ENT – NABED 2024

1.Kartagner syndrome is associated with all except ?

1. Cleft palate 
2. Sterility
3. Chronic sinusitis
4. Nasal polyposis
5. Bronchiectasis

2. Reinke edema occur in all except ?

1. Intubation
2. Voice misuse
3. Myxedema
4. Smoking
5. Laryngeal reflux disease

3. Wrong about inverted papilloma ?

Non specific ct demonstrating soft mass arising from nasal septal with minimal enhancement

4. All of these cause congenital stridor except?

1. Cord papilomatosis
2. Laryngeal stenosis

5. 25 year present mild otorrhea for 6 weeks despite antibiotics, otoscope showed TM scar, peripheral granulation , some keratin debris, diagnosis ?

Cholesteatoma 

6. All are differentials for weber lateralize to left except ?

Right wax impaction 

7. All of these in bells phenomen except ?

1. Hyperacouses
2. Facial weakness
3. Loss of taste in
4. Bell phenomen
5. Ptosis

8. Position for trachestomy ?

Supine with extended neck

9. Aim of flange in tracheostomy tube ?

1. Stabilize the tube 
2. Allow suctioning
3. Allow speach
4. Humidify air

10. Woman 25 y present with continues vertigo from 2 days before days ago she was have URTI and aural fullness and CHL that spontaneously improve, now no hearing loss or tinnitus what’s the diagnosis:

1. Acute labyrinthitis
2. Meniere disease
3. Vestibular neuritis 
4. Vestibular migraine

11. Earliest feature of acoustic neuroma is ?

1. Sensorineural hearing loss and facial weakness
2. Tinnitus and absent corneal reflex 
3. Tinnitus and bilateral absent acoustic reflex
4. Vertigo and cerebellar signs

12. 66 pt...heavy smoker .. diagnosed with glottic cancer .. what synchronous tumor is likely to be present ?

1. Esophagus
2. Bronchis ???

13. Women 24 known case of granulomatous with polyangitis , present with whistling noise for 4 years , but it is increasing what is probable diagnosis ?

1. Nasal septal perforation 
2. Nasal polyposis

14. Woman clear rhinorrhea, nasal obstruction from 1 year , non-seasonal , worse even exposed to cold air , not responsive to oxymetazoline and loratidine , no asthma no conjunctival congestion , what’s important next step ?

1. Ige level
2. Radiosorbenimmunoallergen
3. Sinus ct
4. Intranasal corticosteroids

15. Pt complain of ear pain awakening her from sleep and increase with chewing, she has GAD , normal examination except for small ear wax ?

1. Glossopharyngeal
2. Facial nerve
3. Auricolitemporal( branch of trigeminal, most likely a case of trigeminal neuralgia)

16. Lymphatic N commonly involved in acute tonsillitis ?

1. Jugulodigastric (from dr)
2. Jugulo ohyoid
3. Submandbular

17. Erythema of tonsils and enlargement of internal substance is termed ?

1. Acute follicular tonsillitis
2. Chronic tonsillitis
3. Catarrhal tonsillitis
4. Acute parenchymal tonsillitis ( from dr)

18. Lowest hearing threshold is ?

The softest sound that can be heard at least 50 percent of time 

19.Menier disease :

Tinnitus , vertigo, low frequency hearing loss 

20. Wrong about tympanometry ?

Tympanostomytube in tympanic membrane : flat type b with normal external canal volume

21. Site of grommet insertion :

Anterior inferior 

22. T3N2M1 staging ?

Stage 4 c

23. True about histolica classification of nasopharyngeal carcinoma ?

1. Type one is keratinizing scc, 70-80% EBV
2. Type 2 is non keratinizing .. the most common type
3. Type 3 un defferentiated most responsive to treatment ?????
4. Age is more than 50 year in non endemic area and no sex presilection ??
5. Mainstay of treatment is surgery

24. Epistaxis in elderly most common in ?

Hypertension 

25. Doesn’t present with recurrent epistaxis ?

1. Nasal polyp
2. Angiofibroma
3. Allergic rhinitis

26. Not characteristic of atticoantral otorrhea ?

1. Profuse 
2. Scanty
3. Purulent
4. Persistent
5. Foul smelling

27. Woman with active otorrhea in CSOM, next appropriate management?

1. Recognize cholesteatoma
2. Suction and local antibiotic 
3. Iv antibiotic

28.Wrong about antrichoanal polyp ?

Polypectomy cia cul de dac approach is best treatment ( best is fess) 

29. Epithelium of vocal cord ?

1. Psuedo stratified columnar epithelium
2. Stratified squamous epithelium 

30. Adenoid clinical feature except?

Central sleep apnea 

31. Most common site for osteoma ?

Frontal sinuses

32. Temporal bone fractures, one incorrect:

a. The commonest is the longitudinal type

b. Facial nerve involvement is rare with longitudinal fractures

C. facial nerve involvement is common with transverse fractures

d. Transverse fractures is less common than longitudinal fractures

e. Bleeding from the ear is common with transverse type

33.Ramsay hunt syndrome is caused by ?

Herpes zoster 

34. One of these is not part of supraglottis?

Anterior commissure

35.About ear foreign body , one is true?

Post auricular incision is required in some cases 

36.Quincy abscess refers to ?

Peritonsillar abscess

37.potts tumor is related ?

1. Tubercles sinusitis
2. Osteomyelitis of anterior table of frontal bone 

38.Small vocal nodule, initial treatment ?

Speech therapy 

39.One of these doesnt have LN involvement ?

Vocal cord cancer

40 Right eat ome, all true except ?

Right rinne positive