1. Best test for testing vestibular function - Caloric test
2. To detect threshold of hearing - Audiometry
3. In tuberculosis - central perforation is seen
4. In CSOM - Marginal perforation
5. In Atrophic rhinitis obstruction is caused by – Crusting
6. The only Abductor of vocal cords - posterior crico arytenoid
7. MCC of Deviated nasal septum - Birth trauma SOC - Septoplasty
8. MC Antrochoanal polyp in children - Maxillary sinus
9. Glossoopharyngeal nerve supplies - Stylopharangeus muscle
10. Rhinoplasty done for - DNS
11. Vertigo is defined as - Subjective sense of imbalance
12. Sinuses open in middle meatus - Frontal/Anterior/Maxillary sinus
13. MC malignancy seen in which paranasal sinus – Maxillary
14. MCC of bacterial sinusitis in age less than 3 yrs-ethmoid sinusitis
15. MCC of bacterial sinusitis in age more than 3yrs - Maxillary sinusitis
16. MCC of unilateral mucopurulent nasal discharge in child is - Foreign body in nose
17. Clear watery discharge i history of trauma - CSF rhinorhea
18. Clear nasal discharge - allergic rhinitis
19. Unilateral foul smelling nasal discharge - foreign body must be excluded
20. **MC form of facial nerve palsy** - Bells palsy
21. **TOC for cholesteatoma - modified radical mastoidectomy**
22. Potts puffy tumour of the nose is seen in - chronic frontal sinusitis
23. MC type of temporal bone fracture is - longitudinal
24. **MCC of epistaxis in adult female - Nose picking**
25. First & most common symptom of otomycosis - Pruritis
26. MCC of CSF rhinorhea is - Trauma
27. **MC organism causing Ludwigs angina - streptococcus**
28. Submucus fibrosis is an oral premalignant lesion caused by - chewing pan masala
29. Gold standard IOC for Menire's disease - Electrocochleography
30. Carhart's notch is seen in otosclerosis at - 2000Hz
31. Treatment of ethmoid polyposis - Topical steroids
32. MC complication of unsafe CSOM - Meningitis
33. Most vestibulo toxic drug is - Streptomycin
34. MC site of # mandible is - subcondylar region
35. MC site for laryngeal cysts - True vocal cord
36. Most common ossicle damaged in ear disease is - Incus
37. TOC in nose bleeds in your children is - nasal pinching
38. Noise induced hearing loss is seen at - 4000Hz
39. MC nerve injured in Thyroid surgeries - superior laryngeal nerve
40. Perichondritis of pinna - cauliflower ear,singapore ear,caused by - Pseudomonas
41. Type of maxillary Ca associated i soft wood workers - Squamous cell Ca
42. Laryngeal cancers r mostly - squamous cell carcinomacommonest symp. For laryngeal ca - Hoarsness of voice
43. MC bone to undergo # in neck injuries - Hyoid bone
44. MCC of acquired sensoneural hearing loss - Meningitis
45. MC nerve injured in maxillary bone # is - Infraorbital nerve
46. Nose develops from - fronto nasal process
47. Swallowing of caustic agents is more dangerous as it causes - Liquifactive necrosis
48. MC site of foreign body esophagus - just below cricopharyngeus
49. Most predominant organism causing CSOM - Proteus
50. Earliest symptom of Ca larynx – Hoarseness
51. Epithelial lining of True vocal cords - Startified squamous epithelium
52. CSF Otorhea due to fracture of - petrous part of temporal
53. Immunoglobulins seen in nasal secretions - Ig A
54. Immunoglobulins cross the placenta - Ig G
55. Ototoxic drugs r - kanamycin/streptomycin/gentamycin/vincristine
56. Unilateral nasal obstruction in a child is most often due to - foreign body
57. Myringitis bullosa is caused by - virus
58. Life threatening complication is seen in - B/l complete choanal atresia
59. Hard elongated swelling n tonsilar fossa post tonsillectomy-elongated styloid process
60. Lump in throat not interfering i swallowing - globus hystericus
61. Myringotomy is done in the postero inferior quadrant of d tympanic membrane
62. Colour of tympanic membrane in otosclerosis is - pearly white
63. Cauliflower ear is due to - hematoma of the auricle
64. Cricothyroid is supplied by the - superior laryngeal nerve
65. TOC for otosclerosis - stapedectomy
66. Multiple perforations of the tympanic membrane is characteristic of - tuberculous otitis media
67. Sinus not present at birth is - frontal
68. Commonest cause of suppurative otitis media is - Pneumococcus
69. Grommet tube is used in - Glue ear
70. Treatment of cholesteatoma - radical mastoidectomy
71. Maggots in the nose can be removed by - Instillation of chloroform
72. Recurrent epistaxis & unilateral nasal mass in young boys is seen in - juvenile naso pharyngeal fibroma
73. Main blood supply of the tonsils is - facial artery
74. Ca presents i hoarseness early - Glottic
75. Rx of cholesteatoma of the middle ear in 6yr old - modified radical mastoidectomy
76. Acoustic neuroma commonly affects - 8th cranial nerve
77. Earliest symptom of acoustic neuroma is - deafness
78. Investigation of choice for 1cm of Acoustic neuroma - MRI scan
79. Commonest occurence of acoustic neuroma is in - superior vestibular nerve
80. In acoustic neuroma earliest ocular finding is - loss of corneal reflex
81. Acoustic neuroma commonly arise from - superior vestibular nerve
82. Maxillary sinus has a communication i d - middle meatus
83. Dangerous type of ear refers to - attic granulations
84. Tonsils develop embryologically from - second pharyngeal pouch
85. In gradeinigo's triad there is a - abducent nerve palsy
86. Tonsillectomy is done after - 6weeks,-of an attack of quinsy
87. Paramount function of the larynx is - protection of lower respiratory tract
88. Otomyosis is commonly caused by - Aspergillus
89. Commonest site of epistaxis is - Little's area
90. Commonest organism causing quinsy is - streptococci
91. Otosclerosis mostly affects - stapes
92. Lancinating pain around the tonsills during eating is indicative of - glossopharyngeal neuralgia
93. Commonest cause of laryngeal stenosis - high tracheostomy
94. Dysphagia for fluids but not for solids is seen in - achalasia cardia
95. Rat tail appearance of barium swallow is suggestive of - esophageal Ca
96. Secondary hemorrhage after tonsilectomy commonly occurs after - 6days
97. Submucous resection done in deflected nasal septum
98. Polyp which has mulbery appearance & bleeding on touch is due to Rhinosporidiosis
99. Antrochoanal polyps originate in maxillary sinus
100. Nerve supply for external auditory meatus vagus/auriculotemporal nerve
101. Ramsay Hunt syndrome is characterised by herpes zoster of geniculate ganglion
102. Treatment of multiple papilloma of the larynx is excision cautery
103. Commonest post-op complication of tonsillectomy is hemorrhage
104. Control of hemorrhage after adenoidectomy is by post nasal pack
105. Live insect trapped in the auditory canal can be killed by Ether
106. Commonest complication of mastoidectomy is facial palsy
107. Commonest cause of deafness in childhood is CSOM
108. **Commonest complication of CSOM - conductive deafness**
109. 8yr old child b/l conductive deafness, diagnosis is Glue ear
110. MCC of b/l conductive loss in 8yrs child otitis media i effusion
111. Defect MC occurring in congenital rubella - deafness
112. High risk criteria for development of deafness in newborn
    - birth asphyxia/bact.meningitis/congenital infections
113. MCC of unilateral deafness in children is Measles
114. Triad of unilateral deafness in children under 12 yrs secretory otitis media
115. Commonest cause of deafness in children under 12 yrs secretory otitis media
116. Rhinne's test positive means the ear sensory neural deafness
117. Sensori neural deafness postnatally is due to noise/trauma to head
118. Trotter's triad is seen in nasopharyngeal carcinoma
119. Persistant CSF rhinorhea is seen in anterior cranial fossa
120. Arnolds nerve is a branch of vagus nerve
121. Le fort's # involves zygoma/maxilla/nasal bones mandible
122. Which collagen disease most commonly affects the oesophagus scleroderma
123. High tracheostomy is indicated in Ca larynx
124. Unsafe otitis media in child i fever, convulsions diagnosis-temporal lobe abscess
125. Peritonsillar abscess is Quinsy
126. Epistaxis in elderly pt is commonest in Hypertension
127. Myringoplasty is plastic repair of tympanic membrane
128. Rhinosporidiosis is due to Fungus
129. Vasodilator of the internal ear is Nicotinic acid
130. Menierr's disease is associated i - cochlear deafness
131. Rhinosporidiosis is - fungal granuloma / surgery is Rx
132. Nasal allergy due to - pale edematous mucosa/DNS/eosinophills in discharge
133. Recurrent epistaxis in a 15yr/f common cause - hematopoetic disorder
134. Laryngeal mirror is warmed before use by placing - glass surface on the flame
135. Function of the nasal cavity is - warming,moistening,filtration
136. Trachea begins at the level of - lower border of cricoid
137. Rupture of ear drum may occur at the noise level above - 160db
138. CSF rhinorhea is due to # of - cribriform plate
139. CSF otorhea occurs in trauma of - petrous temporal bone
140. Black colour patch in the mouth is seen in - vincent's angina
141. Singers nodule is due to - voice abuse
142. Rhinolith - deposition of calcium around foreign body in nose
143. MC indication for tracheostomy is - foreign body aspiration
144. Young's operation is done for - atropic rhinitis
145. Rx of traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane-no active treatment/conservative
146. ASOM is treated using - Penicillin
147. Labyrinthine artery is a branch of - anterior inferior cerebellar artery
148. Stapedius is supplied by - facial nerve
149. Rhinne's test -ve is seen in - CSOM
150. Commonest organism causing Acute tonsillitis in children - streptococcus
151. Most immediate treatment in CSF rhinorhea is - prophylactic antibiotics & x-ray
152. Nasal mucosa is supplied by - mainly ext.carotid artery
153. Throat pain radiating to the ear post tonsillectomy is due to - persiant infection/injury to 9th nerve
154. Bulla ethmoidalis is seen in - middle meatus
155. Most reliable landmark in otoscopy is - handle of malleus
156. Acute epiglotitis is due to - hemophilus
157. Tonsils reach their maximum size by - 5yrs
158. A crooked nose is due to - Deviated tip & septum
159. Cholesteatoma - erodes bone , bluish tympanic membrane
160. DOC for acute epiglotitis in children - ampicillin
161. Signet ring shape - cricoid cartilage
162. Apple jelly nodules on the nasal septum are found in cases of - Lupus vulgaris
163. Complications of sinus disease - cavernous sinus thrombosis
164. Commonest complication of pediatric tracheostomy is - pneumothorax
165. An U shaped audiogram suggests - congenital deafness
166. Attacks of vertigo in children over 6 yrs r often associated i - seizure disorders
167. Commonest benign intramural tumour of the oesophagus - Leiomyoma
168. TOC for pus in the middle ear, when under tension - Myringotomy
169. Submucosal resection is indicated in - DNS i obstruction
170. Local anaesthetic used for nasal surgery - cocaine paste & xylocaine
171. Cervical anaesthetic for nasal surgery - cocaine paste & xylocaine
172. Local anaesthetic used for nasal surgery - cocaine paste & xylocaine
173. Father of micro surgery of the ear is - zollener
174. Laryngo fissure is - opening the larynx in midline
175. Valsalva manuere generates about - 20-40 mmhg of pressure

**176. Endoscopy is contraindicated in - Aortic aneurysm**

177. Organ of corti is arranged along the inner edge of - basilar membrane
178. Pain of migraine head ache is due to - dilatation of cranial arteries
179. Frequent symptom of cancer of nasopharynx is - mass in the neck
180. Cody tack operation is done for - Meniere's disease
181. Meniere's disease is characterised by - deafness, tinnitus, vertigo
182. Most frequent cause of respiratory allergy is - House dust
183. Destruction of right labyrinth causes nystagmus to - left side
184. Commonest cause of hoarseness of voice in elderly man more than 3 months duration
   - Ca larynx
185. Common cold is caused primarily by - Viruses
186. Nasopharyngeal Ca presents as - Mass
187. Vestibule presents in - larynx, pharynx, nose
188. Kiss ulcer of larynx is due to - Tuberculosis
189. The only Abductor of vocal cords - posterior crico arytenoid
190. MC site for laryngeal cysts - True vocal cord
191. Lesion of vocal cord dangerous to life - b/l abductor paralysis
192. Mouse-nibbled appearance of vocal cord - TB
193. MC location of vocal nodule - anterior 1/3 & posterior 2/3 junction
194. MCC of vocal cord palsy - total thyroidectomy
195. Granuloma of vocal cords is mostly due to - vocal abuse
196. Epithelial lining of True vocal cords - Stratified squamous epithelium
197. Precancerous lesions in the vocal cord is - Leukoplakia
198. Tensors of the vocal cord is - cricothyroid/internal portion of thyoarytenoid
199. Commonest cause of unilateral vocal cord palsy is - Trauma
200. Cause for contact ulcer in vocal cords is - vocal abuse
201. MCC of unilateral left vocal cord palsy - Ca thyroid
202. Reinke's edema is seen in - edges of vocal cords
203. Angiofibroma of nose is common in - young males
204. Thyroid carcinoma in neck nodes is seen in - papillary ca
205. Commonest lymph node to enlarge in acute tonsillitis is - Jugulo-digastric
206. Fungus causing otomycosis most commonly is - aspergillus fumigatus
207. Mastoid tip appears at the age of - 2yrs
208. A pt hears better in noise diagnosis is - Paracusis
209. Bony septal perforation occurs in - syphillis
210. Prolonged & repeated use of nasal decongestant leads to - Rhinitis medicamentosa
211. TOC of traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane - conservative
212. Common cause of eustachian tube disease is - Adenoids
213. Prolonged exposure to noise levels > following may impair hearing permanently
   - 100 decibals
214. MCC of acquired sensoneural hearing loss - Meningitis
215. Noise induced hearing loss is seen at - 4000Hz
216. Commonest cause of hearing loss in children is - chronic adhesiv otitis media
217. Malignant otitis externa is caused by - P.aeruginosa
218. MCC of bacterial sinusitis in age less than 3 yrs - ethmoid sinusitis
219. MCC of bacterial sinusitis in age more than 3yrs - Maxillary sinusitis
220. Potts puffy tumour of the nose is seen in - chronic frontal sinusitis
221. Sinusitis in children is commonest in - maxillary sinus
222. Periodic head ache is seen in - frontal sinusitis
223. Ethmoidal sinusitis is more common in - Wood workers
224. Most definitive diagnosis of sinusitis is - proof puncture
225. Stridor is caused by - hypocalcemia/epiglotitis/laryngeal tumour
226. Commonest cause of stridor in a newborn is - Laryngomalacia
227. Cause of stridor in newborn-cystic hygroma/a vascular ring/laryngo malacia
228. Laryngeal stridor in children is caused by - laryngomalacia & foreign body
229.3 mnth old infant i intermittent respiratory stridor since 10 days - laryngomalacia
230.Max. Stridor is seen in - b/l incomplete paralysis
231.Rx for Ca larynx i stridor - planned tracheostomy
232.Stridor in adults is most commonly caused by - malignancy
233.Ideal treatment for rhinosporidiosis - excision i cautery at base
234.IDDM pt presents i septal perforation of nose i brownish black discharge probable diagnosis is - Mucor mycosis
235.TOC for anterochoanal polyp in a 10yr child - intranasal polypectomy
236.Child i otitis media not responding to tab.ampicillin comes i bulging membrane i dull look TOC is - Myringotomy
237.Cone of light is formed by - handle of malleus
238.Facial nerve palsy due to trauma TOC is - Decompression
239.Threshold for bone conduction is decreased & that of air conduction is increased in disease of - Middle ear
240.Commonest presentation of Nasopharyngeal Ca is - Cervical adenopathy
241.Schwartz operation is called - cortical mastoidectomy/simple mastoidectomy
242.Schwartz sign is seen in - otosclerosis
243.Narrowest part of middle ear - Mesotympanum
244.Material used in tympanoplasty - temporalis fascia
245.Inner ear is present in which bone - petrous part of temporal bone
246.Hyperacusis - normal sounds are heard as loud & painfull
247.Cahart's notch is characteristically seen at - 2000Hz(2khz)
248.In blast injury MC organ affected - Eardrum
249.Pulsatile otorhea is seen in - ASOM
250.Commonest cause of deafness is - Wax
251.Mc evans triangle is the landmark for Mastoid antrum
252.Commonest site of ivory osteoma - fronto-ethmoidal region
253.Alldynia is - increased perception of painful stimulus
254.Atrophic rhinitis - females-50-60yrs of life-anosmia
255.Rhinosporidiosis - bleeding polyp-oral dapsone usefull-excision i knife is Rx
256.Bells palsy not responded to steroid,further Rx - surgical decompression
257.10yr old boy having sensory neural deafness,not benefited by hearing aids further Rx - cochlear implant
258.40db compared to 20db is - 10times
259. Hiatus semilunaris is present in - Middle meatus
260. Tone decay test is done for - neural deafness
261. MC complication of acute otitis media in children is - deafness
262. Ground glass appearance on x-ray is seen in - septal angiofibroma
263. In pure tone audiogram, the symbol X is used to mark - Air conduction in left ear
264. Latest Rx in BPPV is - Intra labyrinthine streptomycin
265. Choana is - posterior nares
266. Griesinger's sign is seen in - lateral sinus thrombosis
267. Prussack's space is situated in - Epitympanum
268. FESS - Functional endoscopic sinus surgery
269. Direction of water jet while doing syringing of ear should be - posterio-inferior
270. Contraindications to tonsillectomy r - submucus fibrosis, bleeding disorders, polio
271. Larynx in neonate - funnel shaped, cricoid narrowest part, epiglottis omega shaped
272. FESS s indicated in - allergic polyps, frontoethmoidal mucocoele, maxillary polyp
273. Pneumatic bones - maxilla, ethmoid, mastoid
274. Collar stud abscess is seen in - TB lymphadenitis
275. Septoplasty s indicated n - DNS i nasal obstruction, OSA
276. Adenotonsillectomy contraindications - <3yrs, polio, hemophilia, URTI
277. Endoscopic nasal surgery indicated in - chronic sinusitis
278. Inferior turbinate is a - separate bone
279. Laryngo fissure is - opening the larynx in midline
280. Commonest site of origin of nasopharyngeal Ca - tonsillar bed
281. Ear is sensitive to which frequency of sound - 500-3500Hz
282. TB otitis media - multiple perforations, pale granulations, thin odourless fluid
283. Palatal myoclonus is seen in - cerebellar infarction
284. Steeple sign is seen in - croup
285. Craniofacial dissociation is seen in - Le Forts-3 #
286. Complication of Total thyroidectomy - hoarseness/airway obstruction/hemorrhage
287. Ceruminous glands present in the ear are - modified apocrine glands
288. Maxilla achieves max. size at - 2ry dentition
289. Surface area of tympanic membrane - 70msquare
290. Cauliflower ear is - perichondritis in boxers.