

BET(CBRT)

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

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THE LINK FOR ONLINE OBJECTION SYSTEM WILL START FROM 20-08-2023; 04:00 PM ONWARDS

Instructions / સૂચન

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted through **ONLINE OBJECTION SUBMISSION SYSTEM** only. Physical or submission through E- Mail of suggestions will not be considered.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (proforma) published on the website / online objection submission system.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website / online objection submission system. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question should be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો ફક્ત ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ દ્વારા જ સબમીટ કરવાના રહેશે. રૂબરૂ અથવા ટપાલ અથવા ઇ-મેઇલ દ્વારા આયોગની કચેરીએ મોકલવા આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામા આવશે નહીં જેની ખાસ નોંધ લેવી.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ / ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાનમા લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચનો પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

Website link for online objection submission system : <http://gpsc.safevaults.in/login/>

001. The Tensor tympani muscle is supplied by-
- (A) Branch of trigeminal Nerve (B) Branch of Abducens nerve
(C) Branch of Facial nerve (D) Branch of Vestibulo-cochlear nerve
002. "Head and eye movements always take place in the plane of the canal being stimulated and in the direction of endolymph flow". This is generally known as-
- (A) Vestibulo ocular reflex (B) Ewald's first law
(C) Postural reflex (D) Ewald's second law
003. Which class of chemotherapy drug stabilizes microtubules to block the M phase -
- (A) Taxane (B) Platinum
(C) Antifolate (D) Fluoropyrimidin
004. Which of following nerve enters through the thyrohyoid membrane-
- (A) Glossopharyngeal nerve
(B) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
(C) External branch of the superior laryngeal nerve
(D) Internal branch of the superior laryngeal nerve
005. All of the following are manoeuvres for assessment of Vestibulo-ocular reflex EXCEPT-
- (A) The Doll's head manoeuvre (B) Dynamic visual acuity
(C) Epley's Manoeuvre (D) Head thrust test
006. The premalignant lesion which has highest risk of malignant transformation-
- (A) Oral submucous fibrosis (B) Erythroplakia
(C) Homogeneous leukoplakia (D) Oral lichen planus
007. Synonym of a warthin tumor is -
- (A) Papillary cystadenoma (B) Benign mixed tumour
(C) Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum (D) Papillary cystadenoma sarcomatosum
008. Most frequently involved space by paraganglioma and neurogenic tumours are -
- (A) Carotid space (B) Masticator space
(C) Prevertebral space (D) Retro pharyngeal space
009. Ludwig angina is commonly caused by -
- (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Alpha-hemolytic Streptococci
(C) Rhinovirus (D) Haemophilus influenzae type B
010. Which of the following is most promising technique in the diagnosis of Ménière's disease-
- (A) Electrocochleography
(B) CHAMP (Cochlear Hydrops Analysis Masking Procedure)
(C) Delayed MRI after intratympanic or intravenous injection of Gadolinium
(D) Velocity step or 'impulsive' rotational test
011. Tumarkin crises, where patient drops suddenly without loss of consciousness is caused by-
- (A) Vestibular neuronitis (B) Late stages of Acoustic Neuroma
(C) Otolithic dysfunction (D) Superior semicircular canal dehiscence

012. Taste loss after tonsillectomy is likely due to damage to the following structure?
 (A) Chorda tympani nerve (B) Lingual nerve
 (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve (D) Vagus nerve
013. Oncogenic HPV proteins consist of -
 (A) E5 and E6 (B) E6 and E7
 (C) E7 and E8 (D) E8 and E9
014. All of the following are derivatives of 2nd branchial arches EXCEPT-
 (A) Stapes (B) Mandible
 (C) Stylohyoid ligament (D) Styloid process
015. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of Benign Necrotising Otitis Externa-
 (A) Chronic painless infected otorrhoea
 (B) Localised exposed bone in ear canal, 3-10mm in diameter
 (C) Dehiscent skin
 (D) Cranial nerve palsy
016. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Tuberculous otitis media -
 (A) Headache with refractory vertigo
 (B) Disproportionate hearing loss with early facial nerve palsy
 (C) CT temporal bone is radiological investigation of choice
 (D) Histopathological examination of a biopsy specimen confirms diagnosis
017. Following management are accepted for Far- Advanced Otosclerosis EXCEPT :
 (A) Stapedectomy and subsequent conventional hearing aid
 (B) Bone Anchored Hearing Aid
 (C) Cochlear implant
 (D) Direct Acoustic cochlear stimulation device
018. Most common type of primary temporal bone cancer in adult-
 (A) Squamous cell carcinoma (B) Adenocarcinoma
 (C) Rhabdomyosarcoma (D) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
019. All of the following statements are true regarding thyroglossal duct cysts EXCEPT-
 (A) Most common site is infrahyoid
 (B) 25% cases are suprahyoid
 (C) Radionuclide scans are required preoperatively
 (D) USG is done as initial investigation
020. Styloid process is considered to be elongated when its length exceeds by-
 (A) 3 cm (B) 4 cm
 (C) 5 cm (D) 6 cm
021. Meckel's cave lodges-
 (A) Geniculate ganglion (B) Trigeminal ganglion
 (C) Pterygopalantine ganglion (D) Otic ganglion

022. Which of the following statements are true regarding cystic hygromas -
 (A) Second most common Congenital mass in the parotid region
 (B) Anterior triangle is the most common site in neck
 (C) Rapid increase in size can occur secondary to spontaneous hemorrhage into the lesion
 (D) All of the above
023. The immunometric calcitonin assay is a sensitive marker with high false positive rate for -
 (A) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid (B) Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
 (C) Hurthle cell carcinoma of thyroid (D) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
024. All are features of Laryngoceles EXCEPT-
 (A) Arise from the saccule of the laryngeal ventricle
 (B) They may present acutely with infection known as laryngopyoceles
 (C) Frequently associated with laryngeal carcinoma
 (D) Unilateral in 90% of cases
025. During tympanoplasty, if It is found that Malleus is present and stapes is absent then it is classified as-
 (A) Austin - Kartush Type A (B) Austin - Kartush Type B
 (C) Austin - Kartush Type C (D) Austin - Kartush Type D
026. Lipoma formation are associated with following syndromes EXCEPT-
 (A) Gardner syndrome (B) Dercum disease
 (C) Madelung disease (D) Von Recklinghausen disease
027. Fluctuating deafness in a patient with temporal bone trauma is most likely due to which of the following-
 (A) Hemotympanum (B) Ossicular disruption
 (C) Injury to internal acoustic meatus (D) Perilymph fistula
028. All of the following statements are correct regarding Teratoma of head and neck EXCEPT-
 (A) Less than 5% of Congenital cervical Teratomas are malignant
 (B) Diagnosis made antenatally on routine USG
 (C) Associated with maternal oligohydramnios
 (D) Definitive treatment is surgical excision
029. Total amount of CSF produced in a day is -
 (A) 200ml (B) 300ml
 (C) 400ml (D) 500ml
030. The order of frequency of mucoceles of sinus in decreasing order is -
 (A) Frontal > Ethmoids > Maxillary > Sphenoid
 (B) Sphenoid > Maxillary > Ethmoids > Frontal
 (C) Frontal > Maxillary > Ethmoids > Sphenoid
 (D) Maxillary > Ethmoids > Frontal > Sphenoid

031. MELP, TONES, Lynch Howarth approach are surgical techniques that can be developed for managing-
- (A) Frontal sinus mucoceles (B) Maxillary sinus mucoceles
(C) Sphenoid sinus mucoceles (D) Dacryoceles
032. Kimura disease is characterized by following feature-
- (A) Histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis
(B) Subcutaneous nodules with lymphadenopathy and peripheral eosinophilia
(C) Mostly found in females
(D) Almost exclusively found in European individuals
033. Strawberry tongue is seen in-
- (A) Cat scratch disease (B) Kawasaki disease
(C) Giant cell arteritis (D) Vitamin B12 deficiency
034. Which of the following is the lower limit of interaural attenuation for bone conduction?
- (A) 0 dB (B) 10 B
(C) 20 dB (D) 30 dB
035. Which of the following condition is associated with Cochlear recruitment-
- (A) Meniere disease (B) otosclerosis
(C) Malleus fixation (D) Include fixation
036. Which of the following abnormality can cause aphonia -
- (A) Laryngeal Web (B) Subglottic hemangioma
(C) Choanal atresia (D) Paradoxical Vocal fold Dysfunction
037. The wavelength of the Carbon dioxide laser is -
- (A) 10.6 micro meters (B) 20.1 nano meters
(C) 514 nano meters (D) 1064 nano meters
038. The cardinal symptoms of chronic Rhinosinusitis include all of the following EXCEPT-
- (A) Nasal obstruction (B) Facial pain
(C) Fever (D) Nasal discharge
039. What is the medial limit of Draf II-b surgery -
- (A) Nasal septum (B) Medial wall of the Agger nasi
(C) Middle turbinate (D) Medial wall of the ethmoid bulla
040. Which of the following is an example of pivotal local flap -
- (A) Bipedical (B) V-Y flap
(C) Interpolated (D) Unipedicle
041. Which of the following nerve passes through sphenopalatine foramen-
- (A) Greater palatine nerve (B) Vidian nerve
(C) Nasal palatine nerve (D) Lesser palatine nerve
042. Lupus pernio is seen in-
- (A) Tuberculosis (B) Syphilis
(C) Sarcoidosis (D) Histoplasmosis

043. Lateral osteotomies most commonly fracture which of the following bone -
 (A) Nasal bone (B) Frontal bone
 (C) Frontal process of Maxillary bone (D) None of the above
044. Dohlman's operation is done in -
 (A) Diverticula at lower end of oesophagus (B) Pharyngeal pouch
 (C) Laryngeal web (D) Epiphrenic Diverticulum
045. BPPV is most commonly caused by canaliths in -
 (A) Posterior semicircular canal (B) Lateral semicircular canal
 (C) superior semicircular canal (D) Horizontal semicircular canal
046. Which of the following is NOT a component of the gamma knife surgery system?
 (A) Gamma calipers (B) Trunnions
 (C) MRI fiducial box (D) Collimator helmet
047. Major criteria in Bent and Kuhn criteria for Acute Fungal Rhino- Sinusitis includes all EXCEPT -
 (A) Nasal Polyposis (B) Eosinophillic mucus
 (C) Positive fungal smear (D) Charcot - Leyden crystals
048. According to International Frontal Sinus Anatomy Classification, Type 3 cells are -
 (A) Tier of cells above the agger nasi
 (B) Supra agger frontal cell
 (C) Supra Bulla frontal cell
 (D) Frontal cell that pneumatizes into frontal sinus and extends by more than 50 % of vertical height of sinus
049. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Gardner's syndrome -
 (A) Multiple osteomas (B) Supernumerary teeth
 (C) Polydactyly (D) Colorectal polyposis
050. The meatal foramen of the fallopian canal is situated at the -
 (A) Genuiculate ganglion (B) Internal auditory canal fundus
 (C) Internal auditory canal porous (D) Second genu
051. Which of the following is not a subsite of the hypopharynx -
 (A) Pyriform sinus (B) Postcricoid area
 (C) Arytenoid (D) Posterior pharyngeal Wall
052. The most frequent acute complication of ethmoid sinusitis is -
 (A) Pott's puffy tumour (B) Orbital cellulitis
 (C) Meningitis (D) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
053. The first step in the research process is-
 (A) Collecting data (B) Formulating a research question
 (C) Analyzing data (D) Drawing conclusion
054. Which of the following is not a criteria for classification of Wegner's granulomatosis as per 1990 American College of Rheumatology -
 (A) Nasal or oral inflammation (B) Tracheal stenosis
 (C) Abnormal X ray chest (D) Abnormal Urinary sediment

055. Osmophobia refers to-
- (A) A disorder where all odours smell the same
 (B) A decline in smell sense with age
 (C) Dislike or fear of certain smells
 (D) A distorted or perverted smell perception to odour stimulation
056. The local anaesthetic not useful as a topical anaesthetic -
- (A) Lidocaine (B) Mepivacaine
 (C) Tetracaine (D) Cocaine
057. Cause for discharging mastoid cavity include -
- (A) Inadequate meatoplasty (B) High facial ridge
 (C) Dependent mastoid tip (D) All of the above
058. Most common neoplasm of tonsil is -
- (A) Adenocarcinoma (B) Lymphoma
 (C) Squamous cell carcinoma (D) Metastatic carcinoma
059. Congenital subglottic stenosis is defined as a cricoid diameter of less than-
- (A) 1.5 mm (B) 2.5 mm
 (C) 3.5 mm (D) 4.5 mm
060. Cohen classification is used for-
- (A) Laryngomalacia (B) Vocal cord Dysfunction
 (C) Glottic web (D) Subglottic stenosis
061. MEN 2A comprises all of the EXCEPT -
- (A) Pheochromocytoma (B) Hyperparathyroidism
 (C) Marfanoid habitus (D) Hirschsprung disease
062. Lignocaine spray to the vocal cords reduces laryngospasm by following mechanism-
- (A) By blocking the sympathetic response (B) By blocking parasympathetic response
 (C) By blocking smooth muscle (D) Both (A) and (B)
063. Complete craniofacial separation is seen in which type of facial fractures -
- (A) Le fort 1 (B) Le fort 2
 (C) Le fort 3 (D) None of the above
064. Commonest Cause for rhinolalia clausa in a child is -
- (A) Nasal polyp (B) Adenoid hypertrophy
 (C) DNS (D) Cleft palate
065. Which of the following is NOT true for Imploding maxillary sinus -
- (A) Also known as Silent sinus syndrome
 (B) Most common cause is blunt facial trauma
 (C) CT imaging shows atelectatic maxillary sinus
 (D) Treatment includes Endoscopic maxillary antrostomy

066. Trigeminal autonomic cephalalgia includes all EXCEPT -
 (A) Sluder's neuralgia (B) Paroxysmal Hemicrania
 (C) Cluster headache (D) SUNCT/ SUNA
067. Local vascularised flaps (like middle turbinate flaps, inferior turbinate flaps and nasal septal flaps) used for reconstruction of dural defects are based on terminal branches of -
 (A) Anterior ethmoidal artery (B) Posterior ethmoidal artery
 (C) Sphenopalatine artery (D) Greater palatine artery
068. Which of the following is correct for Olfactory neuroblastoma -
 (A) It has a bimodal distribution with peaks at 20 and 50 years
 (B) More common in women than men
 (C) It's a neuro-endocrine tumour with paraneoplastic syndromes
 (D) All of the above
069. The vascular strip is defined as the external ear canal skin between -
 (A) The annulus and bony cartilaginous junction
 (B) The malleus and the annulus
 (C) The 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock positions in the ear canal
 (D) The tympanomastoid and tympanosquamous sutures
070. Which of the following is considered as aetiological agent for Nasopharyngeal carcinoma-
 (A) Human papilloma virus (B) Herpes simplex virus
 (C) Epstein Barr virus (D) Cytomegalovirus
071. The facial nerve near the root -entry zone in relation to the anterior inferior cerebellar artery is always -
 (A) superior (B) inferior
 (C) anterior (D) posterior
072. Calcification or bone formation in a salivary gland tumour is strongly suggestive of -
 (A) Warthin's tumour (B) Pleomorphic adenoma
 (C) Myoepithelioma (D) Oncocytoma
073. The meatal plane is defined by -
 (A) The flat bone 1cm medial to the geniculate ganglion
 (B) The blue line of the superior canal and a 60 - degree angle
 (C) The blue line of the lateral canal and a 60 - degree angle
 (D) The blue line of the posterior canal and a 60-degree angle
074. Which of the following is treated mainly by speech therapy -
 (A) Reinke edema (B) Vocal cord granuloma
 (C) Vocal cord hemorrhagic polyp (D) Vocal cord nodule
075. The margins of the submandibular triangle is formed by all EXCEPT -
 (A) Body of mandible (B) Posterior belly of digastric
 (C) Anterior belly of digastric (D) Superior belly of omohyoid

076. What is a hypothesis in research -
 (A) A conclusion drawn from data analysis
 (B) A summary of research findings
 (C) A measurement of data accuracy
 (D) A statement of predicted relationship between variables
077. Zone 1 of neck considering penetrating neck trauma contains all EXCEPT-
 (A) Oesophagus (B) Thoracic duct
 (C) Thyroid cartilage (D) Subclavian artery
078. Which of the following is subjective test of hearing -
 (A) BERA (B) OAE
 (C) PTA (D) Impedance audiometry
079. Which of the following classification is most commonly used for description of site of cervical trauma -
 (A) Austin Kurtush classification (B) Roon and Christensen's classification
 (C) Le Fort fracture classification (D) Wullstein Classification
080. Tip protrusion of tongue is brought by-
 (A) Palatoglossus (B) Genioglossus
 (C) Hyoglossus (D) Styloglossus
081. Which of the following results due to Type 3 Hypersensitivity reaction -
 (A) Pemphigus (B) Lichen planus
 (C) Aphthous ulcer (D) Erythema multiforme
082. Which of the following is incorrect regarding management of Trigeminal neuralgia -
 (A) Carbamazepine is the first line medication
 (B) Lamotrigine is less frequently used because it has more side effects than Carbamazepine.
 (C) Microvascular decompression surgery can be done in case of vascular loops
 (D) Destructive procedures to Trigeminal ganglion is recommended for less fit patient.
083. Delta sign on CT scan is seen in -
 (A) Otic hydrocephalus (B) Meningitis
 (C) Sigmoid sinus thrombosis (D) Petrous apicitis
084. What is the appropriate statistical analysis for comparing means between two groups -
 (A) Chi-squared test (B) Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
 (C) Regression analysis (D) T-test
085. Histological features of vestibular schwannoma include all EXCEPT-
 (A) Antoni A cells (B) Antoni B cells
 (C) Verocay body (D) Zellballen
086. Sialolithiasis is most common in -
 (A) Parotid gland (B) Submandibular gland
 (C) Sublingual gland (D) Minor salivary glands

087. The rare complication of adenotonsillectomy is -
 (A) Grisel syndrome (B) Gaucher syndrome
 (C) Gilbert syndrome (D) Gilles de la Tourette syndrome
088. The cricoarytenoid joint is a -
 (A) Syndesmotoc joint (B) Synovial joint
 (C) Synarthrotic joint (D) Synchrondrotic joint
089. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Pneumoparotitis -
 (A) It is the presence of air within the parotid gland.
 (B) Seen in people where raised intra - oral pressure is common.
 (C) Caused by anaerobic gas forming bacterial growth within the parotid gland.
 (D) Sialography may demonstrate air bubbles within the duct.
090. Which of the structure doesn't pass through the gap between superior and middle constrictor muscles of neck-
 (A) Lingual artery (B) Styloglossus muscle
 (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve (D) Lingual nerve
091. The second constriction of oesophagus due to crossing of left main bronchus is at a distance of -
 (A) 22 cm from the incisor teeth (B) 25 cm from the incisor teeth
 (C) 27 cm from the incisor teeth (D) 29 cm from the incisor teeth
092. Bird's beak appearance on barium swallow is seen in -
 (A) Achalasia cardia (B) Myasthenia gravis
 (C) Oesophageal spasms (D) Oesophageal adenocarcinoma
093. Most common anaerobes causing peri-tonsillar abscess are -
 (A) Bacteroids fragilis (B) Fusobacterium necrophorum
 (C) Peptostreptococcus anaerobius (D) Porphyromonas gingivalis
094. Vocal fry is also known as -
 (A) Loft register (B) Falsetto
 (C) Modal register (D) Pulse register
095. Recruitment is seen in -
 (A) Cochlear sensorineural hearing loss (B) Retrocochlear sensorineural hearing loss
 (C) Conductive hearing loss (D) Mixed hearing loss
096. Type 2 Isshiki Thyroplasty indicates which of the following -
 (A) Lateralize the cord (B) Medialize the cord
 (C) Shorten the cord (D) Lengthen the cord
097. The acronym LASER stands for which of the following -
 (A) Light waves aligned by Serial Emission of Radiation
 (B) Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
 (C) Light Array with Simultaneous Emission of Radiation
 (D) Longwave Amplification of Stimulated Enhanced Radiation

098. True about Hennebert sign is -
 (A) Fistula test positive without fistula (B) Fistula test positive with fistula
 (C) Fistula test negative without fistula (D) Fistula test negative with fistula
099. Karapandzic flap is used for reconstruction of defect of -
 (A) Lip (B) buccal mucosa
 (C) Tongue (D) Retromolar trigone
100. Final nasal appearance after rhinoplasty is thought to occur in -
 (A) 12 - 18 month (B) 6 - 12 month
 (C) 3 - 6 month (D) 4 - 5 year
101. Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential (VEMP) in sternocleidomastoid muscle detects lesions of -
 (A) Cochlear nerve (B) Superior vestibular nerve
 (C) Inferior vestibular nerve (D) Inflammatory myopathy
102. An old diabetic patient presented with severe right ear ache, rapidly progressing infection in external auditory canal with involvement of bone and presence of granulation tissues. The drug of choice in this condition is -
 (A) Penicillin (B) Clarithromycin
 (C) Ciprofloxacin (D) Second generation cephalosporins
103. Eustachian tube gets blocked if there is a pressure difference of -
 (A) 15 mm of H₂O (B) 30 mm of H₂O
 (C) 50 mm of H₂O (D) 90 mm of H₂O
104. Wullstein type III tympanoplasty is-
 (A) Myringoplasty (B) Myringo-ossiculoplasty
 (C) Myringo-stapedioplexy (D) Fenestration surgery
105. Frey's syndrome occurs after parotid surgery due to cross connection of auriculo-temporal nerve with which nerve -
 (A) Facial nerve (B) Glossopharyngeal nerve
 (C) Greater superficial petrosal nerve (D) Sympathetic cholinergic fibres
106. Histological features of Papillary thyroid cancer include all of the following EXCEPT-
 (A) Psammoma bodies (B) Nuclear grooves
 (C) Intranuclear inclusions (D) Encapsulation
107. A civil wrong that makes public knowledge of any private or personal information without the person's consent is called-
 (A) Malpractice (B) Invasion of privacy
 (C) False imprisonment (D) Negligence
108. Unilateral Purulent nasal discharge in 4 yr old child is commonly due to -
 (A) Neglected foreign body (B) Malignancy
 (C) Scleroma (D) Atrophic rhinitis
109. Features of superior semicircular canal dehiscence is all EXCEPT -
 (A) Positive Tullio's phenomenon (B) Positive Hennebert's sign
 (C) Oscillopsia (D) Positive Dix - Hallpike maneuver

110. A patient on Anti tubercular treatment for multi drug resistant tuberculosis develops tinnitus and hearing loss. It is adverse reaction of which of the following drugs -
(A) Streptomycin (B) Isoniazid
(C) Pyrazinamide (D) Rifampicin
111. Erosion of carotico-jugular crest present between carotid canal and jugular fossa on CT temporal bone is a characteristic sign of -
(A) Vestibular schwannoma (B) Acoustic Neuroma
(C) Glomus Jugulare (D) Neurofibromatosis
112. Inferior turbinate is a -
(A) Part of maxilla (B) Part of ethmoid
(C) Part of sphenoid (D) Separate bone
113. Mixed hearing loss is caused by -
(A) Wax (B) Otosclerosis
(C) Meniere disease (D) Acoustic neuroma
114. Mickulicz cell and Russel body are typical histological Features of -
(A) Rhinosporidiosis (B) Inverted papilloma
(C) Rhinoscleroma (D) Congenital syphilis
115. Pot puffy tumour occurs due to infection of following sinus -
(A) Sphenoid (B) Frontal
(C) Ethmoid (D) Maxillary
116. 65 yr male patient with Nasopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma developed Horner's syndrome. Which of the following is correct regarding cause of it -
(A) Trigeminal paralysis
(B) Facial paralysis
(C) Brain metastasis
(D) Involvement of retropharyngeal lymph node of Rouvier
117. True about "First bite syndrome" is -
(A) Develops after partial or superficial Parotidectomy
(B) Seen in Temporo-mandibular joint arthritis
(C) It's tongue bite during chewing due to mal-occlusion of teeth
(D) Characterised by excessive sweating during mastication.
118. Which of the following is incorrect about surgical anatomy of parapharyngeal space -
(A) Extends from petrous temporal bone superiorly to the level of thyroid cartilage
(B) It is medially bounded by superior constrictor muscle and laterally by pterygoid muscle and parotid salivary gland.
(C) The styloid process and its attachments divide it into pre styloid and post styloid compartments.
(D) Lesions of post styloid compartments are often neuro-endocrine in origin.

119. Regarding attachment of uncinat process all are true EXCEPT-
 (A) Middle turbinate (B) Nasal septum
 (C) Lamina papyracea (D) Skull base
120. The recurrent laryngeal nerve supplies motor innervation to all the intrinsic laryngeal muscles EXCEPT-
 (A) Posterior crico-arytenoid (B) Cricothyroid
 (C) Thyroarytenoid (D) Interarytenoid
121. Most specific test for Sjögren's disorder is -
 (A) Ultrasonography (B) Scintigraphy
 (C) Anti -Ro and anti-La antibodies test (D) Labial mucosal biopsy
122. Tonsiloliths are composed of which of the following -
 (A) Sodium bismuthate salts (B) Uric acid salts
 (C) Potassium hydroxide salts (D) Calcium carbonate apatite salts
123. Unilateral severe to profound hearing loss with tinnitus and giddiness raises suspicion of -
 (A) Cholesteatoma (B) Otosclerosis
 (C) Meniere disease (D) Acoustic neuroma
124. The clinical features of tuberculosis of larynx are All EXCEPT -
 (A) Pale mucosa mainly affecting the posterior 1/3 of the larynx
 (B) Weak hoarse voice
 (C) Tender larynx
 (D) Regurgitation
125. Which of the following is not used in dysphagia rehabilitation -
 (A) Masako Manoeuvre (B) Mendelsohn manoeuvre
 (C) Head tilt chin lift procedure (D) Head-lift (shaker) exercise
126. All of the following are radiological views for X ray mastoid or temporal bone EXCEPT -
 (A) Schuller's view (B) Law's view
 (C) Stenver's view (D) Caldwell's view
127. Lynch Howarth surgery is for -
 (A) Nasal septal perforation (B) Acoustic Neuroma
 (C) Otosclerosis (D) Sinonasal tumours
128. The extent of the trachea is-
 (A) Cricoid cartilage to the suprasternal notch
 (B) Cricoid cartilage to xiphisternum
 (C) Six Cervical vertebra to the second intercostal space
 (D) Seventh Cervical vertebra to the fourth thoracic vertebra
129. All are seen in Katagener's syndrome EXCEPT -
 (A) Cilliary dysfunction (B) Situs inverus
 (C) Azoospermia (D) Bronchiectasis

130. Treatment of choice for recurrent epistaxis in a patient with hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia is -
 (A) Rhinoplasty (B) Posterior ethmoidal artery ligation
 (C) Septal dermoplasty (D) Internal carotid artery ligation
131. Vertical and horizontal fractures of nasal septum are called -
 (A) Chevallet and Jarjavay fracture respectively
 (B) Jarjavay and Chevallet fracture respectively
 (C) Arnold and Le Fort's fracture respectively
 (D) Arnold and Citelli's fracture respectively
132. The narrowest part of the Fallopian bony facial nerve canal is the -
 (A) Tympanic portion (B) Labyrinthine portion
 (C) Mastoid portion (D) Internal auditory canal
133. Referred otalgia in a case Pyriform fossa carcinoma is along the -
 (A) Recurrent laryngeal nerve (B) Internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve
 (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve (D) Hypoglossal nerve
134. Fracture zygoma shows all EXCEPT -
 (A) Diplopia (B) CSF rhinorrhoea
 (C) Enophthalmos (D) Trismus
135. The following are the causes of Lower motor neuron facial paralysis EXCEPT -
 (A) Cerebral hemorrhage (B) Cholesteatoma
 (C) Glomus jugular tumor (D) Acute Otitis Media
136. Frog face deformity in nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is due to extension of mass through -
 (A) Foramen lacerum (B) Foramen ovale
 (C) Superior orbital fissure (D) Inferior orbital fissure
137. All of the following are true about Inverted papilloma EXCEPT-
 (A) Also known as Schneiderian papilloma
 (B) Seen often in females
 (C) Presents with epistaxis and nasal obstruction
 (D) Originates from lateral wall of nose
138. The diagnostic features of CSF rhinorrhea are all EXCEPT-
 (A) Salty taste (B) Watery in nature
 (C) Stiffens a paper handkerchief (D) Increased flow on straining
139. The frontal sinus appears radiologically by the age of -
 (A) 1 - 2yr (B) 2 - 4yr
 (C) 4 - 8yr (D) 8 - 12 yr
140. Ohngren's classification of maxillary sinus carcinoma is based on -
 (A) Imaginary plane between medial canthus of eye and angle of mandible
 (B) Imaginary plane between lateral canthus of eye and angle of mandible
 (C) Two horizontal lines one passing through floor of orbit and other through floor of antrum
 (D) None of the above

141. The capsule of tonsils is formed by -
 (A) Pharyngobasilar fascia (B) Bucvopharyngeal fascia
 (C) Prevertebral fascia (D) Mucosa
142. Furstenberg sign is positive in:
 (A) Nasal encephalocele (B) Nasal glioma
 (C) Nasal dermoid (D) None
143. The length of esophagus in an adult is-
 (A) 15 cm (B) 25 cm
 (C) 30 cm (D) 40 cm
144. Minimum temperature during cryosurgery to cause cell death is -
 (A) – 15°C (B) – 30°C
 (C) – 45°C (D) – 60°C
145. Gerlach's tonsil is -
 (A) Tubal tonsils (B) Palatine tonsils
 (C) Pharyngeal tonsils (D) Lingual tonsils
146. The navigation system is used in ENT in following cases -
 (A) Revision sinus surgery (B) Extensive sino-nasal polyposis
 (C) Skull base surgery (D) All of the above
147. Trismus can be seen in all EXCEPT -
 (A) Ludwig's angina (B) Quinsy
 (C) Prevertebral abscess (D) Parapharyngeal abscess
148. A 50 year old male came with an ulcero- proliferative growth measuring 3cm in the left buccal mucosa with a 5cm right submandibular lymph node and clinically no evidence of distant metastasis. What is the TNM staging-
 (A) T2N3M0 (B) T2N2bM0
 (C) T2N2cM0 (D) T3N2cM0
149. Which of the following is not a responsibility of the Institutional ethics committee?
 (A) Re-evaluate the study if and when modified
 (B) Sanction the funds for the study
 (C) Protect the rights of study participants
 (D) Evaluation of potential benefits from the study to community
150. Tensors of vocal cord are -
 (A) Posterior Cricothyroid, internal Interarytenoid
 (B) Lateral Cricothyroid, internal Interarytenoid
 (C) Thyroarytenoid, internal Interarytenoid
 (D) Cricothyroid and Internal Thyroarytenoid
151. All of the following are the elements of decision making EXCEPT-
 (A) Considering options (B) Gathering information
 (C) Selecting and communicating options (D) Implementing and reviewing decisions

152. A 2 yrs old child presents with soft compressible mass in the right posterior triangle which is noted to have brilliant translucency. The likely diagnosis is -
 (A) Thyroglossal cyst (B) Branchial cyst
 (C) Cystic hygroma (D) Lipoma
153. All of the following are of adult size at birth EXCEPT -
 (A) Tympanic membrane (B) Ossicle
 (C) Cochlea (D) Mastoid process
154. Singular nerve is -
 (A) Superior vestibular nerve supplying posterior semicircular canal
 (B) Inferior vestibular nerve supplying posterior semicircular canal
 (C) Superior vestibular nerve supplying anterior semicircular canal
 (D) Inferior vestibular nerve supplying anterior semicircular canal
155. Most common immediate symptom of Acoustic Shock is-
 (A) Tinnitus (B) Otagia
 (C) Jaw pain (D) Hearing loss
156. The rarest Intra cranial complication of Chronic Otitis Media is -
 (A) Meningitis (B) Otic Hydrocephalus
 (C) Lateral venous sinus thrombosis (D) Intra cranial Abscess
157. Holman-Miller sign is the radiological sign of -
 (A) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (B) Allergic fungal sinusitis
 (C) Orbital cellulitis (D) Mucocoele
158. Which of the following is not seen in intra thoracic extension of thyroid masses -
 (A) Superior Vena Cava syndrome (B) Croutzon syndrome
 (C) Pemberton's sign (D) Horner's syndrome
159. Sestamibi scintigraphy is the imaging of choice for preoperative localisation of -
 (A) Parathyroid adenomas (B) Pleomorphic adenomas
 (C) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid (D) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
160. The most constant position of superior parathyroid gland is on the posterior surface of thyroid gland within 1 cm of cricothyroid joint and it lies -
 (A) Anterior to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
 (B) Posterior to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
 (C) Medial to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
 (D) Lateral to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
161. All are features of Primary atrophic rhinitis EXCEPT -
 (A) Nasal crust (B) Atrophic nasal mucosa and glands
 (C) Merciful anosmia (D) Hypertrophy of the Nasal bones
162. The following are the ototoxic drugs EXCEPT -
 (A) Gentamycin (B) Streptomycin
 (C) Erythromycin (D) Frusemide

163. Which of the following artery does not participate in formation of Kesselbach's plexus -
 (A) Anterior ethmoid artery (B) Septal branch of Superior labial artery
 (C) Posterior nasal artery (D) Posterior ethmoidal artery
164. Informed Consent constitution includes all of the following EXCEPT -
 (A) Debate (B) Understanding
 (C) Voluntary (D) Written agreement
165. What is the purpose of a research proposal -
 (A) To present research findings (B) To provide a rationale for the study
 (C) To establish causality (D) To guide the data collection process
166. Common fungus in fungal sinusitis is -
 (A) Aspergillus (B) Candida
 (C) Histoplasma (D) Conidiobolus
167. Trotter's triad includes all of the following EXCEPT -
 (A) Palatal palsy
 (B) Unilateral conductive deafness
 (C) Diplopia
 (D) Sensory disturbances over distribution of mandibular nerve
168. Gold standard test for swallowing assessment is -
 (A) Fibre optic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing (FEES)
 (B) Videofluoroscopic swallowing study
 (C) Barium swallow
 (D) Direct pharyngo-oesophagoscopy
169. Drug of choice for oral candidiasis resistant to triazoles is -
 (A) Fluconazole (B) Posaconazole
 (C) Itraconazole (D) Amphotericin
170. Radiological Sign of acute laryngotracheobronchitis is -
 (A) Thumb sign (B) Vallecula sign
 (C) Steeple sign (D) None of the above
171. Commonest cause of Acute otitis media in children is -
 (A) H. Influenzae (B) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 (C) Staphylococcus aureus (D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
172. The most reliable method of detecting otitis media with effusion is -
 (A) Otoscopic examination (B) Pure tone audiometry
 (C) Tympanometry (D) X ray mastoid
173. Congenital aural atresia has following features EXCEPT -
 (A) May be found in moebius syndrome
 (B) Is associated with cleft palate
 (C) Is usually associated with Cochlear malformation
 (D) Treatment include surgical repair

174. The content of foramen cecum is -
(A) Emissary vein to the inferior sagittal sinus
(B) Emissary vein to the superior sagittal sinus
(C) Emissary vein to the middle sagittal sinus
(D) Accessory meningeal artery
175. The side effects of administration of radioactive iodine are -
(A) Dysphagia (B) Secondary malignancy
(C) Xerostomia (D) All of the above
176. Levenson's criteria for diagnosis of congenital cholesteatoma includes all EXCEPT -
(A) Whitish mass behind the intact TM
(B) Normal Pars tens and Pars flaccid
(C) Prior otitis media is not an exclusion criteria
(D) Recurrent attacks of otorrhoea
177. Most difficult part to remove cholesteatoma i.e Sinus tympani is related with -
(A) Tympanic segment of facial nerve / Horizontal part of facial nerve
(B) Mastoid segment of facial nerve / vertical part of facial nerve
(C) Epitympanum
(D) Hypotympanum
178. Wave IV in auditory brainstem response indicates -
(A) Cochlear nucleus (B) Superior olivary complex
(C) Proximal portion of Cochlear nerve (D) Distal portion of Cochlear nerve
179. All of the below given structures cross through jugular foramen EXCEPT-
(A) Glossopharyngeal nerve (B) Jacobson nerve
(C) Cervical sympathetic trunk (D) Arnold nerve
180. The diagnosis of a patient with VI cranial nerve palsy, retro-orbital pain and persistent ear discharge is -
(A) Rendu - Osler - Weber syndrome (B) Gradenigo syndrome
(C) Frey's syndrome (D) Sjogren's syndrome
181. Feature of the plunging ranula is -
(A) Extravasation pseudocyst
(B) Crosses mylohyoid line
(C) Pseudocyst excision with excision of the sublingual gland is curative treatment
(D) All of the above
182. The role of sodium fluoride in otosclerosis is -
(A) It restores the electrolyte equilibrium of perilymph
(B) It hastens the recovery of overstimulated cochlear membrane
(C) It quickens the maturity of the active focus and reduces osteoclastic resorption of bone
(D) It repolarises the cochlear cells

183. Which of the following statement is Incorrect regarding Carotid body tumour -
 (A) Familial > Sporadic
 (B) Malignancy is reported in 6% of tumors
 (C) Germline mutations in SDHD/B/C genes
 (D) Response to alteration in arterial pH, Pco₂, Po₂
184. Hitzelberger's sign, seen in acoustic neuroma is characterized by -
 (A) Loss of corneal reflex
 (B) Intolerance to loud noises
 (C) Anaesthesia over postero superior external auditory meatus and canal wall
 (D) Hearing two different amplitudes in two ear of the same sound.
185. Blood supply of tonsil is derived from -
 (A) External carotid artery (B) Internal carotid artery
 (C) Common carotid artery (D) Both internal and external carotid artery
186. Cochlear implant's electrodes are placed in -
 (A) Scala Vestibuli (B) Scala tympani
 (C) Scala media (D) Cochlear duct
187. Ultrasonography features of Metastatic Lymph node is -
 (A) Round shape (B) Loss of fatty hilum
 (C) Calcification (D) All of the above
188. Osseo-cartilaginous junction on dorsum of nose is -
 (A) Nasion (B) Rhinion
 (C) Glabella (D) Columella
189. Attacks of giddiness, tinnitus, hearing loss and aural fullness are typical Features of -
 (A) Otosclerosis (B) Vestibular neuronitis
 (C) Meniere disease (D) BPPV
190. On CT PNS, Onodi cells and Haller cells are seen in relation to the following respectively-
 (A) Optic nerve and floor of orbit
 (B) Optic nerve and Internal carotid artery
 (C) Orbital floor and lateral wall of sphenoid
 (D) Orbital floor and frontal sinus
191. Passavant's ridge is formed by -
 (A) Cricopharyngeus and superior constrictor
 (B) Palatopharyngeus and superior constrictor
 (C) Palatoglossus and Superior constrictor
 (D) Salpingopharyngeus and Superior constrictor
192. Tubercular laryngitis affects primarily -
 (A) Anterior commissure (B) Posterior commissure
 (C) Supraglottic area (D) Subglottic region

193. Puberphonia can be corrected by -
(A) Type I thyroplasty (B) Type II thyroplasty
(C) Type III thyroplasty (D) Type IV thyroplasty
194. Laryngocele arises due to herniation of laryngeal mucosa through the following membrane -
(A) Thyrohyoid (B) Cricothyroid
(C) Cricotracheal (D) Cricosternal
195. Fordyce spots in oral cavity arise from -
(A) Mucous glands (B) Sebaceous glands
(C) Taste buds (D) Minor salivary glands
196. Which of the following is not true for Bamboo nodes -
(A) Pale yellowish lesions
(B) Found on the mid third of the membranous vocal cord
(C) Seen in auto-immune diseases
(D) Pre-malignant lesions and managed primarily by radiotherapy
197. A 5-year-old boy while having dinner suddenly becomes aphonic and develops respiratory distress. What should be the appropriate immediate management:
(A) Cricothyrotomy (B) Emergency tracheostomy
(C) Finger sweep manoeuvre (D) Heimlich manoeuvre
198. Crypta magna is a remnant of -
(A) First pharyngeal pouch (B) Second pharyngeal pouch
(C) Third pharyngeal pouch (D) Fourth pharyngeal pouch
199. Which of the following structures are preserved in radical neck dissection -
(A) Sternocleidomastid muscle and spinal accessory nerve
(B) Internal Jugular vein, Sternocleidomastid muscle and spinal accessory nerve
(C) Hypoglossal, Vagus and Spinal accessory nerves
(D) Vagus, Hypoglossal and Phrenic nerves
200. A Bloom-Singer prosthesis is used -
(A) As a ventilation tube in otitis media with effusion
(B) To close perforation in the nasal septum
(C) To divert tracheal air into the oesophagus for voice production after laryngectomy
(D) In stapedectomy, to conduct sound from incus to oval window