



# BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

**Term End Examination 2021 - 22**

**Programme – Bachelor of Science in Physician Assistant**

**Course Name – ENT**

**Course Code - BPA407**

**( Semester IV )**

**Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.**

**Full Marks : 60**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

## Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

*Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (1) Caloric test has
 

a) Slow component only	b) fast component only
c) Slow + Fast components	d) fast components occasionally
- (2) Gradenigo's syndrome does not consist of
 

a) abducent nerve palsy	b) Retro orbital pain
c) aural discharge	d) Palatal palsy
- (3) In Acoustic neuroma the following is not seen
 

a) Auditory defect	b) Sensory aphasia
c) Motor aphasia	d) Changes in audiometry
- (4) Myringotomy is done on the \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant of the tympanic membrane
 

a) Postero inferior	b) Postero superior
c) antero inferior	d) antero superior
- (5) Organ of corti is situated in
 

a) scala media	b) Scala Tympanum
c) Scala Vestibule	d) Saccule
- (6) Endolymphatic hydrops is associated with
 

a) Otosclerosis	b) CSOM
c) wax impacted ear	d) presbycusis
- (7) Positive Rinne test is seen in
 

a) CSOM	b) Otosclerosis
c) Presbycusis	d) wax impacted ear

- (8) Pulsatile otorrhea seen in
- a) Glomus tumour
  - b) CSF otorrhea
  - c) ASOM
  - d) fistula
- (9) Commonest cause of deafness in childhood is
- a) ASOM
  - b) CSOM
  - c) deaf-mutism
  - d) foreign body
- (10) Otosclerosis is associated with all except
- a) conductive deafness
  - b) common in males
  - c) Mostly affects stapes
  - d) Run in families
- (11) Common cause of facial palsy is
- a) Bell's palsy
  - b) Mastoid surgery
  - c) Guillian Barre syndrome
  - d) Injury to facial nerve
- (12) The land mark on the lateral surface of temporal bone which acts as a guide to surgery to the antrum is the
- a) trauman's triangle
  - b) temporal line
  - c) suprameatal spine of Henle
  - d) notch of Rivinus
- (13) The secretomotor nerve fibres of sphenopalatine ganglion supply the
- a) Lacrimal gland
  - b) Parotid gland
  - c) submandibular gland
  - d) sublingual gland
- (14) In conductive deafness Weber test is lateralized to:
- a) deaf ear
  - b) normal ear
  - c) Both ears
  - d) Not for ear
- (15) Hyposthesia of the posterior aspect of the external auditory canal may be an early sign of
- a) Trigeminal neuralgia
  - b) costens syndrome
  - c) Lateral sinus thrombosis
  - d) acoustic neuroma
- (16) Impairment of hearing due to noise starts at
- a) 1000Hz
  - b) 2000Hz
  - c) 3000Hz
  - d) 4000 Hz
- (17) Management of otogenic cerebral abscess is
- a) radical mastoidectomy
  - b) drainage of abscess followed by mastoidectomy
  - c) conservative treatment with antibiotics
  - d) drainage of abscess only
- (18) Absolute bone conduction test (ABC) is shortened in
- a) conductive deafness
  - b) perceptive deafness
  - c) Normal deafness
  - d) Nonconductive deafness
- (19) In majority of the cases with otosclerosis the tympanic membrane is
- a) normal
  - b) flamingo pink
  - c) blue
  - d) yellow
- (20) The syndrome of sensorineural hearing loss together with hereditary nephritis is
- a) alports syndrome
  - b) fabry's syndrome
  - c) Nail patella syndrome
  - d) Edward syndrome
- (21) Ototoxic drugs are all except

- a) Kanamycin  
c) gentamicin
- b) streptomycin  
d) ampicillin
- (22) A patient hears better in Noise the diagnosis is  
a) Hyperacusis  
c) presbycusis
- b) Hypoacusis  
d) paracusis
- (23) Dryness of eyes is caused by injury to facial nerve at  
a) chorda tympani  
c) tympanic canal
- b) cerebellopontine angle  
d) geniculate ganglion
- (24) The commonest site of otogenic brain abscess occurring due to CSOM is  
a) frontal lobe  
c) temporo petrosal lobe
- b) parietal lobe  
d) occipital lobe
- (25) Condition where a pulsatile tumour is found in external auditory meatus which bleeds to touch  
a) cholesteatoma  
c) glomus tumour
- b) polyp  
d) malignancy middle ear
- (26) Organ of corti is arranged along the inner edge of  
a) Reissners membrane  
c) stria vascularis
- b) Basilar membrane  
d) Basement membrane
- (27) Cochlear implant used in  
a) sensory neural deafness  
c) Mixed
- b) conductive deafness  
d) motor neural deafness
- (28) Tone decay test is done to find out  
a) Otosclerosis  
c) Retrocochlear lesions
- b) Cochlear lesions  
d) Menier's disease
- (29) Which of the following statement regarding eustachian tube dysfunction is wrong?  
a) Distorted light image on the anterior quadrant of tympanic membrane  
c) Malleus is easily visible
- b) No movement of the tympanic membrane on Seagul's method  
d) Lusterless tympanic membrane
- (30) The facial nerve  
a) Is motor to the tensor tympani muscle  
c) Is the nerve in the internal auditory meatus to the most frequently affected by a neuroma
- b) In the internal auditory canal lies inferior to the cochlear nerve  
d) Medial wall of the middle ear
- (31) Acute suppurative otitis media is treated using  
a) erythromycin  
c) streptomycin
- b) penicillin  
d) chloramphenicol
- (32) Before attempting tympanoplasty operation the surgeon must look for  
a) Disruption of ossicular chain  
c) the ear has been dry
- b) no infection in the sinuses  
d) cochlear reserve
- (33) A patient of CSOM with cholesteatoma present with acute onset of vertigo treatment is  
a) Immediate exploration  
c) Labyrinthine sedatives
- b) antibiotics steroids  
d) Labyrinthine sedatives only
- (34) Monoaural diplacusis is present in a lesion of

- a) acoustic nerve  
c) cochlea
- b) pontine glioma  
d) efferent auditory neurons
- (35) Nerve supply of tympanic membrane is
- a) auriculo temporal  
c) lesser occipital
- b) auricular branch of vagus  
d) greater occipital
- (36) Appreciation of sound occurs in
- a) organ of corti  
c) cochlear nuclei
- b) Basilar membrane  
d) transverse temporal gyrus
- (37) Meniers disease is associated with
- a) cochlear deafness  
c) retrocochlear deafness
- b) conductive deafness  
d) mixed
- (38) Acoustic neuroma commonly affects the cranial nerve
- a) 5th  
c) 7th
- b) 6th  
d) 8th
- (39) Common cause of eustachian tube disease is due to
- a) adenoids  
c) otitis media
- b) sinusitis  
d) pharyngitis
- (40) A 3year old child presents with fever and earache on examination there is congested tympanic membranae with slight bulge . the treatment of choice is
- a) myringotomy with penicillin  
c) only antibiotics
- b) myringotomy with grommet  
d) wait and watch
- (41) Not a feature of acute mastoiditis
- a) clouding of air cells  
c) outward and downward displacement of pinna
- b) Deafness  
d) obliteration of retroauricular sulcus
- (42) Medication which may prevent rapid progress of cochlear otosclerosis is
- a) steroids  
c) Fluorides
- b) antibiotics  
d) vitamins
- (43) The commonest extra cranial complication following mastoidectomy includes
- a) facial nerve palsy  
c) post operative haematoma
- b) dislocation of incus  
d) cochlear injury
- (44) At birth the following structures are of adult size except
- a) tympanic cavity  
c) Malleus
- b) Mastoid antrum  
d) tympanic ring
- (45) Fungus causing otomycosis most commonly Is
- a) Aspergillus fumigatus  
c) mucor
- b) Candida  
d) pencillium
- (46) .Mastoid infection which erodes through die outer cortex of bone results in
- a) sub periosteal abscess  
c) perichondritis
- b) epidural abscess  
d) Lateral sinus thrombosis
- (47) The normal length of external auditory meatus is
- a) 7mm  
c) 24mm
- b) 10mm  
d) 36mm

- (48) Meniers disease is manifested by all of the symptoms except
- a) Tinnitus
  - b) vertigo
  - c) deafness
  - d) otorrhoea
- (49) An U- shaped audiogram suggests
- a) otosclerosis
  - b) Adhsive otitis media
  - c) Mumps deafness
  - d) Congenital deafness
- (50) Macewen's triangle (suprameatal triangle) can be felt through the
- a) Superior conchae
  - b) Middle conchae
  - c) Cymba conchae
  - d) Posterior part of the auricle
- (51) In a classical case of Meniere's disease which one of the following statements is true:
- a) Carhart's Notch is a characteristic feature in pure tone audiogram
  - b) Schwartz" sign is usually present in the Tympanic membrane
  - c) Low frequency sensory neural deafness is often seen in pure tone audiogram
  - d) Decompression of Fallopiian Canal is the treatment of choice
- (52) Stapedial reflex is mediated by
- a) V and VII nerves
  - b) V and VIII nerves
  - c) VII and VI nerves
  - d) VII and VII nerves
- (53) Sensory nerve supply of middle ear cavity is provided by
- a) Facial
  - b) Glossopharyngeal
  - c) Vagus
  - d) Trigeminal
- (54) The Kobrak test is used for:
- a) Minimal caloric stimulation
  - b) Measuring taste
  - c) Demonstrating recruitment
  - d) Demonstrating mucosal area of leukoplakia
- (55) Most reliable landmark in otoscopy is
- a) Cone of light
  - b) Umbo
  - c) Handle of malleus
  - d) Lateral process of malleus
- (56) The feature of Gradenigo's triad is
- a) Abducent nerve palsy
  - b) Oculomotor nerve palsy
  - c) Facial nerve palsy
  - d) Hypoglossal nerve palsy
- (57) Treatment of choice in deafness associated with Attico antra! perforation
- a) Simple mastoidectomy
  - b) Modified radical mastoidectomy
  - c) Watch and wait
  - d) Instillation of antibiotic drops
- (58) Myringoplasty is plastic repair of
- a) Middle ear
  - b) Internal ear
  - c) Eustachian tube
  - d) Tympanic membrane
- (59) Increased threshold of air conduction and decreased direshold of bone conduction aie associate with
- a) Middle ear disease
  - b) VIII Cranial nerve disease
  - c) Cochlear disease
  - d) External ear disease
- (60) Bezolds abscess is located in
- a) Submandibular region
  - b) Sternomastoid muscle
  - c) Digastric triangle
  - d) Infratemporal region