MCQ

RHINOLOGY

2-The floor of the orbit is formed by the orbital plate of maxilla, the orbital surface of the zygoma and the: B,E
   1. Lacrimal bone
   2. Sphenoid bone
   3. Orbital process of the frontal bone
   4. Lesser wing of the sphenoid
   5. Orbital process of palatine bone

NEUROTOLOGY

The second commonest CPA mass lesion is: P, NO, I
   1. Glioma
   2. Aneurysm
   3. Meningioma
   4. Epidermoid

TRAUMATOLOGY

A 40 years old male patient had Lt Eye trauma with displaced trochlea, on clinical examination would reveal: P, TRUMA, I
   1. Diplopia on downword gaze
   2. Diplopia on lateral gaze
   3. Diplopia on upword gaze
   4. Diplopia on medial gaze
   5. Enophthalmos

BASIC

The hard palate is formed in the fetus by the: B, D
   1. Fifth week
   2. Sixth week
   3. Seventh week
   4. Ninth week
   5. 12th week

A 60 years old pt. with H/O Rt. facial palsy with profuse lacrimation during eating, this is: F, G, D
   1. Bonnier syndrome
   2. Briquet syndrome
   3. Bogorad syndrome
4. BESNIER-BOECKSHAUMANN SYNDROME
5. BONNET SYNDROME

FACIAL NERVE IS NOT FULLY DEVELOPED UNTILL A CHILDE IS: B,D
   1. 1 YEAR
   2. 2 YEAR
   3. 4 YEAR
   4. 6 YEAR
   5. 8 YEAR

THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE FACIAL NERVE PARALYSIS, SHOULD NOT INCLUDE: P,G,I
   1. SARCOIDOISIS
   2. HERBES ZOSTER
   3. KAWASAKI'S DISEASE
   4. LYME DISEASE
   5. SHWANOMA

   1. FLOOR OF THE MOUTH
   2. NECK
   3. MASTOID
   4. SOFT PALATE
   5. TONSILS

LATERAL PHARYNGEAL SPACE IS DEVIDED INTO TWO COMPARTMENTS BY THE: P,PH,E
   1. 11TH CRANIAL NERVE
   2. CAROTID SHEATH
   3. STYLOID PROCESS
   4. CAROTID ARTERY
   5. JUGULAR ARTERY

PAROTID GLAND IS SEPARATED FROM SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND BY: B,E
   1. MYLOHYOID
   2. STYLOHYOID
   3. STYLOMANDIBULAR LIGAMENT
   4. POSTERIOR BELLY OF DIGASTRIC,M
   5. ANTERIOR BELLY OF DIGASTRIC,M

LIGATION OF COMMON CAROTID ARTERY MAY LEED TO MORTALITY IN: F,HN,D
   1. 1%
   2. 10%
   3. 5%
4. 30-50%
5. >90%

A 35 YEARS MALE PATIENT HAS AN AREA OF DARK ORAL LESION AND INTESTINAL POLYPOSIS, THE MOST LIKELY DIAGNOSIS: F,G,D
   1. PILLAGRA
   2. MELANOMA
   3. SPRUE
   4. PEUTZ-JEGHER'S SYNDROM

CHANCE OF VENTILATION TUBE INSERTION IN A CHILD WITH SECRETORY OTITIS MEDIA IS: P,G,E
   1. 5%
   2. 20%
   3. 50%
   4. 80%
   5. >90%

A 50 YEARS OLD MALE PT. WITH AIDS PRESENTED WITH 5 MONTHES DURATION OF RT.SIDED SCANTY, THICK YELLOWISH EAR DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH PROGRESSIVE DEAFNESS, THE MOST LIKELY DIAGNOSIS IS: F,OT,I
   1. ACUTE NECROTISING OTITIS MEDIA
   2. CHRONIC NECROTISING OTITIS MEDIA
   3. SYPHILITIC OTITIS MEDIA
   4. TUBERCULOUS OTITIS MEDIA
   5. HERPIS ZOSTER OTICUS
   6. BULLOUS MYRINGITIS

A CONGENITAL CHOANAL ATRESIA IS: P, PED, E
   1. MOST COMMONLY A MEMBRANOSIOUS CLOSURE
   2. MOSTLY AUNILATERAL
   3. COMMONER IN FEMALE
   4. OF EARLY PRESENTATION IN UNILATERAL CASES.
   5. NOT A LIFE THREATENING CONDITION IN BILATERAL CASES