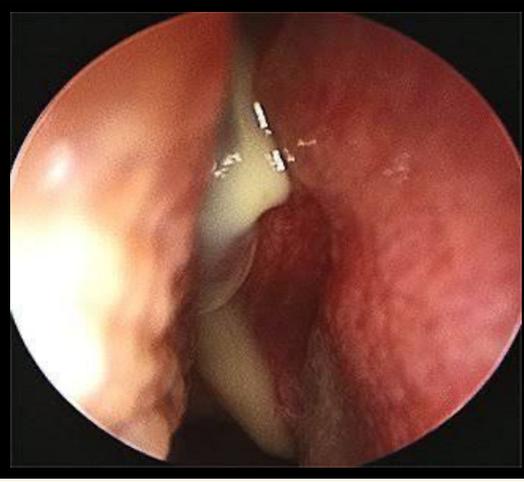


# ENT Archive

4/12/2025



**Q1: A 7-year-old boy presents with purulent nasal discharge and facial pain for 7 days, followed by eye pain and redness. What is the most likely complication?**

- A) Frontal osteomyelitis
- B) Subperiosteal abscess**
- C) Nasal bone fracture
- D) Allergic conjunctivitis
- E) cavernous sinus thrombosis

**Q2: What is the next best investigation?**

- A) Paranasal sinus CT scan**
- B) Plain X-ray of the paranasal sinuses
- C) Nasal endoscopy under local anesthesia
- D) Paranasal sinus MRI

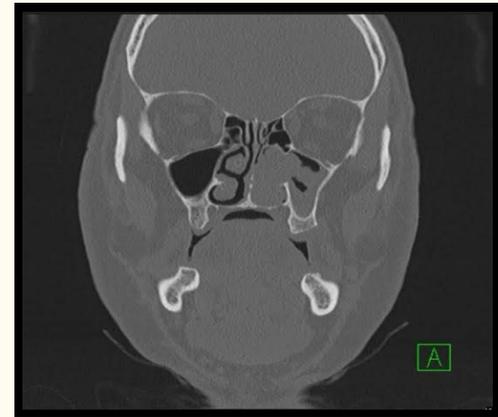
**Q3: All of the following can be used in management EXCEPT?**

- A) Topical antihistamines**
- B) Steroids
- C) FEES (Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery)
- D) Nasal irrigation
- E) Ophthalmology consultation

A male patient presents with unilateral nasal obstruction. A nasal mass is seen on examination (غالباً هاي inverted papilloma)

**Q1: What is the most likely site of origin of this lesion?**

- A) Lateral nasal wall
- B) Maxillary antrum
- C) Ethmoid sinus



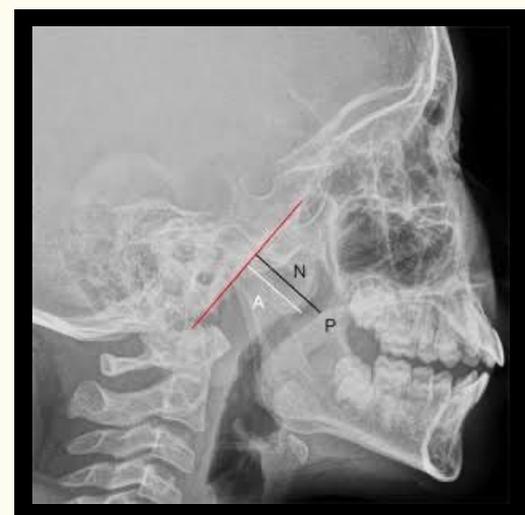
**Q2: All of the following statements about this lesion are FALSE EXCEPT:**

- A) About 10% have premalignant potential
- B) Most cases occur in adults and elderly patients
- C) The recurrence rate is high regardless of treatment modality
- D) Steroids are the mainstay of treatment

An image shows enlarged adenoids in a child.

**Q1: What is the main finding?**

- A) Palatal hypertrophy
- B) Obliterated nasopharyngeal space
- C) Air-fluid levels
- D) Normal nasopharyngeal space

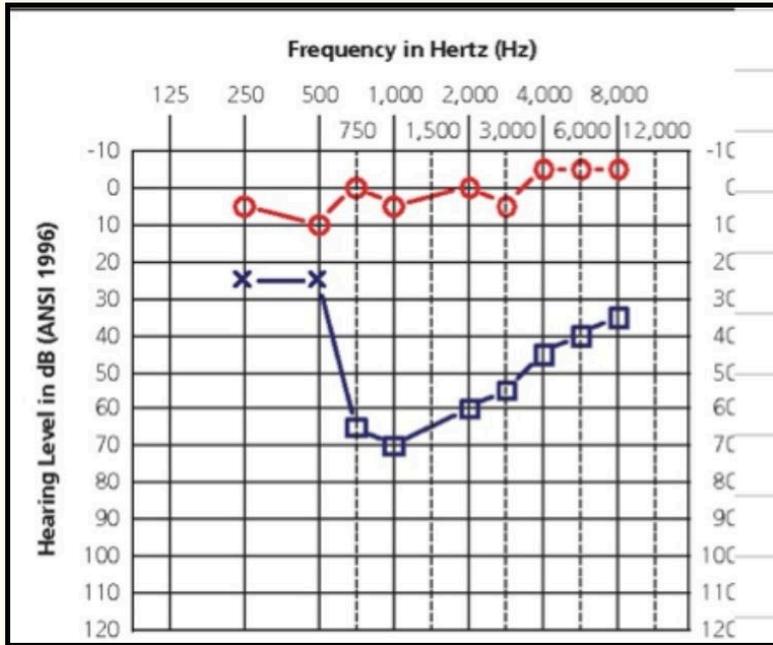


**Q2: Which of the following is NOT an indication for adenoidectomy?**

- A) Congenital stridor
- B) Recurrent sinusitis
- C) Recurrent otitis media
- D) Airway obstruction
- E) Sleep problems

An image showing an audiogram pattern is provided.

(غالبا هون acoustic neurmoa)



**Q1: What is the pattern of hearing loss?**

- A) Left sensorineural hearing loss
- B) Right sensorineural hearing loss
- C) Left mixed hearing loss
- D) Right mixed hearing loss
- E) Left conductive hearing loss

**Q2: What is the tympanogram finding?**

- A) Right type As
- B) Right type B with normal ear canal volume
- C) Right type Ad
- D) Right type A
- E) Right type B with high ear canal volume

**Q3: Which of the following statements is TRUE?**

- A) MRI of the cerebellopontine angle (CPA) is mandatory
- B) Noise-induced hearing loss is the top differential diagnosis
- C) It can be caused by tympanic membrane perforation

**Q1: What is the most common cause of epistaxis in children?**

- A) Trauma (nose picking)
- B) Allergic rhinitis
- C) Hypertension
- D) Coagulopathy



**Q2: Which of the following is NOT used in the management of anterior epistaxis?**

- A) Foley's catheter
- B) Silver nitrate cauterization
- C) Thermal cauterization
- D) Anterior nasal packing
- E) Hippocratic technique

**Best diagnostic test for acute follicular tonsillitis ?**

- 1)throat swab culture
- 2)only CBC
- 3)lateral x-ray

**Q1: What is the main cause of these lesions?**

- A) Voice abuse
- B) Smoking
- C) Hypothyroidism
- D) GERD



**Q2: What is the mainstay of treatment?**

- A) Speech therapy
- B) Microscopic laryngeal surgery
- C) Smoking cessation
- D) Anti-reflux medications

**Q1: What is the strongest prognostic factor for this type of lesion?**

- A) TNM staging
- B) Age
- C) Histological subtype
- D) Smoking

**Q2: What is usually the earliest symptom?**

- A) Hoarseness
- B) Dysphagia
- C) Stridor



**Q3: What is the next best step in management?**

- A) Laryngoscopy with biopsy
- B) CT scan
- C) PET scan
- D) MRI

**An image of the tympanic membrane is shown.**

**Q1: What is the most likely finding?**

- A) Right attic retraction
- B) Left attic retraction
- C) Right posterosuperior perforation
- D) Right posterosuperior fluid level
- E) Left posterosuperior perforation



**Q2: Which of the following CANNOT be a complication of this condition?**

- A) Otorrhea
- B) Conductive hearing loss
- C) Cholesteatoma
- D) Ossicular erosion
- E) Otosclerosis