

ENT

1. Best test for testing vestibular function - Caloric test
2. To detect threshold of hearing - Audiometry
3. In tuberculosis - central perforation is seen
4. In CSOM - Marginal perforation
5. In Atrophic rhinitis obstruction is caused by – Crusting
6. The only Abductor of vocal cords - posterior crico arytenoid
7. MCC of Deviated nasal septum - Birth trauma SOC - Septoplasty
8. MC Antrochoanal polyp in children - Maxillary sinus
9. Glossopharyngeal nerve supplies - Stylopharangeus muscle
10. Rhinoplasty done for - DNS
11. Vertigo is defined as - Subjective sense of imbalance
12. Sinuses open in middle meatus - Frontal/Anterior/Maxillary sinus
13. MC malignancy seen in which paranasal sinus – Maxillary
14. MCC of bacterial sinusitis in age less than 3 yrs-ethmoid sinusitis
15. MCC of bacterial sinusitis in age more than 3yrs - Maxillary sinusitis
16. MCC of unilateral mucopurulent nasal discharge in child is - Foreign body in nose
17. Clear watery discharge i history of trauma - CSF rhinorhea
18. Clear nasal discharge - allergic rhinitis
19. Unilateral foul smelling nasal discharge - foreign body must be excluded
- 20. MC form of facial nerve palsy - Bells palsy**
- 21. TOC for cholesteatoma - modified radical mastoidectomy**
22. Potts puffy tumour of the nose is seen in - chronic frontal sinusitis
23. MC type of temporal bone fracture is - longitudinal
- 24. MCC of epistaxis in adult female - Nose picking**
25. First & most common symptom of otomycosis - Pruritis
26. MCC of CSF rhinorhea is - Trauma
- 27. MC organism causing Ludwigs angina - streptococcus**
28. Submucous fibrosis is an oral premalignant lesion caused by - chewing pan masala
29. Gold standard IOC for Menire's disease - Electrocochleography
30. Carhart's notch is seen in otosclerosis at - 2000Hz
31. Treatment of ethmoid polyposis - Topical steroids
32. MC complication of unsafe CSOM - Meningitis

33. Most vestibulo toxic drug is - Streptomycin
34. MC site of # mandible is - subcondylar region
35. MC site for laryngeal cysts - True vocal cord
36. Most common ossicle damaged in ear disease is - Incus
37. TOC in nose bleeds in your children is - nasal pinching
38. Noise induced hearing loss is seen at - 4000Hz
39. MC nerve injured in Thyroid surgeries - superior laryngeal nerve
40. Perichondritis of pinna - cauliflower ear, singapore ear, caused by - Pseudomonas
- 41. Type of maxillary Ca associated i soft wood workers - Squamous cell Ca**
- 42. Laryngeal cancers r mostly - squamous cell carcinoma commonest symp. For laryngeal ca - Hoarseness of voice**
- 43. MC bone to undergo # in neck injuries - Hyoid bone**
- 44. MCC of acquired sensorineural hearing loss - Meningitis**
45. MC nerve injured in maxillary bone # is - Infraorbital nerve
46. Nose develops from - fronto nasal process
47. Swallowing of caustic agents is more dangerous as it causes - Liquefactive necrosis
- 48. MC site of foreign body esophagus - just below cricopharyngeus**
49. Most predominant organism causing CSOM - Proteus
50. Earliest symptom of Ca larynx – Hoarseness
51. Epithelial lining of True vocal cords - Stratified squamous epithelium
52. CSF Otorrhea due to fracture of - petrous part of temporal
53. Immunoglobulins seen in nasal secretions - Ig A
54. Immunoglobulins cross the placenta - Ig G
- 55. Ototoxic drugs r - kanamycin/streptomycin/gentamycin/vincristine**
- 56. Unilateral nasal obstruction in a child is most often due to - foreign body**
57. Myringitis bullosa is caused by - virus
58. Life threatening complication is seen in - B/l complete choanal atresia
59. Hard elongated swelling n tonsillar fossa post tonsillectomy - elongated styloid process
60. Lump in throat not interfering i swallowing - globus hystericus
- 61. Myringotomy is done in the postero inferior quadrant of d tympanic membrane**
62. Colour of tympanic membrane in otosclerosis is - pearly white
63. Cauliflower ear is due to - hematoma of the auricle
- 64. Cricothyroid is supplied by the - superior laryngeal nerve**
65. TOC for otosclerosis - stapedectomy

66. Multiple perforations of the tympanic membrane is characteristic of
- tuberculous otitis media
67. Sinus not present at birth is - frontal
68. Commonest cause of suppurative otitis media is - Pneumococcus
69. Grommet tube is used in - Glue ear
70. Treatment of cholesteatoma - radical mastoidectomy
71. Maggots in the nose can be removed by - Instillation of chloroform
72. Recurrent epistaxis & unilateral nasal mass in young boys is seen in
- juvenile naso pharyngeal fibroma
73. Main blood supply of the tonsils is - facial artery
74. Ca presents with hoarseness early - Glottic
75. Rx of cholesteatoma of the middle ear in 6yr old - modified radical mastoidectomy
76. Acoustic neuroma commonly affects - 8th cranial nerve
77. Earliest symptom of acoustic neuroma is - deafness
78. Investigation of choice for 1cm of Acoustic neuroma - MRI scan
79. Commonest occurrence of acoustic neuroma is in - superior vestibular nerve
80. In acoustic neuroma earliest ocular finding is - loss of corneal reflex
81. **Acoustic neuroma commonly arise from - superior vestibular nerve**
82. Maxillary sinus has a communication with - middle meatus
83. Dangerous type of ear refers to - attic granulations
84. Tonsils develop embryologically from - second pharyngeal pouch
85. In gradenigo's triad there is a - abducent nerve palsy
86. **Tonsillectomy is done after - 6weeks,-of an attack of quinsy**
87. **Paramount function of the larynx is - protection of lower respiratory tract**
88. Otomycosis is commonly caused by - Aspergillus
89. Commonest site of epistaxis is - Little's area
90. Commonest organism causing quinsy is - streptococci
91. Otosclerosis mostly affects - stapes
92. Lancinating pain around the tonsils during eating is indicative of
- glossopharyngeal neuralgia
93. Commonest cause of laryngeal stenosis - high tracheostomy
94. **Dysphagia for fluids but not for solids is seen in - achalasia cardia**
95. Rat tail appearance of barium swallow is suggestive of - esophageal Ca
96. Secondary hemorrhage after tonsillectomy commonly occurs after - 6days

97. Submucous resection done in deflected nasal septum
98. Polyp which has mulberry appearance & bleeding on touch is due to -rhinosporidiosis
99. Antrochoanal polyps originate in - maxillary sinus
100. Nerve supply for external auditory meatus - vagus/auriculotemporal nerve
101. Ramsay hunt syndrome is characterised by - herpes zoster of geniculate ganglion
102. Treatment of multiple papilloma of the larynx is - excision i cautery
103. Commonest post-op complication of tonsillectomy is - hemorrhage
104. Control of hemorrhage after adenoidectomy is by - post nasal pack
105. Live insect trapped in the auditory canal can be killed by - Ether
106. Commonest complication of mastoidectomy is - facial palsy
107. Commonest cause of deafness in childhood is - CSOM
108. **Commonest complication of CSOM - conductive deafness**
109. 8yr old child i b/l conductive deafness, diagnosis is - Glue ear
110. MCC of b/l conductive loss in 8yrs child - otitis media i effusion
111. Defect MC occurring in congenital rubella - deafness
112. High risk criteria for development of deafness in newborn
 - birth asphyxia/bact.meningitis/congenital infections
113. MCC of unilateral deafness in children is - Measles
114. Triad of menier's disease - deafness, vertigo, tinnitus
115. Commonest cause of deafness in children under 12 yrs - secretory otitis media
116. Rinne's test positive means the ear - sensory neural deafness
117. Sensori neural deafness postnatally is due to - noise/trauma to head
118. Trotter's triad is seen in - nasopharyngeal carcinoma
119. Persistent CSF rhinorrhea is seen in - anterior cranial fossa #
120. Arnold's nerve is a branch of - vagus nerve
121. Le fort's # involves - zygoma/maxilla/nasal bones & not mandible
122. Which collagen disease most commonly affects the oesophagus - scleroderma
123. High tracheostomy is indicated in - Ca larynx
124. Unsafe otitis media in child i fever, convulsions diagnosis - temporal lobe abscess
125. Peritonsillar abscess is - Quinsy
126. Epistaxis in elderly pt is commonest in - Hypertension
127. Myringoplasty is plastic repair of - Tympanic membrane
128. Rhinosporidiosis is due to - Fungus
129. Vasodilator of the internal ear is - Nicotinic acid

130. Meniere's disease is associated with - cochlear deafness
131. Rhinosporidiosis is - fungal granuloma / surgery is Rx
132. Nasal allergy due to - pale edematous mucosa/DNS/eosinophils in discharge
133. Recurrent epistaxis in a 15yr/f common cause - hematopoietic disorder
134. Laryngeal mirror is warmed before use by placing - glass surface on the flame
135. Function of the nasal cavity is - warming, moistening, filtration
136. Trachea begins at the level of - lower border of cricoid
137. Rupture of ear drum may occur at the noise level above - 160db
138. CSF rhinorrhea is due to # of - cribriform plate
139. CSF otorrhea occurs in trauma of - petrous temporal bone
140. Black colour patch in the mouth is seen in - Vincent's angina
141. Singer's nodule is due to - voice abuse
142. Rhinolith - deposition of calcium around foreign body in nose
143. MC indication for tracheostomy is - foreign body aspiration
144. Young's operation is done for - atrophic rhinitis
145. Rx of traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane - no active treatment/conservative
146. ASOM is treated using - Penicillin
147. Labyrinthine artery is a branch of - anterior inferior cerebellar artery
148. Stapedius is supplied by - facial nerve
149. Rinne's test -ve is seen in - CSOM
150. Commonest organism causing Acute tonsillitis in children - streptococcus
151. Most immediate treatment in CSF rhinorrhea is - prophylactic antibiotics & x-ray
152. Nasal mucosa is supplied by - mainly ext. carotid artery
153. Throat pain radiating to the ear post tonsillectomy is due to
- persistent infection/injury to 9th nerve
154. Bulla ethmoidalis is seen in - middle meatus
155. Most reliable landmark in otoscopy is - handle of malleus
156. Acute epiglottitis is due to - hemophilus
157. Tonsils reach their maximum size by - 5yrs
158. A crooked nose is due to - Deviated tip & septum
159. Cholesteatoma - erodes bone, bluish tympanic membrane
160. DOC for acute epiglottitis in children - ampicillin
161. Signet ring shape - cricoid cartilage
162. Apple jelly nodules on the nasal septum are found in cases of - Lupus vulgaris

163. Complications of sinus disease - cavernous sinus thrombosis
164. Commonest complication of pediatric tracheostomy is - pneumothorax
165. An U shaped audiogram suggests - congenital deafness
166. Attacks of vertigo in children over 6 yrs r often associated i - seizure disorders
167. Commonest benign intramural tumour of the oesophagus - Leiomyoma
168. TOC for pus in the middle ear, when under tension - Myringotomy
169. Submucosal resection is indicated in - DNS i obstruction
170. Local anaesthetic used for nasal surgery - cocaine paste & xylocaine
171. Cervical oesophagus receives its blood from - inferior thyroid artery
172. Absolute bone conduction test is shortened in - perceptive deafness
173. Father of micro surgery of the ear is - Zollner
174. Laryngo fissure is - opening the larynx in midline
175. Valsalva maneuver generates about - 20-40 mmHg of pressure
- 176. Endoscopy is contraindicated in - Aortic aneurysm**
177. Organ of Corti is arranged along the inner edge of - basilar membrane
178. Pain of migraine headache is due to - dilatation of cranial arteries
179. Frequent symptom of cancer of nasopharynx is - mass in the neck
180. Cottle's operation is done for - Meniere's disease
181. Meniere's disease is characterised by - deafness, tinnitus, vertigo
182. Most frequent cause of respiratory allergy is - House dust
183. Destruction of right labyrinth causes nystagmus to - left side
184. Commonest cause of hoarseness of voice in elderly man more than 3 months duration
- Ca larynx
185. Common cold is caused primarily by - Viruses
186. Nasopharyngeal Ca presents as - Mass
187. Vestibule presents in - larynx, pharynx, nose
188. Kissing ulcer of larynx is due to - Tuberculosis
189. The only Abductor of vocal cords - posterior crico arytenoid
190. MC site for laryngeal cysts - True vocal cord
191. Lesion of vocal cord dangerous to life - b/l abductor paralysis
192. Mouse-bitten appearance of vocal cord - TB
193. MC location of vocal nodule - anterior 1/3 & posterior 2/3 junction
194. MCC of vocal cord palsy - total thyroidectomy
195. Granuloma of vocal cords is mostly due to - vocal abuse

- 196.Epithelial lining of True vocal cords - Stratified squamous epithelium**
- 197.Precancerous lesions in the vocal cord is - Leukoplakia
- 198.Tensors of the vocal cord is - cricothyroid/internal portion of thyroarytenoid
- 199.Commonest cause of unilateral vocal cord palsy is - Trauma
- 200.Cause for contact ulcer in vocal cords is - vocal abuse
- 201.MCC of unilateral left vocal cord palsy - Ca thyroid
- 202.Reinke's edema is seen in - edges of vocal cords
- 203.Angiofibroma of nose is common in- young males
- 204.Thyroid carcinoma in neck nodes is seen in - papillary ca
- 205.Commonest lymph node to enlarge in acute tonsillitis is - Jugulo-digastric
- 206.Fungus causing otomycosis most commonly is - aspergillus fumigatus
- 207.Mastoid tip appears at the age of - 2yrs
- 208.A pt hears better in noise diagnosis is - Paracusis
- 209.Bony septal perforation occurs in - syphilis
- 210.Prolonged & repeated use of nasal decongestant leads to-Rhinitis medicamentosa
- 211.TOC of traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane - conservative
- 212.Common cause of eustachian tube disease is - Adenoids
- 213.Prolonged exposure to noise levels > following may impair hearing permanently
- 100decibals
- 214.MCC of acquired sensorineural hearing loss - Meningitis
- 215.Noise induced hearing loss is seen at - 4000Hz**
- 216.Commonest cause of hearing loss in children is - chronic adhesive otitis media
- 217.Malignant otitis externa is caused by - P.aeruginosa
- 218.MCC of bacterial sinusitis in age less than 3 yrs-ethmoid sinusitis
- 219.MCC of bacterial sinusitis in age more than 3yrs - Maxillary sinusitis
- 220.Potts puffy tumour of the nose is seen in - chronic frontal sinusitis**
- 221.Sinusitis in children is commonest in - maxillary sinus
- 222.Periodic head ache is seen in - frontal sinusitis
- 223.Ethmoidal sinusitis is more common in - Wood workers
- 224.Most definitive diagnosis of sinusitis is - proof puncture
- 225.Stridor is caused by - hypocalcemia/epiglottitis/laryngeal tumour
- 226.Commonest cause of stridor in a newborn is - Laryngomalacia
- 227.Cause of stridor in newborn-cystic hygroma/a vascular ring/laryngo malacia
- 228.Laryngeal stridor in children is caused by - laryngomalacia & foreign body

- 229.3 mnth old infant i intermittant respiratory stridor since 10 days - laryngomalacia
- 230.Max. Stridor is seen in - b/l incomplete paralysis
- 231.Rx for Ca larynx i stridor - planned tracheostomy
- 232.Stridor in adults is most commonly caused by - malignancy
- 233.Ideal treatment for rhinosporidiosis - excision i cautery at base
- 234.IDDM pt presents i septal perforation of nose i brownish black discharge probable diagnosis is - Mucor mycosis
- 235.TOC for anterochoanal polyp in a 10yr child - intranasal polypectomy
- 236.Child i otitis media not responding to tab.ampicillin comes i bulging membrane i dull look TOC is - Myringotomy
- 237.Cone of light is formed by - handle of malleus
- 238.Facial nerve palsy due to trauma TOC is - Decompression
- 239.Threshold for bone conduction is decreased & that of air conduction is increased in disease of - Middle ear
- 240.Commonest presentation of Nasopharyngeal Ca is - Cervical adenopathy
- 241.Schwartz operation is called - cortical mastoidectomy/simple mastoidectomy
- 242.Schwartz sign is seen in - otosclerosis
- 243.Narrowest part of middle ear - Mesotympanum
- 244.Material used in tympanoplasty - temporalis fascia
- 245.Inner ear is present in which bone - petrous part of temporal bone
- 246.Hyperacusis - normal sounds are heard as loud & painfull
- 247.Cahart's notch is characteristically seen at - 2000Hz(2khz)
- 248.In blast injury MC organ affected - Eardrum
- 249.Pulsatile otorhea is seen in - ASOM
- 250.Commonest cause of deafness is - Wax
- 251.Mc evans triangle is the landmark for Mastoid antrum
- 252.Commonest site of ivory osteoma - fronto-ethmoidal region
- 253.Allodynia is - increased perception of painful stimulus
- 254.Atrophic rhinitis - females-50-60yrs of life-anosmia
- 255.Rhinosporidiosis - bleeding polyp-oral dapsone usefull-excision i knife is Rx
- 256.Bells palsy not responded to steroid,further Rx - surgical decompression
- 257.10yr old boy having sensory neural deafness,not benefited by hearing aids further Rx
- cochlear implant
- 258.40db compared to 20db is - 10times

- 259. Hiatus semilunaris is present in - Middle meatus
- 260. Tone decay test is done for - neural deafness
- 261. MC complication of acute otitis media in children is - deafness
- 262. Ground glass appearance on x-ray is seen in - septal angiofibroma
- 263. In pure tone audiogram, the symbol X is used to mark - Air conduction in left ear
- 264. Latest Rx in BPPV is - Intra labyrinthine streptomycin
- 265. Choana is - posterior nares
- 266. Griesingers sign is seen in - lateral sinus thrombosis
- 267. Prussack's space is situated in - Epitympanum
- 268. FESS - Functional endoscopic sinus surgery
- 269. Direction of water jet while doing syringing of ear should be - postero-inferior
- 270. Contraindications to tonsillectomy r - submucous fibrosis, bleeding disorders, polio
- 271. Larynx in neonate - funnel shaped, cricoid narrowest part, epiglottis omega shaped
- 272. FESS s indicated in - allergic polyps, frontoethmoidal mucocoele, maxillary polyp
- 273. Pneumatic bones - maxilla, ethmoid, mastoid
- 274. Collar stud abscess is seen in - TB lymphadenitis
- 275. Septoplasty s indicated n - DNS i nasal obstruction, OSA
- 276. Adenotonsillectomy contraindications - <3yrs/polio/hemophilia/URTI
- 277. Endoscopic nasal surgery indicated in - chronic sinusitis
- 278. Inferior turbinate is a - separate bone
- 279. Laryngo fissure is - opening the larynx in midline
- 280. Commonest site of origin of nasopharyngeal Ca - tonsillar bed
- 281. Ear is sensitive to which frequency of sound - 500-3500Hz
- 282. TB otitis media - multiple perforations/pale granulations/thin odourless fluid
- 283. Palatal myoclonus is seen in - cerebellar infarction
- 284. Steeple sign is seen in - croup
- 285. Craniofacial dissociation is seen in - Le forts-3 #
- 286. Complication of Total thyroidectomy - hoarseness/airway obstruction/hemorrhage
- 287. Ceruminous glands present in the ear are - modified apocrine glands
- 288. Maxilla achieves max. size at - 2ry dentition
- 289. Surface area of tympanic membrane - 70msquare
- 290. Cauliflower ear is - perichondritis in boxers.