

1. **Best test for testing vestibular function** - Caloric test
2. **To detect threshold of hearing** - Audiometry
3. **In tuberculosis** - central perforation is seen
4. **In CSOM** - Marginal perforation
5. **In Atrophic rhinitis obstruction is caused by** - Crusting
6. **The only Abductor of vocal cords** - posterior crico arytenoid
7. **MC Antro choanal polyp in children** - Maxillary sinus
8. **Glossopharyngeal nerve supplies** - Stylopharangeus muscle
9. **Vertigo is defined as** - Subjective sense of imbalance
10. **Sinuses open in middle meatus** - Frontal/Anterior/Maxillary sinus
11. **MC malignancy seen in which paranasal sinus** - Maxillary
12. **MCC of unilateral mucopurulent nasal discharge in child is** - Foreign body in nose
13. **Clear watery discharge with history of trauma** - CSF rhinorhea
14. **MC form of facial nerve palsy** - Bells palsy
15. **TOC for cholesteatoma** - modified radical mastoidectomy
16. **Potts puffy tumour of the nose is seen in** - chronic frontal sinusitis
17. **MC type of temporal bone fracture is** - longitudinal
18. **MCC of epistaxis in adult female** - Nose picking
19. **First & most common symptom of otomycosis** - Pruritis
20. **Carhart's notch is seen in otosclerosis at** - 2000Hz
21. **Treatment of ethmoid polyposis** - Topical steroids
22. **MC complication of unsafe CSOM** - Meningitis

23. **Most vestibulo toxic drug is - Streptomycin**
24. **MC site of # mandible is - subcondylar region**
25. **MC site for laryngeal cysts - True vocal cord**
26. **Most common ossicle damaged in ear disease is - Incus**
27. **Noise induced hearing loss is seen at - 4000Hz**
28. **MC nerve injured in Thyroid surgeries - superior laryngeal nerve**
29. **Perichondritis of pinna - cauliflower ear, singapore ear, caused by - Pseudomonas**
30. **Type of maxillary Ca associated with soft wood workers - Squamous cell Ca**
31. **MC bone to undergo # in neck injuries - Hyoid bone**
32. **MC nerve injured in maxillary bone # is - Infraorbital nerve**
33. **MC site of foreign body esophagus - just below cricopharyngeus**
34. **Most predominant organism causing CSOM - Proteus**
35. **Earliest symptom of Ca larynx - Hoarseness**
36. ***Epithelial lining of True vocal cords - Stratified squamous epithelium***
37. **Immunoglobulins seen in nasal secretions - Ig A**
38. **Ototoxic drugs are - kanamycin/streptomycin/gentamycin/vincristine**
39. **Life threatening complication is seen in - B/l complete choanal atresia**
40. **Hard elongated swelling in tonsillar fossa post tonsillectomy - elongated styloid process**

- 41. Lump in throat not interfering with swallowing - globus hystericus**
- 42. Colour of tympanic membrane in otosclerosis is - pearly white**
- 43. Cauliflower ear is due to - hematoma of the auricle**
- 44. Cricothyroid is supplied by the - superior laryngeal nerve**
- 45. TOC for otosclerosis - stapedectomy**
- 46. Main blood supply of the tonsils is - facial artery**
- 47. Acoustic neuroma commonly affects - 8th cranial nerve**
- 48. Maxillary sinus has a communication with - middle meatus**

49. **Tonsils develop embryologically from** - second pharyngeal pouch
50. **Paramount function of the larynx is** - protection of lower respiratory tract
51. **Otomycosis is commonly caused by** - Aspergillus
52. **Commonest site of epistaxis is** - Little's area
53. **Otosclerosis mostly affects** - stapes
54. **Commonest cause of laryngeal stenosis** - high tracheostomy
55. **Dysphagia for fluids but not for solids is seen in** - achalasia cardia
56. **Rat tail appearance of barium swallow is suggestive of** - esophageal Ca
57. **Secondary hemorrhage after tonsilectomy commonly occurs after** - 6days
58. **Polyp which has mulberry appearance & bleeding on touch is due to** -rhinospori-
odisis
59. **Antrochoanal polyps originate in** - maxillary sinus
60. **Ramsay hunt syndrome is characterized by** - herpes zoster of geniculate ganglion

61. **Treatment of multiple papilloma of the larynx is - excision with cautery**
62. **Triad of menier's disease - deafness,vertigo,tinnitus**
63. **Commonest cause of deafness in children under 12 yrs - secretory otitis media**
64. **Trotter's triad is seen in - nasopharyngeal carcinoma**
65. **Persistent CSF rhinorrhea is seen in - anterior cranial fossa #**
66. **Arnolds nerve is a branch of - vagus nerve**
67. **Le fort's # involves - zygoma/maxilla/nasal bones & not mandible**
68. **Which collagen disease most commonly affects the oesophagus - scleroderma**
69. **High tracheostomy is indicated in - Ca larynx**
70. **Peritonsillar absces is - Quinsy**
71. **Epistaxis in elderly pt is commonest in - Hypertension**
72. **Myringoplasty is plastic repair of - Tympanic membrane**
73. **Rhinosporidiosis is due to - Fungus**
74. **Recurrent epistaxis in a 15yr/f common cause - hematopoietic disorder**
75. **Laryngeal mirror is warmed before use by placing - glass surface on the flame**
76. **Function of the nasal cavity is - warming, moistening, filtration**
77. **Trachea begins at the level of - lower border of cricoid**
78. **Rupture of ear drum may occur at the noise level above - 160db**
79. **CSF rhinorrhea is due to # of - cribriform plate**
80. **CSF otorrhea occurs in trauma of - petrous temporal bone**

81. **Black colour patch in the mouth is seen in - vincent's angina**
82. **Singers nodule is due to - voice abuse**
83. **Rhinolith - deposition of calcium around foreign body in nose**
84. **MC indication for tracheostomy is - foreign body aspiration**
85. **Young's operation is done for - atropic rhinitis**
86. **Labyrinthine artery is a branch of - anterior inferior cerebellar artery**
87. **Stapedius is supplied by - facial nerve**
88. **Rhinne's test -ve is seen in - CSOM**
89. **Commonest organism causing Acute tonsillitis in children - streptococcus**

- 131. Cone of light is formed by - handle of malleus**
- 132. Facial nerve palsy due to trauma TOC is - Decompression**
- 133. Commonest presentation of Nasopharyngeal Ca is - Cervical adenopathy**
- 134. Schwartz operation is called - cortical mastoidectomy/simple mastoidectomy**
- 135. Schwartz sign is seen in - otosclerosis**
- 136. Narrowest part of middle ear - Mesotympanum**
- 137. Material used in tympanoplasty - temporalis fascia**
- 138. Inner ear is present in which bone - petrous part of temporal bone**
- 139. In blast injury MC organ affected - Eardrum**
- 140. Pulsatile otorhea is seen in - ASOM**

90. **Most immediate treatment in CSF rhinorhea is - prophylactic antibiotics & x-ray**
91. **Bulla ethmoidalis is seen in - middle meatus**
92. **Most reliable landmark in otoscopy is - handle of malleus**
93. **Tonsills reach their maximum size by - 5yrs**
94. **Signet ring shape - cricoid cartilage**
95. **Apple jelly nodules on the nasal septum are found in cases of - Lupus vulgaris**
96. **Complications of sinus disease - cavernous sinus thrombosis**
97. **Commonest complication of pediatric tracheostomy is - pneumothorax**
98. **Commonest benign intramural tumour of the oesophagus - Leiomyoma**
99. **Father of micro surgery of the ear is - zollener**
100. **Laryngo fissure is - opening the larynx in midline**
101. **Organ of corti is arranged along the inner edge of - basilar membrane**
102. **Pain of migraine head ache is due to - dilatation of cranial arteries**
103. **Cody tack operation is done for - Meniere's disease**
104. **Meniere's disease is characterized by - deafness, tinnitus, vertigo**
105. **Destruction of right labyrinth causes nystagmus to - left side**
106. **Common cold is caused primarily by - Viruses**
107. **Nasopharyngeal Ca presents as - Mass**
108. **Kiss ulcer of larynx is due to - Tuberculosis**
109. **Lesion of vocal cord dangerous to life - b/l abductor paralysis**
110. **Mouse-nibbled appearance of vocal cord - TB**
111. **MC location of vocal nodule - anterior 1/3 & posterior 2/3 junction**
112. **MCC of vocal cord palsy - total thyroidectomy**

113. **Granuloma of vocal cords is mostly due to - vocal abuse**
114. **Precancerous lesions in the vocal cord is - Leukoplakia**
115. **Reinke's edema is seen in - edges of vocal cords**
116. **Angiofibroma of nose is common in- young males**
117. **Commonest lymph node to enlarge in acute tonsillitis is - Jugulo-digastric**
118. **Fungus causing otomycosis most commonly is - aspergillus fumigatus**
119. **Mastoid tip appears at the age of - 2yrs**
120. **A pt hears better in noise diagnosis is - Paracusis**
121. **Bony septal perforation occurs in - syphillis**
122. **Prolonged & repeated use of nasal decongestant leads to-Rhinitis medicamentosa**
123. **Common cause of eustachian tube disease is - Adenoids**
124. **Sinusitis in children is commonest in - maxillary sinus**
125. **Periodic head ache is seen in - frontal sinusitis**
126. **Ethmoidal sinusitis is more common in - Wood workers**
127. **Commonest cause of stridor in a newborn is - Laryngomalacia**
128. **Stridor in adults is most commonly caused by - malignancy**
129. **IDDM pt presents with septal perforation of nose with brownish black discharge probable diagnosis is - Mucormycosis**
130. **TOC for anterochoanal polyp in a 10yr child - intranasal polypectomy**

141. **Mc evans triangle is the landmark for Mastoid antrum**
142. **Commonest site of ivory osteoma - fronto-ethmoidal region**
143. **Allodynia is - increased perception of painful stimulus**
144. **10yr old boy having sensory neural deafness ,not benefited by hearing aids further Rx - cochlear implant**
145. **Hiatus semilunaris is present in - Middle meatus**
146. **Tone decay test is done for - neural deafness**
147. **MC complication of acute otitis media in children is - deafness**
148. **Ground glass appearance on x-ray is seen in- septal angiofibroma**
149. **Griesingers sign is seen in - lateral sinus thrombosis**
150. **Prussack's space is situated in - Epitympanum**
151. **FESS - Functional endoscopic sinus surgery**
152. **Direction of water jet while doing syringing of ear should be - postero-inferior**
153. **Nasopharyngeal chondroma originates from - Notochord**