



Sohag Faculty of Medicine
ENT Department
ENT Exam

Final exam – 4th year Medical student – July 2017

الفرقة الرابعة
أنف وأذن
٢٠١٧



Answer the following questions (Time allowed 2 hours; 80 degrees)

1- Select the most appropriate single answer of the following and record it clearly in the sheet: (20 minutes; 20 degrees)

1- Otitis externa malignans means

- Malignant tumour occurring in the external canal
- Locally malignant tumour occurring in the external canal
- Infection in the external canal on top of malignant tumour
- Severe type of otitis externa occurring in elderly diabetic
- Severe type of otitis externa occurring in immunocompetent patient

2- Otitic barotrauma occurs during

- Ascent
- Descent
- Shortly after landing
- Few days after landing
- None of the above

3- Facial nerve injury in the vertical part of facial nerve below nerve to stapedius will result in

- Loss of lacrimation
- Loss of stapedius reflex
- Loss of taste from anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- Loss of taste and motor function
- Loss of motor function only

4- Cerebrospinal fluid rhinorrhoea can occur as a result of any of the following except

- Fracture of cribriform plate of ethmoid
- Fracture of perpendicular plate of ethmoid
- Fracture of roof of ethmoid
- Fracture of posterior wall of frontal sinus
- Fracture of body of sphenoid

5- Cacosmia is due to

- Maxillary sinusitis of dental origin
- Primary atrophic rhinitis
- Secondary atrophic rhinitis
- Frontal sinusitis
- Ethmoid sinusitis

- 6- Regarding periorbital cellulitis, which of these is true?
- a) It may be a complication of ethmoidal sinusitis.
 - b) It may follow an upper respiratory tract infection.
 - c) It requires intravenous broad spectrum antibiotics.
 - d) It may present with pain around eye.
 - e) All of the above
- 7- Plummer Vinson's syndrome is potentially dangerous because
- a) It causes dysphagia
 - b) Predisposes to pyriform fossa carcinoma
 - c) Predisposes to post-cricoid carcinoma
 - d) It may need repeated endoscopic dilatation
- 8- All the following may cause a membrane on the tonsil except
- a) Acute follicular tonsillitis
 - b) Vincent's angina
 - c) Agranulocytic angina
 - d) Ludwig's angina
 - e) Leukaemic angina
- 9- The vibratory parts of the vocal folds are covered with
- a) Pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium
 - b) Stratified squamous epithelium
 - c) Columnar ciliated epithelium
 - d) Transitional epithelium
 - e) Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- 10- Laryngomalacia presents with
- a) Inspiratory stridor increased with exertion
 - b) Inspiratory stridor relieved with exertion
 - c) Biphasic stridor
 - d) Hoarse cry
 - e) Softening of laryngeal cartilages

II- Give short account on the following:**(1 hour; 40 degrees)**

- A- Diagnosis of postotitic meningitis. (10 degrees)
- B- Causes of postotitic facial paralysis. (5 degrees)
- C- Diagnosis of Choanal atresia (5 degrees)
- D- Alternatives to tracheostomy. (5 degrees)
- E- Protective reflexes in the 2nd stage of swallowing and clinical effects of their failure. (10 degrees)
- F- Definition and clinical significance of Killian's dehiscence. (5 degrees)

III- Problem solving:**(30 minutes; 20 degrees, 10 for each)**

- 1- A 45 year old female complains of long standing history of dysphagia to solids and easy fatigability. In the last few months, dysphagia progressed rapidly and the patient starts to lose weight.
 - A. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - B. Mention the suspicious signs and the most informative investigations that can diagnose her early problem
 - C. What is the most informative investigational tool to diagnose the recent problem?

- 2- A 20 year old man came to the ER with a history of motor car accident with midfacial trauma. No serious injuries were detected and the patient discharged. Few days later the patient presents with a history of persistent right sided, watery nasal discharge and anosmia that dated since the accident.
 - A. Explain the patient's complains and causes?
 - B. Mention 2 informative investigational tools?
 - C. Enumerate lines of treatment

Good Luck**(Oral & clinical exam: Today at 11.30AM from 1-90; Remaining: Tomorrow 8 AM)**



Sohag Faculty of Medicine
ENT Department
ENT Exam

Final exam – 4th year Medical student – September 2017

القرنة الواجبه
أنت دارة
دور ثاى



Answer the following questions (Time allowed 2 hours; 80 degrees)

I- Select the most appropriate single answer of the following and record it clearly in the sheet: (20 minutes; 20 degrees)

1- The serious complications of cholesteatoma is due to

- a) Presence of infection
- b) Presence of suture lines in the ME cleft
- c) Bone invasion
- d) Bone erosion
- e) Vascular communication with intracranial structures

2- Postauricular abscess in infants and young children is drained by

- a) Ordinary postauricular incision
- b) Dependant incision in the lower part
- c) High up and transverse incision
- d) Aspiration with wide pore needle
- e) Non of the above

3- Benign paroxymal positional vertigo is a disease characterized by

- a) Short lived vertigo
- b) Persistent vertigo
- c) Vertigo lasting for several hours
- d) Vertigo associated with deafness and tinnitus
- e) Vertigo and tinnitus

4- Perforation in the cartilaginous part of the septum can complicate any of the following except

- a) Syphilis
- b) Leprosy
- c) Lupus vulgaris
- d) Submucous resection operation
- e) Cautery to the nose

5- Neglected foreign body in the nose presents with

- a) Unilateral nasal obstruction
- b) Unilateral mucoïd nasal discharge
- c) Unilateral, offensive, purulent nasal discharge
- d) Unilateral purulent nasal discharge
- e) Unilateral blood tinged nasal discharge

6- In primary atrophic rhinitis the patient complains of

- a) Cacosmia
- b) Parosmia
- c) Hyposmia
- d) Anosmia
- e) Normal smell

7- Airway obstruction after extubation in tonsillectomy is due to

- a) Extubation spasm of the larynx
- b) Falling back of the tongue
- c) Missing a piece of gauze
- d) Aspiration of blood or vomitus
- e) All of the above

8- All the following characterize quinsy except

- a) Symptoms of acute tonsillitis become more severe
- b) Bleeding per mouth
- c) Symptoms become unilateral
- d) Pain radiates to the ear
- e) Occurrence of trismus

9- Subglottic stenosis may complicate

- a) Lupus vulgaris of the larynx
- b) Chronic TB laryngitis
- c) Syphilitic laryngitis
- d) Laryngoscleroma
- e) Sarcoidosis

10- Commonest cause of bilateral abductor paralysis is

- a) Bronchogenic carcinoma
- b) Thyroidectomy
- c) Pulmonary TB
- d) Cranial nerve neuropathy
- e) Idiopathic

II- Give short account on the following:

(1 hour; 40 degrees)

- A- Symptoms suggesting complications in suppurative otitis media. (5 degrees)
- B- Clinical picture of acute suppurative otitis media in young children. (10 degrees)
- C- Mention 2 of the most serious effects of trauma to the nose and how you can diagnose them. (10 degrees)
- D- Diagnosis of glottis carcinoma. (5 degrees)
- E- Sites of natural narrowing of esophagus and their clinical significance. (5 degrees)
- F- Diagnosis of Plummer Vinson's syndrome. (5 degrees)

III- Problem solving:

(30 minutes; 20 degrees, 10 for each)

- 1- A 7 year old child complains of a history of upper respiratory tract catarrh that is followed by right sided nasal obstruction, nasal discharge and right sided pain on the inner aspect of the globe. Few days later, the child developed right sided painful red eye and diplopia that progressed to inability to move the right eye in any direction.
 - A. What is the most probable diagnosis? and why?
 - B. Explain the progress of the disease in this child?

- 2- A 3 year old child a history of acute onset of runny nose, sneezing, coughing and fever. Few days later the child developed difficulty in breathing and dysphonia.
 - A- What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - B- Explain the cause of airway obstruction in this child?
 - C- Mention the important lines in treatment?

Good Luck

(Oral & clinical exam: Today at 11.30AM)