

1. As per Tos and Poulsen classification of Paras flacida retraction type 3 refers to
 - A. Retraction towards the neck of malleus with no air space visible
 - B. Retraction extends beyond the bony annulus with limited attic wall erosion
 - C. Retraction towards neck of malleus, but air space visible
 - D. More severe erosion of outer attic wall

B

2. For assessment of the skull base and intracranial extension of cancer, which combination of studies is most informative?
 - A. PET and CT
 - B. CT and MRI
 - C. PET and MRI
 - D. MRI and MR angiography

B

3. For treatment of a T2NOMO SCC of the maxillary sinus, which of the following factors is not important in decision making?
 - A. Tumor stage
 - B. Tumor grade
 - C. Invasion of the orbital floor
 - D. Patient's medical comorbidities

B

4. Fibrous dysplasia of the skull base is best described as
 - A. Progressive replacement of normal cancellous bone by Langerhans- type histiocytes.
 - B. Progressive replacement of normal cancellous bone by fibrous tissue and immature woven bone.
 - C. Progressive replacement of normal cancellous bone by multinucleated giant cells.
 - D. Progressive replacement of normal cancellous bone by monoclonal plasma cells.

B

5. The internal acoustic meatus contains
 - A. CN VII
 - B. CN VIII
 - C. The labyrinthine artery
 - D. All of the above

D

6. The uncinat process may be attached to any of the following except the
 - A. Skull base.
 - B. Lamina Papyracea.
 - C. Nasal septum
 - D. Middle turbinate.

C

7. Any of the following may narrow the frontal recess except
 - A. Inferior turbinate pneumatisation.
 - B. The agger nasi air cell.
 - C. The ethmoid bulla.
 - D. The frontoethmoid air cells.

A

8. The sphenoid sinus ostium is generally located
 - A. Superior to the superior turbinate 1 to 1.5 cm above the roof of the choana.
 - B. Inferior to the superior turbinate 1 to 1.5 cm above the roof of the choana.
 - C. Medial to the superior turbinate 1 to 1.5 cm above the roof of the choana.
 - D. Lateral to the superior turbinate 1 to 1.5 cm above the roof of the choana.

C

9. The most common minor salivary gland cancer is
 - A. Mucoepidermoid cancer
 - B. Acinic cell cancer
 - C. Adenoid cystic cancer
 - D. Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma

C

10. The premalignant lesion at highest risk of malignant transformation is
 - A. Homogenous leukoplakia.
 - B. Erythroplakia.
 - C. Nonhomogenous leukoplakia
 - D. Oral lichen planus

B

11. Which of the following is not a risk factor for oral cancer?
 A. Tobacco
 B. Alcohol
 C. Fanconi anemia
 D. Herpes simplex virus
12. Which of the following oral cancer subsites has the worst prognosis?
 A. Buccal mucosa
 B. Hard palate
 C. Oral tongue
 D. Lower gum
13. A 35- year- old Indian man with a history of betel not chewing presents with trismus and pain. Examination shows an interincisor distance of 2 cm. An exophytic tumor of the buccal mucosa measures 5 cm X 3 cm. A biopsy shows SCC. The clinical T stage of this patient is most likely to be
 A. T2
 B. T3
 C. T4a
 D. T4b
14. In nasopharyngeal cancer the most common site of metastases is the
 A. Bone
 B. Liver
 C. Lung
 D. Brain
15. The current treatment recommendation for T1 nasopharyngeal tumors includes
 A. Primary surgery and adjuvant RT.
 B. Definitive RT and elective neck irradiation
 C. Irradiation to the nasopharynx alone
 D. Whole-body irradiation
16. NPC is highly sensitive to
 A. Doxorubicin(Adriamycin)
 B. Methotrexate
 C. Cyclophosphamide
 D. Platinum-based regimens
17. The preferred imaging study for evaluating the intracranial or perineural extent of nasopharyngeal tumor is
 A. CT
 B. Enhanced magnetic resonance imaging(MRI)
 C. Enhanced CT
 D. Ultrasonography
18. Primary piriform fossa tumors have a high incidence of nodal metastasis; reported rates are as high as
 A. 15%
 B. 25%
 C. 45%
 D. 70%
19. The primary lymphatic drainage of the oropharynx is to level
 A. I nodes
 B. II nodes
 C. III nodes
 D. IV nodes.
20. Killian dehiscence is a triangular area
 A. Between the thyropharyngeus and the cricopharyngeus.
 B. Between the inferior and middle constrictor muscles.
 C. In the hypopharynx
 D. Between the inferior constrictor and the upper esophagus.
21. What is responsible for sensation below the vocal cords?
 A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 B. External branch of the superior laryngeal nerve
 C. Internal branch of the superior laryngeal nerve
 D. Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)

D**A****D****A****B****D****B****D****B****A****A**

22. Cancer is noted in the pre epiglottic space is .

- A. T1a
- B. T1b
- C. T2
- D. T3

D

23. After total laryngectomy, a patient undergoes an air-insufflation test to determine candidacy for a TEP. There is no production of voice. Which of the following tests would help identify the cause?

- A. Advancing the air-insufflation catheter further into the esophagus
- B. Having the patient swallow while insufflating
- C. Injection of lidocaine into the cricopharyngeal muscle
- D. Having the patient press harder around the tracheostoma during Insufflations

C

24. The hypopharynx includes the following except the

- A. Piriform sinus
- B. Posterior tonsillar pillar
- C. Epiglottis
- D. Postcricoid region

B

25. The mother of a 2-year male child presented with a history of malformed pinna on both sides with delayed speech development. The audiological assessment showed bilateral conductive hearing loss. What is the best possible treatment option?

- A. Atresiotomy
- B. Bone conduction hearing aid
- C. Cochlear implant
- D. No treatment required

B

26. An oropharyngeal tumor involving the medial pterygoid muscles is stage

- A. T3
- B. T4a
- C. T4b
- D. T2

B

27. Which of the following would not be recommended as part of the treatment for a T1 piriform sinus hypopharynx tumor?

- A. Transoral laser resection of the primary tumor with negative margins
- B. Radiation therapy alone
- C. Bilateral neck dissection after surgery for the primary tumor
- D. Concomitant chemoradiation therapy

D

28. The neck staging of a patient with poorly differentiated thyroid cancer with a 4-cm metastatic node in the supraclavicular fossa on the right side and a 2-cm metastatic node on the left side at level II is

- A. N1a
- B. N1b
- C. N2c.
- D. N3

B

29. Elective neck dissection in patients with clinically negative necks is most strongly recommended in the case of which of the following patients who are undergoing surgery for treatment of the primary tumor?

- A. A 42-year-old with a 5-mm thick malignant melanoma of the cheek
- B. A 78 year-old man with a 4.5-cm medullary thyroid carcinoma with preoperative vocal cord palsy
- C. A 68 year-old non-smoker with a 3-cm adenoid cystic carcinoma of the hard palate
- D. A 42 year-old smoker with a 1.5cm adenosquamous carcinoma of the soft palate

D

30. What is the rate of incidental malignancy in multinodular goiteres?

- A. Less than 5%
- B. 5% to 10%
- C. 10% to 30%
- D. 30% to 50%

C

31. Which one of the following is not a type of canal wall up surgery?
 A. Cortical mastoidectomy B. Bondy's mastoidectomy
 C. combined approach tympanoplasty D. Intact canal wall mastoidectomy **B**
32. which of the following features is suggestive of malignancy in a parathyroid lesion?
 A. Palpable neck mass B. Normocalcemia
 C. Prior history of thyroid malignancy D. Increased thyroglobulin level **A**
33. The presence of peripheral cysts around the intracranial component of a sinonasal lesion is generally associated with which of the following tumors?
 A. Sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma B. Melanoma
 C. Esthesioneuroblastoma D. Squamous cell carcinoma **C**
34. The differential diagnosis of sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma (SNUC) includes all the following except
 A. Lymphoma
 B. Small cell carcinoma
 C. Olfactory neuroblastoma
 D. Well-differentiated keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma **D**
35. The cavernous sinus lateral wall contains
 A. Cranial nerve (CNs) III, IV, V2, V3 and VI B. CNs III, IV, VI, V2 and VI
 C. CNs III, IV, VI, and V2 D. CNs III, IV, VI, V2 and VI **C**
36. Taste loss after a tonsillectomy is likely related to a damaged
 A. Lingual nerve B. Vagus nerve
 C. Glossopharyngeal nerve D. Chorda tympani **C**
37. Eustachian tube dysfunction may cause the following except
 A. Autophony B. Serous Otitis media
 C. Nasal polyposis D. Palatal myoclonus **C**
38. True Ludwig angina is an infection of the
 A. Buccal space B. Submandibular space
 C. Parotid space D. Digastric space **B**
39. Rhinomanometry is the measurement of:
 A. Nasal air flow alone B. Nasal air flow and nasal airway resistance
 C. Nasal airway resistance alone D. Mucociliary blanket **B**
40. Otosclerosis is:
 A. Autosomal recessive B. X-linked disease
 C. Autosomal dominant D. Mitochondrial disorder **C**
41. Sphenopalatine foramen is located at the end of which turbinate:
 A. Supreme turbinate B. Superior turbinate
 C. Middle turbinate D. Inferior turbinate **C**
42. Site of emergency needle Cricothyrotomy is:
 A. Between 1st and 2nd Tracheal rings
 B. Between 2nd and 3rd Tracheal rings
 C. Thyrohyoid membrane
 D. Cricothyroid membrane **D**

43. Palpatory thud, audible slap is seen in:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| A. Tracheal foreign body | B. Bronchial foreign body | A |
| c. Laryngeal foreign body | D. None | |
44. Pneumatisation of mastoid air cells completes by:
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| A. 1 year | B. 4 year | B |
| C. 8 year | D. 9 year | |
45. Laryngofissure is:
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| A. Opening the larynx in midline | B. Making window in thyroid cartilage | A |
| C. Removal of arytenoids | D. Removal of epiglottis | |
46. All the following are true regarding maxillary sinus except:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| A. Largest paranasal sinus | C |
| B. commonest sinus involved In acute bacterial sinusitis | |
| C. Pain referred to lower premolar and molar teeth via trigeminal nerve | |
| D. opens into middle meatus | |
47. The blood supply of deltopectoral flap is
- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| A. Brachiocephalic artery | B. Subclavian | D |
| C. Pectoral artery | D. Internal mammary artery | |
48. Treatment of dry traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane is:
- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| A. Antibiotic ear drops | B. Ear pack soaked with antibiotic | D |
| C. Myringoplasty | D. Protection of ear against water | |
49. Cochlear implant is contraindicated in:
- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| A. Modinis deformity | B. Alexander deformity | D |
| C. Bing-Sibbermann deformity | D. Michels deformity | |
50. Plica Mallearis is
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| A. Another name for anterior malleolar fold | A |
| B. Thin membrane connecting malleus and incus | |
| C. Thin membrane connecting pars tensa to handle of malleus | |
| D. Part of lateral malleolar ligament | |
51. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid (MTC), pheochromocytoma and parathyroid hyperplasia is:
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| A. MTC with MEN 2A | B. MTC with MEN 2B | B |
| C. Familial non MEN MTC | D. Sporadic MTC | |
52. The inferior tympanic artery to the middle ear is a branch of
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| A. Postauricular artery | B. Caroticotympanic artery | C |
| C. Ascending pharyngeal artery | D. Facial artery | |
53. Which bone is not part of orbit:
- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------|
| A. Sphenoid bone | B. Temporal bone | B |
| C. Ethmoid bone | D. Frontal bone | |
54. True about skull base osteomyelitis are all except:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| A. Frequent aural toileting is required | D |
| B. High uptake on bone scan | |
| C. Causes pain in ear | |
| D. Most common organism is Staph aureus and Proteus mirabilis | |

55. Anterior ethmoidal artery arises from:

- A. Maxillary artery
- B. Mandibular artery
- C. Superficial temporal artery
- D. Ophthalmic artery

D

56. First paranasal sinus to develop at birth is:

- A. Maxillary
- B. Ethmoidal
- C. Frontal
- D. Sphenoidal

A

57. Periodicity is a characteristic feature in which sinus infection:

- A. Maxillary sinus infection
- B. Frontal sinus infection
- C. Sphenoid sinus infection
- D. Ethmoid sinus infection

B

58. Pulsatile swelling in tonsillar fossa can be due to

- A. Normal external carotid artery
- B. Carotid body tumour
- C. Aneurysm of internal carotid artery
- D. Peritonsillar abscess

C

59. The layer most responsible for maintaining the mucosal wave is the

- A. Epithelial layer
- B. Superficial lamina propria
- C. Deep lamina propria
- D. Vocalis tendon

B

60. The most common cause of deafness is

- A. Trauma
- B. Wax
- C. Mastoiditis
- D. Meniere's

B

