Q.1 A four months old baby is found to have stridor. Flexible endoscopic examination revealed a globular reddish mass under the vocal cords. What is the likely diagnosis?
   a) Vocal nodule
   b) Laryngeal papilloma
   c) Congenital subglottic haemangioma
   d) Vocal polyp
   e) Subglottic stenosis

Q.2 The major portion of nasal cavity is lined by;
   a) Olfactory epithelium
   b) Ciliated columnar epithelium
   c) Squamous epithelium
   d) Columnar epithelium
   e) Skin

Q.3 A young married lady complains of hearing difficulty. She also told that her symptoms got worse during pregnancy. Otoscopy revealed reddish hue on ear drums. What finding on PTA will be diagnostic?
   a) Conductive hearing loss
   b) Mixed hearing loss
   c) Carnet’s notch
   d) A dip at higher frequencies
   e) Low frequency mixed hearing loss

Q.4 A 30 year old male patient complains of bluish looking cystic swelling in floor of mouth. It disappeared on puncturing but reappeared after few weeks. The diagnosis is;
   a) Ranula
   b) Mucous retention cyst
   c) Stone in submandibular gland duct
   d) Sublingual gland tumor
   e) Sialactasis

Q.5 A young lady complains of recurrent swelling in upper part of neck which increases in size and becomes painful during earing. Which investigation will clinch the diagnosis?
a) WBC count  
b) OPG (orthopantogram)  
c) Occlusal X-ray of oral cavity  
d) Find needle aspiration cytology  
e) Inclusion biopsy of salivary gland

Q.6 A six year old child is diagnosed suffering from acute otitis media. He is not improving in spite of adequate medical treatment. Where will you do the Myringotomy?

a) Posteroinferior part  
b) Attic  
c) Anteroinferior  
d) In the centre  
e) Along the annulus

Q.7 An old lady complains of blocked ear. On examination a whitish material was noted in deep part of external auditory meatus which was very difficult to remove by suction and it also become very painful. The likely diagnosis is;

a) Otomycosis  
b) Maggot  
c) Cholesteotoma  
d) Keratosis boturans  
e) Foreign body

Q.8 which of the following cartilages do not ossify in life time?

a) Thyroid  
b) Epiglottis  
c) Cricoid  
d) Arytenoid  
e) Quadrilateral

Q.9 Tensor tympani muscle curls around;

a) Neck of malleus  
b) Handle of malleus  
c) Fallopian canal  
d) Process cochleariformis  
e) Promontory

Q.10 A rugby player had trauma to his pinna which got swollen after few hours. On examination it was fluctuant swelling. What is the best treatment?

a) Aspiration  
b) Repeated aspiration  
c) Anteroinferior  
d) Incision and drainage with pressure bandage  
e) Otoplasy

Q.11 A patient developed sever vertigo during ear syringing. Which mistake has been committed by the doctor?

a) Too cold water has been used  
b) Water at body temperature has been used
c) Water has been directed ear drum  
  d) Too much force has been used  
  e) Poor technique has been used

Q.12  A patient had common cold which was followed by severe bilateral otalgia with vertigo. Later there was blood stained discharge from both ears. What is the likely cause?

  a) Acute otitis media  
  b) Chronic otitis media  
  c) Otitis externa haemorrhagica  
  d) Drum perforation  
  e) Eczematous otitis externa

Q.13  An old lady complains of severe earache for last three weeks. On examination she had granulation along floor of the ear canal. Her random blood sugar is 450 mg%. Which organism is responsible for her condition?

  a) Streptococci  
  b) E.coli  
  c) Staphylococci  
  d) Pseudomonas  
  e) Klebsiella

Q.14  A young boy has developed Bezold’s abscess as a complication of acute suppurative otitis media. The pus in this case accumulates along which muscle?

  a) Posterior belly of digastric muscle  
  b) Anterior border of trapezius muscle  
  c) Sternomastoid muscle  
  d) Zygomaticus major muscle  
  e) Temporalis muscle

Q.15  A thirteen year old male complains of lump in upper part of neck on the right side. He also gives history of minor nose bleeds. On examination there is ulcerative lesion in nosopharynx and middle ear effusion on the same side. The causative factor in this case includes;

  a) Radiation  
  b) Thiadomide  
  c) Chronic adenoiditis  
  d) Tuberculosis  
  e) Epstein Barr Virus

Q.16  which one of these is a pre-malignant condition?

  a) Oral lichen planus  
  b) Metaplasia  
  c) Submucous fibrosis  
  d) Apthous ulcer  
  e) Marjolin ulcer
Q.17 A two year old child suffers from unilateral foul smelling nasal discharge for the last three months. What kind of foreign body you expect to find in him?

a) Plastic bead  
b) Plant seed  
c) Button battery  
d) Rubber eraser  
e) Metal bead

Q.18 A young boy complains of hoarseness after tonsillectomy. IDL showed bilateral granulomas on posterior part of vocal cords. This occurred due to;

a) Voice abuse  
b) Chronic laryngitis  
c) Syphilis  
d) Open pulmonary tuberculosis  
e) Intubation trauma

Q.19 A sixty year old, chain smoker has developed hoarseness, cough with hemoptysis and IDL shows left vocal cord paralysis. What is the diagnosis unless proven otherwise?

a) Glottic carcinoma  
b) Subglottic carcinoma  
c) Thyroid carcinoma  
d) Bronchogenic carcinoma  
e) Tuberculosis

Q.20 The expiratory emphysema and mediastinal shift to opposite side in a child occurs due to;

a) Incomplete blockage of bronchus by foreign body  
b) Complete blockage of bronchus by foreign body  
c) Pneumothorax  
d) Haemothorax  
e) Basal lung collapse

Q.21 A 4 year old child has fever, respiratory difficulty and bull’s neck. He did not have proper vaccination. Which test will you do to confirm the diagnosis?

a) Shick test  
b) Paull bunnel  
c) Differential white cell count  
d) Chest X-ray  
e) Throat swab for Gram staining

Q.22 The patient has been diagnosed of tubotympanic chronic suppurative otitis media. His ear is dry. What is the best treatment option?

a) Cortical mastoidectomy  
b) Tympanoplasty  
c) Anteroinferior  
d) Ossiculoplasty
Q.23 A 20 year lady complains of unilateral facial weakness for the last two days. On examination, she has lower motor neurons paralysis of facial nerve. Otoscopy was normal. The likely cause is;

a) Herpes zoster  
b) Idiopathic  
c) Bell’s palsy  
d) Cholesteotoma  
e) Parotic tumor

Q.24 The patient had stapedectomy operation for otosclerosis. She complains of conducting hearing loss and vertigo. The reason for this is;

a) Long prosthesis  
b) Short prosthesis  
c) Infection  
d) Hematoma  
e) Granuloma

Q.25 In allergic rhinitis during desensitization which antibodies are produced to block IgE?

a. IgA  
b. IgG  
c. IgM  
d. Leukotrienes  
e. Prostaglandins

Q.26 A young patient had nasal polypectomy for the second time. Postoperatively, he experienced blood stained watery fluid during dripping from his right nostril on bending. The diagnosis is;

a) Infection  
b) Hemorrhage  
c) Recurrence of polyp  
d) CSF rhinorrhea  
e) Fungal infection

Q.27 A young boy 16 years age complains of nasal bleeding, headache and nasal blockage. On examination, he had perforation is cartilaginous part of the septum. The cause is;

a) Sarcoidosis  
b) Syphilis  
c) Leprosy  
d) Tuberculosis  
e) SMR

Q.28 The patient may develop oro-antral fistula after tooth extraction. Which teeth extraction is responsible for it?

a) Canine  
b) Lower last molar  
c) Incisor  
d) Upper 2nd premolar  
e) Lower premolar
Q.29 The treatment of choice for septal abscess is;
   a) Antibiotics
   b) Incision and drainage
   c) Anti-inflammatory drugs
   d) Nasal packing
   e) Septoplasty

Q.30 A fifty year old shy lady complains of nasal obstruction. On examination she smells bad from her nose which is full of crusts. What is the best treatment for her?
   a) Alkaline douches
   b) Young’s operation
   c) Paraffin drops
   d) Glycerin drops
   e) SMR

Q.31 Which nerve passes through cavernous sinus?
   Olfactory
   Trochlear
   Ophthalmic
   Maxillary
   Vagus

Q.32 A forty year old male woke up early morning with severe vertigo associated with nausea and vomiting. He has to lie still to prevent vertigo. He had no associated audiological symptoms. The likely diagnosis is;
   a) Impending meningitis
   b) Labyrinthitis
   c) Vestibular neuronitis
   d) Perilabrynthine fistula
   e) Chronic SOM

Q.33 The Henebert sign is seen in;
   a) Perilabrynthine fistula
   b) Long prosthesis during stapedectomy
   c) Cholesteotoma
   d) Labyrinthitis
   e) Syphilis

Q.34 A forty year old patient had nasa polyps along with dry inspisated mucin in nose. The C.T scan showed double density sign in sinuses. The diagnosis is;
   a) Mucormycosis
   b) Fungal granulomas
   c) Allergic fungal sinusitis
   d) Carcinoma of sinuses
   e) Pots puffy tumor

Q.35 The fatal complication which can arise from boil nose is;
   a) Septal abscess
   b) Vestibular abscess
   c) Blindness
   d) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
   e) Saddling of nose
Q.36 A twelve year old child complains of unilateral nasal obstruction. On examination he has white glistening mass in the nostril which is insensitive to touch. The CladWell Luc operation is not advised in this case due to:

a) Risk to premolar teeth
b) Shallow canine fossa
c) Oroantral fistula
d) Hemorrhage
e) Anesthesia of face

Q.37 A twenty year old married girl complains of recurrent sore throat. On examination during an attack she was noted to have multiple small ulcers with red margins distributed along floor of mouth and lateral borders of tongue. These ulcers are due to:

a) Tuberculosis
b) Syphilis
c) Bahecets syndrome
d) Apthous stomatitis
e) Malignancy

Q.38 A seven year old boy has severe deflection of nasal septum. He finds lot of difficulty in breathing through his nose along with recurrent episodes of acute sinusitis. Which treatment is best for him?

a) Waite till he gets 16 years old
b) SMR
c) Antral wash out
d) FESS
e) Septoplasty

Q.39 The contents of middle ear includes:

a) Cochlea
b) Saccule
c) Facial nerve
d) Chorda tympani nerve
e) Tensor tympani muscle

Q.40 A sixty year old male patient complains of hoarseness for last six months. IDL reveals reddish looking and ragged left vocal cord. The best investigation for diagnosis is:

a) CT scan
b) Chest X-ray
c) Direct laryngoscopy
d) Biopsy of cord
e) Flexible laryngoscopy

Q.41 A twenty five year old patient complains of constant catarrh, nasal obstruction and hyposmia for last one year. He is asthmatic also. What will you find on anterior rhinoscopy?

a) Foreign body
b) Rhinolith
c) Tumor
d) Enlarged turbinates
e) Polyps
Q.42 A young boy has developed very prominent Adam’s apple. This is due to;

a) Cricoid cartilage  
b) Acute angle of thyroid cartilage alae  
c) Hypertrophied neck muscles  
d) Corniculate cartilages  
e) Testosterone surge

Q.43 Anterior faucial pillar is made up of;

a) Palatopharyngeous muscle  
b) Oral mucosa only  
c) Palatoglossal muscle  
d) Anterior pillar of tonsil  
e) Fibrous tissue only

Q.44 A child is born with right sided complete cleft palate. The most likely functional disability face by infant will be;

a) Otitis media with effusion  
b) Speech difficulty  
c) Nasal regurgitation  
d) Recurrent chest infections  
e) Feeding difficulty

Q.45 A young girl has developed hard swelling in submental region. She is pyrexial and her WBC count is 13000. What is the treatment?

a) Intravenous Penicillin  
b) Incision and drainage  
c) Tracheostomy  
d) Cricolaryngotomy  
e) Antipyretics

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