



Test Bank



Subject:
ENT Finals collection



Collected by:

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1. Which of the following is true regarding vasomotor rhinitis?

- a. Due to malignancy
- b. Allergic
- c. Due to allergic & malignancy
- d. Has two types: eosinophilic & non-eosinophilic
- e. Infection

Answer: D

2. Which of the following is wrong regarding septal hematoma?

- a. Mostly unilateral
- b. Treated by aspiration
- c. Between the peri-chondral cartilage and the mucosa
- d. It's a result of nasal trauma
- e. Drainage of the hematoma is not necessary if it is small in size

Answer: E

3. An old man presented with nasal obstruction & decreased hearing, what is the most likely diagnosis among these?

- a. Oropharyngeal carcinoma
- b. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- c. Chronic rhinosinusitis
- d. Meniere's diseases
- e. Allergic rhinitis

Answer: B

4. During aural toilet, the direction of the saline wash is:

- a. Anterior inferior
- b. Posterior inferior
- c. Posterior superior
- d. Anterior superior

Answer: C

5. A patient came complaining of itching. On otoscopy, black dots are seen in the ear canal, what's the best management option?

- a. Oral antifungal
- b. Topical antibiotic
- c. Aural toilet & topical antifungal
- d. Oral antibiotic
- e. Oral antihistamines

Answer: C

6. How is neonate hearing assessment typically performed?

- a. Pure-tone audiometry
- b. Speech audiometry
- c. ABR
- d. Tympanometry
- e. Tinnitus matching

Answer: C

7. Which of the following is a cause of objective tinnitus?

- a. Meniere's disease*
- b. Acoustic neuroma*
- c. Noise-induced hearing loss*
- d. Palatal myoclonus*
- e. Ototoxicity*

Answer: D

8. The characteristic finding on audiogram in a patient with presbycusis:

- a. Bilateral low frequency sensorineural hearing loss*
- b. Bilateral high frequency sensorineural hearing loss with a sloping pattern*
- c. Bilateral conductive hearing loss*
- d. Unilateral sensorineural hearing loss with a flat audiogram*
- e. Mixed hearing loss with a predominance of sensorineural component*

Answer: B

9. Which of the following is true about a patient with external nasal infection?

- a. Cavernous sinus thrombosis is not a possible complication*
- b. Furunculosis is not painful*
- c. Furunculosis is most commonly streptococcal*
- d. The infection is treated by an antibiotic*
- e. Topical treatment is the preferred method of treatment for all cases of external nasal infection*

Answer: D

10. Which of the following is not a child with a high risk for hearing loss?

- a. *History of meningitis*
- b. *Family history of hearing loss*
- c. *Congenital rubella infection*
- d. *The use of ototoxic drugs*
- e. *Children born by cesarean delivery*

Answer: E

11. The cough response caused while cleaning the ear canal is mediated by stimulation of:

- a. *The 10th cranial nerve*
- b. *The 8th cranial nerve*
- c. *The 5th cranial nerve*
- d. *Branches of the 7th cranial nerve*
- e. *Innervation of external ear canal by C1 and C2*

Answer: A

12. Absolute indication of tonsillectomy is:

- a. *Chronic tonsillitis*
- b. *Obstructive sleep apnea*
- c. *glossopharyngeal neurectomy*
- d. *Rheumatic fever*
- e. *Diphtheria carrier*

Answer: B

13. Which of the following is true regarding sinusitis?

- a. Surgery is the first-line treatment for acute infection*
- b. Antibiotics are rarely necessary for the treatment of bacterial sinusitis*
- c. A patient presenting with acute sinusitis should undergo X-Ray, CT, & MRI*
- d. Acute sinusitis usually resolves on its own without treatment*

Answer: D

14. Bullous myringitis is caused by:

- a. Bacterial infection*
- b. Viral infection*
- c. Fungal infection*
- d. Trauma to the eardrum*
- e. Allergic reaction*

Answer: B

15. All of the following are causes of congenital stridor except:

- a. Epiglottitis*
- b. Laryngomalacia*
- c. Laryngeal webs*
- d. Vocal cord paralysis*
- e. Subglottic stenosis*

Answer: A

16. All of the following are common associated symptoms of furuncle of the vibrissae except:

- a. *Fever*
- b. *Headache*
- c. *Pus-filled discharge*
- d. *Painful swelling*
- e. *Nasal obstruction*

Answer: B

17. All of the following are early complications of tonsillectomy except:

- a. *Primary bleeding*
- b. *Dental damage*
- c. *Temporomandibular joint dislocation*
- d. *Secondary bleeding*
- e. *Injury to the uvula*

Answer: D

18. All of the following are true about adenoids except:

- a. *They produce IgG*
- b. *They produce IgA*
- c. *They produce IgD*
- d. *They produce IgM*
- e. *They are well-developed by the age of 1 year*

Answer: C

19. Which of the following is wrong about antrochoanal polyps?

- a. *They arise from the mucosa of the maxillary sinus*
- b. *They are usually unilateral*
- c. *They can turn into a malignant lesion & bleed easily*
- d. *They can't be treated medically*

Answer: C

1. Which of the following is a cause of sensorineural hearing loss?

- a. Longitudinal fracture of the temporal bone
- b. Tympanosclerosis
- c. Cholesteatoma
- d. Otosclerosis
- e. Presbycusis

Answer: E

2. Which of the following is not a typical feature of malignant otitis externa?

- a. Presence of granulation tissue
- b. Mitotic figures are high
- c. Patients are usually old
- d. Caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- e. Patient are usually immune compromised

Answer: B

3. The cough response caused while cleaning the ear canal is mediated by stimulation of:

- a. The 10th cranial nerve
- b. The 8th cranial nerve
- c. The 5th cranial nerve
- d. Branches of the 7th cranial nerve
- e. Innervation of external ear canal by C1 and C2

Answer: A

4. A 10-year-old girl presented with pain between the eyes, frontal headache, discharge from the nose, post nasal drip, & high fever. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- a. *Acute sphenoidal sinusitis*
- b. *Chronic ethmoidal sinusitis*
- c. *Acute ethmoidal sinusitis*
- d. *Sphenoidal tumour*
- e. *Acute frontal sinusitis*

Answer: C

5. Which of the following is true regarding pain due to acute sinusitis?

- a. *It has a diurnal variation*
- b. *Not associated with otalgia*
- c. *It is not related to the sinus involved*
- d. *It is agonizing in open type of sinusitis*
- e. *Pain killers alone relieve it*

Answer: E

6. In right middle ear pathology Weber's test will be:

- a. *Lateralized to left side*
- b. *Lateralized to right side*
- c. *Normal*
- d. *Centralized*
- e. *Positive*

Answer: B

7. Which is the investigation of choice in assessing hearing loss in neonates?

- a. *Free field audiometry*
- b. *Impedance audiometry*
- c. *Brain-stem evoked response audiometry*
- d. *Behavioral audiometry*
- e. *Pure tone audiometry*

Answer: C

8. The most common three causative bacterial agents of acute sinusitis are:

- a. *Streptococcus pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, & Moraxella catarrhalis*
- b. *Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, & Moraxella catarrhalis*
- c. *Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, & anaerobic bacteria*
- d. *Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, & Staphylococcus aureus*
- e. *Staphylococcus aureus, Haemophilus influenzae, & Moraxella catarrhalis*

Answer: B

9. A new born baby presented with weak cry & hoarseness, the most probable diagnosis is:

- a. *Vocal cord palsy*
- b. *Laryngomalacia*
- c. *Subglottic stenosis*
- d. *Subglottic hemangioma*
- e. *Tracheomalacia*

Answer: A

10. Treatment of dry traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane is:

- a. Myringoplasty
- b. Ear pack soaked with antibiotic
- c. Systemic antibiotics
- d. Antibiotic ear drops
- e. Protection of ear against water

Answer: E

11. Absolute indication of tonsillectomy is:

- a. Chronic tonsillitis
- b. Obstructive sleep apnea
- c. Glossopharyngeal neurectomy
- d. Rheumatic fever
- e. Diphtheria carrier

Answer: B

12. A 66-year-old man presents with a 2-month history of neck swelling in the right posterior triangle. On further questioning, he tells you that his hearing has also declined in the right ear. What is the likely diagnosis?

- a. Parotid tumour
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Metastatic lymph node from a nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- d. Metastatic lymph node from a oropharyngeal carcinoma
- e. Lipoma

Answer: C

1. Which is not a feature of discharge of chronic suppurative otitis media atticointral type?

- a. Persistent
- b. Purulent
- c. Foul smelling
- d. Profuse
- e. Scanty

Answer: D

2. The most common congenital neck mass is:

- a. Second branchial cleft cyst
- b. Dermoid
- c. Hemangioma
- d. Delphian lymph node
- e. Thyro-glossal duct cyst

Answer: E

3. Kiesselbach's plexus receives branches from all except:

- a. Superior labial artery
- b. Anterior ethmoidal artery
- c. Greater palatine artery
- d. Sphenopalatine artery
- e. Posterior ethmoidal artery

Answer: E

4. Woodruff's plexus receives branches from the following vessel:

- a. *Sphenopalatine artery*
- b. *Greater palatine artery*
- c. *Superior ethmoidal artery*
- d. *Superior labial artery*
- e. *Anterior ethmoidal artery*

Answer: A

5. The most common cause of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis is:

- a. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- b. *Streptococcus Viridans & Staph aureus*
- c. *Proteus & Klebsiella*
- d. *Streptococcus pneumonia & Haemophilus influenza*
- e. *Staphylococcus aureus & anaerobes*

Answer: D

6. If tuning fork test revealed right Rinne negative, left Rinne positive, & Weber test lateralizes to the right, the patient most likely has:

- a. *Left sensorineural hearing loss*
- b. *Right conductive hearing loss*
- c. *Normal hearing*
- d. *Left conductive hearing loss*
- e. *Right sensorineural hearing loss*

Answer: B

7. The most common site of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:

- a. *Rosenmuller fossa*
- b. *Torus tuberosus*
- c. *Eustachian tube*
- d. *Posterior nasal septum*
- e. *Inferior turbinate*

Answer: A

8. Swelling of the midline of the neck could be due to all of the following except:

- a. *Lymph node enlargement*
- b. *Thyroglossal cyst*
- c. *Thyroid gland enlargement*
- d. *Branchial cyst*
- e. *Dermoid cyst*

Answer: D

9. Which of the following is true about dermoid cyst?

- a. *Tender on palpation*
- b. *Rapidly progressive*
- c. *Rubbery in consistency*
- d. *FNA is essential for diagnosis*
- e. *Movable from side to side*

Answer: E

10. The differential diagnosis of acute follicular tonsillitis includes all except:

- a. *Infectious mononucleosis*
- b. *Diphtheria*
- c. *Vincent's angina*
- d. *Sarcoidosis*
- e. *Acute leukemia*

Answer: D

11. Concerning treatment of acute laryngotracheobronchitis, one is false:

- a. *Oxygen*
- b. *Sedation*
- c. *Antibiotic*
- d. *Corticosteroids*
- e. *Humidification*

Answer: C

12. The assessment of hearing in bilateral congenital aural atresia is best accomplished using:

- a. *ABR*
- b. *Pure tone audiogram*
- c. *Pure tone audiogram with masking*
- d. *Otoacoustic emission*
- e. *Speech audiogram*

Answer: A

13. Regarding atrophic rhinitis, which of the following is not true?

- a. *The mainstay in surgical treatment is narrowing or closure of the nasal cavities alternatively*
- b. *The medical treatment consists of peeling of the crusts & lubricants*
- c. *The patient usually complains of bad odor from the nose (ozæna)*
- d. *The organism most often associated is Klebsiella ozaenae*
- e. *More common in females*

Answer: A

1. What is the most common cause of vertigo?

- a. *Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo (BPPV)*
- b. *Meniere's disease*
- c. *Vestibular neuritis*
- d. *Migraine*

Answer: A

2. In which age group is vertigo and unsteadiness most common?

- a. *Children under 5 years' old*
- b. *Children & teenagers aged 5 to 19 years' old*
- c. *Adults aged 20 to 40 years' old*
- d. *Old aged above 60 years' old*
- e. *It occurs equally across all age groups*

Answer: D

3. Unilateral OME in adults raises suspicion of which of the following?

- a. *Parotid gland tumour*
- b. *Oropharyngeal carcinoma*
- c. *Acoustic neuroma*
- d. *Nasopharyngeal carcinoma*
- e. *Hypopharyngeal cancer*

Answer: D

4. Which of the following is NOT a common cause of hearing loss?

- a. Aging
- b. Noise exposure
- c. Otitis media
- d. Otitis externa
- e. Meniere's disease

Answer: D

5. Which of the following conditions does NOT require screening for hearing loss?

- a. Aging
- b. Occupational noise exposure
- c. Family history of hearing loss
- d. History of otitis media
- e. History of otitis externa

Answer: E

6. What is the first-line antibiotic of choice for the treatment of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis?

- a. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
- b. Doxycycline
- c. Levofloxacin
- d. Ceftriaxone
- e. Amoxicillin with clavulanic acid

Answer: E

7. Which of the following is NOT a common cause of sensorineural hearing loss?

- a. Aging
- b. Noise exposure
- c. Ototoxic medications
- d. Viral infections
- e. Otosclerosis

Answer: E

8. What antibiotic is recommended for the treatment of acute bacterial tonsillitis?

- a. Penicillin
- b. Doxycycline
- c. Ciprofloxacin
- d. Azithromycin
- e. Vancomycin

Answer: A

9. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding chronic infective rhinosinusitis?

- a. It is usually caused by bacterial or fungal infections
- b. It may present with nasal congestion or discharge
- c. It may cause a decreased sense of smell or taste
- d. It can present with sneezing or facial pain
- e. It is typically treated with antibiotics &/or surgery

Answer: D

10. A patient presented with membranous tonsillitis, he was treated with antibiotics but the condition did not resolve. Physical examination revealed hepatomegaly & splenomegaly. What's the most likely diagnosis?

- a. *Scarlet fever*
- b. *Infectious mononucleosis*
- c. *Diphtheria*
- d. *Streptococcal pharyngitis*
- e. *Acute follicular tonsillitis*

Answer: B

11. What is the most common intracranial complication of otitis media?

- a. *Meningitis*
- b. *Cerebral abscess*
- c. *Facial nerve palsy*
- d. *Labyrinthitis*
- e. *Mastoiditis*

Answer: A

12. What is the most common persistent symptom of chronic otitis media?

- a. *Tinnitus*
- b. *Vertigo*
- c. *Conductive hearing loss*
- d. *Sensorineural hearing loss*
- e. *Otorrhea (ear discharge)*

Answer: E

13. Antrochoanal polyps most commonly arise from which of the following structures?

- a. *Nasal septum*
- b. *Frontal sinus*
- c. *Sphenoid sinus*
- d. *Maxillary sinus*
- e. *Eustachian tube*

Answer: D

14. Definite diagnosis of cholesteatoma is done by:

- a. *Otoscopy*
- b. *Pure tone audiometry*
- c. *Tympanometry*
- d. *MRI*
- e. *CT scan*

Answer: E

15. What is the most likely diagnosis in a child with an Omega-shaped epiglottitis & stridor?

- a. *Laryngomalacia*
- b. *Tracheomalacia*
- c. *Epiglottitis*
- d. *Croup*
- e. *Vocal cord paralysis*

Answer: A

16. A patient presented with dysphagia & referred otalgia, laryngoscopy is done to rule out which of the following conditions?

- a. Hypopharyngeal tumour
- b. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- c. Oropharyngeal carcinoma
- d. Vocal cord paralysis
- e. Laryngitis

Answer: A

17. If tuning fork test revealed right Rinne positive, left Rinne negative, & Weber's test lateralizes to the right, the patient most likely has:

- a. Severe left sensorineural hearing loss
- b. Right conductive hearing loss
- c. Normal hearing
- d. Left conductive hearing loss
- e. Severe right sensorineural hearing loss

Answer: A

18. What is the most common presentation of glottic tumours?

- a. Dysphagia
- b. Odynophagia
- c. Hemoptysis
- d. Hoarseness
- e. Stridor

Answer: D

19. What is the most likely diagnosis in a patient with unilateral foul-smelling discharge from the nose?

- a. Acute sinusitis*
- b. Nasal polyps*
- c. Rhinitis medicamentosa*
- d. Foreign body*
- e. Allergic rhinitis*

Answer: D

1. Regarding atrophic rhinitis, which of the following is not true?

- a. *The mainstay in surgical treatment is narrowing or closure of the nasal cavities alternatively*
- b. *The medical treatment consists of peeling of the crusts & lubricants*
- c. *The patient usually complains of bad odor from the nose (ozæna)*
- d. *The organism most often associated is Klebsiella ozaenae*
- e. *More common in females*

Answer: A

2. Which of the following nerves is not associated with referred otalgia?

- a. *Trigeminal nerve*
- b. *Glossopharyngeal nerve*
- c. *Vagus nerve*
- d. *Hypoglossal nerve*
- e. *All of the above are associated with referred otalgia.*

Answer: D

3. What is the first presentation of nasopharyngeal carcinoma?

- a. *Epistaxis*
- b. *Rhinorrhea*
- c. *Headache*
- d. *Neck mass*
- e. *Hearing loss*

Answer: D

4. What is the most common congenital neck mass?

- a. *Second branchial cleft cyst*
- b. *Dermoid*
- c. *Hemangioma*
- d. *Delphian lymph node*
- e. *Thyro-glossal duct cyst*

Answer: E

5. Which of the following is not a median neck mass?

- a. *Thyro-glossal duct cyst*
- b. *Dermoid*
- c. *Thymic cyst*
- d. *Branchial cleft cyst*
- e. *Thyroid gland*

Answer: D

6. The most common primary malignant tumor of the neck is:

- a. *Adenocarcinoma*
- b. *Sarcoma*
- c. *Squamous cell carcinoma*
- d. *Lymphoma*
- e. *Melanoma*

Answer: C

7. What is the cause of rhinitis medicamentosa?

- a. *Bacterial infection*
- b. *Allergic reaction*
- c. *Chronic sinusitis*
- d. *Overuse of nasal decongestants*
- e. *Environmental irritants*

Answer: D

8. What is the most common cause of acute diffuse otitis externa?

- a. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- b. *Staphylococcus aureus*
- c. *Candida albicans*
- d. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- e. *Streptococcus pyogenes*

Answer: A

9. What's the most common cause of acquired sensorineural hearing loss?

- a. *Mumps*
- b. *Measles*
- c. *Trauma*
- d. *Meningitis*
- e. *Influenza*

Answer: A

10. Concerning treatment of acute laryngotracheobronchitis, one is false:

- a. Oxygen
- b. Sedation
- c. Antibiotic
- d. Corticosteroids
- e. Humidification

Answer: C

11. Which of the following is not a part of the management of mild stridor?

- a. Observation
- b. Oxygen therapy
- c. Tracheostomy
- d. Bronchodilators
- e. Steroids

Answer: C

12. Which of the following is true about Ludwig's angina?

- a. It is a viral infection
- b. It is a type of fungal infection
- c. It commonly affects the lungs
- d. It is a potentially life-threatening condition & may require tracheostomy
- e. It can be treated with antibiotics alone

Answer: D

13. Kiesselbach's plexus receives branches from all of the following except:

- a. *Superior labial artery*
- b. *Anterior ethmoidal artery*
- c. *Greater palatine artery*
- d. *Sphenopalatine artery*
- e. *Posterior ethmoidal artery*

Answer: E

14. What is the most effective treatment for allergic rhinitis?

- a. *Antibiotics*
- b. *Antihistamines*
- c. *Topical decongestants*
- d. *Oral corticosteroids*
- e. *Avoidance of the allergen*

Answer: E

15. Which of the following is true about diphtheria?

- a. *It is caused by a virus*
- b. *It primarily affects the lungs*
- c. *It is transmitted by fecal-oral route*
- d. *It is caused by the bacteria *C. diphtheriae**
- e. *It is treated with antibiotics alone*

Answer: D

16. If tuning fork test revealed right Rinne negative, left Rinne positive, & Weber test lateralizes to the right, the patient most likely has:

- a. *Left sensorineural hearing loss*
- b. *Right conductive hearing loss*
- c. *Normal hearing*
- d. *Left conductive hearing loss*
- e. *Right sensorineural hearing loss*

Answer: B

17. How is vasomotor rhinitis diagnosed?

- a. *By skin prick testing*
- b. *By a complete blood count (CBC)*
- c. *By imaging studies such as CT scan*
- d. *By a physical examination*
- e. *By exclusion of other causes of rhinitis*

Answer: E

18. What is the imaging of choice for laryngocele?

- a. *Magnetic resonance imaging*
- b. *Computed tomography scan*
- c. *X-ray with Valsalva maneuver*
- d. *Ultrasound*
- e. *Positron emission tomography (PET) scan*

Answer: C

19. What is the most common cause of unilateral vocal cord paralysis?

- a. Neck trauma*
- b. Viral infection*
- c. Autoimmune disease*
- d. Thyroid surgery*
- e. Idiopathic*

Answer: D

20. Metastasis to the cervical lymph nodes are most commonly from: *tonsils(?)*

1. Which of the following causes biphasic stridor?

- a. *Laryngeal web*
- b. *Tracheomalacia*
- c. *Croup*
- d. *Laryngomalacia*
- e. *Paradoxical vocal cord motion*

Answer: A

2. What is the most common presenting symptom of nasopharyngeal carcinoma?

- a. *Epistaxis*
- b. *Trismus*
- c. *Dysphagia*
- d. *Neck mass or cervical lymphadenopathy*
- e. *Otitis media with effusion*

Answer: ~~E~~

3. Rosenmuller fossa is the most common site for which of following?

- a. *Parotid gland tumour*
- b. *Oropharyngeal carcinoma*
- c. *Acoustic neuroma*
- d. *Nasopharyngeal carcinoma*
- e. *Hypopharyngeal cancer*

Answer: D

4. Which of the following statements is true about tympanometry?

- a. Type A curve indicates fluid in the middle ear
- b. Type C curve represents abnormal compliance or stiffness of the middle ear system
- c. Type A curve lies in the midline
- d. Type B curve represents normal middle ear pressure & compliance
- e. Type A curve lies to the left of the midline

Answer: C

5. Which of the following is true about Meniere's disease?

- a. It is caused by a viral infection
- b. It is a type of conductive hearing loss
- c. It is characterized by sudden onset of severe pain in the ear
- d. It is associated with tinnitus & aural fullness
- e. It is treated with antibiotics & antihistamines

Answer: D

6. Which of the following is not a median neck mass?

- a. Thyro-glossal duct cyst
- b. Dermoid
- c. Thymic cyst
- d. Branchial cleft cyst
- e. Thyroid gland

Answer: D

7. In chronic otitis media, atticointral pattern is associated with all of the following except:

- a. The perforation is central*
- b. The discharge is scanty & foul-smelling*
- c. The polyp is red & fleshy*
- d. Granulation is a common finding*
- e. Cholesteatoma is present*

Answer: A

8. Which of the following is wrong regarding pharyngitis?

- a. 20% of cases are due to β -hemolytic streptococcus*
- b. Antibiotics decrease the risk of PSGN by 50%*
- c. Most patients will recover without the use of antibiotics within 3-4 days*
- d. Most of the cases are due to viral causes*

Answer: B

9. All of the following are true about non-specific pharyngitis except:

- a. Common in smokers*
- b. Indicated to do tonsillectomy*
- c. GERD is a common cause*

Answer: B

10. Which of the following is wrong regarding nasal polyp theory?

- a. Allergic inflammation is a contributing factor*
- b. Chronic infection is the underlying cause*
- c. It involves a disturbance of the balance between inflammatory mediators*
- d. Genetic predisposition may play a role*

Answer: B

11. Antrochoanal polyps most commonly arise from which of the following structures?

- a. Nasal septum*
- b. Frontal sinus*
- c. Sphenoid sinus*
- d. Maxillary sinus*
- e. Eustachian tube*

Answer: D

12. What is the most common cause of peri-annual allergies in Jordan?

- a. Dust mites*
- b. Olive pollens*
- c. Mold*
- d. Animal dander*

Answer: A

13. All of the following tumors could remain silent except:

- a. *Vocal cord tumours*
- b. *Piriform fossa tumours*
- c. *Esophageal tumours*

Answer: A

14. Which muscle makes up the posterior pillar of the pharynx?

- a. *Palatoglossus muscle*
- b. *Palatopharyngeus muscle*
- c. *Stylopharyngeus muscle*
- d. *Levator veli palatini muscle*
- e. *Tensor veli palatini muscle*

Answer: B

15. Which part of the inner ear is responsible for sensing angular movement?

- a. *Cochlea*
- b. *Semicircular canals*
- c. *Utricle & saccule*
- d. *Vestibulocochlear nerve*

Answer: B

16. Best prognosis tumour: *vocal cord tumours*

1. Which of the following opens in the inferior meatus?

- a. *Nasolacrimal duct*
- b. *Posterior ethmoidal sinus*
- c. *Maxillary sinus*
- d. *Sphenoidal sinus*

Answer: A

2. Nasal Polyps most commonly originate from:

- a. *Anterior ethmoid sinus*
- b. *Posterior ethmoidal sinus*
- c. *Maxillary sinus*
- d. *Sphenoidal sinus*

Answer: B

3. In chronic otitis media, atticointral pattern is associated with all of the following except:

- a. *The perforation is central*
- b. *The discharge is scanty & foul-smelling*
- c. *The polyp is red & fleshy*
- d. *Granulation is a common finding*
- e. *Cholesteatoma is present*

Answer: A

4. Which one of the following is true about acute tonsillitis:

- a. *The most common cause is viral infection*
- b. *The most common cause is alpha-hemolytic streptococcus*

Answer: A

5. What is the most common presenting symptom of nasopharyngeal carcinoma?

- a. *Epistaxis*
- b. *Trismus*
- c. *Dysphagia*
- d. *Neck mass or cervical lymphadenopathy*
- e. *Otitis media with effusion*

Answer: E

6. All of the following are true about non-specific pharyngitis except:

- a. *Common in smokers*
- b. *Indicated to do tonsillectomy*
- c. *GERD is a common cause*

Answer: B

7. Which of the following is not a median neck mass?

- a. *Thyro-glossal duct cyst*
- b. *Dermoid*
- c. *Thymic cyst*
- d. *Branchial cleft cyst*

Answer: D

8. The most common cause of rhinosinusitis is

- a. *Allergic rhinitis*
- b. *Non-allergic rhinitis*
- c. *Viral rhinitis*
- d. *Chronicles bacterial rhinitis*
- e. *...*

Answer: C

9. Which of the following is a cause of sensorineural hearing loss?

- a. *Longitudinal fracture of the temporal bone*
- b. *Tympanosclerosis*
- c. *Cholesteatoma*
- d. *Otosclerosis*
- e. *Presbycusis*

Answer: E

10. The best method to assess hearing in children is:

- a. *Weber test*
- b. *Rinne test*
- c. *Tympanometry*
- d. *Auditory brain stem response*
- e. *Audiogram*

Answer: D

11. Which of the following is correct about audiogram?

- a. *Otosclerosis is associated with abnormal bone conduction*
- b. *Sensorineural hearing loss is associated with abnormal air conduction*
- c. *Conductive hearing loss is associated with abnormal bone conduction*
- d. *Mixed hearing loss is associated with both abnormalities*

Answer: D

12. The most common area of epistaxis is:

- a. *Little's area*
- b. *The inferior turbinate*
- c. *The middle turbinate*
- d. *Woodruff's plexus*
- e. *The paranasal sinuses*

Answer: A

13. All of the following tumors could remain silent except:

- a. *Vocal cord tumours*
- b. *Piriform fossa tumours*
- c. *Esophageal tumours*

Answer: A

14. All of the following are true about nasal trauma except:

- a. *Do reduction when the patient presents within 6 hours*
- b. *If the patient presents after 1 week, we should wait 3-6 weeks before reduction*

Answer: B

1. If tuning fork test revealed right Rinne negative, left Rinne positive, & Weber's test lateralizes to the right, the patient most likely has:

- a. Right sensorineural hearing loss
- b. Left sensorineural hearing loss
- c. Right conductive hearing loss
- d. Left conductive hearing loss
- e. Normal hearing

Answer: C

2. The differential diagnosis of acute follicular tonsillitis includes all except:

- a. Diphtheria
- b. Sarcoidosis
- c. Vincent's angina
- d. Acute leukemia
- e. Infectious mononucleosis

Answer: B

3. Which of the following is true about dermoid cyst?

- a. Rubbery in consistency
- b. Movable from side to side
- c. Tender on palpation
- d. Rapidly progressive
- e. FNA is essential for diagnosis

Answer: B

4. The earliest symptom in a patient with an intracranial complication due to a discharging ear is usually:

- a. *headache*
- b. *deafness*
- c. *ataxia*
- d. *Vertigo*
- e. *Tinnitus*

Answer: A

5. Regarding atrophic rhinitis which of the following is not true?

- a. *More common in females*
- b. *The organism most often associated is Klebsiella ozaenae*
- c. *The patient usually complains of bad odor from the nose (Ozaena)*
- d. *The mainstay in surgical treatment is narrowing or closure of the nasal cavities alternatively*
- e. *The medical treatment consists of peeling of the crusts & lubricants*

Answer: D

6. Concerning treatment of acute laryngotracheobronchitis, one is false:

- a. *Corticosteroids*
- b. *Oxygen*
- c. *Humidification*
- d. *Sedation*
- e. *Antibiotic*

Answer: E

7. The most common primary malignant tumor of the neck is:

- a. *Adenocarcinoma*
- b. *Sarcoma*
- c. *Squamous cell carcinoma*
- d. *Lymphoma*
- e. *Melanoma*

Answer: C

8. Which is not a feature of discharge of chronic suppurative otitis media atticofacial type?

- a. *Foul smell*
- b. *Profuse*
- c. *Persistent*
- d. *Purulent*
- e. *Scanty*

Answer: B

9. The most common cause of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis is:

- a. *Proteus & Klebsiella*
- b. *Streptococcus Viridans & Staph aureus*
- c. *Streptococcus pneumoniae & Haemophilus influenza*
- d. *Staphylococcus aureus & anaerobes*
- e. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Answer: C

10. The assessment of hearing in bilateral congenital aural atresia is best accomplished using:

- a. *Pure tone audiogram with masking*
- b. *ABR*
- c. *Otoacoustic emission*
- d. *Pure tone audiogram*
- e. *Speech audiogram*

Answer: B

11. The most common site of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:

- a. *Eustachian tube*
- b. *Rosenmuller fossa*
- c. *Torus tuberosus*
- d. *Posterior nasal septum*
- e. *Inferior turbinate*

Answer: B

From here down, you'll find the questions from 2014 exam & the ones before that.

They're not corrected or anything, but I'll leave them here as they are, in case anyone wants additional questions.

Good luck 

1- Most common site of bleeding in epistaxis:

- a. Middle Turbinate
- b. Inferior Turbinate
- c. Little's area

2- Which of the following will not lead to stridor:

- a. Glottic Tumor
- b. Acute Laryngitis
- c. Laryngoedema

3- Regarding stridor all are correct except:

- a. Stridor laryngismus is associated with pyrexia
- b. Laryngomalacia is associated with good prognosis

4- T2 Glottic tumor is equivalent to:

- a. Tumor confined to one vocal cord only
- b. Tumor extending to subglottic or epiglottic area
- c. Tumor involving bilateral fixed cord

5- Which of the following may cause objective tinnitus:

- a. Acoustic neuroma
- b. Otosclerosis
- c. Palatal myoclonus

6- Regarding peripheral nystagmus, all are correct except:

- a. May be rotational
- b. Will not fatigue on hallpike's maneuver

7- A patient in head trauma, bilateral ear bleeding, first step is:

- a. Take a full hx
- b. Oral intubation
- c. Secure an IV line

8- The most common cause of acquired sensorineural hearing loss in children is:

- a. Mumps
- b. Measles
- c. Trauma
- d. Meningitis

9- The most common intracranial complication of OM is:

- a. Epidural abscess
- b. Subdural abscess
- c. Meningitis
- d. Sigmoid sinus thrombosis

10- The most common cause of OM in children is:

- a. Eustachian tube dysfunction

11- Serous otitis media, the most common cause is:

- a. Incomplete treatment
- b. Allergy
- c. Adenoids

12- Otitis externa due to *aspergillus nigra* is treated with:

- a. 2% sodium bicarbonate
- b. Systemic antifungal
- c. Local antifungal steroids

13- All are indications of tonsillectomy except:

- a. Chronic tonsillitis
- b. Peritonsillar abscess
- c. Recurrent ear infection
- d. Hypertrophy causing mechanical obstruction of breathing and swallowing

e. Suspicion of tumor

14- Sensorineural hearing loss, one is correct:

a. Talks in a loud voice

b. Hears better in noisy places

c. Good discrimination score

d. Tolerates high intensity

15- Patient with rt ear conductive hearing loss has:

a. Rt rinne +ve

b. Lt rinne -ve

c. Lateralization to lt

d. Lateralization to lt, and rt rinne -ve

e. Lateralization to rt, and rt rinne -ve

16- Velopharynx is found in:

a. Hyponasality

b. Hypernasality

c. Adrnoids

d. Nasal obstruction

17- An asthmatic child who has polyps has sensitivity to:

a. Penicillin

b. Tetracycline

c. Aspirin

18- Cholestatoma, all except:

a. After central perforation of tympanic membrane

b. After arical perforation of tympanic membrane

c. After marginal perforation of tympanic membrane

d. May cause vertigo

19- Which tumor is most likely to present early:

- a. Voleculae
- b. Vocal cord
- c. Fossa of rosenmuller

1- All are true about attico-antral disease EXCEPT (otitis media)

- a. scanty amount of discharge
- b. foully smelling discharge
- c. central perforation (or something like that) **
- d. treatment is mainly surgical

2- percentage of bleeding from Kiesselbach's plexus in epistaxis

- a. 50%
- b. 60%
- c. 70%
- d. 80%
- e. 90% **

3- what is true about Eustachian tube (anatomy)

- a. opens in the lateral third of the oropharynx
- b. opens by the action of levator palati ? muscle **
- c. wider in adults than children
- d. is 2.5 cm in length
- e. all of the above are correct

4- Hearing tests. patient with Rinne negative on left and positive on right ear. On weber test, there is localization to the right ear. What is the most likely diagnosis

- a. right conductive deafness
- b. severe left sensorineural deafness **
- c. bilateral conductive deafness
- d. mixed right hearing loss

5- what is the most common symptom in nasopharynx tumors?

- a. secretory otitis media **
- b. nasal obstruction
- c. epistaxis

6- in tympanometry, which of the following is true?

- a. an A curve is in the middle**
- b. Curve in positive region
- c. B curve in negative
- d. As curve is high
- e. Ad curve is low

7- what is true about necrotizing otitis externa ???

- a. staph is the main cause
- b. more common in diabetic elderly**
- c. more in children

8- one of the following is not a midline mass

- a. thyroglossal cyst
- b. dermoid cyst
- c. lymph node enlargement
- d. thyroid
- e. branchial cyst**

9- Which of the following is a cause of objective tinnitus:

- a- Palatal myoclonus**
- b- Meiere's disease

10- WRONG about nasal trauma:

- a- if presented after 1 week, we wait 3-6 months before the reduction**
- b- if presented in the first 6 hours we do the reduction

11- most common cause of acute rhinitis:

- a- allergic rhinitis
- b- non-allergic rhinitis
- c- Common cold**

d-influenza

12- In Ethmoiditis, MC complication in children:

a-brain abscess

b-osteomyelitis of medial orbital wall ??

c-cavernous sinus thrombosis

d-meningitis

e-sub periosteal abscess in the orbit??

13- a child represented to you with acute onset of, cyanosis, resp distress. What is your diagnosis?

a-F.B. aspiration **

b-adenoid tonsillitis

14- Wrong about stridor:

a- Laryngomalacia is associated with pyrexia **

15- chronic pharyngitis which is wrong:

a- it is here indicated to remove the tonsils **

b-caused by GERD

c-posterior pharyngeal lymph nodes

16- what's true:

a- most common cause of tonsillitis is viral **

b- ALPHA strep is the most common bacterial cause

17-singers node is present in:

a- vocal cords

b- ant commissure

c- post commissure

18- Wrong about chronic rhinosinusitis:

- a. Allergic rhinitis
- b. 90% heal

19- True about peritonsillar abscess: treated mainly by excision and drainage

20- Associated with esophageal reflux except:

- a. Heartburn is a late presentation
- b. Risk factor for laryngeal carcinoma
- c. Anterior laryngeal not posterior

21- All of the following drugs are ototoxic:

- a. B blockers
- b. Voltarine
- c. Cyclophosphamide
- d. Kenmycin

22- Advantage of FNA over Biopsy:

- a. Safety
- b. Cost
- c. Simplicity
- d. Reliability

23- Deleted question about treatment of tinnitus, pain, and hearing loss.

24- True about pharyngeal tumors:

- a. 2
- nd most common is lymphoma
- b. Usual treatment is radiotherapy

25- Intermediate duration vertigo: meniere's disease

26- Correct about nasal polyps:

- a. You should exclude cystic fibrosis
- b. Most are ethmoidal in origin

c. Steroid treatment is very effective

d. 30% of the population

e. 70% recurrence

27- The earliest sign of supraglottic tumors:

a. Neck mass

b. Cough

c. Lymph nodes

d. Dysphagia

e. Hoarseness

28- Trauma in a child, the next day: septal hematoma

29- First treatment of tinnitus:

a. Masking

b. Hearing aids

c. Sedatives

d. Retraining

30- Child of 5 years, delay in speech and inattention, diagnosis?

a. OME

b. Sensorineural hearing loss

c. Autism

31- 60 year old with regurgitation of food, diagnosis?

a. Zanker

32- Foreign body in esophagus, correct:

a. Fish bone is most common

b. Mediastinitis is the most fatal complications

c. Lower esophagus is the most common site

33- Dx of cholestatoma by:

a. CT

b. Biopsy

c. Microscopy

d. MRI

e. Audiogram

34- Presentation of nasal tumor:

a. Nasal obstruction ???

b. Bleeding

c. Anosmia

31- The best and most desirable treatment for allergy is :

- a- SART-based immunotherapy
- b- skin test-based immunotherapy
- c- non-sedative antihistamine
- d- nasal corticosteroid
- e- allergen avoidance

32- Most common cause of infant stridor:

- a- Laryngomalacia
- b- laryngeal web

33- most common cancer metastasize to cervical L.N:

- a- naso pharyngeal carcinoma

34- the most common cause of periannual allergy is

- a- fruit allergy
- b- egg
- c- dust mite
- d- drug

35- tinnitus in all except

- a- loud noise
- b- meniere's disease
- c- high sensorineural loss-something
- d- O.M

36- not a cause of conductive hearing loss

- a- otitis media
- b- perforation
- c- loud noise deafness

37- carotid body tumor wrong

a- highly vascular

b- we must do biopsy for dx

38- drug for treating child with ...

a- ampicillin

b- erythromycin

39- dx of nasopharynx angiofibroma by

a- MRI

b- CT

c- angiography

40- peritonsillar abcess:

a- quincy

41- most common oral cavity tumor

a- valuculum

b- tonsils

c- base of tongue

42- most common cause of vertigo:

a- benign paroxysmal positional

43- not an indication for tracheostomy

a- severe upper lung atelectasis

44- cholesteatoma is

a- growing pocket

45- most common cause of otitis media is

a- strep pneumonia

46- sinusitis complications except

a- meningitis

b- temporal lobe abscess ???

c- orbital cellulitis

d- osteomyelitis

e- cavernous sinus thrombosis ???

47- most common head and neck tumors in children

a- hemangioma

b- lymphoma

c- thyroglossal cyst

d- brachia

1) A case of nasal trauma that developed redness and swelling in the nose, most probably the cause is:

- a- Rhinitis medicamentosa
- b- Allergic rhinitis
- c- Septal hematoma turbinate hypertrophy
- d- Vasomotor rhinitis

2) In the management of a case of nasal fracture after trauma, one of the following is false:

- a- Correct it after three weeks (wrong, should be two weeks)

3) Early tumor of pyriform fossa will give rise to:

- a- Hoarseness of voice
- b- Aspiration
- c- Neck pain
- d- Referred otalgia
- e- Dysphagia

4) The earliest manifestation of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:

- a- Deafness
- b- Nasal obstruction
- c- Facial pain
- d- L.N. enlargement

5) One of the following will cause bilateral vocal cord paralysis:

- a- Ca left bronchus
- b- Cardiac enlargement
- c- Ca upper esophagus
- d- Nasopharyngeal Ca
- e- Ca lung

6) One of the following nerves does not cause referred otalgia:

a- Vagus

b- Trigeminal

c- Cervical

d- Glossopharyngeal

e- Median nerve

7) In an asthmatic patient, one of the drugs increases allergy to polyps:

a- Penicilline

b- Antihistamine

c- Tetracycline

d- Aspirine

8) One is hue about mycosis of the external ear:

a- Causes sever pain

b- High fever

c- Excessive ear discharge

d- Ear blockage

9) The most important factor for otitis media in children:

a- Eustachian tube obstruction

10) The treatment of choice for angiofibroma:

a- Embolisation

b- Chemptherapy

c- Surgery

d- Radiotherapy

11) One is not a feature of central nystagmus:

a- Spontaneous

b- All directions

c- Decreases with time

d- Not affected by visual fixation

e- Usually unilateral

12) One will cause unilateral vertigo without deafness:

a- Vestibular neuritis

b- Cerebellopontine angle tumor

c- Benign paroxysmal vertigo

d- Menier's disease

13) One will _____ B curve from other causes:

a- Absent stapedial reflux

b- Increased external canal volume

c- Increased compliance

14) Treatment of parapharyngeal abscess:

a- External drainage and antibiotics

b- Transoral drainage and antibiotics

15) One is true about epistaxis in children:

a- Usually caused by foreign bodies

b- Caused by inflammation and trauma

c- Caused by tumor and bone destruction

d- Allergic condition

16) The most common cause of sensorineural hearing loss:

a- Mumps

b- Influenza

c- Meningitis

17) An infant who is having an inspiratory stridor is supposed to have a lesion in one of the following sites:

a. Glottic or supraglottic

b. Tracheal

- c. Bronchial
- d. Alveolar
- e. Lung cavity

18) In a child of 4 years the commonest sinus infection occurs in:

- a. Maxillary sinus
- b. Ethmoidal sinus
- c. Frontal sinus
- d. Sphenoidal sinus
- e. C + D

19) The treatment of choice for a patient with cancer of the superior part of the maxillary sinus is:

- a- Total maxillectomy
- b- Radiotherapy
- e- Total maxillatomy and removal of the orbit
- d- B+C

20) In atrophic rhinitis the following are present except:

- a- There is enlargement of the nasal cavity
- b- There is crusting and infection
- c- There are polyps in the nose
- d- There is loss of sense of smell
- e- There is bad smell in the nose

21) Tracheostomy is done for the following causes except:

- a- Obstructing mass in the larynx
- b- Bilateral paralysis of the abductor muscles in the larynx
- c- Unilateral paralysis of the vocal cords
- d- Aspiration occurring due to the paralysis of the pharynx and larynx

e- Paralysis of the respiratory muscles

22) A boy 10 years old complained of nasal obstruction, mouth breathing and snoring at night, and thick yellowish nasal discharge, the diagnosis is:

a- Antra-choanal polyp

b- Follicular tonsillitis

c- Adenoiditis

d- None of the above

23) A male of 50 years old presented with a hard mass in the left side of the neck, left bloody nasal discharge with gradual left nasal obstruction and blockage of the left ear, the diagnosis could be:

a. Acute left maxillary sinusitis

b. Infected nasal polyposis

c. Carcinoma of the post nasal space

d. Chordoma of the post nasal space

e. Infected chordoma of the post nasal space

24) All are common complications of secretory otitis media except:

a. Cholestatoma

b. Cholesterol granuloma

c. Sensorineural deafness

d. Adhesive otitis media

e. Acute Suppurative otitis media

25) All are possible causes of intracranial complications in chronic Suppurative otitis media except: (the least likely cause of intracranial complication in chronic Suppurative otitis media):

a. Skull fracture

b. Complication after radical mastoidectomy

c. Complication through vascular channels

d. Local osteomyelitis

e. Congenital defect

26) Most children with palatal cleft have:

a. Secretory otitis media

b. Branchial cyst

c. Thyroglossal cyst

d. Sensorineural defect

e. Cardiac anomaly

27) A cautionary measure in the management of a mass in the foramen caecum is:

a. Obtain tomogram

b. Request T3 and T4

c. Inject iodized oil

d. Perform tracheostomy

e. Request thyroid scan

28) The treatment of a mature uncomplicated peritonsillar abscess is:

a. High doses of systemic antibiotics

b. Incision, evacuation, and systemic antibiotics

c. Emergency tonsillectomy

d. Aspiration and systemic antibiotics

e. Incision and evacuation

29) The management of recent traumatic tympanic membrane perforation is:

a- Systemic steroids

b- Antibiotic ear drops

c- Immediate repair of the perforation

d- Watchful observation

e- None of the above

30) Common organisms in acute suppurative otitis media include all the following except:

(the least common organism in acute suppurative otitis media is):

- a- *H. influenza*
- b- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- c- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- d- *Streptococcus pneumonia*
- e- *Moraxella catarrhalis*

31) A patient who received radiation therapy to the nasopharynx and neck years ago may go on to develop:

- a- Choanal polyp
- b- Choanal atresia
- c- Loss of taste
- d- Thyroid carcinoma
- e- Neurologic tumors

32) The most common fungus in osteomycosis externa is:

- a- *Candida albicans*
- b- *Asperigillus fumigates*
- c- *Penicillium*
- d- *Aspergillus niger*
- e- None of the above

33) The treatment of a large hematoma of the auricle is:

- a- Aspiration only
- b- Systemic antibiotics
- c- Evacuation plus pressure bandaging and antibiotics
- d- A local antibiotic ointment
- e- To leave it alone

34) Very offensive aural discharge is due to:

- a- Secondary cholestatoma
- b- Infected bones in the middle ear
- c- Certain types of microorganism infection
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

35) The following nerve is the source of referred pain to the ear:

- a- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- b- Cochlear nerve
- c- Abducent nerve
- d- Oculomotor nerve
- e- All of the above

36) The usual presentation of Bell's palsy is:

- a- Deafness
- b- Vertigo
- c- Inability to blow the cheek
- d- Impaired sensation of the cheek on that side

37) A child with fever, stridor and dysphagia. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a- Acute laryngitis
- b- Acute epiglottitis
- c- Foreign body
- d- Laryngomalacia

38) Which isn't true about laryngeal tumors:?????

- a- Juvenile papilloma is the most common benign tumor in children
- b- Diagnosis is by direct laryngoscopy
- c- Presents with hoarseness

d- More in older smoker males

39) Which is an absolute indication for tonsillectomy:

a- Obstructive sleep apnea

b- Recurrent tonsillitis (main indication for elective tonsillectomy)

c- Enlarged tonsils and adenoids

40) The most common cause for vocal cord paralysis is:

a- Malignancy in the neck or chest

b- Surgical trauma

41) Which is not a factor in causing otitis media:

a- Allergy

b- Eustachian dysfunction

c- Bacterial infection

d- Dental infection

e- Immotile cilia

42) Which is incorrect about secretory otitis media:

a- Mostly occurs in the 7th decade

43) 10 years old boy with recurrent intractable epistaxis, the most important to rule out is:

a- Angiofibroma

44) The 1st presentation of nasopharyngeal cancer could be:

a- Diplopia

b- Nasal obstruction

c- Secretory OM

d- Epistaxis

45) Glottis cancer stage T1b corresponds to:

a- Tumor restricted to anterior commissure

b- Tumor restricted to arytenoids process

c- Fixed vocal cords

d- Tumor extending to subglottic area

e- Tumor involving both vocal cords

46) About laryngeal trauma, which's true:

a- Priority is to secure airway

b- Very common

c- Cartilage framework doesn't fracture

47) The most common microorganism causing acute O.M. is:

a- Streptococcus pneumonia

b- H. influenza

48) The most common organism causing rhinosinusitis is:

a- Rhinovirus

b- Streptococcus

c- Moraxella

d- Staphylococcus

49) Malignant parotid gland tumor with the best prognosis is: ???

a- SCC

b- Mixed malignant tumor

c- Mucoepidermoid

50) Which does not indicate central origin of nystagmus:

a- Can occur in all directions

b- Mild

c- No fatigability

d- Associated with severe vertigo

51) Patient with Rt. Conductive hearing loss and normal Lt. ear, what would you expect him to have when doing Weber and Rinne tests:

a- Rt. -ve Rinne with Weber lateralization to the Rt

52) Tracheostomy is done in all except:

a- Unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve affection

b- Complicated abdominal or thoracic surgery

c- Laryngeal tumor

d- Chronic COPD

53) Patient with nasal trauma, who developed redness and swelling of the nose probably has:

a- Rhinitis medicamentosa

b- Allergic rhinitis

c- Septal hematoma

d- Vasomotor rhinitis

54) All of the following about otitis externa is true except:

a- In a young adult

b- Diabetic patient

c- Pseudomonas infection

55) Serous otitis media, most common cause of

a- Incomplete treatment

b- Allergy

c- Adenoids

56) Otitis externa due to aspergillus nigra is treated with:

a- 2% sodium bicarbonate

b- Systemic antifungal

c- Local antifungal steroids

57) All are indication of tonsillectomy except:

a- Chronic tonsillitis

b- Peritonsillar abscess

c- Recurrent ear infection

d- Hypertrophy causing mechanical obstruction of breathing and swallowing

e- Suspicion of tumor

58) Sensorineural hearing loss, one is correct:

a- Talk in loud voice

b- Hears better in noisy places

c- Good discrimination score

d- Tolerates high intensity

59) Patient with Rt. Ear conductive hearing loss has:

a- Rt. Rinne +ve

b- Lt. Rinne -ve

c- Lateralization to Lt.

d- Lateralization to Lt. + Rt. Rinne -ve

e- Lateralization to Rt. + Rt. Rinne -ve

60) Velopharynx is found in ???

a- Hyponasality

b- Hypernasality

c- Adenoids

d- Nasal obstruction

61) An asthmatic child who has polyps has sensitivity to:

a- Penicillin

b- Tetracycline

c- Aspirin

62) Cholestatoma, all except:

a- After central perforation of tympanic membrane

- b- After atical perforation of tympanic membrane
- c- After marginal perforation of tympanic membrane
- d- May cause vertigo
- e- May cause intracranial complications

63) All about Bell's palsy true except:

- a- Unknown origin
- b- Pain is found
- c- Usual treatment is surgery

64) Laryngeal tumors all except:

- a- 45% of history of N tumors
- b- Glottis tumor first present with hoarseness of voice
- c- III vocal cord tumors it is very common to have deep cervical L.N
- d- Tobacco is one of the causes of laryngeal tumors

65) Nasopharyngeal cancer, all except:

- a- Earliest manifestation is L.N. enlargement in the neck
- b- Nasal blockage + epistaxis are of the earliest manifestations

66) Ethmoidal sinusitis is the most common in children and that is because:

- a- Ethmoidal sinuses are the only developed sinuses till the age of 8 years
- b- Ethmoidal sinuses have a very poor drainage system

67) OM is caused via one route:

- a- Eustachian tube
- b- Hematogenous
- c- Nasal

68) Intracranial complication due to OI\1 route:

- a- Direct extension
- b- Temporal bone osteomyelitis

c- Hematogenous

69) Which of the following sinuses are present at birth:

a- Ethmoid and frontal

b- Ethmoid and maxillary

c- Maxillary and sphenoid

d- Sphenoid and frontal

70) Most common site of bleeding in epistaxis:

a- Middle turbinate

b- Inferior turbinate

c- Little's area

71) Which of the following will not lead to stridor:

a- Glottis tumors

b- Acute laryngitis

c- Laryngoedema

d-

72) Regarding stridor all are correct except:

a- Stridor laryngismus is associated with pyrexia

b- Laryngeomalacia is associated with good prognosis

73) T2 glottic tumor is equivalent to:

a- Tumor confined to one vocal cord only

b- Tumor extending to subglottic or epiglottic area

c- Tumor involving bilateral fixed cord

74) Which of the following may cause objective tinnitus:

a- Acoustic neuroma

b- Otosclerosis

c- Palatal myoclonus

75) Regarding peripheral nystagmus, all are correct except:

a- May be rotational

b- Will not fatigue on hallpike's maneuver

76) A patient in head trauma, bilateral ear bleeding, first step is:

a- Take a full Hx

b- Oral intubation

c- Secure an IV. Line

77) The most common cause of acquired sensorineural hearing loss in children is:

a- Mumps

b- Measles

c- Trauma

d- Meningitis

78) The most common intracranial complication of OM:

a- Epidural abscess

b- Subdural abscess

c- Meningitis

d- Sigmoid sinus thrombosis

79) The most common cause of OM in children is:

a- Eustachian tube dysfunction

80) The cause of recurrent OM in children with cleft palate is:

a- Eustachian tube dysfunction

81) The major function of the larynx:

a- Protection of the lung

82) Not a characteristic of peripheral nystagmus:

a- Change direction with different postures

83) The most common sinus infected in children

a- Ethmoid???

84) The sinus draining in the superior meatus is:

a- Posterior ethmoidal

85) Quinsy is:

a- Peritonsillar abscess

86) Fungal sinusitis suggests:

a- Immunodeficiency

87) Foul discharge from the nose suggests:

a- Foreign body

88) Most common site of epistaxis is:

a- Hasselbach's plexus (little area)

89) Best view for maxillary sinus is:

a- Water's view

90) The characteristics of pus in cholesteomata:

a- Scanty and foul

91) Most common cause of seventh (facial) nerve palsy is:

a- Bell's palsy

92) The superficial great petrosal nerve contains:

a- Secretory preganglionic parasympathetic fibers