

الفرقة الرابعة  
أنتك راجد  
دور اول



Sohag Faculty of Medicine  
MBBCh. ENT Examination



Date: 23 / 6 / 2018

Time allowed: 2 hours

Answer the following questions: (Total degree 80)

I. Select the correct single answer and record it clearly in the answer sheet:

(20 marks, 2 marks each)

1. The nerves supplying of the tympanic membrane include the following nerves except
  - a) Auriculotemporal nerve of trigeminal
  - b) The greater auricular nerve
  - c) The glossopharyngeal nerve
  - d) Tympanic branch of vagus nerve
2. Furuncles of the external ear occur in
  - a) The whole length of external auditory canal
  - b) The outer 1/3 of external auditory canal
  - c) The inner 1/3 of external auditory canal
  - d) The outer 2/3 of the external auditory canal
3. Recent fracture nasal bone (before edema development) is treated by
  - a) Antibiotics
  - b) Immediate reduction and fixation
  - c) Rhinoplasty operation
  - d) Wait for one week then reduction and fixation
4. The following is precancerous laryngeal lesion
  - a) Singer's nodes
  - b) Laryngeal polyps
  - c) Leukoplakia
  - d) Juvenile (multiple) laryngeal papillomatosis
5. A 34-year-old teacher woman presented with hoarseness of voice of 3 months duration. On examination there was bilateral small projections from the edge of vocal folds at the junction of the anterior third and posterior two thirds. What is your diagnosis?
  - a) Vocal fold nodules
  - b) Vocal fold polyps
  - c) Vocal fold papilloma
  - d) Glottic carcinoma
6. A patient with cystic fibrosis comes to see you about his sinusitis, the following statements about this patient are true except
  - a) FESS is sufficient to eradicate the disease
  - b) Mucolytics may be used
  - c) Nasal polyps may contribute to sinusitis
  - d) Thick mucous production is responsible for sinusitis

7. **Twenty-five year old male is complaining of increasing sorethroat and fever five days ago. The condition worsened and became unilateral with drooling of saliva. Pharyngeal examination showed swelling which pushes the left lateral pharyngeal wall and tonsil medially and trismus. Neck examination showed diffuse tender swelling below & behind the left angle of the mandible. These features diagnose**
- Left intratonsillar abscess
  - Left acute retropharyngeal abscess
  - Left parapharyngeal abscess
  - Left peritonsillar abscess
8. **In the previous scenario incision of this abscess should be done**
- Along the anterior border of the sternomastoid muscle
  - Along the posterior border of the sternomastoid muscle
  - Per-Oral
  - Through the floor of the mouth
9. **After dental extraction of the upper second premolar tooth of twenty five years old patient, the dentist noticed that the patient can blow air from his nose into his mouth. A diagnosis of oroantral fistula was put. The best option for treating this patient is**
- Conservative treatment
  - Repair by buccal flap
  - Repair by palatal flap
  - Simple stitching of the gum
10. **Hypopharyngeal pouch**
- Commonly presents as a compressible swelling at the left side of the neck
  - Common in old age
  - Can be treated endoscopically or by open external surgery
  - All of the above

**II. Discuss the following: (40 marks; 5 marks each)**

- Enumerate five criteria (signs) describing traumatic perforation of tympanic membrane
- Clinical picture and non-surgical treatment of Meniere's disease
- Enumerate five granulomatous lesions affecting the nasal septum and clinical signs of one of them
- Enumerate five non-congenital causes of stridor in infants and young children
- Diagnostic clinical features of foreign body inhalation
- Clinical picture and treatment of a child with recent corrosive swallow
- Hypopharyngeal causes of dysphagia and discuss in brief one of them
- Enumerate types of olfactory loss and mention an example for each

### III. Case scenarios

(20 marks; 10 marks each)

#### Case (1)

A 25-year-old patient had an attack of common cold ten days ago for which he did not receive medications and 2 days later he began to develop pain over the forehead and mild fever. He did not receive any treatment either and so recently developed severe headache with a high fever (40° C) and became severely irritable. On examination there was marked neck and back stiffness.

1. What is your full diagnosis? (3marks)
2. Explain the value of the following in your suggested diagnosis (2marks)
  - Pain over the forehead
  - Marked neck and back stiffness
3. Mention two important investigations in dealing with this patient (2marks)
4. How to treat this patient? (3marks)

#### Case (2)

Two-year-old boy presented to the ENT specialist because of an inability to close the right eye and deviation of the angle of the mouth to the left side upon crying of 2 days duration. His mother reported that he had severe pain in the right ear 3 days prior to his present condition. She also added that his earache improved on antibiotic therapy.

1. What is your full diagnosis? (3marks)
2. Explain the following (3marks)
  - Inability to close the right eye
  - Deviation of the angle of the mouth to the left
  - Onset of eye and mouth complaints 3 days after ear pain
3. How to treat this patient? (4marks)

End of questions

Good luck

The oral and practical exam will be held in the ENT department as follows

Saturday 23/6/2018	11.15 am	4001 – 4100
Sunday 24/6/2018	9.00 am	4101 – 4210
Monday 25/6/2018	9.00 am	4211 – 4316 + التخلقات



Sohag Faculty of Medicine  
MBBCh. ENT Examination (2<sup>nd</sup>)



Date: 30/9/2018

Time allowed: 2 hours

Answer the following questions: (Total degree 100)

I- Select the correct single answer and record it clearly in the answer sheet:  
(25 marks, 2.5 marks each)

1. Stapedectomy is the operation of choice for:
  - a) Otosclerosis
  - b) Bell's palsy
  - c) Meniere's disease
  - d) Cholesteatoma
2. Nasopharyngeal tonsil differs from palatine tonsil in that the nasopharyngeal tonsil
  - a) Has afferent and efferent lymphatics
  - b) Has crypts
  - c) Has no capsule
  - d) Lined by keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
3. Moure's sign (absence of the normal click) which is felt when the larynx is moved from side to side over the vertebral column is present in
  - a) Laryngeal carcinoma
  - b) Plummer Vinson syndrome
  - c) Postcricoid carcinoma
  - d) Pyriform fossa tumors
4. A patient complaining of otorrhoea, retroorbital pain and diplopia and unilateral convergent squint is most probably diagnosed with
  - a) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
  - b) Petrositis
  - c) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
  - d) Acute retropharyngeal abscess
5. The causative organism of chronic retropharyngeal abscess is:
  - a) Anaerobic microorganisms
  - b) Hemolytic streptococci
  - c) Pseudomonas aerogenosa
  - d) TB
6. Brief attacks of vertigo lasting for less than one minute are due to
  - a) Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
  - b) Meniere's disease
  - c) Vestibular neuronitis
  - d) Vestibular schwannoma

7. Acute suppurative otitis media after perforation is characterized by the following except
- High grade fever
  - Otorrhoea
  - Earache decreases
  - Hearing loss and tinnitus
8. Which of the following is true about laryngeal carcinoma?
- It is commoner in females
  - Supraglottic carcinoma carries better prognosis than glottic carcinoma
  - The commonest site of development is below the vocal folds.
  - The commonest type is squamous cell carcinoma.
9. The main treatment of mastoid abscess is
- Antibiotics
  - Cortical mastoidectomy
  - Incision and drainage
  - Myringotomy
10. Sphenoidal recess receives
- Anterior ethmoid sinuses
  - Frontal sinus ostium
  - Posterior ethmoid sinuses
  - Sphenoid sinus ostium

**II- Discuss the following:**

**(50 marks, 10 marks each)**

- Outline four reasons that explain the higher incidence of acute otitis media in infants than in adults (2.5 marks each).
- Enumerate
  - Four conditions that may lead to referred otalgia through the glossopharyngeal nerve. (4 marks)
  - Three complications of tonsillitis (3 marks)
  - Three laryngeal diseases that may lead to pain during swallowing (3 marks)
- Outline the causes of stridor in infants (4 marks) and discuss one of them. (6 marks)
- Explain
  - Clinical picture (3 marks) and management of quinsy. (3 marks)
  - Four contraindications of tonsillectomy. (2 marks)
  - Clinical picture of achalasia of the cardia. (2 marks)
- Mention local causes of epistaxis (5 marks) and describe the first aid measures for dealing with this condition (5 marks).

**III- Case scenarios**

**(25 marks).**

- A. A patient complains of itching in the right ear 3 days ago, discomfort in the same ear 2 days ago and blocking sensation in the right ear 2 days ago. Right ear examination shows yellowish, whitish blackish discharge in the EAC. Fluid collected on syringing shows flakes like wet newspaper. TM was normal. (12 Marks)**
1. What is your clinical diagnosis? (4 marks)
  2. What the causative organisms of the condition? (2 marks)
  3. How to manage this patient? (6 marks)
- B. Twenty-year-old male complaining of headache of long duration. His blood pressure is 120/80mmHg. He has normal visual acuity and no systemic illnesses. Nasal examination shows marked nasal septal deviation. (13 Marks)**
1. Explain the cause of the patient's complaint. (3 marks)
  2. How to treat this patient? (4 marks)
  3. Enumerate four conditions (other than headache) that may indicate your suggested treatment in patients with the same findings in nasal examination. (4 marks)
  4. List four complications of your suggested treatment. (2 marks)

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**End of questions**

**Good luck**

**The oral and practical examinations will be held in the ENT department on 30/9/2018 at 11.15 am**