**Larynx MCQ with answers**

1. **The number of laryngeal cartilages is**
2. 12 cartilages
3. 3 cartilages
4. 6 cartilages
5. 9 cartilages
6. **Which of the following muscles is abductor for the vocal folds?**
7. Interarytenoid muscle
8. Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
9. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
10. Thyroarytenoid muscle
11. **The sensory innervation of the supraglottis is by**
12. The recurrent laryngeal nerve
13. The external laryngeal nerve
14. The glossopharyngeal nerve
15. The internal laryngeal nerve
16. **The part of the larynx with least lymphatic drainage is**
17. The glottis
18. The subglottis
19. The supraglottis
20. The ventricle
21. **Which of the following is not true for laryngomalacia?**
22. Hoarseness of voice
23. Inspiratory stridor that starts soon after birth
24. Normal cry
25. Omega-shaped epiglottis
26. **Foreign body inhalation is commonest in**
27. Larynx
28. Left main bronchus
29. Right main bronchus
30. Trachea
31. **Three-year-old child comes to the emergency department with history of fever and progressive** **respiratory obstruction over the last five hours with progressive dysphagia and drooling of saliva** **and change of voice to muffled hot potato voice. The most suitable step for diagnosis is:**
32. Do plain X-ray lateral view to the neck
33. Examine the hypopharynx and larynx using fiberoptic nosoendoscopy
34. Examine the hypopharynx and larynx using indirect larngoscopy
35. Use the tongue depressor to examine the oropharynx to exclude acute follicular tonsillitis
36. **Singer’s nodules occurs**
37. At the anterior end of the vocal folds
38. At the junction of the anterior 2/3 and posterior 1/3 of the vocal folds
39. At the middle of the membranous vocal folds
40. At the posterior end of the vocal folds
41. **Vocal (laryngeal) polyp**
42. Bilateral
43. Occurs on the anterior part of the vocal fold
44. Precancerous
45. Treated solely with voice therapy
46. **Laryngoscleraoma can lead to**
47. Biphasic stridor is the main symptom
48. Cough
49. Granulation tissues in the supraglottic region
50. Hoarseness of voice
51. **Which of the following lesions is precancerous to the larynx?**
52. Juvenile laryngeal papillomata
53. Leucoplakia
54. Vocal fold nodules
55. Vocal fold polyps
56. **Hoarseness of voice is the first symptom in**
57. Glottic carcinoma
58. Post-cricoid carcinoma
59. Subglottic carcinoma
60. Supraglottic carcinoma
61. **Which of the following locations of cancer larynx has the best prognosis?**
62. Epiglottis
63. Glottic
64. Subglottic
65. Supraglottic
66. **Bilateral abductor paralysis is presented with**
67. Aphonia
68. Hoarseness of voice
69. Mild dyspnea on exertion
70. Stridor
71. **A 3 years old boy complained of sudden acute respiratory distress, with spasmodic cough, cyanosis & acting accessory respiratory muscles is most probably due to:**
72. Acute follicular tonsillitis
73. Adenoid hypertrophy
74. Foreign body inhalation
75. Vocal cord nodule

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