

Government Medical College and Hospital Sector 32, Chandigarh

Post: Senior Resident ENT

QUESTION BOOKLET

Time: 120 Minutes

Number of Question: 100

Maximum Marks: 100

Name of Candidate

Roll Number: In figure

In Words

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Signature of the Candidate: _____

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

INSTRUCTIONS:-

1. Write your Roll Number on the Question Booklet and also on the OMR Sheet in the space provided. You will be required to give your thumb impression on the OMR sheet in the space provided.
2. This question booklet contains 100 MCQ's. Once you are permitted to open the Question Booklet, please check for any missing question / misprint etc. and in case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent / Invigilator within 10 minutes of the start of the test.
3. Each question has four alternative answer (A, B, C, D) out of which only one is correct. For each question, **darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D)**, whichever you think is the correct answer, on the OMR Answer sheet **with Black or Blue Ball Pen only**. Do not use any other Pen / Gel pen / Pencil etc. **Do not Tick ✓ or × on the OMR Sheet**. Darken the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the Questions given in the Question Booklet.
4. Each MCQ is of One (01) mark. There is no negative marking.
5. If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the OMR Answer sheet.
6. The OMR Answer sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. Any resultant loss to the candidates on the above account, i.e. not following instructions completely and properly, shall be the responsibility of the candidates only.
7. After the test, handover the Question Booklet and OMR sheet to the Invigilator on duty.
8. A Candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper or the any assistance or found giving or receiving assistance or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
9. Telecommunication equipment such as pager, cellular phone, wireless, scanner, smart watch/ watch etc. is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.
10. Candidate should ensure accuracy of their personal details on the OMR Sheet i.e. Name and Roll No. as well as thumb impression. The personal details are to be filled in by the candidates with his/her own hand writing.

1. The inferior tympanic artery to the middle ear is a branch of
 - A. Postauricular artery
 - B. Caroticotympanic artery
 - C. Ascending pharyngeal artery
 - D. Facial artery
2. The average size of the footplate of stapes is:
 - A. 1.41 mm X 2.99 mm
 - B. 1.30 mm X 4.11 mm
 - C. 1.22 mm X 2.13 mm
 - D. 1.30 mm X 1.75 mm
3. The following test is similar to Carhart test but it incorporates rest periods during the testing. This test is
 - A. Olson- Noffsinger test
 - B. Owen test
 - C. Rosenberg One-minute test
 - D. Green Modified tone decay test
4. Ear muffs, ear plugs provide the following amount of attenuation:
 - A. 5-10 dB
 - B. 10-20 dB
 - C. 20-40 dB
 - D. 40-50 dB
5. The cochlear microphonics originate from
 - A. Auditory nerve
 - B. Cochlear nucleus
 - C. Stria vascularis
 - D. Hair cells
6. A 47 years old male presents with vertigo. During ENG testing, he has a right-beating nystagmus with left ear down and a left beating nystagmus with right ear down. This is suspicious of:
 - A. Multiple sclerosis
 - B. Viral Labyrinthitis
 - C. Positional alcohol nystagmus
 - D. BPPV
7. On ENG test a 23 years old female presented with symptoms of unsteadiness, it was noted that there was evidence of anterior inter-nuclear ophthalmoplegia on testing eye movements. This is indicative of
 - A. Acoustic neuroma
 - B. Meniere's disease
 - C. Multiple sclerosis
 - D. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
8. When a child repeats what is said to him, it is termed as
 - A. Echolalia
 - B. Repetitive verbal child
 - C. Echolia
 - D. Aprasia
9. The region of the intermediate and deep layers of the lamina propria is called the
 - A. Vocal fold
 - B. Membranous portion of vocal fold
 - C. Vocal ligament
 - D. Fibroblastic layer
10. Leopard syndrome is a form of congenital deafness associated with sensori-neural hearing loss, pulmonary stenosis, hypogonadism and
 - A. Blue iris
 - B. Elevated sweat chlorides
 - C. Ocular hyper teleorism
 - D. Mitral insufficiency
11. A 4-year-old child had a cochlear implant inserted in his right ear at 3 years of age. She presents with Otitis media with effusion for the last 3 months. The next step is
 - A. Suggest myringotomy with ventilation tube
 - B. Suggest myringotomy
 - C. Start on high dose of antibiotics
 - D. Suggest no treatment and observe for infection
12. In performing a middle fossa approach to remove the acoustic neuroma, the anterior limit of dissection is
 - A. Greater superficial petrosal neve
 - B. Arcuate eminence
 - C. Middle meningeal artery
 - D. Facial nerve
13. The greater and lesser wings of sphenoid are separated by:
 - A. Superior orbital fissure
 - B. Foramen spinosum
 - C. Foramen ovale
 - D. Inferior orbital fissure

14. On testing the facial nerve in a 40 years old male with facial nerve paralysis, there is a difference between the two sides in minimal nerve excitability test. A difference of how many mA suggests nerve denervation?
 - A. 1 mA
 - B. 2 mA
 - C. 3.5 mA
 - D. 4.5 mA
15. Cavernous sinus syndrome is caused by thrombosis of the cavernous sinus is associated with the following nerves
 - A. 3, 4, V2
 - B. 2, 3, 4, V1
 - C. 3, 4, V1, V2
 - D. 3, 4, V1, 6
16. Thymus gland is developed from
 - A. Ventral aspect of third pouch
 - B. Dorsal aspect of third pouch
 - C. Ventral aspect of fourth pouch
 - D. Dorsal aspect of fourth pouch
17. Palatoplasty done for soft palate using anteriorly and posteriorly based unipedicle micro periosteal flap is called
 - A. Oxford procedure
 - B. Von Langenbeck procedure
 - C. Millard procedure
 - D. Schweckendick procedure
18. The third most abundant serum immunoglobulin that interferes the adherence of microorganisms and alien macromolecules is
 - A. Ig A
 - B. Ig D
 - C. Ig E
 - D. Ig M
19. Triad of apical lung tumour, vocal cord paralysis and Horner syndrome is called
 - A. Bourneville syndrome
 - B. Bornier syndrome
 - C. Pancoast tumour
 - D. Forney syndrome
20. The average distance from incisor teeth to hiatus is
 - A. 28 cm
 - B. 38cm
 - C. 42 cm
 - D. 49 cm
21. Floor of the orbit is formed by orbital plate of maxilla, orbital surface of zygoma and
 - A. Lacrimal bone
 - B. Sphenoid bone
 - C. Orbital process of palatine bone
 - D. Orbital process of frontal bone
22. Procedure of decompression for malignant exophthalmos in which ethmoidectomy is done and floor of frontal sinus is removed is described by:
 - A. Kronlein
 - B. Sewell
 - C. Naffziger
 - D. Hirsch
23. A 40-year-old female presents with headache, vomiting and gait disturbances. She has papilledema, paroxysmal positional nystagmus. Most likely diagnosis is
 - A. Cerebellar glioma
 - B. Meningioma
 - C. Chiari malformation
 - D. CVA
24. A 40-year-old female has undergone surgery 18 hours previously for a pituitary adenoma. Urinary output is greater than 250 ml/hour with a specific gravity of 1. Initial treatment will include
 - A. DDAVP
 - B. Propranolol
 - C. Hydrocortisone
 - D. Demeclocycline
25. The second most common cerebello-pontine angle mass lesion is
 - A. Glioma
 - B. Aneurysm
 - C. Epidermoid
 - D. Meningioma
26. Which of the following is ototoxic?
 - A. Busulfan
 - B. Melphalan
 - C. Ifosfamide
 - D. Carboplatin
27. The most common complication of Endoscopic sinus surgery is:
 - A. Orbital emphysema
 - B. Epiphora
 - C. CSF leak
 - D. Synechia

28. Which antibiotic has been found to be beneficial in aphthous stomatitis:
- Vancomycin
 - Clindamycin
 - Erythromycin
 - Tetracycline
29. The most common source of infection of the parapharyngeal space is:
- Teeth
 - Tonsils
 - Mastoid
 - Floor of mouth
30. Taste buds are absent in:
- Fungiform papillae
 - Foliate papillae
 - Filiform papillae
 - Filiform and foliate papillae
31. X-ray showing concentric (onion skin) layered appearance in an 18 years old male presents with mandibular swelling. Most likely diagnosis is
- Ameloblastoma
 - Odontogenic carcinoma
 - Ewing's sarcoma
 - Odontoma
32. A young child is scheduled to receive polio booster. He is planned for tonsillectomy. Following should be done:
- Delay surgery for 6 weeks following vaccination
 - Don't delay surgery
 - Delay surgery for 2 weeks following vaccination
 - Delay vaccination until after tonsillectomy
33. Widening of prevertebral retro-tracheal tissue on X-ray neck at C2 vertebra level is pathologic if width is more than
- 1 mm
 - 3 mm
 - 5 mm
 - 7 mm
34. Barium swallow showing aperistalsis, esophageal dilation and failure of lower sphincter to relax with retention of ingested material in esophagus is suggestive of:
- Diffuse esophageal spasm
 - Scleroderma
 - Achalasia cardia
 - Barret's esophagitis
35. Which investigation is best for a suspected esophageal perforation from a foreign body.
- Motion recording radiography
 - Endoscopic ultrasound radiography
 - Air contrast esophagography
 - Water soluble contrast esophagography
36. A patient presenting with loss of sensation on base of tongue and aspiration. This can be due to lesion at
- Foramen Magnum
 - Jugular foramen
 - Hypoglossal canal
 - Carotid canal
37. Constrictor muscles of pharynx are supplied by which nerve:
- Descendens hypoglossi
 - Accessory nerve
 - Vagus nerve
 - Ansa hypoglossi
38. A parotid mass showing increased focal activity on radiosialography. Most likely diagnosis is
- Warthin tumour
 - Acinic cell tumour
 - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - Muco-epidermoid carcinoma
39. The tumour that arises from intercalated duct cells and terminal tubules of salivary gland is:
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Acinic cell carcinoma
 - Muco-epidermoid carcinoma

40. A patient presenting with deep upper jugular and lateral retropharyngeal lymph adenopathy. He has carcinoma in oral cavity. Most likely site for the carcinoma is probably:
- Tongue
 - Buccal mucosa
 - Upper gingival
 - Upper lip
41. The most important route of spread of supraglottic cancer is:
- Anteriorly to pre-epiglottis space
 - Superiorly to base of tongue
 - Inferiorly to pyriform sinus
 - Posteriorly to esophagus
42. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid (MTC), pheochromocytoma and parathyroid hyperplasia is:
- MTC with MEN 2A
 - MTC with MEN 2B
 - Familial non MEN MTC
 - Sporadic MTC
43. Most common site of deep hemangiomas in head and neck is
- Omohyoid space
 - Masseter muscle
 - Supraclavicular region
 - Submandibular space
44. Cysts arising from enamel before the development of any dental tissues is:
- Primordial cyst
 - Eruption cyst
 - Dentigerous cyst
 - Radicular cyst
45. In Grade 2 of Sade retraction of tympanic membrane, there is:
- Retracted tympanic membrane
 - Adhesive otitis media
 - Middle ear atelectasis
 - Retraction with contact onto incus
46. The theory of cholesteatoma formation in which retraction pocket deepens because of negative middle ear pressure and desquamated epithelium cannot be cleared is:
- Epithelial invasion theory
 - Invagination theory
 - Basal cell hyperplasia theory
 - Funnel theory
47. During stapedectomy, a segment of footplate enters the vestibule, one should:
- Abandon the surgery
 - Use a small hook to retrieve it
 - Do a burr hole and remove the segment
 - Proceed with surgery in normal way
48. Nasal smear showing mastocytosis with sparsity of eosinophils is typical of:
- Allergic rhinitis
 - Rhinitis Medicamentosa
 - Non allergic eosinophilic rhinitis
 - Vasomotor rhinitis
49. The chances of inverted papilloma converting to squamous cell carcinoma is:
- 1 %
 - 5 %
 - 10 %
 - 20 %
50. Vocal cord biopsy reveals acanthosis, parakeratosis, keratosis and hyperkeratotic papilloma with no dyskeratosis. Most likely diagnosis is:
- Carcinoma in-situ
 - Verrucous carcinoma
 - Pseudo-epithelial hyperplasia
 - Pachyderma laryngitis
51. Advantages of robotic surgery are all except
- Three-dimensional optics.
 - Tissue manipulating/cutting manoeuvrability
 - Optical resolution is better than high-quality operating microscope.
 - Flexibility in movement at the end of the robotic instruments
52. Sphenopalatine Foramen is located:
- Anterior end of superior turbinate
 - Posterior end of middle turbinate
 - Posterior end of inferior turbinate
 - Floor of sphenoid sinus
53. All are recognised methods to reduce bias in study
- Randomisation
 - Concealment
 - Blinding
 - Non expectant bias

54. Who described radical Neck dissection first:
- Bocca
 - Jawdymsk
 - Macfee
 - Butlin
55. Features of Hebra Nose is all except—
- caused by Gram positive bacilli
 - Honey comb crusting
 - Diffuse granulomatous inflammation
 - commonly involves the nose, nasal cavity, oropharynx and larynx
56. Cahart's Notch seen in Otosclerosis. Wrong statement about Cahart's notch is
- Due to loss of inertia of stapes
 - It is due to disruption of the normal ossicular resonance(2000Hz)
 - due to disruption of normal compressional mode of bone conduction
 - Does not reverse with stapes mobilization
57. Sodium Fluoride therapy in Otosclerosis causes all except:
- Persistent of Schwartze sign
 - Stabilization of progressive SNHL
 - increase of tinnitus
 - Improvement of mild vestibular symptoms
58. Hadad Bassagasteguy flap is based on:
- anterior branch of sphenopalatine artery
 - posterior septal branch of the sphenopalatine artery.
 - septal branch of posterior ethmoidal artery
 - septal branch of greater palatine artery
59. An elongated styloid process is defined when styloid process is
- 10 mm long
 - 15 mm long
 - 20 mm long
 - 30 mm long
60. Contents of Infratemporal Fossa are all except
- Maxillary artery & branches
 - Chorda tympani branch of facial nerve
 - Stylo-mandibular ligament
 - Otic parasympathetic ganglion
61. Peanut butter nasal discharge seen in:
- Allergic rhinitis
 - Chronic sinusitis
 - Chronic hypertrophic sinusitis
 - Allergic Fungal sinusitis
62. Loop Diuretics cause sensorineural hearing loss by damaging:
- outer hair cells
 - Inner hair cells
 - Stria vascularis
 - Tectorial membrane
63. A 48-year-old man presented with right-sided proptosis and diplopia. His monocular vision was intact bilaterally. A biopsy of the mass showed small blue cell tumor cells in rosette formation in a neurofibrillary background with no necrosis. Tumor cells express NSE and negative for keratin and vimentin. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Intestinal-type adenocarcinoma
 - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - B-cell lymphoma
 - Olfactory neuroblastoma
64. Amount of saliva secreted in 24 hours is
- 50-100 ml
 - 200-300 ml
 - 600-800 ml
 - 1000-1500 ml
65. A 25-year-old father of two is given a diagnosis of bilateral small carotid body tumors on MRI. Further evaluation and treatment includes
- Immediate bilateral surgical removal of the patient's tumors.
 - Genetic Counselling.
 - Tissue diagnosis.
 - Radiation therapy to arrest tumor growth

66. All are features of granulomatosis with Polyangiitis except:
- A. Septal perforation
 - B. Persistent sinus
 - C. Nasal polyp
 - D. Nasal crusts
67. Which of the following is not processes of maxilla
- A. frontal Process
 - B. Orbital process
 - C. Zygomatic Process
 - D. Alveolar Process
68. The type of device appropriate for a person with Michel's ear deformity is
- A. Cochlear implant
 - B. Auditory brainstem implant
 - C. Middle ear implant
 - D. Hybrid implant
69. Gene codes for the production of the protein connexin 26, which is widely expressed in cochlea.
- A. GJB2
 - B. COL4A5
 - C. EYA1
 - D. KCNQ1
70. The following is true regarding HPV positive SCC **except**
- A. Seen in younger age group
 - B. Lesser associated with tobacco and alcohol abuse
 - C. Females are more commonly affected
 - D. Seen in higher socioeconomic groups
71. NSAID exacerbated respiratory disease is characterized by all except:
- A. Chronic rhinosinusitis without nasal polyposis
 - B. Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis
 - C. Asthma
 - D. hypersensitivity to aspirin
72. Dupilimab acts on:
- A. Ig E receptor
 - B. IL-1 receptor
 - C. IL-2 receptor
 - D. IL-4 receptor
73. Not a feature of Noise induced hearing loss:
- A. Painless
 - B. Non Progressive
 - C. Permanent
 - D. Preventable
74. All of the following are true regarding thyroid neoplasms **except**?
- A. Papillary thyroid carcinoma is the most common type
 - B. Medullary carcinoma is poorly chemo sensitive
 - C. Thyroglobulin can be used as tumor marker for screening
 - D. Anaplastic carcinoma carries worst prognosis
75. All are true regarding congenital cholesteatoma **except**-
- A. Involves anterosuperior quadrant
 - B. Causes scutum erosion
 - C. Tympanic membrane is usually not involved
 - D. No history of preceding middle ear infections
76. The following is true regarding HPV positive SCC **except**
- A. Seen in younger age group
 - B. Lesser associated with tobacco and alcohol abuse
 - C. Females are more commonly affected
 - D. Seen in higher socioeconomic groups
77. Which of these is **not** a boundary of parapharyngeal space
- A. Pharyngobasilar fascia
 - B. Medial Pterygoid muscle
 - C. Temporalis muscle
 - D. Prevertebral fascia
78. All of the following are methods of emergency airway access **except**
- A. Open surgical tracheostomy
 - B. Cricothyroidotomy
 - C. Endotracheal intubation
 - D. Percutaneous dilatational tracheostomy

79. Which of the following **is not** an immediate complication of tracheostomy
- Injury to recurrent laryngeal nerves
 - Tracheal stenosis
 - Pneumothorax
 - Apnoea
80. All are true regarding Vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (VEMP) **except**
- Tests the inferior vestibular nerve
 - Uses intense sound stimulus presentation to saccule
 - Scalenei muscles are most frequently employed
 - Useful in diagnosis of superior semicircular canal dehiscence syndrome
81. Which of these is **not true** regarding SCC dehiscence syndrome
- Tullio's phenomenon
 - Tinnitus
 - Raised CRP levels
 - Hearing loss
82. Which of the following **is not** a reliable indicator of facial nerve in parotid surgery?
- Tragal pointer
 - Styloid process
 - Tympanomastoid suture
 - Posterior belly of digastric
83. **Incorrect** statement regarding nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is-
- Sphenopalatine foramen widening takes place
 - Posterior wall of maxillary antrum may be pushed anteriorly
 - First branchial arch artery theory explains most tumor characteristics
 - Dissection along the capsule leads to heavy bleeding
84. Most common malignancy in thyroglossal cyst
- Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Anaplastic carcinoma
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Papillary carcinoma
85. Buccal myomucosal flap is supplied by all arteries except
- Facial artery
 - Transverse facial artery
 - Infraorbital artery
 - Lingual artery
86. Submandibular group of lymph node does not include
- Pre glandular
 - Intra glandular
 - Pre and retro vascular
 - Retro glandular
87. Treatment of traumatic rupture of tympanic membrane
- Antibiotic ear drops
 - Heals spontaneously
 - Myringoplasty
 - Mastoidectomy
88. Treatment of Leukoplakia of vocal cord
- Total laryngectomy
 - Vocal cord stripping
 - Radiotherapy
 - Chemotherapy
89. Delphian node is situated in:
- Fascia below thyroid isthmus
 - Fascia above the thyroid isthmus
 - Situated in fascia over the thyroid isthmus
 - Fascia over the upper end of oesophagus
90. Wavelength of light used for narrow band imaging
- 315-600nm
 - 415-540nm
 - 540-600nm
 - 615-800nm
91. Stain used for Supravital staining:
- methylene blue
 - Gentian violet
 - Toluidine blue
 - iodine solution
92. Not included in MEN 2 b Syndrome is
- Medullary carcinoma thyroid
 - Mucosal Neuromas
 - Pheochromocytoma
 - Parathyroid hyperplasia

93. 100. Most common HPV virus associated with JORRP is

- A. HPV 6 and 11
- B. HPV 16 and 18
- C. HPV 31 and 33
- D. HPV 42 and 53

94. Most common cause of subglottic stenosis is-

- A. Endotracheal intubation
- B. LMA
- C. Hereditary predisposition
- D. Idiopathic

95. All of the following are absolute contraindications of cochlear implant **except-**

- A. Cochlear agenesis
- B. Cochlear nerve agenesis
- C. Chronic otomastoiditis
- D. Labyrinthitis Ossificans

96. Measures nystagmus elicited by watching repetitive stimulus movement across the visual field.

- A. Spontaneous nystagmus test
- B. Gaze test
- C. Optokinetic test
- D. Smooth pursuit test

97. During cochlear implant surgery, the electrode array is inserted into the

- A. Scala tympani
- B. internal auditory canal
- C. Scala vestibuli
- D. promontory

98. The ability of an infant to localize the sounds in horizontal direction directly emerges by _____ months?

- A. 3 to 4 months
- B. 4 to 7 months
- C. 7 to 9 months
- D. 9 to 13 month

99. The optimal timing for performing PET-CT to restage the neck in a patient with initial T3N2b SCC of the oropharynx treated with primary chemoradiation therapy

- A. Is within 2 weeks of completion of treatment.
- B. Is 6 to 8 weeks after completion of treatment.
- C. Is 12 weeks after completion of treatment.
- D. Is 6 months after completion of treatment

100. Hypaesthesia of posterior meatal wall is seen in

- A. Vestibular schwannoma
- B. Glomus tympanicum
- C. Carcinoma of middle ear
- D. Lateral sinus thrombosis

SUBJECT ENT SR KEY

Q No	Key	Q No	Key	Q No	Key
1	C	21	C	41	A
2	A	22	B	42	B
3	B	23	A	43	A
4	C	24	A	44	D
5	D	25	D	45	A
6	C	26	D	46	D
7	C	27	D	47	D
8	A	28	B	48	C
9	C	29	C	49	D
10	C	30	C	50	D
11	D	31	A	51	C
12	C	32	D	52	B
13	A	33	C	53	D
14	B	34	D	54	D
15	B	35	B	55	A
16	A	36	C	56	D
17	A	37	A	57	A
18	A	38	B	58	B
19	C	39	C	59	D
20	B	40	A	60	C
Q No	Key	Q No	Key		
61	D	81	C		
62	C	82	B		
63	D	83	D		
64	D	84	D		
65	B	85	D		
66	C	86	D		
67	B	87	B		
68	B	88	B		
69	A	89	B		
70	C	90	B		
71	A	91	C		
72	D	92	D		
73	B	93	A		
74	C	94	A		
75	B	95	D		
76	C	96	C		
77	C	97	A		
78	D	98	B		
79	B	99	C		
80	C	100	A		