sphenoid sinus
  - c. Maxillary sinus
  - d. Ethmoid sinus

11.Extraction of which tooth commonly leads on to oroantral fistula:

- a. Second pre molar
- b. First molar
- c. First pre-molar
- d. Second molar

12.Sodium chromoglycate is helpful in allergic rhinitis because it causes:

- a. Desensitization
- b. Decongestion of nasal mucosa
- c. Mast cell stabilization
- d. Vasoconstriction

13.Nasal polyps in a child should arouse the suspicion of:

- a. Celiac disease
- b. Aspirin hypersensitivity
- c. Cystic fibrosis
- d. All the above

14.Aquamous papilloma of the nose arises from

- a. Turbinates
- b. Vestibule
- c. Septum
- d. Any of the above

15.Coincidental malignancy in upper respiratory tract with inverted papilloma is:

- a. 2%
- b. 5%
- c. 4%
- d. 0.1%

16. Best approach for surgical excision of inverted papilloma of nose is:

- a. Caldwell-luc's approach
- b. External ethmoidectomy
- c. Intranasal approach
- d. Lateral rhinotomy

17. Syphilis of nose usually involves the:

- a. Nasal septum
- b. Ethmoid sinus
- c. Nasal bone
- d. Maxillary sinus

18. Septal perforation may be seen in all EXCEPT:

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Syphilis
- c. Leprosy
- d. Toxoplasmosis

19. Cosmetic rhinoplasty is preferably avoided in:

- a. Nose with thick greasy skin
- b. Ethnic noses
- c. Over forty years of age
- d. All of the above

20. Ideal nasolabial angle in males is:

- a. 80
- b. 100
- c. 110
- d. 90

21. Normal nasofrontal angle is:

- a. 105
- b. 135
- c. 190
- d. 125

22. Ideal age for otoplasty in ears is:

- a. 1 year
- b. 5 years
- c. 12 years
- d. 2 years

23. Cribriform plate is a part of:

- a. Ethmoid bone
- b. It is a separate bone
- c. Frontal bone
- d. Vomer

24. Treatment for carcinoma maxillary sinus is:

- a. Radiotherapy
- b. Radiotherapy followed by surgery
- c. Maxillectomy followed by radiotherapy
- d. Chemotherapy only

25. Sphenopalatine foramen lies posterosuperior to:

- a. Bulla ethmoidalis
- b. Middle turbinate
- c. Superior turbinate
- d. Inferior turbinate

26. Sensory supply of nasal cavity mainly from the:

- a. Ophthalmic nerve
- b. Infra orbital nerve
- c. Maxillary nerve
- d. Vidian nerve

27. Radiologically, maxillary sinus is best seen in:

- a. Lateral view
- b. Oblique view
- c. Occipito frontal view
- d. Occipitomental view

28. Commonest intracranial complication of sinusitis is:

- a. Brain abscess
- b. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- c. Cortical venous thrombosis
- d. Meningitis

29. Reduction rhinoplasty is for:

- a. Hump nose
- b. Narrow nose
- c. Crooked nose
- d. Saddle nose

30. Tripode fracture is seen in:

- a. Zygomatic bone
- b. Temporal bone
- c. Nasal bones
- d. Maxilla

31. Potato nose is seen in:

- a. Malignancy
- b. Sarcoidosis
- c. Rhinophyma
- d. Rhinosporidiosis

32. Lefort II fracture also known as:

- a. Rhomboid fracture
- b. Pyramidal fracture
- c. Cranio-facial dissociation
- d. Molar fracture

33. Cranio-facial dislocation is seen in:

- a. Lefort I fracture
- b. Lefort II fracture
- c. Lefort III fracture
- d. None of the above

34. True about nasopharyngeal angiofibroma:

- a. Benign but locally invasive
- b. Seen only in males around puberty
- c. High vascular tumor
- d. All of the above

35. Commonest malignant neoplasm of the nose and paranasal sinuses is:

- a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Adenocarcinoma
- d. Malignant melanoma

36. Commonest site of inverted papilloma of the nose:

- a. Lateral wall of the nose
- b. Nasal septum
- c. Floor of the nose
- d. Roof of the nose

37. Fracture of the skull seen in:

- a. Lefort I fracture
- b. Lefort II fracture
- c. Lefort III fracture
- d. Lefort IV fracture

38. Diagnosis of glandular fever is confirmed by:

- a. Positive monospot test
- b. Raised liver enzyme
- c. Leucocytosis
- d. C-reactive protein

39. Scarlet fever rashes are differentiated by:

- a. These are painful
- b. There are slightly tender
- c. Rashes appear early
- d. Desquamation

40. Waldayer's ring is:

- a. Lymphatic ring
- b. Venous ring
- c. Arterial ring
- d. Ring of pigmentation

41. Strawberry tongue is seen in:

- a. Erysipelas
- b. Scarlet fever
- c. Monday fever
- d. All of the above

42. In Plummer Vinson syndrome most significant investigation is:

- a. Serum iron
- b. Bone marrow iron
- c. Serum hemoglobin
- d. Serum ferritin

43. Killian Dehiscence leads to:

- a. Oesophageal diverticulae
- b. Pharyngeal pouch
- c. Laryngocele
- d. Plummer-vinson syndrome

44. True about globus syndrome:

- a. Feeling of lump in the throat
- b. Organic lesion present
- c. Relieved by anxiety
- d. Treatment is surgery

45. Difficulty in swallowing fluids than solids seen in:

- a. Achlasia
- b. Oesophageal stricture
- c. Pharyngeal pouch
- d. Carcinoma oesophagus

46. Acute retropharyngeal abscess in infants is dangerous because:

- a. Space is smaller in size
- b. Immune system is poor
- c. Infant's spine is short and larynx is high
- d. It occurs bilaterally

47. A fascial space is defined as the area:

- a. Bone and fascia
- b. Area bounded by connective tissue
- c. Area around the gland
- d. Between muscle and fascia

48. Retropharyngeal space extends from base of skull to:

- a. Hyoid bone
- b. Bifurcation of trachea
- c. Angle of mandible
- d. Cricoid cartilage

49. All are contents of parapharyngeal space except:

- a. Internal jugular vein
- b. Part of parotid gland
- c. Submandibular gland
- d. Carotid artery

50. Trismus in parapharyngeal abscess due to spasm of the:

- a. Buccinator
- b. Temporalis
- c. Masseter
- d. Medial pterygoid

51. Organism responsible for Ludwig's angina is:

- a. Haemolyticus streptococcus
- b. Albus streptococcus
- c. Viridans streptococcus
- d. Aureus streptococcus

52. Mainstay of treatment in Ludwig's angina is treated by:

- a. Supportive treatment
- b. Antibiotics
- c. Incision and drainage
- d. Radiation

53. Commonest malignancy in nasopharynx is:

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Adenocarcinoma
- d. Transitional Cell Carcinoma

54. Treatment of carcinoma nasopharynx is:

- a. Radiotherapy
- b. Cryosurgery
- c. Surgery
- d. Chemotherapy

55. Oropharyngeal cancer mainly:

- a. Carcinosarcoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Lymphoepithelioma
- d. Columnar cell carcinoma

56. Common site of hypopharyngeal tumour is:

- a. Anterior wall
- b. Posterior wall
- c. Post cricoid areas
- d. Pyriform fossa

57. Incidence of lymph node metastasis in pyriform fossa tumour is:

- a. 50%
- b. 95%
- c. 25%
- d. 75%

58. Radiographic finding of Plummer Vinson syndrome is:

- a. Cricoid constriction
- b. Post cricoid web
- c. Enlarged vasculature
- d. Mass in the pyriform fossa

59. Plummer Vinson syndrome is also known as:

- a. Killiam syndrome
- b. Paterson-Brown Kelly syndrome
- c. Brown syndrome
- d. None of the above

60. Type of aphthous ulcer seen in population normally:

- a. Minor
- b. Malignant
- c. Major
- d. Recurrent

61. What is inappropriate about granular cell tumour of oral cavity:

- a. Common in upper jaw
- b. Common in males
- c. Common in fourth decade
- d. Arises from skeletal muscle

62. All are common sites of papilloma in oral cavity EXCEPT:

- a. Anterior pillar
- b. Buccal mucosa
- c. Soft palate
- d. Alveolus

63. Treatment of geographical tongue is:

- a. Reassurance
- b. B-complex
- c. Vit. A
- d. Iron

64. "Geographical tongue" is due to:

- a. Folic acid deficiency
- b. Idiopathic
- c. Iron deficiency
- d. Vit C deficiency

65. In "geographical tongue there is hypertrophy of:

- a. Circumvallate papillae
- b. Filiform & fungiform papillae
- c. Fungiform papillae
- d. Filiform papillae

66. Median rhomboid glossitis is due to:

- a. *Candida albicans*
- b. Folic acid deficiency
- c. Herpes virus
- d. Iron deficiency

67. All are types of ranula EXCEPT:

- a. Plunging
- b. Dermoid
- c. Simple
- d. Cavernous

68. Carcinoma soft palate is treated by:

- a. Radiotherapy
- b. Cryosurgery
- c. Surgery
- d. Chemotherapy

69. True about nerve supply of pyriform fossa:

- a. Secretomotor fibres go to chorda tympani
- b. Devoid of any nerve
- c. Poor sensory supply
- d. It has rich nerve supply

70. Malignant pleomorphic adenoma is commonest in:

- a. Minor salivary glands
- b. Parotid gland
- c. Submandibular gland
- d. Sublingual gland

71. Most common malignant salivary gland tumour in children is:

- a. Muco-epidermoid tumour
- b. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- c. Adenocarcinoma
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma

72. Parotid gland tumour associated with pain is:

- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
- b. Warthin's tumour
- c. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- d. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

73. Most common site of mucoepidermoid tumour is:

- a. Submandibular gland
- b. Minor salivary glands
- c. Sublingual gland
- d. Parotid gland

74. Accepted surgery for a benign parotid tumour is:

- a. Total parotidectomy
- b. Superficial parotidectomy + neck dissection
- c. Superficial parotidectomy
- d. Enucleation

75. Cystic swelling in a parotid gland is usually caused by:

- a. Muco-epidermoid tumour
- b. Pleomorphic adenoma
- c. Warthin's tumour
- d. Adenoid cystic carcinoma

76. In a parotid tumour malignancy may be suspected with:

- a. Facial palsy
- b. Pain
- c. Skin involvement
- d. All of the above

77. In Sjogren's syndrome biopsy taken from:

- a. Palatal glands
- b. Minor sublabial gland
- c. Submandibular
- d. Lacrimal glands

78. Wide excision of the nerves is indicated in:

- a. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- b. Adenocarcinoma
- c. Squamous cell carcinoma
- d. Acinic cell tumour

79. Frey's syndrome occurs:

- a. Sialiectasis
- b. After parotidectomy
- c. Warthin's tumour
- d. In pleomorphic adenoma

80. Not true about pre-epiglottic space:

- a. To be removed in laryngectomy
- b. Site for tuberculosis
- c. Cancer spreads in it easily
- d. It contains fat

81. Not true about epiglottis:

- a. It is elastic cartilage
- b. Forms the boundary of pre epiglottic space
- c. Contains some glands also
- d. It ossifies in old age

82. Abducters of vocal cords:

- a. Cricothyroid
- b. Thyroarytenoid
- c. Posterior cricoarytenoid
- d. Lateral cricoarytenoid

83. Unpaired laryngeal muscles:

- a. Vocalis
- b. Interarytenoid
- c. Lateral cricoarytenoid
- d. Posterior cricoarytenoid

84. All muscles of larynx are supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve, except:

- a. Oblique arytenoids
- b. Thyroarytenoid
- c. Cricothyroid
- d. Vocalis

85. Commonest benign tumour of salivary glands:

- a. Orcocytoma
- b. Manomorphic adenoma
- c. Pleomorphic adenoma
- d. None of the above

86. Delphian lymph node lies on:

- a. Cricoid cartilage
- b. Cricothyroid membrane
- c. Thyroid cartilage
- d. Epiglottis

87. All are main functions of larynx EXCEPT:

- a. To control the air flow
- b. Phonation
- c. Generation of speech
- d. To protect the lungs

88. Microlaryngoscopy is usually done with an objective lens with focal length of:

- a. 200 mm
- b. 400 mm
- c. 100 mm
- d. 300 mm

89. Vocal nodules present usually seen at:

- a. Anterior 2/3 & posterior 1/3 junction
- b. Middle of the cord
- c. At the junction of anterior 1/3 & posterior 2/3 of the cord
- d. Posterior 1/3 of the cord

90. Most appropriate about spastic dysphonia:

- a. Seen in children
- b. Macrolaryngeal surgery cures the disease
- c. It is stress related
- d. Hereditary

91. Diplophonia usually seen in:

- a. Vocal polyps
- b. Dysphonia plica ventricularis
- c. Contact ulcer
- d. Papilloma of larynx

92. Length of vocal cord in adult males:

- a. 3.5 cm
- b. 2.5 cm
- c. 1 cm
- d. 2 cm

93. Treatment of choice in early glottic cancer is:

- a. Chemotherapy
- b. Radiotherapy
- c. Total laryngectomy
- d. Surgery followed by radiotherapy

94. Origin of laryngocele from:

- a. Vocal folds
- b. Ventricular folds
- c. Ventricle
- d. All of the above

95. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy is:

- a. aortic aneurysm
- b. Mitral stenosis surgery
- c. Surgery of patent ductus arteriosus
- d. Subclavian artery aneurysm

96. Right recurrent laryngeal paralysis due to all EXCEPT:

- a. Carcinoma of apex of lung
- b. Aortic aneurism
- c. Thyroid surgery
- d. Carcinoma of oesophagus

97. Dead space is reduced in tracheotomy:

- a. 15%
- b. 30 - 50%
- c. 10%
- d. 20%

98. Tracheal rings incised in tracheostomy are:

- a. Third & fourth
- b. Fifth & sixth
- c. Second & third
- d. First & second rings

99. Carotid body tumour is confirmed by:

- a. Ultrasound
- b. Tomography
- c. CT scan
- d. Angiography

100. Commonest occult primary site is:

- a. Tonsil
- b. Piriform fossa
- c. Nasopharynx
- d. Base of tongue

101. Occult nodes are maximum in:

- a. Pyriform fossa tumours
- b. Base of tongue malignancy
- c. Supraglottic tumours
- d. Glottic tumours

102. Regurgitation of undigested food after a long time of swallowing is seen in:

- a. Plummer Vinson syndrome
- b. Pharyngeal pouch
- c. Peptic ulcer
- d. Cardiac achlasia

103. Malignant changes occur in leukoplakia with:

- a. Hyperkeratosis
- b. Dyskeratosis
- c. Dysplasia
- d. Simple keratosis

104. The best method to secure a tracheostomy tube is:

- a. Tape
- b. Bandage
- c. Suturing
- d. All of the above

105. Nasopharynx extends from base of skull to:

- a. Base of tongue
- b. Styloid process
- c. Level of hard palate
- d. Cricoid cartilage

106. Hyoid bone gives stability to hypopharynx through:
- Superior constrictor
  - Middle constrictor
  - Inferior constrictor
  - All the constrictor
107. Chief artery of tonsil comes from:
- Ascending pharyngeal artery
  - Facial artery
  - Palatine artery
  - Dorsal lingual artery
108. Palatine tonsils lie in:
- Hard palate
  - Eustachian tube
  - Facial pillars
  - Soft palate
109. Common symptom of laryngitis is:
- Pain
  - Dysphonia
  - Burning sensation
  - Foreign body sensation
110. Ludwig's angina is infection of:
- Submental space
  - Parapharyngeal space
  - Retropharyngeal space
  - Submandible space

111. Tuberculosis of the larynx affect the:
- Anterior part of the larynx
  - Posterior part of the larynx
  - Entire larynx
  - None of the above
112. Tonsillar bed formed by all EXCEPT:
- Buccopharyngeal membrane
  - Suprerior constrictor muscle
  - Pharyngobasilar fasia
  - Inferior constrictor muscles
113. Most common malignancy of the tongue:
- Metastatic
  - Malignant melanoma
  - Basal cell carcinoma
  - Squamous cell carcinoma
114. Most common site of salivary calculi:
- Submandibular gland
  - Lingual gland
  - Parotid gland
  - Minor salivary glands
115. Paul-Bunnel test is for:
- Leukemia
  - Diphtheria
  - Glandular fever
  - All of the above

116. Peritonsillar abscess most commonly occurs around which part of the tonsil:
- a. Anterosuperior
  - b. Lateral
  - c. Anteroinferior
  - d. Posterosuperior
117. Normal length of the styloid process is:
- a. 1.5 cm
  - b. 2.5 cm
  - c. 3.5 cm
  - d. 4 cm
118. Which of the laryngeal cartilage does not ossify:
- a. Epiglottis
  - b. Cuneiform cartilage
  - c. Corniculate cartilage
  - d. All of the above
119. Lining epithelium of vocal cords:
- a. Stratified squamous epithelium
  - b. Simple squamous epithelium
  - c. Transitional epithelium
  - d. Cuboidal epithelium
120. Inspiratory strider seen in obstruction of:
- a. Larynx
  - b. Trachea
  - c. Bronchus
  - d. Bronchiole

121. Most common histological type of laryngeal malignancy:
- a. Adenocarcinoma
  - b. Transitional cell carcinoma
  - c. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - d. None of the above
122. Angioneurotic edema is:
- a. Type I reaction
  - b. Type II reaction
  - c. Type III reaction
  - d. Type IV reaction
123. Most common type of oesophageal malignancy:
- a. Adenocarcinoma
  - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - c. Transitional cell carcinoma
  - d. None of the above
124. Occult nodes commonly seen in malignancy of:
- a. Nasopharynx
  - b. Larynx
  - c. Oesophagus
  - d. Lungs
125. Commonest type of malignancy of auricle and external auditory:
- a. Adenocarcinoma
  - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - c. Malignant melanoma
  - d. Transitional cell carcinoma

126. The cartilage of pinna made up of:
- Hyaline cartilage
  - Fibrous cartilage
  - Elastic cartilage
  - Mixed cartilage
127. External auditory meatus is cartilaginous in its:
- Outer one third
  - Outer two third
  - Outer one forth
  - Outer half
128. Boils of external auditory canal are very painful due to:
- Associated perichondritis
  - Close attachment of skin
  - It is extremely rich in sensory supply
  - Presence of cerumenous glands
129. Depth of the middle ear is the least in:
- Mesotympanum
  - It is equal
  - Epitympanum
  - Hypotympanum
130. The vascular structure lie below the floor of middle ear is:
- Internal jugular vein
  - Internal carotid artery
  - Jugular bulb
  - Emissary vein

131. Processus cochleariform contains:

- a. Stapedius tendon
- b. Apex of cochlear
- c. Tensor tympani tendon
- d. Semi circular canal

132. Secondary tympanic membrane is:

- a. Covers the oval window
- b. There is no such entity
- c. Covers the round window
- d. False tympanic membrane

133. Promontary is performed by:

- a. Medial semicircular canal
- b. Lateral semicircular canal
- c. Basal turn of cochlea
- d. Superior semicircular canal

134. Fallopian canal is:

- a. Internal auditory meatus
- b. Facial nerve canal
- c. External auditory canal
- d. Eustachian tube

135. Stapedious is inserted to:

- a. Neck of stapes
- b. Foot plate of stapes
- c. Head of stapes
- d. Crura of stapes

136. Eustachian tube length is:
- 48 mm
  - 40 mm
  - 24 mm
  - 36 mm
137. Swallowing movements opens the Eustachian tube through:
- Levator palati
  - Tensor palati
  - Tensor tympani muscle
  - Palatoglossus
138. Cartilagenous part of Eustachian tube is:
- Outer half
  - Medial two third
  - Outer two third
  - Middle third
139. The fluid near to consistency of CSF:
- Cortilymph
  - Perilymph
  - Endolymph
  - Prilymph & endolymph
140. Reissener's membrane is between the:
- Scala media and scala tympani
  - Scala vestibule and scala tympani
  - Scala media and scala vestibuli
  - Cochlea and vestibule

141. Tympani membrane functions best when the middle ear pressure is:
- slightly higher than external ear
  - equal to external ear pressure
  - slightly lower than external ear
  - None of the above is correct
142. Pain in the ear may be due to diseases of all parts of ear EXCEPT:
- External auditory canal
  - Middle ear
  - Cochlea
  - Auricle
143. Most common symptom of ear disease is:
- Pain
  - Tinnitus
  - Discharge
  - Deafness
144. Semicircular canal stimulated by:
- Linear movement
  - Gravity
  - Angular movement
  - Vigorous exercise
145. Perforation of tympanic membrane with ragged edges is seen in:
- Chronic otitis media
  - Bass trauma
  - T.M. trauma
  - Myringotomy

146. Pain and tenderness in the region of tragus are usually caused by:
- a. Furuncle
  - b. Mastoiditis
  - c. Wax
  - d. Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
147. Lining of the eustachian tube is:
- a. Cuboid epithelium
  - b. Transitional epithelium
  - c. Squamous epithelium
  - d. Ciliated columnar epithelium
148. Preferred frequency of tuning fork for hearing test is:
- a. 512
  - b. 204
  - c. 256
  - d. 102
149. The Rinne test will be negative in conductive deafness of:
- a. 5-10 db
  - b. 0 - 5 db
  - c. 10 - 15 db
  - d. more than 15 db
150. Absolute bone conduction measures:
- a. Middle ear function
  - b. External ear function
  - c. Inner ear function
  - d. Middle and inner ear function

151. Absolute bone conduction is reduced in:
- Perceptive deafness
  - Conductive deafness
  - Psychogenic deafness
  - Malignant otitis media
152. Pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube is at:
- Posterior end of superior turbonate
  - Posterior end of middle turbonate
  - Posterior end of inferior turbonate
  - Below the inferior turbonate
153. Weber's test is lateralized when the hearing loss is:
- 7 db
  - 5 db
  - more than 15 db
  - more than 10 db
154. Masking is applied in better ear if the difference in threshold of two ears is:
- 20 - 30 db
  - 30 - 40 db
  - 40 db or more
  - more than 20 db
155. False about speech audiometry:
- It predicts the usefulness of hearing aids
  - It predicts the benefits of operations
  - It is very useful in functional deafness
  - It is a valuable method to assess actual disability

156. Impedance audiometry is useful in:
- Ossicular discontinuity
  - Eustachian tube obstruction
  - Secretory otitis media
  - All of the above
157. Recruitment denotes lesions of:
- Cochlea
  - Central connections
  - Middle ear
  - Cochlea nerve
158. All are true about acoustic reflexes EXCEPT:
- It can help in localizing the facial nerve lesions
  - It is useful in malingerers
  - It is very useful in Meniere's disease
  - Tensor tympani contraction can be tested by stimulating cornea with cold air
159. Most effective test in functional hearing loss is:
- Stenger's test
  - Lombard's test
  - Evoked response audimetry
  - Delayed speech feedback
160. Fatiguable nystagmus is seen in:
- Vestibular type
  - Ocular type
  - Central type
  - Cochlear type

161. In caloric test, the interval between two irrigation is:
- 10 seconds
  - 40 seconds
  - 5 seconds
  - 2 seconds
162. Caloric test is carried out in supine position with head raised about:
- 20°
  - 40°
  - 10°
  - 30°
163. Perichondritis of the auricle usually caused by:
- Streptococcus
  - Staphylococcus
  - E. Coli
  - Pseudomonas
164. Ceruminous glands are present in external auditory canal in:
- Outer third
  - Entire canal
  - Outer half
  - Outer two third
165. Most common benign tumour of external auditory meatus:
- Osteoma
  - Adenoma
  - Papilloma
  - Ceruminoma

166. Primary cause of osteoma of external auditory canal is:
- Otitis external
  - Swimming in cold water
  - Trauma
  - Long standing otitis media
167. Commonest organism responsible for otitis externa in tropics is:
- Streptococcus
  - H. influenza
  - Staphylococcus
  - Pseudomonas
168. Abnormally patent Eustachian tube may be seen in all of the following EXCEPT:
- Marked weight loss
  - Adenoid enlargement
  - Debilitating diseases in old age
  - Congenital
169. Unilateral secretory otitis media in an adult may seen in:
- Grandular fever
  - Parapharyngeal tumour
  - Aids
  - Carcinoma nasopharynx
170. Commonest bacterial isolate in acute suppurative otitis media is:
- Pneumococcus
  - H. influenza
  - E. Coli
  - Staphylococcus

171. Chief complaint in chronic middle ear effusion in adult is:
- Pain in ear
  - Blocked feeling in ear
  - Tinnitus
  - Deafness
172. All points towards chronic middle ear effusion EXCEPT:
- Reduced mobility of drum
  - Flat tympanogram
  - Conductive deafness
  - Red tympanic membrane
173. Cholesteatoma commonly erodes all of the following EXCEPT:
- Fallopian canal
  - Cochlea
  - Incus
  - Lateral semicircular
174. Characteristic discharge in attico-antral disease is:
- Purulent discharge
  - Mostly stained discharge
  - Mucopurulent discharge
  - Mucoid discharge
175. Commonest material used in myringoplasty is:
- Perichondrium
  - Cartilage
  - Temporalis fascia
  - Dura matter

176. Symptomless multiple osteomas of external auditory meatus:
- Should be excised
  - No treatment
  - Radiation
  - Chemotherapy
177. Mastoid cell always present in infants is:
- Facial cells
  - Mastoid antrum
  - Perisinus cell
  - Labyrinthine cells
178. Sudden disappearance of symptoms in Gradenigo syndrome indicates:
- Improper antibiotics
  - Psychogenic cause
  - Intracranial
  - Complete cure of disease
179. Gradenigo syndrome consist all EXCEPT:
- Pain and headache
  - Diplopia
  - Ear discharge
  - Fascial plasty
180. Evening rise of temperature with rigors after mastoid surgery occurs in:
- Tubercular otitis media
  - Lateral sinus thrombosis
  - Meningitis
  - Extradural abscess

181. Tobey Ayer test is positive in:
- a. Otitic hydrocephalus
  - b. Petrositis
  - c. Lateral sinus thrombosis
  - d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
182. Griesinger sign seen in:
- a. Bezold's abscess
  - b. Lateral sinus thrombosis
  - c. Acute mastoiditis
  - d. Citelli's abscess
183. Voice in otosclerosis:
- a. High, well modulated voice
  - b. Loud, harsh speech
  - c. Low, well modulated voice
  - d. Medium, harsh speech
184. Tympanic membrane in chronic non-active otosclerosis in most cases:
- a. Slightly congested
  - b. Pink
  - c. Yellow
  - d. Normal
185. Main symptom of otosclerosis are:
- a. Deafness and vertigo
  - b. Deafness and heaviness of ear
  - c. Tinnitus and vertigo
  - d. Deafness and tinnitus

186. Family history is positive in otosclerosis is about:

- a. 20%
- b. 50%
- c. 10%
- d. 30%

187. Manifestation of otosclerosis is usually at the age of:

- a. 15 - 20 years
- b. 20 - 35 years
- c. 10 - 25 years
- d. never before 30 years

188. Most commonly affected area in otosclerosis is:

- a. Post fenestram
- b. Ante fenestram
- c. Annular alignment
- d. Foot plate of stapes

189. Hearing aid gives best results in:

- a. Sensory deafness
- b. Mixed deafness
- c. Neural deafness
- d. Conductive deafness

190. Cochlear implant is useful in:

- a. Mixed deafness
- b. Sensorineural deafness
- c. Total deafness
- d. Unilateral sensorineural deafness

191. Feedback in hearing aid is more common in a:
- a. Ear level hearing aid
  - b. Body worn hearing aid
  - c. Low tone hearing aid
  - d. All of the above
192. Acute middle ear effusion is a variety of:
- a. CSOM
  - b. Mastoiditis
  - c. Catarrhal otitis media
  - d. None of the above
193. After acute unilateral labyrinthine failure the normal functions usually come in:
- a. 1 day
  - b. 6 months
  - c. 2 weeks
  - d. 6 weeks
194. Treatment of acute suppurative otitis media:
- a. Local antibiotics
  - b. Systemic antibiotics
  - c. Both of the above
  - d. Local antibiotics and steroids
195. Deafness in Meniere's disease is:
- a. Conductive
  - b. Fluctuating sensorineural
  - c. Mixed
  - d. Unilateral conductive deafness

196. Meniere's disease bilateral in:

- a. 40%
- b. 80%
- c. 10%
- d. 90%

197. Lermoyez syndrome is variant of:

- a. Presbycusis
- b. Meniere's disease
- c. Vestibular neuronitis
- d. Otosclerosis

198. Acoustic neuroma arise usually from:

- a. Inferior vestibular nerve
- b. Cochlear nerve
- c. Nervous intermedius
- d. Superior vestibular nerve

199. In cerebellopontine angle tumours, acoustic neuroma comprise of:

- a. 60%
- b. 80%
- c. 51%
- d. 10%

200. Hardest bone is:

- a. Squamous part
- b. Bony labyrinth
- c. Tympanic part
- d. Petrous part

201. Common fracture of temporal bone is:
- Longitudinal
  - Oblique
  - Mixed
  - Transverse
202. Type of deafness in longitudinal fracture of temporal bone is:
- Sensorineural deafness
  - Central deafness
  - Conductive deafness
  - Mixed deafness
203. Barotrauma occurs if the pressure difference between nasopharynx and middle ear is above:
- 60 mm of Hg
  - 120 mm of Hg
  - 90 mm of Hg
  - 30 mm of Hg
204. All are true about transverse fracture of temporal bone EXCEPT:
- Facial nerve commonly involved
  - Sensorineural deafness
  - Conductive deafness
  - These fractures are less common
205. Noise trauma first of all involves the frequency range of:
- 1 - 3 K Hz
  - 4 - 6 K Hz
  - 1 - 2 K Hz
  - 3 - 14 K Hz

206. Sound level in factory of 8 hours shift should not exceed:
- 65 db
  - 50 db
  - 45 db
  - 85 db
207. MacEwen's triangle corresponds to:
- Mastoid tip
  - Cochlea
  - Mastoid antrum
  - All of the above
208. Most dangerous type of labyrinthitis:
- Circumscribed labyrinthitis
  - Purulent labyrinthitis
  - Paralabyrinthitis
  - Serous labyrinthitis
209. Main disadvantage of modified radical mastoidectomy is:
- Facial palsy
  - Intracranial complications
  - Large cavity
  - Severe deafness
210. Main disadvantage of combined approach tympanomastoidectomy is:
- High rate of complications
  - Deafness
  - Large cavity
  - Recurrence of cholesteatoma

211. Bezoid's abscess is:
- Digastric abscess
  - Zygematic abscess
  - Abscess posterior to mastoid process
  - Subperiosteal abscess
212. Gradenigo's syndrome is diagnostic of:
- Mastoiditis
  - CSOM
  - Petrositis
  - Masked mastoiditis
213. Nerve supply of tensor tympani:
- Trigeminal nerve
  - Greater auricular nerve
  - Chorda tympani nerve
  - Facial nerve
214. Air bubbles in secretory otitis media are seen when the fluid is:
- Purulent
  - Haemorrhagic
  - Mucoid
  - Serous
215. Sound intensity required to elicit stapedial reflex is more than:
- 45 - 65 db
  - 70 - 90 db
  - 90 - 100 db
  - 30 - 45 db

216. Cochlear microphonics generated by:
- Tympanic membrane
  - Cochlea
  - Organ of
  - All of the above
217. Maximum amount of conductive deafness caused by secretary otitis media:
- 10 - 25 db
  - 15 - 30 db
  - 25 - 40 db
  - 40 - 55 db
218. Which of the following s absent in Bat ear:
- Helis
  - Antihelix
  - Tragus
  - Lobule
219. Treatment of traumatic perforation of the tympanic membrane is:
- Local antibiotics
  - Systemic antibiotics
  - Steroid drops
  - Observation
220. Most common symptoms of acoustic neuroma is:
- Pain
  - Unilateral deafness
  - Tinnitus
  - Vertigo

221. Lermoye syndrome is variant of:
- Otosclerosis
  - Otitis media
  - Mastoiditis
  - Meniere's disease
222. Sudden development in patient having tinnitus & hearing loss followed by loss of tinnitus and improvement in hearing seen in:
- Ossicular otosclerosis
  - Lermoyez syndrome
  - Cochlear otosclerosis
  - Masked mastoiditis
223. Earliest syndrome of drug induced ototoxicity:
- Low pitched tinnitus
  - High pitched tinnitus
  - Sensorineural deafness
  - Any of the above
224. Vestibular neuronitis caused by:
- Fungus
  - Virus
  - Bacteria
  - Malignancy
225. Which of the following is most common site of extradural abscess following otitis media is:
- Temporal lobe
  - Cerebellum
  - Frontal lobe
  - Occipital lobe

226. Most common cause of tinnitus is:

- a. Otitis media
- b. Meniere's disease
- c. Glomus tumours
- d. Idiopathic

227. Intensity of the whispering is:

- a. 5 db
- b. 20 db
- c. 30 db
- d. 40 db

228. Intensity sound of normal conversation:

- a. 40 db
- b. 60 db
- c. 50 db
- d. 30 db

229.

230.