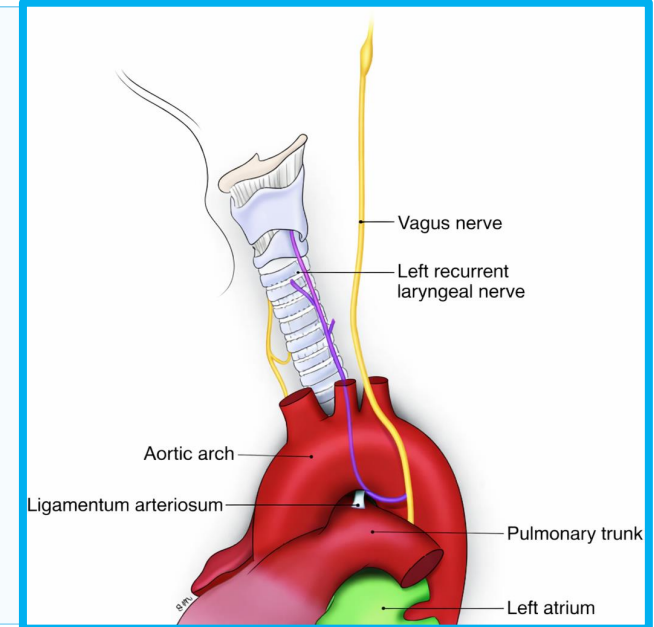
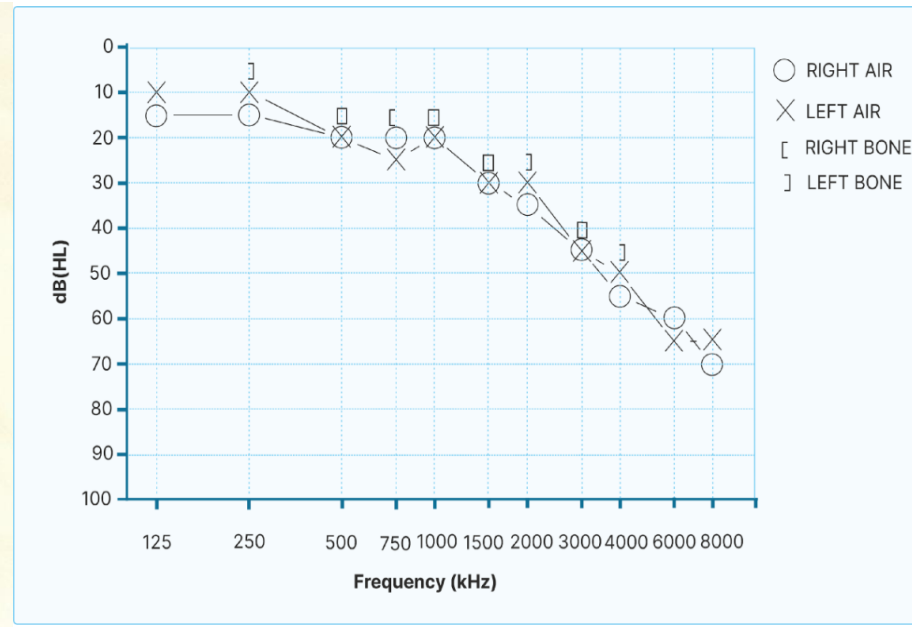
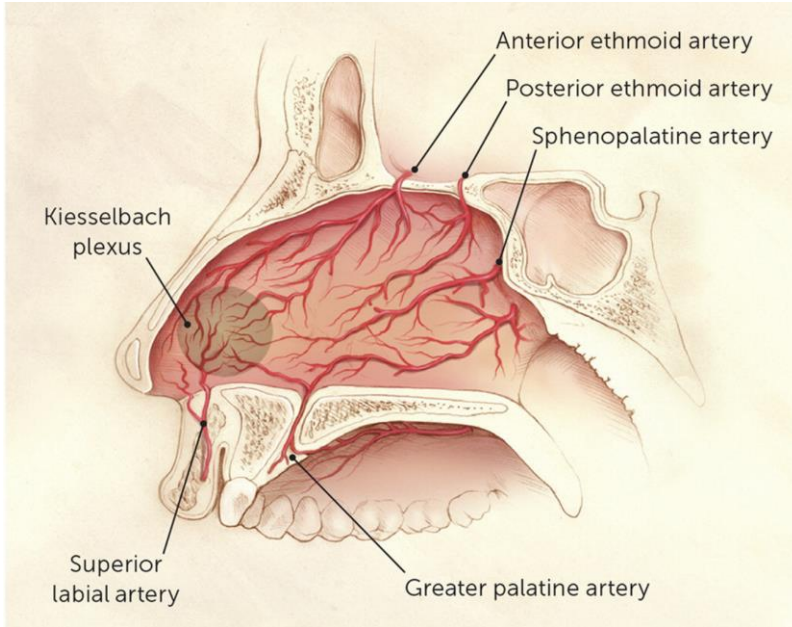
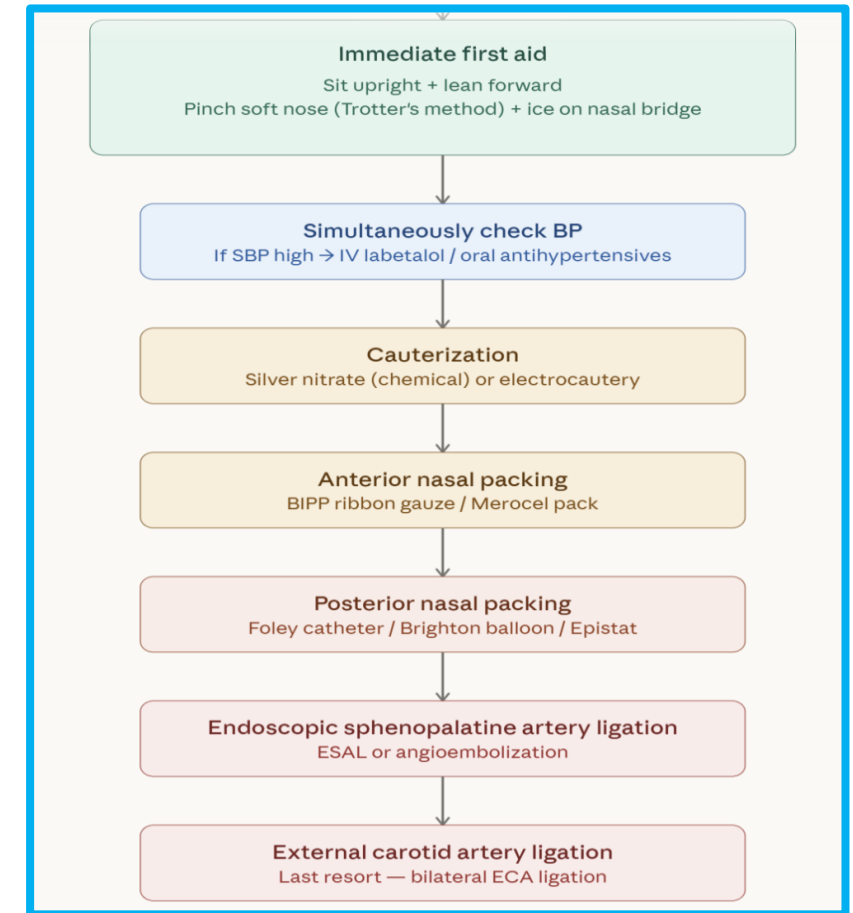
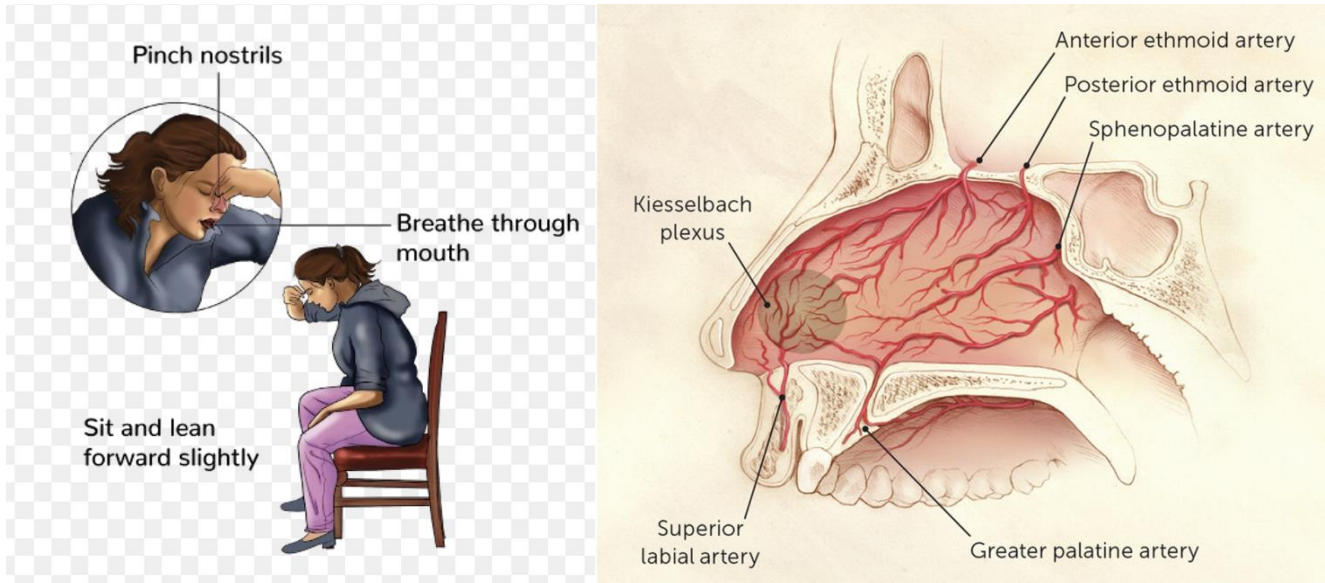


ENT



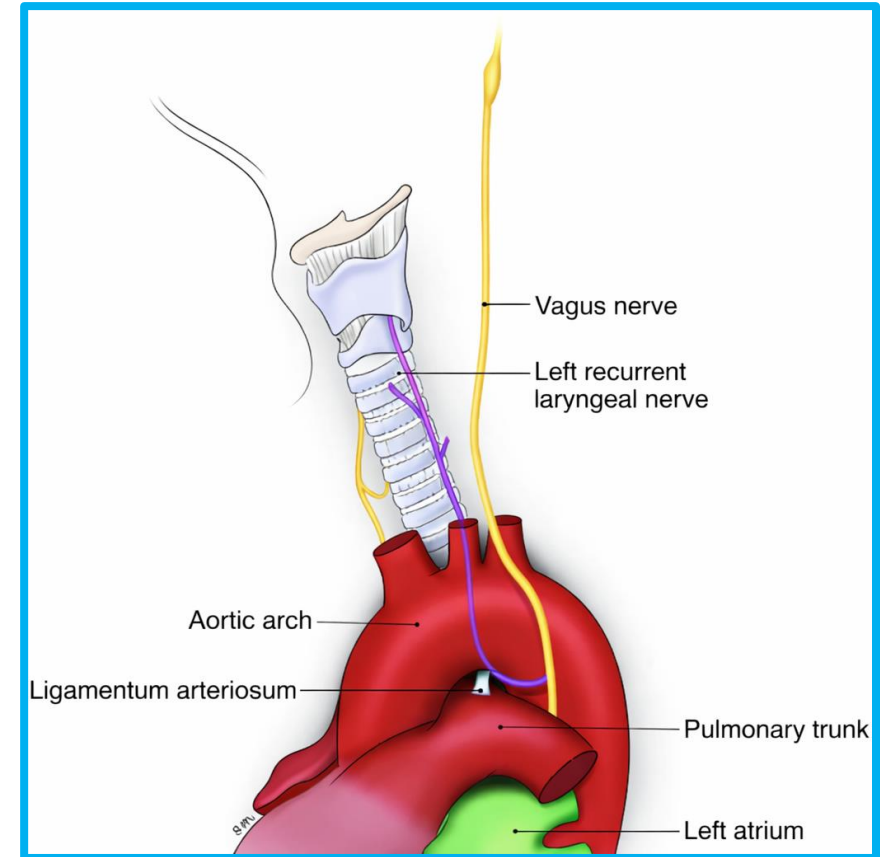
1. A 45-year-old hypertensive patient comes with epistaxis. BP on admission is 180/120 mm Hg. Which is first step in management of this patient?

- a. Lower SBP to < 160 mm Hg with labetalol
- b. Perform nasal packing with foley's catheter
- c. Place ice pack on nasal bridge
- d. Endoscopic sphenopalatine artery ligation



2. Which of the following causes is unlikely to cause right recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy?

- a. Mitral stenosis
- b. Pancoast tumor
- c. Thymoma
- d. Thyroid surgery

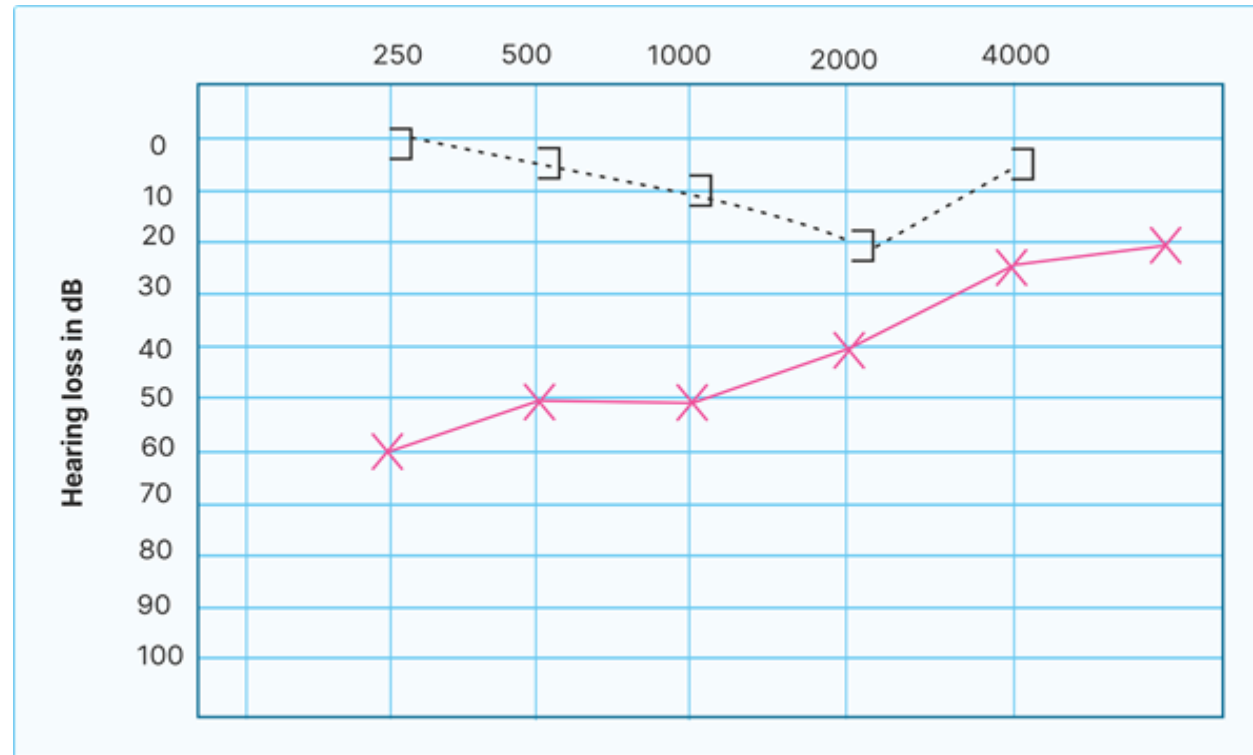


3. A 42-year-old woman presents with gradually progressive hearing loss in the right ear for 8 months, along with occasional imbalance while walking. On examination, Rinne's test is positive in the right ear and Weber's test lateralizes to the left ear. Which of the following is the correct possible diagnosis?

- a. Hypointense focus around oval window
- b. Internal auditory canal showing enhancement of auditory nerve
- c. Internal auditory canal showing SOL
- d. Opacification of mastoid air cells

4. The following Audiogram would be seen in which of the following conditions?

- a. Otosclerosis
- b. Presbycusis
- c. Safe CSOM
- d. Meniere's disease



5. Onion peel appearance on X-ray of skull is seen in –

- a. Otosclerosis
- b. Glomus jugulare tumor
- c. Cholesteatoma
- d. Meningioma

6. A 3-day-old term neonate born by vaginal delivery undergoes routine newborn hearing screening before discharge from the hospital. The baby has no history of birth asphyxia, neonatal sepsis, or NICU stay. On screening, the baby fails the Otoacoustic Emission (OAE) test in both ears. Further evaluation is performed using Brainstem Evoked Response Audiometry, which shows normal auditory brainstem responses bilaterally. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for this finding?

- a. Sensorineural hearing loss
- b. Middle ear effusion
- c. Auditory neuropathy spectrum disorder
- d. Cochlear nerve agenesis

7. Inferior vestibular nerve supplies which of the following structures?

- a. Posterior semicircular canal
- b. Superior semicircular canal
- c. Lateral semicircular canal
- d. Anterior semicircular canal

8. Comment on the test being performed in the patient

- a. Used to assess Eustachian tube patency.
- b. Used to detect auditory nerve function
- c. Used to test the mobility of the tympanic membrane.
- d. Used to detect perilymph fistula.

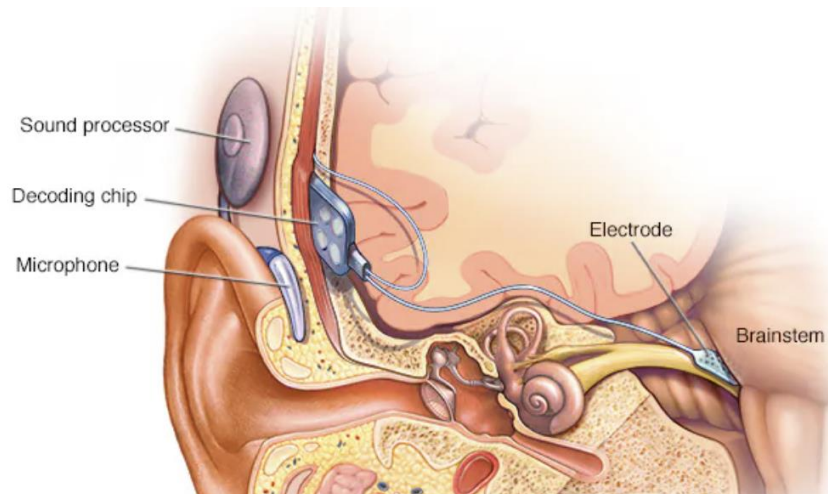
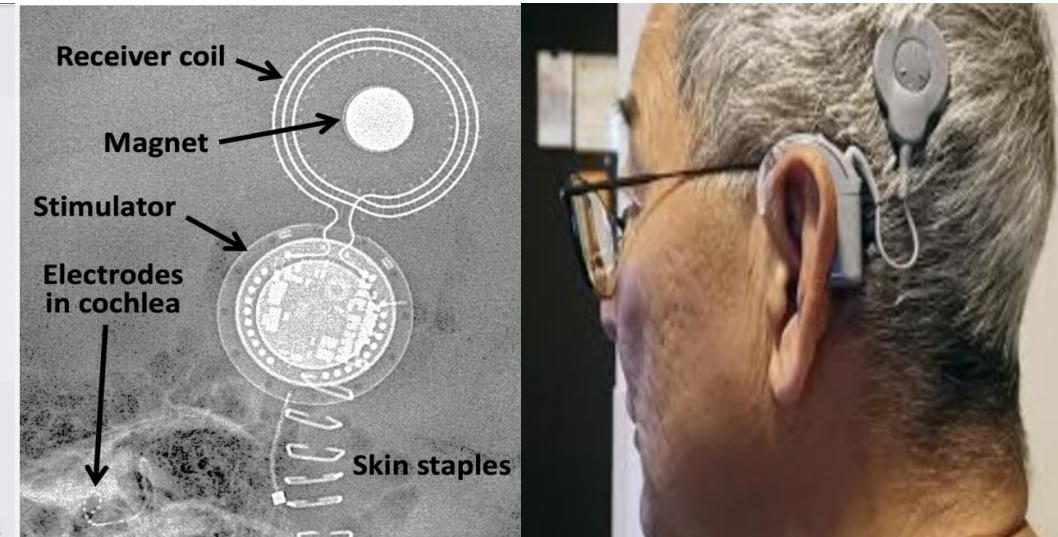
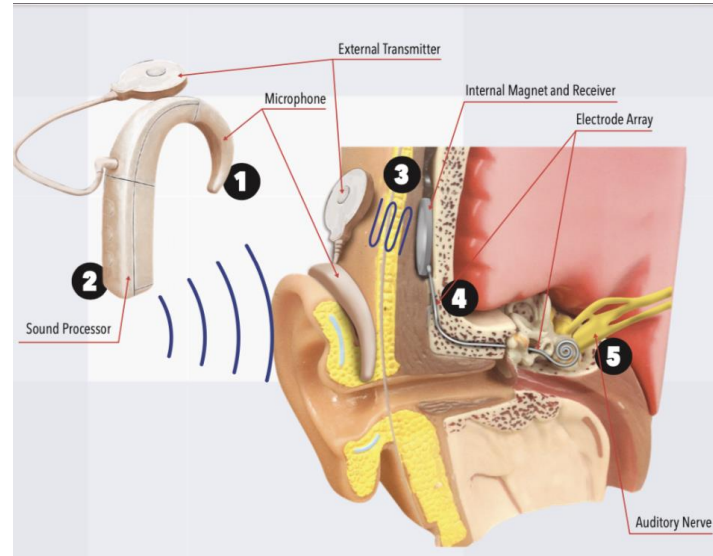


9. You are performing Fitzgerald Hallpike test on a patient admitted to ICU. The patient is brain dead due to intracerebral haemorrhage. Which are the correct findings seen in this patient?

- a. Cold water causes nystagmus to opposite side and warm water to same side
- b. Cold water causes nystagmus to same side and warm water to opposite side
- c. Cold water causes nystagmus to same side and warm water causes no response
- d. Cold water causes nystagmus no response and warm water causes no response

10. Electrode array of cochlear implant is placed in:

- a. Scala vestibuli
- b. Scala media
- c. Scala tympani
- d. Above the skin



11. The 35-year-old man presents with gradually increasing swelling associated with fever and ear discharge for the past two weeks. On examination, 8 x 8 cm tender and fluctuant swelling is shown below. Otoscopy reveals a perforated tympanic membrane with purulent discharge. Which of the following best describes the underlying pathology?

- a. Bezold abscess
- b. Citelli's abscess
- c. Post-auricular abscess
- d. Zygomatic abscess



12. A 25-year-old woman presents with severe pain in the right ear for 3 days. The pain increases on chewing and pulling the pinna. She also complains of mild fever and decreased hearing. On otoscopic examination, the external auditory canal appears swollen and tender, obscuring the tympanic membrane. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Otitis media
- b. Furunculosis of external auditory canal
- c. Serous otitis media
- d. Malignant otitis externa

13. A 55-year-old man presents with severe, deep-seated ear pain for 2 weeks associated with purulent foul-smelling discharge. On examination, there is granulation tissue at the floor of the external auditory canal near the junction of the cartilaginous and bony parts. Cranial nerve VII palsy is also noted. His wife says that recently he was diagnosed as having type 2 DM. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Chronic suppurative otitis media
- b. Malignant otitis externa
- c. Bezold abscess
- d. Mastoiditis

14. A 58-year-old postmenopausal woman with a history of osteoporosis presents with complaints of brief episodes of vertigo lasting a few seconds, occurring when she turns her head to the right side while getting out of bed. There is no hearing loss or tinnitus. Neurological examination is normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Ménière's disease
- b. Vestibular neuritis
- c. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
- d. Acoustic neuroma

15. Which is correct about eustachian tubes?

- a. Lateral part is fibrocartilaginous and medial part is bony
- b. Levator palati opens the tube
- c. Gerlach tonsil keeps the tube closed
- d. Ostmann pad of fat prevents reflux of nasopharyngeal contents into middle ear

16. Name the ENT instrument

- a. Boyle Davis
- b. Draffin bipods
- c. Mollison mastoid retractor
- d. Tonsillar snare



17. A 23-year-old man presents with high grade fever and a change in voice for 3 days. On examination he has foul breath, soft palate congestion with uvula deviated to the opposite side. Bilateral tonsils are normal size with congestion. Which of the following is most appropriate management?

- a. Oral amoxicillin + clavulanic acid
- b. IV amoxicillin + clavulanic acid
- c. IV amoxicillin + clavulanic acid with tonsillectomy
- d. IV amoxicillin + clavulanic acid with incision and drainage

18. A 10-year-old child presents with ear pain and fever for 2 days. Otoscopic examination reveals a congested and bulging tympanic membrane showing a radiating vascular pattern resembling a cartwheel. There is no perforation or discharge yet. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Otitis media with effusion
- b. Acute suppurative otitis media — stage of congestion
- c. Acute suppurative otitis media — stage of suppuration
- d. Chronic suppurative otitis media

19. In myringotomy for ASOM, the incision is made in which of the following quadrants of TM?

- a. Antero-superior
- b. Antero-inferior
- c. Postero-inferior
- d. Postero-superior

Quadrant	Important structure	Surgical implication
Anterosuperior	Opening of Eustachian tube	Avoid incision
Posterosuperior	Ossicles (incus, stapes)	Avoid
Anteroinferior	Relatively safe	Used for grommet insertion sometimes
Posteroinferior	Safest & most dependent	Myringotomy incision site

20. Main source of bleeding during tonsillectomy

- a. Para-tonsillar vein
- b. Facial artery branches
- c. Lingual artery
- d. Maxillary artery

21. Which of the following is correct about Ludwig angina?

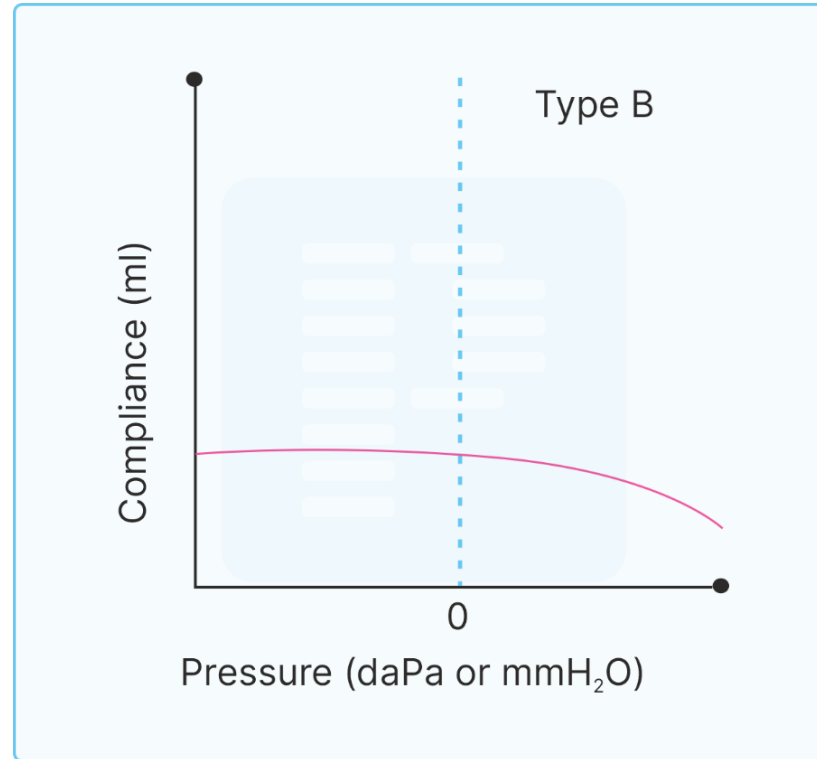
- a. Cellulitis of parotid space
- b. Cellulitis of submandibular space
- c. Cellulitis of soft palate
- d. Cellulitis of gingiva

22. A 32-year-old man with GBS is on ventilatory support for 10 days shows no signs of spontaneous recovery. The ICU team plans a tracheostomy and gives an ENT call. You are assisting the ENT resident and note brisk bleeding occurs from a structure crossing anterior to the trachea at the operative level. Which of the following structures is most likely responsible for the bleeding?

- a. Thyroid ima artery
- b. Thyroid isthmus
- c. Inferior thyroid veins
- d. Brachiocephalic (innominate) artery

23. Which of the following conditions will cause this curve in impedance audiometry

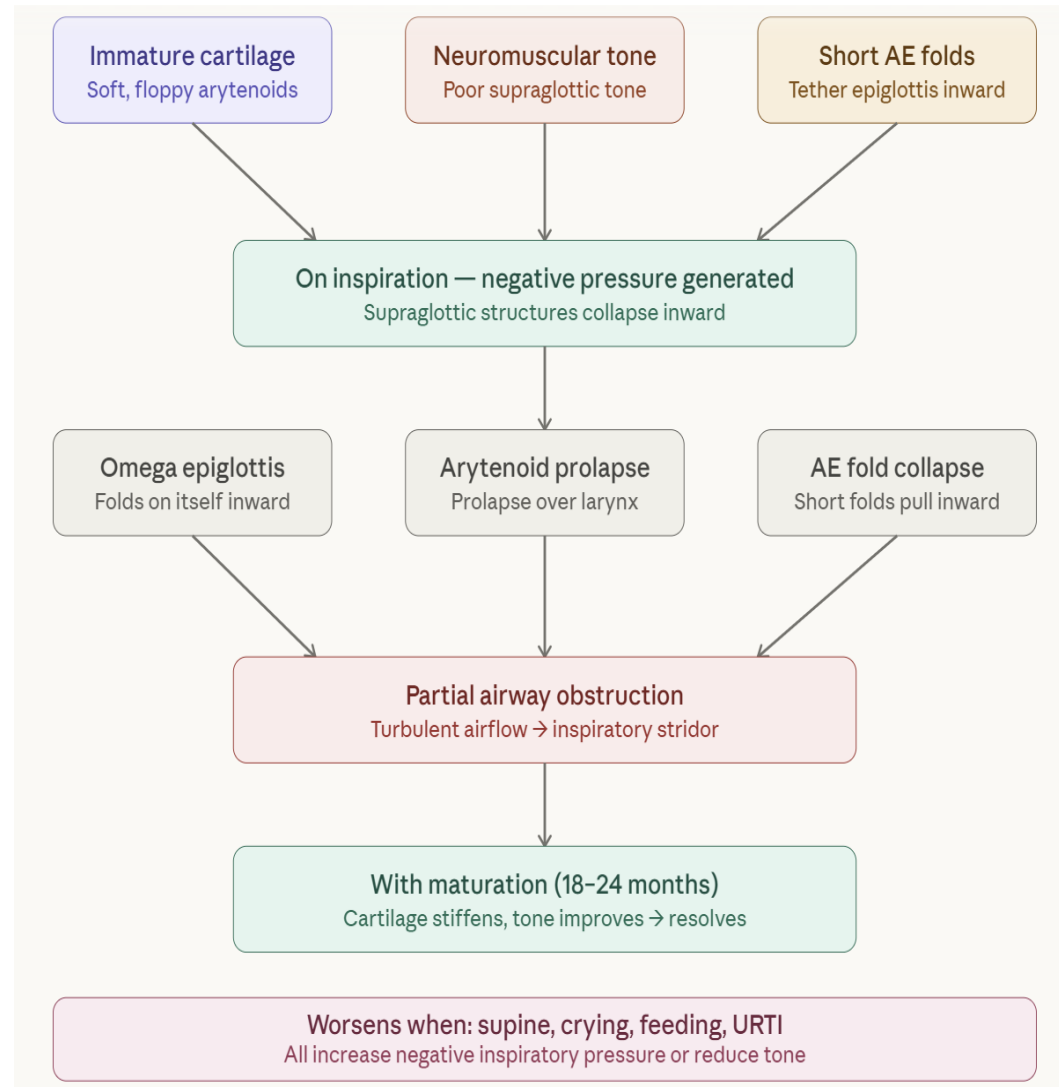
- a. Secretory otitis media
- b. ASOM
- c. CSOM
- d. Otitic barotrauma



24. A 6-week-old male infant is brought by his mother for a routine visit. She reports a high-pitched noisy breathing that started at 2 weeks of age. On examination, the child is pink, alert, and active. Noise is inspiratory, low-pitched and fluttering, SaO₂ on room air is 99% on room air. Which of the following will cause worsening of this condition?

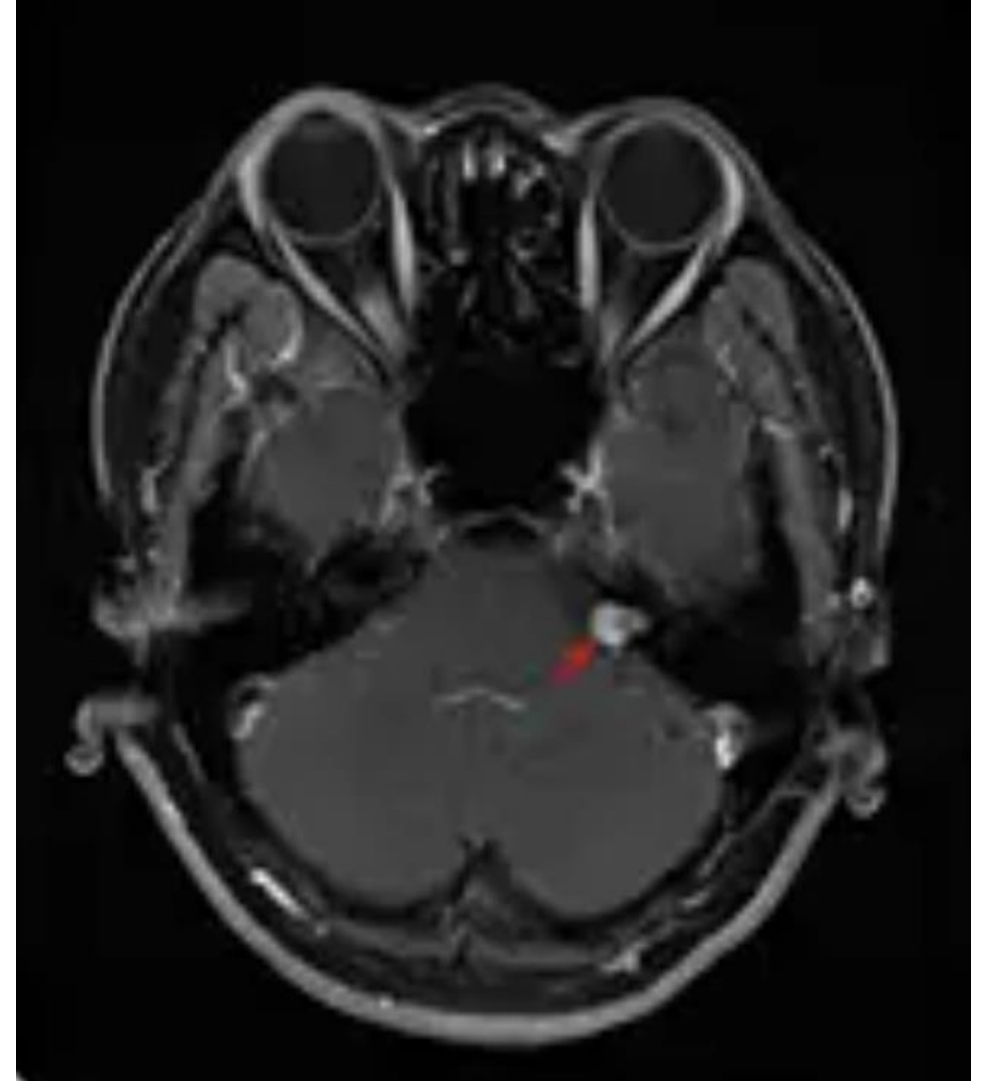
1. Supine
2. URTI
3. Crying
4. Feeding

- a. 1 only
- b. 1,2,4
- c. 1,2,3
- d. 1,2,3,4



25. Which of the following is correct about the earliest presentation of this case based on MRI report?

- a. Vertigo that gradually resolves due to CNS compensation
- b. Unilateral Facial nerve palsy
- c. Progressive unilateral conductive hearing loss
- d. Unilateral Tinnitus



26. Most common malignant tumor of the parotid gland –

- a. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- b. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- c. Pleomorphic adenoma
- d. Acinic cell carcinoma

27. Most common site of origin of nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is sphenopalatine foramen. It spreads to all of the following sites except?

- a. Infratemporal fossa
- b. Pterygopalatine fossa
- c. Middle cranial fossa
- d. Anterior cranial fossa



28. Commonest cause of bilateral nasal obstruction in a child is –

- a. Deviated nasal septum
- b. Hypertrophied inferior turbinate
- c. Adenoid hypertrophy
- d. Choanal atresia

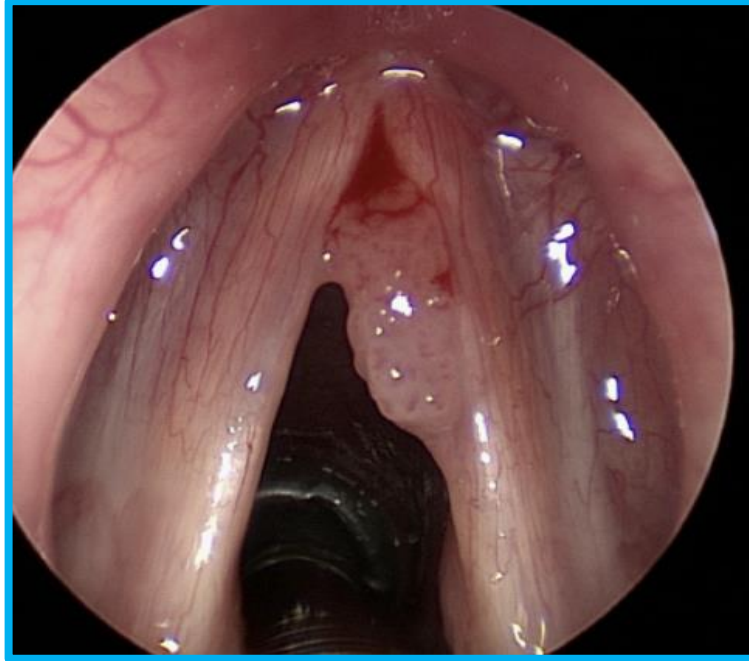


29. Most common lesion of larynx in adults is

- a. Vocal nodule
- b. Vocal polyp
- c. Papilloma
- d. Cyst

30. Which is not correct about the lesion seen in video-laryngoscopy of 30-year-old patient with sore throat?

- a. Caused by HPV 16
- b. Malignant potential
- c. Sessile lesion
- d. CO2 laser excision



31. The muscle that does not originate from cartilaginous wall of eustachian tube?

- a. Levator palati
- b. Tensor veli palatini
- c. Salpingopharyngeus
- d. Superior constrictor

32. The earliest symptom of carcinoma larynx is

- a. Dysphagia
- b. Hoarseness of voice
- c. Pain in throat
- d. Cough

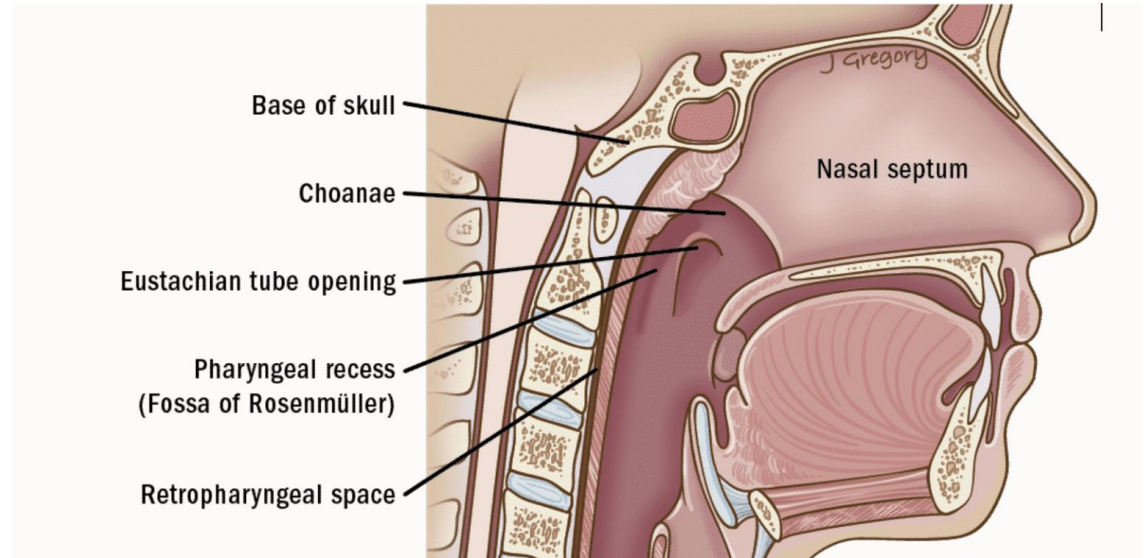
33. Which of the following is the commonest site of sinusitis leading to Pott's puffy tumour?

- a. Frontal sinus
- b. Sphenoid sinus
- c. Maxillary sinus
- d. Ethmoid sinus



34. Commonest nerve involved in nasopharyngeal carcinoma

- a. Facial nerve
- b. Abducens nerve
- c. Trigeminal nerve
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve



35. Typical features of Meniere's disease?

- a. Continuous vertigo
- b. Episodic vertigo with fluctuating hearing loss
- c. Sudden complete deafness
- d. Positional vertigo

36. Which is not correct about safe CSOM?

- a. Odourless intermittent discharge
- b. Central perforation
- c. Cholesteatoma
- d. Pale polyps

37. Pulsatile bloody discharge from the ear can be seen in which of the following conditions?

- a. Safe CSOM
- b. Acute mastoiditis
- c. Glomus jugulare
- d. Naso-pharyngeal carcinoma

38. Tulio like reaction is seen in which of the following conditions?

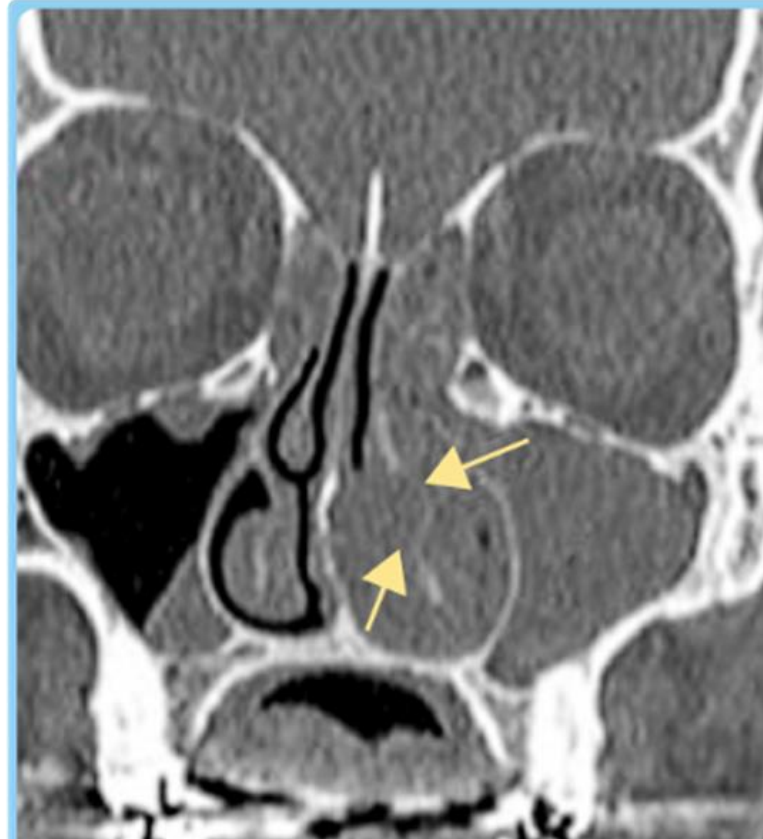
- a. Acoustic neuroma
- b. Cholesteatoma
- c. Endolymphatic hydrops
- d. Otosclerosis

39. Young's operation is done for which of the following conditions?

- a. Atrophic rhinitis
- b. DNS
- c. Rhinosporidiosis
- d. Meniere disease

40. Which of the following is not correct about the condition shown below?

- a. Caused by allergy
- b. FESS is treatment of choice
- c. Arises from maxillary sinus
- d. Solitary and multi-lobed



41. A 30-year-old man develops watery discharge from nose after fall from bike. The fluid discharge persists in spite of attempts to sniff back. Which is best to diagnose this condition?

- a. Halo sign
- b. CSF glucose levels
- c. CSF beta 2 transferrin levels
- d. CT scan

42. A 25-year-old man complains of nasal obstruction that improves when he pulls the cheek laterally. Which of the following is tested by this manoeuvre?

- a. Deviated nasal septum
- b. Hypertrophied inferior turbinate
- c. Collapse of external nasal valve
- d. Adenoid hypertrophy

43. A 40-year-old woman with DNS presents with unilateral facial pain, nasal congestion, and lacrimation. Pain radiates to the upper jaw and eye. Which nerve is implicated?

- a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- b. Sphenopalatine ganglion
- c. Greater occipital nerve
- d. Trigeminal V3

44. A 45-year-old man complains of severe ear pain. On examination, the ear appears completely normal. He also complains of pain while chewing and clicking sound from his jaw. Which nerve is responsible for this referred pain to the ear?

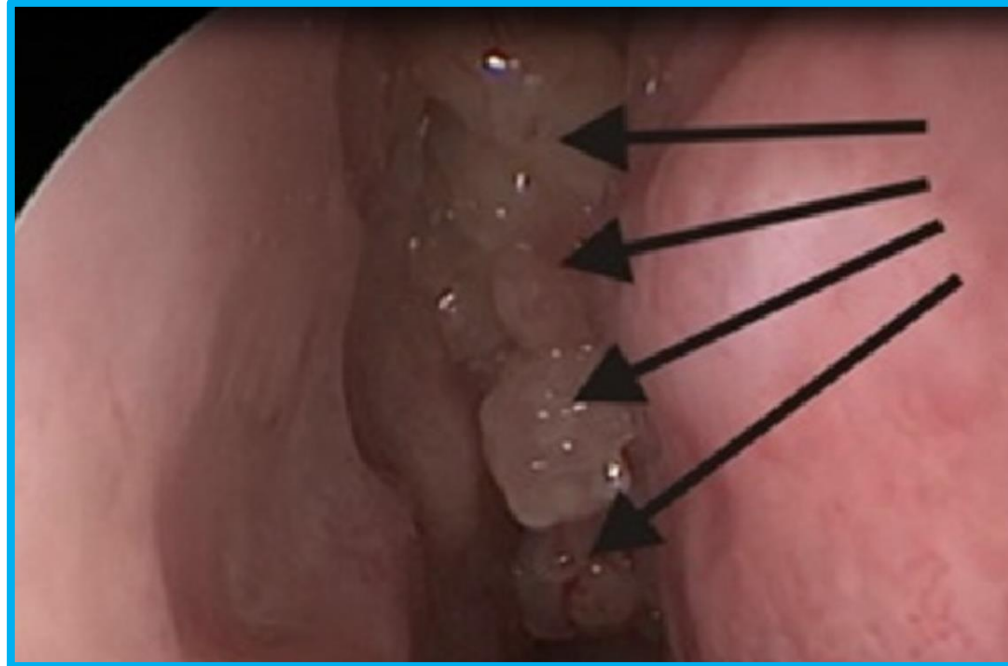
- a. Facial nerve
- b. Auriculotemporal
- c. Jacobson
- d. Arnold nerve

45. A patient with mid-facial trauma presents with pyramidal facial mobility, periorbital ecchymosis, and infraorbital nerve anaesthesia. The likely fracture pattern is:

- a. Le Fort I
- b. Le Fort II
- c. Le Fort III
- d. Zygomaticomaxillary fracture

46. The 50-year-old man presents with unilateral nasal obstruction and recurrent epistaxis. Nasal endoscopy shows this mass originating from lateral nasal wall. Clinical Diagnosis is?

- a. Angiofibroma
- b. Inverted papilloma
- c. Polypoidal rhinosinusitis
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma



47. A 45-year-old man presents with nasal obstruction, blood-stained discharge, and hearing loss. Examination reveals conductive deafness in one ear and cervical lymphadenopathy. MRI shows a mass in the nasopharynx extending into the parapharyngeal space. Biopsy reveals undifferentiated carcinoma positive for EBV DNA. What is treatment of choice:

- a. Brachytherapy
- b. Chemotherapy
- c. Teletherapy
- d. Wait and watch

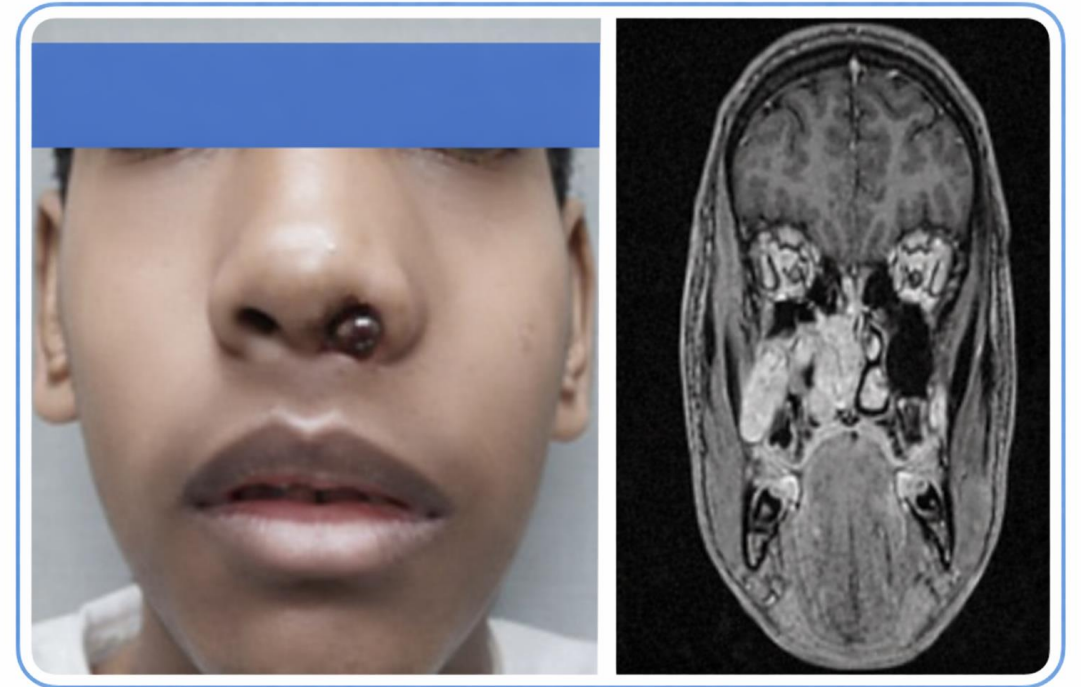
48. Correct about the condition shown below is

- a. Anterior bowing of posterior maxillary wall
- b. Posterior bowing of posterior maxillary wall
- c. Anterior bowing of anterior maxillary wall
- d. Posterior bowing of posterior maxillary wall



49. Which of the following is correct about management of this condition which presented as recurrent episodes of profuse epistaxis?

- a. Start Flutamide 3 months before surgery
- b. Perform IMA embolization 48 hours before surgery
- c. Start flutamide 3 months before and IMA embolization 48 hours before surgery
- d. Start flutamide 3 months before and radiotherapy 48 hours before surgery



50. A Young boy comes with complaints of anosmia , broad nasal bridge and cheek swelling. X ray shows a widened gap between the ramus of the mandible and maxillary body on the right side. CT with contrast shows a tumor. Which is best to manage this case?

- a. Embolization of feeder vessels
- b. Open surgical excision
- c. Radiotherapy
- d. Chemoembolization with oxaliplatin

51. Dodd sign with crescent of air is seen in:

- a. JNA
- b. Antro-choanal polyp
- c. Ethmoidal polyp
- d. Nasopharyngeal cancer



52. Tragus sign is seen in:

- a. Otitis externa
- b. CSF rhinorrhoea
- c. CSF otorrhea
- d. Furunculosis

53. The child presents with excessive crying after pushing a button battery up the left nostril. Which of the following is not correct about it:

- a. Risk of septal perforation
- b. Maximum damage at positive pole of battery
- c. Urgent Endoscopic removal
- d. Lodged below inferior turbinate in most cases

54. Uvula deviation *towards* the side of the lesion is seen in:

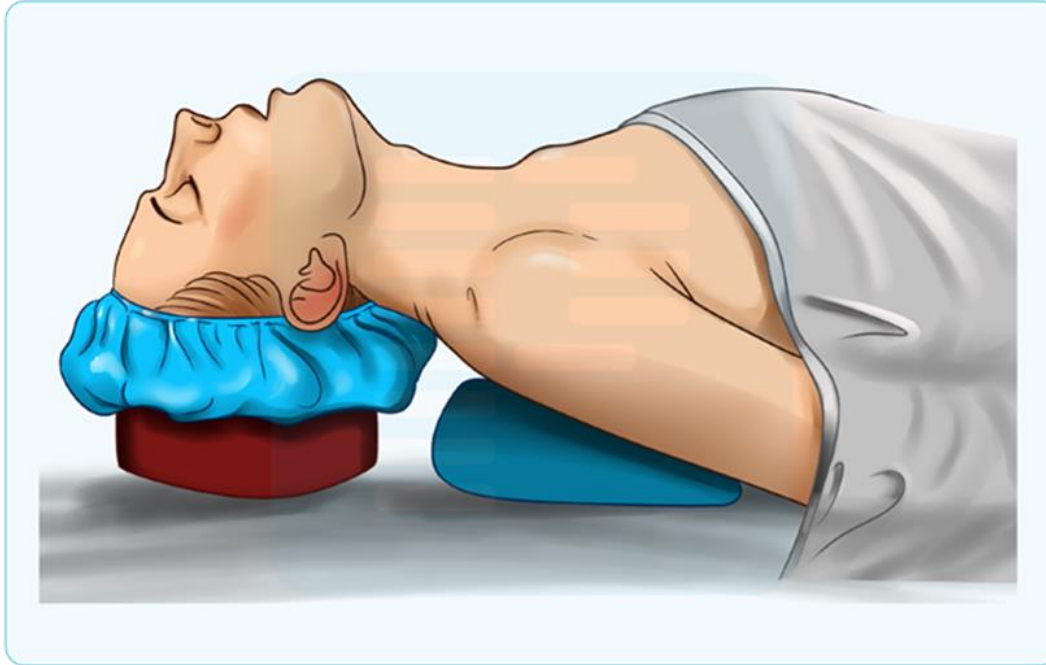
- a. Glossopharyngeal nerve palsy
- b. Vagus nerve palsy
- c. Hypoglossal nerve palsy
- d. Peritonsillar abscess

55. Involvement of Waldeyer ring is seen in:

- a. HL
- b. NHL
- c. Nasopharyngeal cancer
- d. Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma

56. The following position is used for which of the following

- a. Orotracheal intubation
- b. Nasopharyngeal intubation
- c. Tonsillectomy
- d. Tracheostomy



57. Which is correct management of unilateral vocal cord paralysis:

- a. Type I Thyroplasty
- b. Type II Thyroplasty
- c. Type III Thyroplasty
- d. Type IV Thyroplasty

Types of Laryngoplasty (Isshiki Classification)

Type	Name/ Mechanism	Main indication (cause)
Type I	Medialization laryngoplasty (Thyroplasty)	Unilateral vocal cord paralysis, glottic incompetence, breathy voice
Type II	Lateralization laryngoplasty	Adductor spasmodic dysphonia, hyperadduction of cords
Type III	Relaxation laryngoplasty (shortening)	Puberphonia, abnormally high-pitched voice
Type IV	Tension laryngoplasty	Low – Pitched voice, voice feminization

58. Kashima procedure is done for which of the following:

- a. Left sided vocal cord palsy
- b. Right sided vocal cord palsy
- c. Bilateral vocal cord palsy
- d. Bovine cough

59. The 38-year-old professional singer complains of loss of high-pitched voice and voice fatigue after prolonged speaking. She denies choking or aspiration. Indirect laryngoscopy shows normal vocal cord mobility but reduced tension of the affected cord. Which of the following nerves is most likely involved?

- a. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- b. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Hypoglossal nerve
- d. External branch of superior laryngeal nerve

60. Safety muscle of the larynx is which of the following?

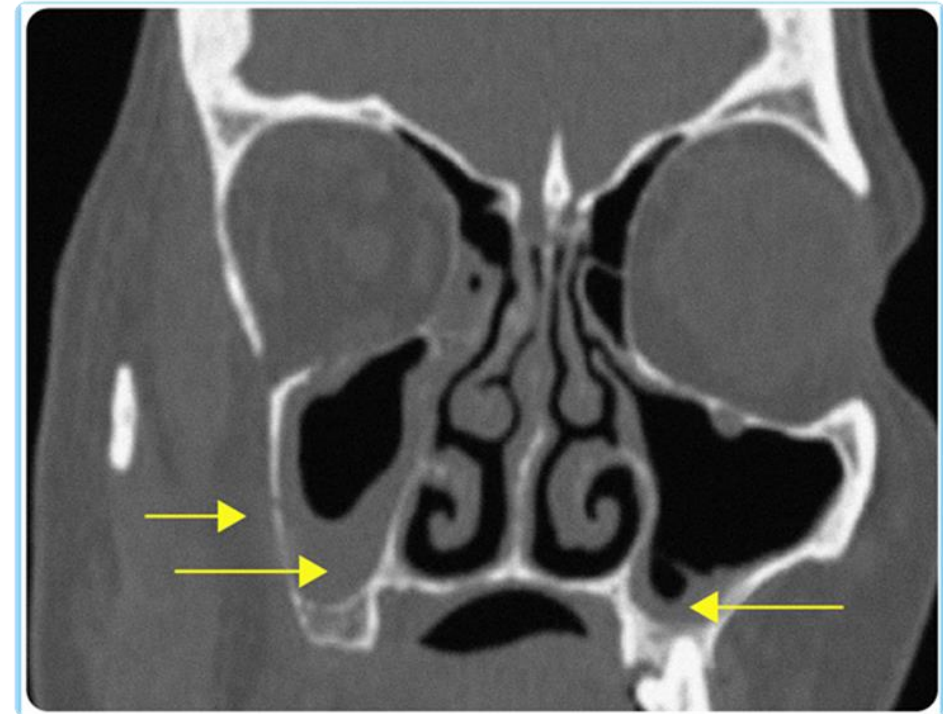
- a. Cricothyroid
- b. lateral cricoarytenoid
- c. Posterior cricoarytenoid
- d. Thyroarytenoid

61. A patient underwent a parotidectomy. Postoperatively, he complained of perspiration and flushing on the left side of his face near the cheeks and temple every time he eats, especially spicy food. No facial weakness is noted. What is the most common symptom of his condition?

- a. Sweating with eating
- b. Tears during eating
- c. Ipsilateral facial weakness
- d. Pain while eating

62. A diabetic male presents with facial pain and blackish discoloration in the nose. The CT image shows bone erosion and sinus involvement. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute bacterial sinusitis
- b. Allergic fungal sinusitis
- c. Nasal polyposis
- d. Rhino-orbital-cerebral mucormycosis



63. A 5-year child present with nasal obstruction, mouth breathing and hearing loss. Clinical examination suggests significant adenoid hypertrophy. Based on these findings, which type of tympanogram is most likely to be observed?

- a. Type A tympanogram
- b. Type B tympanogram
- c. Type Ad tympanogram
- d. Type As tympanogram

64. A patient present with fish bone stuck in pyriform sinus. During its endoscopic removal, which of the following nerves is most susceptible to injury?

- a. Internal laryngeal nerve
- b. External laryngeal nerve
- c. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve

65. A 5-yr child brought to the OPD by his mother with mouth breathing and poor school performance. Otoscopic examination shows a dull, retracted tympanic membrane with fluid behind it. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute otitis media
- b. Otitis externa
- c. Otitis media with effusion
- d. Cholesteatoma

66. Which of the following is the attachment of the superior tip of the uncinate process?

- a. Middle turbinate
- b. Inferior turbinate
- c. Middle meatus
- d. No attachment

67. Which of the following level obstruction leads to inspiratory stridor?

- a. Subglottis
- b. Supraglottis
- c. Glottis
- d. Trachea

68. Cadaveric position of vocal cords is seen in which of the following?

- a. SLN palsy
- b. Left RLN palsy
- c. Both SLN and RLN palsy
- d. Right RLN palsy

69. HPV infection is most commonly associated with which type of cancer?

- a. Lung cancer
- b. Oropharyngeal cancer
- c. Stomach cancer
- d. Oesophageal cancer

70. Duration of suctioning of tracheostomy tube should be less than ?

- a. 10 seconds
- b. 20 seconds
- c. 30 seconds
- d. 45 seconds

71. Multiple sessile pedunculated papillomas on vocal folds that bleed on touch are caused by?

- a. HPV 16,18
- b. HPV 6,11
- c. Smoking
- d. Wood dust

72. Verrucous carcinoma larynx is seen with which of the following?

- a. HPV 6,11
- b. HPV 16,18
- c. HPV 16,31
- d. HSV 1,2

73. Myers cotton staging is used for evaluating stenosis of which of the following areas:

- a. Glottis
- b. Subglottis
- c. Supraglottis
- d. Trachea

74. Which is the commonest site of intubation granuloma?

- a. Arytenoids
- b. Vocal folds
- c. Sub-glottic narrowing
- d. Epiglottis

75. Treatment of stage I carcinoma larynx is?

- a. Endoscopic excision
- b. EBRT
- c. Concurrent chemoradiotherapy
- d. Total laryngectomy

76. A patient with maxillofacial trauma cannot be intubated or ventilated. What is the next most appropriate airway intervention?

- a. Insert a laryngeal mask airway
- b. Insert a nasopharyngeal airway
- c. Perform a tracheostomy
- d. Perform a cricothyroidotomy

77. In the OT multiple attempts were made by the resident doctor to intubate the patient. He subsequently develops inspiratory stridor after extubation. What is the most likely site of injury for this presentation?

- a. Glottic narrowing
- b. Supraglottic narrowing
- c. Subglottic narrowing
- d. Bronchomalacia

THANK YOU