



राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग
Rajasthan Public Service Commission

ISO 9001 : 2



सत्यमेव जयते

Ques. Paper : Assistant Professor - Oto-Rhino-Laryngology

Mode of Exam: Online
Date of Exam: 12-07-2015
Duration of Exam: 2 hours
No of Questions: 100

Ques # :1

Stapedial reflex is mediated by

- 1) V and VII nerve
 - 2) V and VIII nerve
 - 3) VII and VI nerve
 - 4) VII and VIII nerve
-

Ques # :2

Hyperacusis in Bell's palsy is due to paralysis of following muscle

- 1) Tensor tympani
 - 2) Levator palati
 - 3) Tensor veli palatini
 - 4) Stapedius
-

Ques # :3

Brown's sign is seen in

- 1) Glomus tumor
 - 2) Meniere's disease
 - 3) Acoustic neuroma
 - 4) Otosclerosis
-

Ques # :4

Bezold's abscess is a collection of pus :

- 1) above and in front of the auricle
 - 2) behind the auricle
 - 3) in the upper part of the neck deep to the sternomastoid
 - 4) in the peritonsillar space
-

Ques # :5

During ear examination, the reservoir sign is diagnostic of:

- 1) Acute Otitis Media
 - 2) Mastoiditis
 - 3) Petrositis
 - 4) Cholesteatoma
-

Ques # :6

Uncontrolled diabetes in elderly patient may predispose to

- 1) Cholesteatoma
 - 2) Malignant otitis externa
 - 3) Presbycusis
 - 4) Vestibular neuronitis
-

Ques # :7

Suprapyramidal recess is another name for

- 1) superior incudal space
 - 2) facial recess
 - 3) Prussak's space
 - 4) cochlear space
-

Ques # :8

MacEwen's Triangle is surface marking for

- 1) Mastoid antrum
 - 2) Cochlea
 - 3) Lateral Semicircular canal
 - 4) Endolymphatic Sac
-

Ques # :9

Prussak's space lies between

- 1) Lateral and superior semicircular canal
 - 2) Neck of Malleus and pars flaccida
 - 3) Stapes and stapedial tendon
 - 4) Malleus and Incus
-

Ques # :10

Jahrsdoerfer's criteria is used to

- 1) Select patients with malignant otitis externa who could benefit from surgery
 - 2) Grade patients with hyperostosis of external canal
 - 3) Grade patients with malignant otitis externa
 - 4) Select patients with meatal atresia who would benefit from surgery
-

Ques # :11

Multiple exostosis of external auditory canal commonly occurs in

- 1) Inner third of the bony canal
 - 2) Outer third of the bony canal
 - 3) Cartilagenous portion of the auditory canal
 - 4) Mastoid tip
-

Ques # :12

In patients with Otosclerosis, tympanometry produces

- 1) A type curve
 - 2) As type curve
 - 3) Ad type curve
 - 4) B type curve
-

Ques # :13

Most common fungus causing Otomycosis is

- 1) Aspergillus Fumigatus
 - 2) Candida
 - 3) Mucor
 - 4) Penicillin
-

Ques # :14

Cart Wheel sign is seen in

- 1) ASOM
- 2) Adhesive OM
- 3) OME

4) CSOM

Ques # :15

A 7 year child presented with acute otitis media does not respond to ampicillin. Examination reveals full and bulging TM, the treatment of choice is

- 1) Systemic steroid
 - 2) Ciprofloxacin
 - 3) Myringotomy
 - 4) Cortical mastoidectomy
-

Ques # :16

Light- House Sign characterizes

- 1) ASOM
 - 2) CSOM
 - 3) Menieres disease
 - 4) Cholesteatoma
-

Ques # :17

A 6 year old child with recurrent URTI with mouth breathing, failure to grow, high arched palate and impaired hearing - Rx

- 1) Tonsillectomy
 - 2) Grommet insertion
 - 3) Myringotomy
 - 4) Adenoidectomy with grommet insertion
-

Ques # :18

Most accepted theory for formation of cholesteatoma

- 1) Congenital
 - 2) Squamous metaplasia
 - 3) Ingrowth of squamous epithelium
 - 4) Retraction pocket
-

Ques # :19

The treatment of choice for Attico antral variety of CSOM

- 1) Mastoidectomy
 - 2) Medical management
 - 3) Myringoplasty
 - 4) Insertion of ventilation tube
-

Ques # :20

All of the following are the features of cholesteatoma except

- 1) Keratinized stratified squamous cell epithelium
 - 2) Deafness
 - 3) Erodes bones
 - 4) Lymphatic permeation
-

Ques # :21

Essential radiological feature of acute mastoiditis is

- 1) Temporal bone pneumatization
 - 2) Clouding of mastoid air cells
 - 3) Rarefaction of petrous bone
 - 4) Thickening of temporal bone
-

Ques # :22

Treatment of choice for CSOM with vertigo and facial nerve palsy is

- 1) Antibiotics and antihistaminics
 - 2) Myringoplasty
 - 3) Immediate mastoid exploration
 - 4) Labyrinthectomy
-

Ques # :23

Which one of the following is not a typical feature of Menieres disease

- 1) SNHL
 - 2) Pulsatile tinnitus
 - 3) Vertigo
 - 4) Fluctuating deafness
-

Ques # :24

Recruitment phenomenon is seen in

- 1) Otosclerosis
 - 2) Menieres disease
 - 3) Acoustic Schwannoma
 - 4) Otitis media with effusion
-

Ques # :25

Schwartz sign is seen in

- 1) Glomus jugulare
 - 2) Otosclerosis
 - 3) Menieres disease
 - 4) Acoustic neuroma
-

Ques # :26

Most common cause of facial palsy

- 1) Post operative
 - 2) Trauma
 - 3) Bell's palsy
 - 4) Ramsay Hunt Syndrome
-

Ques # :27

A man presents with vesicles over external acoustic meatus with ipsilateral LMN facial palsy

- 1) Herpes Zoster
 - 2) HSV 1
 - 3) Varicella
 - 4) None
-

Ques # :28

Most common CP angle tumor is

- 1) Acoustic neuroma
 - 2) Cholesteatoma
 - 3) Meningioma
 - 4) All
-

Ques # :29

surgical emphysema after tracheostomy is corrected by:

- 1) taking more stitches on the wound
 - 2) cold compresses
 - 3) widening of the wound by removal of some stitches
 - 4) antihistaminic intake
-

Ques # :30

Commonest cause of septal perforation is:

- 1) trauma
- 2) syphilis

- 3) lupus
 - 4) blood disease
-

Ques # :31

Saddle nose may be due to the following except:

- 1) overresection of septal cartilage
 - 2) nasal trauma
 - 3) septal abscess
 - 4) Rhinoscleroma
-

Ques # :32

referred otalgia may be due to the following except:

- 1) acute suppurative otitis media
 - 2) quinsy
 - 3) dental infection
 - 4) maxillary sinusitis
-

Ques # :33

proptosis may be due to the following except:

- 1) frontoethmoid mucocele
 - 2) osteomats of the frontoethmoid
 - 3) antrochoanal polyp
 - 4) nasopharyngeal fibroma
-

Ques # :34

Otoscopic manifestation of chronic secretory otitis media may include the following except:

- 1) perforation at pars flaccida
 - 2) transverse handle of malleous
 - 3) absent cone of light
 - 4) air bubbles behind the tympanic membrane
-

Ques # :35

a newly born infant with respiratory distress & difficult feeding is more likely to be due to:

- 1) laryngeal web at the anterior half of vocal cords
- 2) bilateral posterior choanal atresia
- 3) congenital subglottic stenosis
- 4) congenital meatal atresia

Ques # :36

Unilateral offensive blood tinged purulent rhinorrhea in a 3 years old is more likely due to:

- 1) Rhinoscleroma
 - 2) lupus
 - 3) foreign body
 - 4) Adenoids
-

Ques # :37

Conservative septoplasty is:

- 1) surgical correction of deviated septum above 17 years
 - 2) surgical correction of deviated septum below 17 years
 - 3) closed reduction of fractured septum by Ash's forceps
 - 4) Submucous Resection
-

Ques # :38

A 20 years old man c/o fever & increasing sore throat with dribbling of saliva & trismus for only 2 days, on examination (the right tonsil pushed medially & forward) no response to antibiotics. Rapid relief can be obtained by :

- 1) short course of radiotherapy
 - 2) assurance & rest
 - 3) antidiphtheritic serum
 - 4) incision & drainage
-

Ques # :39

The most common cause of conductive deafness is:

- 1) otosclerosis
 - 2) secretory otitis media
 - 3) congenital ossicular fixation
 - 4) collection of wax
-

Ques # :40

Posterior nasal pack may be used in :

- 1) antrochoanal polyp
 - 2) epistaxis from Little's area
 - 3) CSF rhinorrhoea
 - 4) post-adenoidectomy bleeding
-

Ques # :41

Otitic barotrauma is characterized by:

- 1) attic perforation
 - 2) middle ear effusion
 - 3) mucopurulent discharge
 - 4) central drum perforation
-

Ques # :42

Otosclerosis means:

- 1) congenital fixation of incus
 - 2) congenital fixation of stapes
 - 3) ossicular disruption
 - 4) none of the above
-

Ques # :43

Unilateral clear watery nasal discharge reducing Fehling's solution is suggestive of:

- 1) CSF rhinorrhoea
 - 2) allergic rhinitis
 - 3) viral rhinitis
 - 4) nasal diphtheria
-

Ques # :44

The most common cause of oroantral fistula is:

- 1) acute sinusitis
 - 2) car accident
 - 3) dental extraction of upper second premolar tooth
 - 4) radical antrum operation
-

Ques # :45

Post-tonsillectomy otalgia is mediated through:

- 1) Vagus nerve
 - 2) Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - 3) Trigeminal nerve
 - 4) Second & third cervical nerve
-

Ques # :46

Which of the following structures are preserved in radical neck dissection?

- 1) Vagus nerve
 - 2) Accessory Nerve
 - 3) Internal jugular vein
 - 4) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
-

Ques # :47

Which is not a part of hypopharynx

- 1) Posterior cricoid region
 - 2) Ary epiglottic fold
 - 3) Posterior pharyngeal wall
 - 4) Pyriform fossa
-

Ques # :48

Laryngocele arises from

- 1) True cord
 - 2) Subglottis
 - 3) Sacculae of the ventricle
 - 4) Anterior commissure
-

Ques # :49

Hitselberger's sign is associated with

- 1) Glomus jugulare
 - 2) Acoustic neuroma
 - 3) Otosclerosis
 - 4) carcinoma of the middle ear
-

Ques # :50

Phelp's sign is seen in

- 1) Malignancy of the Maxillary sinus
 - 2) Fracture of temporal bone
 - 3) facial nerve palsy
 - 4) Glomus jugulare
-

Ques # :51

The thinnest part of Facial nerve in fallopian canal is

- 1) Tympanic
- 2) Mastoid
- 3) Labyrinthine

4) none of the above

Ques # :52

McNaught Keel may be used during the surgery of

- 1) Subglottic stenosis
 - 2) Cleft Larynx
 - 3) Laryngeal Web
 - 4) none of the above
-

Ques # :53

Chevallet Fracture is

- 1) Vertical fracture of nasal septum
 - 2) Horizontal fracture of nasal septum
 - 3) C' shaped fracture of nasal septum
 - 4) none of the above
-

Ques # :54

Gray's struts used to diagnose

- 1) Deviated nasal septum in adults
 - 2) Deviated nasal septum in newborns
 - 3) sleep apnoea syndrome
 - 4) nasal polyposis
-

Ques # :55

Hard elongated swelling in the tonsillar fossa after tonsillectomy is

- 1) Thrombosed vein
 - 2) Tonsillolith
 - 3) elongated styloid process
 - 4) Calcified esophagus
-

Ques # :56

The Eustachian tube opens into the nasopharynx approximately 1 cm behind the

- 1) Tonsil
 - 2) Posterior end of the superior turbinate
 - 3) Posterior end of the middle turbinate
 - 4) Posterior end of the inferior turbinate
-

Ques # :57

Structures passing between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscle and the base of the skull are

- 1) Styloid ligament and Eustachian tube
 - 2) Superior laryngeal nerves and vessels
 - 3) Styloid ligament and superior laryngeal nerve
 - 4) Levator palati muscle and the cartilaginous Eustachian tube
-

Ques # :58

Dysphagia lusoria is because of

- 1) Esophageal webs
 - 2) Achalasia
 - 3) Esophageal structure
 - 4) Vascular anomalies
-

Ques # :59

Polyp which has a mulberry like appearance and bleeds on touch is due to

- 1) Malignancy
 - 2) Rhinosporidiosis
 - 3) antrochoanal polyp
 - 4) nasopharyngeal fibroma
-

Ques # :60

Ramsay hunt syndrome is characterized by

- 1) Herpes Zoster of geniculate ganglion
 - 2) Abducens nerve palsy
 - 3) facial nerve palsy (upper motor neuron)
 - 4) Caused by bacterial infection
-

Ques # :61

Nerve of the pterygoid canal is also known as

- 1) Arnolds nerve
 - 2) Vidian nerve
 - 3) Nerve of Kuntz
 - 4) Criminal nerve of Grassi
-

Ques # :62

Pendred syndrome is goitre associated with

- 1) Sensorineural deafness
 - 2) Conductive deafness
 - 3) No hearing loss
 - 4) Dysphagia
-

Ques # :63

Arnold's nerve is a branch of ----- nerve

- 1) vagus
 - 2) Glossopharyngeal
 - 3) Auditory
 - 4) Facial
-

Ques # :64

LeFort's fracture does not involve

- 1) Zygoma
 - 2) Maxilla
 - 3) nasal bones
 - 4) Mandible
-

Ques # :65

Recurrent laryngeal nerve is closely related to

- 1) superior laryngeal artery
 - 2) inferior thyroid artery
 - 3) middle thyroid vein
 - 4) superior thyroid artery
-

Ques # :66

Least chance of nodal metastasis is in ----- carcinoma

- 1) Piriform fossa
 - 2) Glottic
 - 3) Supraglottic
 - 4) Transglottic
-

Ques # :67

Ceruminous glands present in the ear are

- 1) Modified Eccrine glands
- 2) Modified Sweat glands

- 3) Mucous glands
 - 4) Modified Holocrine glands
-

Ques # :68

Lore's triangle is bounded by all except

- 1) Trachea
 - 2) Medial edge of retracted strap muscles
 - 3) Thyroid
 - 4) Subclavian Artery
-

Ques # :69

Horizontal crest at the internal auditory canal dividing into superior and inferior halves is :

- 1) Bill's bar
 - 2) Ponticulus
 - 3) Cog
 - 4) Falciform crest
-

Ques # :70

The Bjork flap is made during which procedure

- 1) Tracheostomy
 - 2) Modified Radical mastoidectomy
 - 3) Hemithyroidectomy
 - 4) none of the above
-

Ques # :71

Mc Govern's technique used in treatment of

- 1) Laryngomalacia
 - 2) Choanal atresia
 - 3) Adenoids
 - 4) Wegener's granulomatosis
-

Ques # :72

Coffin's Corner is the name given to

- 1) Retromolar Trigone
- 2) Area between last molar and lateral border of tongue
- 3) Apex of pyriform fossa
- 4) none of the above

Ques # :73

Best approach for Glossopharyngeal Neurectomy is

- 1) Tonsillectomy approach
 - 2) Transpalatal approach
 - 3) Transmandibular approach
 - 4) Transpharyngeal approach
-

Ques # :74

The Bent and Kuhn criteria (major criteria) for allergic fungal rhino sinusitis include all except

- 1) history of type I hypersensitivity
 - 2) nasal polyposis
 - 3) characteristic computed tomography (CT) scan findings
 - 4) negative fungal stain of sinus contents
-

Ques # :75

Donaldson's line bisects the

- 1) Horizontal semi-circular canal
 - 2) Posterior semi-circular canal
 - 3) Superior semi-circular canal
 - 4) Facial canal
-

Ques # :76

Capacity of mastoid antrum

- 1) 1 mL
 - 2) 2 mL
 - 3) 3 mL
 - 4) 4 mL
-

Ques # :77

Endolymph is produced by cells of

- 1) Stria vascularis
 - 2) Scala vestibuli
 - 3) Scala tympani
 - 4) Heller's cells
-

Ques # :78

Carhart's notch in otosclerosis is seen at

- 1) 2 KHz
 - 2) 1 KHz
 - 3) 3 KHz
 - 4) 4 KHz
-

Ques # :79

Intrinsic membrane of larynx

- 1) Thyrohyoid
 - 2) Cricothyroid
 - 3) Cricotracheal
 - 4) Cricovocal
-

Ques # :80

Surgical landmark of facial nerve except

- 1) Processus cochleariformis
 - 2) Oval Window
 - 3) Short process of incus
 - 4) Trautman's triangle
-

Ques # :81

Branches of facial nerve except

- 1) Greater superior petrosal N
 - 2) Nerve to stapedius
 - 3) Chorda tympani
 - 4) Greater auricular nerve
-

Ques # :82

Concha Bullosa is pneumatization of

- 1) Inferior turbinate
 - 2) Middle turbinate
 - 3) Superior turbinate
 - 4) Septum
-

Ques # :83

Kartagener's syndrome includes all except

- 1) chronic rhinosinusitis
- 2) Bronchiectasis

- 3) Situs inversus
 - 4) Coloboma
-

Ques # :84

Septum is formed by all except

- 1) Vomer
 - 2) Ethmoid
 - 3) Alar cartilage
 - 4) Maxilla
-

Ques # :85

Ozeana' is a feature of

- 1) Hypertrophic rhinitis
 - 2) Atrophic rhinitis
 - 3) Rhinitis caseosa
 - 4) Rhinitis sicca
-

Ques # :86

Quinsy is

- 1) Acute Tonsillitis
 - 2) Peritonsillar abscess
 - 3) Membranous Tonsillitis
 - 4) Diphtheritic Tonsillitis
-

Ques # :87

Schirmer's test is used to test

- 1) greater superficial petrosal nerve
 - 2) Nerve to stapedius
 - 3) Chorda tympani
 - 4) Peripheral branches
-

Ques # :88

Most common thyroid malignancy is

- 1) Follicular
 - 2) Papillary
 - 3) Medullary
 - 4) Anaplastic
-

Ques # :89

All are well differentiated thyroid cancers except

- 1) Follicular
 - 2) Papillary
 - 3) Medullary
 - 4) Anaplastic
-

Ques # :90

Tone decay test is positive in

- 1) conductive deafness
 - 2) cochlear deafness
 - 3) Retrocochlear deafness
 - 4) all of the above
-

Ques # :91

Bleeding polypus of septum is

- 1) capillary haemangioma
 - 2) cavernous haemangioma
 - 3) A-V malformation
 - 4) none of the above
-

Ques # :92

Apple jelly nodule on septum are seen in

- 1) Syphilis
 - 2) Rhino scleroma
 - 3) Lupus vulgaris
 - 4) Leprosy
-

Ques # :93

Best view of Frontal sinus is

- 1) Caldwell's view
 - 2) Towne's view
 - 3) Water's view
 - 4) Lateral view
-

Ques # :94

If posterior epistaxis cannot be controlled , which artery is ligated

- 1) Posterior ethmoidal artery
 - 2) Maxillary artery
 - 3) sphenopalatine artery
 - 4) external carotid artery
-

Ques # :95

Third window effect is seen

- 1) Perforated TM
 - 2) Dehiscent superior semi circular canal
 - 3) Round window
 - 4) Oval window
-

Ques # :96

"Bernoulli's theorem" explains

- 1) Nasal polyp
 - 2) Thyroglossal cyst
 - 3) Zenker's diverticulum
 - 4) Laryngomalacia
-

Ques # :97

Bony septal perforation occurs in

- 1) TB
 - 2) Leprosy
 - 3) Syphilis
 - 4) Sarcoidosis
-

Ques # :98

Microlaryngoscopy was started by

- 1) Bruce Benzamin
 - 2) Kleinsasser
 - 3) Chevalier jackson
 - 4) None
-

Ques # :99

Tripod fracture is seen

- 1) Mandible
- 2) Zygoma
- 3) Nasal bone

4) Maxilla

Ques # :100

Investigation of choice for nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is

- 1) CT
 - 2) MRI
 - 3) Angiography
 - 4) Plain X-ray
-

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