

PLAB TRAINER (SWAMY) LTD

ENT, OPHTHALMOLOGY AND DERMATOLOGY

ENT

Ear Infection

Q 1 - A 40 years old known diabetic male has come with complain of left sided earache. On examination he has features suggestive of external ear furunculosis. What is the best treatment option for him?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Oral acyclovir
- C. Topical acyclovir
- D. Paracetamol
- ☒ E. Flucloxacillin oral

Q 2 - A 30 years old female came to hospital with features suggestive of conductive deafness. On examination she was found to have wax impacted and syringing was done. After the procedure she complains of sudden onset pain in the same ear. What is most appropriate next step in management?

- A. Flucloxacillin
- ☒ B. Immediate referral to specialist
- C. Routine referral to specialist
- D. Observation only
- E. No treatment required

(Ruptured tympanic membrane)
or
to within two weeks

rupture of different level
small or large
acute or chronic
urgent

Q 3 - A patient had a history of varicella infection in past. He is complaining of earache. On examination vesicles are seen near the pinna and external ear. What will the most appropriate next step in management?

- A. Oral amoxicillin
- ☒ B. Oral acyclovir
- C. Topical acyclovir
- D. Paracetamol
- E. Flucloxacillin oral

Shingles

Q 4 - A patient with a chronic history of conductive deafness which is progressive in nature now comes to you. On examination there is a pearly white mass seen with scarred ear drum. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A. Flucloxacillin
- B. Immediate referral to specialist
- ☒ C. Routine referral to specialist
- D. Observation only
- E. No treatment required

cholesteatoma (surgery)

Mass or
Tumour of HNC
MRI

Q 5 - A patient is under treatment for LVF following MI which occurred six months back. Now he comes to A & E with complains of epistaxis. What is the most likely cause of his epistaxis?

- A. Allergic sinusitis
- B. ITP
- C. Acute pharyngitis
- ☒ D. Drug induced
- E. Sepsis

Q 6- A young boy admitted in ICU with cellulitis now has complaints of epistaxis and splenomegaly. What is the most likely cause of his epistaxis?

- A. Allergic sinusitis
- B. ITP
- C. Acute pharyngitis
- D. Drug induced
- ☒ E. Sepsis

No splenomegaly + ITP.

Q 7- A man with history of smoking now complains of unilateral diplopia, recurrent epistaxis, weight loss and a maxillary opacification seen on x ray. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Ethmoid bone fracture
- B. Frontal sinusitis
- ☒ C. Maxillary adenocarcinoma
- D. Allergic sinusitis
- E. ITP

Q 8- A boy hit his head on a pole few hours ago. He is conscious and presents to A& E with leakage of watery fluid from his nose. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Ethmoid bone fracture
- B. Frontal sinusitis
- F. Maxillary adenocarcinoma
- C. Allergic sinusitis
- D. ITP

Q 9- A young boy presents to A&E with epistaxis. What is the next appropriate step in his management?

- A. Pinch the bridge of the nose
- B. Reassure
- C. Cotton in the nose
- ☒ D. Pinch the soft part of the nose
- E. Ice packs

Q 10- A 50 year old man presents with asymmetrical sensorineural hearing loss, vertigo, unilateral tinnitus and facial numbness. He is on Atenolol for control of hypertension. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Iatrogenic vertigo
- B. Meniere's disease
- C. Multiple sclerosis
- ☒ D. Acoustic neuroma
- E. Acute vestibular neuronitis

DVT + Nerve

Q 11- A child brought to A & E with continuous stridor and mild fever which started 6 hrs ago. On examination there is drooling of saliva from the angle of mouth and he looks very ill. What is the most appropriate next step in his management?

epiglottitis

- ☒ A. Call Anaesthetist
- B. Give penicillin
- C. Oral cavity examination.
- D. Throat swab for culture and sensitivity
- E. Reassure

Q 12- A child presents with a foreign body in the ear. He is extremely agitated. He does not allow examining and when he does a plastic bead is seen in his ear. What is the best treatment for him?

- A. Removal under GA
- B. Reassure
- C. Syringing
- ☒ D. Refer to ENT
- E. Observation

Q13- Post thyroidectomy, patient presents with hoarseness of voice after 6 hrs of surgery. Which of the following nerve may get injured to cause this symptom?

- ☒ A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- B. Superior laryngeal nerve
- C. Vagus nerve
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- E. Facial nerve.

Q 14- A 25 yr old female presents to you with hoarseness of voice past 6 months. She is a school teacher by profession. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Singer nodule
- B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
- C. Carcinoma larynx
- D. External laryngeal nerve palsy
- E. Carcinoma thyroid

Q 15- A 80 yrs old male smoker presents with history of hoarseness of voice which is progressive, fever, malaise and weight loss. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Vocal cord nodule
- B. RLN palsy
- C. External laryngeal nerve palsy
- ☒ D. Carcinoma larynx
- E. Carcinoma thyroid

Q 16- A 60 year old man presents with unilateral conductive deafness. On examination Bone conduction is normal and air conduction is reduced on the affected side. Ear drum is obscured by a dark brown mass. Opposite ear is normal on examination. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Meniere's disease
- ☒ B. Wax
- C. Herpes zoster
- D. Presbycusis
- E. Otosclerosis

Q 17- A 45 year old Asian man has noticed difficulty hearing on the telephone. He is concerned because his father has been moderately hard of hearing since middle age. Bone conduction is normal. An audiogram shows moderate hearing loss in both ears with loss of lower frequencies. He feels he can hear better in noisy surroundings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Meniere's disease
- B. Congenital deafness
- C. Herpes zoster
- D. Presbycusis
- ☒ E. Otosclerosis

Q 18- A 65 year old woman has had several severe episodes of rotatory vertigo. She has tinnitus and low frequency hearing loss in the right ear. Bone conduction is reduced on affected side where as normal in left ear. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Meniere's disease
- B. Congenital deafness
- C. Herpes zoster
- D. Presbycusis
- ☒ E. Otosclerosis

Q 19- An 80 year old woman presents with difficulty in hearing. An audiogram shows a marked high tone hearing loss in both ears. She can hear better in quiet surroundings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Meniere's disease
- B. Congenital deafness
- C. Herpes zoster
- ☒ D. Presbycusis
- E. Otosclerosis

Q 20- A 25 year old woman complains of three nose bleeds in the last two days lasting. About 30 minutes at a time. She has petechial haemorrhages and bruising over her limbs and trunk. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- ☒ A. Biopsy of nasal septum
- B. Platelet count.
- C. Bleeding time
- D. Vitamin C assay
- E. Full blood count

→ platelet function

- C. Bleeding time
D. Von willibrand factor assay
E. Full blood count

(Sunny)
→ around in hair
pallid

- Q 24- A 65 year old widower presents with epistaxis. She has perifollicular hemorrhages, and bruising over his limbs. The bleeding time and clothing screen are normal. What is the most appropriate next investigation?

- Q 25- A 30 yr old female complains of intermittent tinnitus, giddiness, & vertigo. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Meniere's Disease
 B. Wax Impaction
 C. Acoustic Neuroma
 D. Acute Otitis Media
 E. Presbycusis

Q 26- A 50 year old man present with complaints of bilateral conductive hearing loss. On further questioning he admits his father had hearing loss when he turned 60. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Otosclerosis
- ☐ B. Meniere's Disease
- ☐ C. Acoustic Neuroma
- ☐ D. Acute Otitis Media
- ☐ E. Presbycusis

Q 27- A woman presents with conductive hearing loss which was sudden in onset. On examination a brown mass is seen which obliterates the tympanic membrane. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Meniere's Disease
- ☒ B. Wax Impaction
- ☐ C. Acoustic Neuroma
- ☐ D. Acute Otitis Media
- ☐ E. Presbycusis

Q 28- A 52 year old woman presents with in three month history of increasing neck swelling, hoarseness and wheeze both inspiratory and expiratory. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Carcinoma of larynx
- ☐ B. Pan coast's tumor
- ☐ C. Vocal cord nodules
- ☐ D. Hyperparathyroidism
- ☒ E. Carcinoma of thyroid

Q 29- A 50 year old man who smokes 20 cigarettes / day presents with a two month history of drooping eyelid, chronic cough. A mass is palpable in the right supraclavicular fossa. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Carcinoma of larynx
- ☒ B. Pan coast's tumor
- ☐ C. Functional dysphonia
- ☐ D. Carcinoma of left main bronchus
- ☐ E. Carcinoma of right main bronchus

Q30. A man presents with muffled hearing and fullness of pressure in ear with tinnitus and vertigo. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Meniere's disease
- ☐ B. Acoustic neuroma
- ☐ C. Acute labyrinthitis

Q 31- A 40 year old man is recovering from a life threatening illness which required intubation and ventilation for three weeks. After 1 week of extubation he develops hoarseness of voice. In past 1 year Period he has required treatment with amitriptyline, Laryngoscopy is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Carcinoma of larynx
- ☐ B. Pan coast's tumor
- ☐ C. Vocal cord nodules
- ☒ D. Functional dysphonia
- ☐ E. Carcinoma of thyroid

Q 32- A 25 year old woman who abuses drugs presents with recent 13 kg weight loss, cough, night sweats, hoarseness of voice and swelling in the neck. There are several non-tender swellings on both sides of the neck. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Carcinoma of larynx
- ☒ B. Tuberculosis
- C. Vocal cord nodules
- D. Functional dysphonia
- E. Carcinoma of thyroid

Q 33- A 25 year old school teacher - presents with a three month history of hoarseness on laryngoscope well circumscribed lesions are seen at the junction of the anterior third and posterior two thirds of both vocal cords. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Carcinoma of larynx
- B. Pan coast's tumor
- ☒ C. Vocal cord nodules
- D. Functional dysphonia
- E. Carcinoma of thyroid

Q 34- A 23 years old women presents with painful, sore, swollen throat and earache. She has difficulty swallowing fluids and her temperature is 39.4°C. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- ☒ A. Admission for parenteral antibiotic
- B. Nasal Decongestant
- C. Oral amoxicillin
- D. Oral Amoxicillin and Metronidazole
- E. Outpatient clinic review

Q 35- A 14 year old boy with longstanding discharge from the ear presents with earache, fever, anorexia, nausea and rigors. On examination he is locally tender over the left mastoid area. What is the most appropriate next step in his management?

- ☒ A. Admission for parenteral antibiotic
- B. Nasal Decongestant
- C. Oral amoxicillin
- D. Oral Amoxicillin and Metronidazole
- E. Outpatient clinic review

Q 36- A 30 year old woman has developed earache and pain in the left maxilla five days after root filling dental procedure. She has a temperature of 37.8°C. What is the most appropriate management option for her?

- A. Admission for parenteral antibiotic
- B. Nasal Decongestant
- C. Oral amoxicillin
- ☒ D. Oral Amoxicillin and Metronidazole
- E. Outpatient clinic review

Q 37- A 45 year old man presents with deafness in his right ear which came on after he had been for a swim. He has no previous history of ear problems and examination shows no evidence of inflammation but some wax. What will you do next?

- A. Syringing
- B. Nasal Decongestant
- C. Oral amoxicillin
- D. Oral Amoxicillin and Metronidazole
- E. Outpatient clinic review

Q 38- A 16 year old boy presents with acute pain in his right ear and a little bleeding from the ear. He had been in a boxing competition and had sustained a blow to the ear. There is a little blood in the auditory canal and small perforation of the ear drum. What is the next step in management?

- A. Admission for parenteral antibiotic
- B. Urgent referral to specialist.
- C. Oral amoxicillin
- D. Oral Amoxicillin and Metronidazole
- E. Outpatient clinic review

Q 39- A 50 year old furniture maker presents with anesthesia of the left cheek and repeated left sided episodes of epistaxis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Maxillary antral carcinoma
- B. Herpes zoster
- C. Trigeminal Neuralgia
- D. Bell's palsy
- E. Coagulopathy

Q 40- A 50 year old worker from a chrome plating factory, presents with repeated episodes of epistaxis associated with whistling on breathing in through the nose. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Septal perforation
- B. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- C. Cocaine abusive
- D. Coagulopathy
- E. Maxillary antral carcinoma

Q 41- A 45 year old sheep farmer presents with unilateral epistaxis. Inspection reveals a bleeding polyp attached for the anterior nasal septum. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. ORF
- B. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- C. Cocaine abusive
- D. Coagulopathy
- E. Maxillary antral carcinoma

Q 42- An 80 year old man presents with epistaxis of two hours duration. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Side effects of drugs
inf

- A. Nasal Polyp
- B. Hyper tension
- C. Cocaine abusive
- D. Coagulopathy
- E. Maxillary antral carcinoma

Q 43- Patient with some pathology of ear comes with ^{vertigo} ~~tinnitus~~ and it worsens with movement. The test for it is by lowering the patient. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Tilt test (BPV)
- B. Salicylate levels
- C. Fracture of petrous temporal bone
- D. Wax in ears
- E. Ototoxicity

Q 44- Patient took some treatment for his shoulder pain for 3 weeks and now comes with tinnitus. What is the most likely cause?

- A. Ototoxicity
- B. Tilt test (BPV)
- C. Salicylate levels
- D. Fracture of petrous temporal bone
- E. Wax in ears

Q 45- A boy was hit behind his ear and now comes with difficulty in hearing and tinnitus. what is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Tilt test (BPV)
- B. Salicylate levels
- C. Fracture of petrous temporal bone
- D. Wax in ears
- E. Acoustic neuroma

Q 46- A patient who is anesthetic to his corneal reflex has a diminished hearing. CT showed a widened ear canal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Salicylate levels
- B. Fracture of petrous temporal bone
- C. Wax in ears
- D. Acoustic neuroma
- E. Ototoxicity

Q 47- Patient presents with unilateral sensory neural hearing loss. What is the most likely diagnosis amongst the options given?

- A. Noise induced hearing loss
- B. Presbycusis
- C. Otosclerosis
- D. Acoustic neuroma
- E. Otitis media

Q 48- Patient presents with bilateral sensori neural hearing loss. Which of the following diagnosis will resolve spontaneously?

- ☒ A. Noise induced hearing loss
- B. Presbycusis
- C. Otosclerosis
- D. Acoustic neuroma
- E. Otitis media

Q 49- A patient, with a family history of hearing loss, presents with bilateral conductive hearing loss. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Noise induced hearing loss
- B. Presbycusis
- ☒ C. Otosclerosis
- D. Acoustic neuroma
- E. Otitis media

Q 50- Patient presents with bilateral sensori neural hearing loss. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Noise induced hearing loss
- ☒ B. Presbycusis
- C. Otosclerosis
- D. Acoustic neuroma
- E. Otitis media

Q 51- A 65 year old man complains of sudden pain in the ear during ear syringing. The drum is obscured with water and residual wax. Choose the best management.

- A. Diclofenac (oral)
- B. Amoxicillin (oral)
- C. Betamethasone ear drops
- ☒ D. Same Day Referral to Specialist
- E. Lidocaine (topical)

Q 52- A 60 year old man with diabetes has returned from a holiday in the West Indies. He has severe pain in both ears with swelling and redness around the external auditory canal, and pain moving pinna. On examination tympanic membrane is normal. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Acyclovir (oral)
- B. Acyclovir (topical) Redline referral to specialist
- C. Ciprofloxacin
- D. Gentamicin (intramuscular)
- ☒ E. Gentamicin (topical) and ciprofloxacin (oral)

Q 53- A 70 year old woman has sudden onset pain and deafness in the right ear for 24 hours and a vesicular rash on the right side of surface of ear drum. Vesicles are seen in the auditory canal. What is the most appropriate treatment option?

- ☒ A. Oral acyclovir
- B. Amoxicillin (oral)
- C. Betamethasone ear drops
- D. Same Day Referral to Specialist
- E. Acyclovir (topical)

Q 54- A 75 year old man has had repeat episodes of pain and discharge from his ear since childhood. He has reduced hearing, the drum has a large perforation with a white mass visible through the drum. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A. Oral acyclovir
- B. Amoxicillin (oral)
- C. Betamethasone ear drops
- ☒ D. Same Day Referral to Specialist
- E. Acyclovir (topical)

(usually routine for - (war))

Q 55- A 35 year old man on warfarin for a prosthetic heart valve presents with a severe nose bleed. His international (INR) is 10.0. His blood pressure is 80/55 mmHg and his pulse is 120 bpm. What is the most appropriate immediate management?

- A. Apply ice to the bridge of the nose
- B. Fresh frozen plasma infusion (stable)
- C. Pinch the bony nasal bridge
- ☒ D. Prothombin complex concentrate (vitals deranged)
- E. Vitamin K administration (for warfarin toxicity for stable)

Q 56- A 5 yrs old boy presents with intermittent epistaxis. On examination there is crusting seen on anterior nasal mucosa. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anterior nasal packing
- B. Application of neomycin cream
- C. Apply fibrin glue to the nose
- D. Apply ice to the bridge of the nose
- E. Fresh frozen plasma infusion

(chronic infective vestibulitis)

Q 57- A six year old girl who has never previously had nose bleeds attends the Accident and Emergency Department following a 10 minute epistaxis. This has now stopped. She has a small clotting the right anterior nasal septum and no other abnormality. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- A. Apply ice to the bridge of the nose
- B. Fresh frozen plasma infusion
- C. Pinch the bony nasal bridge
- ☒ D. Reassurance
- E. Vitamin K administration

Q 58- A 35 year old woman complains that before she goes out to work the room goes round and she feels out of breath. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acoustic neuroma
- ☒ B. Anxiety
- C. Basilar artery migraine
- D. Benign positional vertigo
- E. Cerebellar degeneration

Q 59- A 58 year old man with atrial fibrillation has an attack of vertigo, accompanied by confusion lasting for two to three hours. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Post traumatic
- B. Temporal lobe epilepsy
- ☒ C. Transient ischemic attack
- D. Vertebro-basilar insufficiency (?)
- E. Vestibular neuronitis (labyrinthitis)

(Emboli;

lasting < 2 hrs

- New TIA)

Q 60- A 47 year old woman has recurrent episodes of deafness, vertigo and tinnitus. She says that as deafness increases, the vertigo settles. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Basilar artery migraine
- B. Benign positional vertigo
- C. Cerebellar degeneration
- D. Drug induced
- ☒ E. Meniere's disease

Q 61- A 37 year old woman has a sudden onset of vertigo without deafness following an upper respiratory tract infection. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Cerebellar degeneration
- B. Drug induced
- C. Meniere's disease
- D. Vertebro-basilar insufficiency
- ☒ E. Vestibular neuronitis (labyrinthitis)

Q 62- A 28 year old man falls, striking his forehead against a table and causing his nose to bleed. When he attends the Accident and Emergency Department he is lucid, the epistaxis has stopped but clear fluid is noted to be dripping from his right nostril. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute pharyngitis
- B. Allergic rhinitis
- ☒ C. Ethmoid bone fracture
- D. Frontal sinusitis
- E. Hypertension

Q 63- A 32 year old man is admitted to hospital with epistaxis nine days after day care excision of multiple nasal Polyps. He is tender over the nostril and febrile. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Maxillary sinusitis
- B. Allergic rhinitis
- C. Nasal bone fracture
- D. Ethmoid bone fracture
- ☒ E. Nasal sepsis

Q 64- A 45 year old woman complains of facial pain and recurrent nosebleeds over a period of four weeks. An x-ray of her facial bones shows opacification of the right maxillary antrum. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Maxillary sinusitis
- B. Nasal bone fracture
- C. Nasal sepsis
- D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- E. Thrombocytopenia

Q 65- A 30 year old woman presents with recurrent nosebleeds over the past year, the only abnormality found is enlargement of the spleen. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. ALL
- B. Nasal bone fracture
- C. Nasal sepsis
- D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- E. Thrombocytopenia

Management of ear ache:

Q 66- A four year old girl presents with a 12 hour history of earache and a temperature of 38 C she has rhinorrhoea and a pink left eardrum. What is the most appropriate management option for her?

- A. Hydrocortisone polymixin and neomycin ear drops
- B. Olive oil ear drops
- ☒ C. Paracetamol and review
- D. Suction removal of foreign body under general anesthetic
- E. Trimethoprim Oral

Q 67- A six year old girl was seen by her general practitioner (GP) for an upper respiratory tract infection two weeks ago. She has come to the clinic for review complaining of persistent mild, right sided earache. She has no lymph node. And her eardrum cannot be seen because of wax. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Benzyl penicillin
- C. Co-amoxiclav (Amoxicillin clavulanic acid)
- ☒ D. Ear syringing
- E. Forceps removal of foreign body under general anesthetic

Q 68- A six year old girl with a persistent ear infection following seven days antibiotic treatments brought to the clinic again. Her left eardrum is dull and scarred. There is a purulent discharge coming out of right ear canal. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Benzyl penicillin
- ☒ C. Co-amoxiclav (Amoxicillin clavulanic acid)
- D. Ear syringing
- E. Forceps removal of foreign body under general anesthetic

Q 69- A three year old boy presents with a five day history of temperature and being miserable and is now complaining of earache. His right eardrum is red. What is the most appropriate management?

- ☒ A. Amoxicillin
- B. Benzyl penicillin
- C. Co-amoxiclav (Amoxicillin clavulanic acid)
- D. Ear syringing
- E. Forceps removal of foreign body under general anesthetic

Q 70- A two and a half year old boy presents to the Accident and emergency department pulling his right ear. He is well a febrile and playing happily. He does not allow his ears to be examined. When he does allow the green bead can be seen in the ear canal and the ear canal is red. What is the most appropriate management option for him?

- A. Hydrocortisone polymixin and neomycin ear drops
- B. Olive oil ear drops (insides)
- C. Paracetamol and review
- ☒ D. Suction removal of foreign body under general anesthetic
- E. Trimethoprim Oral

Q 71- A 45 year old man with acute renal failure who is receiving gentamicin for peritonitis has noticed after 10 days of treatment to be hard of hearing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acoustic neuroma
- B. Petrous temporal fracture
- C. Acute otitis media
- ☒ D. Ototoxicity
- E. Wax obstruction

Q 72- A 40 year old man with poor personal hygiene presents with a hearing loss following a shower and hair wash. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acoustic neuroma
- B. Petrous temporal fracture
- C. Acute otitis media
- D. Ototoxicity
- ☒ E. Wax obstruction

Q 73. A 45 year old man with corneal anesthesia is noticed to have sudden sensori — neural hearing loss on the same side as the anesthetic cornea. A petrous temporal bone x-ray shows Widening of internal acoustic meatus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Acoustic neuroma
- B. Petrous temporal fracture
- C. Acute otitis media
- D. Ototoxicity
- E. Wax obstruction

Q 74- A 21 year old man with bruising to the mastoid process presents to the accident and emergency department following a fall and complains that his hearing is reduced on that side. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Acoustic neuroma | D. Ototoxicity |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Petrous temporal fracture | E. Wax obstruction |
| C. Acute otitis media | |

Q 75 - A eight year old girl returns from a holiday in Spain with earache. Examination reveals pus in the external auditory meatus, but no inflammation of the tympanic membrane. There is no visible foreign body. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Amoxicillin (intravenous)
- ☒ B. Gentamicin drops.
- C. Amoxicillin. (oral)
- D. Cefotaxime (intravenous)
- E. Paracetamol

Q 76. An 11 year old boy has a red and painful right ear following a game of rugby. The pinna erythematous, but the tympanic membrane is not Inflamed. . What is the most appropriate treatment option?

- A. Amoxicillin (intravenous)
- B. Gentamicin drops
- C. Amoxicillin. (oral)
- D. Cefotaxime (intravenous)
- ☒ E. Paracetamol

Q 77. A two year old girl with an upper respiratory tract infection is seen in the accident and emergency department as she is having pain in her right ear. Examination reveals rhinorrhoea and slightly pink tympanic membranes bilaterally. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Amoxicillin (intravenous)
- B. Gentamicin drops.
- C. Amoxicillin. (oral)
- D. Cefotaxime (intravenous)
- ☒ E. Paracetamol

Q 78. A four year old boy has been unwell with a temperature and lethargy for two days. Examination shows a red bulging, inflamed tympanic membrane in his right ear. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Amoxicillin (intravenous)
- B. Gentamicin drops.
- ☒ C. Amoxicillin. (oral)
- D. Cefotaxime (intravenous)
- E. Paracetamol

Q 79 - A four month old infant has 24 hours history of pyrexia and has been vomiting all feeds. Examination demonstrates a temperature of 39° C and a grossly inflamed tympanic membrane. What is the most appropriate treatment? (incomplete)

- ☒ A. Amoxicillin (intravenous)
- B. Gentamicin drops.
- C. Amoxicillin. (oral)
- ☒ D. Cefotaxime (intravenous) *
- E. Paracetamol

Q 80- An eight year old girl has a 48 hour history of left earache and high temperature. The earache subsided about two hours prior to presentation with purulent discharge, which relieved the pain. What is the most appropriate treatment option for her?

- ☐ A. Amoxicillin
- ☐ B. Chloramphenicol
- ☐ C. Clindamycin
- ☐ D. Erythromycin
- ☐ E. Flucloxacillin

Q 81- A High definition CT scans of the petrous bones of a five year old boy with bilateral hearing loss show a loss of aeration of the middle ear clefts and mastoid air cells on both sides, consistent with the presence of middle ear fluid. The ossicles appear normal. The bony septae within the mastoid are normal. The cochlea's, labyrinths and internal auditory canals appear normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Acoustic neuroma
- ☐ B. Cholesteatoma
- ☐ C. Paget's disease of the petrous bone
- ☒ D. Otitis media with effusion
- ☐ E. Otosclerosis

(glue ear)
(Serous OM)

Q 82- A High definition CT scans of the petrous bones of a 40 year old woman with hearing loss show normal aeration of the middle ear clefts. The malleus and incus appear normal. Both cochlea appear hyper-radio dense. The cochlear duct on both sides is narrowed. There are discrete areas of rarefaction with the cochlear bone bilaterally. The cerebellar pontine angles and internal auditory canals are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Acoustic neuroma
- ☐ B. Cholesteatoma
- ☒ C. Paget's disease of the petrous bone
- ☐ D. Otitis media with effusion
- ☐ E. Otosclerosis

Q 83- A high definition CT scans of a 19 year old man shows a normal left petrous bone. Coronal views of the right petrous bone show a soft tissue mass within the attic. There is extensive destruction of the malleus and incus. The mastoid air cell system is opacified. The horizontal facial canal is eroded. There is erosion of the lateral semicircular canal. Both internal auditory canals are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A. Acoustic neuroma
- ☒ B. Cholesteatoma
- ☐ C. Paget's disease of the petrous bone
- ☐ D. Otitis media with effusion
- ☐ E. Otosclerosis

Q 84. A 50 year old woman with repeated heavy nose bleeds has required frequent admissions for blood transfusion. She has prominent small veins on the lips. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute leukaemia
- ☒ B. Hereditary telangiectasia
- C. Cocaine abuse
- D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- E. Prominent blood vessels

Q 85. A 30 year old man presents with minor bleeding every time blows his nose. He has a large septal defect. What is the most likely causative agent?

- A. Acute leukaemia
- B. Infective vestibulitis
- ☒ C. Cocaine abuse
- D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- E. Prominent blood vessels

Q 86. A 45 year old man presents with noses bleeds. He is pale, has lymphadenopathy and an enlarged spleen. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Acute leukaemia
- B. Infective vestibulitis
- C. Cocaine abuse
- D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- E. Prominent blood vessels

Q 87. A four year old girl has had numerous nose bleeds in the past few weeks. She has extensive crusting of her nares with red mucosa. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Infective vestibulitis
- B. Cocaine abuse
- C. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- D. Prominent blood vessels
- E. Hereditary telangiectasia

Q 88. A 75 year old man with hypertension controlled by an angiotension converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor has frequent epistaxis from the anterior septum requiring cauterization. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hereditary telegectesia
- B. Infective vestibulitis
- C. Cocaine abuse
- D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- ☒ E. Prominent blood vessels

Q 89. A 45 year old man has developed acute vertigo which lasts for three days and then gradually improves over three weeks. He continues to feel dizzy if he changes posture suddenly. What is the most likely finding on investigations?

- A. ECG
- B. Abnormal Caloric Vestibular Tests
- C. Lying standing blood pressure
- ☒ D. Abnormal Tilt Tests
- E. Tumour at the Brain Stem on Brain Scan

Q 90. A 45 year old man presents with a history of repeated ear infection, progressive conductive hearing loss and attic crust. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Cholestatoma
- B. Chondromalasia
- C. Myringitis
- D. Nasopharyngeal tumour
- E. Otosclerosis

Q 91. A 55 year old man presents with unilateral right sided otalgia with signs of otitis media. There is a history of recurrent epistaxis during the past three months. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Cholestatoma
- B. Chondromalacia
- C. Myringitis
- ☒ D. Nasopharyngeal tumour
- E. Otosclerosis

Q 92. A 62 year old man has unilateral deafness. Bone conduction is normal. One eardrum is obscured by a dark brown mass. The other eardrum is normal. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acoustic neuroma
- B. Chronic suppurative otitis media
- C. Oto-sclerosis
- D. Presbycusis
- ☒ E. Wax

Q 93. A 64 year old woman has had several severe episodes of rotatory vertigo. She has tinnitus and low frequency hearing loss in the right ear. Bone conduction is reduced on that side. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acoustic neuroma
- ☒ B. Meniere's disease
- C. Noise-induced deafness
- D. Oto-sclerosis
- E. Presbycusis

Q 94. An 81 year old woman has difficulty in hearing. An audiogram shows a marked high tone hearing loss in both ears. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acoustic neuroma
- B. Chronic suppurative otitis media
- C. Meniere's disease
- D. Oto-sclerosis
- ☒ E. Presbycusis

Q 95. An 18 year old man has a smooth, tender swelling extending from the ear to the angle of the jaw, of sudden onset. He has a temperature of 38.5°C . What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Dental caries
- ☒ B. Mumps
- C. Otitis externa
- D. Otitis media
- E. Temporomandibular joint pain

Q 96. A 65 year old man complaints of episodes of vertigo, deafness and tinnitus only in the right ear, all these symptoms are progressing slowly. Patient also complaints of right sided facial numbness. Which of the following would help in the diagnosis?

- A. Caloric test
- B. Electromagnetic Imaging of the vestibule
- ☒ C. MRI Head
- D. Gutenberg's test
- E. Blood tests for tumor markers

97. A 30 years old gentleman complains of hoarseness of voice. On examination an immobile vocal cord on one side is revealed. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Grave's disease
- B. Hematoma
- ☒ C. Unilateral Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Injury
- D. External Laryngeal Nerve Injury
- E. Tracheomalacia

98. A 34 year old man has supra-orbital pain and tenderness and developed tenderness over the maxilla. He also has mild fever. What is the SINGLE likely cause for these symptoms?

- ☒ A. Acute Sinusitis
- B. Giant Cell Arteritis
- C. Trigeminal Neuralgia
- D. Maxillary Carcinoma

99. A boy injured his ear during a rugby match. He reported it being painful. On examination the pinna was red and tender. Tympanic membrane was normal. What would be the next appropriate step?

- A. Topical Gentamicin
- B. Oral Flucloxacillin
- C. IV Flucloxacillin
- D. Refer to ENT specialist
- ☒ E. No further intervention required

100. A 45 year old man presents with hearing loss and tinnitus in right ear. On examination, weber test lateralizes to the left. On audiometry air conduction is better than bone conduction in both ears. What is the next best investigation?

- A. CT scan
- ☒ B. MRI brain
- C. Angiogram
- D. Otoscopy

101. A 60-year-old man with a long history of smoking and alcohol drinking presents with nasal obstruction, epistaxis, diplopia, otalgia and conductive deafness. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Nasopharyngeal cancer
- B. Pharyngeal carcinoma
- C. Sinus squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Squamous cell laryngeal cancer
- E. Hypopharyngeal tumour.

102. A 34 year old man had a cold two days back. He now presents with right sided facial pain. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Maxillary sinus
- B. Ethmoid sinus
- C. Septal hematoma
- D. Septal abscess
- E. Allergic rhinitis

103. A young child was brought by his mother to the out patient complaining that he raised the volume of TV and did not respond to her when she called him. On examination tympanic membrane was dull greyish and no shadow of handle of malleus. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic otitis media
- B. Acute otitis media
- ☒ C. Secretory otitis media
- D. Otitis externa
- E. Cholesteatoma

104. A 67-year-old man with a history of weight loss complains of hoarseness of voice. Computerized tomography scan reveals opacity in the right upper mediastinum. He denied any history of difficulty in breathing. What is the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Laryngoscopy
- B. Bronchoscopy
- ☒ C. Lymph node biopsy
- D. Bronchoalveolar lavage
- E. Barium swallow

(Spread to hilar lymph node)

105. A 45 year old man has noticed difficulty in hearing on the telephone. He is concerned because his father has been moderately hard of hearing since middle age. Bone conduction is normal. An audiogram shows moderate hearing loss in both ears across all frequencies. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acoustic neuroma
- B. Meniere's disease
- C. Noise-induced deafness
- ☒ D. Oto-sclerosis
- E. Presbycusis

106. A 26 year old woman has become aware of increasing right – sided hearing deficiency since her recent pregnancy. Her eardrums are normal. Her hearing tests show:

Bone-conduction normal.

Weber test lateralizes to the right ear.

What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Encephalopathy
- B. Functional hearing loss
- C. Tympano-sclerosis
- ☒ D. Otosclerosis
- E. Sensorineural deafness

107. A 40-year-old man with a 25 years history of smoking presents with progressive hoarseness of voice, difficulty in swallowing and episodes of haemoptysis. He mentioned that he used to be a regular cannabis user. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Nasopharyngeal cancer.
- B. Pharyngeal carcinoma
- C. Sinus squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Squamous cell laryngeal cancer
- E. Hypo-pharyngeal tumour

Cannabis is related to nasopharyngeal

108. A middle aged man who has had a history of chronic sinusitis, nasal obstruction, and blood stained nasal discharge. He now presents with cheek swelling, epiphora, ptosis, diplopia and maxillary pain. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Nasopharyngeal cancer
- B. Pharyngeal carcinoma
- ☒ C. Sinus squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Squamous cell laryngeal cancer
- E. Hypopharyngeal tumour

109. A 29 year old man with history of asthma comes with post nasal discharge and bilateral painless nasal blockage. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Nasal polyp
- B. Septal hematoma
- C. Septal abscess
- D. Atopic rhinitis

110. A 73 year old man who is recovering from surgery on the left carotid artery in his neck. He has slurred speech. On protrusion of his tongue, the tip deviated to the side of the operation. What is the SINGLE most appropriate option?

- A. Accessory nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- ☒ D. Hypoglossal nerve
- E. Vagus nerve

111. A 20 year old woman, with no previous history of ear complains, presents with one day history of severe pain in the right ear. The ear is extremely tender to examine. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chondromalasia
- B. Furuncle
- C. Myringitis
- ☒ D. Otitis externa
- E. Otitis media

112. A 75 year old woman has weakness of the left side of her face. She has had a painful ear for 48 hours. There are pustules in the left ear canal and on the eardrum. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic serous otitis media (glue ear)
- ☒ B. Herpes zoster infection
- C. Impacted earwax
- D. Perforation of eardrum
- E. Presbycusis

113. A 68 years old male presented with swelling in the lower pole of the parotid gland for the last 10 years. On examination the area is firm in consistency. Choose the most probable diagnosis.

- ☒ A. Pleomorphic adenoma. (✓ slow growing tumor)
- B. Adenolymphoma.
- C. Mikulicz's disease
- D. Parotiditis
- E. Frey's syndrome (crocodile tears)

114. A patient a small child presented with upper respiratory tract infection, and later developed fever, earache and the tympanic membrane is dull. What is the likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Otitis media
- B. Otitis externa
- C. Glue ear
- D. Perforation of the tympanic membrane
- E. Referred ear ache

Q115- A 65 year old known hypertensive men present with a severe nosebleed to the Accident and Emergency Department. His blood pressure is 200/140 mmHg. After insertion of anterior packs the patient continues to bleed. What is the next step in management?

- A. Anterior nasal packing
- B. Application of neomycin cream
- C. Apply fibrin glue to the nose
- ☒ D. Pinch the soft part of the nose
- E. Posterior nasal packing