

M.C.Q.

1. A stepfather comes to you with his 3-year-old hyperactive child, who has a left ear deformity, to assess the child's hearing loss. From the history and physical examination, you suspect child abuse.
Which one of the following findings supports your suspicion?
 - A. Pre-auricular sinus
 - B. Accessory auricle
 - C. Microtia
 - D. Bat ear
 - E. Cauliflower ear

2. A 64-year-old male patient complains of pain in his left ear for 3 days associated with secretions. On examination, you notice mucopurulent discharge from the ear.
This type of discharge accompanies which one of the following conditions?
 - A. Acute otitis media
 - B. Middle-ear barotrauma
 - C. Acute otitis externa
 - D. Bullous myringitis
 - E. Otomycosis

3. A 3-year-old boy presents with fever, nausea and vomiting. He attends day-care and has a history of recurrent acute otitis media. On examination, his temperature is 39°C. Many ER physicians have had great difficulty examining this child's ear.
Which of the following is not helpful to overcome these difficulties?
 - A. Using the largest speculum that can fit the canal comfortably
 - B. Resting the examiner's hand against the patient's cheek
 - C. Starting with the diseased ear
 - D. Manipulating the pinna to straighten the external auditory canal
 - E. Bright lighting

4. A 1-year-old girl presents with a history of hearing loss since birth. She has a positive family history of profound hearing loss; three older sisters go to a deaf-mute school. Her examination is non-remarkable. Her ABR exhibits no waves, and the CT scan is normal. She has used a hearing aid for 6 months without improvement.
What is the most appropriate intervention?
- A. Cochlear implant
 - B. A 4-year trial of the hearing aid until the age of 5
 - C. BAHA
 - D. Nothing, as in the case of her older sisters
5. A 34-year-old patient complains of sudden attacks of loss of balance lasting for hours. He has the sensation that the surrounding environment is spinning. His loss of balance is associated with nausea and vomiting. Nothing unusual is observed in his physical examination.
This sensation is called:
- A. Vertigo
 - B. Dizziness
 - C. Disequilibrium
 - D. Unsteadiness
6. A 56-year-old female wakes up in the morning with severe vertigo lasting for seconds that returns frequently with any head movement. Her cranial nerves and ear examinations are normal.
The maneuver that is used to confirm her diagnosis is called:
- A. Epley
 - B. Dix-Hallpike
 - C. Hallpike
 - D. Epley-Dix-Hallpike
 - E. Dix
7. A 78-year-old diabetic and hypertensive female suffers severe headache, loss of consciousness and dizziness. In the emergency room, she has the following vital signs: BP 190/120, pulse 97 and GCS 12.
Which of the following is least likely in the differential diagnosis?
- A. Migraine
 - B. Transient ischemic attack (TIA)
 - C. BPPV
 - D. Cerebrovascular accident (CVA)
8. A 66-year-old Saudi patient complains of left ear hearing loss, fullness, tinnitus, headache and drainage for one year. These symptoms are concurrent most of the time. The ear exam reveals left ear drum perforation. The Weber test lateralizes to the left ear, and the Rinne test is negative in the left ear and positive in the right ear. Your working diagnosis is peripheral vestibular system disease.
All of the following symptoms support your diagnosis except:

- A. Hearing loss
- B. Tinnitus
- C. Headache
- D. Ear fullness
- E. Ear drainage

9. A 4-year-old boy with a history of acute otitis media two weeks ago that improved with antibiotics presents with left post-auricular swelling. His temperature is 38.8°C. A CT scan reveals opacity of the mastoid antrum and cells.

Which of the following statements is correct regarding this complication?

- A. It develops as a complication of OME.
- B. If left untreated, it can result in Bell's palsy.
- C. Six months of antibiotics is the best treatment for this condition.
- D. It is an indication for mastoidectomy.

10. A 35-year-old female presents to the OPD complaining of long-standing left-ear discharge and decreased hearing. Ear examination reveals central perforation and thickened middle ear mucosa.

In managing this patient, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The color of discharge will inform the doctor about the site of the pathology.
- B. A pars tensa central perforation is associated with tubotympanic chronic suppurative otitis media.
- C. Tubotympanic disease is an unsafe disease because it causes conductive deafness.
- D. This patient should undergo an immediate mastoidectomy because she most likely has chronic suppurative otitis media.

11. A 16-year-old male has bilateral ear discharge and hearing loss. Ear examination reveals bilateral central dry perforations. An audiogram indicates symmetrical bilateral conductive hearing loss. His family doctor diagnoses him with bilateral chronic suppurative otitis media (tubotympanic).

Which of the following statements is not correct for this diagnosis?

- A. Complications rarely occur.
- B. Acoustic reflex are absent bilaterally.
- C. There is always a central perforation.
- D. It is commonly associated with cholesteatoma.

12. A 2-year-old boy presents in your ENT emergency room with fever and convulsions. He has a history of recurrent acute otitis media without discharge every three months. On examination, he has a high fever, altered level of consciousness and painful swelling behind the ear.

Which of the following is a possible diagnosis?

- A. Cholesteatoma
 - B. Intracranial abscess
 - C. Skull base osteomyelitis
 - D. Malignant otitis externa
13. A 56-year-old female suffers right ear hearing loss with intermittent ear discharge and tinnitus. Examination reveals a perforation. The diagnosis is tubotympanic chronic suppurative otitis media. This illness is characterized by all of the following except:
- A. Marginal drum perforation with granulating middle ear mucosa and fetid discharge
 - B. Profuse mucopurulent discharge
 - C. Mild conductive hearing loss
 - D. A lower incidence of complications than for atticotympanic CSOM
14. A 60-year-old African housewife complains of right-sided hearing loss associated with tinnitus but no vertigo. Her ear exam is normal and an audiogram reveals right-sided conductive hearing loss. She is diagnosed with otosclerosis. This disease is more common in which of the following?
- A. Overweight individuals
 - B. Women
 - C. The elderly
 - D. Africans
15. A 45-year-old male complains of hearing loss in his left ear. An ear examination reveals a left eardrum perforation with erosion of the incus. An audiogram reveals left big air-bone gaps. He will undergo a left ear tympanoplasty next week to help sound transmission in the middle ear. Regarding this surgery, which of the following is false?
- A. The intact tympanic membrane protects the round window and directs sound energy to the ossicular chain and oval window.
 - B. It helps by restoring the action of the ossicular chain.
 - C. It includes myringoplasty.
 - D. It will reverse the physiological ratio of the tympanic membrane to stapes footplate.
16. A 22-year-old male presents with bilateral hearing loss and discharge. He has cholesteatomas in both ears and underwent mastoidectomy surgeries. He is currently using a hearing aid in both ears with minimal benefit, and the hearing aids aggravate his ear discharge. His ear examination reveals bilateral mastoid cavities with wax and crusts. An audiogram reveals bilateral conductive hearing loss. What is the best treatment?

- A. Using small hearing aids that fit into the mastoid cavities
- B. BAHA
- C. Cochlear implant on one side
- D. Cochlear implants on both sides

17. A 25-year-old female has otosclerosis in her left ear. She is hearing well in the right ear after stapedectomy surgery. She is planning to have children, but she is concerned about her disease. Her ear exam is normal. An audiogram reveals left ear conductive hearing loss.

Her hearing loss in pregnancy with this disease would usually:

- A. Improve
- B. Get worse
- C. Fluctuate
- D. Disappear

18. A 39-year-old female complains of left ear discharge, tinnitus and pain associated with vertigo. She underwent a stapedectomy in her right ear two years ago followed by profound hearing loss. She is concerned about the possibility of an otosclerosis diagnosis in her left ear. She exhibits left-sided perforation and discharge.

The only symptom consistent with her concerned diagnosis is:

- A. Vertigo
- B. Tinnitus
- C. Discharge
- D. Pain

19. A 67-year-old diabetic patient presents to the emergency room once a year with a diagnosis of otitis externa, which improves with a 10-day course of antibiotics. This time, the patient exhibits severe right ear pain, pus discharge, decreased hearing and an inability to close his right eye. His examination reveals complete right facial nerve paralysis and a tender auricle. Otoscopic examination demonstrates granulation tissue in the canal with discharge. His family doctor referred him with the diagnosis of otitis externa. The only symptom that does not fit with the referral diagnosis is:

- A. Pain
- B. Discharge
- C. Decreased hearing
- D. Facial nerve paralysis

20. A 56-year-old male suffers from bronchial asthma. He complains of right-sided earache for 2 days. On examination, he exhibits a narrow canal with significant pain on grasping of the pinna.

Which of the following is the least likely to cause this inflammation?

- A. Bacteria
- B. Fungus
- C. Wax
- D. Allergy

21. An ER doctor calls you to see a 3-year-old child with a suspected foreign body in his right ear. The ER doctor is wondering if you need to see the patient or if he can send the patient to your clinic after the weekend is over. The child is afebrile and clinically stable.

Which of the following foreign bodies needs to be removed immediately?

- A. Disc battery
- B. Candy
- C. Beads
- D. Stone
- E. Cotton

22. A 4-year-old boy on chemotherapy for leukemia presents to the emergency room with dysphagia and hoarseness. He also suffers from left earache and ear discharge for 3 weeks. On examination, the child exhibits uvula deviation from midline and an absent gag reflex as well as ipsilateral facial nerve weakness.

The most likely diagnosis given the patient's symptoms is:

- A. Otomycosis
- B. Foreign body ear
- C. Otitis media
- D. Malignant otitis externa

23. A 3-year-old healthy boy is brought by his parents, who have noticed for the past one month that they have needed to repeat things many times and that their child raises the volume of the television and does not pay attention to them when he plays with his computer. On examination, the child exhibits bilateral middle ear effusion.

Which of the following is the best management for him now?

- A. Immediate tympanostomy tube
- B. Observation for two months
- C. Antihistamine for 1 week
- D. Nasal decongestant drops

24. A 5-year-old girl has difficulty hearing in school. She exhibits no ear pain and no discharge. Her ear examination reveals a right middle ear effusion.

Compared with the other normal ear, a tympanogram in this right ear will be:

- A. Type A with a large-volume external canal
- B. Type B with a large-volume external canal
- C. Type B with the same volume for the external canal
- D. Type A with the same volume for the external canal

25. A 40-year-old patient has been experiencing right ear fullness and hearing loss for one month. Otoscopic examination reveals signs of right middle ear effusion.

What is the most important next step?

- A. Tympanostomy tube
- B. Observation
- C. Nasopharyngoscopy
- D. Hearing aid

26. A child with Down syndrome is brought by his mother with irritability, fever and earache. He has a recurrent history of ear infections with a tender pinna despite daily cleaning of the ear using cotton swabs. He snores at night and has a thick nasal discharge. Examination reveals a narrow canal and intact ear drum. The tympanogram is type B in both ears, which confirms a diagnosis of OME.

What is the most important thing the mother should do?

- A. Visit a maxillofacial surgeon to correct mid-face hypoplasia
- B. Accept surgery for adenoidectomy
- C. Give eardrop antibiotics whenever the pain starts
- D. Stop cleaning his ears with cotton swabs

27. A 33-year-old female is diagnosed with left ear chronic suppurative otitis media with cholesteatoma. The patient underwent complete removal of a whitish mass from the middle ear and mastoid as well as reconstruction of the ossicles and eardrum.

The histopathology will report which of the following?

- A. Keratin
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Osteoma
- D. Dura

28. A 34-year-old male patient exhibits left ear hearing loss and scanty foul-smelling discharge. An ear examination under a microscope reveals a cholesteatoma and an eardrum perforation. The facial nerve is intact.

The most common extension of this growing mass is toward the:

- A. TM joint (anterior)
- B. Jugular and carotid (inferior)
- C. Middle ear (medial)
- D. Brain (superior)

29. A 35-year-old male patient was diagnosed with a left ear cholesteatoma 3 years ago, but he refused surgery because there were no symptoms except mild hearing loss. He presents to the emergency room complaining of severe vertigo whenever he has any pressure to the ear. On examination, the fistula test is positive.

Where is the most likely site of this fistula?

- A. Promontory
- B. Posterior semi-circular canal
- C. Lateral semi-circular canal
- D. Stapes footplate

30. The neurologist informs you that he suspects Bell's palsy in a 60-year-old patient because there is no clear underlining cause and because the brain MRI scan is normal.

This palsy is a dysfunction of which of the following nerves?

- A. Mandibular
- B. Maxillary
- C. Vagus
- D. Facial
- E. Ophthalmic

31. A 52-year-old patient wakes up in the morning with left-side facial asymmetry and sensitivity to loud sounds. Upon examination, he exhibits left-side facial nerve paralysis. His ear examination is normal.

Hyperacusis in this patient is due to paralysis of which of the following muscles?

- A. Tensor tympani
- B. Levator veli palatini
- C. Tensor veli palatini
- D. Orbicularis oris
- E. Stapedius

32. A 35-year-old female was recently diagnosed with sarcoidosis. She used to have recurrent facial asymmetry with no clear cause. On examination parotid gland swelling.

This nerve does not innervate the:

- A. Facial muscles
- B. Parotid gland
- C. Anterior two-thirds of the tongue
- D. Lacrimal gland
- E. Stapedius muscle

33. A 44-year-old businessman is involved in a road traffic accident, after which he experiences facial muscles weakness, bloody ear discharge and hearing loss. A CT scan reveals a skull base fracture. He is diagnosed with UMN facial nerve palsy.

Which of the following supports this diagnosis?

- A. Absent stapedial reflex
- B. Incomplete closure of the eye
- C. Intact upper facial movement
- D. Asymmetrical nasolabial folds

34. A 62-year-old healthy female has facial asymmetry of two hours duration. Her ear examination is normal. The CT scan of her brain, performed in the ER, is normal.
The most common cause of peripheral facial palsy in such case is:
- A. Ramsay-Hunt syndrome
 - B. Cerebrovascular accident
 - C. Idiopathic peripheral facial paralysis
 - D. Parotid tumor
 - E. Fractured temporal bone
35. A 43-year-old is diagnosed with idiopathic peripheral facial paralysis. She does not have any medical illness.
Her management should involve:
- A. Ventilation tube insertion
 - B. Steroids
 - C. Surgical exploration
 - D. CSF shunt
36. A 3-year-old boy suffers from fever, convulsions and loss of consciousness. He has recurrent ear infections. He is intubated in the ER with a GCS of 7. The patient is diagnosed with intracranial cranial complications due to otitis media.
All of the following can be cause except:
- A. Meningitis
 - B. Facial nerve paralysis
 - C. Subdural empyema
 - D. Epidural abscess
37. A 13-year-old boy has persistent ear discharge and hearing loss for 4 months. Examination of the ear reveals a thick yellowish secretion. A swab is taken for culture and sensitivities.
Which of the following organisms is unlikely the cause?
- A. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - B. *Haemophilus influenzae*
 - C. *Proteus* species
 - D. *Klebsiella pneumonia*
38. A 3-month-old old baby was born prematurely (31 weeks) due to an intrauterine infection. He has a small and deformed auricle as well as no ear canal. A CT scan reveals bilateral bony atresia and dilated cochlear aqueducts. He undergoes a work-up for meningitis.
Which of the following may predispose a patient to this infection?

- A. Inner ear congenital malformation
- B. Microtia
- C. External ear canal atresia
- D. Acute facial nerve paralysis

39. A 4-year-old boy is brought to emergency room with a history of fever and convulsions. He has recurrent otitis media, including his most recent episode one week ago. At that time, he did not receive antibiotics because his father believes that antibiotics impair the immune system. A CSF samples revealed a low glucose level along with an increased white blood cell count and increased protein.

Which of the following antibiotics is the most appropriate for treatment?

- A. Ceftriaxone
- B. Cefuroxime
- C. Penicillin
- D. Gentamicin

40. A 44-year-old female complains of left ear pain that has lasted for 3 weeks but reports no hearing loss, no tinnitus and no ear fullness. Her ear exam is normal, but she has a large left tonsil mass. Her teeth and gums look normal. The working diagnosis is referred pain from the tonsil to the ear.

Which nerve causes this symptom?

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Auriculotemporal nerve
- D. Greater auricular nerve

41. Two years after a liver transplant, a patient develops severe earache, double vision and lower cranial nerve paralysis. A CT scan reveals a destructive lesion in the external auditory canal.

Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. *Enterococcus faecalis*
- B. *Clostridium septicum*
- C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- D. *Proteus mirabilis*
- E. *Salmonella enteritidis*

42. A 16-year-old boy has a 1-day history of pain in his right ear. He swims every morning. The right ear canal is red and swollen. He has pain when the auricle is pulled or the tragus is pushed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute otitis externa
- B. Bullous myringitis
- C. Chronic otitis media
- D. Acute otitis media
- E. Mastoiditis

43. A 25-year-old male is undergoing reconstruction of an eardrum that has a posterior perforation otherwise he is healthy.

What is the commonest facial nerve side effect in such surgery?

- A. Unilateral tearing
- B. Facial muscle weakness during exercise
- C. Some metallic taste for short time
- D. Drooling

44. A 24-year-old female has episodes of ear fullness and increasingly severe vertigo. Her tympanogram is normal, and an audiogram reveals low-frequency SNHL.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Otosclerosis
- B. Tympanosclerosis
- C. Migraine
- D. Meniere's disease

45. A 1-day-old newborn is evaluated for possible hearing loss. The OAE responses are absent, and the ABR is flat at 90 db. The tympanogram is normal.

What is the most likely site of the lesion?

- A. External ear canal
- B. Cochlea
- C. Ossicles
- D. Eardrum

46. A 24-year-old male with vertigo and tinnitus has Meniere's disease. He has fallen many times and injured his body. He refuses operative intervention but agrees to a trial of medication. During the trial phase, his peptic ulcer worsens.

Which of the following substances is most likely to be prescribed?

- A. Betaserc
- B. Captopril
- C. Gentamicin injection in the middle ear
- D. Diazepam

47. A 30-year-old female with a 1-week history of severe diarrhea feels dizzy when she stands. Her supine and standing BPs are 120/82 and 75/52 mm Hg, respectively.
What is the most likely cause for this dizziness?
- A. Dehydration
 - B. Meniere's disease
 - C. Labyrinthitis
 - D. BPPV
48. A 13-year-old boy presents with a long history of ear discharge and hearing loss. He loses consciousness after a prolonged convulsion. The patient dies shortly thereafter of brain hypoxia.
A pathologic examination of his ear is most likely to reveal an abnormality involving which of the following?
- A. Internal carotid artery aneurism
 - B. Wax in the mastoid
 - C. Transection of the facial nerve
 - D. Keratin in the middle ear
49. A 63-year-old female is hospitalized with severe earache and facial nerve weakness. Her blood glucose is 350 mg/dL, and her ESR is 72. An ear exam reveals a mass in the external auditory canal.
What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Cholesteatoma
 - B. Malignant otitis externa
 - C. Mastoiditis
 - D. Facial nerve neoplasm
50. A 42-year-old construction worker who suffered an accident at work presents to the emergency room. Upon examination, his vital signs are normal. The only thing he has is a hematoma in the left auricle.
What is the most important action to be taken?
- A. Aspiration of blood and packing
 - B. Sick leave
 - C. Auricle massage
 - D. Nothing
51. A 9-year-old boy who underwent bilateral ventilation tubes insertion 4 years ago comes to the physician's office because of bilateral earache. A tympanogram reveals a type B pattern and 4 mm volumes bilaterally.
What is the most likely cause?

- A. Wax
- B. Ossicular problem
- C. Ear drum perforation
- D. Middle ear effusion

52. A newborn develops meningitis. He did not receive ototoxic medications. At the age of one year, his parents noticed that he is not responding to sound. The patient is at high risk for which of the following?

- A. Sensory hearing loss
- B. Conductive hearing loss
- C. Central hearing loss
- D. Mixed hearing loss

53. A 35-year-old female has a 3-day history of nausea and vomiting. She experiences frequent vertigo for a few seconds with any head movement. She denies any tinnitus and reports no ear fullness.

What is the most likely finding?

- A. Positive Dix-Hallpike test
- B. Low-frequency hearing loss on a pure tone audiogram
- C. Postural hypotension
- D. B pattern tympanogram

54. A 12-year-old girl is brought to the hospital because of excessive ear discharge. She had ventilation tubes placed 6 months ago, and whenever she takes shower, she develops ear discharge. Upon examination, she has clear secretions from both tubes.

What is the best action?

- A. Reassure the parents
- B. Remove the tubes
- C. Replace the tubes
- D. Advise the parents to use cotton to plug the child's ears during showers
- E. Give antibiotic eardrops for one month

55. A healthy 91-year-old female has hearing loss that has worsened recently. She wants hearing aids. After cleaning her ear, the eardrums looked normal. A pure tone audiogram will reveal decreased hearing in which of the following frequencies?

- A. High frequency only
- B. Low frequency only
- C. Asymmetrical
- D. Middle frequency

56. An 87-year-old female with poorly controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus develops a severe right-sided earache with discharge. She cannot close her right eye. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Malignant otitis externa
 - B. Bell's palsy
 - C. Viral infection
 - D. CVA
57. A 46-year-old male presents to the emergency room because of a 2-hour history of dizziness and difficulty standing. He has numbness and weakness of his left leg. Physical examination reveals no ear abnormalities. Which of the following is the most likely cause?
- A. CVA
 - B. Vestibular neuronitis
 - C. Meniere's disease
 - D. BPPV
58. A 74-year-old female suffers gastroenteritis with nausea and vomiting and is able to swallow water only. She also develops dizziness, especially when sitting or standing. She has bilateral hearing loss and tinnitus. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. BPPV
 - B. Vestibular neuronitis
 - C. Meniere's disease
 - D. Hypotension
59. A 3-year-old girl on Hajj suffers from high fever, headache, nausea and vomiting. The ER physician told you that he suspects meningitis because the Brudzinski's sign is positive. How did the ER physician test for this sign?
- A. Extension of the knees causes pain and hip flexion.
 - B. With the hip in flexion, pain is elicited upon knee extension.
 - C. Flexion of the neck causes reflex flexion of the hips and knees.
 - D. Examination of the ear causes tenderness.
60. A 6-year-old boy has recurrent tonsillitis. He is scheduled for tonsillectomy next week. The tonsil is made of soft glandular tissue and is part of the immune system. Which of the following is not true about his organ?
- A. The palatoglossus lies anterior to the tonsil.
 - B. They have rich blood supplies.
 - C. Lymph drains to the jugulodigastric lymph nodes.
 - D. The carotid artery lies 4 cm anterior and lateral to the tonsil.

61. A 10-year-old boy snores while sleeping and exhibits mouth breathing all day. He has a narrow upper dental arch and a retrognathic mandible. The dentist advised the parent to see an ENT doctor to evaluate the child. The most common cause of obstructive sleep apnea in this patient is:
- A. Bilateral choanal atresia
 - B. Allergic nasal polyps
 - C. Marked obesity
 - D. Enlarged adenoids
62. A 7-year-old old boy has recently exhibited poor performance in school. He also snores at night. His examination reveals small tonsils. A post-nasal X-ray reveals large adenoids. This enlargement can hamper school performance owing to all of the following except:
- A. Excessive daytime sleepiness
 - B. Impaired hearing
 - C. Recurrent infection
 - D. Malnutrition
63. A 5-year-old girl underwent a tonsillectomy in the morning. In the evening, she developed profuse mouth bleeding. The child's pulse is 110 beats/min, her BP is 110/60, and she looks pale. During revision surgery, remember that the main arterial blood supply of the tonsil derives from all of the following except the:
- A. Internal carotid artery
 - B. Descending palatine artery
 - C. Dorsal lingual artery
 - D. Ascending palatine artery
64. A 7-year-old boy has suffered food regurgitation since he had his tonsils removed last week. On examination, he exhibits a wide oropharynx and no posterior pillars can be seen. The defect you see in the throat is due to the removal of:
- A. Palatoglossus muscle
 - B. Palatopharyngeus muscle
 - C. Stylopharyngeus muscle
 - D. Styloglossus muscle
65. A 3-year-old child had some blood in his sputum when he coughs. He had an adenotonsillectomy 5 days ago. His throat examination reveals a clot in the left tonsil fossa that is partially covered by the anterior pillar. This clot's cover is formed by which of the following?

- A. Styloglossus muscle
- B. Lingual muscle
- C. Palatopharyngeus muscle
- D. Palatoglossus muscle

66. A 6-year-old boy has lymphoma and is undergoing chemotherapy. He has a sore throat and fever. On examination, he exhibits enlargement of Waldeyer's ring. A CT scan reveals bilateral lymph node enlargement and a narrow airway at the upper part of the pharynx.

This narrowing is due to all of the following except:

- A. Palatine tonsils
- B. Tubal tonsils
- C. Lingual tonsils
- D. Adenoids
- E. Parotid

67. A 48-year-old patient suffers frequent nasal bleeding and congestion. During the flexible nasoscopic examination, you see a large mass in the nasopharynx. What other structure(s) might you see using this scope?

- A. The carotid artery
- B. The isthmus of the Eustachian tubes
- C. The anterior ethmoid artery
- D. The choanae.

68. A 4-year-old boy is brought to ENT clinic by his mother after she notices that her child has large tonsils compared with other children. The examination reveals symmetrical tonsillar hypertrophy. A lateral neck X-ray reveals large adenoids completely closing the nasopharynx.

You cannot reassure the mother if the child has:

- A. Similar family history
- B. Recent infection
- C. Sleep apnea
- D. Allergy

69. A 6-year-old child has recurrent tonsillitis that responds to antibiotics. The patient presents with a similar attack. Her throat examination reveals large tonsils with pus. A swab is taken and sent for culture and sensitivities.

What is the most likely bacterial growth in the culture?

- A. *Staphylococcus aureus*
- B. *Haemophilus influenza*
- C. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- D. *Streptococcus pyogenes*

70. A 12-year-old boy has tonsillitis followed by severe difficulty in swallowing and opening his mouth. Examination reveals trismus and asymmetrical tonsils, with the right side exhibiting more fullness in the anterior pillar. Of the following management options, which is the least important?
- A. Airway protection and monitoring
 - B. Neck MRI with contrast
 - C. Incision and drainage of the abscess if present
 - D. Intravenous antibiotics
71. You were asked to see a patient in the pediatric ward with a neck swelling and fever. His CT scan report indicates Lemierre's syndrome. What is this syndrome?
- A. Thrombophlebitis of the internal jugular vein
 - B. Sub-acute necrotizing encephalomyelopathy
 - C. A congenital disorder
 - D. A complication of tonsillectomy
72. A parent comes to your clinic with a 4-year-old child and a neck X-ray revealing large adenoids. A flexible scope confirms the diagnosis. What is the least likely complaint such a patient will have?
- A. Nasal obstruction with snoring and mouth breathing
 - B. Hyponasal speech
 - C. Nasal discharge
 - D. Regurgitation
73. A 4-year-old girl suffers snoring, mouth breathing and disturbances of sleep. Her parents suspect an adenoid problem. What is most appropriate tool to confirm the diagnosis?
- A. Oblique soft tissue X-ray
 - B. Computed tomography
 - C. Magnetic resonance imaging
 - D. Flexible nasal endoscopy
74. A 2-month-old infant is being evaluated for failure to thrive. The infant underwent a tracheostomy for failure of extubation since birth. The physical examination is unremarkable except for the inability to pass the small flexible nasal scope to the larynx, a finding confirmed by a CT scan, which also reveals a bony closure of the nasal cavity at the choana. Which of the following is unlikely to be observed in this child?
- A. Small chin
 - B. Hole in the retina
 - C. Heart murmur
 - D. Hypogonadism

75. A 7-month-old infant is brought to the physician's office because of poor weight gain and noisy breathing. He was a full-term vaginal delivery with an uneventful history prior to this presentation. He coughs frequently and has had three episodes of cyanosis.
Which of the following is the initial evaluation?
- A. Flexible laryngoscopy
 - B. Bronchoscopy
 - C. Barium swallow
 - D. CT scan of the upper airway
76. A 9-month-old infant presents to the chest clinic with a 3-months history of cough. Chest X-ray reveals persistent opacity of the right lower lobe.
What is the most appropriate intervention?
- A. Esophagoscopy
 - B. Bronchoscopy
 - C. Tracheostomy
 - D. Lobectomy
77. A 5-year-old boy is brought to the emergency room by his grandmother after swallowing a disc battery from a toy. His vital signs are normal, and his respiratory and abdominal examinations are unremarkable. A lateral CXR reveals what appears to be a watch battery in the patient's esophagus.
What is the best course of action in this situation?
- A. Urgent esophagoscopy
 - B. Keep him NPO until the battery is passed
 - C. Give the child a banana with cotton to eat
 - D. Give acid to neutralize the alkaline contents of the battery
78. A 6-year-old boy is evaluated for regurgitation of fluid from his nose. His only significant past medical history is an adenoidectomy. The physical examination is unremarkable except for a bifid uvula.
What is the most appropriate treatment?
- A. Speech therapy
 - B. Tonsillectomy
 - C. Nothing
 - D. Tracheostomy
79. A 4-year-old boy has had a neck swelling since birth that has recently grown in size. Upon examination, he has mass in the posterior triangle that is cystic in nature. His skin appears normal. A CT scan reveals a multi-loculated cyst. Aspiration decreases the size of the cyst, but it eventually increases in size again.
The most likely diagnosis is which of the following?

- A. Meningocele
- B. Cystic hygroma
- C. Hemangioma
- D. Dermoid cyst

80. A 10-month-old infant has had noisy breathing recently when her mother tries to put her to sleep. Her symptoms disappear when she lies on her abdomen. On examination, the child has inspiratory stridor with a good cry. Which of the following will most likely be observed with a flexible scope?
- A. Omega shape epiglottis
 - B. Vocal fold paralysis
 - C. Subglottic stenosis
 - D. Laryngeal web
81. A 4-year-old girl has been unable to eat for 2 days because of throat pain after a tonsillectomy that was performed 4 days ago. Her family doctor noticed a white membrane on the tonsillar bed and obtained a swab for culture. What is the likely diagnosis of the white membrane in the throat?
- A. Normal healing process
 - B. Fungal infection
 - C. Thick saliva from dehydration
 - D. Staining due to antibiotics
82. A male infant was born at 37 weeks of gestation by Cesarean section. Because of marked respiratory distress at 1 week of age, an emergency tracheostomy was performed as a lifesaving procedure. The patient continues to exhibit noisy breathing; however, feeding and other activities have returned to normal. A brain MRI reveals an Arnold-Chiari malformation. What is the most likely finding?
- A. Vocal fold paralysis
 - B. Subglottic stenosis
 - C. Laryngomalacia
 - D. Laryngeal web
83. A 3-year-old boy is presented to the physician because of snoring and mouth breathing. He had tonsillectomy surgery 1 year ago. His adenoids are difficult to evaluate on physical examination. The best way to confirm the diagnosis is which of the following?
- A. Lateral neck X-ray
 - B. CT scan
 - C. Throat swab
 - D. Examination under anesthesia

84. A 7-year-old boy is brought to the family physician by his father because of redness and swelling of his left eye for 24 hours. Three weeks ago, the boy received a 3-day course of antibiotics for sinusitis. Examination of the left eye reveals proptosis, erythema and tenderness on movement. The child also exhibits purulent nasal discharge. What is the best management?
- A. Admitting the patient after an urgent CT scan
 - B. Repeat the same antibiotic for 10 days
 - C. Add clindamycin to the antibiotic regimen
 - D. This is a self-limiting disease that does not require any intervention
85. A semi-comatose 36-year-old male was brought to the emergency room by his wife. He recovered full consciousness within 2 hours. He quitted his job last year. While he is in the hospital, a friend is caught sneaking cocaine to him. Which of the following can be a result of abuse of this drug?
- A. Ear drum perforation
 - B. Vocal folds nodule
 - C. Thyroid enlargement
 - D. Septal perforation
86. A 4-year-old child has neck swelling of 3 months' duration. He also has a history of recurrent tonsillitis approximately 5 times per year. Upon examination, he is afebrile with an adenoid face. His throat examination reveals bilateral large non-inflamed tonsils. He exhibits bilateral neck swelling. What are the most common lymph nodes to become enlarged in this case?
- A. Juguloomohyoid
 - B. Submental
 - C. Jugulodigastric
 - D. Submandibular
87. You were asked as an ENT intern to see a 35-year-old patients in the ER who has difficulty swallowing and fever. The ER physician told you on the phone that he suspects Quinsy. It is synonymous with which of the following?
- A. Parapharyngeal abscess
 - B. Retropharyngeal abscess
 - C. Peritonsillar abscess
 - D. Paratonsillar abscess
88. A 7-year-old girl has a fever and a severe sore throat such that she cannot consume anything except water. The patient suffers recurrent acute tonsillitis 5 times a year and is absent from school during each attack for approximately one week. Upon examination, she is febrile and tachycardic. The CBC reveals leukocytosis with neutrophil shift.

What is the best treatment she can receive to prevent her recurrent illness?

- A. Intravenous antibiotics
- B. Incision and drainage
- C. Tonsillectomy
- D. Herbal therapy

89. You are asked to come to the delivery room urgently to see a newborn who is in severe respiratory distress that improves each time he cries. However, when he stops crying, he becomes cyanotic and tachycardic. He is a full-term infant and was born following spontaneous vaginal delivery. The baby weighs 2.3kg.

What is the first step in managing such a case?

- A. Orotracheal intubation
- B. Naso tracheal intubation
- C. Oral airway
- D. Tracheotomy

90. A 7-year-old girl complains of longstanding left nasal discharge and she cannot blow her nose on the left compared with the right. She had heart surgery a few days after birth. She is also followed by an ophthalmologist for an eye lid deformity. You suspect choanal atresia.

Which of the following investigations will help you to confirm your working diagnosis?

- A. Abdominal X-ray
- B. Nasal X-ray with contrast
- C. CT scan of the nose
- D. MRI of the nose

91. A 4-year-old girl exhibits unilateral nasal obstruction associated with CHARGE characteristics. Upon examination, she exhibits left nasal obstruction at the choanae. A CT scan confirms bony choanal atresia.

What is the preferred surgical approach to repair this lesion?

- A. Trans-septal
- B. Trans-nasal
- C. Trans-palatal
- D. Lateral rhinotomy

92. A 55-year-old male complains of loss of smell for 3 months. His symptoms fluctuate, and he has noticed some relief with topical decongestant drugs.

The loss may be due to which of the following?

- A. A viral infection
- B. Turbinate enlargement
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Toxic shock syndrome
- E. Cleft palate

93. A 23-year-old male complains of continuous nasal obstruction that is more severe on the left side with snoring and mouth breathing. Examination reveals a deviated nasal septum. The patient accepts surgical intervention. Before taking the patient to surgery, you need to know that the nasal septum is composed of all of the following structures except:
- A. Vomer
 - B. Vascular cartilage
 - C. Skin and respiratory mucosa
 - D. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone
94. An adult patient has nasal discharge and itching. He also suffers from nasal obstruction that alternates frequently between both sides. The patient provides a CT scan of his sinuses, which reveals opacity of all the of his sinuses. Which of the following is the best way to perform the nasal examination?
- A. Scope the in supine position.
 - B. Use the otoscope's light.
 - C. Pack both nostrils for 30 minutes using local anesthetics.
 - D. Have the patient sit.
 - E. Examine the patient standing up.
95. A child exhibits nasal discharge and mouth breathing. He also suffers from hearing loss. Upon examination, he has large tonsils. The patient has received many courses of antibiotics with minimal response. You wish to evaluate the adenoids to make sure they are not the cause. You can evaluate the nasopharynx using all of the following except:
- A. Lateral skull X-ray
 - B. Rigid nasoscopy
 - C. Flexible nasoscopy
 - D. Post-nasal mirror
96. A 65-year-old patient accuses his ENT doctor of malpractice on social media. According to the patient, he underwent a nasal endoscopy in the clinic for no reason except some nasal discharge. After this procedure, the patient experienced a lot of pain and bleeding followed by loss of consciousness and left eye blindness. All of the following can be a complication of nasal endoscopy except:
- A. Bleeding
 - B. Pain
 - C. Fainting
 - D. Blindness

97. A 2-year-old child has left foul-smelling nasal discharge. He is not on any medication and has had no previous surgeries. He has no family history of allergies. All of the following structures are important to consider during his examination except:
- A. Mouth
 - B. Nasal cavity
 - C. Nasal septum
 - D. Nasal mucosa
 - E. Scoping a non-discharging nose is not justified
98. A patient who underwent endoscopic sinus surgery last week presents to you for post-operative care. He has some nasal congestion and mild bleeding, but otherwise he is very happy with the surgery. In the treatment room, you have only rigid nasal endoscope. For this patient's examination, all of following are advantages of this nasal endoscope except:
- A. Better image resolution
 - B. Facilitates culture and tissue sampling
 - C. Easier to perform
 - D. Smaller diameter
 - E. Requires two hands for manipulation
99. A 34-year-old patient complains of chronic cough. He also reports yellowish nasal discharge and post-nasal discharge. Upon examination, he exhibits bilateral middle ear effusions and a congested throat. He has poorly controlled diabetes and hypertension. What is the least likely cause of his cough?
- A. Otitis media
 - B. Purulent post-nasal discharge
 - C. Hypertension medication
 - D. Mouth breathing
100. An elderly patient suffers from nasal discharge and cough. He is bedridden due to multiple CVAs. The patient has poorly controlled HTN and DM. He underwent nasal surgery 20 years ago, after which he improved. What is the least important way to evaluate his nose?
- A. Nasal endoscopy
 - B. Anterior rhinoscopy
 - C. Trans-illumination
 - D. Posterior rhinoscopy

101. A 56-year-old female complains of thick nasal discharge and facial tenderness for 4 months. She used to have short attacks used to improve after using antibiotics. Nasal endoscopy reveals nasal polyps that are almost completely blocking the nasal cavity.
What is the standard radiological technique to evaluate her illness?
- A. CT scan of the paranasal sinuses
 - B. Plain X-ray of the paranasal sinuses
 - C. PET scan
 - D. MRI of the paranasal sinuses
102. A 4-year-old girl with mental retardation has a foul smell in her nose. The child has undergone many courses of antibiotics with some improvement, but the smell never disappears.
Which of the following must be excluded?
- A. Foreign body
 - B. Adenoid enlargement
 - C. Choanal atresia
 - D. Nasolacrimal duct disease
103. Warfarin is administered to a 42-year-old female following the placement of a prosthetic cardiac valve. She presents to ER with severe nose bleeding. What is the best treatment?
- A. Cauterize the bleeding spots in the OR
 - B. Stop warfarin
 - C. Pack the nose and admit the patient to the cardiac unit
 - D. Adjust the warfarin dosage for INR < 1.5
104. A young boy is admitted to the emergency room after experiencing a severe headache, nausea and a high-grade fever. A CSF study reveals bacterial meningitis. He had MVA one month ago with skull base fractures.
What is the most likely source of infection?
- A. Ear
 - B. Eye
 - C. Adenoid
 - D. Nose
105. A 9-year-old boy develops a profuse bleeding from his nose. An angiogram reveals a vascular lesion in the nasopharynx.
What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Angiofibroma
 - B. Burkitt's lymphoma
 - C. Vascular adenoid
 - D. Difficult to determine without biopsies

106. A 15-year-old boy has had a gradual blockage of his left nose. Physical examination reveals atrophy of the middle turbinate and a single polyp lateral to the turbinate that occupies the entire nasal cavity. A CT scan reveals opacity of the left maxillary sinus and a homogeneous mass widening the sinus opening and extending to the naso and oropharynx. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Antrochoanal polyp
 - B. Malignant nasal polyp
 - C. Normal variation
 - D. Meningocele
107. A 4-year-old boy is brought by his mother to the emergency department. She attempted to clean his nose with a cotton swab, but the cotton end did not come out. Upon examination, the cotton is observed deep in his nose, and the child will not cooperate in removal. What is the best treatment?
- A. Discharge the patient and provide an appointment to the clinic
 - B. Remove it under general anesthesia
 - C. Reassure the mother that it will dissolve and will not cause any problems
 - D. Gently push the cotton in, so it goes into the pharynx where the child can swallow it
108. A 19-year-old female presents to the physician for a consultation 1 month after a head trauma in MVA. The patient is upset regarding her nose shape. You are happy to correct the nose deformity with respect to the nasal subunits. Which of the following is not one of these subunits?
- A. Nasal valve
 - B. Nasal sidewalls
 - C. Nasal tip
 - D. Nasal dorsum
109. A 23-year-old male has a history of repeated sinus infections. Upon examination, he has large turbinates and purulent discharge on both sides. A CT scan shows opacity of one sinus in each side that drains alone. Which sinus is most likely causing the illness?
- A. Posterior ethmoid sinuses
 - B. Anterior ethmoid sinuses
 - C. Frontal sinuses
 - D. Maxillary sinuses

110. A 45-year-old female who is being treated for hypertension develops frontal headaches and nasal congestion. Her temperature is 39.3°C, and her blood pressure is 120/80 mmHg. Nasal examination reveals a deviated nasal septum and nasal discharge.
- Which of the following is a feature of acute infection?
- A. Symptoms for 4 weeks
 - B. Nasal obstruction
 - C. Unilateral watery discharge
 - D. Headache
111. A 30-year-old female being treated for bronchial asthma presents complaining of nasal discharge and obstruction that does not resolve with antibiotics. She has had these symptoms for 3 months and is willing to undergo surgery. Physical examination reveals postnasal drip and anterior nasal discharge from both sides.
- How should you investigate this patient's illness?
- A. X-ray
 - B. CT scan
 - C. MRI
 - D. Nuclear scan
112. A 24-year-old presents to the emergency room because of nagging headaches and a puffy-looking face. She has undergone sinus surgeries five times. She lost consciousness and suffered convulsions twice in the ER.
- Which of the following is an unlikely complication?
- A. Epidural abscess
 - B. Meningitis
 - C. Subdural abscess
 - D. Otic hydrocephalus
 - E. Intra-cerebral abscess
113. A 19-year-old female has a nasal septum perforation. She had nasal surgery to remove a foreign body at the age of 3 years.
- This perforation can be:
- A. Normal variation
 - B. Multiple, as usual
 - C. Helpful to widen the nasal cavity
 - D. Asymptomatic
114. A 34-year-old female has recurrent nose bleeding. She does not have a bleeding tendency. A nose examination reveals a blood clot in the anterior part of the septum.
- Which of the following arteries does not anastomose in this area?

- A. Posterior ethmoid
- B. Superior labial
- C. Anterior ethmoid
- D. Greater palatine
- E. Sphenopalatine

115. A 54-year-old male presents to the emergency room with severe nose bleeding. He has a 5-year history of hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus. He underwent nasal packing bilaterally to control the bleeding. Which of the following is an unlikely complication of this packing?

- A. Vasovagal episode
- B. Sinusitis
- C. Septal hematoma
- D. Hard palate necrosis
- E. Septal perforation

116. A 47-year-old female complains of fever, headache and nasal discharge. She has had two courses of antibiotics without improvement. What is the best way to take cultures in this case?

- A. Nasal smears
- B. Sphenoid sinus opening
- C. Endoscopically from the middle meatus
- D. Postnasal drip

117. A 56-year-old male on warfarin for a heart valve complains of recurrent nasal bleeding. His INR is 5, and his CBC is normal. What is the most common location for his nose bleeding?

- A. Inferior meatus
- B. Middle turbinate
- C. Sphenoid
- D. Anterior part of the nasal septum

118. A 33-year-old male exhibits nose bleeding and crusting. He has never had nasal surgery. After cleaning his nose in the clinic, you notice a posterior septal perforation. Which of the following can cause this perforation?

- A. Lupus
- B. Cauterization
- C. Nose picking
- D. Syphilis

119. A 22-year-old male suffers nasal congestion and fever. He is diagnosed with furuncles and is given antibiotics, after which he improves. Where does this infection start?
- A. Posterior septum
 - B. Cartilaginous septum
 - C. Membranous septum
 - D. Floor of the nose
120. A 56-year-old male who underwent septoplasty two days ago presents with severe nose bleeding. Nasal packing was performed bilaterally to control the bleeding, and the patient was admitted to the hospital for observation. This surgery is designed for patients with which of the following problems?
- A. Deviated nasal septum
 - B. Nasal polyposis
 - C. A fractured nasal bone
 - D. Hypertrophic inferior turbinates
121. A 33-year-old male was subjected to facial trauma during a fight. He underwent nasal packing on both sides and is still bleeding. The ENT consultant decides to take him to the operating room for better control of the bleeding. Which of the following arteries can be ligated endoscopically?
- A. Anterior ethmoid
 - B. Greater palatine
 - C. Superior labial
 - D. Sphenopalatine
122. A healthy 20-year-old male presents to the emergency department with facial trauma after being involved in an MVA. His nasal exam reveals septal swelling. What is the diagnosis?
- A. Septal hematoma
 - B. Sinusitis
 - C. Nasal polyp
 - D. Septal perforation
123. A 3-year-old girl fell down and exhibits nasal swelling and bleeding. Her examination reveals bilateral septal swelling. Which type of imaging will you need to confirm the diagnosis of traumatic septal swelling?
- A. Ultrasound
 - B. Lateral soft tissue X-ray
 - C. CT scan
 - D. MRI

124. An offensive, blood-tinged, purulent nasal discharge is observed in a 3-year-old child. Examination reveals left-sided nasal discharge with skin inflammation of the left upper lip. This observation is most likely due to which of the following?
- A. Lupus
 - B. Foreign body
 - C. Adenoids
 - D. Rhinoscleroma
125. A 33-year-old male has a foul-smelling odor in the nose. Upon examination, you observe a hard, irregular mass after you clean the nasal cavity by suction. You are able to remove the mass in the clinic, and the histopathology reveals a rhinolith. What could be the cause?
- A. Fibroma of the nose
 - B. Fungal infection of the nose
 - C. Nasal osteoma
 - D. Longstanding foreign body in the nose
126. A 13-year-old boy with Down syndrome has recurrent acute sinusitis. He had a nasal septum surgery 3 years ago. Upon examination, he still has a deviated nasal septum with perforation as well as an ulcer at the entrance of the nose. A foreign body was removed from the nose. What is the most unlikely predisposing factor for his recurrent infection?
- A. Septal deviation
 - B. FB in the nose
 - C. Skin ulcer
 - D. Septal perforation
127. A 3-year-old boy was brought to the hospital by his mother, who suspects that there is a piece of cotton in her child's nose. He has had cotton removed from his ears twice in the last four months. The most common location that you will examine carefully is:
- A. Anterior to the middle turbinate
 - B. Maxillary sinus opening
 - C. Below the inferior turbinate
 - D. Above the adenoids
128. A 2-year-old child has a long history of hearing loss. Upon examination, you notice a foreign body in the nose, and you are unable to remove it. You want to take the patient to the OR for general anesthesia to remove it. Which of the following is an unlikely complication of this foreign body?

- A. Sinusitis
- B. OME
- C. Aspiration pneumonia
- D. Laryngeal web

129. A 3-year-old child was brought to the emergency room by the mother, who suspects a foreign body in the nose. You observe something on examination but are unable to confirm your diagnosis. You want to take the patient to the OR for general anesthesia to remove it. Which of the following foreign body should not wait until the following day for removal?
- A. Cotton
 - B. Bean
 - C. Plastic toy piece
 - D. Disc battery
130. A 28-year-old girl has a long history of nasal itching and sneezing. Upon examination, she has bilateral inferior turbinates enlargement. Your working diagnosis is allergic rhinitis. Which of the following symptoms does not fit with your working diagnosis?
- A. Itching
 - B. Sneezing
 - C. Congestion
 - D. Dry nose
131. A 28-year-old girl has bronchial asthma as well as nasal discharge and blockage. Examination reveals bilateral congested nasal mucosa and watery discharge. A CT scan reveals a small left maxillary cyst. The main types of treatment are all of the following except?
- A. Local decongestants
 - B. FESS
 - C. Oral antihistamines
 - D. Oral corticosteroids
132. Three girls, presented by their mother, complain of nasal congestion in the spring only. Their symptoms improve after a short course of oral steroids for bronchial asthma. All of them have positive skin tests as well as high IgE and IgA titers. Your working diagnosis is seasonal allergic rhinitis. Which of the following is the most supportive finding for your diagnosis?
- A. History of exacerbation of symptoms in the spring
 - B. Only females affected
 - C. Elevated serum IgA level
 - D. Positive result on skin testing for the house dust mite allergen
 - E. Nasal congestion

133. A 28-year-old female has nasal obstruction and headache. Examination reveals bilateral nasal polyposis. A CT scan reveals pan-sinusitis. What is the most common type of this polyp?
- A. Polypoid turbinate
 - B. Antrochoanal polyp
 - C. Inverted papilloma
 - D. Ethmoidal polyp
134. A 6-year-old old boy has hearing loss, recurrent tonsillitis and chronic cough. Upon examination, he has middle ear effusion bilaterally and large adenoids that completely block the nasopharynx. What is the most effective management?
- A. Antibiotics
 - B. Intranasal nasal steroids
 - C. Adenotonsillectomy
 - D. Anti-allergy medications
135. A 45-year-old has been experiencing snoring, choking and coughing during sleep for 2 years. He smokes 1 pack of cigarettes per day and has had many car accidents due to frequently falling asleep while driving. Upon examination, he is overweight and has a short neck. The patient is referred for sleep study. What are the criteria to diagnose this patient with obstructive apnea?
- A. A 90% or greater reduction of nasal or oral airflow for a duration of 10 seconds or greater in the absence of breathing efforts.
 - B. At least a 30% drop in nasal airflow followed by a 4% drop in SaO_2 .
 - C. A 90% or greater reduction of nasal or oral airflow for a duration of 5 seconds or greater in the presence of breathing efforts.
 - D. A 90% or greater reduction of nasal or oral airflow for a duration of 10 seconds or greater in the presence of breathing efforts.
136. A 74-year-old old female has obstructive apnea. She has DM, for which she takes insulin and HTN, for which she is on a calcium channel blocker. She also uses diazepam for insomnia and thyroxin for hypothyroidism. Upon examination, she is overweight and looks pale. She is referred for sleep study that shows severe OSA. Which of the following statements about her is correct?
- A. Apnea increases parasympathetic activity.
 - B. Her insomnia is a consequence of her OSA.
 - C. OSA is more prevalent in women compared with men.
 - D. Her hypertension linked to OSA.
137. A 54-year-old male was recently diagnosed with OSA and started on CPAP. On physical examination, he has a redundant palate and deviated nasal septum. Chest X-ray is clear of any lower airway disease. The ECG is also normal.

- Which of the following statements regarding CPAP therapy for this patient is correct?
- A. The CPAP therapy may reduce daytime sleepiness and complication rates.
 - B. The UPPP is more effective than CPAP.
 - C. The compliance rate with CPAP therapy is very high.
 - D. It is better for him to start CPAP without titration under PSG monitoring.
138. A 15-year-old boy has nasal obstruction mainly on the right side that is associated with epistaxis. A nasal examination reveals a mass resembling a polyp. What is the next step in management?
- A. Nasal steroids and close follow-up in the clinic
 - B. Obtain a CT scan with contrast before any tissue biopsy
 - C. Obtain a biopsy and then decide the management based on the result
 - D. Admission and FESS as soon as possible
139. A 4-year-old boy is mouth breathing. Examination reveals bilateral nasal polyps. The doctor should suspect which of the following?
- A. Choanal atresia
 - B. Cystic fibrosis
 - C. Allergic rhinitis
 - D. Pediatric malignancy
140. A middle-aged female suffers from nasal congestion and discharge. She has brought multiple medications that have been prescribed by another doctor. She has used the medications for one month without any improvement. Upon examination she has bilateral nasal polyps. This patient needs which of the following?
- A. FESS surgery
 - B. To continue the same medications for three months
 - C. CT scan
 - D. One dose of intravenous steroids
141. A 15-year-old girl was in an MVA and suffered facial injury. She needs many flaps to reconstruct the defects in her nose. The patient has an intact nasolabial flap. This flap is good for the following defect:
- A. Nasal dorsum
 - B. Alar subunit
 - C. Nasal tip
 - D. Septal perforation

142. A 45-year-old male presents with unilateral ear fullness and hearing loss with unilateral nasal obstruction for almost 3 months. A clinical exam reveals a unilateral middle ear effusion.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Nasopharyngeal cancer
- B. Chronic sinusitis
- C. Adenoids
- D. Reflux laryngitis

143. A 34-year-old pilot has frequent ear fullness in the airplane that worsens during landings. He has mild nasal congestion and itching that improves with swallowing. Upon examination, his ears look normal, and he exhibits normal results in tuning-fork tests. A tympanogram reveals normal volumes and low compliance bilaterally.

Which of the following muscles is playing the most important role in his symptoms?

- A. Levator veli palatini
- B. Tensor veli palatini
- C. Tensor tympani
- D. Stapedius muscle

144. A 34-year-old male has had neck swelling for 3 weeks accompanied with left ear fullness which is worsening even with antibiotics. He denies any fever or sore throat. His examination is normal with the exception of OME in the left ear and a nasopharyngeal mass. Histopathology of this mass reveals squamous cell carcinoma. His ear illness is due to Eustachian tube dysfunction.

All of the following are true regarding this tube except:

- A. The average length is approximately 36 mm.
- B. The cartilaginous portion is shorter than the bony portion.
- C. The type of epithelium is different in the two portions.
- D. It is near the internal carotid artery.

145. A 56-year-old male with a 35-year history of alcohol abuse is brought to the hospital by his wife because he is having difficulty breathing. He ate a large meal several hours ago. Examination reveals severely restricted air entry to both lungs and biphasic stridor.

The most likely cause of these findings is an airway problem at the level of which of the following?

- A. Lung
- B. Epiglottis
- C. Glottis
- D. Nose

146. A 34-year-old female has choking spells after she had her thyroid removed for thyroid cancer. She has no hoarseness, but she is unable to speak loudly. Examination using a flexible laryngoscope reveals normal vocal folds. Which of the following nerves supplies sensation for the larynx above the glottis?
- A. Hypoglossal nerve
 - B. Superior laryngeal nerve
 - C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - D. Glossopharyngeal nerve
147. A 32-year-old female attempts suicide by stabbing herself in the neck with a knife. She has type 1 diabetes mellitus and has had progressive renal failure over the past 2 years that is requiring dialysis. Her examination reveals an open neck wound and stridor. An emergency airway is opened in her neck because her natural airway is threatened. Which membrane was most likely opened in her case?
- A. Thyrohyoid membrane
 - B. Cricothyroid membrane
 - C. Quadrangular membrane
 - D. Cricotracheal membrane
148. A 72-year-old female suffered a stroke followed by recurrent pneumonia. She underwent a swallowing assessment that revealed obvious aspiration. During the swallowing assessment, you do not see laryngeal elevation and closure. In which phase must these steps occur?
- A. The oral phase of swallowing
 - B. The pharyngeal phase of swallowing
 - C. The esophageal phase of swallowing
 - D. The stomach phase
149. A 56-year-old female was recently diagnosed with multiple sclerosis (MS) and does not use steroids. She has difficulty in swallowing which was attributed to cricopharyngeal dysfunction. This type of dysfunction can lead to which of the following?
- A. Post-swallow aspiration
 - B. Pre-swallow aspiration
 - C. Aspiration during swallowing
 - D. No effect on swallowing
150. An 86-year-old female suffered a CVA three months ago and now has a feeding tube placed in her stomach. Upon examination, she does not exhibit a gag reflex. This leads to which of the following?

- A. Pre- and post-swallow aspiration
 - B. Post-swallow aspiration
 - C. Pre-swallow aspiration
 - D. Nothing related to swallowing
151. A 56-year-old female is semi-comatose after a head trauma. Her nasogastric tube causes sinusitis, and her speech therapist thinks she may not need it. Considering her mental status, which of the following phases needs to be under good voluntary control?
- A. Oral phase
 - B. Stomach phase
 - C. Esophageal phase
 - D. Pharyngeal phase
152. A 36-year-old teacher loses his voice at the end of the day. He smokes 20 cigarettes per day. Upon examination, he is overweight. Your working diagnosis is reflux laryngitis. Which of the following is the best test to help making the diagnosis?
- A. Esophageal manometry
 - B. Chest X-ray
 - C. Barium swallow
 - D. Esophagoscopy
153. A 36-year-old female frequently experiences hoarseness. A flexible laryngoscope examination suggests reflux laryngitis. Which of the following is not a common presentation of such a diagnosis?
- A. Dry cough
 - B. Heartburn
 - C. Dysphagia
 - D. Hoarseness
154. A 36-year-old patient agrees to undergo stomach surgery to stop the symptoms of reflux laryngitis. You decide to perform pharyngeal pH monitoring as an objective test before you send him for surgery. Where is this probe placed?
- A. In the hypopharynx
 - B. In the oropharynx
 - C. 2 cm below the upper esophageal sphincter
 - D. In the nasopharynx
155. A 56-year-old patient suffers hoarseness, choking spells and chronic cough. He uses a PPI (Pantoprazole) 20 mg once daily without improvement.

The maximum daily dose is?

- A. 20 mg once daily
- B. 40 mg twice daily
- C. 40 mg once daily
- D. 20 mg twice daily

156. A 29-year-old female singer suffers rapid fatigue of her voice. She has tried diet modification without improvement. She has normal stroboscopy.

Her fundamental frequency is:

- A. 1280 Hz
- B. 10 Hz
- C. 85 Hz
- D. 210 Hz

157. A 16-year-old girl experienced a voice change recently. On examination by flexible scope, she has a left vocal fold lesion. She had stroboscopy, which was the only way to distinguish between two lesions on the differential diagnosis.

What are these diagnoses?

- A. Vocal nodules and Reinke's edema
- B. Vocal fold polyps and vocal fold nodules
- C. Vocal fold scarring and vocal fold nodules
- D. Vocal fold cysts and vocal fold polyps

158. A 6-year-old girl has progressive hoarseness for 4 months. She was subjected to voice therapy and her voice became normal.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Laryngeal web
- B. Vocal fold sulcus
- C. Hemorrhagic vocal fold polyps
- D. Early vocal fold nodules

159. A 36-year-old coach has had a gradual problem with his voice recently. He does not smoke or drink. He had a similar problem that improved after his annual vacation.

What is the most likely cause of this problem?

- A. Vocal fold nodules
- B. Vocal fold polyps
- C. Contact granulomas
- D. Sub-glottic stenosis

160. A 36-year-old patient underwent neck and upper chest radiation for thyroid cancer. During the treatment, he suffers from hoarseness. A flexible scope reveals asymmetric mobility of the vocal folds. You suspect recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN) injury due to radiation or cancer. This nerve:
- A. Innervates most of the extrinsic laryngeal muscles
 - B. Innervates most of the intrinsic laryngeal muscles
 - C. Is shorter on the left side than on the right side
 - D. Courses around the arch of the aorta on the right side
161. A 66-year-old has difficulty in swallowing and hoarseness. A laryngeal exam reveals a fungating mass in the left vocal fold. The patient agrees to undergo a hemi-laryngectomy for this cancer. Which of the following is not one of the primary functions of the resected organ?
- A. Phonation
 - B. Protection
 - C. Ventilation
 - D. Coughing
162. A 36-year-old patient has hoarseness and some difficulty in swallowing. He stopped smoking five years ago and drinks alcohol. What is the most common cause of his symptoms?
- A. Post-cricoid carcinoma
 - B. Pharyngeal pouch
 - C. GERD
 - D. Postnasal drip
163. A 78-year-old male suffers regurgitation of food and difficulty in swallowing. A barium swallow test reveals a pharyngeal pouch. The patient agrees to undergo surgery and wants to know the complications of the surgery. Which of the following is not a common complication of such a surgery?
- A. Recurrent nerve palsy
 - B. Aspiration
 - C. Leak
 - D. Pharyngocutaneous fistula
 - E. Horner's syndrome
164. A 63-year-old female feels a lump in her neck. Flexible fiber-optic endoscopy and barium swallow examinations confirm the diagnosis of a pharyngeal pouch. Which of the following is not a recognized treatment?

- A. Open excision
- B. Pouch dilatation
- C. Endoscopic stapling
- D. Cricopharyngeal myotomy
- E. Endoscopic diathermy (Dohlman)

165. A 93-year-old suffers from chronic cough and aspiration. She is bedridden and has Alzheimer's disease. A Gastrografin study indicates a small pharyngeal pouch. Her family decided not to proceed with surgery. Which of the following is not a recognized complication if she does not undergo surgery?

- A. Weight loss
- B. Ankylosing spondylitis
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Carcinoma in the pouch

166. A 44-year-old male complains of hoarseness for 2 years after he underwent surgical excision of a parathyroid tumor. Physical examination reveals right vocal fold paralysis.

What is the most likely cause of his paralysis?

- A. RLN injury during the surgery
- B. Reflux laryngitis
- C. Cricoarytenoid fixation
- D. Idiopathic

167. A 35-year-old male has had changes in his voice for 1 year after an MVA. He has a history of intubation for 1 month. Physical examination reveals right vocal fold paralysis. Your working differential diagnoses are cricoarytenoid fixation and true vocal fold paralysis.

What is the best way to differentiate between these diagnoses?

- A. CT scan
- B. EMG
- C. Stroboscopy
- D. MRI

168. A 43-year-old male is complaining of voice fatigue after thyroid surgery. Physical examination reveals mobile vocal folds bilaterally, but the right vocal fold is bowing (due to loss of tension). The doctor informs the patient that he has weakness of one laryngeal muscle.

Which muscle is paralyzed?

- A. Cricoarytenoid
- B. Thyroarytenoid
- C. Cricothyroid
- D. Interarytenoid

169. A 53-year-old male is complaining of hoarseness for 2 years after carotid body tumor excision. Physical examination reveals right vocal fold paralysis. He has attended multiple sessions with a voice therapist, but he still has a breathy voice, which affects his work. The patient asks for a permanent surgical solution.

What is the best permanent surgical option you can offer this patient?

- A. Fat injection
- B. Medialization thyroplasty
- C. Botox injection
- D. Lateralization thyroplasty

170. A 60-year-old male has been complaining of cough and chest pain for one year and almost no voice for 3 months. He has been a heavy smoker for 40 years. The patient was examined by a pulmonologist, and a chest CT scan was performed, that revealed a right sided lung tumor with mediastinal involvement. The patient was referred to an ENT doctor to evaluate his voice. Physical examination reveals right vocal fold paralysis.

What is the most likely cause of his right vocal fold paralysis?

- A. Vocal fold carcinoma
- B. Chronic laryngitis
- C. Idiopathic
- D. Lung tumor

171. A young girl presents to you with a midline neck mass for 2 days. Her parents mention that she has had similar presentations many times in the last 3 years, and the swellings always subside after using antibiotics but never disappears.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Thyroglossal duct cyst
- B. Acute tonsillitis with reactive lymphadenopathy
- C. Thyroid benign nodule
- D. Lymphoma


172. A 5-year-old has intermittent neck swelling. This time, the neck swelling is marked and is accompanied by redness and fever. Upon examination, the swelling is a midline mass that opens outside with discharge. You suspect a thyroglossal duct cyst rather than a skin lesion.

What can be helpful in confirming your diagnosis?

- A. Observing pus draining from a parotid duct
- B. Movement of the mass with swallowing
- C. Exophthalmos
- D. Upward movement of the mass with tongue protrusion.

173. A 55-year-old male presents to you complaining of right submandibular swelling for 2 weeks. His primary physician has told him that this swelling is due to a stone in one of his salivary glands. During physical examination, you notice that the swelling is tender on palpation and the overlying skin is reddish. Which part of the examination could indicate the possibility of inflammatory calculi sialadenitis?
- A. Observing pus coming from a submandibular duct during gentle massage of the swelling
 - B. Examining the teeth for caries
 - C. Shifting of the trachea to the opposite side
 - D. Giving the patient general anesthesia and feeling the stone in the gland
174. A 60-year-old male presents with a neck mass that has been present for 6 months and decreased hearing in both ears that has persisted for four years. Upon examination, a left supraclavicular mass, 2x3-cm, non-tender and fixed to the underlying structures, is observed. Where is the most likely site of the problem?
- A. Stomach cancer that has metastasized to the head and neck
 - B. Papillary thyroid cancer with lymph node metastases
 - C. The nasopharynx
 - D. Left glomus tympanicum
175. A 60-year-old male involved in an MVA is brought to the emergency room. During an examination for neck pain, you should not do which of the following?
- A. Auscultate the neck for possible aneurism
 - B. Assess for a cervical spine injury
 - C. Palpate the mandible for a possible fracture
 - D. Auscultate the neck for a possible vascular injury
 - E. Extend the neck and assess the larynx for a possible fracture
176. Eight hours after birth, an infant exhibits excessive drooling and mild respiratory distress. An abdominal X-ray reveals a complete lack of air in the gastrointestinal tract. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Tracheoesophageal fistula, type H
 - B. Pyloric atresia
 - C. Choanal atresia (bilateral)
 - D. Esophageal atresia with distal tracheoesophageal fistula
 - E. Isolated esophageal atresia

177. A 6-year-old boy is brought to the emergency room with shortness of breath and stridor. The ER doctor gives patient oxygen and calls you urgently to the ER to examine the child because the doctor suspects epiglottitis. Which of the following is true?
- A. Most patients are under 6 months of age
 - B. The onset is typically insidious
 - C. The child characteristically lies supine with the knees drawn up
 - D. Drooling is a typical sign
178. A 3-year-old boy exhibits drooling for 1 month. Upon examination, the drooling causes severe dermatitis and erosion of the skin around the mouth. What is the unlikely cause?
- A. Gastroesophageal reflux
 - B. Epiglottitis
 - C. Abnormal oral motor control
 - D. Throat pain after tonsillectomy
179. A 5-year-old boy exhibits drooling. He has cerebral palsy and frequently suffers bouts of aspiration pneumonia. Management options for him include all of the following except:
- A. Salivary gland duct re-positioning procedures
 - B. Ligation of salivary gland duct
 - C. Transdermal scopolamine patches
 - D. Intramuscular long-acting prophylactic antibiotics
 - E. A "mouth guard" to obtain a lip seal
180. A 36-year-old pregnant female presents in her fourth month of gestation with a history of palpitations and tremors. She has a history of weight loss over the last 6 weeks of her pregnancy and she also complains of insomnia. Her BP is 155/70 mmHg, and her heart rate is 110 beats/min. Her eye exam reveals lid retraction, exophthalmos, and she has fingernail clubbing. The TSH is <0.0005 mIU/mL (normal: 0.3-5), and the FT_4 is 32 pmol/L (normal: 12-22). Which of the following tests is the best way to determine the cause of her disease?
- A. Thyroid-uptake scan
 - B. CT scan of the neck
 - C. TSH receptor antibody
 - D. Thyroid ultrasound
181. A 36-year-old male presents with neck swelling for 3 months that has increased in size over the last 6 weeks. He has no symptoms of hypo- or hyperthyroidism. He denies any swallowing or breathing symptoms. He has no family history of thyroid disease.



Upon physical examination, he is clinically euthyroid. He has thyroid enlargement that is greater on the left side and moves with swallowing. He has two large cervical lymph nodes. TSH testing reveals a level of 3 mIU/mL (normal: 0.5-5). An ultrasound reveals a 2.5-cm thyroid nodule with microcalcifications and an irregular border. A fine needle aspiration (FNA) suggests follicular neoplasm.

Which one of the following is correct regarding this patient?

- A. He should be referred to an ENT surgeon for a diagnostic hemithyroidectomy operation.
- B. Repeating the FNA after 3 weeks is indicated to rule out cancer.
- C. The lesion is most likely a follicular adenoma because the FNA is diagnostic.
- D. The patient should be reassured and reassessed by ultrasound in 6 months.

182. A 45-year-old male has a neck mass. Upon examination, the mass is midline and moves with swallowing. The histopathology of the FNA reveals malignancy of the thyroid gland.

Which of the following is used in the management of such malignancies?

- A. Iodine-131
- B. Iodine-125
- C. Technetium-99
- D. Phosphorus-32
- E. Strontium

183. A 55-year-old female had thyroid gland cancer that was resected four years ago. She stopped taking her gland replacement hormone 2 years ago. She now complains of fatigue, weight loss and the inability to sleep. Upon examination, she exhibits signs of hyperthyroidism. One of the eye signs that you might see is:

- A. Hair loss of eyebrow
- B. Proptosis
- C. Lid lag
- D. Exophthalmos

184. A 45-year-old female is scheduled for thyroid gland removal. She is aware that she may have problems with her voice after surgery. During surgery, you are able to identify the recurrent laryngeal nerve.

You use the following anatomical structure to identify the nerve:

- A. Inferior thyroid artery
- B. Superior thyroid artery
- C. Middle thyroid vein
- D. Superior thyroid vein

185. A 45-year-old lady underwent a thyroidectomy. In the recovery room, she experiences a pins-and-needles sensation around her mouth. She also has strong contractions of the hands. Electrocardiogram reveals intermittent prolongation of the QT interval.

What is the immediate management?

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Bicarbonate
- C. Calcitonin
- D. IV calcium gluconate

186. A 35-year-old female underwent an uneventful thyroidectomy. She was transferred to her room after a full recovery. Two hours later, she develops respiratory distress, the dressing exhibits a slight blood stain, and the wound is bulging.

What should be the first step in her management?

- A. Tracheostomy
- B. Cricothyroidectomy
- C. Laryngoscopy and intubation
- D. Remove the stitches, open the wound and take the patient to the OR

187. A 3-year-old boy has frequent left eye tearing. He has a deviated nasal septum to the left and a narrow nasal cavity.

Which of the following does not cause her symptom?

- A. Punctum
- B. Canaliculus
- C. Lacrimal sac
- D. Lacrimal gland

188. A 35-year-old female complains of tearing from both eyes. Upon examination, both eyes are red and tears are sliding down her face.

This symptom can be caused by all of the following except:

- A. Orbital fracture
- B. Congenital blockage of nasolacrimal duct
- C. Dacrocystitis
- D. Septal perforation

189. A 28-year-old female not known to have any medical illness has right eye tearing day and night with no clear explanation.

What is the least important examination in this patient?

- A. Orbital examination
- B. Examination of the nose
- C. Retina examination
- D. Facial nerve examination

190. A 13-year-old girl has left nasal obstruction. Upon examination, she has a nasal mass in the middle meatus that is hard and non-mobile. What is the least likely diagnosis?
- A. Sinonasal tumor
 - B. Adenoid
 - C. Rhinolith
 - D. Inverted papilloma
191. A 69-year-old male has had a painful ulcer on his left tongue for 3 weeks. He has a history of smoking 20 cigarettes a day for the last 40 years. Upon examination, he has a fungating mass on the left side of his tongue which is suspicious of malignancy. The most common malignancy in this patient is:
- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - B. Lymphoma
 - C. Adenocarcinoma
 - D. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
192. A 60-year-old male patient presents to the clinic with a tongue mass. He has a history of chewing tobacco for 20 years. Upon examination, the lesion is more than 4 cm in diameter, and there are multiple ipsilateral cervical lymph nodes with no systemic metastases. What is the TNM stage of this patient?
- A. T2 N2b M0
 - B. T2 N2a M0
 - C. T3 N2a M0
 - D. T3 N2b M0
193. A 73-year-old male has a 5-day history of non-productive cough and shortness of breath at night. In addition to a normal nose, examination of the larynx reveals redness and edema of the laryngeal mucosa. What is the most likely diagnosis??
- A. Pharyngitis
 - B. Reflux laryngitis
 - C. Epiglottitis
 - D. Thyroiditis
194. A 30-year-old female whose mother and grandmother died of carcinoma of the thyroid gland refuses to undergo an ultrasound. She believes that ultrasounds are the cause of this cancer. Which of the following is an alternative imaging strategy?

- A. CT scan
- B. Barium swallow
- C. Lateral neck X-ray
- D. Technetium scan

195. A 36-year-old male has diarrhea, weight loss and weakness. He is becoming increasingly short-tempered with his co-workers. Upon examination, he exhibits tachycardia and an irregularly irregular pulse.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Mitral valve prolapse
- C. Cushing syndrome
- D. Congestive heart failure

196. A 22-year-old male presents to the emergency room with breathing difficulties and stridor. He was hit in the neck with a cane. Upon examination, he has diffuse neck swelling with crepitation.

What is the most likely injury?

- A. Ruptured dermoid cyst
- B. Thyroid gland bleeding
- C. Laryngeal fracture
- D. Fistula between the carotid artery and the jugular vein

197. A 6-year-old boy has a large cystic mass in his mouth below the tongue. The mass has been aspirated many times but always recurs.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Ranula
- B. Cystic carcinoma of the tongue
- C. Thyroglossal duct cyst
- D. Tooth cyst

198. A 26-year-old male felt a sharp pain while eating fish followed by painful swallowing. He comes to the ER with the suspicion of a fish bone in his throat.

What is the best way of confirming the diagnosis?

- A. Neck X-ray
- B. Flexible laryngoscopy
- C. Barium swallow
- D. CT scan

199. A 20-year-old male has had cheek swelling over the past 3 years, but the mass has grown over the last 2 months. Upon examination, he exhibits left facial nerve weakness.

Which of the following favors malignancy?

- A. Facial nerve weakness
- B. Male
- C. Young age
- D. Long history of the mass

200. An 82-year-old female has had a neck mass for 6 weeks. She has a history of smoking two packs of cigarettes daily for 50 years. An X-ray of the chest reveals a 5-cm mass in the left lung.

What is the most likely cause of these findings?

- A. Laryngeal cancer metastases to the lymph nodes and lung
- B. Lung cancer metastases to the cervical lymph nodes
- C. Granuloma with multiple organ involvement
- D. Lymphoma

201. A 12-year-old boy who was recently diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus presents to the physician for a follow-up examination. Physical examination reveals no abnormalities.

Which of the following is least likely to be seen in this patient?

- A. Xerostomia
- B. Goiter
- C. Acoustic neuroma
- D. Vitiligo

202. A 62-year-old male is admitted to the hospital because of pharyngeal cancer that has metastasized to the neck, liver and lungs.

What is her prognosis if the tumor is resected?

- A. Poor, regardless
- B. Resection of the tumor will suppress the growth of the liver metastasis
- C. Poorer because metastases spread faster
- D. In general, better

203. A 60-year-old male presents to the clinic because of a bleeding ulcer on his lip for the past 4 weeks. He has a 30-year history of smoking and drinking heavily. His physical examination reveals a 2-cm non-tender ulcer with no induration nor lymphadenopathy in the neck.

What is the most likely histopathology?

- A. Lymphoma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Salivary gland malignancy

204. A 44-year-old female has had a painless mass in the parotid gland for the past 3 years. Now, she is concerned about a similar lesion in the other parotid gland.

Which of the following is the most likely neoplasm?

- A. Pleomorphic adenoma
- B. Warthin's tumor
- C. Oncocytoma
- D. Monomorphic adenoma

205. An infant develops a warm, painful mass and erythema of the overlying skin in the midline of the neck. The pain and redness resolve with antibiotic therapy. Several months later, the same area is firm, and the overlying skin is dimpled with hair.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Dermoid cyst
- B. Thyroid
- C. Thyroglossal duct cyst
- D. Thymus

206. A 44-year-old male patient complains of a cough for 1 week after thyroid surgery. He also has hoarseness and difficulty in swallowing. He was diagnosed by his family doctor with gastroesophageal reflux.

What are the expected findings of a laryngeal examination?


- A. Congested larynx with edematous arytenoids
- B. Unilateral vocal fold mass
- C. Congested larynx with immobile vocal folds
- D. Small laryngeal ulcer

207. A 50-year-old male presents with a history of sore throat and a neck mass for more than 3 months. He smokes cigarettes and drinks alcohol for 30 years.

What do you need to do first?

- A. Isolation measures until tuberculosis is excluded
- B. Angiogram of the head and neck
- C. FNA of the lesion and CT scan of the neck with contrast
- D. Panendoscopy and a biopsy of nasopharynx

208. A 55-year-old male has neck swelling for 4 weeks that has not responded to a 2-week course of antibiotics. Examination reveals right sided cervical lymph nodes that are hard and not tender. A CT scan reveals a 2x3 cm cervical lymph node and a mass in the right pyriform fossa.



Where is the primary lesion located?

- A. Nasopharynx
- B. Oropharynx
- C. Hypopharynx
- D. Nose

209. A 39-year-old has tongue pain and difficult swallowing for 3 months that gets worse with time. He drinks alcohol at dinner only. He smokes and chews tobacco. In the summer, he spends his vacation at the beach where he likes to do some tanning.

Which of these factors do you think does not increase a person's chances of developing tongue cancer?

- A. Excessive drinking of alcoholic beverages
- B. Smoking cigarettes, cigars or a pipe
- C. Spending too much time in the sun
- D. Using of chewing tobacco or snuff

M.C.Q. Answers

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. E | 26. D | 51. C | 76. B |
| 2. A | 27. A | 52. A | 77. A |
| 3. C | 28. C | 53. A | 78. A |
| 4. A | 29. C | 54. A | 79. B |
| 5. A | 30. D | 55. A | 80. A |
| 6. B | 31. E | 56. A | 81. A |
| 7. C | 32. B | 57. A | 82. A |
| 8. C | 33. C | 58. D | 83. A |
| 9. D | 34. C | 59. C | 84. A |
| 10. B | 35. B | 60. D | 85. D |
| 11. D | 36. B | 61. D | 86. C |
| 12. B | 37. B | 62. D | 87. C |
| 13. A | 38. A | 63. A | 88. C |
| 14. B | 39. A | 64. B | 89. C |
| 15. D | 40. B | 65. D | 90. C |
| 16. B | 41. C | 66. E | 91. B |
| 17. B | 42. A | 67. D | 92. B |
| 18. B | 43. C | 68. C | 93. B |
| 19. B | 44. D | 69. D | 94. D |
| 20. C | 45. B | 70. B | 95. D |
| 21. A | 46. C | 71. A | 96. D |
| 22. D | 47. A | 72. D | 97. E |
| 23. B | 48. D | 73. D | 98. E |
| 24. C | 49. B | 74. A | 99. A |
| 25. C | 50. A | 75. A | 100. A |

101. A 126. C 151. A 176. E 201. A
102. A 127. C 152. A 177. D 202. A
103. C 128. D 153. A 178. B 203. C
104. D 129. D 154. B 179. A 204. B
105. A 130. D 155. B 180. C 205. A
106. A 131. B 156. D 181. A 206. C
107. B 132. A 157. D 182. A 207. C
108. A 133. D 158. D 183. B 208. C
109. A 134. C 159. A 184. A 209. D
110. B 135. D 160. B 185. D
111. B 136. D 161. D 186. D
112. D 137. A 162. C 187. D
113. D 138. B 163. E 188. D
114. A 139. B 164. B 189. C
115. D 140. C 165. B 190. B
116. C 141. B 166. A 191. A
117. D 142. A 167. B 192. C
118. D 143. B 168. C 193. B
119. C 144. B 169. B 194. A
120. A 145. C 170. D 195. C
121. D 146. B 171. A 196. C
122. A 147. B 172. D 197. A
123. C 148. B 173. A 198. B
124. B 149. A 174. A 199. A
125. D 150. C 175. E 200. A