

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Question 55/2024/OL

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Exam: Assistant Professor in Oto Rhino Laryngology Head and Neck (ENT)

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Department Medical Education

Question1:-All except one is true for Leudet's sign:

A:-Inflammation of Eustachian tube

B:-Reflex spasm of levator veli palatini

C:-Clicking sound

D:-Tinnitus

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-Soldier's helmet with deafness is seen in

A:-Paget's disease

B:-Osteosclerosis

C:-Osteogenesis imperfect

D:-Pendred Syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-Features of Melkersson syndrome are all except:

A:-Recurrent facial palsy

B:-Swelling of lips

C:-Fissured tongue

D:-Bilateral facial nerve palsy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question4:-Poorly formed antihelix is seen in

A:-Bat ear

B:-Wildermth's ear

C:-Mozart's ear

D:-None

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-All of the following are causes of delayed onset hearing loss except:

A:-Usher syndrome

B:-Alport syndrome

C:-Pendred syndrome

D:-Vander hoeve's syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-In normal adult V wave is BERA is generated from:

A:-Cochlear nucleus

B:-Superior olivary complex

C:-Lateral lemniscus

D:-Inferior colliculus

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-Eustachian tube is opened if pressure difference is more than:

A:-15 mm Hg

B:-30 mm Hg

C:-50 mm Hg

D:-90 mm Hg

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question8:-All are false about SISI test except:

A:-0-20% is seen in normal patients

B:-70-100% is seen in retrocochlear patients

C:-50-75% is seen in cochlear patients

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question9:-The normal acceptable range of linear displacement in Urtenberger test is

A:-Right 80 and left 60

B:-Right 70 and left 50

C:-Right 60 and left 80

D:-Right 50 and left 70

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-A 5 month old baby presents with bilateral preauricular sinuses and a discharging pit at the anterior border of sternocleidomastoid. A diagnosis of branchio-oto-renal syndrome (BOR) is suspected. Which of the following statements regarding BOR syndrome is false?

A:-Hearing loss affects more than 80% of patients with BOR

B:-It affects 1 in 40,000 children

C:-It is an autosomal recessive inherited condition

D:-It may present with conductive or sensorineural hearing loss

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-Diagnostic criteria for Tolosa Hunt syndrome is all except

- A:-Retroorbital pain
- B:-Ophthalmoplegia
- C:-Increased intraocular pressure
- D:-Optic nerve involvement

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-Oort's nerve connects

- A:-Facial nerve and inferior vestibular nerve
- B:-Facial nerve and superior vestibular nerve
- C:-Cochlear nerve and inferior vestibular nerve
- D:-Superior vestibular and inferior vestibular nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-Gacek's surgery is done for

- A:-SSCD
- B:-BPPV
- C:-Menier's disease
- D:-Vestibular neuronitis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-Glomus tumour invading the vertical part of carotid canal. It is

- A:-Type B
- B:-Type C1
- C:-Type C2
- D:-Type C3

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-In monoaural displacosis, the lesion is in the

- A:-Cochlea
- B:-Auditory nerve
- C:-Brainstem
- D:-Cerebrum

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-Spontaneous otoacoustic emissions:

- A:-Does not require external stimulus, not present in all normal ears
- B:-Require external stimulus, not present in all normal ears
- C:-Does not require external stimulus, present in all normal ears
- D:-Require external stimulus, present in all normal ears

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question17:-All are true about malignant otitis externa except:

A:-Skull base osteomyelitis

B:-Technetium scan is more useful in the prognostic evaluation of this entity

C:-ESR can be used to monitor the disease progression

D:-Facial nerve is the most commonly involved nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-What is the most common form of barotrauma in recreational scuba divers?

A:-Barotitis media

B:-Eustachian barotrauma

C:-Inner ear barotrauma

D:-Auricular barotrauma

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-The principal site where aminoglycosides cause damage to produce hearing loss is:

A:-Outer hair cells of basal turn of cochlea

B:-Outer hair cells of apical turn of cochlea

C:-Inner hair cells of basal turn

D:-Inner hair cells of apical turn

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-Otitis externa hemorrhagica is caused by

A:-Influenza virus

B:-Mycoplasma

C:-Both (1) and (2)

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-You are performing external rhinoplasty of a 30 year old female for crooked nose along with excessive tip projection. Which of the following structures final assessment is easily done during surgery even without wound closure?

(i) Supratip area

(ii) Upper lateral cartilages

(iii) Nasal Septum

(iv) Bony vault of the dorsum

A:-(i), (ii), (iii)

B:-(i), (iii), (iv)

C:-(i), (ii), (iv)

D:-(ii), (iii), (iv)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question22:-Your junior informs about a patient in emergency having history of assault over nose one day before. He informs about one plain x-ray film lateral view showing suspicious area of nasal bone fracture. You immediately tell your junior to take the patient into operating room for fracture reduction.

The mistakes committed in above scenario which may lead to compromised care for the patient are:

- (i) Not asking for high resolution ultrasound of nose before the operative procedure.
- (ii) Taking the patient into operating room immediately.
- (iii) Not asking about clinical examination findings.

A:-(i), (ii)

B:-(i), (iii)

C:-(ii), (iii)

D:-(i), (ii), (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-You are performing septoplasty in a patient. After giving incision, you face problem in approaching deviated caudal end of the septum since the incision was given 1 cm behind the caudal septal end. You also land up tearing the delicate respiratory mucosa at the level of incision while trying to elevate the flap.

Which incisions are better for the above clinical situation with regards to surgical access and reduced chances of flap tearing?

- (i) Killian's incision
- (ii) Hemitransfixation incision
- (iii) Full Transfixation incision

A:-(i), (ii)

B:-(i), (iii)

C:-(ii), (iii)

D:-(i), (ii), (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-You are performing preoperative assessment of a patient of right sided nasal obstruction. You obtain a *rhinogram* and analyze it. Graph shows compromised cross sectional area in the region of second dip on the right side. The most probable site of obstructive pathology is at the level of:

A:-Right Nasal Vestibule

B:-Right Internal Nasal Valve

C:-Anterior heads of inferior and middle turbinates on right side

D:-Right Posterior Choana

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-You are performing expanded endonasal approach for a case of extensive skull base fungal osteomyelitis. You have identified the vidian canal along with vidian nerve and artery. You are drilling and tracing vidian canal posteriorly. Which structure you are expected to expose if you continue drilling further in the same direction?

A:-Meckel's cave with its ganglion along with dural covering at superior surface of petrous apex

B:-V3 at its exit into extracranial part along with accompanying vessels

C:-V2 and adjacent cavernous sinus along with its contents

D:-Genu at junction of petrous horizontal and ascending internal carotid artery

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-When you take deep and fast breath, one area of the nose presents with maximum resistance in a normal person. Resection of which structure will not cause a compromise in the function of that particular area?

A:-Head of inferior turbinate

B:-Lower lateral cartilage

C:-Nasal septum

D:-Middle turbinate

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question27:-You are performing FESS for chronic rhinosinusitis in a 40 year old male diabetic patient. You want to open Sphenoid Ostium.

What should be the approximate position of your instrument to reach to the area of sphenoid ostium?

A:-50° to the nasal floor and 10 cms from the anterior nasal spine

B:-30° to the nasal floor and 10 cms from the anterior nasal spine

C:-50° to the nasal floor and 7 cms from the anterior nasal spine

D:-30° to the nasal floor and 7 cms from the anterior nasal spine

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-You are treating spontaneous CSF Leak in a 35 year old obese female. You advise for preoperative work up of the patient.

Which of the following statement are correct with regards to this work-up?

(i) CT Cisternography is an invasive modality requiring intrathecal injection of contrast.

(ii) MRU Cisternography is an invasive modality requiring intrathecal injection of contrast.

(iii) Empty sella may be associated with this patient.

(iv) Increased BMI may lead to Benign Intracranial Hypertension, which may be evaluated using Modified Dandy Criteria

(v) β -2 transferrin and β -trace protein in nasal secretions may be used as markers for presence of CSF

A:-(i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

B:-(i), (iii), (iv), (v)

C:-(ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

D:-(i), (ii), (iv), (v)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question29:-You are consulted by a 16 year old female patient having pituitary microadenoma with increased prolactin levels and no ophthalmic/neurological

involvement either clinically or radiologically. What would be the best advice for her?

A:-Endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal excision since it is a secreting tumor.

B:-Referred to Endocrinologist for primary medical management by dopamine agonists.

C:-Referred to Endocrinologist for primary medical management by long standing somatostatin analogues.

D:-Wait and watch with serial prolactin monitoring.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-Which of the following is a landmark to preserve Olfactory epithelium and avoid CSF leakage during Endoscopic Endonasal Transfrontal Approach?

A:-Anterior attachment of middle turbinate to the skull base.

B:-Nasolacrimal sac region and hard bone overlying it.

C:-Superior attachment of uncinate process to the skull base.

D:-Bony-Cartilaginous junction of nasal septum.

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-You have performed an endoscopic endonasal resection of nasal tumor extending into anterior cranial fossa with dural involvement. You have excised and repaired the involved dura with vascularized nasoseptal flap. A lumbar drain was also put. His postoperative recovery is uneventful. On postoperative day 3, after pack removal, despite being advised otherwise, the patient blows his nose heavily. After one hour, the patient becomes confused and obtunded with progressive neurological deterioration.

The senior consultant advises following steps to be taken immediately.

To advise urgent CT Head, to administer 100% oxygen and to close the lumbar drain and further advises to keep the operating room ready, in case surgical intervention is needed.

Which most probable diagnosis is the senior consultant is considering?

A:-Meningitis

B:-Pneumocephalus

C:-CSG Leakage

D:-Intracranial bleeding

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-A 45 year old male with uncontrolled diabetes presents with 5 days history of right facial swelling, right nasal obstruction, protrusion of right eye with decreased vision and orbital movements. Choose the best strategy for diagnostic work-up suspecting acute invasive fungal rhinosinusitis.

A:-Immediate Nasal endoscopy with middle turbinate mucosal biopsy and crusts/secretions collections for KOH, followed by CT Scan PNS.

B:-Immediate CT Scan PNS followed by nasal endoscopy with sampling based on CT findings.

C:-Both may be done, order is not important.

D:-Either of two is sufficient to make the diagnosis.

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-You are treating a 35 year old female case of chronic rhinosinusitis without nasal polyps (CRSsNP).

Which is the most strongly recommended therapy for this condition, as per the current evidence?

A:-Aspirin desensitization and oral macrolide antibiotics.

B:-Oral Corticosteroids and Leukotriene inhibitors

C:-Intranasal irrigations with budesonide solution and oral antifungals

D:-High volume saline irrigations and topical intranasal corticosteroids

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-Which of the following pathology is poorly manageable via endoscopic endonasal transpterygoid approach?

A:-Meckel's cave neuroma

B:-Lateral sphenoid recess CSF leak

C:-Optic nerve sheath decompression

D:-Petrous chondroma involving Cavernous sinus

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-CT Scan of Paranasal Sinuses reveals enlarged vertical orbit, lateral position of the infraorbital neurovascular canal, elevated canine fossa, enlarged superior orbital fissure and enlarged pterygopalatine fissure.

Which of the following diagnosis is described best by all these radiologic criteria?

A:-Dental malocclusion

B:-Orbital hyperplasia

C:-Maxillary hypoplasia

D:-Telecanthus

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-Which of the following bones are affected in all the three classical *Le Fort I, II and III* fractures?

(i) Nasal septum

(ii) Pterygoids

(iii) Zygoma

(iv) Inferior orbital wall

A:-(i), (ii)

B:-(i), (iii)

C:-(ii), (iii)

D:-(ii), (iv)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-You receive a 5 years old child with history of purulent right nasal discharge since 3 days with pain and swelling over right eyelid since 2 days. The

visual acuity and orbital movements are within normal limits.

Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) This is an unusual situation since younger children normally are more prone to intracranial complications rather than orbital complications of acute bacterial sinusitis.
- (ii) CT PNS may be advocated to assess the extent of pathology in sinuses and orbital involvement.
- (iii) Immediate orbital decompression should be advocated to reverse the orbital involvement.
- (iv) This can be classified as Chandler Group I.

A:-(i), (iii)

B:-(ii), (iv)

C:-(i), (iv)

D:-(ii), (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Which of the following are the features of a Nasoseptal flap being used for covering sphenoid defects?

- (i) Can cover large areas of the skull base defect in anterior cranial fossa only
- (ii) Excellent success rate
- (iii) Can be revised during revision surgery
- (iv) The pedicle cannot be dissected and extended laterally beyond the sphenopalatine foramen.

A:-(i), (ii)

B:-(ii), (iii)

C:-(iii), (iv)

D:-(i), (iv)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-You are preparing a patient for FESS. On reviewing preoperative CT Scan PNS Coronal view, you find a conical projection facing medially from the upper part of medial orbital wall. This projection is in the skull base area just posterior to frontal sinus recess area.

The injury to the contents of this projection may cause following problem during the surgery:

(Choose the best answer)

- (i) CSF Leak from posterior wall of frontal sinus
- (ii) Penumocephalous
- (iii) Orbital haematoma
- (iv) Intracranial haematoma

A:-(i), (iii)

B:-(ii), (iii)

C:-(iii), (iv)

D:-(i), (iv)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-A 30 year old affluent female with isolated single sinus disease

presents to you for sinus surgery. You are counselling her for balloon dilatation sinusotomy as a latest technique.

Which of the following sinuses is amenable to anterograde as well as retrograde approach with this technique?

A:-Frontal

B:-Maxillary

C:-Ethmoids

D:-Sphenoid

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question41:-Which among the following statements is true regarding adenoidectomy in children?

A:-Adenoidectomy is recommended for the management of acute otitis media.

B:-A direct vision adenoidectomy using KTP laser is one of the best recommended method of adenoidectomy.

C:-A partial adenoidectomy using direct vision technique can be safely performed in cases of submucous cleft palate.

D:-Children with Pendred syndrome is at increased risk of developing non-traumatic atlantoaxial subluxation.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-All the following are radiological features of Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma in CT and MRI scans, except

A:-There would be intense enhancement in CT images after iodinated contrast administration.

B:-The lesion invariably erodes the posterior wall of sphenopalatine foramen and base of medial pterygoid plate.

C:-Calcification within the tumour has been described.

D:-There may be multiple flow voids within the lesion related to neovascularity in MRI images.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-Which among the following statements is/are true regarding Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma?

(i) The lymphatic spread follows a predictable and orderly pattern. Skip metastasis is rare.

(ii) Cervical lymph node extension below the level of cricoid cartilage is associated with the worst prognosis.

(iii) Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma is notorious for a high risk of distant metastasis.

(iv) Involvement of lymph nodes below the clavicle is considered as distant metastasis.

A:-All are correct

B:-Only (i) and (ii) correct

C:-(i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

D:-Only (iv) is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-The eighth edition of the AJCC has made the following changes in the TNM staging of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma, except -

A:-In the T staging, a T0 is added for EBV positive unknown primary with cervical lymph node involvement

B:-Adjacent muscle involvement including medial pterygoid, lateral pterygoid and prevertebral muscles are now designated as T3.

C:-Previous T4 criteria of masticator space and infratemporal fossa involvement, is now replaced by specific description of the soft tissue involved to avoid ambiguity.

D:-N3a and N3b are now merged into a single category of N3.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question45:-Choanal atresia can be seen in association with the following syndromes except -

A:-CHARGE syndrome

B:-Crouzon syndrome

C:-Treacher Collins syndrome

D:-Apert syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-Which among the following statements is/are true regarding the latest AJCC TNM staging for Thyroid Carcinoma?

(i) Minor extrathyroidal extension is removed from the definition of T3 disease.

(ii) T3a is a new category which refers to tumour > 4 cm in greatest dimension limited to thyroid gland.

(iii) T4a is a new category which refers to tumour of any size with gross extrathyroidal extension invading only strap muscles.

(iv) All anaplastic tumours will have the same definition for T category as the ones used for differentiated thyroid cancers.

A:-All are correct

B:-(i), (ii) and (iii) correct

C:-(i), (ii) and (iv) correct

D:-All are wrong

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-All the following are features of Medullary Carcinoma Thyroid, except

A:-Regional lymph node metastasis is common

B:-Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) levels are used as a tumor marker

C:-Histological grading is not used in staging of Medullary carcinoma Thyroid

D:-Tumors with abundant amyloid content have worse prognosis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question48:-Regarding Thyroglossal cyst the following statements is/are true -

(i) Thyroglossal cysts are the most common upper neck midline lesions.

- (ii) About 75% are prehyoid.
- (iii) A modification of the Sistrunk technique is the current standard surgical procedure, without the need for excision of the tongue base epithelium.
- (iv) In case of recurrence following a Sistrunk technique, a central compartment neck dissection should be performed.

A:-All are correct

B:-Only (i) and (ii) correct

C:-(i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

D:-Only (i) is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question49:-The Cervical Sinus theory has been suggested to explain the origin of

A:-Thyroglossal cyst

B:-Branchial cysts

C:-Cavernous lymphangiomas

D:-Cystic hygroma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-Which among the following statements is false regarding salivary gland neoplasms?

A:-Tumours arising from the minor salivary glands are staged according to their original anatomic site of origin.

B:-Primary tumours of the parotid constitute the largest portion of major salivary gland tumours.

C:-Relatively more malignancies arise in the submandibular glands than the parotids.

D:-Distant metastatic spread is most frequently to liver.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question51:-Which among the following statements regarding the Parotid duct of Stensen is true?

A:-It measures approximately 8 to 9 cm in length.

B:-It opens in the oral cavity, opposite the first upper molar tooth.

C:-The facial nerve and its branches are always lateral to it.

D:-The surface marking is the middle of a line between tragus and the midpoint of chin.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-Given below are a few statements about neck dissection. Which among the following statements is/are true?

(i) A comprehensive neck dissection involves removal of levels 1 to 5.

(ii) Elective neck dissection is any type of neck dissection performed on a clinically and radiologically negative neck.

(iii) Super selective neck dissection includes compartmental removal of lymph nodes limited to one or two contiguous neck levels.

(iv) Fixation to the overlying skin is a contraindication for neck dissection.

A:-All are true

B:-(i), (ii) and (iii) are true

C:-(i) and (ii) are true

D:-Only (ii) is true

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-A patient who underwent radical neck dissection developed a chylous leak. Which among the following statements is false?

A:-Despite surgeon's best efforts, post operative chylous fistula occurs in 1% to 2% of neck dissections.

B:-When the fistula becomes apparent immediately after the surgery, a conservative management is likely to succeed.

C:-In approximately 5% cases, chylous leak occurs on the right side.

D:-Octreotide reduces production of chyle and is an important adjunct in the management of chyle leak.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-Which among the following is an indication for emergency neck exploration in a case of cervical trauma?

A:-Major hemoptysis

B:-Saliva leak from the wound

C:-Subcutaneous emphysema

D:-Tension pneumothorax

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-Given below are a few statements regarding penetrating neck injury. Which among them is/are false?

(i) The commonly used classification for neck trauma is the Roon and Christensen's classification which divides the neck into four zones.

(ii) All the zones contain major vascular and aerodigestive structures.

(iii) In the classification by Monson, the transition between zones I and II is at the sternal notch.

(iv) Wounds should not be probed as this may cause massive bleeding from an arterial injury.

A:-All are false

B:-(i), (ii) and (iii) are false

C:-(i) and (ii) are false

D:-Only (i) is false

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question56:-All the following conditions in the oral cavity are considered likely premalignant except -

A:-Oral lichen planus

B:-Oral hairy leukoplakia

C:-Oral submucous fibrosis

D:-Erythroplakia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-Which among the following is a risk factor for malignant transformation in a leukoplakia of the oral cavity?

A:-Male gender

B:-Leukoplakia in a smoker

C:-Location on the tongue

D:-Homogeneous type

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-All the following are techniques of repair of congenital cleft palate except -

A:-Millard technique

B:-Schweckendiek technique

C:-Von Langenbeck technique

D:-Furlow technique

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question59:-Which among the following statements regarding TNM staging carcinoma of the oral cavity is false?

A:-Clinical and pathological depth of invasion has been added in the latest staging.

B:-Extrinsic tongue muscle invasion is not longer used in T4 stage.

C:-Extranodal extension is introduced as a descriptor in all HPV unrelated cancers.

D:-Midline nodes are considered as contralateral nodes for staging purpose.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question60:-Dentigerous cyst arises around the crown of an unerupted tooth. The following statements regarding it are true, except -

A:-It is the most common developmental odontogenic cyst.

B:-It is the most common cyst of jaw in the paediatric age group.

C:-They are more commonly multilocular but may also be unilocular.

D:-Treatment options include marsupialization or enucleation, with allogeneic or xenogeneic bone grafting.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-Which of the following is not included in Stop-Bang questionnaire?

A:-Patient older than 50

B:-Patient's BP more than 140/90 mm Hg

C:-Patient's neck circumference more than 40 cm

D:-Male patient

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-Which of the following holds true for Mild OSA?

A:-< 5 apnoeas and hypopnoeas per hour

B:- \geq 5 and < 15 apnoeas and hypopnoeas per hour

C:- \geq 10 and < 15 apnoeas and hypopnoeas per hour

D:- \geq 15 and < 30 apnoeas and hypopnoeas per hour

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-The posterior pillar of the tonsillar pillar is the most important tonsillar structure for Velopharyngeal competence and is made of which of the following muscles?

A:-Palatoglossus

B:-Palatopharyngeus

C:-Pharyngoglossus

D:-Styloglossus

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-Which of the following statements regarding Lingual thyroid is true?

- (i) Most common site of ectopic thyroid.
- (ii) It typically presents with hyperthyroidism.
- (iii) Surgical removal is the first line treatment.
- (iv) Lingual thyroid enlarge during pregnancy.

Choose the correct option -

A:-(i) and (ii)

B:-(i), (ii) and (iii)

C:-(i) and (iv)

D:-(i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-Which of the following statement is incorrect?

A:-Acute infection of bilateral sublingual and submandibular spaces and submental space.

B:-Anterior dental infection is the most common cause.

C:-In Ludwig's Angina oedema is confined to only floor of mouth.

D:-Primary treatment option for airway management is emergency tracheostomy.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-Which of the following is true regarding Parapharyngeal space?

A:-It is inverted cone shaped

B:-Also called as Pharyngomaxillary space

C:-Superior extent is petrous portion of temporal bone

D:-Inferior extent is level of thyroid cartilage

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Lymphocytes that are predominately present in lymphoepithelial carcinoma of nasopharynx?

A:-Presence of CD 45+

B:-Presence of CD 20+

C:-Presence of CD 4

D:-Presence of CD 8+

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question68:-Which of the following is not a subtype of epithelial malignancy in the nasopharynx according to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification?

A:-Well-differentiated keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

B:-Basaloid cell carcinoma

C:-Non-keratinizing carcinoma

D:-Undifferentiated carcinoma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-True regarding presbyphagia

A:-It is a normal age related changes in swallowing in healthy adults

B:-It is not related with sarcopenia

C:-Patients will have a normal tongue strength

D:-Sensory changes may not account for a slower swallowing response time

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question70:-Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is effective for obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) because it:

A:-Supports the soft palate

B:-Compresses the tongue base

C:-Stimulates activity of dilating muscles

D:-Prevents pharyngeal collapse during expiration

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question71:-Which of the following is true regarding the diagnosis of laryngopharyngeal reflux?

A:-A 24-hour dual-probe pH monitoring

B:-Presence of esophagitis on esophagoscopy is necessary

C:-A positive response to acid-suppressive therapy is diagnostic of LPR.

D:-A reflux symptom index (RSI) of 20 is diagnostic of LPR.

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-According to the eighth edition of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging manual, a transglottic tumor involving the right true vocal fold with impaired vocal fold motion and invasion, limited to the paraglottic space is classified as

A:-T2a

B:-T2b

C:-T3

D:-T4

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-Which one of the following statements about transoral laser microresection (TLM) is true?

A:-For T2a, TLM excision has a very high cure rate with the undeniable advantage of higher laryngeal preservation rates.

B:-TLM is less commonly used for T1 cancers that involve the AC and for T2 cancers.

C:-As per the European Laryngological Society (ELS) system, four types of cordectomy based on the extent of resection of the vocal cord and the adjoining structures are classified

D:-All supraglottic cancers resected by a transoral approach should be classified as per the ELS system, which describes six types of supraglottic laryngectomy based on the extent of resection.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-According to European Laryngological Society classification of transoral resections for glottic carcinomas, which of the following is correct?

A:-Subligamental cordectomy - Type II

B:-Transmuscular - Type IV

C:-Total Cordectomy - Type V

D:-Anterior commissure - Type I

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-What is the primary objective of radiation therapy in combination with systemic therapy for laryngeal cancer?

A:-To reduce the incidence of distant metastasis

B:-To improve laryngeal preservation rates

C:-To minimize treatment-related toxicities

D:-To enhance overall survival

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-Which chemotherapy regimen is commonly used in concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CRT) for laryngeal cancer?

A:-Docetaxel

B:-Cisplatin on day 1, 22 and 43

C:-Carboplatin/5-FU on weeks 1 and 5

D:-Paclitaxel

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-What is the primary indication for the technique of tracheoesophageal puncture (TEP) with prosthetic valve and voice restoration in present-day practice?

A:-Patients with oesophageal speech difficulties

B:-Patients undergoing initial laryngectomy

C:-Patients with complex resections and reconstructions

D:-Patients with mild voice hoarseness

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-Which of the following is involved in Vernet's Syndrome?

A:-9, 10, 11

B:-9, 10, 11, 12

C:-9, 10, 11, Horner's syndrome

D:-10, 12, Corticospinal tract

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question79:-Which of the following statements regarding videofluoroscopy is true?

A:-It provides a direct view of the passage of the food bolus.

B:-Radiation exposure is high during videofluoroscopy.

C:-It can be performed at the patient's bedside.

D:-It helps identify 'silent' aspiration.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question80:-What is the classic presentation of an infant with lower tracheal obstruction?

A:-Inspiratory stridor

B:-Expiratory stridor

C:-Cough and feeding difficulty

D:-Biphasic stridor with a marked expiratory component

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-The vascular supply of Bakamjian flap arises from:

A:-Acromiothoracic artery

B:-Transverse cervical artery

C:-Internal mammary artery

D:-Circumflex scapular artery

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question82:-Hairy leukoplakia which is the true statement?

A:-Seen on the lateral border of tongue

B:-Associated with HPV

C:-Seen on the soft palate

D:-Respond to local radiotherapy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-Which is false regarding Nd-Yag laser?

A:-Has gas as its lasing medium

B:-Produces near infrared coherent light

C:-Transmitted through flexible fibres

D:-Requires a separate aiming beam

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-CHART regime is an example of:

A:-Hypofractionation

B:-Conventional fractionation

C:-Accelerated fractionation

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-The first sign of tuberculosis of larynx is

A:-Turban epiglottis

B:-Mouse nibbled appearance of vocal cords

C:-Interarytenoid mamillations

D:-Impaired adduction of vocal cord

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question86:-Regarding narrow band imaging:

A:-Blue and red lights selected

B:-Based on radiofrequency waves

C:-Blue and green lights selected

D:-Based on sound signals

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-Which among the following is a DNA topoisomerase I inhibitor:

A:-Irinotecan

B:-Leflunomide

C:-Capecitabine

D:-Etoposide

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question88:-Which of the following statement is false:

A:-Hypoxia make tumours relatively radioresistant.

B:-Rapidly dividing tissues manifest the effects of radiation sooner than slow dividing tissues.

C:-Mature cells are considerably more sensitive to radiation than immature cells.

D:-Bone marrow, skin and the mucose of the upper aerodigestive tract manifest the effects of radiation within days (i.e. they are classed as 'acute-reacting' tissues).

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-Oral manifestations of HIV include all except:

A:-Hairy leukoplakia

B:-Recurrent aphthous ulcers

C:-Candidiasis

D:-Wickham Striae

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-Boyce's position is for:

A:-Adenotonsillectomy

B:-Direct laryngoscopy

C:-Thyroidectomy

D:-Laryngectomy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-A 45 year old male patient underwent oesophagoscopy. In the post operative period he developed fever and pain radiating to back and shoulders. Most likely diagnosis is:

A:-Mediastinitis

B:-Perforation oesophagus

C:-Retropharyngeal abscess

D:-Parapharyngeal abscess

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-Double contour in X-ray is associated with:

A:-Ingested coin

B:-Ingested button battery

C:-Ingested bottle cap

D:-Metal bead

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-The location of the foreign body within the airway in decreasing order of frequency:

A:-Right bronchus, lung, larynx, trachea

B:-Larynx, lung, trachea, right bronchus

C:-Right bronchus, trachea, larynx, lung

D:-Anywhere with equal frequency

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Apple jelly nodules are seen in:

A:-Syphilis

B:-Granulomatosis with polyangitis

C:-Lupus vulgaris

D:-Sarcoidosis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-Which statement regarding COVID 19 associated rhino-orbital cerebral mucormycosis is incorrect?

A:-It is an angioinvasive fungal infection

B:-Systemic antifungals alone is the treatment of choice

C:-Seen more commonly in diabetics with increased usage of steroids and immunomodulators

D:-Microscopically they are aseptate or pauciseptate broad ribbon-like hyphae

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-Which statement is false about Caldwell-Luc surgery?

A:-Oroantral fistula is an indication

B:-Middle meatal antrostomy is done

C:-Oroantral fistula is a complication of the surgery

D:-Inferior meatal antrostomy is done

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-Secondary haemorrhage after tonsillectomy is due to:

A:-Trauma

B:-Slippage of ligature

C:-Infection

D:-Idiopathic

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question98:-Lynch Howarth surgery is done for

A:-Nasal septal perforation

B:-Acoustic neuroma

C:-Oroantral fistula closure

D:-Sinonasal tumours

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question99:-The maximum score in Middle ear risk index 2001 (MERI) is for:

A:-Otorrhoea

B:-Cholesteatoma

C:-Ossicular status

D:-Middle ear granulation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-The techniques used for controlling bleeding from bone during mastoidectomy are all except:

A:-Bone wax

B:-Cutting drill over the bleeding area

C:-Diamond drill over the bleeding area

D:-Bipolar cautery

Correct Answer:- Option-B