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University Examinations 2023/2024

THIRD YEAR THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

CCM 3432: EAR NOSE AND THROAT

DATE: APRIL 2024

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer *All* questions

Ensure that all your answers are properly numbered

Part I multiple Choice Questions (MCQ): Write the correct answer on the space provided in the answer booklet. Each MCQ is one mark

Part II: Short Answer Questions – Answer questions following each other on the answer booklet

Part III: Long Answer Questions – Answer each question on the answer booklet

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

- The characteristics of sensorineural hearing loss are:
 - Positive rhinnes test
 - Weber lateralized to poorer ear
 - Bone conduction increased in Schwalbach test
 - Loss is not more than 60 dB
 - Speech discrimination is good
- The following are clinical features of unilateral Bell's palsy EXCEPT:
 - Loss of taste
 - On attempting to close the eye eyeball turns down and inwards

- c) Face becomes asymmetrical
 - d) Epiphora on the affected
 - e) Noise intolerance is a feature
3. The following are common causes of bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis except:
- a) Thyroid surgery
 - b) Aortic aneurysm
 - c) Cervical lymphadenopathy
 - d) Cancer of cervical esophagus;
 - e) Carcinoma of the thyroid
4. Which of the following is true about cholesteatoma?
- a) It is a benign tumor
 - b) Metastasis to lymph node
 - c) Contains cholesterol
 - d) Erodes bone
 - e) Malignant potential
- 5) High frequency sensorineural hearing loss after head injury is most often caused by:
- a) Injury to auditory nerve
 - b) otitis media
 - c) Concussion of labyrinth.
 - d) Brain hemorrhage
 - e) Diabetes
- 6) Concerning the nose and paranasal sinuses:
- a) Posterior ethmoidal sinuses open in the middle meatus
 - b) Nasolacrimal canal opens in the inferior meatus
 - c) The internal wall of the nose is formed by the maxillary bone
 - d) Medial wall of the nose has 3 conchae
 - e) The sphenoidal bone does not form part of the external wall of the nose

- 7) Which one is NOT a complication of sinusitis:
- a) Cavernous sinus thrombosis in maxillary sinusitis
 - b) Visual deterioration and blindness due to involvement of optic nerve.
 - c) Symptoms of chronic sinusitis have less severity compared to acute
 - d) Orbital cellulitis can occur in frontal sinusitis
 - e) Maxillary sinusitis can cause frontal sinusitis
- 8) The following are matched correctly according to level of lymph node
- a) Lower jugular nodes — level V
 - b) Pre-laryngeal nodes — level V
 - c) Submandibular nodes -IA
 - d) Upper mediastinal nodes- level VIII
 - e) Occipital nodes belong to upper horizontal chain of nodes
- 9) Which one is NOT true concerning nasopharyngeal carcinoma:
- a) CT scan is the radiological modality of choice
 - b) More than 50% metastasis is to the thoracolumbar spine
 - c) Can lead to serious otitis media
 - d) more than 90% of patients have elevated antibody titers to Epstein-Barr virus
 - e) nitrosamine is a risk factor
- 10) Which one is NOT true concerning cancer of the larynx:
- a) Most common head and neck cancer
 - b) Male: female =4:1
 - c) Glottic cancer is more common in African American.
 - d) GERD is a risk factor
 - e) HPV is a risk factor
- 11) Which one is NOT true concerning cancer of the tongue:
- a) Plummer Vinson syndrome is a risk factor
 - b) Herpes virus is risk factor
 - c) HPV virus is risk factor

- d) Vitamin A is protective
- e) 95% are adenocarcinomas

12) Sjogren's syndrome is:

- (a) A chronic granulomatous disease
- (b) A viral infection
- (c) Not an autoimmune process
- (d) Not associated with collagen disorder
- (e) Involves exocrine glands

13) Which one is NOT true concerning the anatomy of the esophagus:

- a) Starts tube from lower border of the cricoid cartilage to the stomach at level of vertebra TII
- b) Approximately 25 cm long
- c) Cervical part is supplied by the Inferior thyroid arteries
- d) Parasympathetic nerves of the upper half come from recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e) Epithelial lining is stratified columnar non-keratinized in nature.

14) The parotid space does NOT contain:

- a) Parotid gland
- b) Parotid lymph node
- c) Facial nerve
- d) Internal carotid artery
- e) Retromandibular vein

15) Which one is NOT true concerning the head and neck space infections:

- a) Sublingual compartment is above the mylohyoid muscle
- b) Premolar dental infections cause submaxillary space infection
- c) the peritonsillar space lies between the capsule of tonsil and the superior constrictor muscle
- d) acute retropharyngeal abscess is common below 3 years
- e) chronic retropharyngeal abscess is caused by tuberculosis of cervical spine

16) Which one is NOT true concerning the palatine tonsils:

- a) Develop from the second pharyngeal pouch.
- b) Arterial supply from ascending lingual artery
- c) Arterial supply from facial artery
- d) Drain into the Jugulo-digastric nodes.
- e) Crypts lined by stratified squamous epithelium

17) Causes of Eustachian tube obstruction DO NOT include:

- a) Atrophic adenoids
- b) Deviated nasal septum
- c) Down's syndrome
- d) Upper respiratory infection
- e) sinusitis

18) Which one is NOT an ototoxic drug:

- a) Neomycin
- b) Furosemide
- c) Enalapril
- d) Quinine
- e) Marijuana

19) The following are late complications of radiotherapy except:

- a) Mucositis
- b) Osteoradionecrosis .
- c) Transverse myelitis
- d) Trismus
- e) Cataracts

20) Concerning composition of inner ear fluids, the following are true:

- a) Sodium- 140 mEq/L in the perilymph
- b) Potassium 144 mEq/L in the perilymph
- c) Glucose 1.7 mmol/L in perilymph
- d) Protein 250 mg/dl in the endolymph

- e) All the above are true

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- 1) Classify and list the complications of otitis media (5 marks)
- 2) Classify and list the differences between the types of epistaxis (5 marks)
- 3) Classify and list causes of esophageal dysphagia (5 marks)
- 4) List differences between attico-antral and tubo-tympanic otitis media (5 marks)
- 5) List 5 causes of voice hoarseness (5 marks)
- 6) List 5 complications of maxillary sinusitis (5 marks)
- 7) Outline 5 causes of deviated nasal septum (5 marks)
- 8) List 5 causes midline neck swelling (5 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ESSAY QUESTION (40 MARKS)

LEQ 1 85-year-old man with airway obstruction due to laryngeal cancer requires a tracheostomy (10 marks)

- a) Outline the functions of tracheostomy (5 marks)
- b) Discuss the management of the patient post-tracheostomy (5 marks)

LEQ 2: A 2-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department with difficulty in breathing, choking, odynophagia, hematemesis, drooling and chest pain. He was playing with his toys before this event (10 marks)

- a) What is the most likely diagnosis? (2 marks)
- b) How would you manage the above case? (8 marks)

LEQ 3: A 5 year old come to your clinic with fevers and odynophagia, he has grade 3 tonsillitis:

- a) List common pathogens that cause tonsillitis. (2 marks)
- b) Outline the medical management of acute tonsillitis (3 marks)
- c) List the complications of acute tonsillitis (5 marks)

LEQ 4: Discuss adenoid hypertrophy under the following subheadings: (10 marks)

a) 3 indications and 2 contraindications for adenoidectomy (5 marks)

b) Outline 5 complications of adenoidectomy (5 marks)