**Nose MCQ with answers**

1. **The site of drainage of the posterior ethmoid air sinus is to**
2. The inferior meatus
3. The middle meatus
4. The sphenoethmoidal recess
5. The superior meatus
6. **Constituents of nasal septum include all the following except:**
7. Maxillary crest
8. Perpendicular plate of palatine bone
9. Quadrangular cartilage
10. Vomer
11. **Middle meatus drains ostia of:**
12. Anterior and middle ethmoid sinuses
13. Frontal sinus
14. Maxillary sinus
15. All of the above
16. **Which of the following bones is not sharing in the anatomy of the lateral nasal wall?**
17. Lateral mass of lacrimal bone
18. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone
19. Perpendicular process of palatine bone
20. Vertical process of maxilla,
21. **The sphenoethmoidal recess drains**
22. The anterior ethmoidal sinus
23. The frontal sinus
24. The posterior ethmoidal sinus
25. The sphenoidal sinus
26. **The epithelial lining of the nasal vestibule is**
27. Cuboidal epithelium
28. Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
29. Olfactory epithelium
30. Pseudostratified squamus epthilium ciliated with goblet cells
31. **The floor of the maxillary sinus is related to the following teeth**
32. The first premolar and second molar teeth
33. The lateral incisor and canine teeth
34. The second premolar and the first molar teeth
35. The third molar tooth
36. **Which of the following arteries is not sharing in supplying the nose?**
37. Sphenopalatine
38. Greater palatine
39. Anterior ethmoidal
40. Superior thyroid
41. **The main function of the nose is:**
42. Respiratory
43. Phonatory
44. Protective
45. Olfactory
46. **All the following is correct about unilateral choanal atresia except:**
47. The situation may pass unnoticed at birth
48. The situation may present by unilateral nasal obstruction
49. The situation may present by unilateral nasal glue like discharge
50. It is emergency situation discovered at birth and may lead to death
51. **Unilateral watery nasal discharge is a manifestation of**
52. Cerebrospinal rhinorrhoea
53. Common cold
54. Nasal allergy
55. Nasal polyposis
56. **Recent fracture nasal bone (before edema development) is treated by**
57. Antibiotics
58. Immediate reduction and fixation
59. Rhinoplasty operation
60. Wait for one week then reduction and fixation
61. **Unilateral offensive blood stained nasal discharge in a child is highly suggestive of**
62. Acute sinusitis
63. Foreign body impaction in the nose
64. Rhinoscleroma
65. Tumor in the nose
66. **Five year-old boy complaining of seven days history of right sided nasal obstruction. His mother** **mentioned that she noticed offensive right sided nasal discharge that sometimes became blood** **tinged four days ago. The most probable diagnosis is**
67. Foreign body in the right nasal cavity
68. Right sided choanal atresia
69. Right sided ethmoidal sinusitis
70. Right sided maxillary sinusitis
71. **The rhinorrhoea in cerebrospinal rhinorrhoea is**
72. Bilateral
73. Decrease with straining and leaning forward
74. Stiffen in the handkerchief
75. Watery
76. **The commonest local cause of epistaxis is**
77. Benign & malignant tumours of nose & sinuses
78. Fracture nasal bone
79. Idiopathic
80. Rhinitis
81. **Which of the following statements is not correct for deviated nasal septum?**
82. May be treated by submucous resection
83. May cause bilateral nasal obstruction
84. May cause unilateral nasal obstruction
85. The commonest cause is trauma to the nose
86. **Furunculosis of the nasal vestibule may be complicated by**
87. Cavernous sinus thrombophilibitis
88. Chronic rhinitis
89. Frontal sinusitis
90. Osteomyelitis of the maxillary bone
91. **The commonest route of infection in acute sinusitis is:**
92. Blood borne route
93. Dental route
94. External route
95. Nasal route
96. **In management of sinusitis:**
97. CSF leak is a complication of surgical treatment
98. FESS is the best surgical method of treatment
99. Orbital abscess and brain abscess are complications of sinusitis
100. All of the above
101. **The following are characteristics of allergic nasal polyposis except**
102. Multiple
103. Insensitive to touch
104. Bleed on touch
105. Bilateral
106. **Which of the following statements is incorrect? An antrochoanal polyp:**
107. Arises from maxillary sinus and grows posteriorly
108. Is often a unilateral condition
109. Often affects children
110. Should be removed, once it was diagnosed clinically.
111. **Mucupurulent discharge trickling from above the middle turbinate is a criterion of:**
112. Acute anterior ethmoidal sinusitis
113. Acute frontal sinusitis
114. Acute maxillary sinusitis
115. Acute posterior ethmoidal sinusitis
116. **Twenty-year-old patient was complaining of recurrent attacks of nasal obstruction, mucopurulent** **nasal discharge, facial pain and fever. He was diagnosed with chronic sinusitis. Two months ago** **he complained of painless slowly growing bony swelling at the region of the right medial** **canthus with egg-shell crackling feeling on palpation. The patient has proptosis with protrusion** **of the right eye ball forwards and laterally. What is the most probable diagnosis?**
117. Chronic frontoethmoidal sinusitis
118. Complicated sinusitis with right ethmoidal mucocele
119. Complicated sinusitis with right frontal mucocele
120. Complicated sinusitis with right orbital abscess
121. **Nasal allergy is**
122. Ig A mediated hypersensitivity
123. Ig E mediated hypersensitivity
124. Ig G mediated hypersensitivity
125. Ig M mediated hypersensitivity
126. **Desensitization as part of nasal allergy prophylaxis is used:**
127. In all cases of nasal allergy.
128. When the responsible allergen is known and can be avoided.
129. When the responsible allergen is known and cannot be avoided.
130. When the responsible allergen is unknown.
131. **Which of the following statements is not correct for simple nasal polyposis?**
132. Arise in the lateral nasal wall.
133. Unilateral.
134. Recurrence after removal is very common.
135. Not sensitive to touch.
136. **Which of the following statements is not correct for antrochoanal polyp?**
137. Arise from the maxillary sinus.
138. Bilateral.
139. Commoner in teen-agers.
140. Less common than simple nasal polyposis.
141. **Nasal Squamous Cell Carcinoma is**
142. Cannot lead to oroantral fistula
143. Commoner in females
144. Commoner in the maxillary sinus
145. Treated only with surgery
146. **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**
147. Conservative treatment
148. Repair by buccal flap
149. Repair by palatal flap
150. Simple stitching of the gum

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| **Question** | **Answer** | **Question** | **Answer** |
| **1.** | **D** | **16.** | **c** |
| **2.** | **B** | **17.** | **d** |
| **3.** | **D** | **18.** | **a** |
| **4.** | **B** | **19.** | **d** |
| **5.** | **D** | **20.** | **d** |
| **6.** | **B** | **21.** | **c** |
| **7.** | **C** | **22** | **d** |
| **8.** | **D** | **23.** | **d** |
| **9.** | **C** | **24.** | **b** |
| **10.** | **D** | **25.** | **b** |
| **11.** | **A** | **26.** | **c** |
| **12.** | **B** | **27.** | **b** |
| **13.** | **B** | **28.** | **b** |
| **14.** | **A** | **29.** | **c** |
| **15.** | **D** | **30.** | **d** |