

ANB

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY [CBRT]

Name of The Post	Associate Professor, OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T), General State
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Instructions / સૂચના

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

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted in prescribed format of suggestion sheet Physically.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (Suggestion Sheet) published on the website.
- (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. 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 shall be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

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

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે 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 ઉત્તરવહીની જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. Which of the following is referred to as Owens glands?
 (A) Thyroid (B) Parathyroid
 (C) Sublingual (D) Minor salivary glands
002. "Machinery oil" fluid is associated with
 (A) Meningioma (B) Follicular carcinoma thyroid
 (C) Craniopharyngioma (D) Minor salivary gland tumors
003. Chandlers - stage 3 refers to
 (A) Orbital cellulitis without abscess (B) Subperiosteal abscess
 (C) Orbital abscess (D) Cavernous sinus thrombosis/abscess
004. Calcitonin is not produced by the following organ
 (A) Brain (B) Gastrointestinal tract
 (C) Urinary bladder (D) Spleen
005. The surgical importance of the tubercle of Zuckerkandl is
 (A) The recurrent laryngeal nerve most often runs medial to it
 (B) The superior parathyroid gland is usually attached to its cranial aspect
 (C) When enlarged as part of the goitre, a significant portion of thyroid tissue may be inadvertently left behind if subtotal thyroidectomy is performed
 (D) All of the above
006. Rathke's pouch is associated with development of
 (A) Neurohypophysis (B) Adenohypophysis
 (C) Optic chiasma (D) All of the above
007. Which of the following are the treatment of choice to control thyrotoxicosis prior to surgery?
 (A) Beta blockers (B) Calcium channel blockers
 (C) Thionamides (D) Corticosteroids
008. Which of the following constitute the least percentage of cells in pituitary gland?
 (A) Somatotrophs (B) Lactotrophs
 (C) Thyrotrophs (D) Gonadotrophs
009. False about Undifferentiated (anaplastic) carcinoma of thyroid is
 (A) Highly malignant tumour typically seen in elderly patients
 (B) Preponderance in males
 (C) Arbitrarily UICC/TNM staged as pT4
 (D) Has predilection for iodine-deficient regions
010. Mikulicz cell and Russel bodies are characteristic of
 (A) Rhinoscleroma (B) Rhinosporidiosis
 (C) Lupus vulgaris (D) Lethal midline granuloma
011. The most common side effect of thionamides is
 (A) Pruritic rash (B) Fever
 (C) Neutropenia (D) Myalgia
012. Who is considered the father of British laryngology?
 (A) Gordon Buck (B) Sir George Duncan Gibb
 (C) Morell Mackenzie (D) Johann Czermak

013. Multiple nasal polyp in children may be associated with
 (A) Mucoviscidosis (B) Celiac disease
 (C) Hirschprung's disease (D) Sturge weber syndrome
014. Which is generally accepted first-line investigation for triage of solitary thyroid nodules?
 (A) USG neck (B) Contrast CT neck
 (C) FNAC (D) Radio iodine uptake study
015. Consider the following statements
 1. Chewing paan correlates with alveolo buccal cancer.
 2. Paan is strongly associated with a premalignant lesion oral submucous fibrosis.
 3. Bidi smoking causes cancer of the oral commissure, oral tongue and also base of tongue.
 4. Chuttha is associated with cancer of the hard palate and palatine arch in India.
 5. Khaini is retained in the inferior gingivobuccal sulcus, leads to cancer in this site.
 Among these statements
 (A) 1, 2, 3 are correct (B) 1, 3, 4, 5 are correct
 (C) 1, 3, 5 are correct (D) All are correct
016. Majority of the laryngeal cancers start in the
 (A) Supraglottis (B) Glottis
 (C) Subglottis (D) Oropharynx
017. The most common mutations in head and neck cancer, affect which of the following gene?
 (A) RB (B) E2F1
 (C) CDKN2A (D) TP53
018. Which of the following sinuses is most commonly affected by malignancy?
 (A) Ethmoidal (B) Maxillary
 (C) Sphenoid (D) Posterior ethmoid
019. Lateral recess of the nasopharynx is
 (A) Eustachian tube opening (B) Fossa pyriformis
 (C) Fossa of Rosenmuller (D) Adenoids
020. Which of the following is the only curative treatment for primary Hyperparathyroidism
 (A) Bisphosphonates (B) Cinacalcet
 (C) Parathyroidectomy (D) Alendronate
021. The most common complaint at presentation of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is the presence of
 (A) Epistaxis (B) Anosmia
 (C) Upper neck swelling (D) Nasal mass
022. Who is considered as the father of modern oncologic pathology?
 (A) D Crissman (B) Richard J Zarbo
 (C) Joseph H Ogura (D) Rudolf Virchow
023. Regarding Warthin's tumor, *not true* is
 (A) It arises from intra-parotid or peri-parotid lymph nodes
 (B) Peak incidence of Warthin's tumours is in the seventh decade
 (C) There is a strong association between the development of Warthin's tumours and smoking
 (D) Carcinomatous change in Warthin's tumours is common

024. The parapharyngeal space is divided into two parts by
 (A) Prevertebral fascia (B) Pharyngobasilar fascia
 (C) Aponeurosis of Zuckerkandl (D) Constrictor muscles
025. Which are the most common neoplasms of the parapharyngeal space?
 (A) Salivary gland tumours (B) Paragangliomas
 (C) Schwannomas (D) Metastases to the parapharyngeal space
026. Vibrator segment for Oesophageal speech production is
 (A) Vocal cords
 (B) Pharyngo-oesophageal segment
 (C) Resonating cavities: nose, mouth, pharynx
 (D) Moving column of air from the oesophagus
027. In carcinoma with unknown primary, *false* is
 (A) Bilateral tonsillectomy may be recommended as diagnostic tool in the evaluation
 (B) Definitive neck dissection should be performed in all patients
 (C) Accounts for only up to 5% of patients with head and neck malignancy
 (D) None of the above
028. Which is not a boundary of mid jugular triangle?
 (A) Superiorly: Level of lower body of hyoid bone
 (B) Inferiorly: Horizontal plane along inferior border of anterior cricoid arch
 (C) Anteromedially: Lateral border of sternothyroid muscle
 (D) Posterolaterally: Posterior border of SCM or sensory branches of the cervical plexus
029. Radical neck dissection does not include the removal of
 (A) Levels I–V nodes (B) Accessory nerve
 (C) Internal jugular vein and SCM (D) Hypoglossal nerve
030. Distance of aortic arch constriction on oesophagus, from the incisor teeth is
 (A) 15 cm (B) 20 cm
 (C) 22 cm (D) 27 cm
031. Palatoglossus is innervated by
 (A) Hypoglossal nerve (B) Pharyngeal plexus
 (C) Facial nerve (D) Trigeminal nerve
032. Miccoli technique and Henry technique are used in
 (A) Thyroidectomy (B) Parotidectomy
 (C) Neck dissection (D) Laryngectomy
033. According to AJCC 8th classification, T staging of p16-positive Oropharynx cancerous mass 5cm in size, encasing the carotid artery is
 (A) T3 (B) T4
 (C) T4a (D) T4b

034. Regarding Cochlear microphonics, *false* is
- (A) Cochlear microphonics (CMs) are an electrophysiological response generated in the cochlea to acoustic signals
- (B) They represent the early components of the ABR and are small in size
- (C) They are absent in neonates
- (D) They are susceptible to contamination by electroacoustic artefact
035. Galens anastomosis is formed by
- (A) Internal and recurrent laryngeal nerve
- (B) External and recurrent laryngeal nerve
- (C) Superior and inferior thyroid artery
- (D) Superior thyroid and ascending pharyngeal artery
036. Which is the artery of main concern regarding post-operative bleeding in Transoral laryngeal microsurgery?
- (A) Superior laryngeal artery
- (B) Inferior laryngeal artery
- (C) Inferior thyroid artery
- (D) Dorsal lingual artery
037. Which of the following is formed by expansion of the dental follicle, the soft tissue covering the crown of an unerupted tooth?
- (A) Dental cyst
- (B) Dentigerous cyst
- (C) Sialo odontogenic cyst
- (D) Lateral periodontal cyst
038. Which technique is recommended for investigating patients with clinically T1/T2 N0 oral cavity squamous cell carcinoma?
- (A) Fine-needle aspiration biopsy
- (B) Sentinel node biopsy
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
039. The space between the longus colli muscle, the anterior scalene muscle as it attaches to the C6 tubercle with the subclavian vein as the inferior border is
- (A) Burns space
- (B) Chassaignac's triangle
- (C) Farbeuf triangle
- (D) Piragoff triangle
040. Blood supply of omohyoid muscle is
- (A) Superior thyroid artery
- (B) Inferior thyroid artery
- (C) Thyroidea ima artery
- (D) Inferior laryngeal artery
041. Which of the following is a cause of an unilateral persistent neck lump in a child under 5-years of age, often associated with an overlying violaceous skin appearance?
- (A) Rubella
- (B) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- (C) Atypical mycobacteria
- (D) Leukaemia
042. Suarez's triangle, refers to level
- (A) 5b
- (B) 5a
- (C) 2a
- (D) 2bc
043. The commonest head and neck malignancy is
- (A) Oropharyngeal
- (B) Oral
- (C) Laryngeal
- (D) Nasopharyngeal

044. The most common congenital neck mass of the following is
 (A) Cystic hygroma (B) Thyroglossal duct cyst
 (C) Lymphangioma (D) Branchial cyst
045. Who coined the term 'benign paroxysmal positional vertigo'?
 (A) Barany (B) Dix and Hallpike
 (C) Lanska and Remler (D) Epley
046. Sialoliths are more common in the
 (A) Submandibular (B) Sublingual
 (C) Minor salivary glands (D) Parotid
047. The cervical oesophagus gets its main blood supply from
 (A) Arch of aorta (B) Superior thyroid artery
 (C) Inferior thyroid artery (D) Transverse cervical artery
048. Which is the highest cause of mortality associated with hospital admission
 (A) Septicemia (B) Aspiration pneumonia
 (C) Laryngeal carcinoma (D) Myocardial infarction
049. Which is considered the gold standard for evaluation of swallowing mechanism?
 (A) Barium swallow
 (B) Fibrooptic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing (FEES)
 (C) Videofluoroscopy
 (D) Contrast CT
050. Desquamation of the papillae of the tongue leading to a 'strawberry tongue' appearance is pathognomonic of
 (A) Aphthous ulcer (B) Scarlet fever
 (C) Lupus vulgaris (D) Lichen planus
051. The region in posterior wall of the hypopharynx between the oblique fibres of the thyropharyngeus muscle and the horizontal fibres of the cricopharyngeus muscle is
 (A) Killians dehiscence (B) Zenkers diverticulum
 (C) Fossa of Rosenmuller (D) Pyriform fossa
052. TOLS refers to
 (A) Trans oral Laser surgery (B) Trans oral Laryngeal surgery
 (C) Trans oral Lacrimal surgery (D) Trans oral Lateral skull base surgery
053. Which of the following is not a jugular foramen syndrome
 (A) Vernets (B) Jacksons
 (C) Villarets (D) Wilhelm
054. Which of the following muscles elevates the larynx?
 (A) Omohyoid (B) Sternothyroid
 (C) Thyrohyoid (D) Mylohyoid
055. Most common organism associated with perichondritis pinna is
 (A) Staphylococcus (B) Pseudomonas
 (C) Polymicrobial (D) Streptococcus

056. The proportion of cancers with HPV association is maximum with
 (A) Tonsil (B) Larynx
 (C) Tongue (D) Nasopharynx
057. The semi-circular canals start to develop at around
 (A) 25 days (B) 35 days
 (C) 45 days (D) 50 days
058. The cochlea has 3 compartments / scala. The latin word “scalae” means
 (A) Compartments (B) Divisions
 (C) Wells (D) Ladders
059. Which is the only abductor of the vocal cords?
 (A) Cricothyroid (B) Posterior cricoarytenoid
 (C) Transverse arytenoid (D) Lateral cricoarytenoid
060. Pseudosulcus vocalis is often associated with
 (A) Glottic ca (B) Infection
 (C) Laryngo pharngeal reflux disorder (D) Smoking
061. Most common type of sphenoid pneumatisation is
 (A) Presellar (B) Sellar
 (C) Conchal (D) Ethmoturbinal
062. The most common foetal neck lesion, causing airway obstruction is
 (A) Lymphatic malformations (B) Haemangioma
 (C) Branchial cleft cyst (D) Cervical thymic cysts
063. The internal nasal valve, in normal development, is the narrowest portion of the nasal cavity. It is *not* bounded by
 (A) Septum (B) Caudal edge of the upper lateral cartilage
 (C) Head of the middle turbinate (D) Nasal floor
064. The common structure inside vomerovaginal canalis
 (A) Pharyngeal branches of the maxillary artery
 (B) Pharyngeal branches of the anterior ethmoidal artery
 (C) Pharyngeal branches of the posterior septal artery
 (D) Pharyngeal branches of the sphenopalatine artery
065. Which of the following conditions is associated with squamous epithelium in the thyroid gland?
 (A) Follicular carcinoma (B) Papillary thyroid carcinoma
 (C) Medullary carcinoma (D) Anaplastic carcinoma
066. Regarding Kuhn classification, mismatch is
 (A) Type 1 - a single frontal ethmoidal cell above the agger nasi and below the frontal sinus floor
 (B) Type 2 - tier of cells above the agar nasi
 (C) Type 3 - cell pneumatizing into the floor of the frontal sinus
 (D) Type 4 - isolated frontal ethmoid cell outside the frontal sinus

067. One of the following statements regarding supraorbital ethmoid cells is *not true*.
 (A) Are posterior ethmoid air cells that extend superiorly and laterally over the orbital roof
 (B) Can cause obstruction of the frontal recess
 (C) Can be falsely mistaken for the true frontal sinus leading to incomplete surgical dissection
 (D) Are associated with a low position of the anterior ethmoid artery within a mesentery
068. Irrelevant to Samter's triad is
 (A) Nasal polyposis (B) Intrinsic asthma
 (C) Intolerance to aspirin (D) Azoospermia
069. According to the World Health Organization, there are three subtypes of nasopharyngeal cancer. WHO type 2 refers to
 (A) Keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma (B) Anaplastic carcinoma
 (C) Undifferentiated carcinoma (D) Non-keratinizing (differentiated) carcinoma
070. The most common site of chondrosarcoma in the head and neck is
 (A) Larynx (B) Maxilla
 (C) Mandible (D) Skull base
071. The virus most commonly implicated in Acute Rhinosinusitis is
 (A) Rhinoviruses (B) Influenza and parainfluenza viruses
 (C) Corona virus (D) Respiratory syncytial virus
072. In Bent and Kuhn Classification of Allergic fungal rhinosinusitis, which of the following is not a major criteria,
 (A) Type I Hypersensitivity (B) Nasal polyposis
 (C) Fungal culture (D) Positive fungal stain
073. Regarding laryngeal cancer
 1. Laryngeal cancer is associated with nickel and mustard gas exposure
 2. Machinists and car mechanics are at increased risk to laryngeal cancers
 3. Long-term exposure to sulphuric and hydrochloric acid in battery plant workers is associated with an increased risk of laryngeal cancers
 Which Statement is false?
 (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
 (C) 3 only (D) None of the above
074. The most important environmental factor for nasopharyngeal carcinoma is associated with
 (A) HPV (B) EBV
 (C) HSV (D) All of the above
075. Most common organism in a fungal ball is
 (A) Mucor (B) Aspergillus
 (C) Rhizopus (D) Bipolaris
076. Revision rates for FESS over a 5-year period are generally between
 (A) 10–20% (B) 20-30%
 (C) 25-35% (D) more than 40%

077. Draf 2b refers to
- (A) Ethmoidectomy and removal of cells below the frontal sinus
 - (B) Enlargement of the frontal ostium between the Lamina papyracea and the middle turbinate
 - (C) Enlargement of the frontal ostium from the Lamina papyracea and the nasal septum
 - (D) Bilateral enlargement of the frontal ostia, resection of the superior nasal septum, floor of the frontal sinus and inter-sinus septum
078. The commonest sites of origin of inverted papilloma is
- (A) Ethmoid region
 - (B) Lateral nasal wall and maxillary sinus
 - (C) Frontal sinus
 - (D) Choana
079. In fibrous dysplasia
- (A) Normal fibrous bone is replaced by abnormal cancellous tissue
 - (B) Has a high rate of malignant transformation
 - (C) Most cases are diagnosed before the age of 30 and tend to stabilize after the patient reaches skeletal maturity
 - (D) All of the above
080. Mucocele is most common in
- (A) Ethmoid
 - (B) Frontal
 - (C) Maxillary
 - (D) Sphenoid
081. All of the following are diagnostic criteria of Allergic Fungal Sinusitis *except*
- (A) Area of high attenuation on CT scan
 - (B) Orbital invasion
 - (C) Presence of Allergic eosinophilic mucin
 - (D) Type 1 hypersensitivity
082. Sphenopalatine foramen does *not* transmit
- (A) Sphenopalatine artery
 - (B) Sphenopalatine vein
 - (C) Nasal palatine nerve
 - (D) Sphenopalatine ganglion
083. Regarding Human ear wax, which of the following is *false*?
- (A) Human earwax is a Mendelian trait consisting of wet and dry forms
 - (B) The wet phenotype is dominant over the dry type
 - (C) A single-nucleotide polymorphism in the *ABCC11* gene is responsible for the determination of earwax type
 - (D) Dry form is frequently seen in populations of European and African origins
084. The petrotympanic fissure commonly transmits
- (A) Anterior tympanic branch of the maxillary artery
 - (B) Posterior tympanic branch of the maxillary artery
 - (C) Secretomotor fibres to the submandibular gland
 - (D) All of the above
085. Average dimension of the oval window is
- (A) 3.75 mm long and 1.25 mm wide
 - (B) 3.25 mm long and 1.75 mm wide
 - (C) 1.25 mm long and 3.75 mm wide
 - (D) 3.75 mm long and 1.25 mm wide

086. A ridge of bone running inferiorly between the basal helix of the cochlea and the bone over the jugular bulb which is used as a convenient landmark to separate the retrotympanum from the hypotympanum is
- (A) Subiculum (B) Ponticulus
(C) Fallopian canal (D) Finiculus
087. Hypothyroidism is associated with
- (A) Increased bone turnover (B) Erythropoiesis
(C) Enhanced catecholamine activity (D) Normocytic anaemia
088. Which is *not* a second arch derivative
- (A) Stapes superstructure (B) Styloid process
(C) Sphenomandibular ligament (D) Stylohyoid ligament
089. The ion-transporting epithelium of the cochlea and vestibule are
- (A) Stria vascularis and dark cell region (B) Claudius cells and dark cells
(C) Stria vascularis and saccule epithelium (D) Outer hair cells and epithelia of saccule
090. Which appears to be the most common types associated with oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma?
- (A) HPV 18 (B) HPV 31
(C) HPV 33 (D) HPV 35
091. The normal value for Absolute latency of wave V is
- (A) <6.2 msec (B) <2.5 msec
(C) <2.4 msec (D) <4.4 msec
092. Sudden sensorineural hearing loss (SSNHL) is defined as hearing loss of _____ dB or more, over at least three contiguous audiometric frequencies, that develops over 72 hours or less.
- (A) 25 (B) 30
(C) 40 (D) 50
093. Which of the following serves as a consistent and reliable landmark to identify the sphenopalatine artery during endoscopic dissection?
- (A) Bulla ethmoidalis (B) Choana
(C) Vomervaginal canal (D) Crista ethmoidalis
094. Papillary carcinoma thyroid is *not* associated with
- (A) Orphan Annie eye nucleus
(B) Basket of eggs appearance of nucleus
(C) Coffee beans appearance of nuclear groves
(D) None of the above
095. Criteria included in the definition of Meniere's disease is
1. \geq Two definitive spontaneous episodes of vertigo lasting 20 minutes to 12 hours
 2. Audiometrically documented low- to medium- frequency sensorineural hearing loss in the affected ear on atleast one occasion before, during or after one of the episodes of vertigo
 3. Fluctuating aural symptoms (hearing, tinnitus or fullness) in the affected ear
- (A) 1 & 2 only (B) Any of the above
(C) All of the above (D) None of the above

096. Osteoradionecrosis of the temporal bone is exposure and necrosis of a variable portion of previously irradiated petrous temporal bone which fails to heal over a period of _____.
 (A) 1 year (B) 3 months
 (C) 1 month (D) 3 years
097. Bacterial infection that accounts for the majority of adult AOM cases among the following is
 (A) Haemophilus influenzae (B) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 (C) Moraxella catarrhalis (D) Streptococcus aureus
098. The mastoid antrum in adult life has a volume of about
 (A) 2 ml (B) 3 ml
 (C) 4 ml (D) 1 ml
099. Paraesthesia or anaesthesia of the posterior meatus wall may be a feature of
 (A) Meniere's disease (B) Vestibular schwannoma
 (C) Glomus tumour (D) Otosclerosis
100. Anterior Semi-circular canal stimulations results in
 (A) Contraction of Ipsilateral superior rectus
 (B) Contraction of Ipsilateral superior oblique
 (C) Contraction of Ipsilateral medial rectus
 (D) Contraction of contralateral medial rectus
101. A clinical bedside test to detect severe unilateral loss of SCC function is the head impulse or head-thrust test, was first described by
 (A) Halmagyi and Curthoys (B) Gwen Vanuffelen
 (C) Gitte Leijnen (D) Charlotte and Maxim-Hadriaan
102. Disabling hearing loss in adults refers to hearing loss greater than
 (A) 30 dB (B) 40 dB
 (C) 50 dB (D) 60 dB
103. Which of the following cause atrophy of the stria vascularis?
 (A) Aminoglycosides (B) Macrolides
 (C) Antimalarials (D) Oral contraceptives
104. In Auditory brainstem response, which is *not true*
 (A) Wave II is associated with the proximal section of the cochlear nerve
 (B) Wave III with the lower pons
 (C) Wave V with the inferior colliculus
 (D) Wave IV with superior olfactory nucleus
105. Optical coherence tomography enable an imaging depth of _____ in non-transparent tissue
 (A) 1 – 2 cm (B) 0.25 – 0.75 cm
 (C) 0.2 – 0.3 cm (D) 0.5 – 0.75cm
106. "FDG" in FDG-PET stands for
 (A) 2-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (B) 2-fluoro-2-desferrioxo-D-glucose
 (C) 2-fluorochloro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (D) 2-fluoro-2-D fructo -D-glucose

107. Which is not considered in the nodal staging of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma in AJCC 8th classification?
 (A) number of lymph nodes involved
 (B) laterality
 (C) size
 (D) extension below caudal border of cricoid cartilage
108. Molecular basis for noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) and ototoxicity is
 (A) Reactive oxygen species (B) Reactive nitrogen species
 (C) None of the above (D) Both (A) and (B)
109. Which of the following properties of physics, forms the basis of Jet Ventilation?
 (A) Poiseuille's law (B) Boyle's law
 (C) Charles's Effect (D) Venturi effect
110. Commonest otological symptoms of acoustic shock is
 (A) Tinnitus (B) Hyperacusis
 (C) Imbalance (D) Hearing loss
111. Which of the facial nerve segment is most commonly affected in gunshot injuries?
 (A) Labyrinthine (B) Meatal
 (C) Tympanic (D) Mastoid
112. Regarding Meniere's disease, *false* is
 (A) The age of onset is more commonly reported in the second to sixth decade of life
 (B) There is no difference in the female-to-male ratio
 (C) The familial form is more prone to present bilaterally during a lifetime
 (D) In approximately 2 in 3 patients with Meniere's disease there seems to be an autoimmune factor
113. UPSIT is used for assessment of
 (A) Vestibular system (B) Olfaction
 (C) Hearing (D) Voice
114. The semi-circular canal which is most often affected in BPPV is
 (A) Posterior (B) Superior
 (C) Horizontal (D) All are equally affected
115. Which is *not* a Characteristic clinical examination finding with acute vestibular neuritis
 (A) Horizontal-torsional spontaneous nystagmus, beating away from the side of the lesion, more vigorous without optic fixation
 (B) Head thrust test positive on the same side as the lesion
 (C) Romberg's test shows no swaying
 (D) Gait test and Unterberger test show deviation to the side of the lesion
116. Regarding Vestibular migraine, *false* is
 (A) It is a subtype of migraine in which vestibular symptoms predominate.
 (B) Diagnosis is made predominantly on the history.
 (C) Objective vestibular tests are usually normal although peripheral or central abnormalities can be seen in some cases
 (D) No role for medical treatment, requires surgery

117. Source of Otoacoustic emissions is
 (A) Inner hair cells
 (B) Primary afferent neurons in primarily the basal turn of the cochlea
 (C) Outer hair cells
 (D) Tympanic membrane
118. In auditory neuropathy, *false* is
 (A) Normal OAE
 (B) Normal acoustic brainstem auditory evoked responses
 (C) Normal cochlear microphonic
 (D) Absent middle ear reflexes
119. A correctly activated tuning fork held up to the ear generates about
 (A) 50 dB (B) 60 dB
 (C) 70 dB (D) 100 dB
120. The microbiology of otitis externa shows most common bacterial infection is by
 (A) Pseudomonas (B) Klebsiella
 (C) Staphylococcus aureus (D) Streptococcus
121. Of the following, which is common among water sports enthusiasts?
 (A) Osteochondroma (B) Osteosarcoma
 (C) Exostosis (D) Otospongiosis
122. Facial nerve palsy complicates about _____ % of temporal bone fractures
 (A) 2 (B) 7
 (C) 13 (D) 18
123. All are true regarding Cochlear Implant surgery in children, *EXCEPT*
 (A) Preferred age for surgery is 12 months
 (B) Hearing aids should be used at least for 3 months, before considering candidacy
 (C) Usually done by transmastoid facial recess approach
 (D) Electrodes are ideally placed in scala vestibuli
124. The best view to study the frontal sinus in the X-ray is
 (A) Caldwell (B) Towne
 (C) Water's (D) Lateral view
125. Weakest part of Human skull is
 (A) Glabella (B) Pterygoid plate
 (C) Pterion (D) Mastoid Region
126. Which of the following regarding temporal bone is *not true*?
 (A) The petrous part is full adult size at birth
 (B) The *mastoid* process is absent at birth
 (C) The *squamous* part is the largest part of temporal bone
 (D) The posterior aspect of the squamous bone is perforated by the internal auditory meatus

127. Meckel's cave is associated with
 (A) Sphenopalatine ganglion (B) Trigeminal ganglion
 (C) Pterygopalatine ganglion (D) Scarpa's ganglion
128. Collect-Sicard syndrome refers to
 (A) Palsy of the IX, X, XI and XII cranial nerves
 (B) Palsy of the IX, X and XI cranial nerves
 (C) Palsy of the IX, X, XI, XII and ipsilateral Horner's syndrome
 (D) None of the above
129. In majority of patients with vestibular schwannoma, the first symptom is
 (A) Unilateral progressive hearing loss (B) Giddiness
 (C) Headache (D) Tinnitus
130. Intracranial targeting accuracy of a Cyber Knife machine is *less than*
 (A) 5 cm (B) 5 mm
 (C) 0.5 mm (D) 1 mm
131. Gold standard for obtaining measurements of changes in air volume during speech or singing is
 (A) Electrolaryngograph (B) Body plethysmography
 (C) Flow glottogram (D) Pneumotachograph
132. Which of the following regarding Neurofibromatosis is *FALSE*?
 (A) NF1 and NF2 genes were localized to chromosomes 17 and 22
 (B) Neurofibromatoses consist of at least three distinct autosomal dominantly inherited disorders: neurofibromatosis 1 (NF1), neurofibromatosis 2 (NF2) and schwannomatosis
 (C) The NF2 protein is expressed in many tissues including neurons, Schwann cells and meningeal cells.
 (D) None of the above
133. Ice cream cone appearance on MRI imaging is seen in
 (A) Vestibular Schwannoma (B) Meningioma
 (C) Paraganglioma (D) Epidermoid cyst
134. All are true regarding epidermoid cysts, *EXCEPT*
 (A) They are keratinous cysts that originate from inclusion epithelial cells trapped during neural tube closure
 (B) They are distinguished from dermoids by the absence of skin adnexal components
 (C) Because of their rapid growth, CP angle epidermoids become symptomatic in a short span of time
 (D) Microsurgery is the treatment of choice with the retrosigmoid approach being the standard approach
135. Which is the second largest opening in the skull base, after the foramen magnum?
 (A) Jugular foramen (B) Foramen spinosum
 (C) Foramen lacerum (D) Sphenopalatine foramen
136. Which is the only segment of the facial nerve that lacks anastomosing arterial cascades?
 (A) Meatal (B) Labyrinthine
 (C) Cisternal (D) Tympanic

137. Father of thyroid surgery is
 (A) Anton Wolfler (B) Anton von Eiselsberg
 (C) Jan von Mikulicz-Radecki (D) Emil Theodor Koche
138. Which is a commonly used landmark for the marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve
 (A) Tympanomastoid suture (B) Tragal pointer
 (C) Retromandibular vein (D) Transverse process of axis
139. Regarding fractures of temporal bone, *false* statement is
 (A) Longitudinal fractures are associated with a 20% incidence of complete facial paralysis
 (B) Transverse fractures have a higher incidence of facial nerve paralysis (50%)
 (C) Middle fossa approach is preferred for longitudinal fractures in which hearing is preserved
 (D) Transverse fractures are higher in incidence than the longitudinal fractures
140. The incidence of facial nerve palsy in Middle ear and mastoid surgery has been reported to be between
 (A) 0.6% and 3.6% (B) 1.6% and 4.6%
 (C) 1.6% and 3.6% (D) 0.6% and 4.6%
141. The commonest cause of facial palsy in adults is
 (A) Viral (B) Traumatic
 (C) Idiopathic (D) Autoimmune
142. Which of the following is the most common post-operative skull base surgery complications?
 (A) Air embolus (B) Haemorrhage
 (C) CSF leak (D) Epilepsy
143. First sign of air embolism during skull base surgery is
 (A) Venous crepitation at entry site (B) Hypotension
 (C) Tachycardia and dysrhythmias (D) Diminishing end-expiratory
144. Bamboo nodes refers to
 (A) Submandibular nodes (B) Metastasis in pretracheal nodes
 (C) Lesions in the membranous vocal cord (D) Lesion in the alveoli of teeth
145. In osteogenesis imperfecta, the tympanogram is
 (A) Flat (B) Non compliance
 (C) High compliance (D) Low compliance
146. Which of the following muscles are routinely monitored intra-operatively for facial nerve integrity via electromyographic (EMG) monitoring during mastoid procedures?
 (A) Sternocleidomastoid (B) Digastric
 (C) Orbicularis oculi (D) Stapedius
147. With respect to COVID – 19 disease, all are true, *EXCEPT*
 (A) Lower respiratory specimens likely have a higher diagnostic value than upper respiratory tract specimens
 (B) Collected Nasopharyngeal and Oropharyngeal swabs should be put in a same container
 (C) Specimens should be taken in a cotton swab and transported to lab at - 4° C
 (D) WHO has declared it as “Public Health Emergency of International Concern”

148. Regarding the sensory nerve supply of the ear, the *false* statement is
- (A) The lesser occipital nerve (C1) supplies the upper medial surface of the pinna
 - (B) The 'Alderman's nerve' may be stimulated by instilling spirit or instruments into the external meatus
 - (C) The glossopharyngeal nerve supplies sensory fibers to the middle ear cleft
 - (D) The mandibular nerve supplies sensation to the lateral surface of the pinna and the anterior halves of the external meatus and tympanic membrane
149. Regarding the larynx and phonation, which statement is *INCORRECT*?
- (A) The larynx ascends as a child grows
 - (B) The laryngeal cartilaginous skeleton consists of three paired and three single cartilages
 - (C) The vocal process provides attachment to the posterior end of the true vocal cords
 - (D) The corniculate and cuneiform cartilages are nonfunctional in humans
150. Regarding the vestibular nerve all are true, *EXCEPT*
- (A) Scarpa's ganglion is located in the internal auditory canal
 - (B) There are anastomotic connections between the superior vestibular nerve and facial nerve
 - (C) The inferior vestibular nerve supplies the posterior canal and the saccule
 - (D) The vestibular nuclei send fibers to the medial longitudinal bundle (MLB) which are responsible for reflex postural muscle tone
151. Radiological investigation of the petrous temporal bone , the *FALSE* statement is,
- (A) The fronto-occipital view allows a comparison of both mastoid processes and petrous bones
 - (B) Conventional tomography is excellent for viewing the facial canal and labyrinth
 - (C) Gadolinium is an enhancing agent used in magnetic resonance imaging
 - (D) Computerized axial tomography results in similar radiation exposure levels as polytomography
152. Regarding physical properties of the sound, *FALSE* statement is,
- (A) Frequency is subjectively perceived as pitch
 - (B) Intensity and loudness are related to sound energy
 - (C) Overtones are multiples of the fundamental note
 - (D) White noise is produced by many frequencies at different intensities
153. The tensor tympani is supplied by the
- (A) 5th nerve
 - (B) 6th nerve
 - (C) 7th nerve
 - (D) 9th nerve
154. The Outer Hair Cells number in humans is about
- (A) 10,500
 - (B) 11,000
 - (C) 12,000
 - (D) 3,500
155. Choanal atresia is believed to be secondary to persistence of the
- (A) Buccopharyngeal membrane
 - (B) Pharyngobasilar membrane
 - (C) Bucco nasal membrane
 - (D) Nasopharyngeal membrane

156. Abnormal loudness growth (recruitment) refers to the phenomenon in which
 (A) Individuals with conductive hearing loss hear high-intensity sounds normally
 (B) Individuals with conductive hearing loss hear high-intensity sounds normally only if amplified
 (C) Individuals with sensorineural hearing loss hear high-intensity sounds normally
 (D) Individuals with sensorineural hearing loss hear high-intensity sounds normally only if amplified
157. Patients with a complete transection of the facial nerve can achieve eye closure by
 (A) Contralateral innervation of the facial nerve
 (B) Relaxing the superior levator palpebrae muscle
 (C) Motor innervation by CN V
 (D) None of the above
158. The most common cause of acquired Permanent Childhood Hearing Impairment is
 (A) Measles (B) Bacterial meningitis
 (C) Mumps (D) Ototoxicity
159. Which is currently the gold standard investigation for Paediatric OSA?
 (A) High Resolution CT (B) Oximetry
 (C) Polysomnography (D) Actigraphy
160. Haemorrhagic external otitis media is caused by
 (A) Influenza (B) Proteus
 (C) Staphylococcus (D) Streptococcus
161. In research methodology, all the following are probability sampling methods, *EXCEPT*
 (A) Simple random sampling (B) Stratified sampling
 (C) Judgement sampling (D) Cluster sampling
162. The commonest cause for a rapidly enlarging painful thyroid swelling
 (A) Riedels thyroiditis (B) Hashimotos thyroiditis
 (C) Bleeding into a pre-existing cyst (D) Subacute lymphocytic thyroiditis
163. Tonsilloliths are typically composed of which of the following?
 (A) Sodium bismuthate salts (B) Uric acid salts
 (C) Potassium hydroxide salts (D) Calcium carbonate apatite salts
164. III branchial cleft anomaly fistulas that open into the pharynx most commonly seen at
 (A) Pyriform sinus (B) At the junction of the hard and soft palates
 (C) Tonsillar fossa (D) Cricopharyngeus muscle
165. Laryngeal framework surgery was first described by
 (A) Isshiki (B) Starmer HM
 (C) Liu and Akst LM (D) Payr
166. All are associated with Reinke's edema, *except*
 (A) Smoking (B) Elevated progesterone levels
 (C) Hypothyroidism (D) Elevated oestradiol levels

167. In Cotton-Myer grading system, Grade II represents an airway stenosis of which of the following?
 (A) 31% to 50% (B) 41% to 60%
 (C) 51% to 70% (D) 61% to 80%
168. Which of the following syndromes is *NOT* associated with cleft lip and palate?
 (A) Stickler (B) Apert
 (C) Treacher Collins (D) Cri du chat
169. The VOTE classification system refers to which type of assessment?
 (A) Drug-induced sleep endoscopy (B) Oral cavity/oropharynx examination
 (C) Cephalometry (D) Cine MRI
170. Diagnosis of laryngomalacia is best achieved by which of the following
 (A) Awake flexible laryngoscopy
 (B) Sleep nasendoscopy
 (C) FEES
 (D) Functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
171. Modified endoscopic Lothrop is
 (A) Draf-1 (B) Draf-2
 (C) Draf-3 (D) Draf-4
172. Medullary carcinoma thyroid, Pheochromocytoma and parathyroid hyperplasia constitute
 (A) Wermer's syndrome (B) Sipple's syndrome
 (C) Werners syndrome (D) Multiple mucosal neuroma syndrome
173. Horizontal semi-circular canal responds to
 (A) Horizontal acceleration (B) Rotational acceleration
 (C) Gravity (D) Antero posterior acceleration
174. Which of the following anaesthetic agent is controversial with graft disruption in middle ear surgeries?
 (A) Sevoflurane (B) Isoflurane
 (C) Nitrous oxide (D) Halothane
175. The vomeronasal organ (VNO) is the peripheral sensory organ located in humans at
 (A) Roof of mouth (B) Nasal turbinates
 (C) Root of nose (D) Nasal septum
176. Regarding Pregnancy induced rhinitis (PIR), *false* is
 (A) Usually manifests in the second or third trimester
 (B) Lasts for 6 or more weeks
 (C) It resolves completely within 2 weeks of delivery
 (D) Has well known allergic cause
177. Regarding atrophic rhinitis, correct statement(s) is / are
 (A) Primary atrophic rhinitis occurs predominantly in men
 (B) Characterized by oedematous nasal mucosa
 (C) Secondary atrophic rhinitis develops directly as a result of granulomatous nasal infections
 (D) All of the above

178. Allergic occupational rhinitis due to *Bacillus subtilis* is seen among
 (A) Bakery workers (B) Detergent workers
 (C) Pharmaceuticals (D) Wool textile workers
179. Gilles approach is used for reduction of fracture of
 (A) Nasal bone (B) Zygomatic bone
 (C) Frontal bone (D) Maxilla
180. Which is regarded as the most accurate method of diagnosing Gastro Oesophageal reflux disorder?
 (A) Manometry
 (B) Fibreoptic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing (FEES)
 (C) Trans nasal esophagoscopy
 (D) Twenty-four hour ambulatory oesophageal pH monitoring
181. The line of demarcation between the glottis and the sub glottis is situated at
 (A) 0.5 mm below the free edge of the vocal folds
 (B) 100 mm below the free edge of the vocal folds
 (C) 50 mm below the free edge of the vocal folds
 (D) 1 mm below the free edge of the vocal folds
182. Boyers space refers to
 (A) Paraglottic space (B) Preepiglottic space
 (C) Pyriform fossa (D) Cricopharynx
183. Which of the following vocal registers encompasses the range of frequencies usually employed in speech and singing?
 (A) Falsetto (B) Pulse
 (C) Modal (D) Loft
184. Bony septal perforation may occur in
 (A) TB (B) Syphilis
 (C) Leprosy (D) Sarcoidosis
185. Which is the mainstay of treatment for muscle tension dysphonia?
 (A) Phonomicrolaryngoscopy (B) Injection laryngoplasty
 (C) Laryngeal framework surgery (D) Voice therapy
186. "Hoagland sign" is positive in
 (A) Mycotic laryngitis (B) Diphtheria
 (C) Infectious mononucleosis (D) Pertussis
187. Mitomycin-C is derived from
 (A) Streptomyces griseus (B) Streptococcus
 (C) Streptomyces caespitosus (D) Streptomyces clavuligerus
188. The most commonly used angiolytic laser today in laryngology is
 (A) CO₂ laser (B) KTP laser
 (C) Thulium laser (D) Gold laser

189. MEN 1 does *not* feature
 (A) Pituitary adenoma (B) Parathyroid hyperplasia
 (C) Medullary carcinoma thyroid (D) Islet cell hyperplasia
190. Veau's classification is used in the classification of
 (A) Craniofacial anomalies (B) Cleft lip and cleft palate
 (C) Nasal bone fracture (D) Laryngotracheal injury
191. Regarding Melkersson–Rosenthal syndrome, *false* statement is
 (A) Facial paralysis begins usually in the second decade of life
 (B) The facial weakness usually takes a recurring course
 (C) Associated with fissured tongue
 (D) Immediate surgical exploration of facial nerve is advised
192. The most common cause of epistaxis in the paediatric population is
 (A) Bleeding disorder (B) JNA
 (C) Rhinosporidiosis (D) Digital trauma
193. Thornwaldt cyst arises from
 (A) Nasal cavity (B) Oropharynx
 (C) Nasopharynx (D) Hypopharynx
194. The most common foetal neck lesions, causing airway obstruction are
 (A) Lymphatic malformations (B) Haemangioma
 (C) Branchial cleft cyst (D) Cervical thymic cysts
195. The commonest type of SPASMODIC DYSPHONIA is
 (A) Abductor (B) Adductor
 (C) Mixed (D) Neuronal
196. The opening of the nasolacrimal duct is protected by
 (A) Valve of Hasse (B) Valve of Hasner
 (C) Valve of Wharton (D) Valve of Witmack
197. Which of the following would raise the fundamental frequency?
 (A) Type IV Isshiki thyroplasty (B) Reinke oedema
 (C) Spasmodic dysphonia (D) Vocal cord carcinoma T2
198. Cartilages of Santorini refers to
 (A) Corniculate (B) Cricoid
 (C) Cuneiform (D) Thyroid
199. The mastoid process develops and reaches adult size by the age of
 (A) 10 years (B) 12 years
 (C) 16 years (D) 18 years
200. Persistent epistaxis even after ligation of external carotid may be from
 (A) Maxillary artery (B) Greater palatine artery
 (C) Superior labial artery (D) Ethmoid artery