



قائمة الاسئلة

درجة 60 - الخامس المستوى- ENT

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- 1) 1- Type (B) tympanogram is diagnostic of :
 - 1) - a. Stapedial ossicular disruption
 - 2) - b. Eustachian tube dysfunction
 - 3) + c. Middle ear effusion
 - 4) - d. Stapedial Ossicular fixation
- 2) 2- Notch at 4000Hz in audiogram is a diagnosis of :
 - 1) - a. Meniere's disease
 - 2) - b. Congenital SNHL
 - 3) + c. Noise induce SNHL
 - 4) - d. Presbycusis
- 3) 3- Poor speech audiometry is a diagnostic test for :
 - 1) - a. Conductive hearing loss
 - 2) - b. Mixed hearing loss
 - 3) - c. Sensori neural hearing loss
 - 4) + d. Acoustic neuroma
- 4) 4- In which syndrome is sensorineural hearing loss associated with goiter :
 - 1) - a. Usher Syndrome
 - 2) + b. Penderd Syndrome
 - 3) - c. Allport Syndrome
 - 4) - d. Stickler Syndrome
- 5) 5- Neonatal hearing loss is best diagnosed with :
 - 1) - a. Play audiometry
 - 2) - b. Impedance audiometry
 - 3) - c. Behavioral audiometry
 - 4) + d. Auditory Brain Stem Response (ABR)
- 6) 6- All are true for Gradenigo's triad except:
 - 1) + a. It is associated with sensorineural hearing loss
 - 2) - b. It is characterized by ear discharge
 - 3) - c. It leads to involvement of the cranial nerves V and VI
 - 4) - d. It is characterized by facial pain
- 7) 7- Treatment of dry traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane is
 - 1) - a. Antibiotic ear drops
 - 2) - b. Myringoplasty
 - 3) + c. Protection of ear against water
 - 4) - d. Ear pack soaked with antibiotic
- 8) 8- Treatment of choice in postauricular abscess as a complication of otitis media is :
 - 1) - a. Incision and drainage
 - 2) - b. Incision and drainage plus antibiotics
 - 3) - c. Aspiration and antibiotics
 - 4) + d. Incision, drainage plus antibiotics and mastoidectomy
- 9) 9- Picket-fence graph of temperature is seen in :
 - 1) - a. Otitic hydrocephalous
 - 2) + b. Lateral sinus thrombosis





- 3) - c. Extradural abscess
4) - d. Meningitis
- 10) 10- Condition in which loud sounds produce giddiness is called:
1) a. Paracusis Willisii
2) - b. Hennebert's sign
3) - c. Tullio phenomenon
4) - d. Otolithic crisis of Tumarkin
- 11) 11- Manifestations of otogenic facial nerve paralysis may include the following , except :
1) - a. Deviation of the mouth to opposite side of lesion
2) - b. Inability to show the teeth on smile
3) c. Inability to open the eye
4) - d. Inability to raise the eyebrow
- 12) 12- Which statement is true about auricular hematoma :
1) - a. Evacuation of extravasated blood is not essential
2) - b. May be complicated by otitis externa
3) c. Cauliflower ear is one of its complications
4) - d. Its collection of blood between the perichondrium and the skin
- 13) 13- The normal length of external auditory meatus is :
1) - a. 2.4mm
2) - b. 24cm
3) c. 24mm
4) - d. 42mm
- 14) 14- Meniere's disease is manifested by all of the symptom , except :
1) - a. Tinnitus
2) - b. Vertigo
3) c. Conductive deafness
4) - d. Ear fullness
- 15) 15- The aim of radical mastoidectomy is :
1) - a. To preserve hearing
2) b. To make ear safe from disease
3) - c. Reconstruct the ossicles
4) - d. Reconstruct the tympanic membrane
- 16) 16- All of the following are the features of cholesteatoma ,except :
1) - a. Filled with keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
2) - b. Deafness
3) - c. Erodes bone
4) d. Non of the above
- 17) 17- Organ of corti is arranged along the inner edge of :
1) - a. Reissners membrane
2) b. Basilar membrane
3) - c. Stria vascularis
4) - d. Non of the above
- 18) 18- Foreign body in the ear , which statement is not true :
1) - a. Most common site is medial to isthmus
2) - b. Syringing is not done for vegetative foreign body
3) c. Syringing uses room temperature water directed at ear drum
4) - d. Can be removed by instrumentation





- 19) 19- Pulsatile tinnitus in ear is due to :
- 1) - a. Malignant otitis media
 - 2) - b. Osteoma
 - 3) - c. Mastoid reservoir
 - 4) + d. Glomus tumor
- 20) 20- Blue tympanic membrane is seen in :
- 1) + a. Secretory otitis media
 - 2) - b. Tympanosclerosis
 - 3) - c. Otosclerosis
 - 4) - d. Myringitis bullosa
- 21) 21- One of the following diseases is not associated with EBV (Epstein-Barr Virus):
- 1) - a. Burkitt's lymphoma
 - 2) + b. Squamous papilloma.
 - 3) - c. Infectious mononucleosis
 - 4) - d. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- 22) 22- Which of the following statements is true with respect to nasopharyngeal angiofibroma?
- 1) + a. It is centered on the sphenopalatine foramen
 - 2) - b. It rarely recurs after excision
 - 3) - c. It occurs predominantly in adolescent females
 - 4) - d. It usually presents with a mass in the neck
- 23) 23- Complication of the septal hematoma is :
- 1) - a. Necrosis of the septal cartilage
 - 2) - b. Nose saddling
 - 3) - c. Deformity of the nose
 - 4) + d. All of the above
- 24) 24- The main manifestation of antrochoanal polyp is:
- 1) - a. Proptosis
 - 2) + b. Unilateral nasal obstruction
 - 3) - c. Headache
 - 4) - d. Sneezing
- 25) 25- By closed nasal bone fracture, the best time for reduction is:
- 1) - a. Three weeks
 - 2) + b. Within 2 week
 - 3) - c. After 6 Months
 - 4) - d. After 3 weeks
- 26) 26- The most common site of epistaxis :
- 1) - a. Inferior turbinate
 - 2) - b. Paranasal sinuses
 - 3) + c. Kiesselbachi plexus
 - 4) - d. Maxillary ostium
- 27) 27- Rhinolalia clausa is associated with all of the following except :
- 1) - a. allergic rhinitis
 - 2) + b. palatal paralysis
 - 3) - c. Adenoid
 - 4) - d. nasal polyp
- 28) 28- Arteries which taken part in Kiesselbach plexus include all the following except :
- 1) - a. Anterior ethmoidal artery
 - 2) - b. Greater palatine artery
 - 3) - c. Superior labial artery





- 4) d. Inferior labial artery
- 29) 29- Vaccum headache is associated with:
- 1) a. Pneumocephalus
- 2) b. Frontal sinus
- 3) c. CSF rhinorrhea
- 4) d. Excessive nose blowing
- 30) 30- Opening of nasolcrimal duct is situated in:
- 1) a. Superior meatus
- 2) b. Middle meatus
- 3) c. Ethmoidal infundibulum
- 4) d. Inferior meatus
- 31) 31-CSF rhinorrhea is diagnosed by :
- 1) a. beta-2 microglobulin
- 2) b. beta-2 transferrin
- 3) c. thyroglobulin
- 4) d. transthyretin
- 32) 32- What is the most posterior ethmoid cell ?
- 1) a. Agger nasi cell
- 2) b. Haller cell
- 3) c. Onodi cell
- 4) d. Frontoethmoidals cells
- 33) 33- Which one of the following does not cause inflammatory changes in the nasal mucosa?
- 1) a. Pregnancy
- 2) b. Cerebro-spinal fluid leak
- 3) c. House dust mite
- 4) d. Prolonged use of nasal decongestion
- 34) 34- Mucocele is common in which sinuses :
- 1) a. Maxillary sinus
- 2) b. Ethmoid sinus
- 3) c. Ethmoid sinus & frontal sinus
- 4) d. Maxillary & frontal sinus
- 35) 35- The following are complication of sinusitis , except :
- 1) a. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- 2) b. Glomerulonephritis
- 3) c. Meningitis
- 4) d. Toxic shock syndrome
- 36) 36- All are true about atrophic rhinitis , except :
- 1) a. It is chronic specific rhinitis
- 2) b. Patient had roomy nasal cavity
- 3) c. It can be primary or secondary
- 4) d. Patient complain of anosmia
- 37) 37- All of the following are part of supraglottic area except:
- 1) a. Ventricle
- 2) b. False vocal fold
- 3) c. Arytenoids
- 4) d. True vocal cord
- 38) 38- The most important function of the larynx is:
- 1) a. Phonation.





- 2) - b. Respiration.
3) + c. Protection of the airway
4) - d. Fixation of the chest.
- 39) 39- About laryngomalacia, all are true except:
1) - a. The most common congenital anomaly of the larynx.
2) - b. Child presents with stridor.
3) - c. Omega-shaped epiglottitis.
4) + d. All cases need surgical treatment.
- 40) 40- The most important step in treatment of laryngeal trauma causing stridor is:
1) + a. Saving the airway by tracheostomy or endotracheal intubation
2) - b. Saving the blood volume
3) - c. Systemic antibiotics
4) - d. Intravenous steroids to decrease edema
- 41) 41 – The first step in diagnosis of patient complaining of Hoarseness of voice is :
1) - a. CT scan of the larynx
2) + b. Laryngoscopy at ENT clinic
3) - c. Lateral neck x-ray
4) - d. All of above
- 42) 42- Inhaled smooth small F.Bis commonly arrested in :
1) - a. Left bronchus
2) + b. Right bronchus
3) - c. The larynx
4) - d. The trachea
- 43) 43- Common site of lesion in true vocal cord is :
1) - a. Anterior third
2) - b. Posterior third
3) + c. The middle point of membranous part
4) - d. Upper surface of cord
- 44) 44- Causative agent of acute laryngo-tracheobronchitis is :
1) - a. Pnemococi
2) - b. Streptococcus Haemolyticus
3) - c. Staphylococcus
4) + d. Non of the above
- 45) 45- The following condition causes stridor , except :
1) - a. Laryngeal diphtheria
2) - b. Acute epiglottitis
3) + c. Bilateral adductor paralysis
4) - d. Bilateral abductor paralysis
- 46) 46- Laryngeal stenosis may be due to :
1) - a. Perichondritis
2) - b. Endotracheal intubation
3) - c. Congenital
4) + d. All of the above
- 47) 47- Ulceration of the vocal cord edge (mouse eating) occur in :
1) - a. Scleroma
2) - b. Syphilis
3) + c. T.B





- 4) - d. Sarcoidosis
- 48) 48- Vocal cord carcinoma have a good prognosis due to :
- 1) - a. Non agresive type
 - 2) - b. Easly removable
 - 3) c. Easly detected
 - 4) - d. Sensitive to radiation
- 49) 49- Structures passing through the Sinus of Morgagni (pharynx) are , except :
- 1) a. Cartillaginous part of auditory tube
 - 2) - b. Veli palatini muscle
 - 3) - c. Ascending palatine artery
 - 4) - d. Bony part of the Eustachian tube
- 50) 50- Hemorrhage within the 24 hours following tonsillectomy :
- 1) - a. Primary
 - 2) b. Reactionary
 - 3) - c. Secondary
 - 4) - d. Solitary
- 51) 51- The dangerous complication of Ludwig's angina is :
- 1) a. Acute laryngeal edema
 - 2) - b. Mediastinitis
 - 3) - c. Bleeding
 - 4) - d. Nasal obstruction
- 52) 52- A 12 years old male has a dirty gray membrane on his tonsil, tonsilar pillars and uvula . Attempts to remove it cause bleeding. There is also marked cervical lymphadenopathy, low grade fever and toxemia. He has :
- 1) - a. Vincent angina
 - 2) - b. Infectious mononucleosis
 - 3) c. Diphtheria
 - 4) - d. Candida albicans infection
- 53) 53- Leucoplakia of the oral & pharyngeal mucosa is :
- 1) - a. Malignant condition
 - 2) b. Precancerous condition
 - 3) - c. Inflammatory condition
 - 4) - d. Fungal infection
- 54) 54- Paul Bunnell test is diagnostic for :
- 1) - a. Thrush stomatitis
 - 2) - b. Acute follicular tonsillitis
 - 3) - c. Diphtheria
 - 4) d. Infectious mononucleosis
- 55) 55- Plummer-Vinson syndrome is charachtarized all , except :
- 1) - a. Koilonychia
 - 2) - b. Dysphagia
 - 3) - c. Atrophic gastritis
 - 4) d. Hematemesis
- 56) 56- Nasopharyngeal carcinoma , all true except :
- 1) - a. Early presentation is cervical lymph node enlargement
 - 2) b. The main treatment is surgical excision
 - 3) - c. It arise at fossa of Rosen Muller





- 4) - d. It occur commonly in elderly male
- 57) 57 – All are true about retropharyngeal abscess , except :
- 1) + a. Acute type treated with incision along the ant. border of sternmastoid muscle
- 2) - b. Chronic type treated with incision along the post. border sternmastoid muscle
- 3) - c. Chronic type associated with necrosis of vertebra
- 4) - d. Acute type presented as unilateral posterior pharyngeal wall swelling
- 58) 58- Which statement is true about Vincent't Angina :
- 1) + a. Caused by spirochetes
- 2) - b. Is a cellulitis of submandibular space
- 3) - c. Treated with incision & drain
- 4) - d. Not presented by psudomembrane
- 59) 59- Killian's dehiscence is the space :
- 1) - a. Between the cricopharyngeus & hyopharyngeus
- 2) + b. Between the tyropharyngeus & cricopharyngeus
- 3) - c. Between the middle & inferior constrictor muscle
- 4) - d. Between the superior & inferior constrictor muscle
- 60) 60- All are indication of tonsillectomy , except :
- 1) + a. Acute tonsillitis
- 2) - b. Dipthereria carrier
- 3) - c. Quinsy
- 4) - d. Tonsillar papilloma

