

ENT

1. All of the following are true of peripheral vertigo except:
 - (a) Onset is gradual.
 - (b) Nystagmus may be horizontal or horizontorotary in direction.
 - (c) It may be associated with nausea, vomiting, hearing loss and tinnitus.
 - (d) It is generally self-limited.
2. The most reliable sign of acute otitis media is:
 - (a) A tympanic membrane that is erythematous
 - (b) The presence of fever
 - (c) Loss of mobility of the tympanic membrane on pneumatic otoscopy
 - (d) The presence of a scarred and retracted tympanic membrane
3. Which of the following statements regarding malignant otitis externa is true?
 - (a) It is a common complication of otitis externa that afflicts otherwise healthy patients.
 - (b) It is treated on an outpatient basis with oral antibiotics.
 - (c) It is caused by pseudomonas.
 - (d) Patients with this disease process are generally afebrile and experience little pain.
4. Which of the following is least characteristic of croup?
 - (a) Barking cough
 - (b) High fever
 - (c) Preceding DRI
 - (d) Insidious onset
5. Appropriate antibiotic therapy of GABH Strep pharyngitis can limit or prevent all of the following complications except:
 - (a) Rheumatic fever
 - (b) Glomerulonephritis
 - (c) Pharyngeal space infections
 - (d) Spread of the infection to others
6. Which of the following is/are the most common cause(s) of pharyngitis?
 - (a) GABH Strep
 - (b) Mycoplasma
 - (c) Viruses
 - (d) Gonorrhea
7. Which of the nerve blocks listed below is most appropriate when midfacial anesthesia is required?
 - (a) Inferior alveolar nerve block
 - (b) Infraorbital nerve block
 - (c) Supraorbital nerve block
 - (d) Posterior superior alveolar nerve block

8. All of the following statements regarding Ellis II fractures are true except:
- (a) They involve both the enamel and dentin.
 - (b) They are associated with hot and cold sensitivity.
 - (c) Bleeding from the tooth is characteristic.
 - (d) Dental follow-up within 24 hours is recommended.
9. The most common arterial source of posterior epistaxis is:
- (a) Sphenopalatine artery
 - (b) Anterior ethmoidal artery
 - (c) Posterior ethmoidal artery
 - (d) Kiesselbach's plexus
10. All the following statements regarding posterior epistaxis (including its treatment) are accurate except:
- (a) It is less common than anterior epistaxis.
 - (b) Most commonly occurs in children and young adults.
 - (c) Placement of a posterior pack can result in hypoxia and hypercarbia.
 - (d) Patients treated with a posterior pack should be admitted.
11. Bacterial tracheitis is most commonly caused by
- (a) *H. influenza*
 - (b) *Strep. pneumoniae*
 - (c) *Staph. aureus*
 - (d) GABH Strep
12. Which is true regarding treatment of avulsed teeth:
- (a) The tooth should be wiped clean before replanting
 - (b) Primary teeth should be replaced immediately
 - (c) Handling the tooth by the root is preferred
 - (d) Hanks solution + milk are better transport solutions than tap water
13. The initial study of choice for confirming the presence of a retropharyngeal abscess is a soft-tissue lateral film of the neck. To avoid obtaining a false positive result, this film must be taken:
- (a) During expiration with the neck in slight extension
 - (b) During expiration with the neck in slight flexion
 - (c) During inspiration with the neck in slight extension
 - (d) During inspiration with the neck in slight flexion
14. Croup (laryngotracheobronchitis) is most commonly caused by:
- (a) Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
 - (b) Parainfluenza virus
 - (c) Adenovirus
 - (d) Influenza virus

15. A three-year-old is brought in for evaluation of sore throat, fever and refusal to eat. The child's voice is muffled. Exam reveals a unilateral bulging of the posterior pharyngeal wall, tender anterior cervical adenopathy and temperature of 102°F. The most likely diagnosis is:

- (a) Retropharyngeal abscess
- (b) Peritonsillar abscess
- (c) Ludwig's angina
- (d) Masticator space abscess