

## Tests on Otorhinolaryngology

### Part I OTOTOLOGY

1. SC. Choose the correct answer. A healthy ear hears a shouting voice at a distance of :
  - a. 100 m
  - b. 300 m
  - c. 50 m
  - d. 200 m
  - e. 500 m
  
2. SC. Choose the correct answer. Negative Rinne's test , lateralized Weber's test in an affected or healthy ear , prolonged or shortened Schwabach's test are known as the triad of :
  - a. Rozen
  - b. Gelle
  - c. Bedzold
  - d. Bing
  - e. Schuller
  
3. SC. Choose the correct answer. Otoscopic sign of Schwartz is frequently observed in :
  - a. Tympanosclerosis
  - b. Otosclerosis
  - c. Perceptive deafness
  - d. Adhesive otitis media
  - e. Meniere's disease
  
4. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following tests presents the comparison of the air and bone conduction:
  - a. Rinne's test
  - b. Schwabach's test
  - c. Weber's test
  - d. Gelle's test
  - e. Vomer's test
  
5. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of acute otitis media Rinne's test is:
  - a. Positive
  - b. Negative
  - c. Prolonged
  - d. Lateralized in the healthy ear
  - e. Lateralized in the affected ear

6. SC. Choose the correct answer. What does Schwabach's test examine :
- Duration of air conductivity
  - Duration of bone conduction
  - Stapes mobility
  - Tympanum mobility
  - Malleus mobility
7. SC. Choose the correct answer. Gelle's test allows to reveal :
- Cholesteatoma
  - Labyrinth fistula
  - Tubal obstruction
  - Otosclerosis
  - Adhesive otitis
8. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following diagnostic methods is the most informative in detecting (of) acoustic neuroma :
- Contrast NMR
  - Non-contrast NMR
  - Arteriography
  - Radiography
  - Computer tomography
9. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of otosclerosis (the) Gelle's test is:
- Positive
  - Reversed
  - Negative
  - Prolonged
  - Reversed
10. SC. Choose the correct answer. For diagnostics of labyrinthitis it is necessary to perform :
- Caloric test
  - Pressure test
  - Rotation test
  - Galvanic test
  - Magnetic test
11. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of perceptive deafness Rinne's test will be:
- Negative
  - Positive
  - Prolonged
  - Descending

e. Shortened

12.SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of otosclerosis Gelle's test will be:

- a. Positive
- b. Reversed
- c. Negative
- d. Prolonged
- e. Shortened

13.SC. Choose the correct answer. In order to diagnose labyrinthitis the following test is done :

- a. Caloric
- b. Fistula-test**
- c. Rotation
- d. Galvanic
- e. Magnetic

14.SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of perceptive hearing loss Rinne's test will be:

- a. Negative
- b. Positive
- c. Prolonged
- d. Descending
- e. Shortened

15.SC. Choose the correct answer. Where is paracentesis (tympanotomy) performed:

- a. Posterior-inferior quadrant
- b. Anterior-superior quadrant
- c. Pars flaccida
- d. Posterosuperior quadrant
- e. Anteroinferior quadrant

16.SC. Choose the correct answer. What is it possible to detect by Weber's test :

- a. Bone conduction
- b. Air conduction
- c. Sound lateralization
- d. Sound intensity
- e. Sound localization

17.SC. Choose the correct answer. A healthy ear hears whispering at a distance of:

- a. 3 m
- b. 6 m
- c. 10 m

- d. 30 m
- e. 4 m

18.SC. Choose the correct answer. A healthy ear hears a speaking voice at a distance of :

- a. 50 m
- b. 30 m
- c. 120 m
- d. 60 m
- e. 20 m

19.SC. Choose the correct answer. The following test compares perception of sounds transmitted by air when a tuning fork is placed near the external auditory canal to those transmitted by bone conduction when a tuning fork is placed on mastoid process:

- a. Rinne's mastoid
- b. Weber's mastoid
- c. Schwabach's mastoid
- d. Bing's mastoid
- e. Gelle's mastoid

20.SC. Choose the correct answer. The tuning fork is placed on the midline of the skull in one of these tests:

- a. Rinne
- b. Weber
- c. Schwabach
- d. Bing
- e. Gelle

21.SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the tests means that the tuning fork is placed to the forehead, then the external auditory meatus of one side is occluded. It is repeated with the occlusion of the opposite ear:

- a. Rinne
- b. Weber
- c. Schwabach
- d. Bing
- e. Gelle

22.SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following tests **is used when** (means that) the tuning fork is placed against the mastoid, then the external auditory meatus of one side is occluded:

- a. Rinne
- b. Weber
- c. Schwabach

- d. Bing
- e. Gelle

23.SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following tests (means that) the tuning fork is placed against the mastoid. The time of hearing is measured and compared with the normal hearing (tester):

- a. Rinne
- b. Weber
- c. Schwabach
- d. Bing
- e. Gelle

24.SC. Choose the correct answer. The following methods are used for the diagnostics of otosclerosis with the exception of:

- a. Audiometry
- b. Otoscopy
- c. Impedance audiometry
- d. Microbiology
- e. Otomicroscopy

25.SC. Choose the correct answer. The following are fork tests except:

- a. Rinne and Weber
- b. Weber
- c. Schwabach and Bing
- d. Gelle
- e. Politzer

26.SC. Choose the correct answer. The diagnostics of acoustic neuroma does not include:

- a. MRI
- b. CT
- c. Audiometry
- d. Blood tests
- e. Brainstem evoked response audiometry

27.SC. Choose the correct answer. The following methods are used for the diagnostics of otitis media with effusion with the exception of:

- a. Audiometry
- b. Otoscopy
- c. Impedance audiometry
- d. Microbiology
- e. Otomicroscopy

28.SC. Choose the correct answer. The following methods are used for the diagnostics of acute otitis media with the exception of:

- a. Audiometry
- b. Otoscopy
- c. Blood test
- d. X-ray examination
- e. Microbiology

29.SC. Choose the correct answer. Vestibular function is examined by the following tests, except:

- a. Caloric test
- b. Electronystagmography
- c. Rotation chair test
- d. Rinne's test
- e. Romberg's test

30.SC. Choose the correct answer. Acute otitis media is treated with:

- a. antibiotics
- b. antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs
- c. antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs, myringotomy
- d. myringotomy
- e. anti-inflammatory, myringotomy

31.SC. Choose the correct answer. The middle ear ossicles do not include:

- a. Malleus
- b. Cochlea
- c. Stapes
- d. Incus
- e. Stapes and incus

32.SC. Choose the correct answer. The tympanic cavity does not include:

- a. Malleus
- b. Semicircular canals
- c. Stapes
- d. Incus
- e. Stapes and incus

33.SC. Choose the correct answer. The number of muscles in the middle ear is:

- a. 1

- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

34.SC. Choose the correct answer. The number of semicircular canals is:

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

35.SC. Choose the correct answer. These are the semicircular canals with the exception of:

- a. Horizontal
- b. Anterior
- c. Inferior
- d. Superior
- e. Posterior

36.SC. Choose the correct answer. Chronic suppurative otitis media includes the following forms with the exception of:

- a. Chronic suppurative otitis media, benign form or mesotympanitis
- b. Chronic suppurative otitis media, malignant form (with cholesteatoma) or epitympanitis
- c. Chronic suppurative otitis media after surgical treatment
- d. Chronic suppurative otitis media or hypotympanitis
- e. Chronic suppurative otitis media, malignant form (with cholesteatoma) or epimesotympanitis

37.SC. Choose the correct answer. The most important way of infection spread in the middle ear is:

- a. with the blood flow
- b. with the lymphatic flow
- c. by the Eustachian tube
- d. from the external auditory canal
- e. from the labyrinth

38.SC. Choose the correct answer. Symptoms of chronic otitis media do not include:

- a. Hearing loss
- b. Ear pain, fever
- c. Tympanic membrane perforation

- d. Purulent discharge
  - e. Mixed hearing loss
- 39.SC. Choose the correct answer. Symptoms of uncomplicated acute otitis media do not include:
- a. Hearing loss
  - b. Earache, fever
  - c. Tympanic membrane perforation
  - d. Purulent discharge
  - e. vomiting
- 40.SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of acute otitis media does not include:
- a. Antibiotic therapy
  - b. Myringotomy
  - c. Hot compress
  - d. Ear drops
  - e. Nose drops
- 41.SC. Choose the correct answer. Symptoms of the otitis media with effusion include:
- a. Hearing loss
  - b. Ear pain, fever
  - c. Tympanic membrane perforation
  - d. Purulent discharge
  - e. Nystagmus
- 42.SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of otitis media with effusion does not include:
- a. Tympanostomy tube insertion
  - b. Adenoidectomy
  - c. Treatment of nasopharynx
  - d. Tympanoplasty
  - e. Tympanostomy tube insertion and Adenoidectomy
- 43.SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of chronic otitis media does not include:
- a. Antibiotic therapy
  - b. Myringotomy
  - c. Tympanoplasty
  - d. Ear drops
  - e. Tympanomastoidectomy
- 44.SC. Choose the correct answer. Cholesteatoma is a:
- a. Benign tumor of the middle ear



- b. Malignant tumor of the middle ear
- c. Cholesterol granuloma
- d. Squamous epithelial formation in mucosal cavity
- e. Purulent discharge

45.SC. Choose the correct answer. The complications of cholesteatoma do not include:

- a. Brain abscess
- b. Lateral sinus thrombosis
- c. Facial nerve paralysis
- d. Otosclerosis
- e. Labyrinthitis

46. SC. Choose the correct answer. The symptoms of otosclerosis include:

- a. Hearing loss
- b. Ear pain, fever
- c. Tympanic membrane perforation
- d. Purulent discharge
- e. Nystagmus

47.SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of otosclerosis includes:

- a. Tympanostomy tube insertion
- b. Adenoidectomy
- c. Treatment of nasopharynx
- d. Tympanoplasty
- e. Stapedectomy

48.SC. Choose the correct answer. Otosclerosis is a:

- a. Benign tumor of the middle ear
- b. Malignant tumor of the middle ear
- c. Cholesterol granuloma
- d. Squamous epithelial formation in mucosal cavity
- e. Fixation of the stapes

49.SC. Choose the correct answer. Complications of acute otitis media do not include:

- a. Meningitis
- b. Brain abscess
- c. Sigmoid sinus thrombosis
- d. Otosclerosis
- e. Facial nerve paralysis

50.SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of otogenic complications includes:

- a. Tympanostomy tube insertion
- b. Adenoidectomy
- c. Radical tympanomastoidectomy
- d. Tympanoplasty
- e. Stapedectomy

51.SC. Choose the correct answer. The following are ototoxic drugs with the exception of:

- a. Aminoglycosides
- b. Salicylates
- c. Diuretics
- d. Cephalosporins
- e. Isoniazid and its group

52.SC. Choose the correct answer. A number of infections can provoke sensorineural hearing loss with the exception of:

- a. Parotiditis
- b. Hepatitis
- c. Cytomegalovirus
- d. Measles
- e. Rubella

53.SC. Choose the correct answer. Symptoms of acoustic neuroma do not include:

- a. Hearing loss
- b. Tinnitus
- c. Ear discharge
- d. Dizziness
- e. ataxy

54.SC. Choose the correct answer. The management of acoustic neuroma does not include:

- a. Surgical treatment
- b. Radiosurgery
- c. Antibiotic therapy
- d. Watchful waiting
- e. Monitoring

55.SC. Choose the correct answer. The differential diagnostics between chronic suppurative otitis media with cholesteatoma and chronic suppurative otitis media without cholesteatoma does not include:

- a. Duration of the disease
- b. Localization of perforation

- c. Smell of discharge
- d. Audiometry tests
- e. Presence of intracranial complications

56.SC. Choose the correct answer. Cartilage is absent in the:

- a. Tragus
- b. Antitragus
- c. Helix
- d. Lobe
- e. Concha

57.SC. Choose the correct answer. The tympanic cavity is the part of the:

- a. External ear
- b. Auditory tube
- c. Inner ear
- d. Middle ear
- e. Mastoid process

58.SC. Choose the correct answer. The tympanic cavity has:

- a. 2 walls
- b. 3 walls
- c. 4 walls
- d. 6 walls
- e. 7 walls

59.SC. Choose the correct answer. The aditus ad antrum is a part of the:

- a. External ear
- b. Inner ear
- c. Middle ear
- d. External auditory duct
- e. External auditory tube

60.SC. Choose the correct answer. The lateral wall of the tympanic cavity is composed of the:

- a. Auditory tube
- b. Tympanic membrane
- c. Secondary membrane
- d. Attic wall
- e. Promontory

61.SC. Choose the correct answer. The middle wall of the tympanic cavity is the:

- a. Promontory
- b. Tympanic membrane
- c. Secondary membrane
- d. Mastoid process
- e. Bulb of the internal jugular vein

62.SC. Choose the correct answer. The difference between pars flaccid and pars tens is the:

- a. Absence of the fibrous layer in the pars flaccid
- b. Presence of the mucous layer in the pars flaccid
- c. Presence of the fibrous layer in the pars tens
- d. Presence of the epithelial layer in the pars flaccid
- e. Absence of the fibrous layer in the pars tens

63.SC. Choose the correct answer. The superior floor of the tympanic cavity is called:

- a. Mesotympanum
- b. Hypotympanum
- c. Epitympanum
- d. Pars flaccida
- e. Pars tensa

64.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the portion of the mastoid which is the continuation of the middle ear:

- a. Superior portion
- b. Inferior portion
- c. Posterior portion
- d. Anterior portion
- e. Lateral portion

65.SC. Choose the correct answer. What is located in the area of the superior pole of the tympanic membrane:

- a. Long apophysis of the malleus
- b. Incus
- c. Stapes
- d. Malleus
- e. Short apophysis of the malleus

66.SC. Choose the correct answer. The color of the normal tympanum is:

- a. Grey-pink
- b. White
- c. Light grey

- d. Yellow
- e. Red

67.SC. Choose the correct answer. Arterial vascularization of the tympanic cavity is produced by the:

- a. External carotid artery
- b. Inner carotid artery
- c. Superior carotid artery
- d. Inferior carotid artery
- e. Superficial carotid artery

68.SC. Choose the correct answer. The types of the mastoid are classified according to the:

- a. Form
- b. Size
- c. Pneumatization
- d. Age
- e. Vascularization

69.SC. Choose the correct answer. The spina of Henle is localized in the:

- a. Inner ear
- b. External auditory duct
- c. Middle ear
- d. External nose
- e. Paranasal sinuses

70.SC. Choose the correct answer. The mastoid is a part of the:

- a. External ear
- b. Middle ear
- c. Inner ear
- d. Tympanic cavity
- e. Auditory tube

71.SC. Choose the correct answer. The auditory tube connects the tympanic cavity to:

- a. the inner ear
- b. the mastoid
- c. the rhinopharynx
- d. the oropharynx
- e. the hypopharynx

72.SC. Choose the correct answer. The central part of the labyrinth is the:

- a. Cochlea
- b. Semicircular canals
- c. Vestibule
- d. Tympanic cavity
- e. Temporal bone

73.SC. Choose the correct answer. The posterior part of the labyrinth is composed of the:

- a. Semicircular canals
- b. Vestibule
- c. Tympanic cavity
- d. Temporal bone
- e. Cochlea

74.SC. Choose the correct answer. The anterior part of the labyrinth is the:

- a. Vestibule
- b. Cochlea
- c. Semicircular canals
- d. Tympanic cavity
- e. Auditory tube

75.SC. Choose the correct answer. The stapes plate is located in the:

- a. Anterior window
- b. Round window
- c. Central window
- d. Oval window
- e. Posterior window

76.SC. Choose the correct answer. How many turns does the cochlea have:

- a. 2
- b. 3,5
- c. 4
- d. 1,5
- e. 2,5

77.SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following is present in the membranous cochlea:

- a. Utricle
- b. Saccule
- c. Modiolus
- d. Organ of Corti
- e. Lamina spiralis

78.SC. Choose the correct answer. The membranous cochlea is located in the:

- a. Tympanic plate
- b. Modiolus
- c. Spiral ganglion
- d. Vestibular plate
- e. Vestibule

79.SC. Choose the correct answer. The middle ear is a:

- a. Part of sound perception apparatus
- b. Part of sound transmission apparatus
- c. Part of angular movement perception apparatus
- d. Part of linear movement perception apparatus
- e. Part of movement transmission apparatus

80.SC. Choose the correct answer. The middle ear function is normal if the pressure in the tympanic cavity is:

- a. Negative
- b. Positive
- c. Equal to air pressure
- d. Absent
- e. Changed

81.SC. Choose the correct answer. The apparatus of sound perception consists of the:

- a. Organ of Corti
- b. Tympanic cavity
- c. Auditory tube
- d. Semicircular canals
- e. Vestibule

82.SC. Choose the correct answer. The most frequent way of penetration of infection into the tympanic cavity is:

- a. Through the external auditory duct
- b. Through the oval window
- c. Through the auditory tube
- d. Through the round window
- e. Haematogenic

83.SC. Choose the correct answer. These are congenital malformations of the ear, with the exception of:

- a. Microtia

- b. Macrotia
- c. External auditory canal atresia
- d. External auditory canal furuncle
- e. Scroll ear

84.SC. Choose the correct answers. Congenital malformations of the ear are treated:

- a. With physiotherapy
- b. Surgically
- c. With medicine administration
- d. With surgery and hearing aids
- e. With time

85.SC. Choose the correct answer. The pathogenic agent of erysipelas of the ear pavilion is:

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b.  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci
- c. Streptococcus pneumonia
- d. H. influenza
- e. Viruses

86.SC. Choose the correct answer. The pathogenic agent of malignant otitis externa is:

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b.  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci
- c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- d. H. influenza
- e. Viruses

87.SC. Choose the correct answer. Which from the following patients are predisposed to the development of malignant otitis externa:

- a. With chronic pyelonephritis
- b. With tuberculosis
- c. With infectious diseases
- d. With diabetes mellitus
- e. With chronic tonsillitis

88.SC. Choose the correct answer. The most frequent penetration of infection into the tympanic cavity in case of influenza otitis is:

- a. Tubal
- b. Hematogenic
- c. Lymphogenic
- d. Through the round window
- e. Through external auditory duct



89.SC. Choose the correct answer. The most important sign to differentiate influenza otitis media from other forms is:

- a. Conductive hearing loss
- b. Phlyctena localized in the tympanic membrane
- c. The level of liquid
- d. Hyperemia of the tympanic membrane
- e. Swelling of the tympanic membrane

90.SC. Choose the correct answer. In scarlatinal otitis media the most frequent way of infection penetration into the tympanic cavity is:

- a. Tubal
- b. Hematogenic
- c. Lymphogenic
- d. Through the oval window
- e. Through external auditory duct

91.SC. Choose the correct answer. The most important sign of scarlatinal otitis media is:

- a. Latent process
- b. Sensoroneural hearing loss
- c. Necrotizing process
- d. Purulent elimination
- e. Auricular pain

92.SC. Choose the correct answer. Scarlatinal otitis media is caused by:

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Streptococcus pneumonia
- c. H. influenza
- d.  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococcus
- e. Virus

93.SC. Choose the correct answer. Acute otitis media is the inflammation of:

- a. The outer ear
- b. The inner ear
- c. The tympanic cavity
- d. The middle ear mucosa
- e. The tympanic cavity

94.SC. Choose the correct answer. The main way of infection penetration into the middle ear is:

- a. Hematogenic

- b. Lymphatic
- c. Through the external auditory canal
- d. Tubal
- e. Retrograde

95.SC. Choose the correct answer. The main cause of otitis media with effusion is:

- a. Influenza virus infection
- b. Immunity disorders
- c. Angina
- d. Chronic tonsillitis
- e. Auditory tube dysfunction

96.SC. Choose the correct answer. Otalgia in otitis media with effusion is more characteristic for:

- a. preperforative phase
- b. perforative phase
- c. phase of regeneration
- d. in all phases
- e. Absent

97.SC. Choose the correct answer. Hearing in otitis media with effusion is characterized by:

- a. Normal hearing
- b. Sensoroneural hearing loss
- c. Conductive hearing loss
- d. Mixed hearing loss
- e. Hyperacusis

98.SC. Choose the correct answer. Otitis media with effusion is characterized by the presence of:

- a. liquid in the tympanic cavity
- b. pus in the tympanic cavity
- c. cholesteatoma in the middle ear
- d. perforation of the tympanic membrane
- e. cerumen in the external auditory canal

99.SC. Choose the correct answer. Acute inflammation of the middle ear is called:

- a. Adhesive otitis media
- b. Acute otitis media
- c. Tubotympanic catarrh
- d. Otomastoiditis
- e. Tympanosclerosis

100. SC. Choose the correct answer. Acute otitis media is caused by:
- Auditory tube dysfunction
  - Immunity disorders
  - Allergy
  - Nasopharyngeal pathology
  - Microbes and viruses
101. SC. Choose the correct answer. In uncomplicated acute otitis media hearing is characterized by:
- Normal hearing
  - Perceptive hearing loss
  - Mixed hearing loss
  - Sensorineural hearing loss
  - Conductive hearing loss
102. SC. Choose the correct answer. In acute otitis media otalgia is the most marked in the phase:
- preperforation
  - perforation
  - regeneration
  - in all phases
  - Absent
103. SC. Choose the correct answer. In acute otitis media hearing loss is the most marked in the phase:
- preperforation
  - perforation
  - regeneration
  - in all phases
  - Absent
104. SC. Choose the correct answer. Antrotomy is performed for the treatment of :
- Acute otitis media in children at early age
  - Acute otitis media in adults
  - Otoantritis in children under 2-3 years of life
  - Mastoiditis in adults
  - Otitis media with effusion
105. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of mastoiditis is :
- Antibiotic therapy and surgery

- b. Antibiotic therapy
  - c. Surgery
  - d. Compresses and antibiotic therapy
  - e. Local treatment
106. SC. Choose the correct answer. The localization of inflammatory process in case of epitympanitis is:
- a. Middle part of the tympanic cavity
  - b. Attic
  - c. Inferior part of the tympanic cavity
  - d. Auditory canal
  - e. Mastoid (process)
107. SC. Choose the correct answer. Recurrent otitis media develops mainly in :
- a. Children
  - b. Adults
  - c. At any age, but more often in children
  - d. Elderly persons
  - e. At any age , but more often in elderly person
108. SC. Choose the correct answer. Revealing polyps in the external auditory canal confirms very often the presence of :
- a. A foreign body in the external auditory canal
  - b. Acute otitis media
  - c. Recurrent otitis media
  - d. Mesotympanitis (common chronic otitis media)
  - e. Epitympanitis (proper chronic otitis media)
109. SC. Choose the correct answer. Otogenic sepsis develops in case of :
- a. Thrombophlebitis of the cavernous sinus
  - b. Thrombophlebitis of the sagittal sinus
  - c. Thrombophlebitis of the lateral sinus
  - d. Meningitis
  - e. Paralysis of the facial nerve
110. SC. Choose the correct answer. The direction of nystagmus is determined by the:
- a. direction of slow components
  - b. direction of fast components
  - c. To the right
  - d. To the left
  - e. Direct

111. SC. Choose the correct answer. Angular movements excite receptors of the:
- a. Semicircular canals
  - b. Macula, utricle, saccule
  - c. Organ of Corti
  - d. Spiral organ
  - e. Tympanic cavity
112. SC. Choose the correct answer. The excitant of the auditory analyzer is :
- a. Angular movement
  - b. Linear movement
  - c. Sound
  - d. Position of the head
  - e. Position of the body
113. SC. Choose the correct answer. Cupula terminalis is the peripheral part of the:
- a. Vestibular analyzer
  - b. Hearing/auditory analyzer
  - c. Olfactory analyzer
  - d. Tympanic cavity
  - e. Facial nerve
114. SC. Choose the correct answer. Cupula terminalis is the peripheral part of the :
- a. Vestibular analyzer
  - b. Hearing/auditory analyzer
  - c. Olfactory analyzer
  - d. Tympanum cavity
  - e. Facial nerve
115. SC. Choose the correct answer. What is the cause of nystagmus if it is revealed by pressing of the tragus :
- a. Acute diffuse labyrinthitis
  - b. Acute limited labyrinthitis
  - c. Adhesive otitis
  - d. Acute otitis
  - e. Chronic otitis
116. SC. Choose the correct answer. The membranous labyrinth contains:
- a. Perilymph
  - b. Endolymph

- c. Cortylymph
- d. Effusion
- e. Transudate

117. SC. Choose the correct answer. Otogen intracranial complications are caused mainly by :

- a. Otitis externa
- b. Acute otitis media
- c. Chronic suppurative otitis media
- d. Tympanosclerosis
- e. Recurrent otitis media

118. SC. Choose the correct answer. The liquid of membranous labyrinth and semicircular canals is:

- a. Endolymph
- b. Perylymph
- c. Cephalorachidial liquid
- d. Cortylymph
- e. Lymphatic vessels

119. SC. Choose the correct answer. What surgery is necessary in chronic suppurative otitis media (epitympanitis) complicated by mastoiditis :

- a. Stapedoplasty
- b. Radical tympanomastoidectomy
- c. Antromastoidectomy
- d. Tympanotomy
- e. Tympanomastoidoplasty

120. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the clinical phases (periods) is not characteristic of the brain abscess:

- a. Acute
- b. Initial
- c. Silent
- d. Evident
- e. Terminal

121. SC. Choose the correct answer. In cerebrospinal meningitis, unlike otogenic one, the cephalorachidian liquid contains :

- a. Staphylococci
- b. Streptococci
- c. Pneumococci

- d. Koch's bacillus
- e. Meningococci

122. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the abscesses is localized between the internal lamina of the cranial bones and the external part of the dura mater membranes (or meninges) :

- a. Cerebral
- b. Cerebellar
- c. Extradural
- d. Subdural
- e. Cavernous sinus

123. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following surgery is necessary in otosclerosis :

- a. Tympanoplasty
- b. Tympanotomy
- c. Stapedoplasty
- d. Otoplasty
- e. Tympanomastoidectomy

124. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the form of ankylosis that develops in otosclerosis :

- a. Incudovestibular
- b. Tympanovestibular
- c. Stapedovestibular
- d. Incudotympanic
- e. Tympanomalar

125. SC. Choose the correct answer. The affection of the spiral organ (Corti) leads to hearing loss of the type :

- a. Mixed
- b. Perceptive
- c. Conductive
- d. Tympanic
- e. Vestibular

126. SC. Choose the correct answer. Perisinusoidal abscess is a variant of:

- a. Extradural abscess
- b. Subdural abscess
- c. Cerebral abscess
- d. Subperiosteal abscess

e. Cerebellar abscess

127. SC. Choose the correct answer. The complete loss of the auditory function is called:

- a. Mixed deafness
- b. Perceptive deafness
- c. Intermittent deafness
- d. Cochlear neuritis
- e. Deafness

128. SC. Choose the correct answer. In which of the following diseases hearing loss is caused by the formation of adhesions and cicatrices in the middle ear:

- a. Acute otitis media
- b. Recurrent otitis media
- c. Adhesive otitis media
- d. Otitis media with effusion
- e. Otosclerosis

129. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of severe perceptive deafness in children is used one of the following surgery:

- a. Tympanoplasty
- b. Stapedoplasty
- c. Cochlear implantation
- d. Labyrinth shunting
- e. Endolymphatic sacculus shunting

130. SC. Choose the correct answer. Primary stapedovestibular ankylosis is called:

- a. Tympanosclerosis
- b. Adhesive otitis
- c. Otosclerosis
- d. Adhesive otitis
- e. Secretory otitis

131. SC. Choose the correct answer. In otosclerosis the following surgery is made:

- a. Tympanoplasty
- b. Tympanoplasty
- c. Stapedoplasty
- d. Otoplasty
- e. Tympanostomy

132. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of otosclerosis ankylosis is:



- a. Incudovestibular
- b. Tympanovestibular
- c. Stapedovestibular
- d. Incudotympanal
- e. Tympanomalar

133. SC. Choose the correct answer. In which area of the tympanic cavity wall the horizontal portion of the facial nerve is situated:

- a. Superior
- b. Lateral
- c. Inferior
- d. Middle
- e. Inferior

134. SC. Choose the correct answer. What type of deafness is provoked by the pathology of the spiral organ (Corti) :

- a. Mixed
- b. Perceptive
- c. Conductive
- d. Tympanic
- e. Vestibular

135. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of following is the most frequent way of infection penetration from the ear into the cranial cavity?

- a. Lymphogenic
- b. Hematogenic
- c. Traumatic
- d. By contact
- e. Labyrinthine

136. SC. Choose the correct answer. Perisinuous abscess is a variant of one of the following abscesses:

- a. Extradural
- b. Subdural
- c. Cerebral
- d. Subperiosteal
- e. Cerebellar

137. SC. Choose the correct answer. A complete loss of the auditory function is called:

- a. Mixed hearing loss
- b. Perceptive hearing loss
- c. Conductive hearing loss
- d. Cochlear neuritisDeafness

138. SC. Choose the correct answer. In which of the following diseases hearing loss is provoked by the formation of adhesions and cicatrices in the middle ear:
- a. Acute otitis media
  - b. Recurrent otitis
  - c. Adhesive otitis
  - d. Otitis media with effusion
  - e. Otosclerosis
139. Choose the correct answer. S. Rozen proposed a surgical intervention in otosclerosis that is called :
- a. Tympanoplasty
  - b. Tympanotomy
  - c. Indirect movement of the stapes
  - d. Mastoidotomy
  - e. Stapedoplasty
140. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of otitis media with effusion a surgical intervention is called:
- a. Tympanoplasty
  - b. Tympanostomy
  - c. Tympanoplasty
  - d. Stapedectomy
  - e. Stapedoplasty
141. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which period is not characteristic of cerebral abscess evolution:
- a. Initial
  - b. Improvement
  - c. Silent
  - d. Evident
  - e. Terminal
142. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of otosclerosis is:
- a. Medical
  - b. Physiotherapy
  - c. Surgery
  - d. Antibacterial
  - e. Antifungal
143. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of Meniere's disease clinical signs are due to :
- a. Traumatism

- b. Bacterial infection
- c. Viral infection
- d. Labyrinthine hydrops
- e. Intoxication

144. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the diseases is not a part of the group of non-suppurative diseases of the middle ear :

- a. Otosclerosis
- b. Otitis media with effusion
- c. Adhesive otitis media
- d. Acute otitis media
- e. Tympanosclerosis

145. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the ear diseases is also called "hydrops of labyrinth" :

- a. Otitis media with effusion
- b. Tympanosclerosis
- c. Serous labyrinthitis
- d. Meniere's disease
- e. Suppurative labyrinthitis

146. SC. Choose the correct answer. What is the name of a complex of conditions necessary for thrombosis of venous vessels :

- a. Bedzold's triad
- b. Virchow's triad
- c. Fallo's triad
- d. Schuller's triad
- e. Grizinger's triad

147. SC. Choose the correct answer. Amnesia and sensory aphasia are characteristics of:

- a. Sinusojugular thrombophebitis
- b. Abscess of the temporal lobe
- c. Perisinous abscess
- d. Otogenic meningitis
- e. Labyrinthitis

148. SC. Choose the correct answer. Ataxia, decrease of muscle tone, scanning speech, nystagmus of big amplitude are characteristic of :

- a. Abscess of temporal lobe
- b. Cerebellar abscess
- c. Perisinuous abscess

- d. Subperiosteal abscess
- e. Extradural abscess

149. SC. Choose the correct answer. The other name of Meniere's disease is :

- a. Diffuse labyrinthitis
- b. Endolymphatic hydrops
- c. Labyrinthine fistula
- d. Otitis media with effusion
- e. Adhesive otitis media

150. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the part that is affected in Meniere's disease :

- a. Outer ear
- b. Auditory canal
- c. Inner ear
- d. Middle ear
- e. Tympanum

151. SC. Choose the correct answer. Impacted cerumen of the external auditory canal is a foreign body of :

- a. Allergic origin
- b. Inflammatory origin
- c. Endogenic origin
- d. Metabolic origin
- e. Exogenic origin

152. MC. Choose the correct answers. The components of the external ear are:

- a. external auditory canal
- b. auricle
- c. tympanic cavity
- d. processus mastoideus and antrum
- e. Eustachian tube

153. MC. Choose the correct answers. The components of the middle ear are:

- a. external auditory canal
- b. auricle
- c. tympanic cavity
- d. processus mastoideus and antrum
- e. Eustachian tube

154. MC. Choose the correct answers. The components of the inner ear are:

- a. semicircular canals
- b. cochlea
- c. external auditory canal
- d. auricle
- e. tympanic cavity

155. MC. Choose the correct answers. Conclusions which made on the base of audiogram could be:

- a. Conductive hearing loss
- b. Chronic otitis media
- c. Acute otitis media
- d. Mixed hearing loss
- e. Sensorineural hearing loss

156. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tympanogram is necessary in case of :

- a. acute purulent otitis media
- b. acute aperforative otitis media in children
- c. acute aperforative otitis media in adults
- d. otitis media with effusion
- e. chronic suppurative otitis media

157. MC. Choose the correct answers. Conductive hearing loss is a result of:

- a. otitis media
- b. otosclerosis
- c. external otitis
- d. cerumen plug
- e. ototoxic antibiotics

158. MC. Choose the correct answers. Hearing loss can be:

- a. conductive
- b. mixed
- c. sensorineural
- d. congenital
- e. acquired

159. MC. Choose the correct answers. The tympanic membrane consists of the following layers:

- a. Epithelial
- b. Fibrous
- c. Bony
- d. Muscle

e. Mucous

160. MC. Choose the correct answers. The landmarks of the eardrum are:

- a. handle of the malleus
- b. umbo
- c. short process of the malleus
- d. handle of the incus
- e. light reflex

161. MC. Choose the correct answers. The middle ear parts are the following:

- a. Epitympanum
- b. Hypertympanum
- c. Posttympanum
- d. Meztympanum
- e. Hypotympanum

162. MC. Choose the correct answers. The important structures of the promontory do not include the:

- a. Eustachian tube
- b. Round window
- c. Mastoid process
- d. Oval window
- e. Facial nerve

163. MC. Choose the correct answers. Indications for hearing aids are:

- a. Acute otitis media
- b. Chronic otitis media
- c. Adults and teenagers with sensorineural hearing loss
- d. Inoperable conductive hearing loss
- e. Infants with sensorineural hearing loss

164. MC. Choose the correct answer. Choose the parts of the ear:

- a. Anterior ear
- b. Inner ear
- c. Posterior ear
- d. Middle ear
- e. External ear

165. MC. Choose the correct answers. Name the parts of the external ear:

- a. Cochlea

- b. External auditory canal
- c. Tympanic cavity
- d. Pavilion
- e. Mastoid

166. MC. Choose the correct answers. Name the parts of the external auditory canal:

- a. Anterior
- b. Fibrocartilaginous
- c. Posterior
- d. Osteal
- e. Mucous

167. MC. Choose the correct answers. The external auditory canal is located between the:

- a. Temporomandibular joint
- b. Mastoid cells
- c. Middle cranial fossa
- d. Space of parotid gland
- e. Cochlea

168. MC. Choose the correct answers. Name the parts of the middle ear:

- a. External auditory canal
- b. Eustachian tube
- c. Tympanic cavity
- d. Antrum and mastoid cells
- e. Vestibule

169. MC. Choose the correct answers. Name the parts of the tympanic membrane:

- a. Pars anterior
- b. Pars flaccida
- c. Pars posterior
- d. Pars tensa
- e. Pars medial

170. MC. Choose the correct answers. Name the layers of the tympanic membrane:

- a. Fibrous layer
- b. Epidermis
- c. Mucous layer
- d. Muscle layer
- e. Bony layer

171. CM. Choose the correct answers. The floors of the tympanic cavity are the following:
- a. Mesotympanum
  - b. Epitympanum
  - c. Pars tensa
  - d. Hypotympanum
  - e. Pars flaccida
172. MC. Choose the correct answers. The ossicles of the tympanic cavity are the following:
- a. Malleus
  - b. Manubrium
  - c. Incus
  - d. Stapes
  - e. Head of the malleus
173. MC. Choose the correct answers. The layers of the tympanic membrane in the pars flaccida are the following:
- a. Fibrous layer
  - b. Epidermal layer
  - c. Mucous layer
  - d. Cartilaginous layer
  - e. Osteal layer
174. MC. Choose the correct answers. The landmarks of the tympanic membrane are the:
- a. Umbo
  - b. Light triangle
  - c. Manubrium of the malleus
  - d. Stapes
  - e. Short process of the malleus
175. MC. Choose the correct answers. The types of the mastoid are following:
- a. Pneumatic
  - b. Calcified
  - c. Diploid
  - d. Sclerotic
  - e. Pneumatodiploid
176. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the characteristic features of the auditory tube in children in difference with adult one:
- a. longer



- b. larger
- c. shorter
- d. horizontal
- e. semivertical

177. MC. Choose the correct answers. The auditory tube in infants is:

- a. Open
- b. Closed
- c. Long
- d. Short
- e. Horizontal

178. MC. Choose the correct answers. The functions of the auditory tube are:

- a. Ventilation
- b. Drainage
- c. Phonation
- d. Protection
- e. Olfaction

179. MC. Choose the correct answers. The parts of the labyrinth are the:

- a. Auditory tube
- b. Vestibule
- c. External auditory canal
- d. Semicircular canals
- e. Cochlea

180. MC. Choose the correct answers. The labyrinth is connected to:

- a. External auditory canal
- b. Mastoid
- c. Posterior cranial fossa
- d. Middle cranial fossa
- e. Tympanic cavity

181. MC. Choose the correct answers. The labyrinth is connected to the tympanic cavity through the:

- a. Anterior window
- b. Oval window
- c. Posterior window
- d. Round window
- e. Central window

182. MC. Choose the correct answers. The semicircular canals are:
- a. Horizontal (lateral)
  - b. Vertical (medial)
  - c. Superior (frontal)
  - d. Posterior (sagittal)
  - e. Posterior (vertical)
183. MC. Choose the correct answers. The compartments of the cochlea are following:
- a. Columella
  - b. Cochlear canal
  - c. Lamina spiralis
  - d. Utricle
  - e. Saccule
184. MC. Choose the correct answers. The nerves that pass through the inner auditory canal are following:
- a. Oculomotor nerve
  - b. Facial nerve
  - c. Trigeminal nerve
  - d. Vestibulocochlear nerve
  - e. Intermediary nerve
185. MC. Choose the correct answers. The linear movement receptors are situated in the:
- a. Membranous cochlea
  - b. Utricule
  - c. Osseous cochlea
  - d. Saccule
  - e. Semicircular canals
186. MC. Choose the correct answers. The sections of the acoustic analyzer are the following:
- a. Peripheral section
  - b. Lateral section
  - c. Conductive ways
  - d. Cortical section
  - e. Vestibule
187. MC. Choose the correct answers. The function of the middle ear is to:
- a. Transmit sound vibrations
  - b. Reduce sound pressure
  - c. Increase sound pressure

- d. Transmit vibrations of middle ear ossicles
- e. Transmit muscular vibrations

188. MC. Choose the correct answers. The muscles of the tympanic cavity:

- a. M. stapedius
- b. M. tensor tympani
- c. M. digastricus
- d. M. arytenoideus
- e. M. temporalis

189. MC. Choose the correct answers. The functions of the auditory tube are the following:

- a. Ventilation
- b. Drainage
- c. Phonation
- d. Protection
- e. Respiration

190. MC. Choose the correct answers. Diffuse otitis externa may be caused by:

- a. Otorrhea
- b. Eczema, furuncle
- c. Mechanical, chemical or medicinal irritation
- d. Foreign bodies
- e. Auditory tube dysfunction

191. MC. Choose the correct answers. The signs of otitis externa includes:

- a. Pruritus
- b. Sense of tension
- c. Sense of local heat
- d. Hearing loss
- e. Otalgia

192. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of otitis externa may include:

- a. General antibiotic therapy
- b. Antifungal therapy
- c. External auditory canal cleaning
- d. Anti-allergic therapy
- e. Surgery

193. MC. Choose the correct answer. The etiology of otitis externa are the following:

- a. Streptococci
- b. Staphylococci
- c. Viruses
- d. Fungi
- e. Lefler's bacilli

194. MC. Choose the correct answers. The pathogenic agents of external auditory canal furuncle are the following:

- a. Staphylococci
- b. Proteus
- c. Streptococci
- d. Colibacilli
- e. Local saprophytes

195. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of external auditory duct furuncle are:

- a. Pruritus
- b. Sense of tension
- c. Otalgia
- d. Sensorineural hearing loss
- e. Conductive hearing loss (intermittent hearing loss)

196. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of external auditory duct furuncle includes:

- a. General antibiotic therapy
- b. Local antibiotic therapy
- c. External auditory canal cleaning
- d. Vitamin therapy
- e. Surgery

197. MC. Choose the correct answers. The complications of external auditory canal furuncle are:

- a. Furuncle recurrence
- b. Periauricular lymphadenitis
- c. Pyelonephritis
- d. Septicemia
- e. Diabetes mellitus

198. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of erysipelas includes:

- a. Gentamicin
- b. Penicillin

- c. Antihistamines
- d. Vasoconstrictive drugs
- e. Anti-inflammatory drugs

199. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of malignant otitis externa are:

- a. Otalgia
- b. Edema
- c. Granulations
- d. Microabscesses
- e. Ineffective medicinal therapy

200. MC. Choose the correct answers. The factors predisposing to the development of otomycosis are:

- a. Diabetes mellitus
- b. Antibiotic therapy
- c. Anti-tuberculosis drugs
- d. Trauma
- e. Reduced immunity of the human body

201. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of otomycosis are the following:

- a. Auricular pruritus
- b. Increased sensibility of external auditory canal
- c. Otalgia
- d. Auricular noise
- e. Stuffing up of the ears

202. MC. Choose the correct answers. The differential diagnostics of otitis externa is made by:

- a. Otoscopy
- b. Radiography
- c. Microbiologic examination
- d. Audiologic examination
- e. Palpation

203. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the diseases of the external ear:

- a. Eczema
- b. Otitis externa
- c. Malignant otitis externa
- d. Erysipelas
- e. Furuncle

204. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of otomycosis consists of:
- a. Antifungal treatment
  - b. Aminoglycoside antibiotics
  - c. Antihistamines
  - d. Surgical treatment
  - e. Warming up of the ears
205. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of scarlet otitis media consists of:
- a. Antibiotic therapy
  - b. Surgical treatment
  - c. Antihistaminic treatment
  - d. Treatment of nasopharyngeal pathology
  - e. Anti-inflammatory treatment
206. MC. Choose the correct answers. Acute otitis media on the base of infectious disease is characterized by:
- a. Hematogenic transmission
  - b. Specific otoscopic picture
  - c. Lymphogenic transmission
  - d. Outspreading around
  - e. Necrotic process
207. MC. Choose the correct answers. Auditory tube dysfunction may be caused by:
- a. Rhino-pharyngeal infections
  - b. Nasal septum deviation
  - c. Adenoidal hypertrophy
  - d. Impacted cerumen
  - e. Rhino-pharyngeal tumors
208. MC. Choose the correct answers. Auditory tube dysfunction causes:
- a. Negative pressure in the tympanic cavity
  - b. Accumulation of transudation in the tympanic cavity
  - c. Perceptive deafness
  - d. Conductive hearing loss
  - e. Auricular noise
209. MC. Choose the correct answers. Bezold's triad in otitis media with effusion means:
- a. Positive Rinne's test
  - b. Negative Rinne's test
  - c. Prolonged Shwabach's test

- d. Shortened Shwabach's test
- e. Weber's test lateralized in the affected ear

210. MC. Choose the correct answers. For diagnostics of otitis media with effusion it is necessary:

- a. Otomicroscopy
- b. Otoscopy
- c. Audiometry
- d. Impedance audiometry
- e. Radiography

211. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment methods of otitis media with effusion include:

- a. Drainage of the tympanic cavity (tympanopuncture, paracentesis, tympanotomy, tympanostomy)
- b. Politzeration
- c. Pneumomassage
- d. Mastoidectomy
- e. Treatment of nasopharyngeal pathology

212. MC. Choose the correct answers. The factors contributing to acute otitis media are:

- a. Auditory tube dysfunction
- b. Immunity disorders
- c. Allergy
- d. Nasopharyngeal pathology
- e. Early age

213. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following is necessary for diagnostics of acute otitis media:

- a. Otoscopy, otomicroscopy
- b. Laboratory examination
- c. Microbiological examination
- d. Radiological examination
- e. Audiological examination

214. MC. Choose the correct answers. The phases of acute otitis media are the following:

- a. Pre-perforative phase
- b. Phase of simple tubal obstruction
- c. Phase of regeneration
- d. Phase of perforation
- e. Phase of hearing loss

215. MC. Choose the correct answers. Clinical signs of acute otitis media are:

- a. Otalgia
- b. Headache
- c. Hearing loss
- d. Tinnitus
- e. Fever

216. MC. Choose the correct answers. Clinical signs of acute otitis media are:

- a. Otalgia
- b. Headache
- c. Hearing loss
- d. Tinnitus
- e. Fever

217. MC. Choose the correct answers. Acute otitis media is diagnosed by:

- a. Otomicroscopy
- b. Otoscopy
- c. Audiometry
- d. Impedance audiometry
- e. Radiography

218. MC. Choose the correct answers. Bezold's triad in acute otitis media is revealed by :

- a. Positive Rinne's test
- b. Negative Rinne's test
- c. Prolonged Shwabach's test
- d. Shortened Shwabach's test
- e. Weber's test lateralized in the affected ear

219. MC. Choose the correct answers. The objective signs of acute otitis media in preperforative phase are :

- a. Hyperemia of the tympanum
- b. Perforation of the tympanum
- c. Swelling of the tympanum
- d. Purulent elimination in the external auditory canal
- e. Intact tympanic membrane

220. MC. Choose the correct answers. The objective signs of acute otitis media in perforative phase are:

- a. Hyperemia of the tympanum



- b. Perforation of the tympanum
- c. Swelling of the tympanum
- d. Purulent elimination in the external auditory canal
- e. Intact tympanic membrane

221. MC. Choose the correct answers. The antibiotic therapy of acute otitis media is indicated in following cases:

- a. Acute otitis media, preperforative phase
- b. Acute otitis media, perforative phase
- c. On dependence of the state and age of a patient
- d. On dependence of evolution of acute otitis media
- e. Not indicated

222. MC. Choose the correct answers. The conservative treatment of acute otitis media includes :

- a. Anti-inflammatory medicines
- b. Antihistamine medicines
- c. Vasoconstriction medicines
- d. Antibacterial medicines
- e. Anti-inflammatory ear droops

223. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of acute otitis media includes:

- a. Surgical treatment in all cases
- b. Surgical treatment in complicated cases
- c. Conservative treatment in all cases
- d. Conservative treatment in complicated cases
- e. A and C

224. MC. Choose the correct answers. Indications for the surgical treatment of acute otitis media are :

- a. Local indications: swelling of the tympanum, mastoid pain
- b. Local indications: tympanic membrane retraction, tinnitus
- c. General indications: nausea, vertigo, headache, fever
- d. General indications : meningeal signs, vomiting
- e. Perforation of the tympanic membrane, purulent elimination in the external auditory canal

225. MC. Choose the correct answers. The advantages of surgical treatment (myringotomy) of acute otitis media are:

- a. It improves clinical evolution of acute otitis media
- b. It ensures drainage of the tympanic cavity

- c. It prevents the cicatrices of the tympanic cavity
- d. It stops the development of necrosis of the tympanic cavity
- e. It diminishes the intensity of otalgia

226. MC. Choose the correct answers. Possible accidents in the course of myringotomy are:

- a. Lesion of the skin of the external auditory canal
- b. Lesion of the lateral sinus
- c. Luxation of the stapes
- d. Lesion of the promontory and round window
- e. Opening of the jugular bulb

227. MC. Choose the correct answers. The perforative phase in acute otitis media is characterized by:

- a. Improvement of the general state
- b. Worsening of the general state
- c. Presence of otorrhea in the external auditory canal
- d. Development of hearing loss
- e. Development of perforation of the tympanic membrane

228. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of acute otitis media in the perforative phase includes:

- a. Antibiotic therapy
- b. Anti-inflammatory therapy
- c. Surgical therapy
- d. External auditory canal cleaning
- e. Vasoconstriction therapy

229. MC. Choose the correct answers. Specific features of otoscopy in children under the age of 12 months are:

- a. The auditory canal is narrower
- b. The auditory canal is longer
- c. The tympanic membrane is situated in a more horizontal position
- d. The tympanic membrane is located in a more vertical position
- e. The tympanic membrane has good vascularity

230. MC. Choose the correct answers. Clinical signs of otitis media in children at the age up to 12 months are:

- a. Hearing loss
- b. Tinnitus
- c. Insomnia, irritability

- d. Loss of appetite, diarrhea
- e. Otagia

231. MC. Choose the correct answers. The predisposing factors contributing to otitis media in children are:

- a. The auditory tube is shorter, larger, more horizontal, open
- b. Infant's horizontal position
- c. Immature local and general immunity
- d. Allergic processes
- e. Adenoids

232. MC. Choose the correct answers. The diagnostics of antritis is based on the data of:

- a. Case history or anamnesis
- b. Otomicroscopy
- c. Microbiological examination
- d. Audiological examination
- e. Radiological examination

233. MC. Choose the correct answers. The main causes of mastoiditis are:

- a. Decreased immunity
- b. Inadequate conservative treatment
- c. Absence of an adequate drainage
- d. Specific anatomical features of the mastoid process
- e. Surgical treatment

234. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of mastoiditis are:

- a. Pain in the retroauricular area
- b. Skin hyperemia in the retroauricular area
- c. Narrowing of the external auditory canal
- d. Abundant otorrhea of pulsatile character
- e. Swelling in the mastoid region

235. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical forms of exteriorized mastoiditis are the following:

- a. Temporozygomatic and occipital
- b. Cervical (substernocleidomastoidal)
- c. Masked/latent/silent
- d. Jugodigastric and petrosit
- e. Labyrinthitis

236. MC. Choose the correct answers. The possible complications of mastoiditis:

- a. Labyrinthitis
- b. Facial nerve paralysis
- c. Meningitis
- d. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- e. Epi- and subdural abscesses

237. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of suppurative chronic otitis media are:

- a. Fever
- b. Perforation of the tympanic membrane
- c. Headache
- d. Purulent discharge
- e. Hearing loss

238. MC. Choose the correct answers. The classification of suppurative chronic otitis media includes :

- a. Simple chronic otitis media (mesotympanitis), benign form
- b. Proper chronic otitis media (epitympanitis), malignant form
- c. Silent chronic otitis media
- d. Adhesive chronic otitis media
- e. Mesoepitympanitis

239. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of simple suppurative chronic otitis media (mesotympanitis) are:

- a. Purulent otorrhea with fetid smell
- b. Purulent otorrhea without smell, conductive hearing loss
- c. Perceptive hearing loss
- d. Perforation in the pars tensa
- e. Perforation in pars flaccida

240. MC. Choose the correct answers. Suppurative chronic otitis media is caused by:

- a. Viruses
- b. Strept. Pneumonia
- c. Staph. Aureus
- d. Pseudomonas aeroginoza
- e. H. Influenza

241. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of chronic otitis media consists of:

- a. Treatment of infection in the nasopharynx
- b. Local conservative treatment after external auditory canal cleaning

- c. Surgical treatment
- d. Anti-inflammatory, antibiotic, antipyretic therapy
- e. Vitamin therapy, adequate alimentation

242. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of suppurative chronic otitis media malignant form (epitympanitis) are :

- a. Purulent otorrhea with fetid smell
- b. Purulent otorrhea without smell, conductive hearing loss
- c. Perceptive hearing loss
- d. Perforation in the pars tensa
- e. Perforation in the pars flaccida

243. MC. Choose the correct answers. Cholesteatoma is revealed in the majority of cases of :

- a. Acute otitis media
- b. Mesotympanitis
- c. Mesoepitympanitis
- d. Recurrent otitis media
- e. Epitympanitis

244. MC. Choose the correct answers. Intracranial complications develop more often in patients with :

- a. Acute otitis media
- b. Mesotympanitis
- c. Mesoepitympanitis
- d. Recurrent otitis media
- e. Epitympanitis

245. MC. Choose the correct answers. The conservative treatment of suppurative otitis media (epitympanitis) includes:

- a. General antibiotic therapy
- b. Local antibiotic therapy
- c. Washing of the middle ear
- d. Removal of polyps and granulations
- e. Pneumomassage

246. MC. Choose the correct answers. Indications for the surgical treatment of suppurative chronic otitis media (epitympanitis) are :

- a. Presence of intracranial complications
- b. Insufficiency of conservative treatment
- c. Cholesteatoma

- d. Polyps, granulations
- e. Marked progressive hearing loss

247. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of recurrent otitis media consists of the following :

- a. Tympanotomy
- b. Tympanostomy (in case of need)
- c. Antibacterial treatment
- d. Cleaning of the nasopharynx
- e. Immunotherapy

248. MC. Choose the correct answers. Acute otitis media is provoked by:

- a. Viruses
- b. Strept. Pneumonie
- c. Staph. Aureus
- d. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- e. H. Influenza

249. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the tests used to examine the auditory function :

- a. Speaking voice
- b. Whispering voice
- c. Shouting
- d. Examination with fork
- e. Audiometry

250. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical forms of otogenic sepsis are :

- a. Sepsimia
- b. Septicopyemia
- c. Bacterial shock
- d. Vegetative syndrome
- e. General nervous syndrome

251. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which tests are characteristic of otosclerosis:

- a. Hyperemia of the tympanum
- b. Negative Rinne's test
- c. Negative Gille's test
- d. Otorrhea
- e. Willissi's paraacusis

252. MC. Choose the correct answers. Bone conduction of the sound is examined by the following tests :

- a. Weber
- b. Schwabach
- c. Rinne
- d. Voicac
- e. Waldeyer

253. MC. Choose the correct answers. The stapes consists of the :

- a. Head
- b. Arms
- c. Plate
- d. Column
- e. Ligaments

254. MC. Choose the correct answers. In the tympanic cavity of a newborn there is:

- a. Epithelial tissue
- b. Squamous tissue
- c. Mucoid tissue
- d. Glandular tissue
- e. Amniotic liquid

255. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following are the components of the vestibular analyzer:

- a. Vestibule
- b. Organ of Corti
- c. Spiral organ
- d. Semicircular canals
- e. Tympanic cavity

256. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which are the main symptoms of vestibular analyzer diseases :

- a. Nystagmus
- b. Vertigo
- c. Muscular disorders
- d. Dysphagia
- e. Otalgia

257. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the tests mentioned below are used on the examination of a patient with vestibulopathy :

- a. Chemical

- b. Galvanic
- c. Rotational
- d. Caloric/heating
- e. Pressure

258. MC. Choose the correct answers. What are the causes of congenital hearing loss:

- a. Infection
- b. Intoxication
- c. Immune disturbance
- d. Genetic diseases
- e. Incorrect position of a fetus

259. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following are the receptors of hearing and vestibular analyzer :

- a. Crista ampularis
- b. Otolithic membrane
- c. Cupula terminalis
- d. Secondary membrane
- e. Spiral organ

260. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the medicines are ototoxic :

- a. Streptomycin
- b. Penicillin
- c. Kanamycin
- d. Furosemide
- e. Gentamicin

261. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the clinical signs are characteristic of excitation of the vestibular analyzer:

- a. Vertigo
- b. Nystagmus
- c. Pulse and blood tension disorders
- d. Fever, shiver
- e. Adiadocokinesia

262. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of Meniere's disease is :

- a. Surgical
- b. Medicinal
- c. Mixed
- d. Radiotherapeutical
- e. Physiotherapeutical



263. MC. Choose the correct answers. The otolithic apparatus is situated in the :

- a. Utricle
- b. Cupula terminalis
- c. Crista ampullaris
- d. Saccule
- e. Round window

264. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which anatomical structures of the inner ear serve as a direct way of infection penetration into the cranial cavity:

- a. Vestibular aqueduct
- b. Cochlear aqueduct
- c. Lateral semicircular canal
- d. Horizontal semicircular canal
- e. Internal auditory duct

265. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the middle ear diseases result in the development of intracranial complications :

- a. Acute otitis media
- b. Chronic otitis media
- c. Labyrinthitis
- d. Meniere's disease
- e. Adhesive otitis

266. MC. Choose the correct answers. Otogenic intracranial complications :

- a. Extradural abscess
- b. Cerebral and cerebellar abscesses
- c. Subdural abscess
- d. Meningitis
- e. Labyrinthitis

267. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following are the semicircular canals :

- a. Horizontal, lateral
- b. Vertical, anterior, frontal
- c. Vertical, posterior, sagittal
- d. Superior
- e. Inferior

268. MC. Choose the correct answers. Balance disorders are examined by :

- a. Rinnes's, Weber's, Schwabach's tests

- b. Romberg's test, index test
- c. Walking on the straight line , on the right and on the left
- d. Gelle's test
- e. Adiadochokinesia test

269. MC. Choose the correct answers. What parts of the auditory analyzer are affected in case of perception hearing loss:

- a. Spiral organ
- b. Ways of sound transmission towards the auditory centre
- c. Auditory centre
- d. Vestibule
- e. Tympanic cavity

270. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of following symptoms are not characteristic of mastoiditis :

- a. Purulent otorrhea
- b. Autophony
- c. Tympanic membrane without pathological changes
- d. Swartze's symptom-pains on pressing the mastoid, radiology- opacity of Mastoid cells
- e. Normal hearing

271. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following anatomical structures do not belong to the apparatus of sound transmission:

- a. Pavilion of the ear
- b. Spiral organ
- c. Middle ear
- d. Upper respiratory tract
- e. Semicircular canals

272. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which are the main clinical signs in a patient with otogenic abscess of the left temporal lobe:

- a. Headache
- b. Amnestic aphasia
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Changes in the cephalorachidian liquid
- e. Otoscopy without changes of the tympanic membrane

273. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following anatomical structures form the apparatus of sound transmission:

- a. Pavilion of the ear
- b. Spiral organ

- c. Middle ear
- d. Upper respiratory tract
- e. External auditory duct

274. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which are the main clinical signs in a patient with otogenic abscess of the left temporal lobe:

- a. Headache
- b. Anamnestic aphasia
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Changes in the cephalorachidian liquid
- e. Otoscopy without changes in the tympanum

275. MC. Choose the correct answers. What changes are revealed in the cephalorachidian liquid in otogenic meningitis:

- a. Increased pressure of the liquid
- b. It is opaque
- c. Leukocytosis and neutrocytosis
- d. Increased level of glucose and chlorine
- e. Increased level of protein

276. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which are the symptoms characteristic for otogenic meningitis :

- a. Signs of acute or chronic otitis media
- b. Difuse intense headache
- c. Aphasia. Adiadocokinezia
- d. Meningeal signs
- e. Characteristic changes in the cephalorachidian liquid

277. MC. Choose the correct answers. The affection of which sinuses does not provoke the otogenic sepsis:

- a. Sagittal
- b. Transversal
- c. Vertical
- d. Horizontal
- e. Sigmoid

278. MC. Choose the correct answers. The exteriorized forms of mastoiditis:

- a. Zygomatitis
- b. Labyrinthitis
- c. Squamitis
- d. Tympanitis

e. Petrositis

279. MC. Choose the correct answers. Clinical forms of otosclerosis are :

- a. Cochlear
- b. Latent
- c. Manifestative
- d. Mixed
- e. Tympanal

280. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following clinical signs are not characteristic of otosclerosis:

- a. Hyperemia of the tympanic membrane
- b. Otorrhea
- c. Perforation of the tympanic membrane
- d. Complete defect of the tympanic membrane
- e. Punctiform perforation of the tympanic membrane

281. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following surgical interventions are used in the treatment of Meniere's disease:

- a. Cordotomy
- b. Tympanoplasty
- c. Tympanoplasty
- d. Labyrinth shunting
- e. Endolymphatic sacculotomy

282. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical forms of otosclerosis:

- a. Latent
- b. Tympanal
- c. Cochlear
- d. Manifestative
- e. Mixed

283. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the exteriorized forms of mastoiditis:

- a. Zygomaticitis
- b. Labyrinthitis
- c. Squamitis
- d. Tympanitis
- e. Petrositis

284. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical form of otosclerosis are:

- a. Cochlear
- b. Latent
- c. Manifestative
- d. Mixed
- e. Tympanal

285. MC. Choose the correct answers. What is characteristic of suppurate chronic epitympanitis:

- a. Hyperemia and swelling of the tympanic membrane
- b. Perforation in the pars tensa
- c. Perforation in the pars flaccida or marginal perforation
- d. Granulations and cholesteatoma
- e. Purulent otorrhea with fetid smell

286. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following signs are not characteristic of otosclerosis :

- a. Otorrhea
- b. Tympanum hyperemia
- c. Tympanum perforation
- d. Complete defect of the tympanum
- e. Punctiform perforation of the tympanum

287. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick nonsuppurative diseases of the ear:

- a. Tympanosclerosis
- b. Adhesive otitis media
- c. Otitis externa
- d. Otitis media with effusion
- e. Perceptive hearing loss

288. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the signs characteristic of otosclerosis:

- a. Negative Rinne's test
- b. Wellisii's paraacosis
- c. Shortened Schwabach's test
- d. Positive Gelle's test
- e. Negative Gelle's test

289. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical forms of labyrinthitis are:

- a. Tympanogenic
- b. Otogenic
- c. Meningogenic
- d. Sinusogenic

e. Hematogenic

290. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick nonsuppurative diseases of the middle ear :

- a. Otosclerosis
- b. Acute otitis media
- c. Adhesive otitis media
- d. Otomycosis
- e. Tympanosclerosis

291. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical forms of exteriorized otomastoiditis are :

- a. Labyrinthitis
- b. Zygomatitis
- c. Squamitis
- d. Petrositis
- e. Betzold's form

292. MC. Choose the correct answers. Otosopic and pathognomonic signs of otomastoiditis are :

- a. Abundant otorrhea
- b. Positive Gelle's test
- c. Pressing nystagmus
- d. Ptosis of the posterosuperior wall
- e. Absence of cerumen

293. MC. Choose the correct answers. In case of otogenic intracranial complications the following interventions are performed:

- a. Antromastoidotomy
- b. Tympanoplasty
- c. Enlarged antromastoidotomy
- d. Carotympanotomy
- e. Radical petromastoid extirpation

294. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the factors are known as " Virchow's triad " :

- a. Erythremic blood disturbance due to hypercoagulation
- b. Leukocytosis
- c. Thrombocytopenia
- d. Slowing down of blood circulation
- e. Changes of vascular wall

295. MC. Choose the correct answers. What is characteristic of otogenic septicemia :
- a. Hectic fever
  - b. Intermittent fever
  - c. Shiver
  - d. Continued fever
  - e. Critical fall of temperature
296. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the local symptoms are characteristic of abscess of the temporal lobe :
- a. Amnestic aphasia
  - b. Disorders of equilibrium function
  - c. Conductive hearing loss
  - d. Sensory aphasia
  - e. Foss' symptom
297. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the symptoms are characteristic of cerebellar abscess :
- a. Ataxia
  - b. Decrease of muscle tone of the affected part
  - c. Nystagmus of a big amplitude
  - d. Aphasy
  - e. Scanning speech
298. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick pathomorphological changes characteristic of Meniere's disease :
- a. Cochlear canal dilatation
  - b. Festering in the endolymphatic space
  - c. Atrophy of stria vascularis
  - d. Formation of adhesions in the tympanum box
  - e. Dilatation of the saccule and utricle
299. MC. Choose the correct answers. Meniere's disease is characterised by :
- a. Otagia
  - b. Mucopurulent secretions
  - c. Vertigo
  - d. Deafness
  - e. Tinnitus
300. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following symptoms are not characteristic of Meniere's disease :
- a. Mucopurulent otorrhea

- b. Tympanum perforation
- c. Paralysis of the facial nerve
- d. Otagia
- e. Leukocytosis

301. MC. Choose the correct answers. In case of combined trauma of the middle and inner ear the following clinical signs can be present :

- a. Haemorrhage
- b. Otagia
- c. Labyrinthine manifestations
- d. Cerebrospinal fluid leakage
- e. Paralysis of the facial nerve

302. MC. Choose the correct answers. According to the origin foreign bodies of the auditory canal may be :

- a. Organic
- b. Exogenic
- c. Inorganic
- d. Endogenic
- e. Mixed

303. MC. Choose the correct answers. The examination of the ear includes:

- a. Otoscopy
- b. Audiological examination
- c. Fork tests
- d. X-ray examination
- e. Hypopharyngoscopy

304. MC. Choose the correct answers. The differential diagnosis between conducted and sensorineural hearing loss includes:

- a. Otoscopy
- b. Conventional audiometry
- c. Fork tests
- d. Evoked response audiometry
- e. Tympanometry

305. MC. Choose the correct answers. The diagnostics of chronic otitis media is made on the basis of:

- a. Microotoscopy
- b. Radiological examination
- c. Audiologic examination



- d. Microbiological examination
- e. Computed tomography

306. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which is the most informative method of diagnostics in case of triggering some otogenic intracranial complications :

- a. NMR
- b. Standard radiography
- c. Computer tomography
- d. Ultrasonography
- e. Arteriography

307. MC. Choose the correct answers. In otology the following views are used for a radiological examination:

- a. Mayer view
- b. Fastovschi view
- c. Stenwers view
- d. Schiiller view
- e. Undrit view

308. MC. Choose the correct answers. The examination of auditory function includes :

- a. Acumetric examination
- b. Impedance audiometry
- c. Sonography
- d. Vestibulometry
- e. Audiometry

309. MC. Choose the correct answers. On the examination of auditory tube permeability a number of methods are used :

- a. Valsava's method
- b. Toynbe's method
- c. Weber's method
- d. Gelle's method
- e. Politzer's method

310. MC. Choose the correct answers. The examination of permeability of the auditory tube is performed by :

- a. Toybee's method
- b. Valsalva's method
- c. Politzer 's method
- d. Voiacec's method
- e. Soldatov's method

## Part II Rhinology

1. SC. Choose the correct answer. Nasal respiration in newly-borns is realized through the:
  - a. Middle nasal meatus
  - b. Superior nasal meatus
  - c. Common nasal cavity
  - d. Inferior nasal meatus
  - e. Left and right nasal cavities
  
2. SC. Choose the correct answer. A sense of a foul smell when none is present is called:
  - a. parosmia
  - b. hyperosmia
  - c. hypoosmia
  - d. anosmia
  - e. cacosmia
  
3. SC. Choose the correct answer. The paranasal sinuses do not include:
  - a. inferior sinus
  - b. maxillary sinus
  - c. frontal sinus
  - d. ethmoid sinus
  - e. sphenoid sinus
  
4. SC. Choose the correct answer. The functions of the nose do not include:
  - a. respiration
  - b. olfaction
  - c. phonation
  - d. protection
  - e. hearing
  
5. SC. Choose the correct answer. Epistaxis is stopped by the following methods with the exception of:
  - a. Posterior pack
  - b. Anterior pack
  - c. Vasoconstrictors
  - d. Electrical or chemical cautery
  - e. Steroids
  
6. SC. Choose the correct answer. Bilateral choanal atresia in a child is diagnosed:
  - a. during the first year of life
  - b. during the first week of life
  - c. in time or immediately after delivery
  - d. never
  - e. at the age over 3 years

7. SC. Choose the correct answer. Anosmia is:
- a. a perverted sense of smell
  - b. an impaired sense of smell
  - c. a loss of sense of smell
  - d. a purulent discharge from nose
  - e. a hearing disorder
8. SC. Choose the correct answer. The number of nasal turbinates on each lateral wall of the nose is:
- a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
  - e. 5
9. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of allergic sinusitis does not include:
- a. antihistamines
  - b. polypectomy
  - c. antibiotics
  - d. steroids
  - e. vasoconstrictors
10. SC. Choose the correct answer. Pollinosis means:
- a. chronic purulent discharge from the nose
  - b. acute rhinitis
  - c. allergic rhinitis
  - d. vasomotor rhinitis
  - e. hypertrophy of adenoids
11. SC. Choose the correct answer. Adenoids means:
- a. hypertrophy of nasofaryngeal tonsils
  - b. hypertrophy of palatine tonsils
  - c. acute inflammation of nasofaryngeal tonsils
  - d. acute inflammation of palatine tonsils
  - e. chronic inflammation of palatine tonsils
12. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of adenoid hypertrophy III is:
- a. antibiotics
  - b. steroids
  - c. antihistamines
  - d. vasoconstrictors
  - e. surgery
13. SC. Choose the correct answer. The frontal sinus begins to develop:
- a. It exists at birth

- b. at the age of 12 months
- c. at the age of 5
- d. in teenagers
- e. in adults

14. SC. Choose the correct answer. The nasolacrimal duct opens at the level of the:

- a. Middle meatus
- b. Superior meatus
- c. Inferior meatus
- d. Sphenoethoid recess
- e. Extreme meatus

15. SC. Choose the correct answer. Select non-vasoconstrictor drops:

- a. Nasol
- b. Galazolin
- c. Penosol
- d. Naphthysin
- e. Adrenalin

16. SC. Choose the correct answer. Anterior rhinoscopy is performed with:

- a. Otoscope
- b. Mouth spatula
- c. Nasal speculum
- d. Rhinoscope
- e. Directoscope

17. SC. Choose the correct answer. The purpose of anterior rhinoscopy is:

- a. Examination of the epipharynx
- b. Examination of the mesopharynx
- c. Examination of the hypopharynx
- d. Examination of the nasal cavities
- e. Examination of the larynx

18. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following methods is used in cases when it is impossible to perform posterior rhinoscopy:

- a. Diaphanoscopy
- b. Oropharyngoscopy
- c. Mesopharyngoscopy
- d. Tissue of the epipharynx (digital inspection)
- e. Hypopharyngoscopy

19. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the given below opens in the inferior nasal meatus:

- a. Posterior ethmoid cells
- b. Anterior ethmoid cells

- c. Middle ethmoid
- d. Nasolacrimal canal
- e. Frontal sinus

20. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following nasal turbinates constitute a separate bone:

- a. Superior
- b. Middle
- c. Inferior
- d. Anterior
- e. Posterior

21. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following opens in the superior nasal meatus:

- a. Posterior group of the sinuses
- b. Anterior group of the sinuses
- c. Maxillar sinus
- d. Frontal sinus
- e. All sinuses

22. SC. Choose the correct answer. The maxillary sinus opens in:

- a. Superior nasal meatus
- b. Middle nasal meatus
- c. Inferior nasal meatus
- d. Anterior nasal meatus
- e. Posterior nasal meatus

23. SC. Choose the correct answer. Kisselbach's vascular spot is located in the:

- a. Anterior portion of the middle nasal turbinate
- b. Antero- superior portion of the nasal septum
- c. Anterior portion of the superior nasal turbinate
- d. Anterior- inferior portion of the nasal septum
- e. Anterior portion of the inferior nasal turbinate

24. SC. Choose the correct answer. The nasal muscles are innervated by:

- a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- b. Trigeminal nerve
- c. Vagus nerve
- d. Facial nerve
- e. Spinal nerve

25. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which immunoglobulin prevails in the nasal fossae mucus:

- a. Ig M
- b. Ig G

- c. Ig A
- d. Ig E
- e. Ig D

26. SC. Choose the correct answer. On the superior walls of the sphenoid sinus is:

- a. Cavernous sinus
- b. Lateral sinus
- c. Hypophysis
- d. Internal carotid artery
- e. External carotid artery

27. SC. Choose the correct answer. The thinnest wall of the frontal sinuses is:

- a. Superior
- b. Inferior
- c. Anterior
- d. Posterior
- e. External

28. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the paranasal sinuses have the most favorable conditions for drainage:

- a. Sphenoid
- b. Ethmoid
- c. Maxillary
- d. Frontal
- e. All sinuses

29. SC. Choose the correct answer. The most complicated malformation of the nose is:

- a. Median fissures
- b. Bleeding polyp of the nasal septum
- c. Deviation of the nasal septum
- d. Choanal imperforation (atresia)
- e. Nasal polyps

30. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which epithelium is the respiratory area of the nasal cavity covered with:

- a. Squamous
- b. Ciliate stratification
- c. Cubic stratification
- d. Prismatic stratification
- e. Glandular

31. SC. Choose the correct answer. How is the diminution of olfaction called:

- a. Cacosmia
- b. Anosmia
- c. Hyposmia

- d. Hypersmia
- e. Otodynia

32. SC. Choose the correct answer. Deviation of the nasal septum is treated:

- a. Medicinally
- b. By prophylaxis
- c. Surgically
- d. With physiotherapy
- e. With radiotherapy

33. SC. Choose the correct answer. At birth the choanal orifices are:

- a. Ellipsoid
- b. Circular
- c. Vertical
- d. Round
- e. Oval

34. SC. Choose the correct answer. Between the nasal septum and nasal turbinates is the:

- a. Vomer
- b. Middle, inferior, superior nasal meatus
- c. Narial fossa
- d. Common nasal meatus
- e. Nasal vestibule

35. SC. Choose the correct answer. Open rhinolalia is the result of:

- a. Furuncle of the nasal vestibule
- b. Soft palate paralysis
- c. Angina
- d. Pharyngitis
- e. Chronic amygdalitis

36. SC. Choose the correct answer. The mobile part of the nasal septum is formed by:

- a. Triangular cartilage
- b. Quadrilateral cartilage
- c. Vomer
- d. Middle nasal cone
- e. Vertical lamina of the ethmoid

37. SC. Choose the correct answer. General maxillary sinusitis of dental inflammation is called:

- a. Primary maxillary sinusitis
- b. Odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- c. Acute maxillary sinusitis
- d. Traumatic maxillary sinusitis
- e. Chronic maxillary sinusitis

38. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the component parts of the nasal septum:

- a. Triangular cartilage, vomer, superior nasal turbinate
- b. Perpendicular lamina of the ethmoid, lacrimal bone
- c. Perpendicular lamina of the ethmoid, lacrimal bone
- d. Quadrilateral cartilage, vomer, perpendicular lamina of the ethmoid bone
- e. Nasal bones, triangular cartilages, frontal bone

39. SC. Choose the correct answer. The external nose consists of:

- a. Frontal bone
- b. Lateral cartilage
- c. Tip, columella, nares, lobe, wings, root, nasopalpebral and nasolabial grooves
- d. Lacrimal bone
- e. Vomer

40. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following immunoglobulins is the indicator of rhinosinusitis allergy:

- a. Ig A
- b. Ig G
- c. Ig D
- d. Ig E
- e. Ig M

41. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of nasal septum deviation associated with nasal obstruction syndrome is:

- a. Medicinal
- b. Prophylactic
- c. Surgical
- d. Physiotherapeutic
- e. Radiologic

42. SC. Choose the correct answers. Abscess of the nasal septum is treated by:

- a. Medicines: antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, disintoxication, analgesic
- b. Prophylaxis
- c. Surgery
- d. Radiotherapy
- e. Immunocorrection

43. SC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following are anatomical and clinical forms of nasal vestibule inflammations in children:

- a. Nasal polyps
- b. Nasal vestibule furuncle
- c. Rhinolithiasis
- d. Vestibular rhinitis
- e. Nasal abscess



44. SC. Choose the correct answer. Nasal foreign bodies are treated by:

- a. Medicines
- b. Extraction
- c. Physiotherapy
- d. Hormones
- e. Follow- up

45. SC. Choose the correct answer. Nasal vestibule furuncle occurs more frequently in:

- a. Adults
- b. Children
- c. At any age
- d. Girls
- e. Boys

46. SC. Choose the correct answer. Nasal hemorrhages proceed more frequently from the:

- a. Superior nasal meatus
- b. Inferior nasal meatus
- c. Middle nasal meatus
- d. Kisselbach's vascular spot
- e. Nasal fossae floor

47. SC. Choose the correct answer. Nasal erysipelas is caused by:

- a. Staphylococcus
- b. Streptococcus
- c. Meningococcus
- d. Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis
- e. Viruses

48. SC. Choose the correct answer. Nasal furuncle can produce:

- a. Nasal hemorrhage
- b. Sagittal sinus thrombosis
- c. Sigmoid sinus thrombosis
- d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- e. Liquorrhea

49. SC. Choose the correct answer. The local treatment of nasal furuncle consists in:

- a. Squeezing
- b. Massage
- c. Application of a spirit compress
- d. Infiltrative blockades with different medicines
- e. Transfusion

50. SC. Choose the correct answer. Rhinophyma is treated:

- a. Medicinally
- b. With physiotherapy
- c. Surgically
- d. With radiotherapy
- e. With laser

51. SC. Choose the correct answer. Anosmia caused by respiratory disorders of various etiology is called:

- a. Infectious
- b. Toxic
- c. Respiratory
- d. Unilateral
- e. Bilateral

52. SC. Choose the correct answer. The main syndrome of acute rhinitis is:

- a. Reflex
- b. Secretory
- c. Respiratory
- d. Inflammatory
- e. Toxic

53. SC. Choose the correct answer. Common rhinitis is the inflammation of:

- a. Osteal tissue
- b. Nasal cartilages
- c. Conjunctive tissue
- d. Nervous tissue
- e. Nasal mucosa

54. CS. Choose the correct answer. In infectious diseases rhinitis is:

- a. Spasmodic
- b. Atrophied
- c. Hypertrophic
- d. Influenzal
- e. Catarrhal

55. SC. Choose the correct answer. The prophylaxis of diphtheritic rhinitis presupposes:

- a. Administration of corticosteroids
- b. Administration of ultrasound therapy
- c. Vaccination
- d. Administration of adrenalin
- e. Administration of analgesics

56. SC. Choose the correct answer. The first phase of hypertrophic rhinitis is treated with:

- a. Radiology
- b. Surgery

- c. Medicines
- d. Conchotomy
- e. Vasodilators

57. SC. Choose the correct answer. The symptom "large nasal fossae" occurs in case of:

- a. Hypertrophic chronic rhinitis
- b. Catarrhal chronic rhinitis
- c. Ozena
- d. Allergic chronic rhinitis
- e. Nasal septum deviations

58. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of benign tumors of the nose is:

- a. Cytostatic
- b. Medicinal
- c. Radiotherapy
- d. Surgical
- e. Physiotherapy

59. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of bleeding polyps in the nasal septum is:

- a. Medicinal
- b. Radiological
- c. Corticotherapy
- d. Surgical
- e. Cytostatic

60. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of acute sinusitis without complications is mainly:

- a. Surgical
- b. Medicinal
- c. Mixed
- d. Radiotherapy
- e. Cytostatic

61. SC. Choose the correct answer. Mucopurulent secretions in the posterior walls of the nasopharynx suppose:

- a. Maxillary sinusitis
- b. Frontal sinusitis
- c. Ethmoid sinusitis with the affection of anterior cells
- d. Sphenoiditis
- e. Chronic amygdalitis

62. SC. Choose the correct answer. The surgical treatment of chronic sinusitis is indicated in case of:

- a. Chronic catarrhal maxillary sinusitis
- b. Chronic catarrhal frontal sinusitis

- c. Chronic catarrhal ethmoid sinusitis
- d. Chronic maxillary sinusitis, proliferative form
- e. Chronic catarrhal sphenoid sinusitis

63. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of sinusitis in children is mainly:

- a. Surgical
- b. Radiotherapy
- c. Cytostatic
- d. Medicinal
- e. Conchotomy

64. SC. Choose the correct answer. Inflammation in the onset of sinusitis affects:

- a. Bones
- b. Submucous stratum
- c. Periosteum
- d. Mucosa
- e. All stratum

65. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of rhino-sinusal meningitis is:

- a. Surgical
- b. Medicinal
- c. Physiotherapeutic
- d. Mixed ( surgical and medicinal)
- e. Cytostatic

66. SC. Choose the correct answer. Subperiosteal or retrobulbar abscess is treated with:

- a. Medicines
- b. Tympanotomy
- c. Conchotomy
- d. Surgery
- e. Cytostatic medicines

67. SC. Choose the correct answer. Extradural rhinosinusogenic abscess is the amount of pus localized:

- a. Between the bone and the meninges
- b. Under the meninges
- c. In cranial tissue
- d. In cerebellar tissue
- e. In the sagittal sinus

68. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of intracranial rhinosinusogenic abscess is:

- a. Medicinal
- b. Surgical
- c. Physiotherapy
- d. Radiotherapy

e. With cytostatic medicines

69. SC. Choose the correct answer. Mucocele and piomucocele are treated with:

- a. Medicines
- b. Surgery
- c. Physiotherapy
- d. Immunocorrection
- e. Radiotherapy

70. SC. Choose the correct answer. Craniobasal sinusitis is called:

- a. Frontal sinusitis
- b. Maxillary sinusitis
- c. Ethmoid sinusitis
- d. Sphenoid sinusitis
- e. Pansinusitis

71. SC. Choose the correct answer. The cortical centre of the olfactory nerve is in the:

- a. Parietal lobe
- b. Occipital lobe
- c. Frontal lobe
- d. Temporal lobe
- e. Median lobe

72. SC. Choose the correct answer. Microorganisms in the nasal fossae are exterminated by means of:

- a. Cilia
- b. Leather threads
- c. Mucin and lysocin
- d. Nasal turbinates
- e. Hyperthermia

73. SC. Choose the correct answer. Natural stimulants of the olfactory nerve are:

- a. Sour substances
- b. Smelling substances
- c. Salty substances
- d. Sweet substances
- e. Air

74. SC. Choose the correct answer. The objective examination of olfaction is called:

- a. Tympanometry
- b. Pneumorhinometry
- c. Tastemeter
- d. Olfactometry
- e. Diaphanoscopy

75. SC. Choose the correct answer. Sinusitis without complications is treated surgically in case of:

- a. Always
- b. In case of nasal polyposis, absence of conservative effect
- c. Never
- d. In case of catarrhal sinusitis
- e. In case of exudative sinusitis

76. SC. Choose the correct answer. The cause of hyposmia and anosmia in ozena is:

- a. Atrophy of the respiratory mucosa
- b. Large nasal fossae
- c. Narrow nasal fossae
- d. Atrophy of neurosensory cells
- e. Destruction of osteal tissue

77. SC. Choose the correct answer. The pathogenic agent of scleroma of the respiratory tract is:

- a. Chlamydia trachomatis
- b. Klebs- Löffler's bacillus
- c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis

78. SC. Choose the correct answer. Choose the proper treatment of hypertrophic chronic rhinitis:

- a. Medicines
- b. Physiotherapy
- c. Surgery
- d. Paints with vasoconstrictors
- e. Radiotherapy

79. SC. Choose the correct answer. Ozena is a disease of the nasal mucosa of:

- a. Neoplastic character
- b. Hypertrophic character
- c. Hyperplastic character
- d. Atrophic character
- e. Degenerative character

80. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of false hypertrophic rhinitis is:

- a. Topic and systemic
- b. Surgical
- c. Medicinal
- d. Prophylactic
- e. Physiotherapy

81. SC. Choose the correct answer. Acute ethmoiditis occurs more frequently in:

- a. Females
- b. Mature persons
- c. Children
- d. Males
- e. Elderly persons

82. SC. Choose the correct answer. Rhinolith is due to the presence of:

- a. Rhinitis
- b. Inflammation of the sebaceous glands
- c. Tumor of the nasal fossae
- d. Foreign body
- e. Sinusitis

83. SC. Choose the correct answer. Nasosinusoidal tuberculosis is caused by:

- a. Streptococcus B (beta) hemolyticus
- b. Löffler's bacillus
- c. Koch's bacillus
- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Fungi

84. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of exudative acute sinusitis is:

- a. Surgical
- b. Medicinal
- c. Conchotomy
- d. Radiotherapy
- e. Rhinosinus ostium blocking

85. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of epistaxis caused by Rendu- Osler's disease is:

- a. Radiotherapy
- b. Conservative( local and general)
- c. Surgical
- d. Prophylactic
- e. Mixed

86. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the tactics used in the treatment of sinusitis with complications:

- a. Puncture of the respective sinus, antibiotics therapy, desintoxication therapy
- b. Introduction of antibiotics into the sinus
- c. Lumbar puncture
- d. Treatment with surgery, antibiotics, anti- inflammatory and desintoxication
- e. Conchotomy

87. SC. Choose the correct answer. A nasal voice is called:

- a. Rhinorrhea
- b. Rhinorrhage
- c. Rhinolalia
- d. Odynophagia
- e. Otodynia

88. SC. Choose the correct answer. Recurrent epistaxis in a 20-year-old patient may be caused by:

- a. Blood dyscrasia
- b. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
- c. Acute ethmoiditis
- d. Craniopharyngioma
- e. Sinus-choanal polyp

89. SC. Choose the correct answer. What is done in case of choanal atresia:

- a. Tracheotomy
- b. Artificial respiration
- c. Perforation of atresia with subsequent continuous dilatation
- d. Septoplasty
- e. Conchotomy

90. SC. Choose the correct answer. Nasal hematoma is caused by:

- a. Nasal polyps
- b. Infection
- c. Vasoconstrictive substance
- d. Trauma
- e. Nasal septum deviation

91. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the most severe complications of nasal furuncle:

- a. Furunculosis
- b. Lymphadenitis
- c. Thrombophlebitis of the cavernous sinus
- d. Septicemia
- e. Hematogenic dissemination of infection

92. MC. Choose the correct answers. The most common sinus involved in an inflammatory sinus disease is the:

- a. sphenoid sinus
- b. frontal sinus
- c. ethmoid sinus
- d. maxillary sinus
- e. sphenoid and frontal sinus

93. MC. Choose the correct answers. The nasal septum consists of:

- a. septal cartilage



- b. vomer
- c. perpendicular plate of the ethmoid
- d. maxillary crest
- e. premaxilla

94. MC. Choose the correct answers. The causes of epistaxis are:

- a. Local: trauma, foreign bodies, from Kisselbach's plexus
- b. Neoplastic disorders: malignant neoplasms, juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibromas
- c. Hematologic disorders: leukemia, anemia, purpura, hemophyilia, lymphoma, etc.
- d. Chronic diseases of liver, kidney
- e. System disorders: hypertension

95. MC. Choose the correct answers. The classification of chronic rhinitis includes:

- a. atrophic rhinitis
- b. allergic rhinitis
- c. vasomotor rhinitis
- d. hypertrophic rhinitis
- e. microbial rhinitis

96. MC. Choose the correct answers. Acute sinusitis in an uncomplicated form is treated by:

- a. antibiotics
- b. radical operation on the maxillary sinus
- c. vasoconstrictors
- d. anti-inflammatory drugs
- e. nose rinsing

97. MC. Choose the correct answers. Benign tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses include:

- a. Squamous papilloma
- b. Osteoma
- c. Angiofibroma
- d. Lymphoma
- e. Hemangioma

98. MC. Choose the correct answers. Ethmoid air cells are divided into the following anatomical groups:

- a. Anterior
- b. Superior
- c. Posterior
- d. Medium
- e. Inferior

99. MC. Choose the correct answers. Paranasal sinuses are divided into the following anatomical groups:

- a. Anterior

- b. Superior
- c. Posterior
- d. Medium
- e. Inferior

100. MC. Choose the correct answers. Select the paranasal sinuses which are included in the anterior group:

- a. Frontal
- b. Sphenoid
- c. Maxillary
- d. Posterior ethmoid cells
- e. Anterior ethmoid cells

101. MC. Choose the correct answers. Select the paranasal sinuses which are included in the posterior group:

- a. Frontal
- b. Sphenoid
- c. Maxillary
- d. Posterior ethmoid cells
- e. Anterior ethmoid cells

102. MC. Choose the correct answers. Narhinoscopy allows to reveal:

- a. Nasal vestibule furuncle
- b. Crests
- c. Foreign bodies
- d. Adenoid vegetations
- e. Fissures

103. MC. Choose the correct answers. Anterior rhinoscopy allows to examine:

- a. Nasal pituitary cavity
- b. Rhinopharynx, adenoid vegetations
- c. Head and inferior part of the middle nasal turbinate
- d. Inferior nasal meatus and the anterior part of the nasal septum
- e. Inferior nasal turbinate

104. MC. Choose the correct answers. Posterior rhinoscopy allows to examine:

- a. Vomer
- b. Choanae
- c. Vault with amygdala Luschka
- d. Tails of the inferior cones
- e. Gerlach's amygdala

105. MC. Choose the correct answers. On the examination of olfaction the following substances are used:

- a. Vinegar

- b. Alcohol
- c. Tincture of Valerian
- d. Salt
- e. Sodium bicarbonate

106. MC. Choose the correct answers. The nasal septum is formed of:

- a. Triangular cartilages
- b. Lamina perpendicular to the ethmoid
- c. Vomer
- d. Proper bones of the nose
- e. Quadrilateral cartilage

107. MC. Choose the correct answers. In the middle nasal meatus open:

- a. Frontal sinus
- b. Maxillary sinus
- c. Sphenoid sinus
- d. Anterior cells of the ethmoid
- e. Posterior cells of the ethmoid

108. MC. Choose the correct answers. The lateral wall of the nasal cavity is formed of:

- a. Proper bones of the nose
- b. Lacrimal bone
- c. Frontal process of the maxilla
- d. Internal lamina of the sphenoid pterygoid process
- e. Ethmoid internal wall, lamina perpendicular to the palatine bone

109. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following sinuses constitute a part of the paranasal sinuses:

- a. Maxillary
- b. Frontal
- c. Sigmoid
- d. Sphenoid
- e. Ethmoid cells

110. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the types of the nasal mucosa:

- a. Conjunctive
- b. Olfactory, sensory
- c. Vascular
- d. Respiratory
- e. Glandular

111. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which are the functions of the nose:

- a. Respiratory
- b. Hematopoietic
- c. Protective

- d. Endocrine
- e. Olfactory

112. MC. Choose the correct answers. The protective function of the nose includes:

- a. Air purification
- b. Sneeze reflex
- c. Immunologic factors of nasal mucosa
- d. Role of nasal mucosa cilia
- e. Nasal septum

113. MC. Choose the correct answers. The frontal sinus has the following walls:

- a. Anterior
- b. Inferior- orbital
- c. Posterior- superior
- d. Lateral
- e. External

114. MC. Choose the correct answers. On the external wall of sphenoid sinus are:

- a. Hypophysis
- b. Cavernous sinus
- c. Internal carotid artery
- d. First branch of trigeminal nerve
- e. Oculomotor nerve

115. MC. Choose the correct answers. The roots of which teeth are in contact with the maxillary sinuses:

- a. Incisors
- b. Canine
- c. The second premolar
- d. The first molar
- e. The second molar

116. MC. Choose the correct answers. The floor of the nasal cavity or inferior walls of the nasal fossae is formed of:

- a. Palatine apophysis of the maxilla
- b. Horizontal portion of the palatine bone
- c. Inferior cone
- d. Vomer
- e. Perpendicular lamina of the palatine bone

117. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the devices given below are necessary for anterior and posterior rhinoscopy:

- a. Electric lamp
- b. Frontal mirror
- c. Mirror for posterior rhinoscopy

- d. Lingual spatula
- e. Nasal speculum

118. MC. Choose the correct answers. Nasal malformations are:

- a. Nose aplasia
- b. Rhinopharyngeal angiofibroma
- c. Median fissures
- d. Nasal polyps
- e. Nasal fossae atresia

119. MC. Choose the correct answers. Physiopathological syndromes of the nose sinuses are:

- a. Respiratory (nasal obstruction)
- b. Secretory and circulatory
- c. Digestive
- d. Sensitive and reflex
- e. Olfactive

120. MC. Choose the correct answers. The most frequent cause of upper respiratory insufficiency in children is due to:

- a. Adenoid vegetations
- b. Nasal polyps
- c. Ozena
- d. Acute and chronic rhinitis
- e. Deviation of the nasal septum (choanal atresia)

121. MC. Choose the correct answers. Lymph of the nasal cavity are drained in:

- a. Submandibular ganglia
- b. Deep ganglia of the cervical region
- c. Internal jugular vein
- d. Subarachnoidal space
- e. Retropharyngeal ganglia

122. MC. Choose the correct answers. The nose is composed of:

- a. Nasal pyramid
- b. Nasal cavity
- c. Paranasal sinuses
- d. Nasal orifice
- e. Choanal orifice

123. MC. Choose the correct answers. Nasal respiratory insufficiency leads to:

- a. Conductive hypoacusis
- b. Pathology of the inferior respiratory ways
- c. Physical and mental retardation
- d. Epistaxis
- e. Sinusitis

124. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which are anatomical correlations of the nasal fossae with sinuses:
- a. Ostium
  - b. Mucous membrane
  - c. Trigeminal nerve
  - d. Auditory nerve
  - e. Blood vessels
125. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the examination methods given below are used to diagnose rhinosinusitis:
- a. Anterior, posterior rhinoscopy
  - b. Oropharyngoscopy
  - c. Laryngoscopy
  - d. Puncture of the paranasal sinuses
  - e. CT and standard radiography
126. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the paranasal sinuses:
- a. Sigmoid
  - b. Maxillary
  - c. Sphenoid
  - d. Cavernous
  - e. Ethmoid cells
127. MC. Choose the correct answers. Is it possible to make a puncture of the maxillary sinus in an out- patient department:
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Superior nasal meatus
  - d. Inferior nasal meatus
  - e. Middle nasal meatus
128. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of nasal eczema consists in:
- a. Elimination of contacts with a respective allergen
  - b. Administration of antihistamine medicines
  - c. Ultraviolet treatment
  - d. Nasal plasty
  - e. Conchotomy
129. MC. Choose the correct answers. General and local subjective symptoms of nasal trauma are multiple and diverse and they include the following syndromes:
- a. Algesic syndrome
  - b. Hemorrhagic syndrome
  - c. Syndrome of lesion of affected organ function
  - d. Allergy

e. Shiver

130. MC. Choose the correct answers. Nasal hemorrhages can be:

- a. Lymphatic
- b. Venous
- c. Capillary
- d. Mixed
- e. Arterial

131. MC. Choose the correct answers. The causes of nasal hemorrhage can be:

- a. Disease of Rendu- Osler
- b. Hypertensive disease
- c. Hepatic cirrhosis
- d. Hypovitaminosis C and P
- e. Endocrine and neurovegetative vasopathology

132. MC. Choose the correct answers. A clinical form of nasal hemorrhage can be:

- a. Mild
- b. Severe
- c. Grave
- d. Superior
- e. Inferior

133. MC. Choose the correct answers. Nasal hemorrhages are stopped by:

- a. General methods
- b. Local methods
- c. Physiotherapeutic methods
- d. Anterior nasal tamponade
- e. Posterior nasal tamponade

134. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the given below are administered in case of nasal furuncle:

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Anti- inflammatory
- c. Analgesics
- d. Desensitizers
- e. Thrombin

135. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following are clinical forms of rhinophyma :

- a. Infiltrative
- b. Telangiectatic
- c. Scleroses
- d. Glandular
- e. Suppurative

136. MC. Choose the correct answers. Olfactive disorders may be in the form of:
- a. Hyposmia
  - b. Rhinorrhea
  - c. Cacosmia
  - d. Hyperosmia
  - e. Anosmia
137. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the forms of acute rhinitis:
- a. Common
  - b. Of a newly born
  - c. Developed in case of an infectious disease
  - d. Post- traumatic
  - e. Hypertrophic
138. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of acute rhinitis is:
- a. Surgical
  - b. Medicinal
  - c. With administration of vasoconstrictors
  - d. Desensitizing
  - e. Conchotomy
139. MC. Choose the correct answers. The semiology of common rhinitis includes:
- a. Dryness in the nose, sneezing, indisposition, cephalgia, insomnia
  - b. Serous rhinorrhea, obstruction of the nasal fossae, closed rhinolalia
  - c. Mucopurulent rhinorrhea
  - d. Vomiting
  - e. Sanguine rhinorrhea
140. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the possible complications of rhinitis:
- a. Epistaxis, anosmia, parosmia
  - b. Sinusitis, conjunctivitis, dacryocystitis
  - c. Tracheitis, bronchitis, pneumonia
  - d. Acute pharyngitis
  - e. Otitis
141. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the possible complications of rhinitis in children:
- a. Acute sinusitis
  - b. Stenosed laryngotracheitis
  - c. Otitis media
  - d. Bronchitis (pneumonia)
  - e. Acute pharyngitis
142. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the etiology, symptomatology and treatment of



diphtheric rhinitis:

- a. Conchotomy
- b. Loeffler's bacillus
- c. Fibrous membrane depositions in the nasal pituitary
- d. Serotherapy
- e. Hemolytic streptococcus

143. MC. Choose the correct answers. In what group of population does supermaxillary osteomyelitis occur more frequently? What is the pathogenic agent of supermaxillary osteomyelitis and how is it treated:

- a. In children
- b. In adults
- c. Staphylococcus
- d. Streptococcus
- e. Antibiotics, desintoxication, drainage of pus, removal of sequesters

144. MC. Choose the correct answers. Chronic rhinitis is divided into:

- a. Influenzal
- b. Staphylococcus
- c. Catarrhal
- d. Hypertrophic
- e. Atrophied

145. MC. Choose the correct answers. Atrophied rhinitis are:

- a. Chronic rhinitis
- b. Ozena
- c. Chronic catarrhal rhinitis
- d. Common (simple) atrophied rhinitis
- e. Diffuse chronic rhinitis

146. MC. Choose the correct answers. Nasal scleroma is caused by diplococcus and it discovered by:

- a. Frish
- b. Vascovisci
- c. Pirogov
- d. Waldayer
- e. Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis

147. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of nasal scleroma includes:

- a. Antibiotic therapy
- b. Immunocorrection
- c. Bidaze, ronidaze
- d. Vitamins
- e. Corticosteroids

148. MC. Choose the correct answers. Subjective symptoms characteristic of vasomotor rhinitis are:
- a. Nasal obstruction
  - b. Sneezing
  - c. Rhinorrhea
  - d. Cephalgia
  - e. Epistaxis
149. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the main clinical signs of nasal papilloma:
- a. Crusts
  - b. Pediculate implantation
  - c. Sessile implantation
  - d. Pink- reddish coloration
  - e. Blackberry- form aspect and elastic consistence
150. MC. Choose the correct answers. From the histological point of view is nasopharyngeal angiofibroma in the male puberty a benign or a malignant tumor? In what groups of persons does it occur more frequently and what is the method of its treatment?
- a. Benign
  - b. Malignant
  - c. In elderly persons
  - d. Surgically
  - e. In boys (15 - 25 years)
151. MC. Choose the correct answers. Benign tumors of the nose are:
- a. Rhinolith
  - b. Dermoid in dorsum nasi
  - c. Bleeding polyp in the nasal septum
  - d. Chondroma, papillomatosis of the nasal fossae
  - e. Angioma
152. MC. Choose the correct answers. The diagnosis of acute maxillary sinusitis is made on the basis of:
- a. Anamnesis
  - b. Anterior rhinoscopy
  - c. Radiography
  - d. Puncture of the maxillary sinus
  - e. Polypotomy
153. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of acute maxillary sinusitis includes:
- a. Physiotherapy
  - b. Conchotomy
  - c. Anti- inflammatory
  - d. Puncture of the maxillary sinus with therapeutic purpose
  - e. Hyposensitizing medicine

154. MC. Choose the correct answers. The diagnosis of acute externalized ethmoiditis includes:
- a. Phenomena of rhinoethmoiditis
  - b. Palpebral edema
  - c. Edema of the nasal mucosa
  - d. Pus in the superior or middle nasal meatus
  - e. Data of radiography
155. MC. Choose correct answers. The treatment of acute sphenoiditis is:
- a. Medicinal
  - b. Physiotherapy
  - c. General
  - d. Local
  - e. Surgical
156. MC. Choose the correct answers. The etiology of chronic sinusitis includes:
- a. Rhinitis, nasal septum deviation
  - b. Adenoiditis, avitaminosis
  - c. Metabolic disorders
  - d. State of the ostium
  - e. Fever, cephalgia
157. MC. Choose the correct answers. Specific features of etiopathogenesis of rhinosinusitis in children are:
- a. Anatomical factors: small nasal fossae, narrow nasal ostium
  - b. Reduced local and general immunity in children
  - c. Adenoid vegetation, adenoiditis
  - d. Normotrophic baby
  - e. Avitaminosis
158. MC. Choose the correct answers. The ways of spreading of infection from the paranasal sinuses to the neighboring regions are:
- a. By contact
  - b. Hematogenic
  - c. Traumatic
  - d. Perineural, perivascular, mixed
  - e. Lymphogenic
159. MC. Choose the correct answers. Rhinosinusogenic complications are:
- a. Cysts
  - b. Intracranial
  - c. Respiratory
  - d. Orbital
  - e. Mixed

160. MC. Choose the correct answers. Orbital complications include:
- Cerebral abscess
  - Cerebellar abscess
  - Edema of soft tissue of the orbits and eyelids
  - Retrobulbar and orbital phlegmon
  - Purulent meningitis
161. MC. Choose the correct answers. The symptomatology of rhinosinusogenic meningitis includes the following clinical signs:
- Clinical and paraclinical signs of the respective form of sinusitis
  - Intoxication, marked diffuse cephalgia
  - Nausea, vomiting, photophobia, deteriorated general state
  - Occipital muscle rigidity, positive Kerning's and Brudzinski's symptoms
  - Disturbances in the cerebrospinal fluid, increased cell count
162. MC. Choose the correct answers. The stages of evolution of intracranial abscess are:
- Initial, the onset
  - Latent
  - Time status
  - Terminal
  - Edematous
163. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical symptoms of cavernous sinus thrombophlebitis caused by sinusitis are:
- Clinical symptoms of sinusitis
  - Fever (39-40 °C), shiver, cephalgia
  - Odynophagia
  - Deterioration of a patient's general state
  - Exophthalmos, palpebral ptosis, peripalpebral edema, diplopia
164. MC. Choose the correct answers. Rhinosinusogenic complications of the respiratory tract include the following diseases:
- Acute and chronic laryngotracheitis
  - Hypertensive disease
  - Pneumonia
  - Bronchial asthma
  - Ulcers of the gastro- intestinal tract
165. MC. Choose the correct answers. The diagnostics of rhinosinusogenic intracranial abscess includes:
- History data
  - Rhinogenic, neurological and ophthalmological examinations
  - Consultation of a physiotherapist
  - Data of computed tomography
  - Cerebrospinal fluid examination

166. MC. Choose the correct answers. In case of which pathology does open rhinolalia occur:
- a. Soft palate paralysis
  - b. Nasal polyps
  - c. Soft palate trauma
  - d. Velopalatine insufficiency
  - e. Soft palate malformation
167. MC. Choose the correct answers. Chronic rhinosinusitis may generate:
- a. Otosclerosis
  - b. Sensory(sensorineural) deafness
  - c. Chronic pharyngitis
  - d. Chronic amygdalitis
  - e. Otitis media
168. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the diseases given below may cause nasal hemorrhage:
- a. Hematologic diseases, thrombocytopenia
  - b. Hypertensive disease
  - c. Stomach ulcer
  - d. Hepatic insufficiency, hepatic cirrhosis
  - e. Influenza
169. MC. Choose the correct answers. Viral rhinitis differs from common rhinitis by:
- a. Fever
  - b. Laryngotracheitis
  - c. Conjunctivitis
  - d. Leukocytosis
  - e. Epidemiologic anamnesis, epidemic of influenza
170. MC. Choose the correct answers. Acute sinusitis is treated surgically in case of:
- a. Orbital complications
  - b. Endocranial complications
  - c. High fever
  - d. In children
  - e. Hypoacusis
171. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the diseases given below will produce closed rhinolalia:
- a. Tumors in the nasal cavity
  - b. Large adenoid vegetation
  - c. Ozena
  - d. Hypertrophic chronic rhinitis
  - e. Nasal polyps
172. MC. Choose the correct answers. Sensitive innervation of the nose is accomplished by:

- a. Ramus I of the trigeminal nerve
- b. Ramus II of the trigeminal nerve
- c. Ramus III of the trigeminal nerve
- d. Facial nerve
- e. Vagus nerve

173. MC. Choose the correct answers. A long-term nasal respiratory insufficiency in children may lead to:

- a. Physical and psychic retardation
- b. Hypoacusis
- c. Catarrh of the respiratory tract
- d. Angina
- e. Chronic amygdalitis

174. MC. Choose the correct answers. The olfactory analyzer is composed of:

- a. Sensorial olfactory cells
- b. Olfactive bulbs
- c. Olfactive tract
- d. Olfactive trigone (triangle)
- e. Bacterial allergens

175. MC. Choose the correct answers. Allergic rhinitis is caused by the following allergens:

- a. Industrial allergens
- b. Domestic allergens
- c. Chemical substances
- d. Pollen, spores, graminaceae
- e. Bacterial allergens

176. MC. Choose the correct answers. Characteristic causes of sinusitis are:

- a. Nasal respiratory insufficiency
- b. Cephalaea
- c. Tension in the region of the respective sinus
- d. Hyposmia
- e. Bradycardia

177. MC. Choose the correct answers. Sinusitis is mainly caused by the following pathogenic agents:

- a. Koch's bacillus
- b. Pneumococcus
- c. Staphylococcus aureus
- d. Gonococcus
- e. Streptococcus pyogenis

178. MC. Choose the correct answers. Vasomotor rhinopathy is caused by the following:

- a. A long cooling of the feet

- b. Vegetative dystonia
- c. Deviation of the nasal septum
- d. Repeated acute rhinitis
- e. Nasal polyps, catarrh of the respiratory tract

179. MC. Choose the correct answers. The diagnostics of osteoma of the nasal sinuses is based on:

- a. Cephalgia
- b. Deformity of the sinus walls
- c. Hepatomegaly
- d. Radiography data
- e. Displacement of the eye

180. MC. Choose the correct answers. The diagnosis of sinusitis includes:

- a. Anamnesis
- b. Anterior rhinoscopy
- c. Puncture of the maxillary sinus
- d. Trepanopuncture of the frontal sinus
- e. Radiography of the paranasal sinuses, computed tomography

181. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following diseases of the ORL organs may cause acute sinusitis:

- a. Labyrinthitis
- b. Acute pharyngitis
- c. Angina
- d. Acute otitis media
- e. Perceptive deafness

182. MC. Choose the correct answers. Recurrent chronic and acute sinusitis may cause the following orbital complications:

- a. Glaucoma, cataract
- b. Subperiosteal abscess
- c. Periostitis
- d. Phlegmon of the orbit
- e. Retrobulbar abscess

183. MC. Choose the correct answers. Characteristic features of scleromatous infiltration:

- a. Are localized in the narrowest places of the respiratory tract
- b. Are not ulcerated
- c. Are not painful
- d. Resemble polyps
- e. Are painful

184. MC. Choose the correct answers. The etiology of acute rhinitis and that of acute respiratory catarrh include:

- a. Cold
- b. Action of harmful factors
- c. Allergy
- d. Bacterial infection
- e. Viral infection

185. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the causes given below may produce epistaxis:

- a. Duodenal ulcer
- b. Varication of the esophagus veins
- c. Haemophilia
- d. Bronchiectasis
- e. Arterial hypertension

186. MC. Choose the correct answers. A patient does not breathe through the nose. Vasoconstrictors do not improve the respiration. Anterior rhinoscopy showed hypertrophic nasal cornets. What are the diagnosis and method of treatment:

- a. Catarrhal rhinitis
- b. False hypertrophic chronic rhinitis
- c. Veritable hypertrophic chronic rhinitis
- d. Medicinal treatment
- e. Surgical treatment

187. MC. Choose the correct answers. Nasal septum perforation may be caused by:

- a. Nasal polyps
- b. Trauma
- c. Trophic disturbances
- d. Infection, tuberculosis, syphilis
- e. Chronic amygdalitis

188. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following clinical signs are characteristic of vasomotor rhinitis:

- a. Fever
- b. Sneezing
- c. Aquatic/ water rhinorrhea
- d. Insufficiency of nasal respiration
- e. Cephalaea

189. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the tactics of a general practitioner in case of rhinosinusogenic complications:

- a. Consultation of an ORL specialist
- b. Treatment in an out-patients clinic (department)
- c. Consultation of an oftalmologist
- d. Hospitalization of a patient
- e. Consultation of a neurologist



190. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which is the classification of sinusitis according to the bacteriological criterion:
- a. Monomicrobial
  - b. Polymicrobial
  - c. Primary
  - d. Viral
  - e. Mycotic
191. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of acute rhinitis is directed to:
- a. Restore the permeability of the nasal fossae
  - b. Control fever
  - c. Control bradycardia
  - d. Prevent complications
  - e. Resection of the nasal septum, conchotomy
192. MC. Choose the correct answers. Nasal eczema may be caused by:
- a. Metabolic disturbances
  - b. Action of allergens
  - c. Nasal septum deviation
  - d. Action of some chemical substances
  - e. Purulent rhinorrhea
193. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the forms of vasomotor rhinitis:
- a. Persistent and intermittent allergic
  - b. Neurovegetative
  - c. Hypertrophic
  - d. Atrophic
  - e. Catarrhal
194. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the diagnostic criteria of acute sphenoiditis:
- a. Hypothermia, bradycardia
  - b. Subjective, objective, paraclinical ORL signs
  - c. Fever, shiver
  - d. Cephalgia
  - e. Radiological examination
195. MC. Choose the correct answers. Scleroma process is located mainly in:
- a. Nasal vestibule
  - b. Choana
  - c. Rhinopharynx
  - d. Buccopharynx
  - e. Trachea bifurcation
196. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the causes of nasal furuncle:
- a. Diabetes mellitus

- b. Nasal vestibule trauma
- c. Chronic amygdalitis
- d. Adenoid vegetation
- e. Excoriation of the nasal vestibule skin

197. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following symptoms suppose the presence of an endonasal foreign body:

- a. Dysphagia
- b. Unilateral purulent rhinorrhea
- c. Dyspnea
- d. Anosmia
- e. Unilateral nasal obstruction

198. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the diagnosis and tactics of an ORL doctor in case of a 34-year-old patient with diabetes mellitus that causes pains in the nose, cephalgia, fever, shiver, infiltration with edema of the external nose. The objective examination reveals hyperemia and infiltration of the nasal vestibule skin:

- a. Nasal vestibule furuncle
- b. Acute rhinitis
- c. Hospitalization of the patient
- d. Blood examination, coagulogram
- e. Antibiotics, analgetics, desensitizing medicines, anti-inflammatory

199. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the ways of penetration of infection from the nasal cavity and sinuses to the skull:

- a. Contact
- b. Hematogenic
- c. Lymphogenic
- d. Perineural
- e. Alimentary

200. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the urgent measures taken in case of severe epistaxis with the origin in the posterior portion of the nasal fossae:

- a. Vascular wall cauterization
- b. Tamponage of the anterior and posterior nasal zones
- c. Fluid rebalancing
- d. Hemostatic general treatment
- e. Conchotomy

201. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the types of rhinitis:

- a. Acute
- b. Mixed
- c. Exudative
- d. Chronic
- e. Specific

202. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical signs of ozena:
- a. Fetid smell from the nose
  - b. Anosmia
  - c. Large nasal fossae
  - d. Hypertrophy of the inferior nasal cornets
  - e. Crusts
203. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical signs and localization of a bleeding nasal polyp:
- a. Cartilaginous part of the nasal septum
  - b. Vomer
  - c. Lamina perpendicularis to the ethmoid bone
  - d. Frequent epistaxis
  - e. Cephalaea
204. MC. Choose the correct answers. The main causes of the nasal septum deviation are:
- a. Acute rhinitis
  - b. Nasal trauma
  - c. Hereditary predisposition
  - d. Vasomotor rhinitis
  - e. Rhinorrhea
205. MC. Choose the correct answers. In what direction do the cilia move and involve the mucus from the maxillary sinus and what are the most frequent causes of maxillary sinusitis:
- a. To the sinus ostium
  - b. To the maxillary sinus
  - c. Infection
  - d. Functional state of the orifice connecting maxillary sinus with the nasal cavity
  - e. Rhinorrhea
206. MC. Choose the correct answers. Orbital rhinosinusogenic complications are:
- a. Orbital phlegmon
  - b. Retrobulbar phlegmon
  - c. Osteoperiostitis
  - d. Edema of soft tissue of the orbits
  - e. Cerebral abscess
207. MC. Choose the correct answers. Characteristic and specific signs of a nasal trauma are:
- a. Epistaxis
  - b. Pains
  - c. Sneeze
  - d. Respiratory disorders
  - e. Conjunctivitis

208. MC. Choose the correct answers. The tactics of an ORL specialist in case of a nasal trauma consist in:
- Hemostasis
  - To control pain
  - Primary surgical processing of the wound
  - Tracheotomy
  - Administration of antitetanic serum
209. MC. Choose the correct answers. Characteristic clinical signs and the basic methods of diagnostics and treatment of nasal septum deviation are:
- Nasal respiration insufficiency
  - Anterior rhinoscopy
  - Surgery
  - Fetid smell from the nose
  - Sialorrhea
210. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick rhinosinusogenic endocranial complications:
- Extra- and subdural abscess in the frontal region
  - Edema of facial soft tissues
  - Rhinosinusogenic meningitis
  - Periostitis
  - Abscess of the frontal lobe
211. MC. Choose the correct answers. The tactics of an ORL specialist in case of diverse forms of rhinosinusogenic complications are:
- Puncture or surgical drainage of the affected sinus
  - Puncture or surgical drainage of the affected sinus and management of rhinosinusogenic complications
  - Radiotherapy
  - Anti- inflammatory, desintoxicative, sedative, antihistamine medicines
  - Antibiotics
212. MC. Choose the correct answers. Medicinal treatment of acute maxillary sinusitis consists in:
- Keeping the ostium permeable
  - Puncture of the sinus
  - Antibiotic therapy
  - Blocking of the middle meatus
  - Amygdalotomy
213. MC. Choose the correct answers. Characteristic symptoms of acute ethmoiditis are:
- Pains in the region of ethmoid cells projection
  - Expiratory dyspnea
  - Nasal obstruction
  - Rhinorrhea
  - Otodynia

214. MC. Choose the correct answers. Venous blood from the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses flows into:
- a. Facial vein
  - b. Subclavian vein
  - c. Occipital vein
  - d. Descending palatine vein
  - e. Ophthalmic vein
215. MC. Choose the correct answers. Insufficiency of nasal respiration leads to:
- a. Disturbance of auditory function
  - b. Vomiting
  - c. Physical and mental retardation
  - d. Epistaxis
  - e. Bronchopulmonary pathology
216. MC. Choose the correct answers. Blood is transported from the nose to the cavernous sinus through:
- a. Angular vein
  - b. Ophthalmic vein
  - c. Palatine vein
  - d. Facial vein
  - e. Internal maxillary vein
217. MC. Choose the correct answers. Cancer of the cavum may be revealed due to:
- a. Trigeminal neuralgia
  - b. Laterocervical adenopathy
  - c. Epistaxis
  - d. Dysphagia
  - e. Unilateral transmissive hypoacusis
218. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of cancer of the cavum consists in:
- a. Surgical excision
  - b. Ultrasonography
  - c. Telecobaltotherapy
  - d. Chemotherapy
  - e. Cryotherapy
219. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which are the cells of olfactory mucosa:
- a. Olfactory sensors
  - b. Supporting
  - c. Basal
  - d. Respiratory type
  - e. Ciliary type

220. MC. Choose the correct answers. The examination of the nose and sinuses includes:
- a. Anterior rhinoscopy
  - b. Otoscopy
  - c. Posterior rhinoscopy
  - d. X-ray examination
  - e. Olfactometry

### **Part III Pharyngology**

1. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of chronic tonsillitis in a compensated form is not:
  - a. surgery
  - b. physiotherapy
  - c. inhalations
  - d. tonsil washing
  - e. vitamin therapy
2. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of chronic tonsillitis in a decompensated form is:
  - a. surgery
  - b. physiotherapy
  - c. inhalations
  - d. tonsil washing
  - e. vitamin therapy
3. SC. Choose the correct answer. The cause of infectious mononucleosis is:
  - a. Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - b. Streptococcus hemolytic
  - c. Epstein - Barr virus
  - d. Klebsiella
  - e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
4. SC. Choose the correct answer. The palatine tonsils are located in the:
  - a. hypopharynx
  - b. pharynx
  - c. mesopharynx
  - d. epipharynx
  - e. nasopharynx
5. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following is not the complication of chronic tonsillitis:
  - a. pielonephritis
  - b. glomerulonephritis

- c. rheumatism
  - d. arthritis
  - e. hemorrhage
6. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of peritonsillitic abscess does not include:
- a. antibiotics
  - b. puncture
  - c. incision
  - d. compress
  - e. antihistamines
7. SC. Choose the correct answer. The opening of the Eustachian tube is in the:
- a. Oropharynx
  - b. Hypopharynx
  - c. Nasopharynx
  - d. Glottis
  - e. Larynx
8. SC. Choose the correct answer. The cause of diphtheria is:
- a. Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - b. Corynebacterium (Loeffler's bacillus)
  - c. Epstein - Barr virus
  - d. Klebsiella
  - e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
9. SC. Choose the correct answer. Piriform sinuses are situated laterally to the :
- a. Larynx
  - b. Esophagus
  - c. Choana
  - d. Mesopharynx
  - e. Rhinopharynx
10. SC. Choose the correct answer. Between the capsule of the palatine amygdalae and the muscle space of the pharynx is:
- a. Lax cellular tissue
  - b. Lymphoid tissue
  - c. Conjunctive tissue
  - d. Nervous tissue
  - e. Glandular tissue
11. SC. Choose the correct answer. Motor innervation of the soft palatine muscles is

performed by :

- a. N. glosopharyngeus
- b. N. facialis
- c. N. trigemines
- d. N. vagus
- e. N. recurens

12. SC. Choose the correct answer. The posterior pillar of the amygdala is formed by the:

- a. Palatopharyngeal muscle
- b. Stylopharyngeal muscle
- c. Pharyngeal constrictor muscle
- d. Digastrics muscle
- e. Platysma muscle

13. SC. Choose the correct answer. The pharyngeal orifice of the auditory tube opens on the :

- a. Lateral wall of the rhinopharynx
- b. Posterior wall of the rhinopharynx
- c. Anterior wall of the rhinopharynx
- d. Superior wall of the rhinopharynx
- e. Inferior wall of the rhinopharynx

14. SC. Choose the correct answer. The number of amygdalae in the pharynx is:

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 6

15. SC. Choose the correct answer. The mucosa of the rhinopharynx is of the following type :

- a. Cylindrical, pluristriate, ciliate
- b. Respiratory
- c. Sensitive
- d. Glandular
- e. Vegetative

16. SC. Choose the correct answer. The rhinopharynx is connected with the nasal fossae by the:

- a. Common nasal meatus
- b. Superior nasal meatus
- c. Middle nasal meatus
- d. Inferior nasal meatus
- e. Choana



17. SC. Choose the correct answer. In the epipharynx there are :
- a. 2 amygdalae
  - b. 3 amygdalae
  - c. 4 amygdalae
  - d. 5 amygdalae
  - e. 6 amygdalae
18. CS SC. Choose the correct answer. Transmissive deafness in case of hypertrophy of pharyngeal amygdala is caused by:
- a. Rhinopharyngeal orifice obstruction of the auditory tube
  - b. Avitaminosis
  - c. Nasal septum deviation
  - d. Intoxication of nervus cochlearis
  - e. Intracranial hypertension
19. SC. Choose the correct answer. The main etiopathogenic cause of pharyngomycosis is :
- a. An irrational, incorrect treatment with antibiotics in major doses
  - b. An irrational, incorrect treatment with vitamins
  - c. An irrational, incorrect treatment with vasoconstrictive and cardiotonic medicines
  - d. Conchotomy
  - e. Angina
20. SC. Choose the correct answer. The incubation period of diphtheria is :
- a. 3 days
  - b. 2-7 days
  - c. 4 days
  - d. 2 days
  - e. 3 weeks
21. CSC. Choose the correct answer. Amygdalotomy is made mainly:
- a. At all ages
  - b. In children
  - c. In adults
  - d. In males
  - e. In females
22. SC. Choose the correct answer. The most frequent complication of angina is :
- a. Periamygdaline abscess
  - b. Haemorrhage
  - c. Chronic laryngitis

- d. Acute laryngitis
- e. Tracheitis

23. SC. Choose the correct answer. The type of angina in which dyspnoea develops is:

- a. Lacunal
- b. Follicular
- c. Lingual
- d. Ulceromembraneous
- e. Infuenzal

24. SC. Choose the correct answer. The main cause in the development of pharyngeal candidiasis is :

- a. Treatment with corticosteroids
- b. Treatment with antibiotics
- c. Treatment with hemostatics
- d. Vitaminothrapy
- e. Treatment with nistatine

25. SC. Choose the correct answer. The most frequent complication in case of incision of retropharyngeal abscess is:

- a. Pus aspiration
- b. Traumatism of the spinal column
- c. Traumatism of arterial blood vessels
- d. Traumatism of venous blood vessels
- e. Traumatism of lymphatic vessels

26. SC. Choose the correct answer. The most frequent complication of amygdalectomy is :

- a. Asphyxia
- b. Hemorrhage
- c. Cerebellum abscess
- d. Subdural abscess
- e. Lesion of the main vessels

27. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of adenoid vegetation in stages II and III is:

- a. Conservative
- b. Surgical
- c. Physiotherapeutic
- d. Balneoclimatic
- e. Prophylaxis

28. SC. Choose the correct answer. What does the rhinopharynx belong to:
- Nose
  - Pharynx
  - Paranasal sinuses
  - Larynx
  - Esophagus
29. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of rhinopharyngeal angiofibroma is:
- Conservative
  - Surgical
  - Mixed
  - Balneoclimatic
  - Physiotherapeutic
30. SC. Choose the correct answer. The lingual amygdala is located in the:
- Rhinopharynx
  - Amygdaline lodge
  - Tongue root
  - Larynx vestibule
  - Buccal cavity
31. SC. Choose the correct answer. The treatment of rhinopharyngeal atresia is:
- Conservative
  - Surgical
  - Physiotherapeutic
  - Mixed
  - Balneoclimatic
32. SC. Choose correct answers. Influenzal angina is:
- Primary angina
  - Secondary angina
  - Follicular angina
  - Lacunal angina
  - Catarrhal angina
33. SC. Choose the correct answer. Ulceromembranous angina described by Simanovski-Pault-Vincent is :
- Primary angina
  - Secondary angina
  - Follicular angina
  - Lacunal angina
  - A complication of other diseases

34. SC. Choose the correct answer. AIDS is a disease caused by:
- a. Streptococci
  - b. Staphylococci
  - c. Influenza virus
  - d. Retroviruses
  - e. Chlamydia
35. SC. Choose the correct answer. Palatine amygdalae are in the:
- a. Larynx
  - b. Mesopharynx
  - c. Nasopharynx
  - d. Hypopharynx
  - e. Epipharynx
36. SC. Choose the correct answer. Chronic amygdalitis in a decompensated form is treated with:
- a. Medicines
  - b. Surgery
  - c. Physiotherapy
  - d. Radiotherapy
  - e. With corticoids
37. SC. Choose the correct answer. Adenoid vegetation of III stage are treated with:
- a. Surgery
  - b. Medicines
  - c. Vasoconstrictors
  - d. Conchotomy
  - e. Radiotherapy
38. SC. Choose the correct answer. Diphteric angina is treated in:
- a. Children's department
  - b. ORL department
  - c. Infectious disease hospital
  - d. Intensive care unit
  - e. Therapy deptment
39. SC. Choose the correct answer. The inferior extremity of the pharynx is in relation to the vertebrae body:
- a. C4-C5
  - b. C6-C7

- c. C3-C4
- d. C7
- e. C1

40. SC. Choose the correct answer. The Gillette's ganglia are in the:

- a. Mesopharynx
- b. Hypopharynx
- c. Retropharyngeal space
- d. Nasal fossa
- e. Paranasal sinuses

41. SC. Choose the correct answer. What disease did a 7-year old child suffer two weeks before, if on the examination the voice is nasalized (open rhinolalia) and the soft palate is immobile:

- a. Scarlet fever
- b. Influenza
- c. Diphtheria
- d. Acute rhinitis
- e. Otitis media

42. SC. Choose the correct answer. What is the diagnosis if a child's mother informs that the child permanently does not breathe with the nose and vasoconstrictors are ineffective? Mental and physical retardation are noted in the child and it is revealed that a pink formation covers  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the vomer:

- a. Rhinopharyngeal angiofibroma
- b. Choanal polyp
- c. Adenoid vegetation
- d. Hypertrophic chronic rhinitis
- e. Atrophic chronic rhinitis

43. SC. Choose the correct answer. Lateropharyngeal phlegmon develops:

- a. In children at the age up to 3 years
- b. In children at the age up to 10 years
- c. In children at the age up to 7 years
- d. At any age
- e. Only in adults

44. SC. Choose the correct answer. The retropharyngeal space is connected with the:

- a. Anterior mediastinum
- b. Posterior mediastinum
- c. Parapharyngeal space
- d. Pretracheal space

e. Prelaryngeal space

45. SC. Choose the correct answers. Retropharyngeal phlegmon affects mainly children at the age of:

- a. 3-5 years
- b. 10 years
- c. 12 years
- d. 15 years
- e. 1 year

46. SC. Choose the correct answer. What is the tactics of an ORL doctor in case of retropharyngeal abscess:

- a. Widening of wound edges, puncture, drainage of abscess
- b. Puncture, opening and wound widening
- c. Puncture, opening, wound widening, drainage and aspiration
- d. Conservative treatment
- e. Prophylactic treatment

47. SC. Choose the correct answer. Acute inflammation of Luschka's amygdala is called:

- a. Adenoid vegetation
- b. Angina
- c. Adenoiditis
- d. Amygdalitis
- e. Retropharyngeal phlegmon

48. SC. Choose the correct answer. The external wall of the palatine amygdala is in relation to the:

- a. Maxillopharyngeal space
- b. Sternocleido-mastoidal muscle
- c. Hyoid
- d. Thyroid gland
- e. Thyroid cartilage

49. SC. Choose the correct answer. The increase of monocyte number occurs in case of:

- a. Diphtheric angina
- b. Agranulocytic angina
- c. Monocytic angina
- d. Influenza angina
- e. Scarlatinal angina

50. SC. Choose the correct answer. The inflammation of periamygdaline tissue is called:

- a. Acute pharyngitis
- b. Periamygdaline phlegmon
- c. Paraamygdaline phlegmon
- d. Phlegmon of the tongue base
- e. Phlegmonal angina

51. SC. Choose the correct answer. What diagnosis is made if a patient complains ofodynophagia, dysphagia that developed in the afternoon:

- a. Catarrhal angina
- b. Acute pharyngitis
- c. Periamygdaline abscess
- d. Foreign body in the palatine amygdala
- e. Acute rhinitis

52. SC. Choose the correct answer. How is the operation for hypertrophy of palatine amygdala called:

- a. Adenotomy
- b. Amygdalectomy
- c. Amygdaltomy
- d. Adenoamygdalectomy
- e. Adenoamygdaltomy

53. SC. Choose the correct answer. The facial artery is a branch of the:

- a. External carotid artery
- b. Common carotid artery
- c. Internal carotid artery
- d. Internal maxillary artery
- e. Subclavicular artery

54. SC. Choose the correct answer. Angina is the inflammation of the:

- a. Pharyngeal mucosa
- b. Lymphoid tissue of the pharynx
- c. Soft palate
- d. Uvula
- e. Tongue

55. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the pathogenic germs given below causes prevalently angina:

- a. Staphylococcus
- b. Pneumococcus
- c. Hemolytic streptococcus B (beta) of A group
- d. Diphtheria bacillus

e. Koch's bacillus

56. SC. Choose the correct answer. The operation for chronic amygdalitis is called:

- a. Amygdalectomy, tonsillectomy
- b. Amygdaltomy, tonsiltomy
- c. Adenotonsilectomy
- d. Diathermocoagulation
- e. Lacunotomy

57. SC. Choose the correct answer. Decompensated form of chronic amygdalitis is treated with:

- a. Medicines
- b. Surgery
- c. Vitamin therapy
- d. Physiotherapy
- e. Antibiotic therapy

58. SC. Choose the correct answer. The presence of cervical polyadenomopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, monocytosis (70-80%) will suggest the diagnosis of:

- a. Reticulosarcoma
- b. Lymphosarcoma
- c. Viral infection
- d. Follicular angina
- e. Infectious mononucleosis

59. SC. Choose the correct answer. The main function of the pharynx is:

- a. Reflexogenic
- b. Adaptation
- c. Immunobiological
- d. Cough and expectoration
- e. Auditory

60. SC. Choose the correct answer. What is characteristic of lacunar angina:

- a. Leukocytosis
- b. Leukopenia
- c. Lymphopenia
- d. Eusinopenia
- e. Monocytosis

61. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following pathogenic germs is an etiologic factor most frequently revealed in angina:



- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Streptococcus B (beta) hemolytic of A group
- c. Influenza virus
- d. Chlamydia
- e. Pneumococcus

62. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of buccopharyngeal burns it is necessary to undertake the following:

- a. Administration of intravenous analgesics
- b. An urgent delivery to a hospital
- c. Treating lesions with antiseptic solutions
- d. Usage of cold water
- e. Gargarism with furacilin solution

63. Sc. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following diseases is the cause of open rhinolalia:

- a. Hypertrophic chronic rhinitis
- b. Adenoid vegetations
- c. Choanal polyp
- d. Diphtheria of the pharynx
- e. Acute catarrh of the upper respiratory tract

64. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the main clinical sign of adenoid vegetation hypertrophy, III grade:

- a. Nasal obstruction
- b. Fever
- c. Cephalgia
- d. Otodynia
- e. Otalgia

65. SC. Choose the correct answer. In case of inflammatory pharyngeal disease pain the pharynx is called:

- a. Otalgia
- b. Dysphagia
- c. Dyspnea
- d. Odynophagia
- e. Rhinolalia

66. SC. Choose the correct answer. In which of the following situation the confirmation of the diagnosis of foreign bodies in the pharynx is possible:

- a. Open rhinolalia
- b. Closed rhinolalia

- c. Pains in the pharynx developing in breakfast or lunch time
- d. Nasal hemorrhage
- e. Fever, shiver

67. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following represents the succession of an ORL doctor's tactics in case of retropharyngeal abscess:

- a. Widening of the wound edges, abscess puncture, abscess opening
- b. Puncture, abscess opening, wound widening with abscess drainage
- c. Abscess opening puncture
- d. Abscess opening, antibiotics
- e. Conservative treatment

68. SC. Choose the correct answer. The increase of monocyte count occurs in the following diseases:

- a. Diptheritic angina
- b. Neutropenic angina
- c. Monocytic angina
- d. Influenza angina
- e. Scarletinal angina

69. SC. Choose the correct answer. The association of cervical polyadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, and monocytosis suggests that a patient suffers from:

- a. Reticulosarcoma
- b. Lymphatic sarcoma
- c. Viral infection
- d. Infectious monocytosis
- e. Follicular angina

70. SC. Choose the correct answer. Neutropenia is characteristic of:

- a. Catarrhal angina
- b. Leukemic angina
- c. Agranulocytic angina
- d. Scarletinal angina
- e. Diptheritic angina

71. SC. Choose the correct answer. What type of immunodeficiency is revealed in case of non-specific angina:

- a. AIDS
- b. Primary
- c. Secondary
- d. Subcompensated
- e. Decompensated

72. SC. Choose the correct answer. What type of immunodeficiency is revealed in case of chronic amygdalitis in decompensated form:
- Primary
  - Secondary
  - AIDS
  - Eosinopenia
  - Leukopenia
73. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following arterial vessels is the nearest to the inferior pole of the palatine amygdala:
- Common carotid artery
  - Internal carotid artery
  - External carotid artery
  - Facial artery
  - Lingual artery
74. SC. Choose the correct answer. What type of angina is characterized by such an index as neutropenia:
- Catarrhal
  - Follicular
  - Lacunar
  - Neutropenic
  - Diphtheritic
75. SC. Choose the correct answer. The presence of laterocervical adenopathy associated with hypoacusis of transmission type in a patient aged 66 years, allows to suspect:
- Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
  - Malignant tumor of the epipharynx
  - Hypertrophic chronic rhinitis
  - Ozena
  - Adenoid vegetations
76. SC. Choose the correct answer. Where is the nasopharyngeal orifice of the auditory tube situated:
- In the middle cornet
  - In the epipharynx, on the lateral wall, at the level of inferior nasal turbinate extremities
  - In the hypopharynx
  - In the mesopharynx
  - In the nasal cavity

77. SC. Choose the correct answer. The inflammation of periamygdaline tissue is called:
- a. Acute pharyngitis
  - b. Chronic pharyngitis
  - c. Lateropharyngeal abscess
  - d. Periamygdaline phlegmon
  - e. Retropharyngeal phlegmon
78. SC. Choose the correct answer. The facial artery originates from:
- a. Common carotid artery
  - b. Internal carotid artery
  - c. External carotid artery
  - d. Subclavian artery
  - e. Lingual artery
79. SC. Choose the correct answer. The anterior pillar of the palatine amygdala is formed by:
- a. M. tensor veli palatine
  - b. M. levator veli palatine
  - c. M. constrictor superior of the pharynx
  - d. M. constrictor superior of the pharynx
  - e. M. glossopalatine
80. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following muscles is a part of the posterior pillar of the palatine amygdala:
- a. M. glossopalatine
  - b. M. pharyngopalatine
  - c. M. tensor veli palatine
  - d. M. constrictor superior of the pharynx
  - e. M. constrictor superior of the pharynx
81. SC. Choose the correct answer. The inflammation of periamygdaline tissue is called:
- a. Acute pharyngitis
  - b. Chronic pharyngitis
  - c. Lateropharyngeal abscess
  - d. Periamygdaline phlegmon
  - e. Retropharyngeal phlegmon
82. SC. Choose the correct answer. The anterior pillar of the palatine amygdala is formed by:
- a. M. tensor veli palatine
  - b. M. levator veli palatine
  - c. M. constrictor superior of the pharynx

- d. M. constrictor superior of the pharynx
- e. M. glossopalatine

83. MC. Choose the correct answers. The tonsil ring includes:

- a. 1 nasopharyngeal tonsil
- b. 2 palatine tonsils
- c. 2 tubal tonsils
- d. 1 lingual tonsil
- e. 2 hypopharyngeal tonsils

84. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the causes of pharyngitis:

- a. Cold
- b. Infection in the tonsils
- c. Nasal diseases
- d. Gastrointestinal reflux
- e. Smoking and dust

85. MC. Choose the correct answers. Select preferable antibiotics for a child with acute tonsillitis:

- a. Penicillins
- b. B - lactam
- c. Cephalosporins
- d. Macrolides
- e. Quinolones

86. MC. Choose the correct answers. The pharynx has the following portions :

- a. Rhinopharynx
- b. Buccopharynx
- c. Laryngopharynx
- d. Supreme pharynx
- e. Inner pharynx

87. MC. Choose the correct answers. Etiopathogenic factors of chronic pharyngitis are :

- a. Alcohol, smoking
- b. Cold
- c. Decompensated form of some diseases
- d. Avitaminosis
- e. Nasal obstruction

88. MC. Choose the correct answers. Retropharyngeal phlegmon is caused by:

- a. Influenza

- b. Acute rhinitis
- c. Angina
- d. Avitaminosis
- e. Acute laryngitis

89. MC. Choose the correct answers. In case of angina the way of infectious invasion in the organism can be:

- a. Alimentary
- b. Autoinfection
- c. Air
- d. Mixed
- e. Lymphogenic, hematogenic

90. MC. Choose the correct answers. Adenoid vegetations of III stage must be different from :

- a. Juvenile angiofibroma of the nasopharynx
- b. Choana polyps
- c. Malignant tumors of the nasopharynx
- d. Osteophyte of the cervical vertebrae
- e. Chronic pharyngitis

91. MC. Choose the correct answers. Amygdalectomy is not performed in case of the following contraindications :

- a. Relative
- b. Absolute
- c. Age
- d. Sex
- e. Metatonsillar diseases

92. MC. Choose the correct answers. The main etiopathogenic factors of chronic pharyngitis are :

- a. Smoking, alcohol
- b. A prolonged exposure to one of the harmful factors of the environment or a product
- c. Cold
- d. Nasal obstruction
- e. Diseases of the digestive system

93. MC. Choose the correct answers. Prophylaxis of chronic amygdalitis includes:

- a. Appropriate treatment of angina
- b. Appropriate treatment of nasal and paranasal sinus diseases
- c. Follow-up of patients with past history of angina and those who suffer from

chronic amygdalitis

- d. Organization and following the regimen of life, rest, rational diet, physical exercises, popularization of sanitary norms
- e. Subperichondromucosa resection of the nasal septum

94. MC. Choose the correct answers. The forms of primary angina are :

- a. Catarrhal, fibrinogenous
- b. Catarrhal, follicular
- c. Lacunar, ulceromembranous
- d. Phlegmonous
- e. Necrotic

95. MC. Choose the correct answers. Secondary angina develops in case of :

- a. Acute leukemia
- b. Infectious mononucleosis
- c. Influenza
- d. Diphtheria
- e. Pharyngitis

96. MC. Choose the correct answers. The differential diagnosis of chronic amygdalitis is made with:

- a. Chronic pharyngitis
- b. Pharyngomycosis
- c. Hypertrophy of the palatine amygdalae
- d. Catarrhal angina
- e. Acute pharyngitis

97. MC. Choose the correct answers. Lacunar angina is differentiated from :

- a. Diphtheria angina
- b. Vincent's ulceromembranous angina
- c. Neutropenic angina
- d. Leukemic angina
- e. Catarrhal pharyngitis

98. MC. Choose the correct answers. Retropharyngeal phlegmon develops in case of :

- a. Pneumonia
- b. Alimentary intoxication
- c. Angina
- d. Acute rhinitis
- e. Acute pharyngitis

99. MC. Choose the correct answers. The phases of development of periamygdal abscess are :
- a. Edema
  - b. Infiltration
  - c. Abscess formation
  - d. Necrotic
  - e. Ulcerous
100. MC. Choose the correct answers. Benign tumors of the pharynx are:
- a. Angioma
  - b. Papilloma
  - c. Fibroma
  - d. Sarcoma
  - e. Epithelioma
101. MC. Choose the correct answer. Amygdal palatine hypertrophy leads to:
- a. Respiratory disorders
  - b. Swallowing disorders
  - c. Alimentary disorders in breast-fed infants
  - d. Voice disorders (rhinolalia)
  - e. Palatine wall paralysis
102. MC. Choose the correct answers. Adenoid vegetations of III stage must be differed from :
- a. Juvenile angiofibroma of the nasopharynx
  - b. Choanal polyp
  - c. Benign tumors of the nasopharynx
  - d. Malignant tumors of the nasopharynx
  - e. Common acute rhinitis
103. MC. Choose the correct answers. The symptomatology of adenoid vegetations in stages II-III includes the following signs :
- a. Fever, shiver, intoxication
  - b. Facies adenoideum
  - c. Nasal obstruction
  - d. Presence of some soft, pink tumor formations in the rhinopharynx
  - e. Tachycardia
104. MC. Choose the correct answers. Objective signs of chronic amygdalitis are:
- a. Gize's sign
  - b. Zac's sign
  - c. Preobrajenski's sign



- d. Adherences and cicatrices between the amygdaline pillars and palatine amygdalae
  - e. Pus and impacted cerumen in the lacuna
105. MC. Choose the correct answers. The diagnostics of diphtheritic angina in children is based on:
- a. Detailed anamnesis (epidemiologic inquiry)
  - b. Appearance of the buccopharynx
  - c. Toxic state of a child
  - d. Subangulomandibular adenopathy
  - e. Bacteriologic examination
106. MC. Choose the correct answers. Etiopathogenesis of primary angina includes:
- a. Infection: streptococcal, staphylococcal, viral, combined infection
  - b. Cold, tiredness, avitaminosis
  - c. Allergy
  - d. Secondary immunodeficiency
  - e. Fever
107. MC. Choose the correct answers. Conservative treatment of chronic amygdalitis in a compensated form includes:
- a. Lavement of the lacunae with disinfection substances
  - b. Treating the palatine amygdalae with Ligol' solution
  - c. Vitamin C
  - d. Antihistamine medicines
  - e. Physiotherapy
108. MC. Choose the correct answers. Etiopathogenesis of pharyngeal foreign bodies is:
- a. Children playing with foreign bodies
  - b. Leaving children unattended
  - c. Diminished reflexes or their absence
  - d. Abnormal physical state
  - e. Inflammation of the rhinopharynx
109. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the given below types of angina belong to the group of secondary angina:
- a. Lacunar angina
  - b. Diphtheritic angina
  - c. Leukemic angina
  - d. Neutropenic angina
  - e. Follicular angina

110. MC. Choose the correct answers. The presence of adenoid vegetation in III grade is manifested by:
- a. Nasal obstruction syndrome
  - b. "Adenoid facies"
  - c. Development of psychic and physical insufficiency
  - d. Complications: otitis media, chronic amygdalitis, conjunctivitis, laryngitis
  - e. Sialorrhea
111. MC. Choose the correct answers. Clinical forms of nonspecific chronic amygdalitis (according to the I. Soldatov's classification) are:
- a. Atrophic
  - b. Compensated
  - c. Cryptal, caseous
  - d. Decompensated
  - e. Infectious
112. MC. Choose the correct answers. The Waldeyer's pharyngeal ring includes:
- a. Pharyngeal amygdala
  - b. Tubal amygdala
  - c. Palatine amygdala
  - d. Lingual amygdala
  - e. Pharyngeal mucous membrane
113. MC. Choose the correct answers. In a patient with periamygdal phlegmon the following clinical signs are present:
- a. Nasal obstruction
  - b. Otalgia
  - c. Fever, shiver
  - d. Trismus
  - e. Dysphagia
114. MC. Choose the correct answers. According to the localization periamygdal phlegmon can be:
- a. Antero-superior
  - b. Inferior
  - c. Posterior
  - d. Lateral
  - e. Intraamygdal
115. MC. Choose the correct answers. Odynophagia is present in case of:

- a. Acute pharyngitis
  - b. Acute epiglottitis
  - c. Hypopharyngeal foreign bodies
  - d. Hypopharyngeal cancer
  - e. Stridulous laryngitis
116. MC. Choose the correct answers. Can angina be revealed in the hypopharynx?  
How is it called:
- a. Yes
  - b. Tubal angina
  - c. Lingual angina
  - d. Palatine angina
  - e. Catarrhal angina
117. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the lymphoid formations are in the rhinopharynx:
- a. Gerlach's amygdalae
  - b. Palatine amygdalae
  - c. Gillette's ganglia
  - d. Luscha's amygdalae
  - e. Lingual amygdalae
118. MC. Choose the correct answers. In the etiopathogenesis of chronic amygdalitis the main causes are:
- a. Reduced immunity
  - b. Hemolytic streptococcus B(beta) of group A
  - c. Presence of suprainfection and microbial competition
  - d. Pharyngeal mucous membrane
  - e. Volume of amygdale
119. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of upper respiratory tract diphtheria includes:
- a. Antidiphtheric antitoxic serum
  - b. Antibiotics
  - c. Vitamin therapy
  - d. Cardiotonic medicine, antihistamine medicines
  - e. Surgical treatment
120. MC. Choose the correct answers. Nonspecific angina is treated:
- a. Surgically
  - b. With antibiotics
  - c. With anti-inflammatory medicines, analgesics, vitamins

- d. Topically: treating with disinfectant substances, lavage of palatine amygdalae
  - e. Cryptotomy
121. MC. Choose the correct answers. The pharynx is connected with the:
- a. Rhinopharynx- with the nose, middle ear, posterior mediastinum, larynx
  - b. Buccopharynx- buccal cavity
  - c. Laryngopharynx, esophagus, larynx
  - d. Rhinopharynx- nose, middle ear, mesopharynx
  - e. Oropharynx, laryngopharynx- stomach, digestive system
122. MC. Choose the correct answers. How many amygdaline pillars are there? Where do they originate from and terminate in:
- a. Four, two, three
  - b. Four: two on either part (anterior and posterior)
  - c. The anterior pillars extend from the anterior base of the soft palate on one side and to the uvula on the other and then descend towards the base of the tongue
  - d. The posterior pillars extend from the posterior face of the soft palate and terminate in the lateral face of the pharynx
  - e. Six: three anterior amygdaline pillars and three posterior ones
123. MC. Choose the correct answers. The most frequent foreign bodies of the pharynx are localized in the:
- a. Rhinopharynx
  - b. Buccopharynx
  - c. Laryngopharynx
  - d. Palatine amygdalae
  - e. Vocal cords
124. MC. Choose the correct answers. Pharynx malformations, especially congenital ones, are due to:
- a. Parent's disease: tuberculosis, syphilis, hypothyroidism
  - b. Bad habits of parents: smoking, alcohol
  - c. Harmful working conditions, environment
  - d. Excellent life conditions
  - e. Maternal infections, violent emotions, administration of antibiotics in the first month of pregnancy
125. MC. Choose the correct answers. Complications of periamygdal phlegmon can be:
- a. Bleeding
  - b. Edema of larynx
  - c. Cervical phlegmon, mediastinitis
  - d. Septic complications

e. Chronic amygdalitis in compensated form

126. MC. Choose the correct answers. The nasopharynx is examined by the following methods:
- a. Anterior rhinoscopy
  - b. Posterior rhinoscopy
  - c. Endoscopic examination of the rhinopharynx
  - d. Digital examination, radiography, epipharyngoscopy
  - e. Indirect laryngoscopy
127. MC. Choose the correct answers. What is the tactics of an ORL doctor in case of periamygdaline abscess:
- a. Medicinal treatment
  - b. Prophylaxis treatment
  - c. Puncture, opening, drainage of abscess
  - d. Analgesics
  - e. Antihistamines
128. MC. Choose the correct answers. What are the anatomical structures of the pharyngeal wall:
- a. Mucosa
  - b. Fibrous tunic
  - c. Muscular stratum
  - d. Tunica adventitia
  - e. Glandular stratum
129. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical forms of chronic pharyngitis:
- a. Catarrhal
  - b. Hypertrophic
  - c. Fibrinous
  - d. Necrotic
  - e. Atrophic
130. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the diseases given below develop with the clinical signs of angina:
- a. Infectious mononucleosis
  - b. Scarlet fever
  - c. Diphtheria
  - d. Pneumonia
  - e. Meningococcal meningitis

131. MC. Choose the correct answers. The pharynx is connected with the:
- a. Orbits
  - b. Paranasal sinuses
  - c. Larynx
  - d. Nose
  - e. Buccal cavity
132. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following diseases may cause the Eustachian tube dysfunction:
- a. Rhinitis
  - b. Sinusitis
  - c. Adenoiditis
  - d. Laryngitis
  - e. Septum deviation
133. MC. Choose the correct answers. A 8-year-old girl who had had a spoon of concentrated acetic acid was hospitalized urgently to the ORL clinic. In which organs can changes develop:
- a. Pharynx
  - b. Larynx
  - c. Esophagus
  - d. Lungs
  - e. Stomach
134. MC. Choose the correct answers. The symptomatology of chronic amygdalitis includes:
- a. Odynophagia
  - b. Caseous masses in the lacuna
  - c. Pus in the lacuna
  - d. Submandibular adenopathy
  - e. Gize's symptom
135. MC. Choose the correct answers. The etiopathogenesis of acute pharyngitis is:
- a. Infection: streptococcal, staphylococcal, viral
  - b. Infectious disease
  - c. Predisposing factors: climatic, alimentary
  - d. Reduced local and general immunities
  - e. Hypothermia
136. MC. Choose the correct answers. The levator muscle of the pharynx is:
- a. Stylopharyngeal
  - b. Palatoglossus

- c. Palatopharyngeal
  - d. Constrictor of the pharynx
  - e. Muscle veli palatini
137. MC. Choose the correct answers. Angina is treated with:
- a. Analgetics
  - b. Desensitizing drugs
  - c. Anti-inflammatory
  - d. Antibiotics
  - e. Vitamin therapy
138. MC. Choose the correct answers. Acute and chronic pharyngitis are treated:
- a. Conservatively
  - b. Prophylactically
  - c. With inhalation
  - d. Balneoclimatically
  - e. Surgically
139. MC. Choose the correct answers. What is usually revealed in a child with great adenoid vegetations:
- a. Hypoacusis
  - b. Nasal obstruction
  - c. Rhinorrhea
  - d. Dyspnea
  - e. Dysphagia
140. MC. Choose the correct answers. Ulcero-necrotic angina of hematologic origin is determined in case of:
- a. Agranulocytosis
  - b. Plant-Vincent-Simanovski's angina
  - c. Infectious mononucleosis
  - d. Leukemia
  - e. Follicular angina
141. MC. Choose the correct answers. Choose the forms of chronic pharyngitis:
- a. Catarrhal
  - b. Hypertrophic
  - c. Atrophic
  - d. Necrotic
  - e. Hemorrhagic

142. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of chronic amygdalitis are:
- a. Hyperemia of the anterior pillars
  - b. Gize's symptom
  - c. Zac's symptom
  - d. Preobrejenski's symptom
  - e. Purulent liquid in the lacuna
143. MC. Choose the correct answers. Buccopharyngoscopy allows examining of:
- a. Oral cavity
  - b. Mesopharynx
  - c. Gerlach's amygdala
  - d. Palatine amygdala
  - e. Buccopharyngeal isthmus
144. MC. Choose the correct answers. The affection of the pharynx occurs in the following diseases:
- a. Infectious mononucleosis
  - b. Diphtheria
  - c. Meningococcal meningitis
  - d. Pneumonia
  - e. Scarlet fever
145. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following are the pharyngeal syndromes:
- a. Disturbance in deglutition
  - b. Respiratory disturbance
  - c. Phonation disturbance
  - d. Auditory disturbance
  - e. Protective function disturbance
146. MC. Choose the correct answers. Odynophagia is present in:
- a. Acute or chronic inflammatory process: angina, phlegmon, pharyngitis
  - b. Burns, wounds of the pharynx
  - c. Nervous lesion
  - d. Ulcerated tumors
  - e. Scleroma of the pharynx
147. MC. Choose the correct answers. Respiratory disturbances of the pharynx are:
- a. Rhinopharyngeal obstruction
  - b. Oropharyngeal obstruction
  - c. Hypopharyngeal obstruction
  - d. Open rhinolalia



e. Dysphagia

148. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical signs in favor of the diagnosis of periamygdaline phlegmon:

- a. Marked odynophagia
- b. Dysphagia
- c. Otagia
- d. Fever
- e. Rhinolalia

149. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following statements of retropharyngeal phlegmon are correct:

- a. Purulent inflammation of areolar tissue and Gillette's ganglia of the retropharyngeal space
- b. Purulent inflammation of periamygdal tissues
- c. It occurs in children
- d. It occurs in adults
- e. It is caused by acute respiratory catarrh, angina

150. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following clinical signs are the constituents of the clinical picture of chronic amygdalitis:

- a. Gize's, Zac's sign
- b. Preobrajenski's sign
- c. Purulent liquid in the lacuna
- d. Submandibular adenopathy
- e. Fever, shiver

151. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical manifestations of chronic amygdalitis in decompensated form:

- a. Recurrent angina, rheumatism
- b. Adherences between the amygdal pillars and amygdala, pus liquid in the lacuna
- c. Subangulomandibular adenopathy
- d. Secondary immunodeficiency A, M,G
- e. Permanent high fever

152. MC. Choose the correct answers. In case of pharynx cancer the prognosis depends on:

- a. Early and correct diagnosis
- b. Administration of the treatment in time
- c. Degree of clinical and morphological advance of cancer
- d. Presence or absence of metastases
- e. Histological structure

153. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following antibiotics are mainly administered to patients with nonspecific angina:
- a. Tetracycline
  - b. Streptomycin
  - c. Amoxicillin
  - d. Gentamicin
  - e. Cefazolin
154. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following clinical manifestations are characteristic of scarlatinal angina:
- a. The palatine amygdalae are tumefied, congested
  - b. The soft palate is congested severely
  - c. Enanthema
  - d. Odynophagia
  - e. Adenopathy
155. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following pathologies can be revealed as a result of chronic amygdalitis in decompensated form:
- a. Rheumatism
  - b. Glomerulonephritis
  - c. Thyroiditis, thyrotoxicosis
  - d. Atherosclerosis
  - e. Periamygdal phlegmon
156. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which changes in the pharyngoscope view picture do not refer to acute pharyngitis:
- a. The presence of inflammation in the pharyngeal mucosa
  - b. The presence of inflammation in alveolar tissue in the retropharyngeal space
  - c. The presence of inflammation in tissue of the periamygdal space
  - d. The presence of inflammation of lymphoid tissue
  - e. The presence of epiglottis abscess
157. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following statements are correct in case of paraclinical diagnosis of chronic amygdalitis:
- a. Moderate hyperleukocytosis with neutrophilia
  - b. VSH sometimes elevated
  - c. ASLO elevated
  - d. Reduced Ig A serum
  - e. Increase of Ig M and Ig E indexes
158. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which clinical syndromes can be present in case of craniofacial and buccopharyngeal traumas:

- a. Pain shock
  - b. Hemorrhage syndrome
  - c. Syndrome of pharynx function disorder
  - d. Epilepsy syndrome
  - e. Acute abdomen syndrome
159. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following statements are characteristic of nonspecific catarrhal angina:
- a. It is caused by streptococci, pneumococci, staphylococci
  - b. It is caused by hypothermia
  - c. It is a primary angina
  - d. It is treated with medicines
  - e. It is secondary angina
160. CM. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following diseases can be confused with lacunar angina:
- a. Diphtheritic angina
  - b. Syphilous angina
  - c. Lymphatic angina
  - d. Ulcero-necrotic angina in hematopathy
  - e. Paralysis of the soft palate
161. MC. Choose the correct answers. Differential diagnosis between cancer of the palatine amygdalae and chronic amygdalitis includes:
- a. Anamnesis- patient's age
  - b. Clinical picture, objective and subjective symptoms
  - c. Asymmetry of the palatine amygdalae
  - d. Cytology
  - e. Biopsy
162. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the factors contributing to hypertrophy of adenoid vegetations of II-III grade:
- a. Predisposition to the development of lymphatic tissue
  - b. Allergies
  - c. Vitamin, calcium, solar deficiency
  - d. Frequent infections of the upper respiratory tract
  - e. Genetic predisposition
163. MC. Choose the correct answers. According to the localization periamygdaline phlegmon can be:
- a. Anterior- superior
  - b. Posterior

- c. Inferior
- d. External (lateral)
- e. Middle

164. MC. Choose the correct answers. In the treatment of periamygdaline phlegmon it is necessary to administer such medicines as:

- a. Analgesics
- b. Antibiotics
- c. Anti-inflammatory drugs
- d. Antihistamines
- e. Antiacids

165. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the given below are pathomorphological phases in the evolution of periamygdaline phlegmon (abscess):

- a. Edema phase
- b. Initial phase
- c. Abscess phase
- d. Healing phase
- e. Infiltration phase

166. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the correct options for periamygdalitis:

- a. Antero- superior periamygdalitis, edema phase, surgical treatment
- b. Antero-superior periamygdalitis, edema phase, medicinal treatment
- c. Antero-superior periamygdalitis, abscess phase, medicinal treatment
- d. Antero-superior periamygdalitis, abscess phase, surgical treatment
- e. Antero-superior periamygdalitis, infiltration phase, medicinal treatment

167. MC. Choose the correct answers. The similarities between amygdalitis in compensated form and chronic amygdalitis in decompensated form are:

- a. Sensation of pain in the throat
- b. Repeated cases of angina in a patient who suffers from rheumatism
- c. Repeated periamygdaline phlegmon
- d. Pus liquid in the amygdaline lacuna
- e. Regional adenopathy

168. MC. Choose the correct answers. Clinical signs of periamygdaline abscess are:

- a. It develops in 5-7 days after nonspecific angina
- b. A patient's state is grave, fever and shiver are present
- c. Trismus
- d. Swelling, infiltration
- e. State of intoxication

169. MC. Choose the correct answers. The first aid in case of retropharyngeal and parapharyngeal phlegmons consists in:
- Administration of antibiotics
  - Administration of analgesics
  - Administration of a deintoxication solution
  - Administration of anti-inflammatory medicines
  - Puncture opening and drainage of abscess
170. MC. Choose the correct answers. Clinical pathomorphological stages of retropharyngeal phlegmon are:
- Edema
  - Infiltration
  - Abscess
  - Metastasis
  - Cicatrization
171. MC. Choose the correct answers. HIV infection is transmitted the following ways with the exception of:
- Vertically, from mother to a child
  - Instruments sterilized insufficiently
  - Hematophagous insects
  - Bath, swimming pools
  - Blood transfusion
172. MC. Choose the correct answers. The main clinical signs of adenoid vegetations are:
- Leukocytosis, neutrophilia
  - Adenoid facies
  - Revealing of adenoid vegetations by posterior rhinoscopy or by epipharyngeal tissue
  - Accelerated salivation
  - Nasal obstruction syndrome
173. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following investigations are necessary in case of surgical treatment of chronic amygdalitis:
- General analyses of blood and urine
  - Thrombocyte count
  - ECG
  - Fibrinogen, prothrombin time
  - Fibrogastroscopy
174. MC. Choose the correct answers. Contraindications for amygdalectomy are:

- a. Cholecystitis
  - b. Stomach ulcer
  - c. Vascular dystonia
  - d. Hemophilia
  - e. Pulmonary tuberculosis in exacerbation (destructive form)
175. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following clinical signs are present in patients with chronic amygdalitis:
- a. Sensation of a throat pain
  - b. Stiffness in the throat
  - c. Unpleasant smell from the throat
  - d. Pus liquid in the amygdaline lacuna
  - e. Regional adenopathy
176. MC. Choose the correct answers. Ulceronecrotic angina can be present and revealed in the following diseases:
- a. Agranulocytosis
  - b. Simanovski's angina
  - c. Monocytic angina
  - d. Leukemic angina
  - e. Follicular angina
177. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the functions of the pharynx:
- a. Reflexogenic
  - b. Respiratory
  - c. Immunological
  - d. Phonation
  - e. Auditory
178. MC. Choose the correct answers. Leukemic angina is characterized by the following hematologic indexes:
- a. Leukocytosis
  - b. Leukopenia
  - c. Anemia
  - d. Thrombocytopenia
  - e. Lymphopenia
179. MC. Choose the correct answers. Etiopathogenesis of chronic amygdalitis includes the presence of:
- a. Hemolytic streptococcus B (beta) of A group
  - b. Immunodeficiency
  - c. Secondary infection

- d. Specific anatomical topographic features of Waldeyer's ring
  - e. Avitaminosis
180. MC. Choose the correct answers. Diagnostic criteria of angina and chronic amygdalitis are:
- a. Anamnesis
  - b. Onset of pain, evolution of pain
  - c. Avitaminosis
  - d. Presence or absence of complications
  - e. Pharyngoscopic picture
181. MC. Choose the correct answers. The clinical signs of chronic amygdalitis are:
- a. Otodynia
  - b. Fever (39-40 °C)
  - c. Dyspnea, sialorrhea
  - d. Purulent contents in the lacuna
  - e. Signs of Gize, Zac and Preobrajenski
182. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the organs that are connected with the pharynx:
- a. The middle ear system
  - b. Esophagus
  - c. Nasal fossae
  - d. Buccal cavity
  - e. Larynx
183. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the given below pass through the parapharyngeal space:
- a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
  - b. Hypoglossus nerve
  - c. Jugular vein
  - d. Internal carotid artery
  - e. Facial artery
184. MC. Choose the correct answers. The most severe tonsillitis complications of amygdal local infection are:
- a. Acute rheumatism
  - b. Rheumocarditis
  - c. Acute arthritis
  - d. Poststreptococcal acute glomerulonephritis
  - e. Stomach ulcer

185. MC. Choose the correct answers. The examination of the rhinopharynx is performed using the following methods :
- Anterior rhinoscopy
  - Posterior rhinoscopy
  - Rhinopharyngeal radiography
  - Digital palpation of the nasopharynx
  - Pharyngoscopy
186. MC. Choose the correct answers. To examine the appearance of the pharynx the following methods are used:
- Standard radiography
  - Contrast radiography
  - MRI
  - Computed tomography
  - Endoscopic examination
187. MC. Choose the correct answers. The examination of the rhinopharynx is performed using the following methods :
- Anterior rhinoscopy
  - Posterior rhinoscopy
  - Rhinopharyngeal radiography
  - Digital palpation of the nasopharynx
  - Pharyngoscopy

#### **Part IV Laryngotracheobronhology**

1. SC. Choose the correct answer. Paralysis of which nerve does larynx stenosis indicate:
  - N. laryngeus inferior
  - N. laryngeus superior
  - N. hypoglossus
  - N. glossopharyngeus
  - N. facialis
2. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the intrinsic muscles of the larynx is innervated by the motor external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve:
  - Cricothyroid
  - Posterior cricoarytenoideus
  - Thyroepiglottic
  - Interarytenoideus
  - Aryepiglottic
3. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the laryngeal cartilages forms the Adam's apple:



- a. Arytenoideus
  - b. Corniculate
  - c. Cricoid
  - d. Thyroid
  - e. Epiglottidian
4. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which form of angina leads to the development of dyspnea:
- a. Lacunar
  - b. Follicular
  - c. Laryngeal
  - d. Ulceromembraneous
  - e. Infuenzal
5. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the M. Vocalis:
- a. Cricothyroid
  - b. Thyroarythenoid
  - c. Lateral cricoarythenoid
  - d. Posterior cricoarythenoid
  - e. Interarythenoid
6. SC. Choose the correct answer. The larynx is located at the level of the cervical vertebrae:
- a. C2-C4
  - b. C1-C6
  - c. C3-C6
  - d. C7
  - e. C2-C6
7. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following cartilages is the pivot of the larynx and supports other cartilages:
- a. Arythenoideus
  - b. Cuneiform
  - c. Epiglottidian
  - d. Thyroid
  - e. Cricoid
8. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the laryngeal cartilage that constitutes a shield for the vocal cords:
- a. Epiglottidian
  - b. Thyroid
  - c. Cricoid

- d. Cuneiform
- e. Arytenoideus

9. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the membrane that connects the cricoid cartilage and trachea and has the static function:

- a. Thyrohyoidal
- b. Cricotracheal
- c. Cricoarytenoideus
- d. Cricothyroid
- e. Glossoepiglottidean

10. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which larynx membrane is incised in case of fulminant laryngeal stenosis:

- a. Cricothyroid
- b. Thyrohyoidal
- c. Thyroepiglottidean
- d. Aryepiglottidean
- e. Glossoepiglottidean

11. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the name of the space defined by the two vocal cords:

- a. Vestibule
- b. Glottis
- c. Subglottis
- d. Transglottis
- e. Supraglottis

12. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the muscle that ensures the opening of the glottis or abduction:

- a. Posterior cricoarytenoideus
- b. Interarytenoideus
- c. Thyroarytenoideus
- d. Sternothyroid
- e. sternohyoidal

13. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the region of the larynx with a poor developed lymphatic system:

- a. Glottis
- b. Vestibule
- c. Subglottis
- d. Epiglottis

e. Supraglottis

14.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the innervations of the larynx that is provided mainly by the laryngeal nerve:

- a. Motor
- b. Mixed
- c. Sensitive
- d. Vegetative
- e. Sensory

15.SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the following nerves provides the motor innervations of the larynx:

- a. Superior laryngeal
- b. Inferior laryngeal
- c. Trigeminal
- d. Hypoglossal
- e. Glossopharyngeal

16.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the muscle that plays the main part in the formation of the voice:

- a. Transversal muscle
- b. Posterior cricoarytenoideus muscle
- c. Lateral cricoarytenoideus muscle
- d. Oblique interarytenoideus muscle
- e. Internal thyroarytenoideus muscle

17.SC. Choose the correct answer. How is a hoarse voice called:

- a. Dyspnea
- b. Dysphasia
- c. Dysphonia
- d. Aphonia
- e. Odynophagia

18.SC. Choose the correct answers. Which organ is affected if a patient complains of dysphonia:

- a. Pharynx
- b. Nose
- c. Esophagus
- d. Larynx
- e. Esophagus and larynx

19.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the method of examination of the larynx in children at an early age:

- a. Superior laryngoscopy
- b. Indirect laryngoscopy
- c. Directoscopy
- d. Stroboscopy
- e. Rhinomanometry

20.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the complication that may develop after the intubation with an outsized tube for more than 72 hours:

- a. Paresis of the vocal cords
- b. Pseudomyxomatosis
- c. Vocal nodules
- d. Granuloma
- e. Subglottic laryngitis

21.SC. Choose the correct answer. Which floors of the larynx are affected in case of false croup:

- a. Epilarynx
- b. Laryngopharynx
- c. Subglottic
- d. Glottic
- e. Transglottic

22.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the pathologic process of the larynx that is called "false croup":

- a. Hypertrophic chronic laryngitis
- b. Atrophic chronic laryngitis
- c. Acute stenotic laryngotracheitis
- d. Diphtheritic laryngitis
- e. Papillomatosis of the larynx

23.SC. Choose the correct answer. A child aged two has a dry barking cough, severe dyspnea, pathological wheeze, he is excited and in a semi-sitting position. The parents say the child fell ill unexpectedly. What is the diagnosis:

- a. Pneumonia
- b. Angina
- c. Convulsive cough
- d. Acute stenotic laryngotracheitis
- e. Diphtheritic laryngitis

24.SC. Choose the correct answer. What does the term "chemical tracheotomy or medicinal

control of stenosis" mean:

- a. Administration of vitamins
- b. Administration of antibiotics
- c. Administration of corticosteroids
- d. Administration of homeopathic preparations
- e. Laser therapy

25.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the glottic muscle that has an oval shape in case of incomplete contraction:

- a. Sternothyroid muscle
- b. Internal thyroarytenoideus muscle
- c. Thyrohyoid muscle
- d. Posterior cricoarytenoideus muscle
- e. Cricothyroid muscle

26.SC. Choose the correct answer. Motor disturbance of which muscle forms a triangle in the posterior third of the glottis:

- a. Aryepiglottic muscle
- b. Transversal muscle
- c. Thyroarytenoideus muscle, external fascicle
- d. Sternohyoid muscle
- e. Digastric muscle

27.SC. Choose the correct answer. How is fibroma of the larynx treated:

- a. Antibiotic therapy
- b. Physiotherapy
- c. Chemotherapy
- d. Surgery
- e. Cobaltotherapy

28.SC. Choose the correct answer. The final clinical diagnosis of benign tumor of the larynx is made on the basis of :

- a. Laryngoscopy
- b. Computed tomography
- c. Nucleic magnetic resonance
- d. Histology examination
- e. Fibroscopy

29.SC. Choose the correct answer. What is the cause agent (etiology factor) of recurrent papillomatosis of the larynx in children:

- a. Koch's bacillus

- b. Streptococcal infection
- c. Candida albicans
- d. Viral etiology
- e. Loeffler's bacillus

30.SC. Choose the correct answer. What is etiopathogenic treatment of laryngeal diphtheria:

- a. Vitamin therapy
- b. Diphtheria antitoxin
- c. Tracheotomy
- d. Physiotherapy
- e. Aspirin

31.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the superior and inferior limits of the trachea in adults:

- a. C5-D4
- b. C6-D4
- c. C1-D3
- d. C6-D7
- e. C6-D2

32.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the vein that the venous blood from the trachea flows out:

- a. Internal jugular vein
- b. External jugular vein
- c. Azigos vein
- d. Superior vena cava
- e. Brachiocephalic venous trunk

33. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the decisive examination for diagnosis and extraction of a fixed bronchial foreign body:

- a. Indirect laryngoscopy
- b. Direct laryngoscopy
- c. Rigid superior tracheobronchoscopy
- d. Tracheobronchography
- e. Fibrotracheobronchoscopy

34.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the tracheobronchial foreign bodies that have an image of atelectasis on pulmonary radiography:

- a. Valve
- b. Obstructive
- c. Endogenic

- d. Allowing free passing of air
- e. Exogenic

35.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the tracheobronchial foreign bodies that have an image of emphysema on pulmonary radiography:

- a. Valve
- b. Obstructive
- c. Endogenic
- d. Allowing a free passing of air
- e. Exogenic

36.SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick the tracheobronchial foreign bodies that have an unchanged image on pulmonary radiography:

- a. Valve
- b. Obstructive
- c. Endogenic
- d. Allowing free passing of air
- e. Exogenic

37.MC. Choose the correct answers. The causes of stridor are:

- a. Laryngomalacia
- b. Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
- c. Vocal fold paralysis
- d. Neoplastic process
- e. Recurrent papillomatosis

38.MC. Choose the correct answer. Predisposing factors of laryngeal carcinoma are:

- a. Infection
- b. Foreign body
- c. Cigarette smoking
- d. Alcohol
- e. Improper diet

39.MC. Choose the correct answers. The vocal cords are attached to:

- a. Arythenoid
- b. Epiglottitis
- c. Corniculate
- d. Thyroid
- e. Cricoid

40.MC. Choose the correct answers. The parts of the larynx include:

- a. Supraglottis
- b. Infraglottis
- c. Glottis
- d. Superior part
- e. Subglottis

41.MC. Choose the correct answers. The larynx is composed of the following cartilages:

- a. Cricoid
- b. Tragal
- c. Thyroid
- d. Corniculate
- e. Cuneiform

42.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the unpaired cartilages of the larynx:

- a. Cricoid
- b. Thyroid
- c. Arytenoideus
- d. Epiglottidian
- e. Cuneiform

43.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the paired cartilages of the larynx walls:

- a. Corniculate
- b. Thyroid
- c. Cuneiform
- d. Cricoid
- e. Arytenoideus

44.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the unpaired cartilages of the larynx:

- a. Arythenoid
- b. Epiglottitis
- c. Corniculate
- d. Thyroid
- e. Cricoid

45.MC. Choose the correct answers. How many horns has the thyroid cartilage and what are they:

- a. Three
- b. Four
- c. Superior
- d. Inferior



e. Five

46.MC. Choose the correct answers. The epiglottis is connected with the:

- a. Hyoid
- b. Thyroid and arytenoid cartilages
- c. Tongue
- d. Pharynx
- e. Nose

47.MC. Choose the correct answers. How many apophyses have the arytenoid cartilages and what are they:

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Anterior (vocal)
- d. External (muscular)
- e. Internal (mucous)

48.MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the pharyngeal cartilages are the smallest, changeable in shape, size and location:

- a. Epiglottidean
- b. Thyroid
- c. Cuneiform
- d. Corniculate
- e. Cricoid

49.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the cartilages that have a hyaline structure:

- a. Corniculate
- b. Epiglottidean
- c. Cricoid
- d. Cuneiform
- e. Thyroid

50.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the laryngeal cartilages that have an elastic structure:

- a. Epiglottidean
- b. Corniculate
- c. Cuneiform
- d. Thyroid
- e. Cricoid

51.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the joints of the larynx:

- a. Cricothyroid
- b. Cricoarytenoideus
- c. Thyroepiglottidean
- d. Aryepiglottidean
- e. Thyrohyoidal

52.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the main membranes of the larynx:

- a. Cricothyroid
- b. Thyrohyoidal
- c. Cricotracheal
- d. Transversal
- e. Interarytenoideus

53.MC. Choose the correct answers. The superior part of the larynx is parallel to the:

- a. Root of the tongue
- b. Mouth of the esophagus
- c. Buccal cavity
- d. Hypopharynx
- e. Mesopharynx

54.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the components of the superior limit of the larynx:

- a. Free edge of the epiglottis
- b. Aryepiglottic superposition
- c. Vocal chords
- d. Free edge of the cricoid
- e. Interarytenoideus space

55.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the extrinsic muscles of the larynx:

- a. Sternothyroid
- b. Thyrohyoid
- c. Sternohyoid
- d. Omohyoid
- e. Stylopharyngeal

56.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the intrinsic muscles of the larynx:

- a. Posterior cricoarytenoideus
- b. Lateral cricoarytenoideus
- c. Cricothyroid
- d. Thyroepiglottidean
- e. Aryepiglottidean

- 57.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the action of the intrinsic muscles of the larynx:
- a. Opening of the glottis (abduction)
  - b. Closing of the glottis (adduction)
  - c. Tension of the vocal cords
  - d. Lifting of the larynx
  - e. Descent of the epiglottis
- 58.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the muscles that ensure the closure of the glottis or adduction:
- a. Posterior cricoarytenoideus
  - b. Lateral sternohyoidal
  - c. Interarytenoideus
  - d. Thyroarytenoideus (external fascicle)
  - e. Cricothyroid
- 59.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the arteries that vascularize the larynx:
- a. Superior laryngeal
  - b. Inferior laryngeal
  - c. Posterior laryngeal
  - d. Superficial laryngeal
  - e. Anterior laryngeal
- 60.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the ganglia in which laryngeal lymphocytes flow:
- a. Prelaryngeal ganglia
  - b. Recurrent ganglia
  - c. Pretracheal ganglia
  - d. Mesenteric ganglia
  - e. Superior jugulocarotis
- 61.MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following is organotopic on the left of the recurrent nerve:
- a. Aortal crutch
  - b. Left pulmonary artery
  - c. Left bronchus
  - d. Esophagus
  - e. Trachea, thyroid gland
- 62.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the characteristic structures of the laryngeal mucosa:
- a. Stratified pavement epithelium, partially keratinized
  - b. Ciliated cylindrical epithelium

- c. Stratified prismatic epithelium
- d. Respiratory epithelium
- e. Unstratified cubical epithelium

63.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the portions of the larynx that are lined with stratified pavement epithelium, partially keratinized:

- a. Epiglottis, larynx space
- b. Subglottic space
- c. Ventricular bands
- d. Vocal cords
- e. Epiglottic tongue space

64.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the endolaryngeal floors:

- a. Supraglottic
- b. Infraglottic
- c. Transglottic
- d. Glottic
- e. Subglottic

65.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the anatomical components of the larynx vestibule:

- a. Laryngeal face of the epiglottis
- b. Aryepiglottic folds, arytenoideus
- c. Vocal cords
- d. Ventricular bands
- e. Thyroid

66.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the anatomical components of the glottic area ( the middle floor of the larynx):

- a. Vocal cords
- b. Ventricular bands
- c. Morgagni's ventricle
- d. Epiglottis
- e. Corniculate cartilages

67.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the functions of the larynx:

- a. Formation of the voice
- b. Protection
- c. Auditory
- d. Respiratory
- e. Deglutition

- 68.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the characteristic signs of the voice:
- a. 30-50 dB intensity
  - b. Tone (pitch, frequency) Hz
  - c. Timbre
  - d. Accent
  - e. Shout
- 69.MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the given below are the theories of the formation of voice:
- a. Myoelastic theory
  - b. Telephone theory
  - c. Neuromuscular theory
  - d. Hydrodynamic theory
  - e. Muco- undulatory theory
- 70.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the methods of examination of the larynx:
- a. Laryngoscopy
  - b. Stroboscopy
  - c. Laparoscopy
  - d. Radiography
  - e. Pharyngoscopy
- 71.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the causes of functional dysphonia of laryngeal type:
- a. Vocal overstrain (in vocal professions)
  - b. Endocrine disorders (viril voice in females and eunuch voice in males)
  - c. Benign tumors (polyps, nodular papilloma)
  - d. Psychic disorders
  - e. Uni- or bilateral recurrent paralysis
- 72.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical syndromes of the larynx:
- a. Vocal or dysphonic syndrome
  - b. Syndrome of laryngeal obstruction or dyspnea
  - c. Laryngeal pains (phonodinia, odynophagia)
  - d. Cough
  - e. Olfactive syndrome
- 73.MC. Choose the correct answers. In which clinical forms do alterations of voice intensity occur:
- a. Phonastenia
  - b. Rezastenia

- c. Hoarseness
- d. Aphonia
- e. Diplophonia

74.MC. Choose the correct answers. An opera singer consults a specialist in phoniatrics because of dysphonia that developed in five days after a voice strain. Which methods of examination may be used? What recommendations are necessary in this case:

- a. Indirect laryngoscopy
- b. Direct laryngoscopy
- c. Stroboscopy
- d. Rest to vocal cords
- e. Out-patient treatment

75.MC. Choose the correct answers. For what purpose is tracheotomy used:

- a. To permit pulmonary ventilation
- b. To feed a patient
- c. To reduce the volume of dead respiratory space
- d. To isolate the digestive tract from the respiratory one
- e. To improve basal respiration

76.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the indications for tracheotomy:

- a. Stenosis of the larynx and trachea
- b. Lesion and fractures of the larynx and trachea
- c. Tracheobronchial foreign bodies
- d. As a preliminary operation preceding laryngotomy
- e. Disturbance of pulmonary ventilation of mechanic origin

77.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the names of tracheotomy according to the location where the opening of the trachea is performed:

- a. Superior tracheotomy
- b. Posterior tracheotomy
- c. Lateral tracheotomy
- d. Middle tracheotomy
- e. Inferior tracheotomy

78.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the intraoperative accidents in the course of tracheotomy:

- a. Marked bleeding
- b. Cricoid ring section
- c. Esophagus lesion
- d. Lesion of the tongue root

e. Epistaxis

79.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the possible duration of introduction of an oral or nasotracheal probe to maintain the respiration:

- a. 12 hours
- b. 24 hours
- c. 36 hours
- d. 72 hours
- e. Two weeks

80.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the congenital abnormalities of the larynx:

- a. Laryngomalacia
- b. Choanal atresia
- c. Hemangioma
- d. Subglottic stenosis
- e. Laryngocele

81.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the most important factors in producing and persisting of laryngotracheomalacia:

- a. Occurrence of some diseases during pregnancy in mother
- b. Poor living conditions
- c. Humoral deficiency
- d. Consumption of dairy products in excess
- e. Spasmophilia

82.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the characteristic signs of congenital stridor:

- a. Chronic pathological wheeze
- b. The onset in the first week of life
- c. An excited state
- d. A clear voice
- e. Absence of cyanosis

83.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the main principles in the treatment of congenital stridor:

- a. Hygienic conditions
- b. Therapy with antibiotics of large spectrum
- c. Avoiding carriers of infections of the inferior respiratory tract
- d. breast-feeding
- e. Administration of calcium and vitamin D preparations

84.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the forms of larynx lesions:

- a. External (hurtful or penetrative)
- b. Inhalation lesion
- c. Postintubation lesion
- d. Vocal lesion
- e. Contact ulcer

85.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the causative agents of larynx lesion:

- a. Mechanical
- b. Chemical
- c. Thermal
- d. Physical
- e. Electromagnetic

86.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the actions that larynx lesions may produce:

- a. Road accidents
- b. Inhalation of vapor
- c. Acts of violence
- d. Attempts of strangulation
- e. Inhalation of chemical products (toxic gases, smoke)

87.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the characteristic symptoms of an external larynx lesion:

- a. Laryngeal obstruction (dyspnea)
- b. Nasal obstruction
- c. Bleeding
- d. Dysphonia
- e. Dysphasia

88.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the therapeutic measures necessary in case of external larynx lesions:

- a. Provision of respiration (tracheotomy, assisted respiration)
- b. Shock state control
- c. Laser therapy
- d. Arrest of bleeding
- e. Reduction of edema

89.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the characteristic symptoms of larynx lesions caused by inhalation:

- a. Attack of acute dyspnea
- b. Hematoma of vocal cords
- c. Feeling of burn



- d. Epiphora
- e. Asphyxia (cough)

90.MC. Choose the correct answers. What does the therapy of larynx lesions caused by inhalation include:

- a. Humid environment
- b. Corticoid therapy
- c. Antihistamine medicines
- d. Mucolytic aerosols
- e. Vocal rest

91.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the factors that provoke post-intubation lesions:

- a. Voice strain in case of vocal overworking
- b. Prolonged intubation
- c. Rude, incorrect probe maneuvering
- d. Quality of a probe
- e. Size of a probe

92.MC. Choose the correct answers. What factors promote the penetration of foreign bodies into the larynx:

- a. Child's access to foreign bodies
- b. Leaving children unattended
- c. Delayed reflex
- d. Lunacy
- e. Physical pathology

93.MC. Choose the correct answers. Foreign bodies in the larynx are classified into:

- a. Organic
- b. Inert
- c. Living
- d. Sharp
- e. Flat

94.MC. Choose the correct answers. What complications may develop in case of late diagnosis of a larynx foreign body:

- a. Laryngeal stenosis
- b. Chondroperichondritis
- c. Chronic pharyngitis
- d. Tracheobronchitis
- e. Pneumonia

95.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical signs of a larynx foreign body:

- a. Dyspnea
- b. Dysphonia
- c. Dysphagia
- d. Phonodynia
- e. Fever, shiver

96.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the specific morphofunctional features of the larynx that contribute to the development of subglottic laryngitis:

- a. Unextended cricoid cartilage
- b. Lax cellular tissue in the subglottic space
- c. Lymphoid tissue in the subglottic space
- d. Reduced dimension of the glottis lumen
- e. Defects of mechanism responsible for air inspiration

97.MC. Choose the correct answers. What does laryngoscopic examination show in case of false croup:

- a. Reduced subglottic space
- b. Immobile vocal cords
- c. Edema of areolar tissue in the subglottic region
- d. False folds in the subglottic space
- e. Reduction of subglottic edema in case of the use of vasoconstrictive medicines

98.MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the morphopathological forms of false croup:

- a. Catarrhal
- b. Infiltrative- edematous
- c. Purulent- fibrotic
- d. Necrotic
- e. Edematous

99.MC. Choose the correct answers. False croup is characterized by:

- a. Clinical picture of acute viral respiratory catarrh
- b. "Barking" cough
- c. Inspiratory dyspnea
- d. Dysphagia
- e. Intoxication

100. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of acute laryngitis in children includes the following measures:

- a. Oxygenotherapy
- b. Corticotherapy

- c. Antibiotic therapy
- d. Gargarism
- e. Antisensitizers

101. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following are specific forms of chronic laryngitis:
- a. Mycosis of the larynx
  - b. Streptococcus of the larynx
  - c. Tuberculosis of the larynx
  - d. Syphilis of the larynx
  - e. Scleroma of the larynx
102. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the anatomic and clinical forms of tuberculous laryngitis:
- a. Infiltrative- ulcerous form
  - b. Miliary form
  - c. Cavernous form
  - d. Lupus of the larynx
  - e. Bronchiectatic form
103. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the ways of inoculation of Koch's bacillus in the larynx:
- a. Sputogenic
  - b. Perineural
  - c. Lymphogenic
  - d. Through emissarium
  - e. Hematogenic
104. MC. Choose the correct answers. Who discovered and who cultivated Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis:
- a. Mikulicz
  - b. Waldayer- Pirogov
  - c. Koch
  - d. Fritsch- Volcovich
  - e. Loeffler
105. MC. Choose the correct answers. According to what criteria is larynx stenosis classified:
- a. Localization
  - b. Clinical picture
  - c. Origin

- d. Time of development
- e. Degree of lumen reduction

106. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the possible origin of larynx stenosis:

- a. Congenital
- b. Occupational
- c. Acquired
- d. Social
- e. Communication

107. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the forms of larynx stenosis if it is divided according to the criterion of localization:

- a. Supraglottic
- b. Infraglottic
- c. Glottic
- d. Subglottic
- e. Combined

108. MC. Choose the correct answers. How are the forms of larynx stenosis divided according to the time of development:

- a. Fulminant
- b. Acute
- c. Allergic
- d. Subacute
- e. Chronic

109. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the forms of larynx stenosis division according to the degree of lumen reduction:

- a. Asphyxia
- b. Decompensated
- c. Acquired
- d. Incompletely compensated
- e. Compensated

110. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the pathologies in which inspiratory dyspnea is the main clinical symptom:

- a. False croup
- b. Bronchial asthma (atrophic laryngitis)
- c. Laryngeal foreign bodies
- d. Bilateral recurrent paralysis
- e. Catarrhal laryngitis

111. MC. Choose the correct answers. The glottis has the form of an hourglass in case of paralysis of some larynx muscles. Tick these muscles:
- a. Transversal muscle
  - b. Internal thyroarytenoideus muscle
  - c. Thyrohyoid muscle
  - d. Omohyoid muscle
  - e. Cricothyroid muscle
112. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the clinical forms of chronic laryngitis:
- a. Catarrhal
  - b. Occupational
  - c. Hypertrophic
  - d. Atrophic
  - e. Subglottic
113. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the morphopathological forms of hypertrophic chronic laryngitis:
- a. Diffuse pachydermic corditis
  - b. Verrucous pachydermic corditis
  - c. Pseudomyxomatosis
  - d. Verrucous pachydermia
  - e. Crustous atrophy
114. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the main therapeutic measures used in chronic laryngitis:
- a. Local: inhalation, aerosol, pulverization
  - b. Laser surgery
  - c. Improvement of chronic inflammatory process
  - d. Rest to vocal cords
  - e. Laryngoectomy
115. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the benign tumors of the larynx:
- a. Epithelioma
  - b. Adenoma
  - c. Angioma
  - d. Fibroma
  - e. Fibrosarcoma
116. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the benign tumors of the larynx:
- a. Cylindroma

- b. Myxoma
- c. Fibromyoma
- d. Epithelioma
- e. Neurofibroma

117. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick anatomic and clinical and clinical forms (according to localization) of larynx cancer:
- a. Vestibuloepiglottic (supraepiglottic) cancer
  - b. Cancer of vocal cords (cancer of glottis)
  - c. Subglottic cancer
  - d. Pharyngo- laryngeal cancer
  - e. Cancer of anterior commissure
118. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the factors contributing to the development of larynx cancer:
- a. Smoking
  - b. Environment pollution
  - c. Presence of precancerous pathology
  - d. Abuse of voice
  - e. Alcohol abuse
119. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the methods of treatment of larynx cancer:
- a. Surgery
  - b. Cobalt therapy
  - c. Radiotherapy
  - d. Antibiotic therapy
  - e. Chemotherapy
120. MC. Choose the correct answers. A patient aged 54, complains of dysphonia lasting for six years. Laryngoscopy shows the infiltration of the left vocal fold and its mobility is reduced. What is the diagnosis and what examinations are necessary:
- a. Hypertrophic chronic laryngitis
  - b. Scleroma of the larynx
  - c. Larynx cancer
  - d. Histological examination
  - e. Tomography
121. MC. Choose the correct answers. What clinical manifestations are characteristic of recurrent papillomatosis of the larynx:
- a. Onset at an early age
  - b. Recurrent character

- c. Malignant tumor
- d. Obstructive character
- e. Extension in the inferior respiratory tract

122. MC. Choose the correct answers. Unilateral paralysis of n. recurens may occur in case of:

- a. Thyroid gland surgery
- b. Esophagus disease
- c. Adenopathy, thyroid disease
- d. Neuritis
- e. Cricoarytenoid arthritis

123. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the sensitive disorders of the larynx:

- a. Mucous membrane anesthesia
- b. Parasthesia
- c. Hypersthesia
- d. Paresis
- e. Paralysis

124. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the portions of the trachea:

- a. Abdominal
- b. Thoracic
- c. Cervical
- d. Pharyngeal
- e. Lumbar

125. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the most important relations of the trachea in the cervical part:

- a. Lobes of the thyroid
- b. Inferior thyroid artery
- c. Vertebral artery
- d. Inferior thyroid veins
- e. Esophagus

126. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which anatomical structures is the trachea related to in the thoracic part:

- a. Aortal cross
- b. Superior vena cava
- c. Brachiocephalic venous trunk
- d. Esophagus
- e. Left subclavian artery

127. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the strata that constitute the trachea:
- a. Fibrous-muscular-cartilagenous tunic
  - b. Tunica adventitia
  - c. Trachea mucosa
  - d. Adipose stratum
  - e. Lax lymphatic tissue
128. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the functions of the tracheobronchial apparatus:
- a. Air circulation (respiratory)
  - b. Secretion
  - c. Endocrine
  - d. Phonation
  - e. Excretion (motility)
129. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the methods used on anatomical and clinical examination of the tracheobronchial tree:
- a. Rigid tracheobronchoscopy
  - b. Tracheobroncography
  - c. Fibrotracheobronchoscopy
  - d. Tomography of the tracheobronchial system
  - e. Cytological examination
130. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the origin of dyspnea at the tracheobronchial level:
- a. Mechanic
  - b. Inflammatory
  - c. Traumatic
  - d. Nervous
  - e. Secretion disturbances
131. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following are characteristic of disturbances of functions of the tracheobronchial apparatus:
- a. Cough
  - b. Expectoration
  - c. Haemoptysis
  - d. Dyspnea
  - e. Whistling
132. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the stages of clinical evolution of a



bronchial foreign body:

- a. Acute
- b. Manifestation
- c. Tolerant
- d. Terminal
- e. Bronchopulmonary suppuration

133. MC. Choose the correct answers. Bronchial foreign bodies according to the degree of bronchial lumen obstruction are divided into:

- a. Valve
- b. Obstructive
- c. Endogenic
- d. Allowing free passing of air
- e. Exogenic

134. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the symptomatology of tracheobronchial foreign bodies in acute phase:

- a. Intense cough
- b. Dyspnea
- c. Cephalaea
- d. Fever
- e. Cyanosis

135. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the main objectives in the treatment of edematous laryngitis:

- a. Restoration or improvement of respiration
- b. Laser surgery
- c. Control of infection
- d. Laryngectomy
- e. Stimulation of body defenses

136. CM. Choose the correct answers. An examination of the larynx by a specialist includes:

- a. Palpation of the larynx
- b. Indirect laryngoscopy
- c. Posterior laryngoscopy
- d. Direct laryngoscopy
- e. Anterior laryngoscopy

137. MC. Choose the correct answers. An examination of the bronchi by a specialist includes:

- a. Auscultation

- b. Anterior bronchoscopy
- c. Bronchoscopy
- d. Posterior bronchoscopy
- e. X-ray examination

138. MC. Choose the correct answers. The presence of a bronchus foreign body is the indication for:

- a. Flexible bronchoscopy
- b. Rigid bronchoscopy
- c. X-ray
- d. Indirect bronchoscopy
- e. Direct bronchoscopy

139. SC. Choose the correct answer. The length of the esophagus in adults is:

- a. 30 cm
- b. 25 cm
- c. 20 cm
- d. 35 cm
- e. 15 cm

140. SC. Choose the answer. Which of the following is a pathognomic lesion for scleroma revealed by biopsy:

- a. Muciciz vacuolar cells
- b. Muciciz mononuclears
- c. Russel's corpuscles
- d. Virus of human papilloma
- e. Lymphatic follicles

141. SC. Choose the correct answer. Esophagus dilatation after ingestion of combustion substances develops:

- a. In 3-5 days
- b. In 5-7 days
- c. On the 20-th day
- d. In a month
- e. No dilatation occurs

142. SC. Choose the correct answer. What endoscopic method is used to extract a foreign body from the esophagus:

- a. Bronchoscopy
- b. Laparoscopy
- c. Esophagoscopy

- d. Rhinoscopy
- e. Pharyngoscopy

143. SC. Choose the correct answer. Tick venous anastomosis formed in the inferior portion of the esophagus:
- a. Cava-caval anastomosis
  - b. Portal-caval anastomosis
  - c. Portal-esophageal anastomosis
  - d. Cava-tracheal anastomosis
  - e. Portal-thyroid anastomosis
144. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which nerve do the vegetative sympathetic innervations and parasympathetic innervations of the esophagus proceed from:
- a. Facial nerve
  - b. Trigeminal nerve
  - c. Vagus nerve
  - d. Hypoglossal nerve
  - e. Vestibular cochlear nerve
145. SC. Choose the correct answer. Which of the given below is the acquired malformation of the esophagus:
- a. Megaesophagus
  - b. Diaphragmatic hernia
  - c. Static deviation
  - d. Brachyesophagus
  - e. Subdiaphragmatic cardia
146. MC. Choose the correct answers. At what level and where is the superior extremity of the “mouth of the esophagus” located and projected:
- a. Posterior cricoids cartilage
  - b. Anterior thyroid cartilage
  - c. To the right of the vertebra C6
  - d. To the right of the vertebra C4
  - e. Posterior trachea
147. MC. Choose the correct answers. At what level and where is the inferior extremity of the esophagus cardia located:
- a. Vertebra T8 level
  - b. Epigastric space of the abdominal cavity
  - c. Pelvic space
  - d. Vertebra L10 – L11 level
  - e. Retroperitoneal space

148. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the isthmuses of the esophagus:
- a. Cervical
  - b. Cricopharyngeal or mouth of the esophagus
  - c. Abdominal
  - d. Aortobronchial
  - e. Diaphragmatic
149. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the tunics that form the walls of the esophagus:
- a. Mucous
  - b. Submucous
  - c. Muscular
  - d. Adventitia
  - e. Nervous
150. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the arteries that feed the esophagus:
- a. Superior thyroid artery
  - b. Bronchial arteries
  - c. Frenic arteries
  - d. Left gastric artery
  - e. Esophagus arteries (originating from the aorta)
151. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the venous plexuses that are formed at the level of the esophagus and into which venous blood flows:
- a. Submucous venous plexus
  - b. Periesophgeal plexus
  - c. Inferior thyroid veins
  - d. Azygos veins
  - e. Stomach veins
152. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the ganglia into which esophagus lymphocytes flow:
- a. Internal jugular
  - b. Laterotracheal
  - c. Intertracheobronchial
  - d. Posterior mediastinal
  - e. Cardiac
153. MC. Choose the correct answers. What are the functions of the esophagus:
- a. Olfaction
  - b. Sensation
  - c. Gustatory
  - d. Deglutition

e. Expectoration

154. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which congenital malformations can be revealed at the level of the esophagus:

- a. Esophagus atresia with esophagorespiratory fistulizations
- b. Corrosion of esophagus
- c. Diaphragmatic hernia
- d. Umbilical hernia
- e. Diverticulum

155. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the parts of the esophagus:

- a. Cervical
- b. Posterior mediastinal
- c. Diaphragmatic
- d. Abdominal
- e. Pelvic

156. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the stages of evolution of scleroma lesion:

- a. Infiltrations with lymphocytes, plasmocytes, histocytes and neutrophils
- b. Transformation of histocytes in Miculicz cells
- c. Multiplication of Miculicz cells
- d. Consolidation of collagen fibers
- e. Development of scleroma nodules

157. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the causes of esophagus injuries:

- a. Chemical agents
- b. Physical agents
- c. Mechanical agents
- d. During esophagoscopy
- e. In esophagus dilatation

158. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the given below causes lead to injuries of esophagus:

- a. Phonation
- b. Endoscopic maneuvers
- c. Uncontrolled work with esophagoscope
- d. Deglutition
- e. Embedding a sharp or cutting foreign body

159. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the following factors determine the clinical picture of internal injury of esophagus:

- a. Region of esophagus injury
- b. Character and form of injury object
- c. Cephalia
- d. Duration of time after the moment of injury
- e. Patient's general state

160. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the main salivary glands:

- a. Hypophysis
- b. Submaxillary gland
- c. Parotid gland
- d. Thyroid gland
- e. Sublingual gland

161. MC Choose the correct answers. Esophageal foreign bodies are divided into:

- a. Tolerant
- b. Obstruent
- c. Intolerant
- d. Valvular
- e. Floating

162. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which factors contribute to the penetration of foreign bodies into the esophagus:

- a. Absent-mindedness in cooking
- b. Incorrect mastication
- c. Stenosis and esophageal spasm
- d. Lunacy
- e. Leaving children unattended

163. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the phases of the development of symptoms in case of presence of a foreign body in the esophagus:

- a. Onset
- b. Terminal
- c. Complication
- d. Tolerance
- e. Asphyxia

164. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the principles for the diagnosis of a foreign body in the esophagus:

- a. Nasal obstruction
- b. Symptomatology
- c. Radiography

- d. Rhinorrhea
- e. Anamnesis

165. MC. Choose the correct answers. Which of the given methods are used in treatment of a foreign body in the esophagus:

- a. Medicines
- b. Radiotherapy
- c. Physiotherapy
- d. Chemotherapy
- e. Instruments

166. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the character that an esophageal disease may have:

- a. Inflammatory
- b. Prophylactic
- c. Corrosive
- d. Traumatic
- e. Digestive

167. MC. Choose the correct answers. Tick the main causes of corrosive esophagus:

- a. An accidental ingestion of a corrosive substance
- b. Voluntary ingestion of a corrosive substance
- c. Negligence in keeping corrosive substances
- d. Avitaminosis
- e. Leaving children unattended

168. MC. Choose the correct answers. Lesions produced by corrosive substances vary according to:

- a. Nature of caustic substance
- b. Patient's age
- c. Quantity of swallowed liquid
- d. Concentration of caustic
- e. Sex of a patient

169. MC. Choose the correct answers. The treatment of corrosive esophagitis includes the following stages:

- a. Urgent first aid
- b. Intensive care unit and department of toxicology
- c. Balneary
- d. Radiotherapy department
- e. Otorhinolaryngology department

170. MC. Choose the correct answers. The dilatation of esophagus is performed with:

- a. Plastic probe
- b. Rhinendoscopy
- c. Tubal probe made of bovine peritoneum
- d. Fibroscope
- e. Bronchoscope

171. MC. Choose the correct answers. What are the contraindications of an early esophagus dilatation:

- a. Perforation of ulcerated wall
- b. Formation of false buccopharyngeal membrane
- c. Fetid halitosis
- d. Hard dilatation of stenosis
- e. Stomach ulcer