**Pharynx MCQ with answers**

1. **Khilian’s dehiscence is present between**
2. The inferior constrictor muscle and the oesophagus
3. The middle and inferior constrictor muscles
4. The superior and middle constrictor muscles
5. The two parts of the inferior constrictor muscles
6. **The fossa of Rosen Muller is present in**
7. The nasopharynx
8. The oropharynx
9. The hypopharynx
10. The nose
11. **The oropharynx is supplied by**
12. Glossopharyngeal nerve
13. The hypoglossal nerve
14. The vagus nerve
15. Trigeminal nerve
16. **The hypopharynx is supplied by**
17. Glossopharyngeal nerve
18. The hypoglossal nerve
19. The vagus nerve
20. Trigeminal nerve
21. **The most prominent feature of nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is**
22. Occurs exclusively in females
23. Repeated epistaxis
24. Unilateral hearing loss
25. Unilateral nasal discharge
26. **Trotter’s triad is composed of the following except**
27. Ipsilateral earache and facial pain
28. Ipsilateral immobilization of the soft palate
29. Unilateral conductive hearing loss
30. Unilateral nasal obstruction
31. **Plummer Vinson’s syndrome is potentially dangerous because**
32. It causes dysphagia
33. It may need repeated endoscopic dilatation
34. Predisposes to post-cricoid carcinoma
35. Predisposes to pyriform fossa carcinoma
36. **Adenoid hypertrophy if not treated may lead to**
37. Meniere's disease
38. Nasal regurgitation
39. Obstructive sleep apnoea
40. Otoslerosis
41. **The causative organism of acute tonsillitis is commonly**
42. Anaerobic organisms
43. Haemolytic streptococci
44. Staphylococci
45. Pseudomonas aerogenosa
46. **Achalasia of the cardia is commoner in**
47. Middle aged female
48. Middle aged males
49. Old aged females
50. Old aged males
51. **Unilateral persistent secretory otitis media in an old aged subject is suggestive of**
52. Antrochoanal polyp
53. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
54. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
55. Otosclerosis
56. **Indications of tonsillectomy include**
57. Acute tonsillitis
58. Chronic tonsillitis
59. Cleft palate
60. Stridor
61. **Plummer Vinson's syndrome is characterized by**
62. Dysphagia
63. Vertigo
64. Hoarseness of voice
65. Epistaxis
66. **In achalasia of cardia dysphagia is :**
67. Equals to both fluids and solids
68. More to fluids than to soilds
69. More to solids than to fluids
70. No dysphagia
71. **Eighteen years old patient came to the ER complaining of high grade fever and sorethroat four** **days ago that was bilateral at the start and now in the right side with pain radiating to the** **right ear. One day ago sorethroat increased with inability to sallow his own saliva. Throat** **examination showed that the soft palate is swollen in the right side pushing the right tonsil** **medially and downwards. The patient has also, trismus and torticollis**

**The most probable diagnosis is**

1. Acute follicular tonsillitis
2. Right parapharyngeal abscess
3. Right quinsy
4. Right retropharyngeal abscess

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| **Question** | **Answer** |
| **1.** | **D** |
| **2.** | **A** |
| **3.** | **A** |
| **4.** | **C** |
| **5.** | **B** |
| **6.** | **D** |
| **7.** | **C** |
| **8.** | **C** |
| **9.** | **B** |
| **10.** | **A** |
| **11.** | **C** |
| **12.** | **B** |
| **13.** | **A** |
| **14.** | **B** |
| **15.** | **C** |