First Medical University I.M. Sechenov

Department of Ear, Nose and Throat Medical Faculty  
Higher education: training of highly qualified personnel

Programm of specialist

Tests for otorhinolaryngology  
for intermediate examination  
enrolled in specialty 060101 "General Medicine"4 rate (offset)

Developers: Morozov SV, Svistushkin VM

1. **Common questions of ENT**
2. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Fistula links maxillary sinus with:

А. Inferior nasal meatus

B. Spthenoethmoidal pouch

**C. Middle nasal meatus**

D. Common nasal meatus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Lateral wall of sphenoid sinus is bordered by**:**

А. Sella turcica

B. Sinus sigmoidei

**C. Arteria carotis interna**

D. Eustachian tube

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Olfactory epithelium covers:

**А. Concha nasalis inferior and upper part of nasal septum**

B. Middle nasal cohcha and upper edge of choanae

C. Upper nasal concha and upper edge of choanae

D. Middle nasal conchae and posterior fontanella

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Method of self-purging ears called:

А. Bartalameo Eustachius

B. Andries van Wesel

**C. Antonio Maria Valsalva**

D. Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Olfactory nerves pass through:

А. Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone

**B. The horizontal plate of the ethmoid bone**

C. A paper plate ethmoid bone

D. Crista galli

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Venous outflow from the nasal cavity was mainly in:

А. Sigmoid sinus

**B. Cavernous sinus**

C. Transverse sinus

D. Sagittal sinus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
   Basic methods ASSESSMENT IS paranasal sinuses:

А. Ultrasonography

B. Magnetic resonance imaging

C. Electron microscopy

**D. CT scan**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
   Throught auditory tube pharyngeal cavity is connected to the following structure

А. Snail

B. Semicircular canals

**C. Middle ear cavity**

D. With all of the listed structures

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Palatine, Pipe, lingual and pharyngeal tonsil way pharyngeal lymphoid ring, which bears the name:

**А. Waldeyer-Pirogov**

B. Killian-Jamieson

C. Simanovskiy-Plaut-Vincent

D. Valsalva

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

ESOPHAGUS starts at the level of the cervical vertebrae**:**

А. II-III

B. V-VI

**C. VI-VII**

D. VII cervical vertebra – I thoracic vertebra

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

CONICAL BUNCH located between**:**

А. Hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage

**B. Thyroid and cricoid cartilage**

C. Cricoid cartilage and the first tracheal ring

D. Arytenoid cartilage

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

INTERNAL BRANCH superior laryngeal nerve passes:

А. The side of the esophagus

B.At the level of the aortic arch

**C. Throw thyrohyoideus membrane**

D.The envelope of the subclavian artery

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

**MUSCULUS WIDEN GLOTTIC APPERTURE :**

А. Side cricoarytenoidea

B. Thyreoepiglotticus

C. Oblique arytenoid

D. Posterior cricoarytenoidea

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3, B – true 1,3, C - true 2,4, D – true only 4,* ***E – all variants***

Nasal septum includes:

1. Lamina cribrosa

2. Vomer

3. Quadrangular cartilage

4. Near maxillar process of palatine bone

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3, B – true 1,3,* ***C - true 2,4,*** *D – true only 4, E – all variants*

The olfactory system INCLUDES**:**

1. Internal nasal valve

2. Olfactory analyzer bulb

3. Supraturbinal

4. Anterior olfactory nucleus

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3, B – true 1,3, C - true 2,4, D – true only 4,* ***E – all variants***

Nasal cavity is supplied by ARTERYES

1. Spheno palatina

2. Palatina major

3. Anterior ethmoidales

4. Posterior ethmoidales

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3, B – true 1,3, C - true 2,4, D – true only 4,* ***E – all variants***

THE EXTERNAL NOSE CONSISTS OF

1. Nasal bone

2. Upper lateral cartilage

3. Cartilago alaris major

4. The frontal bone of the upper jaw

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3,* ***B – true 1,3****, C - true 2,4, D – true only 4, E – all variants*

Pharynx muscles ARE:

1. Upper pharyngeal constrictor
2. Stylopharyngeus muscle
3. Palatine Pharyngeal muscle
4. The jaw muscles
5. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3****, B – true 1,3,*** *C - true 2,4, D – true only 4, E – all variants*

Epiglottis has a surface:

1. Lingual

2. Ventricular

3. Laryngeal

4. Piriformis

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3, B– true 1,3, C - true 2,4, D – true only 4,* ***E – all variants***

Sensory innervation OF LARYNX IS PROVIDED BY:

1. Sagittal nerve

2. Small cervical nerve

3. Facialis

4. Internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

DIRECTION vestibular nystagmus is determined by

А. Direction of the slow component

**B. Direction of the fast component**

C. The relation duration of slow and fast components

D. The amplitude ratio of fast and slow components

1. *Choose the most correct answer* *:*

BULLA ETHMOIDALIS-is:

**А One of the major cells of the ethmoid bone**

B. Part of the inferior conchae

C. Part of the upper conchae

D. Fronto occipital cell

1. *Choose the most correct answer* *:*

Common nasal meatus – is the space between:

**А. Septum and nasal conchas**

B. Inferior turbinate and the bottom of the nasal cavity

C. Lower and middle turbinate

D. Upper and middle turbinate

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3,* ***B – true 1,3****, C - true 2,4, D – true only 4, E – all variants*

The peripheral part of the vestibular analyzer INCLUDES

1. Threshold

2. The semicircular canals, cochlea

3. Semicircular canals

4. Threshold, tympanum

1. *Choose the most correct answer*:

Recurrent laryngeal nerve NOT PARTICIPATE IN muscle innervation:

А. Posterior cricoarytenoid

B. Side cricoarytenoid

**C. Cricothyroid**

D. Transverse arytenoid

1. *Choose the most correct answer*:

MOST of the thin wall of the maxillary sinus are

А. Anterior

**B. Superior**

C. Inferior

D. Medialis

1. *Choose the most correct answer*:

**muscule wides laryngeal cavity:**

А. Side cricoarytenoid

B. Transverse arytenoid

C. Oblique arytenoid

**D. Posterior cricoarytenoid**

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3, B – true 1,3, C - true 2,4, D – true only 4,* ***E – all variants***

**COMPONENTS of external nose:**

1. Radix

### 2. [Alares](http://alares.es/)

3. Apex

4. Stingrays

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

the bone skeleton of the nasal dorsum INCLUDES**:**

**А. Nasal bone**

B. Vomer

C. Sphenoid bone

D. Lacrimal bone

*30. Answer by the code:* ***А – true 1, 2, 3****; B – true 1,3, C - true 2,4, D – true only 4, E – all variants*

Piiriform aperture consists of

1. Nasal bone

2. Frontal process of the maxilla

3. Frontal bone

4. Vomer

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TRIANGULAR cartilage is a part of:

**А. External nose**

B. The medial wall of the nasal cavity

C. The lateral wall of the nasal cavity

D. The upper wall of the nasal cavity

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3, B – true 1,3, C - true 2,4,* ***D – true only 4****, E – all variants*

Maxillary sinus

1. She Eustachian sinus

2. Always has an additional fistula

3. It is a pyramid of regular shape

4. Is located in the body of the maxilla

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3, B – true 1,3, C - true 2,4,* ***D – true only 4****, E – all variants*

Maxillar sinus:

1. She fallopian sinus

2. It is unpaired

3. It has fistula with a lower nose course

4. Is located in the body of the maxilla

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

In Normally adults have sinuses :

А. One

**B. Two**

C. Three

D. Five

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3,* ***B – true 1,3,*** *C - true 2,4, D – true only 4, E – all variants*

FOR sphenoid sinus right position

1It is located in the body of the sphenoid bone

2. It is located in the frontal bone

3. Near the sinuses are located carotid artery, oculomotor nerve, pituitary

4. Fistula opens into the middle nasal meatus

1. *Answer by the code: А – true 1,2,3,* ***B – true 1,3,*** *C - true 2,4, D – true only 4, E – all variants*

Frontal sinus

1. It is located in the frontal bone

2. Near the sinuses are located branch of the trigeminal nerve

3. Opens middle nasal meatus.

4. Located in the sphenoid bone

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

sinuses are absent in newborns:

А. Sphenoid sinus and front cells of a trellised labyrinth

B. Individual cells of a trellised labyrinth

**C. Frontal sinus**

D. Sphenoid sinus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

**inferior nasal passage is between:**

А. Inferior concha and nasal septum.

**B. Inferior concha and the bottom of the nasal cavity.**

C. Lower and middle conchaes

D. Inferior concha and the lateral wall of the nasal cavity

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

MIDDLE nasal passage is between

А. The middle concha and the nasal septum.

B. Middle concha and the bottom of the nasal cavity

**C. Lower and middle concha**

D. The middle concha and the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

UPPER nasal passage is between:

А. Upper concha and the nasal septum

B. Inferior concha and the bottom of the nasal cavity.

**C. Upper and middle conchaes**

D. Upper concha and the lateral wall of the nasal cavity

41.*Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4* ***E - all right***

OSTIOMEATAL COMPLEX INCLUDES:1. Processus uncinatus

2. Agger nasi

3. Bulla ethmoidalis

4. Hiatus semilunaris

5. Hiatus maxillary sinus

42. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
OSTIOMEATAL COMPLEX LOCATED:

А. In the middle ear

B. In the ventricules laryngis

C. In the pasteriol wall of the pharynx

**D. In the nasal cavity**

*43. Choose the most correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3****, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

THE LYMPHATIC VESSELS OF THE NASAL CAVITY:

1. Presents the deep and superficial lymphatic network and perineural spaces fila olfactoria.

2. Carry out submandibular lymph outflow, infra auricular, occipital and deep cervical lymph nodes.

3. The network of lymphatic vessels is most pronounced in the respiratory area.

4. The network of lymphatic vessels is most pronounced in the olfactory area.

44.  *Choose the most correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3****, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

THE LYMPHATIC VESSELS OF THE NASAL CAVITY:

1. Presents the deep and superficial lymphatic network and perineural spaces fila olfactoria.

2. Carry out submandibular lymph outflow, infra auricular, occipital and deep cervical lymph nodes.

3. Goes by the shortest distance from the origin place to the regional lymph nodes

4. The network of lymphatic vessels is most pronounced in the olfactory area.

45. *Choose the correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3****, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

THERE IS CONCHAS NASALIS:

1.Inferior

2. Middle

3. Superior

4. Lateral

46. *Choose the correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3****, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

THERE IS CONCHAS NASALIS:

1. Inferior

2. Lateral

3. Superior

4. Medial

47. *Choose the correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3,*** *B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

THE VENOUS VESSELS OF THE NASAL CAVITY:

1. Enters in pterygium plexus (plexus pterigoideus)

2. Have anastomoses with the cavernous sinus (sinus cavernosus) by orbital venous

3. There are front and rear anastomoses ethmoidal veins and ophthalmic veins

4. By orbital venous anastomoses there with the sigmoid sinus (sinus sigmoideus)

*48. Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4* ***E - all right***

RECESS OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS:

1. Palatine recess

2. Infraorbital recess

3. Zygomatic recess

4. Alveolar recess

*49.* *Choose the correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3,*** *B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

RECESS OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS:

1. Palatine recess

2. Infraorbital recess

3. Zygomatic recess

4. Auricular recess

*50.* *Choose the correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3****, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

BORDER OF THE THROAT IS:

1. Soft palate

2. Root of the tongue

3. Palatal crura

4. The first ring of trachea

5. Hard palate

51. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE TYMPANIC MEMBRANE DIVIDES INTO QUADRANTS:

А. 1

B. 2

**C. 4**

D. 5

1. *Choose the most correct answer: :*

STRUCTURE IS NOT AN AURICLE OSSICLE :

A. Malleus

**B. Promontorium**

C. Anvil

D. Stapes

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE TYMPANIC MEMDRANE IS A BORDER BETWEEN:

A. Middle and inner ear

**B. Middle and external ear**

C. The tympanum and the labyrinth

D. Tympanic cavity and auditory tube

*54. Choose the most correct answer:*

LAYERS IN PARS FLACIDA OF MEMBRANE TYMPANA:

A. 1

**B. 2**

C. 3

D. 4

*55. Choose the most correct answer:*

LAYERS IN PARS TENSA:

A. 1

B. 2

**C. 3**

D. 4

*56. Choose the most correct answer:*

BEHIND VESTIBULUM THERE IS:

A. Mastoid process

B. Cochlea

**C. The three semicircular canals**

D. Fissura semicircularis

*57. Choose the most correct answer:*

THAT IS NOT A PART OF INNER EAR:

A. Vestibulum

B. Cochlea

C. Semicircular canals

**D. Tympanic membrane**

*58. Chose the most correct answer:*

THE CENTRAL PART OF VESTIBULAR ANALYZER IS LOCATED IN:

A. Frontal lobe of the brain

B. Parietal lobe of the brain

**C. Temporal lobe of the brain**

D. Occipital lobe of the brain

*59. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE PERYPHERAL PART OF VESTIBULAR ANALIZATOR IS LOCATED IN:

A. The cavitiy of the mastoid process of the temporal bone

**B. In the pyramid of the temporal bone**

C. The external auditory canal

D. In the temporal lobe of the brain

*60. Choose the most correct answer:*

NORMAL DISTANCE OF HEARING WHISPERED VOICE IS ABOUT:

A. 1m

B. 100 m

**C. 6 m**

D. 10m

*61.Choose the most correct answer:*

PATIENTS WITH CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS HEAR WORSE:

**A. Low sounds**

B. High sounds

C. Speech frequencies

D. Hissing and whistling sounds

*62.Choose the most correct answer:*

PATIENTS WITH SENSONEURAL HEARING LOSS HEAR WORSE:

A. Low sounds

**B. High sounds**

B. Speech frequencies

G. Hissing and whistling sounds

*63.Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR ASSESSMENT OF BONY SOUND CONDUCTION WE USUALLY USE TUNING FORK:

А. С-512

B.С-2048

C.С-1024

**D. С-128**

*64.Choose the most correct answer:*

THE PURPOSE OF TUNING FORKS TEST:

A. Preoperative examination  
**B. Differential diagnosis between conducting and sensoneural hearing loss**  
C. The final diagnosis of stapes fixation  
D. Definition of cochlea`s reserve

*65. Select the most correct answer:*

RINNE’S TEST MEANS:

A. **Comparing duration of air and bone conduction**

B. Determination of sound lateralization by bone conduction

C. Determining the degree of auditory tube patency

D. Definition of mobility of the stapes in the vestibule window

*66. Choose the most correct answer:*

POSITIVE RINNE’S TEST MEANS THAT:

A. Bone conduction is twice the air

B. The duration of bone conduction is the same as the air one

**C. The air conduction is 1.5-2 times more over than the bony one**

D. Air conduction is not determined

*67. Select the most correct answer:*

NEGATIVE RINNE’S TEST MEANS THAT:

**A. The bony conduction is more over then the air one**

B. The duration of bony conduction is the same as the air one

C. The air conduction is 1.5-2 times higher than the bone

D. Air conduction is not determined

*68. Choose the most correct answer:*

WEBER`S TEST IS:

A. Comparing duration of air and bone conduction

**B. Determination of sound lateralization by bony conduction**

C. Determining the degree of auditory tube patency

D. Definition of mobility of the stapes in the vestibule window

*69. Select the most correct answer:*

NORMALLY DURING WEBER’S TEST PATIENT HEAR SOUNDS:

**A. In the middle of the head or in both ears**

B. In the pathological ear

B. In a healthy ear

D. Doesn`t hear at all

*70. Choose the most correct answer:*

DURING WEBER’S TEST PATIENT WITH UNILATERAL SENSONEURAL HEARING LOSS HEARS SOUND:

A. In the middle of the head or in both ears

B. In the pathological ear

**B. In a healthy ear**

D. Doesn`t hear at all

*71. Select the most correct answer:*

DURING WEBER’S TEST PATIENT WITH UNILATERAL CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS HEARS SOUND:

A. In the middle of the head or in both ears

**B. In the affected ear**

C. In a healthy ear

D. Doesn`t hear at all

*72. Choose the most correct answer:*

GELLEE’S TEST MEANS:

A. Comparing duration of air and bone conduction

B. Determination of sound lateralization by bone conduction

C. Determining the degree of auditory tube patency

**D. Definition of mobility of the stapes in the vestibule window**

*73. Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR VESTIBULAR ROTATION TEST WE USE:

A. Set of tuning forks

B. Tympanometer

**C. Barani’s chair**

D. Janet syringe

*74. Choose the most correct answer:*

M. TENSOR TYMPANI IS INNERVATED WITH:

**A. The third branch of the trigeminal nerve**

B. Facial nerve

B. Auditory nerve

D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

*75. Choose the most correct answer:*

FRONTAL PROCESSES OF MAXILLA ARE CONNECTED WITH NASAL BONES:

**A. Laterally on both sides to the nasal bone**

B. Medially on both sides to the nasal bone

C. Upon the nasal bone

D. From below of the nosal bones

*76. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE PHARYNGEAL OPENING OF AUDITORY TUBE IS LOCATED:

**A. At the lateral wall of nasopharynx**

B. At the pharyngeal arch - the upper wall

C. At the posterior wall

D. At the level of the palatine tonsils

*77. Choose the most correct answer:*

TUBAL TONSILS ARE LOCATED:

A. At the lateral walls of the oropharynx

B. At the roof of the nasopharynx

C. on the posterior wall of the nasopharynx

**D. In the slit-shaped recess (fossa Rozenmyuller`s)**

*78. Choose the most correct answer:*

PHARYNGOSCOPY IS INSPECTION OF

**A. Throat**

B. Larynx

C. Nasal cavity

D. Ear

*79. Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR PHARYNGOSCOPY WE USE

**A. Spatula**

B. Laryngoscope

B. Kulikovskii needle

D. Ear funnel

*80. Choose the most correct answer:*

PHARYNX IS SITUATED IN FROT OF CERVICAL VERTEBRATES:

**A. 1-6**

B.2-6

C. 1-4

D.3-5

*81. Choose the most correct answer:*

PARATONSILLAR SPACE CONTAINS:

**A. Soft tissue**

B. The vagus nerve

C. External carotid artery

D. Internal carotid artery

*82. Choose the most correct answer:*

LINGUAL TONSIL IS LOCATED:

**A. At the radix of the tongue**

B. In the nasopharynx

B. In palatine niches

C. On the back of the throat

*83. Choose the most correct answer:*

CONTINUATION OF RETROPHARYNGEAL SPACE IS:

1. The anterior mediastinum
2. **The posterior mediastinum**
3. Parapharyngeal space
4. Larynx

*84. Choose the most correct answer:*

MESOPHARINX IS:

1. The upper throat part
2. **The middle throat part**
3. The lower throat part

D. The posterior pharyngeal part

*85. Choose the most correct answer:*

MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF TONSILS IS COVERED WITH:

**A. Stratified squamous epithelium**

B. Single-row cubic epithelium

C.The ciliated columnar epithelium

D. Glandular epithelium

*86. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE INFERIOR BORDER OF OROPHARINX IS:

A. The base of tongue

**B. The upper margin of the epiglottis**

C. The isthmus of fauces

D. Vocal folds

*87. Choose the most correct answer:*

ROSENMULLER’S FOSSA IS:

**A. The deepening behind tube roller**

B. Niche palatine tonsil

C. Niche pharyngeal tonsil

D. Niche lingual tonsil

*88. Choose the most correct answer:*

PHARINX SUPPLIED BY ARTERIES:

A. Vertebrate

**B. External carotid**

C. The subclavian

D. Internal carotid

*89. Choose the most correct answer:*

*:*

OROPHARYNX IS BORDERED LATERALLY WITH:

A. Rosenmuller`s fossa

B. Auditory tube opening

**C. Palatal handles**

D. Tube rollers

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

the laryngopharynx is bounded inferiorly by:

**А. The lower margin of the thyroid cartilage**

B. Vocal folds

C. Epiglottis

D. Thyroid cartilage

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

the nasopharynx is lined with the mucous membrane containing :

А. Stratified squamous nonkeratinized epithelium

**B. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium**

C. Simple squamous epithelium

D. Simple columnar epithelium

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

The bolus is formed during

**А. The oral phase of the swallowing**

B The pharyngeal phase of the swallowing

C. The first esophageal peristalsis

D. The second esophageal peristalsis

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

bolus is propelled to the posterior portion of the oral cavity due to:

**А. Tongue contact with the hard palate**

B. Irritation of the pharyngeal receptors

C. Pharyngeal peristalsis (swallow)

D. Coordination of all of these mechanisms

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

the pharyngeal phase of the swallowing begins FROM:

А. Tongue contact with the hard palate

**B. Irritation of the pharyngeal receptors**

C. Pharyngeal peristalsis (swallow)

D. Coordination of all of these mechanisms

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TIME for getting the bolus TO reach the stomach

А. 4-5 sec.

B. 5-7 sec.

**C. 7-10 sec.**

D. 10 -13 sec.

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

the lingual tonsils are covered externally by:

**А. Stratified squamous nonkeratinized epithelium**

B. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium

C. Simple squamous epithelium

D. Simple columnar epithelium

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

oral cavity is opened to the pahrynx through :

**А. Isthmus of the fauces**

B. Choanae

C. Tonsillar recession

D. Oral vestibule

1. *Choose the most correct answer*:

Cartilaginous part of the external nose consists of:

А. Frontal bone, triangular cartilage

В. Lateral cartilage, septal nasal cartilage

**С. Lateral cartilages, major and minor alar cartilages**

D. Septal nasal cartilage, major and minor alar cartilages

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

major and minor alar cartilages are part of:

**А. External nose**

B. The medial wall of the nasal cavity

C. The lateral wall of the nasal cavity

D. The superior wall of the nasal cavity

1. *Choose the most correct answer*:

EXTERNAL NOSE SKIN IS INNERVATED BY:

**A. Orbital and maxillary branches of a trigeminal nerve**

B. Branches of vagus

C. Facial nerve

D. Orbital branch of a trigeminal nerve and glossopharyngeal nerve

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

«KISSELBACH’S AREA IS located at the:

**A. Anterior-inferior part of the nasal septum**

B. Posterior-inferior part of the nasal septum

C. Inferior nasal concha

D. Upper parts of nasal cavity

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

KISSELBACH’S AREA SURFACE IS:

**А. 1 sm 2**

B. 5 sm 2

C. 10 sm 2

D. 15 sm 2

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Nasal cavity inferior wall is formed by:

**А. Palatine process of maxillar bone and palatine bone horizontal plate**

B. Frontal bone and uncinatus process

C. Vomer and palatine bone

D. Etmoid bone perpendicular plate and middle turbinate

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE POSTERIOR edge OF THE Vomer formes:

**А. Nasal septum between right and left choana**

B. Osteomeatal complex

C. Superior turbinate

D. Nasal cavity superior wall

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Which sinuses communicate witn nasal cavity through Superior meatus:

**А. Posterior etmoid cells and shenoid sinus**

B. Maxillar sinus and antterior etmoid cells

C. Antterior and middle etmoid cells

D. Frontal sinus and middle etmoid cells

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

anterior and middle ethmoid cells are opened into

**А. Middle meatus**

B. Inferior meatus

C. Supperior meatus

D. Common nasal meatus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE bone part OF THE Nasal SEPTUM is formed by

**А. Etmoid bone perpendicular plate, vomer, nasal process os maxillar bone**

B. Palatine process of maxillar bone, palatine bone horizontal plate

C. Etmoid bone Etmoid plate, nasal bones

D. Palatine process of maxillar bone, inferior turbinate

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

for posterior rhinoscopy we should use

**А. Tongue depressor, nasopharyngeal mirror**

B. Tongue depressor and nasal mirror

C. Tongue depressor and Nasal Speculum

D. Tongue depressor and laryngeal mirror

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Olfactometry is used for

**А. To determine level of olfactory dysfunction**

B. To find out benignant tumors of paranasal sinuses

C. To investigate causes of snore

D. To diagnosed acute sinusitis

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Nasolacrimal duct is opened to the

А. Middle meatus

**B. Inferior meatus**

C. Supperior meatus

D. Common nasal meatus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

inferior wall OF THE maxillar sinus is formed by:

**А. Maxillar bone alveolar process**

B. Etmoid bone Etmoid plate

C. Sella turcica

D. Cavernous Sinus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Spenoid sinus superior wall is border to:

**А. Chiasm of optic nerve and pitutiary gland**

B. Posterior cranial fossa

C. Maxillar bone alveolar process

D. Nasolacrimalis duct

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

doing posterior rhinoscopy we can see all structures besides

**А. Middle turbinate**

B. Vomer

C. Eustachian tube Pharyngeal openings

D. Upper part os nasopharynx

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MOST USEFULL WAY OF X-RAY ANALYSIS FOR DIAGNOSTIC PARANASAL SINUSES DESEASES:

А. Nasomeatal

**B. Nasofrontal**

C. Lateral

D. Meatal

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

lateral wall of external nose is formed by

А. Alar cartilages

**B. Clivus**

C. Choanae

D. Nose root

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

MAXILLAR SINUS ANTERIOR WALL IS SITUATED BETWEEN

**А. Orbit lower area and Maxillar bone alveolar process lower area**

B. Orbit lower area and zygomatic process

C. Pterigopalatine fossa and temporomandibular joint

D. Middle cranial fossa and Maxillar bone alveolar process

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

POSTERIOR PART OF TRACHEA WALL IS BORDER TO

**А. Esophagus**

B Isthmus of the thyroid gland

C. The right main bronchus

D. The left main bronchus

**II Deseases of nose and paranasal sinuses**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

DURATION TIME ACUTE SINUSITIS IS:

А. More than 12 weeks

B. Less than 4 weeks

C. Less than 8 weeks

**D. Less than 12 weeks**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MOST INFORMATIVE METHOD OF DIAGNOSTICS OF ACUTE SINUSITIS IS:

А. Radiography of the paranasal sinuses

B. Contact thermometry

**C. CT tomography of the paranasal sinuses**

D. Ultrasound procedure of the paranasal sinuses

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

PUNCTURE OF THE MAXILLARY SINUSES IN ACUTE BACTERIAL SINUSITIS DOING:

А. In the inferior nasal meatus in the front end of the inferior turbinate

**B. In the inferior nasal meatus in the highest point of attachment of the inferior turbinate**

C. In the inferior nasal meatus in the rear end of the inferior turbinate

D. Anywhere inferior nasal meatus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

IN INDENTIFYING ON RADIOGRAPHY AND CT TOMOGRAPHY OF THE PARANASAL SINUSES HORIZONTAL LEVEL OF FLUID IN THE RIGHT FRONTAL SINUS, PRIMARY TREATMENT PLAN INCLUDE :

А. Anemisation nasal mucosa decongestants, dehydration, anti-viral drugs.

B. Trepanopuncture frontal sinus

C**. Anemisation nasal mucous membrane decongestants, antibiotics, mucoactive therapy, a local anti-inflammatory therapy**

D. Frontotomy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC SYMTOMS OF THE ACUTE ETMOIDITIS ARE:

А. Attacks of sneezing, difficulty breathing through the nose, watery discharge from the nose

**B. Eyelid edema, fever, purulent discharge from the nose**

C. Normal body temperature, difficulty breathing through the nose, no discharge

D. Headache back of the head, difficulty breathing through the nose, dripping mucus on the back of the throat

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

DURATION OF TREATMENT WITH TOPICAL DECONGESTANTS IN ACUTE SINUSITIS SHOULD NOT EXCEED:

А. 3 days

**B. 5-7 days**

C. 10 days

D. 14 days

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE GREATEST RISK OF DECREASED VISION OCCURS WHEN:

А. Frontitis

B. Maxillary sinusitis

C. Ethmoiditis

**D. Sphenoiditis**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHAT INTRACRANIAL COMPLICATIONS WERE OBSERVED IN INFLAMMATORY DISEASES NOSE:

А. Transverse sinus thrombosis,

**B. Cavernous sinus thrombosis,**

C. Sigmoid sinus thrombosis

D. An abscess of the temporal lobe of the brain

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR TREATING HEMATOMA NASAL SEPTUM APPLY:

**А. Cut, emptying and tamponade of the nasal cavity in the area of the hematoma**

B. The front tamponade of the nasal cavity,

C. Opening and drainage of hematoma cavity,

D. Opening and front tamponade of the nasal cavity

1. *Choose the correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3****, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

COMPLICATIONS OF FURUNCLE NOSE:

1. Thrombophlebitis angular vein

2. Phlegmon of the orbit

3. Cavernous sinus thrombosis,

4. Rinofima

1. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3,* ***B - right 1,3****, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

SYMPTOMS OF NASAL SEPTUM HEMATOMA:

1. Violation of nasal breathing

2. Heaviness in the nose

3. Puffiness is of the front of the nasal septum departments

4. Increased body temperature.

1. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3,* ***B - right 1,3,*** *C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all righ*

TYPICAL SIGNS OF ACUTE SPHENOIDITIS:

1. Runoff pus on the back of the throat
2. Pain in the nose bridge
3. Headache back of the head
4. Tinnitus
5. *Choose the correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3,*** *B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

THE PRESENCE OF PATHOLOGICAL SECRETIONS THE SUPERIOR NASAL TYPICAL FOR:

1. Maxillary sinusitis
2. Ethmoiditis
3. Frontitis
4. Sphenoiditis
5. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3,* ***B - right 1,3****, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS PUNCTURE MAXILLARY SINUSES IN ACUTE BACTERIAL SINUSITIS:

1. The penetration of the needle into the orbita, cheek soft tissue, pterygopalatine fossa.
2. Damage to the hiatus of the nasolacrimal duct.
3. Bleeding
4. Damage to the facial nerve
5. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3,* ***B - right 1,3,*** *C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

SIGNS THE RELEVANT ALLERGIC EOSINOPHILIC RHINITIS:

1. The difficulty of nasal breathing and decreased sense of smell, paroxysms of sneezing, profuse watery discharge from the nose.

2. Seasonal manifestations.

3. Eosinophils make up more than 10% of the cell population of nasal secretions.

4. Skin tests to allergens positive specific IgE present in the serum.

1. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3,* ***B - right 1,3****, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

DEVELOPMENT OF ACUTE POLISINUSITIS TYPICAL FOR:

1. Viral inflammation

2. Odontogenic inflammation

3. Bacterial inflammation

4. Fungal inflammation

1. *Choose the correct answer, using the code:* ***A - right 1,2,3,*** *B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

STAGE ACUTE RHINITIS:

1. Dry irritation,

2. Serous exudates

3. Muco-purulent discharge,

4. Blooding discharge.

1. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3,* ***B - right 1,3,*** *C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*

LOCAL DECONGESTANTS IS CONTRAINDICATED IN CASES:

1. Glaucoma

2. Adenoids

3. Arterial hypertension

4. Cirrhosis of the liver.

1. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4* ***E - all right***

SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE SINUSITIS ARE:

1. Difficulty of nasal breathing
2. Discharge from the nose
3. Headache
4. Decrease or loss of sense of smell
5. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4,* ***D - right only 4*** *E - all right*

IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE BACTERIAL SINUSITIS IS NOT USED:

1. Antibacterial drugs
2. Topical decongestants
3. Topical corticosteroids
4. Antioxidants
5. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MOST INFORMATIVE METHOD OF DIAGNOSTICS SPHENOIDITIS IS:

**А. CT of the paranasal sinuses**

B. MRI tomography of the paranasal sinuses

C. MRI of the brain

D. Radiography of the paranasal sinuses

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

MAN 36 YEARS complained of pain in the right brow, CLIMB IN AIRCRAFT DURING THE LAST YEAR. IN anterior rhinoscopy-No special. On palpation on the brow RIGHT FIELD is painful. IN CT is in the right frontal sinus SHADOW rounded shape with clear boundaries TAKES 2/3 sinuses.

Diagnosis:

А. Chronic frontitis

**B. Cyst of the right frontal sinus.**

C. Cyst of the right sphenoid sinus.

D. Malignant neoplasm of the right frontal sinus.

23. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Mucocele of the frontal sinus MANIFESTS:

А. Purulent nasal discharge

B. Impaired olfaction

C. Sneezing

**D. Exophthalmos**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

REASON recurrence purulent sinusitis are:

**А. Blockade ostiomeatal complex**

B. Atrophic rhinitis

C. Adenoids

D. Ozen

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

IN WHAT NASAL MEATUS CAN BE SEEN PATHOLOGICAL NASAL DISCHARGE ON PURULENT SPHENOIDITIS:

А. Inferior

**B. Superior**

C. General

D. Middle

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

PATIENT 27 YEARS OF COMPLAINTS DIFFICULTY IN NASAL

BREATHING, PAIN IN THE NOSE AND ITS SWELLING. THERE IS NO

HYPERTHERMIA.IN HISTORY OF ILLNESS - 4 DAYS AGO – NOSE

INJURY.

ANTERIOR RINOSCOPY: SWELLING SOFT TISSUE AND WING TIP NOSE,

TENDERNESS NASAL BRIDGE. NASAL BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, DUE

EXPRESS PROLABATSII IN GENERAL NOSTRIL CONGESTED AND

INFILTRATED MUCOSA OF THE NASAL SEPTUM. WHEN PROBING

INFILTRATES DETERMINED FLUCTUATIONS.

DIAGNOSIS:

А. Haematoma of the nasal septum.

B. Furuncle nose.

C. Closed fracture of the nasal bones without displacement.

**D. An abscess of the nasal septum.**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

44 YEARS MAN ON THE COMPLAINTS RIGHT LABORED NASAL BREATHING, THE PRESENCE OF A FEELING OF PRESSURE AND TENSION IN THE UPPER JAW ON THE RIGHT, HEADACHE RADIATING TO THE RIGHT TEMPORAL AREA AND TEETH UPPER JAW RIGHT, ELEVATED BODY TEMPERATURE FOR A WEEK. ON PALPATION - PAIN IN THE RIGHT INFRAORBITAL REGION. ANTERIOR RHINOSCOPY: IN THE RIGHT HALF OF THE NOSE CONGESTION AND EDEMA MUCOSA LOWER AND MIDDLE SHELLS, STRIPES PUS FLOW FROM THE MIDDLE TURBINATE. BODY TEMPERATURE 37.7 ° C. ON RADIOGRAPHS REDUCTION PNEUMATIZATION OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS ON THE RIGHT.

DIAGNOSIS:

А. Polypous rhinosinusitis.

B. Acute rhinitis

C. Abscess of nasal septum

**D. Right purulent maxillar sinusitis**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TRIGEMINAL REFERS TO A PAIR OF CRANIAL NERVES:

А.I

B. II

C. IV

**D. V**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TRIGEMINAL HAS BRANCHES:

А**.**1

**B. 3**

C. 4

D. 5

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

ABSENCE OF AN OLFACTION CALLED:

**А. Anosmia**

B. Hyposmia

C. Parosmiya

D. Hyperosmia

1. *Choose one right answer:*

BILATERAL HAIMOROETMOIDITIS IS:

А. A lesion of maxillary sinuses

**B. A lesion of maxillary sinuses and ethmoidal cells**

C. A lesion of frontal sinuses

D. A lesion of frontal and maxillary sinuses

*32.Choose one right answer:*

*WHAT IS NOT A SIGN OF ALLERGIC RHINITIS* ?

А. Sneezing and itching

**B. Purulent nasal discharge**

C. Lacrimation from eyes

D. Rhinorea

*33.Answer by code:* ***А – right is 1,2,3,*** *B – right is 1,3, C – right is 2,4, D – right is only 4, E – all answers are right*

THE SYMPTOMS OF POLLEN DISEASE:

1. Heavy watery discharge from nose  
2. Frequent sneezing  
3. Allergic conjunctivitis

4. Purulent nasal discharge

*34.Answer by code:* ***А – right is 1,2,3,*** *B – right is 1,3, C – right is 2,4, D – right is only 4, E – all answers are right*

WHAT VASOCONSTRICTOR IS USEFUL IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHINOSINUSITES?

1. Fluimucin
2. Mometasonefuroat
3. Acetylcysteine
4. Ksylometasoline
5. *Answer by code:* ***А – right is 1,2,3,*** *B – right is 1,3, C – right is 2,4, D – right is only 4, E – all answers are right*

A FORMS OF RHINOSINUSITES:  
1. Purulent  
2. Polypoid   
3. Polypoid- purulent  
4. Cholesteatomal

1. *Answer by code:* ***А – right is 1,2,3,*** *B – right is 1,3, C – right is 2,4, D – right is only 4, E – all answers are right*

WHERE IS THE LOCALIZATION OF ANASTOMOSIS IN MAXILLARY SINUS IN CALDWELL LUC OPERATION:

1. Common nasal passage
2. Medial nasal passage
3. Superior nasal passage
4. Inferior nasal passage
5. *Choose one right answer:*

A CYST OF MAXILLARY SINUS IS:

А. Infectious disease

B. Malignant tumor

**C. Benign tumor**

D. Аutoimmune disease

38. *Choose one right answer*

AMBER COLORED LIQUID TAKEN FROM PUNCTION OF MAXILLARY SINUS IS A SING OF:

А. Polypoid rhinosinusitis

B. Acute maxillary sinusitis

C. Fungous sinusitis

**D. Cyst of maxillary sinus**

39. *Choose one right answer:*

Patient complained about anosmia, nasopharynx discharge, difficult nasal breathing. there are a soft tissue with a smooth surface and grey color inside the nose. diagnosis …

**А. Polypoid rhinosinusitis**

B. Cyst of sphenoid sinus

C. Hypertrophic rhinitis

D. Ozena

40. *Choose one right answer:*

Antrohoanal Polyp we can see in:

**А. Pharyngorrhinoscopy**

B. Hypopharyngiscopy

C. Laryngoscopy

D. Anterior rhinoscopy

1. *Answer by the code: А-true 1,2,3,* ***B – true 1,3,*** *C- true 2,4, D- true 4, E- true all.*

THE MOST FREQUeNT LOCALISATION OF THE CYST IS:   
1.Sphenoid sinus

2 Frontal sinus   
3 Ethmoid sinus   
4 Maxillary sinus

42. *Choose one right answer:*

THE MOST USEFUL STUDY FOR diagnosing of Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps:

А. Ultrasound of paranasal sinuses

B. X-ray of nasopharynx

C**.CT of paranasal sinuses**

D. Posterior rhinoscopy

43. *Answer by the code:* ***А-true 1,2,3****, B – true 1,2, C- true 2,4, D- true 4, E- true all.*

THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS WITH NASAL POLYPS:

1. Allergy

2. Genetic predisposition

3. Chronic inflammation

4. Traumas

44. *Choose one right answer:*

SAMTER’S (ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID) TRIAD DOESN’T CONSIST OF:

А. Polyposis

B. Asthma

C. Intolerance to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

**D. Chronic bronchitis**

45. *Answer by the code:* ***А-true 1,2,3****, B – true 1,3, C- true 2,4, D- true 4, E- true.*

FOR DIAGNOSIS OF FRONTITIS SHOULD **NOT** BE APPLIED:

1. Schuller X-ray of temporal bone

2. Mayer X-ray of temporal bone

3. Cytological examination

4. X-ray of paranasal sinuses in frontal and sagittal projections

46. *Choose one right answer:*

PUNCTION OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS SHOULD BE PERFORMED VIA THE:

**А.Inferior meatus**

B. Middle meatus

C. Superior meatus

D. Common nasal meatus

47. *Choose one right answer:*

POLISINUSITIS IS AN INFLAMMATION OF:

А All the paranasal sinuses monolateral

B Two and more paranasal sinuses

**C. All the paranasal sinuses**

D. Frontal and sphenoid sinuses

48. *Choose one right answer:*

There was not any discharge After the punction of maxillary sinus. DIAGNOSIS:

**А. Polyposis rhinosinusitis**

B. Acute maxillary sinusitis

C. Cyst of maxillary sinus

D. Maxillary sinus mucocele

1. *Choose one right answer:*

SEPTOPLASTY IS:

**А. The surgery of correction of nasal septum**

B. Opening of the haematoma of the retroauricular area

C. Surgery of sfenoid sinus

D. Opening of peritonsillar abscess

1. *Choose one right answer:*

THE CAUSE OF FREQUENT EPISTAXIX FROM NASAL CAVITY IN YOUNG MALES:

А. Bleeding polyp

**B. Juvenile angiofibroma**

C. Frequent traumas

D. Nasal septum deviation

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

The most common early complaint of the patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with polyps:

**А.Hyposmia**

B. Taste changes

C. Voice changes

D. Nasal discharge

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

acute purulent sinusitis may be diagnosed on the basis of :

А. Imprint smear citology

B. Bacteriological examination of the nasal mucus

C. Rhinomanometry

**D. Imaging studies**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

The maxillary sinus puncture is provided through :

**А. Inferior meatus**

B. Medial meatus

C. Superior meatus

D. Floor of the nasal cavity

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Antrochoanal polyp usually arises from

**А. Maxillary sinus**

B. Sphenoid sinus

C. Ethmoid air cells

D. Frontal sinus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Ethmoid polyps arise from

А. Maxillary sinus

B. Sphenoid sinus

**C. Ethmoid air cells**

D. Frontal sinus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Pyocele of the sinus is the accumulation of

А. Blood

**B. Pus**

C. Cerebrospinal fluid

D. Air

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Treatment of paranasal sinus pyocele IS:

А. Nasal decongestants

**B. Endoscopic sinus surgery**

C. Intranasal corticosteroids

D. Sedative therapy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

Sinus inflammation caused by pus penetration through the skin or mucous membrane:

А. Pyocele   
B. Closed empyema   
**C. Opened empyema**   
D. Mucocele

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

The most common cause of the mucocele :

А. Mucoviscidosis

B Trauma

C. Anatomic features

**D. Sinus blockage**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

the following symptoms is not common for the frontal sinus mucocele

А. Edema of the anterior wall of the frontal sinus

B. Headache

C. Proptosis

**D. Nasal discharge**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE INSTRUMENT FOR MAXILLARY SINUS PUNCTURE:

**А. Kulikovsky needle**

B. Politzer balloon

C. Raspatory

D. Elevator

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MOST EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF THE ALLERGIC RHINITIS:

А. Ultrasound inferior turbinate reduction

**B. Topical steroid therapy**

C. Decongestants and anti-inflammatory nose drops

D. Submucosal vasotomy of the inferior turbinates

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

ATROPHY OF THE NASAL MUCOSA AND OBTURATION OF THE NASAL MEATUS WITH CRUSTS - THE COMMON SYMPTOMS OF:

**А. Atrophic rhinitis**

B. Syphilis of the nose

C. Abscess of the nasal septum

D. Nasal diphtheria

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

OZENA IN CONTRAST TO ATROPHIC RHINITIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

А. Intermittent course of disease

B. Genetic predisposition

C. Unilateral process

**D. Mucosal atrophy together with bone resorption**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

NEVROSES AND ENDOCRINE DISORDERS ARE THE RISK FACTORS FOR:

А. Hypertrophic rhinitis

B. Atrophic rhinitis

C. Allergic rhinitis

**D. Vasomotor rhinitis**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE VAST MAJORITY OF NOSE BLEEDS OCCUR IN:

**А. Kiesselbach's area**

B. Woodroofe zone

C. Floor of the nasal cavity

D. Middle turbinate

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

KULIKOVSKY NEEDLE IS USED FOR:

А. Tympanic membrane bypass

B. Nasal bone reposition

C. Myringotomy

**D. Maxillary sinus puncture**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SYSTEMIC DISEASE, THAT MAY LEAD TO INTENSIVE NASAL BLEEDINGS

А. Wegener's granulomatosis

B. Scleroderma

**C. Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome**

D. Goodpasture syndrome

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHICH SYMPTOM IS NOT COMMON FOR NASAL FURUNCLE:

А. Local pain

B. Local skin hyperemia

C. Local swelling

**D. Hemorrhagic nasal discharge**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

NASAL FURUNCLE IS:

**А. Acute inflammation of the nasal hair follicle**

B. Acute purulo-necrotic inflammation of the skin and hypoderm

C. Acute inflammation of the nasal sweat glands

D. Skin infectious disease, caused by Streptococcus pyogenes

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SEPTOPLASTY IN PATIENTS WITH SEPTAL DEVIATION AND SEASONAL ALLERGIC RHINITIS SHOULD BE PERFOMED

**А. During cold season**

B. During warm season

C. Regardless of the season

D. Surgery is not advisable

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SUBMUCOSAL CONCHOTOMY IS PROVIDED IN CASE OF:

А. Vasomotor rhinitis

**B. Hypertrophic rhinitis**

C. Nasal septum perforation

D. Nasal septum hematoma

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHINITIS DURING SEROUS-PURULENT DISCHARGE PHASE INCLUDES:

**А. Mucolytic therapy**

B. Distractive therapy

C. Systemic antibacterial therapy

D. Surgery

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

COMPLICATION OF ACUTE RHINITIS

**А. Acute rhinosinusitis**

B. Nasal septum hematoma

C. Nasal septum abscecc

D. Maxillary sinus cyst

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SUBMUCOSAL VASOTOMY CAN BE USED FOR THR TREATMENT OF :

А. Hypertrophic rhinitis

B. Allergic rhinitis

C. Acute rhinitis

**D. Vasomotor rhinitis**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

RADIOFREQUENCY TURBINATE REDUCTION CAN BE USED FOR TREATMENT OF :

**А. Vasomotor rhinitis**

B. Allergic rhinitis

C. Atrophic rhinitis

D. Hypertrophic rhinitis

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

DURING MAXILLARY SINUS PUNCTURE THE KULIKOVSKY NEEDLE TIP IS DIRECTED TO :

А. Ipsilateral inner canthus

B. Nasal floor

C. **Ipsilateral outer canthus**

D. Nasal septum

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

CHRONIC CATARRHAL RHINITIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

А. Intermittent nasal congestion

**B. Congestive hyperemia of the nasal mucous**

C. Purulent nasal discharge

D. Intermittent nasal congestion due to temperature changes

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

HOW MANY DEGREES OF NASAL FROSTBITE ARE THERE:

А. Two

**B. Three**

C. Four

D. Five

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

RHINOPHYMA OCCURS MORE OFTEN IN :

А. Children

B. Young women

C. Older women

**D. Older men**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

RHINOPHYMA IS OFTEN APPEARED IN THE FOLLOWING AREA

**А. The tip and wings of the nose**

B. Septal cartilage

C. Inferior turbinates

D. Area of a root of the nose

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

"PUS STRIP " IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE MEATUS IS A SIGN:

А. Adenoiditis

**B. Acute maxillary sinusitis**

C. Nasal polyposis

D. Allergic rhinitis

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

GIRDLE HEADACHE IS CHARACTERISTIC OF:

А. Nasal polyposis

B. Cyst of maxillary sinus

**C. Sphenoiditis**

D. Osteoma of a frontal bone

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

FRONTITIS IS AN INFLAMMATION OF:

**А. Frontal sinus**

B. Sphenoid sinus

C. Eustachian tube

D. Maxillary sinus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

LAMINATION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE NASAL CAVITY IS RECOMMENDED FOR:

**А. RECCURENT EPISTAXIS**

B. Vasomotor rhinitis

C. Hematoma of the septum nasi

D. Abscess of the septum nasi

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHILE REMOVING POSTERIOR PART OF THE HYPERTROPHY INFERIOR TURBINATE YOU HAVE TO MAKE AN EXCURSION OF SNARE IN THE NEXT DIRECTION:

**А. Posteriorly**

B. Anteriorly

C. Lateral

D. Medial

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE BEST METHOD OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS IS:

A. Submucous vasotomy of the inferior turbinate

B. Submucous vasotomy of the inferior turbinate with lateroposition

C. Electrocoagulation

**D. Submucous osteoconchotomy**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MOST RELIABLE METHOD OF DIAGNOSIS MUCOCELE:

**А. CT of paranasal sinuses**

B. Radiography

C. Ultrasound examination of paranasalsinuses

D. Posterior rhinoscopy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ASYMPTOMATIC CYST of MAXILLARY SINUS:

А. Centesis of maxillary sinus

B. Maxillary sinusotomy with cyst removal

**C. Dynamic care**

D. Radiation therapy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE COMBINATION OF ASTHMA, ASPIRIN INTOLERANCE AND NASAL POLYPOSIS ARE CALLED:

**А. Aspirin triad**

B. Chronic sinusitis

C. Chronic rhinitis

D. Mucocele of ethmoid cells

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WAY OF PYOCELE TREATMENT:

А. Decongestants

**B. Endoscopic sinus surgery**

C. Corticoid-containing nasal spray

D. Sedative drug

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

ANTROCHOANAL POLYP SHOULD BE DIFFERENTIADED FROM:

А. Acute maxillary sinusitis

B. Rhinophyma

C. Concha bullosa

**D. Inverted papilloma**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHAT IS NOT A LOCAL FACTOR OF SINUSITIS DEVELOPMENT:

А. Nasal septum deviation

B. Debride of a sinus

C. Vasomotor rhinitis

**D. Chronic pharyngitis**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE HAIR FOLLICLE ON NASAL SKIN IS:

A. **Furuncle**

B. Rhinophyma

C. Freezing

D. Hematoma

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SPHENOIDITIS IS AN INFLAMMATION OF:

А. Frontal sinus

**B. Sphenoid sinus**

C. Eustachian tube

D. Maxillar sinus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

POSTERIOR NASAL TAMPONADE IS USED IN CASE OF:

А. Treatment of an acute sinusitis

B. Dysfunction of a eustachian tube

**C. Nose bleeding**

D. Adenoiditis

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

INDICATIONS TO THE POSTERIOR TAMPONADE OF THE NOSE IS:

А. Inefficiency of ligation of a carotid artery

**B. Inefficiency of anterior tamponade**

C. Polyposis

D. Foreign body of nasal cavity

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

HEMISINUSITIS IS AN:

А. Inflammation of all paranasal sinuses

B. Inflammation of a maxillary sinus and ethmoid cells

**C. Inflammation of the sinuses on the one side**

D. Inflammation of the frontal and sphenoid sinuses

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

HYSTOLOGY OF AN ATROPHIC RHINITIS:

**А. Metaplasia of ephitelium**

B. Obliteration of vessels

C. Mycoid oedema

D. Degeneration of stroma

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHILE SPHENOID SINUSITIES HEADACHE IS CHARACTERISED:

А. In the evening in horisontal position

B. In the forehead

**C. Girdle headache**

D. At increase of blood pressure

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

NASOANTHRAX IS:

**A. Drain inflammation of several hair follicles**

B. Drain inflammation of one hair follicles

C. Nasal septum hematoma

D. Nasal septum abscess

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

THE FIRST DEGREE OF THE NASAL FROSTBITE IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

**А. Sudden skin blanching**

B. Vesicles and eschar formation

C. Skin necrosis

D. Tissue mummification

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

THE SECOND DEGREE OF THE NASAL FROSTBITE IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

А. Sudden skin blanching

**B. Vesicles and eschar formation**

C. Skin necrosis

D. Tissue mummification

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

THE THIRD DEGREE OF THE NASAL FROSTBITE IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

А. Sudden skin blanching

B. Vesicles and eschar formation

**C. Skin necrosis**

D. Erythema

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

THЕ MAIN PRINCIPLE OF THE FIRST AID TREATMENT IN CASE OF NASAL FROSTBITE:

**А. Gradual tissue rewarming**

B. Systemic antibiotics

C. Topical glucocorticosteroids

D. UHF-therapy

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

VESICATION AND ESCHAR FORMATION IS TYPICAL FOR THE:

**А. 2-nd frostbite degree**

B. 1-st frostbite degree

C. 3-rd frostbite degree

D. 4- th frostbite degree

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

THE FIRST DEGREE OF THE NASAL FROSTBITE IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

**А. Sudden skin blanching**

B. Vesicles and eschar formation

C. Skin necrosis

D. Tissue mummification

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

TREATMENT OF THE NASAL VESTIBULE ECZEMA DOESN’T INCLUDE:

**А. Topical glucocorticosteroids**

B. Ethyl green solution

C. Physiotherapy treatment

D. Glucocorticosteroid ointment

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

BILATERAL PILLOW-SHAPED RED SWELLING ARISING FROM THE NASAL SEPTUM IS THE SYMPTOM OF:

**А. Nasal septal haematoma**

B. Nasal septal carbuncle

C. Furuncle in nasal vestibule

D. Sycosis of the nose

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

VASOMOTOR RHINITIS IS DIVIDED INTO:

**А. Medicamentosa, hormonal, idiopathic**

B. Viral, bacterial

C. Specific, non-specific

D. Atrophic, seasonal

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

OZENA REFERS TO:

**А. Atrophic rhinitis**

B. Vasomotor rhinitis

C. Idiopathic

D. Psychogenic

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

THE TREATMENT BASED ON THE IMMUNE SYSTEM MODULATING BY EXPOSING PATIENT WITH IRRITATION DOSES OF ALLERGENS IS CALLED:

**А. Allergen specific immunotherapy**

B. Voyachek test

C. Prick-test

D. Rhinocytogram

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

PRICK-TEST IS A METHOD FOR MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS OF :

**А. Allergic rhinitis**

B. Ozena

C. Nasal furuncle

D. Synechia of nasal cavity

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

SINUSITIS IS DEFINED AS A CHRONIC SINUSITIS IF IT LASTS FOR:

**А. More than 12 weeks**

B. 4 to 10 weeks

C. 2 to 8 weeks

D. 5 to 11 weeks

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

YAMIK SINUS CATHETER IS USED FOR TREATMENT OF:

**А. Sinusitis**

B. Nasal septal abscess

C. Haematoma of nasal septal

D. Adenoiditis

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

AEROSINUSITIS IS AN INFLAMMATION OF:

**А. Paranasal sinuses, due to rapid changes of atmospheric pressure**

B. Middle ear, due to rapid changes of atmospheric pressure

C. Middle ear, occured after acute rhinosinusitis

D. Paranasal sinuses, due to choanal atresia

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

SYNECHIA OF THE NASAL CAVITY ARE:

**А. Fibrous or osseous adhesions**

B. Defect of mucous membrane of inferior turbinate

C. Septal cartilage deviation

D. Scars in the area of columella

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

SYNECHIA OF THE NASAL CAVITY CANNOT BE CAUSED BY:

**А. Sinusitis**

B. Trauma of the nose

C. Septoplasty

D. Systemic lupus erythematosus

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

LASER SEPTOCHONDROCORRECTION IS INDICATED IN CASE OF:

**А. Nasal septal cartillage deviation**

B. Nasal septal bone deviation

C. Plastic closure of septal perforation

D. Nasal septal haematoma incision

**III Diseases of pharynx and throat**

1. *Choose one right answer::*

ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF PALATIN TONSILS IS:

А. Acute tonsillitis

B. **Acute streptococcal tonsillitis**

C. Chronic tonsillitis

D. Acute pharingitis

1. *Choose one right answer::*

THE MAIN ETIOLOGIC AGENT OF ACUTE TONSILLITIS:

А. Haemophilus influenza

B. Staphylococcus aureus

**C. Streptococcus pyogenes**

D. Streptococcus pneumoniae

1. *Choose one right answer:*

ETIOLOGIC AGENT OF ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF POSTERIOR WALL OF OROPHARYNX:

**А. Rhinovirus**

B. Adenovirus

C. Streptococcus pyogenes

D. Orthomyxoviridae

1. *Choose one right answer:*

PRIMARY ACUTE TONSILLITIS IS:

А. Infectious disease

B. Infectious-inflammatory with local manifestation

**C. Infectious-inflammatory with local and systemic manifestation**

D. Inflammatory with involving of palatin tonsil as a complication of viral infection

1. *Choose one right answer:*

THE INFLAMMATION OF WHAT TYPE OF TONSIL IS THE MOST FREQUENT IN CHILDREN:

А. Palatin

B. Tubal

**C. Adenoid**

D. Lingual

1. *Answer by code:* ***А-true 1,3,4*** *B – true 1,3, C- true 2,4, D-true 4, E- true all.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACUTE PHARYNGITIS:

1. The pain in the throat

2. Purulent discharge on the posterior wall of oropharynx

3. Hyperemia of the posterior wall of oropharynx

4. Inflammation of subepithelial follicle

5. Palatin tonsil patch

1. *Choose one right answer:*

SYMPTOMS THAT ARE NOT TYPICAL FOR PRIMARY ACUTE TONSILLITIS:

А. Tonsil patch

B. Fever

C. Local lymphodenitis

**D. Cough**

1. *Choose one right answer:*

THE ETIOLOGIC AGENT OF THE ACUTE TONSILLITIS PLAUT-VINCENT:

А. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

B. Escherichia coli

C. Proteus

**D. Fusobacterium fusiforme and spirochetes**

1. *Choose one right answer:*

IT IS NOT TYPICAL FOR HERPETIC TONSILLITIS:

А. Local internal bleeding

**B. Thick patch on the surface of the tonsils**

C. Vesiculae

D. Edema and hyperemia of tonsil

1. *Choose one right answer:*

LARYNGOCELE IS:

А. Purulent cyst of epiglottis

**B. The air cyst of laryngeal ventricle**

C. The polyp of laryngeal ventricle

D. The cyst of the vocal fold

1. *Choose one right answer:*

ENDOLARYNGEAL INFUSION IS INDICATED IN CASE OF:

А. Respiratory papillomatosis

**B. Chronic laryngitis**

C. Palsy of vocal fold

D. Premalignant lesion

1. *Choose one right answer:*

GLASSY, EDEMATOUS SWELLING THAT IS LOCALISED ON THE FREE AGE OF THE VOCAL FOLDS:

А. Cysts of vocal folds

B. Respiratory papillomatosis

C. Vocal nodules

**D. Reinke’s edema**

*13. Answer by code: А- true1,2,3;* ***B –*** *true* ***1,3****; C- true 2,4; D – true 4; E – true all.*

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS SHOULD BE DONE BETWEEN ACUTE CATARHAL LARYNGITIS AND:

1. Pertussis

2. Scarlet fever

3. Croup

4. Measles

5. Infectious mononucleosis

1. *Choose one right answer:*

THE TREATMENT ALGOPYTHM FOR DECOMPENSATED LARYNGEAL STENOSIS:

**А. Tracheotimy**

B. Antihistamine

C. Systemic glucocorticoid

D. Massive systemic antibacterial therapy

1. *Answer by code:* ***А – true 1,2,3;*** *B – true 1,3; C – true 2.4; D – true 4, E – true all*

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS SHOULD BE PERFORMED BETWEEN PRIMARY TONSILLITIS AND:

1. Diphtheria
2. Infectious mononucleosis
3. Scarlet fever
4. Tuberculosis
5. *Answer by code: А – true 1,2,3; B – true 1,3;* ***C – true 2.4****; D – true 4, E– true all*

THE TREATMENT OF PERITONSILLAR ABSCESS:

1.Local antibacterial therapy

2. Opening of the abscess

3. Systemic glucocorticoid

4. Abscess tonsillectomy

1. *Answer by code: А – true 1,2,3; B – true 1,3; C – true 2.4; D – true 4,* ***E– true all***

DESIASES LEADING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRONIC LARYNGEAL STENOSIS:

1. Infectious granulomas

2. Laryngeal chondroperichondritis

3. Tumors of larynx

4. Palsy of vocal folds

5. Cicatricial membranes of larynx

1. *Answer by code: А – true 1,2,3;* ***B – true 1,3****; C – true 2.4; D – true 4, E– true all*

PRECANCEROUS LESIONS OF LARYNX ARE:

1. Reinke's edema

2. Pachydermia

3. Nodules

4. Leukoplakia

5. Laryngocele

1. *Answer by code: А – true 1,2,3;* ***B – true 1,3****; C – true 2.4; D – true 4, E– true all*

SURGICAL TREATMENT CAN BE USED IN CASE OF:

1. Chronic laryngitis

2. Respiratory papillomatosis

3. Postintubation granuloma

4. Acute laryngitis

5. Laryngeal neurosis

1. *Answer by code: А – true 1,2,3; B – true 1,3; C – true 2.4;* ***D – true 4,*** *E– true all*

THE TREATMENT OF SUBCUTANEOUS ENFISEMA AFTER TRACHEOTOMY:

1. Compressive bandage on postsurgical area

2. Remove of tracheostomal tube

3. Change tracheostomal tube to T-tube

4. Remove 2-3 cutaneous stiches

1. *Choose one right answer:*

THE PATIENT complains about sore throat, fever (37,5C), weakness during 2 days. PHARYNGOSCOPY: HYPEREMIA AND EDEMA OF THE PHARYNGEAL MUCOSA. DIAGNOSIS IS:

А. Acute tonsillitis

B. Peritonsillar abscess

**C. Acute pharyngitis**

D. Retropharyngeal abscess

1. *Choose one right answer:*

40 YEARS OLD PATIENT COMPLAINS ABOUT SEVERE PAIN IN THE THROAT ON THE RIGHT SIDE, FEVER (39C). PATIENT CAN NOT SWALLOW FOOD AND EVEN OPEN HIS MOUTH. 9 DAYS BEFORE THE ACUTE TONSILLITIS WAS DISGNOSED IN THIS PATIENT. PHARYNGOSCOPY: unilateral erythema and swallowing of the soft palatine and protrusion of the tonsil. DIAGNOSIS:

А. Acute pharyngitis

B. Acute tonsillitis

C. Retropharyngeal abscess

**D. Peritonsillar abscess**

1. *Choose one right answer:*

PHLEGMONOUS ACUTE TONSILLITIS IS A PURULENT INFECTION OF:

А. Lymph nodes and retropharyngeal space

B. Parapharyngeal space

C. Peritonsillar space

**D. Lymphoid tissue of palatin tonsil**

1. *Choose one right answer:*

Patient complains about weakness, transient heart and joint pain during 6 years. There are episodes of acute tonsillitis in anamnaesis. PHARYNGOSCOPY: HYPERREMIA OF PALATOGLOSSAL ARCHS, SUPERIOR PART IS EDEMATOUS, HYPERTROPHY OF PALATINE TONSILS (ii GRADE – russian classification), CICATRICIAL ATTACHMENT OF PALATINE TONSILS TO PALATINE ARCHS, CASEOSUS PATCH. DIAGNOSIS:

А. Chronic compensated tonsillitis

B. Chronic pharyngitis

C. Chronic decompensated tonsillitis

**D. Chronic adenoiditis**

1. *Choose one right answer:*

12 YEARS OLD PATIENT AFTER ACUTE TONSILLITIS HAS COMPLAINS ABOUT FEVER (39C), UNILATERAL ACUTE PAIN IN THROAT, CHANGE FOR THE WORSE OF THE STATE OF HEALTH. PATIENT REJECTED FOOD AND HAS LOCKJAW. PHARYNGOSCOPY: unilateral erythema and swallowing of the soft palatine and protrusion of the tonsil, FLUCTUATION. DIAGNOSIS:

А. Retropharyngeal abscess

**B. Peritonsillar abscess**

C. Parapharyngeal abscess

D. Acute pharyngitis

1. *Choose one right answer*:

20 YEARS OLD FEMALE HAD ACUTE TONSILLITIS 6 DAYS AGO. TWO DAYS AGO THE PAIN IN THE THROAT BECAME WORSE, WITH AN IRRADIATION TO THE EAR, FEVER (39,8C), PULSATED PAIN AND EDEMA OF THE LATERAL WALL OF THE NECK, NASALITY. VISUAL INSPECTION: PAINFUL UNILATERAL INFILTRATION OF THE LATERAL WALL OF THE NECK, EXTENDED TO SUBCLAVICULAR AREA. HYPEREMIA AND INFILTRATION OF THE LATERAL WALL OF THE PHARYNX. DIAGNOSIS:

А. Acute tonsillitis

B. Peritonsillar abscess

**C. Unilateral parapharyngeal abscess, neck flegmona**

D. Retropharyngeal abscess

1. *Choose one right answer:*

THE ETIOLOGICAL AGENT OF SECONDARY ACUTE TONSILLITIS IN THE PRESENCE OF INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS:

А. Streptococcus

B. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

C. Mycologic and bacterial association

**D. Epstein-Barr virus**

1. *Choose one right answer:*

WHO ARE MOSTLY EXPOSED TO PRECANCEROUS DESIASES OF THE LARYNX:

А. Divers

B. Singers

**C. Smokers**

D. Children

*29***.** *Choose one right answer:*

PRECANCEROUS LESIOS OF THE LARYNX ARE DIAGNOSED MOST FREQUENTLY IN THE AGE OF:

А. Before 18

B. From 25 to 45

**C. From 45 to 65**

D. Over 80

*30*. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3, B - right 1,3, C - right 2,4, D - right only 4* ***E - all right:***

PREDISPOSING FACTORS FOR PRECANCEROUS LESIONS OF THE LARYNX:

1. Smoking, alcohol consumption

2. Professional factors

3. Genetics

4. Ecological factors

*31*. *Chose one most correct answer:*

PACHIDERMY OF THE LARYNX MOST OFTEN APPEARS IN LESION:

А. Undervocal region

**B. Vocal pleat and intraaritenoideal region**

C. Epiglottis

D. Aryepiglitical pleat

1. *Chose one most correct answer:*

MOST OFTEN LOCALIZATION OF HYPERCERATOSIS OF LARYNX:

А. Epiglottis

**B. Vocal pleats**

C. Under pleat region

D. Vestibular plea

1. *Chose one most correct answer*

TYPICAL COMPLAIN IN DEVELOPMENT OF INTUBATIONAL GRANULOME IN LARYNX:

А. Dysphagya

**B. Hoarsely**

C. Difficult breathe

D. Cough

34*. Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3.* ***B-correct 1,3****. C-correct 2,4. D-correct all:*

FOR THE LARYNGEAL CANCER IS TYPICAL:

1. Tumor in region of one anatomical zone

2. Tumor localized in the both vocal plates

3. No metastases

4 . Metastases in regional lymphatic noodles.

35. *Chose one most correct answer:*

IN PAPILLOMATOSE OF LARYNX MORE OFTEN AFFECTS:

**А. Vocal pleats**

B. Vestibule of the larynx

C. Under vocal region

D. Vocal stomach

36. *Chose one most correct answer:*

ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR OF LARYNX PAPILLOMATOSE DEVELIPMENT IS:

**А. Epstein-Barr virus**

B. Papillomavurus

# C. Escherichia coli

# D. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

37. *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3.* ***B-correct 1,3.*** *C-correct 2,4. D-correct all:*

IN LARUNX PAPILLOMATOSE USES NEXT TYPES OF TREATMENT:

1. Surgical

2. Radiation

3. Antiviral, immunostimulation

4. Chemotherapy

38. *Answer by code:* ***A-correct 1, 2, 3;*** *B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4. D-correct all. :*

BASIC TYPES OF LARYNX CYSTS ARE:

1.Airal

2.Dermoid

3.Retentional

4.Traumatical

1. *Chose one most correct answer:*

MOST OFTEN LOCALIZATION OF LARYNX HYPERCERATOSE:

**А. Vocal pleats**

B. Anterior coimssure of glottis

C. Laryngeal surface of the epiglottis

D. Interarytenoideal region

40. *Chose one most correct answer:*

IN GASTROESOPHAGEAL REPHLUX DESEASE MORE OFTEN APPEARS:

**А. Pharyngitis**

B. Sphenoiditis

C. Tinnitus

D. Acute catarrhal middle otitis

41. *Chose one most correct answer:*

MALIGNANT TUMOR OF LARYNX IS:

А. Hemangiome

B. Vocal noodles

C. Chondroma

**D. Sarcoma**

42. *Answer by code:* ***A-correct 1,2, 3;*** *B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4. D-correct all:*

FEATURES OF MALIGNISATION IN CHRONICAL HYPERPLASTIC LARYNGITIS:

1. Hyperemia of one vocal pleat

2. Limitation of mobility of one vocal pleate

3. Errosed ephitelium

4. Pearl color of vocal pleates

43. *Chose one most correct answer:*

*Answer by code: A-correct 1,2, 3;* ***B-correct 1,3****. C-correct 2,4. D-correct all:*

BY PREVALENCE NEXT FORMS OF LARYNX PAPILLOMATOSE ARE SELECTED:

1. Limitated

2. Necrotic

3. Spread

4.Obstructive

44. *Chose one most correct answer:*

IN ACUTE CATARRAL LARYNGITIS THE MUCOSAL HYPEREMIA AND OEDEMA IS DETERMINED IN:

**А. Larynx**

B. Nose

C. Oesophagus

D. Ear

45. *Chose one most correct answer:*

IN ATROPHIC PHARYNGITIS AFFECTS:

**А. Back wall of the pharynx**

B. Larynx

C. Palate tonsills

D. Epiglittis

46 *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3. B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4.* ***D-correct all:***

THE BASIC FEATURES IN UPPEARING OF PHARYNGITIS ARE NEXT FACTORS:

1. Smoking.

2. Long talking in cold.

3. Acute, very cold and hot food.

4. Disturbance of nasal breathing.

47. *Chose one most correct answer:*

MAINLY STREPTOCOCCALY ARE NEXT TONSILLITES:

А. Catarral, follicular, lacunar, Virchovi

B. Catarral, follicular, lacunar, Simonovski-Vinsane,

**C. Catarral, follicular, lacunar**

D. Catarral, lacunar, ulcerosic, monocytic

48. *Chose one most correct answer:*

BILATERAL TONSILLOTOMY OFTEN REALIZED IN AGE :

**А. In chieldren**

B. Adolescent

C. Old

D. Aged

49. *Chose one most correct answer:*

BILATERAL TONSILLOTOMY –IT IS MOVING OFF TONSILLS:

А. Nasopharyngeal

B. Lingual

**C. Palate**

D. Tubar

50. *Chose one most correct answer:*

MOVING OFF PALATE TONSILLS IN A BOUTH SIDES IS:

А. Adenotomy

**B. Tonsilloectomy**

C. Sphenotomy

D. Haimorotomy

51. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHILE PARALYTIC LARYNGEAL STENOSIS THERES DYSPNEA:

**А. Inspiratory**

B. Mixed

C. Expiratory

D. Periodic

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE CAUSE OF RECCURENS NERVE DAMAGE ISN’T:

А. Aneurysm of the aortic arch

B.Tumor nodes of the mediastinum

**C. Cirrosis of the liver**

D.Thyroidectomy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE CAUSE OF THE CHRONIC LARYNGEAL STENOSIS IS:

А. Angioedema

B. Acute laryngitis

C. Peritonsillar abscess

**D. Bilateral recurrent nerve damage**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR THE COMPENSATION OF ACUTE STENOSIS IS TYPICAL:

**А. The slowing and deepening of breathing, reduction in heart rate, inspiratory dyspnea only during exercise.**

B. Inspiratory dyspnea with inclusion in the act of respiration auxiliary muscles, acrocyanosis, inspiratory stridor

C. Inspiratory stridor, inspiratory dyspnea at rest, position, orthopnea, tours of the larynx on breathing, acrocyanosis, increased heart rate and heart rate

D. Breathing Cheyne-Stokes, frequent thready pulse, absence of pupil response to light, involuntary defecation and urination

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE SLOWING AND DEEPENING OF BREATH IS TYPICAL FOR:

**А.** **The compensation of stenosis of the larynx**

B. Subcompensation of stenosis of the larynx

C. Decompensation of stenosis of the larynx

D. Asphyxia

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE SIZE OF THE RIMA GLOTTIDIS 6-8 MM CHARACTERISED:

**А.** **The compensation of stenosis of the larynx**

B. Subcompensation of stenosis of the larynx

C. Decompensation of stenosis of the larynx

D. Asphyxia

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE SIZE OF THE RIMA GLOTTIDIS 4-5 MM CHARACTERISED:

А. The compensation of stenosis of the larynx

**Б. Subcompensation of stenosis of the larynx**

В. Decompensation of stenosis of the larynx

Г. Asphyxia

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE SIZE OF THE RIMA GLOTTIDIS 2-3 MM CHARACTERISED:

А. The compensation of stenosis of the larynx

B. Subcompensation of stenosis of the larynx

**C. Decompensation of stenosis of the larynx**

D. Asphyxia

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE FREQUENT SHALLOW BREATHING CHARACTERISED:

А. The compensation of stenosis of the larynx

B. Subcompensation of stenosis of the larynx

**C. Decompensation of stenosis of the larynx**

D. Asphyxia

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

EXCURSIONS OF THE LARYNX WHILE INHALATION AND EXHALATION IS TYPICAL FOR:

А. The compensation of stenosis of the larynx

B. Subcompensation of stenosis of the larynx

**C. Decompensation of stenosis of the larynx**

D. Asphyxia

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

BREATHING STOP IS CHARACTERISTIC OF:

А. The compensation of stenosis of the larynx

B. Subcompensation of stenosis of the larynx

C. Decompensation of stenosis of the larynx

**D. Asphyxia**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE LATE POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS OF TRACHEOSTOMY INCLUDE:

А. Pneumonia

B. Tracheoesophageal fistula

**C. Subcutaneous emphysema**

D. Bleeding

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR PATIENTS ON MECHANICAL VENTILATION, IT IS PREFERABLE TO PERFORM A TRACHEOSTOMY ON:

**А. 3-5 days**

B. 10-12 days

C. 8-10 days

D. 1 day

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHAT IS NOT AN EARLY POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATION OF TRACHEOTOMY INCLUDE:

А. Subcutaneous emphysema of soft tissues of neck, face, chest

B. Pneumothorax

C. Pneumomediastinum

**D. Tracheoesophageal fistula**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHILE TRACHEOSTOMY INCISION COULD NOT BE:

А. longitudinal

B. cross

C. H-shaped (leaves)

**D. Z-shaped**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TRACHEOTOMY IS PERFORMED WHILE ACUTE SUBMUCOUSAL LARYNGITIS IN CASE OF:

А. The compensation of stenosis of the larynx

B. Subcompensation of stenosis of the larynx

**C. Decompensation of stenosis of the larynx**

D. Asphyxia

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TOILET TRACHEOSTOMY TUBE IN THE EARLY POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD IT IS NECESSARY TO BE PERFORMED:

**A. Every 2-3 hours, removing and processing the internal antiseptics insert the cannula with the subsequent installation in the outer**

B. 1 time per day, infusion syringe 2 ml of saline

C. 1 every 3 days

D. 1 time per week

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE INCISION IN CASE OF PERITONSILLAR ABSCESS IS LOCALISED:

A. In the lower pole of the tonsils

B. In the upper pole of the tonsils

**C. The site of maximum tissue oedema**

D. The capsule of the tonsil

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

LOCKJAW OF CHEWING MUSCLES IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF:

A. Granulosa pharyngitis

B. Lacunar angina

**C. Peritonsillar abscess**

D. Acute laryngitis

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF A PERITONSILLAR ABSCESS UNCLUDE ALL BESIDES ONE:

A. Lockjaw chewing musculature

B. Increase of body temperature to 39-40

C. Increased salivation

**D. Caseous masses in the lacunae of tonsils**

*71. Choose the most correct answer:*

RETROPHARYNGEAL ABSCESS IS MORE COMMON IN:

**А. Children younger than 5 years**

B. The elderly

C. Lactating women

D. Pregnant women

*72. Choose the most correct answer:*

RETROPHARYNGEAL ABSCESS FORMATION IN CHILDREN IS FAVOURED BY:

А. Tonsillar hypertrophy

B. Adenoiditis

C. Caseosus discharge in tonsillar crypts

**D. Lymphatic nodes in retropharyngeal space**

*73. Choose the most correct answer:*

ACUTE EPIGLOTTITIS IS:

А. Inflammation of the posterior phayngeal wall

**B. Inflammation of the epiglottis**

C. Inflammation of the pharyngeal tonsils

D. Inflammation of the retropharyngeal fatty tisue

*74. Choose the most correct answer:*

ORAL EXAMINATION IN PARAPHARYNGEAL ABSCESS REVEALS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING, EXCEPT:

А. Anterior bulging of one of the tonsils

B. Unilateral pharyngeal wall swelling

**C. Bulging of the anterior pharyngeal arch**

D. «Woody» edema of the lateral pharyngeal wall

*75. Choose the most correct answer:*

THERE ARE THROAT ABSCESSES:

А. **Peritonsillar, retropharyngeal, parapharyngeal**

B. Retropharyngeal, parapharyngeal

C. Retropharyngeal, paratonsillar

D. Perintosillar, retropharyngeal, retrotonsillar

*76. Choose the most correct answer:*

SOLDATSKIY'S CLASSIFICATION OF CHRONIC TONSILLITIS:

А. Simple and toxic-allergic forms with two degrees of expression

**B. Compensated and decompensated forms**

C. Lacunar and follicular forms

D. Compensated and subcompensated forms

*77. Choose the most correct answer:*

«TONSILLAR STONES» ARE SIGNS OF:

А. Lacunar form of acute tonsillitis

**B. Chronic tonsillitis**

C. Follicular form of acute tonsillitis

D. Chronic pharyngitis

*78. Choose the most correct answer:*

CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC TONSILLITIS:

А. Tonsillectomy

**B. Intralacunar irrigation of antiseptics or antibiotics**

C. Tonsillotomy

D. Intralacunar laser exposure

*79. Choose the most correct answer:*

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT THE FORM OF CHOANAL ATRESIA:

А. Congenital

B. Acquired

C. Partial

**D. Combined**

*80. Choose the most correct answer:*

CLINICAL SIGN OF ADENOID HYPERTROPHY:

А. Sneezing

B. Dyspepsia

**C. Breathing through the mouth during sleep**

D. Recurrent nasal bleedings

*81. Choose the most correct answer:*

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF ADENOID RECURRENCE AFTER SURGERY:

А. Abnormal metabolism of proteins

B. **Excess immune reactivity, imperfect surgical technique**

C. Technical mistakes during adenotomy

D. Adenoid removal in early childhood

*82. Choose the most correct answer:*

OBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC ADENOIDITIS:

А. Grey-blue spots (Voyachek spots) on nasal mucosa

**B. Mucus or mucopurulent discharge in the nasal cavity**

C. Thiсkened lateral pharyngeal torus

D. Flattening of the central fissure

*83. Choose the most correct answer:*

ETIOLOGY OF PHARYNGOMYCOSIS:

А. Staphylococcus aureus

B. Staphylococcus epidermidis

**C. Leptotrix buccalis**

D. Candida albicans

*84. Choose the most correct answer:*

PREDISPOSING FACTOR OF PHARYNGOMYCOSIS:

А. Smoking

B. Vocal overload

**C. Irrational antibiotic use**

D. Physical therapy

*85. Choose the most correct answer:*

GOTHIC PALATE AND SHORTENED ALVEOLAR ARCH ARE THE SIGNS OF:

А. Nasal bones fracture

B. Middle otitis with effusion

C. Palatine tonsillar hypertrophy

**D. Pharyngeal tonsillar hypertrophy**

*86. Choose the most correct answer:*

SECOND GRADE ADENOID HYPERTROPHY

А. Adenoid tissue is situated on the roof and posterior wall of nasopharynx

B. Adenoid tissue filling up to 1/3 of choanae

**C. Adenoid tissue filling up to 2/3 of choanae**

D. Adenoid tissue completely obstructing choanae

*87. Choose the most correct answer:*

RHINOLALIA CLAUSA IS A SPECIFIC SIGN OF:

А. Nasal bone fracture

B. Palatine tonsil hypertrophy

**C. Pharyngeal tonsil hypertrophy**

D. Lingual tonsil hypertrophy

*88. Choose the most correct answer:*

HOW MANY GRADES OF ADENOID HYPERTROPHY ARE TRADITIONALLY RECOGNISED (IN RUSSIA):

А. Two

**B. Three**

C. Four

D. Five

*89. Choose the most correct answer:*

I GRADE PALATINE TONSILS HYPERTROPHY:

А. **Tonsils occupy 1/3 of space between anterior palatine pillars and midline**

B. Tonsils occupy 2/3 of space between anterior palatine pillars and midline

C. Tonsils almost reach each other near the midline

D. Tonsils fit within tonsillar fossa

*90. Choose the most correct answer:*

II GRADE PALATINE TONSIL HYPERTROPHY:

А. Tonsils occupy 1/3 of space between anterior palatine pillars and midline

B. **Tonsils occupy 2/3 of space between anterior palatine pillars and midline**

C. Tonsils almost reach each other near the midline

D. Tonsils fit within tonsillar fossa

*91. Choose the most correct answer:*

III GRADE PALATINE TONSIL HYPERTROPHY:

А. Tonsils occupy 1/3 of space between anterior palatine pillars and midline

B. Tonsils occupy 2/3 of space between anterior palatine pillars and midline

C. **Tonsils almost reach each other near the midline**

D. Tonsils fit within tonsillar fossa

*92. Choose the most correct answer:*

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE PREDISPOSING FACTORS FOR CHRONIC PHARYNGITIS, EXCEPT:

А. Smoking

B. GERD

C. Dental infection

**D. Tracheal stenosis**

*93. Choose the most correct answer:*

ETIOLOGY OF ACUTE FUNGAL TONSILLITIS:

А. Staphylococcus aureus

B. Staphylococcus epidermidis

C. Leptotrix buccalis

**D. Candida albicans**

*94. Choose the most correct answer:*

IN WHICH CONDITION DEBRIS PSEUDOMEMBRANES DISTRIBUTE WIDE BEYOND PALATINE TONSILS:

А. Follicular acute tonsillitis

B. Lacunar acute tonsillitis

C. Simanovski-Plaut-Vincent’s angina

**D. Diphteria**

*95. Choose the most correct answer:*

ODYNOPHAGIA (PAIN WHEN MAKING AN “EMPTY SIP”) IS TYPICAL FOR:

А. Acute tonsillitis

B. Epiglottitis

C. Peritonsillar abscess

**D. Pharyngitis**

*96. Choose the most correct answer:*

INCREASED MONOCYTES BLOOD COUNT IS SPECIFIC FOR:

А. Diphteria

B. Strep throat

C. Agranulocytosis

**D. Infectious mononucleosis**

*97. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MAIN PATHOGENIC FACTOR OF CANDIDOMYCOSIS IS:

**А. Antibiotic therapy**

B. Sulfonamides

C. Antiseptic gargle and mouthwash

D. Physical therapy

*98. Choose the most correct answer:*

The MOST COMMON WAY OF transmission for Tonsillitis is:

А. Sexual contacts

B. Ingestion (contaminated food)

C. Autoinfection

**D. Airborne**

*99. Choose the most correct answer:*

The MOST COMMON LOCAL COMPLICATIONs OF ACUTE TONSILLITIS:

А. Parapharyngeal abscess

B. Sinusitis

C. Otitis

**D. Peritonsillar abscess**

*100. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE THIRD GRADE ADENOID HYPERTROPHY

А. Adenoid tissue is situated on the roof and posterior wall of nasopharynx

B. Adenoid tissue filling up to 1/3 of choanae

C. Adenoid tissue filling up to 2/3 of choanae

**D. Adenoid tissue completely obstructing choanae**

*101. Choose the most correct answer:*

A LL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE SYMPTOMS OF JUVENILE NASOPHARYNGEAL ANGIOFIBROMA, EXCEPT:

А. Nasal obstruction;

B. Recurrent nasal bleeding;

C. Facial deformity;

**D. Substitution of underlying tissues**

*102. Choose the most correct answer*

BELSKO-FILATOV -KOPLIC SPOTS ARE CHARACTERIZED IN SECONDARY ANGINA IN THE CASE OF:

A. Measles

B. Agranulocytosis

C. Infectious mononucleosis

D. Diphtheria

*103. Choose the most correct answer*

EXPRESSED hyperemia of the tonsils, uvula and palatal handles and "CRIMSON" language is characteristic of:

A. **Angina in scarlet fever**

B. Angina with measles

C. Infectious mononucleosis

D. Retropharyngeal abscess

104. Select the most correct answer

NOTICEABLE FEATURES VINCENT'S ANGINA ARE:

A. **The ulcer on the surface of the tonsils, the bottom of which is covered with a dense fibrinous raid**

B. "Raspberry" language

C. The pus in the tonsils follicle

D. Difficult to remove the gray-white coating on the tonsils

105. Select the most correct answer

SWEET SMELL FROM THE MOUTH AND A STRANGLED BREATH OBSERVED AT:

**A Toxic forms of diphtheria**

B. Measles

C. Scarlet fever

D. Fungal angina

106. *Choose the most correct answer*

FAULTS OF THYREO-GLOSSAL DUCT OR GILL APPARATUS MAY RESULT IN DEVELOPMENT:

**A. Neck Cysts**

B. Chronic tonsillitis

C. Infectious mononucleosis

D. Atrophic pharyngitis

107. *Choose the most correct answer*

III DEGREE OF PHARYNGEAL TONSILLS HYPERTROPHY MANIFESTS:

A. The adenoids are located only in the roof of the nasopharynx

B. Adenoides cover the top third of the opener

C. Adenoids cover the upper two-thirds of Hoan

**D. Adenoides completely cover choanae**

108. *Choose the most correct answer*

I DEGREE OF PHARYNGEAL TONSILLS HYPERTROPHY MANIFESTS:

A. The adenoids are visualized in the oropharynx

**B. Adenoides cover the top third of the Hoan**

C. Adenoids cover the upper two-thirds of choanae

D. Adenoides completely cover choanae

109. *Choose the most correct answer*

By the local symptoms of chronic tonsillitis do not include:

A. "Jam" in the gaps of the tonsils

**B. Schwartz Symptom**

C. Pillar Palatal Hyperaemia

D. The regional cervical lymphadenitis

110. *Choose the most correct answer*

SYMPTOM OF GIZE IN CHRONIC TONSILLITIS MANIFESTED AS:

A. Thickening of the front edges of palatine arches

**B. Hyperaemia of palatine arches edges**

C. Thickening of the front edges of palatine arches

D. Swelling of upper parts of the front and rear Pillar Palatal

111. *Choose the most correct answer*

PREOBRAZHENSKY SYMPTOM IN CHRONIC TONSILLITIS MANIFESTED AS:

**A. Thickening of the edges of the front and rear Palatal Pillar**

B. Hyperemia edges palatine arches

C. Lack of forward Pillar Palatal

D. Swelling of upper parts of the front and rear Pillar Palatal

112. *Choose the most correct answer*

ZAKA SYMPTOM IN CHRONIC TONSILLITIS MANIFESTED AS:

A. Thickening of the front edges palatine arches

B. Hyperemia edges palatine arches

**C. Thickening of the front edges palatine arches**

D. Swelling of upper parts of the front and rear Pillar Palatal

113. *Choose the most correct answer*

TOXIC AND ALLERGIC FORM I IN CHRONIC TONSILLITIS MANIFESTS ALL EXCEPT:

A. Cervical lymphadenitis

B. Functional heart disorders, registiruemym on an electrocardiogram

C. Periodic pain in the joints

**D. Periodic low grade temperature**

114. *Choose the most correct answer*

INDICATIONS FOR TONSILLECTOMY WAY IS:

A. Cervical lymphadenitis

B. Peritonsillar abscess history

C. "Jam" in the gaps of the tonsils

**D. Sore Throat G. 2 times a year**

115. *Choose the most correct answer*

SIGNS GIZA, TRANSFIGURATION, ZAKA, IT IS A SIGN:

A. catarrhal pharyngitis

**B. Chronic tonsillitis**

C. Acute laryngitis

D. Lymphadenitis

116. *Choose the most correct answer*

PAIN IN THE HEART AS IN THE TIME OF ANGINA AND IN EXACERBATIONS ARE CHARACTERIZED OUT FOR:

A. Chronic tonsillitis, toxic-allergic form I

**B. Chronic tonsillitis, toxic-allergic form II**

C. Simple forms of chronic tonsillitis

D. compensate forms of chronic tonsillitis

117*. Choose the most correct answer*

NEUTROPENIC ANGINA IS MORE COMMON:

A. The young men

B. Women in adulthood

**C. Children**

D. Young women

118. *Choose the most correct answer*

EXPRESSED LEUKOPENIA WITH A SHARP DECREASE OR ABSENCE OF POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES IS CHARACTERISTIC FOR:

A. Catarrhal angina

B. Neutropenic angina

**C. Monocytic angina**

D. Tonsillitis

119. *Choose the most correct answer*

AN EARLY SIGN OF MONONUCLEOSIS IS:

A. Blood Leukopenia

B. Increase of the lymph nodes in the neck

C. Bulging one tonsil to the midline

**D. Excessive salivation**

120. *Choose the most correct answer*

COMPLICATION OF PERITONSILLAR ABSCESS IS:

A. Acute laryngitis

**B. Phlegmon neck**

C. Adenoids

D. Lacunar tonsillitis

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

RETROFARINGEALNY ABSCESS occurs:

A. Older Women

**B. In childhood**

C. In elderly men

D. In Young men

**IV EAR DISEASES**

1. *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3. B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4.* ***D-correct only 4****; e-correct all:*

PARACUSIS VELLISII (HEARING INCREASE IN NOISY ATMOSPHERE) CHARACTERISED FOR:

1.Chronic purulent mediate otitis.

2. Adhesive otitis.

3. Cochlear neuritis.

4. Otosclerosis.

1. *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3.* ***B-correct 1,3.*** *C-correct 2,4. D-correct all:*

PARACENTESIS OF TIMPANAL MEMBRANE MAKES IN QADRANT:

1.Back-lower.

2. Back-superior.

3. Frontal- lower.

4. Frontal-superior.

1. *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3. B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4. D-* ***D-correct only 4;*** *E****-****correct all:*

MASTOIDITIS IS THE MOST OFTEN COMPLICATION OF THE OTITIS:

1. Ekssudative

2. Chronical mediate

3. External

4. Acute mediate

1. *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3.* ***B-correct 1,3****. C-correct 2,4. D-correct only 4; E-correct all:*

EVIDENCE TO TIMPANOPLASTY ARE:

1. Tympanic membrane perforation

2. Labyrintitis

3. Mesotympanitis

4. Otosclerosis

1. *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3. B-correct 1,3.* ***C-correct 2,4****.* *D-correct only 4****;*** *E****-****correct all:*

COMMON SIGNS OF CHRONIC PURULENTE MEDIATE OTITIS ARE:

1. PARACUSIS VELLISII

2. Preasense of firm perforation in tympanic membrane

3. Disturbance of equilibrium.

4. Periodically pussoutcome from the ear

1. *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3. B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4.* *D-correct only 4;* ***E-correct all:***

SIMPTOMS OF OTOSCLEROSIS ARE:

1. Decrease of hearing

2. Low-frequency noice in the ears

3. Symptom «Paracusis Vellisii».

4. Extrnal hearing passage broadening

1. *Chose one most correct answer:*

RISC OF UPPEARING OF OTOGENIC INTRACRANIAL COMPLICATIONS MOST LARGE IN CHRONIC OTITIS:

А. Adhesive.

B. Mesotympanite.

**C. Epytympanite.**

D. Ecssudative.

1. *Answer by code: A-correct 1,2,3. B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4.* *D-correct only 4;* ***E-correct all:***

TYPICAL SIGNS OF MASTOIDITIS ARE:

1. Ache and swell in parotid region

2. Opaque tympanic membrane with blurred identification signs

3. Overhang back-superior wall of external hearing passage

4. Destruction of cells mastoidal process on X-ray

1. *Answer by code:* ***A-correct 1,2,3****. B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4.* *D-correct only 4; E-correct all****:***

RADICAL (SANITATE) OPERATION IN MIDDLE EAR IS:

1. Moving off pathologically changed parts of mucosal lining of middle ear.

2. Moving off carious parts of a bone.

3. Consolidation to a common cavity of the mastoidal cells, Tympanic cavity, external hearing passage

4. Measures to increase the hearing.

1. ***A-correct 1,2,3****. B-correct 1,3. C-correct 2,4.* *D-correct only 4; E-correct all****:***

OTOSCOPICALLY SIGNS OF EPITIMPANITES:

1. Presence of cholesteatome.

2. Marginal perforation of tympanic membrane.

3. Purulent discharge from the ear with smell.

4. Central perforation of of tympanic membrane

11. Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; **D - only 4 is correct**, E - all answers are correct

Destruction of bone structures is most typical for ear diseases :

1. The adhesive otitis media.

2. Exudative otitis media.

3. Mesotympanitis.

4. attic disease

12. Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; **B- 1.3 are correct**; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, E - all answers are correct

Otosclerosis is more frequently met:

1. in women

2. In men,

3. At the age of 20-40 years,

4. in elder people

13. Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, **E - all answers are correct.**

Tinnitus meets in

1. Multiple Sclerosis,

2. Оtosclerosis,

3. arteriovenous malformations of the middle ear,

4. Meniere's disease.

14. Answer by the code: **A - answers 1,2,3 are correct**; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, E - all answers are correct.

NEGATIVE STAPEDIAL REFLEX is determined at:

1. otosclerosis,

2. The adhesive otitis

3. Break of the chain of auditory ossicles,

4. sensorineural hearing loss,

15. Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, **E- all answers are correct.**

Stapedoplasty includes the following steps:

1. Establishment of the prosthesis of the stapes,

2. Disarticulation of incudostapedial articulation,

3. Fenestration of the stapes footplate,

4. Removal of the stapes arch.

16. Answer by the code: **A - answers 1,2,3 are correct;** B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, E - all answers are correct.

Ménière's disease characteristic symptoms:

1. Attacks of vertigo,

2. The noise in the ear,

3. A unilateral hearing loss,

4. Transient facial nerve paresis

17. Answer by the code: **A - answers 1,2,3 are correct;** B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, E - all answers are correct

Symptoms of sensorineural hearing loss:

1. Hearing loss (in one or both ears)

2. The presence of tinnitus

3.Speech discrimination disorder

4. Autophony

18. Answer by the code: **A - answers 1,2,3 are correct;** B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, E - all answers are correct

PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT of sensorineural hearing loss:

1. Timely initiation of treatment

2. An individual approach based on the etiological factor

3. Compleх medical therapy

4. The young age of the patients

19. Answer by the code: **A - answers 1,2,3 are correct**; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, E - all answers are correct

MAIN contraindication to cochlear implantation are:

1. Complete or partial obliteration of the cochlea;

2. Retroсoсhlear pathology (damage of the auditory nerve, acoustic neuroma, etc);

3. Positive promontorial test.

4. The presence of infection in the middle ear

20. Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, **E - all answers are correct**

Ototoxic medications are:

1. Furosemide,

2. Gentamicin,

3. Streptomycin,

4. Cisplatin.

21. Choose the most correct answer:

HEARING IMPROVING OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT IN :

A.sensorineural hearing loss

**B. Conductive hearing loss**

C. otogenic intracranial complications

D. facial nerve paresis

22. Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, **E - all answers are correct**

FEATURES OF VESTIBULAR NYSTAGMUS:

1. amplitude

2. degree

3. plane

4. direction

23. Choose the most correct answer.

IT MYRINGOPLASTY:

A. sanitating operation on middle ear with covering of the wound

surface with free flap

B. Creating a pneumatic tympanic cavity, recovery

all or part of the ossicular chain

**C. Closure of perforation of the tympanic membrane**

D. Screening of auditory labyrinth windows

24. Choose the most correct answer.

        PATIENT 38 YEARS OLD, AFTER MORBILLI, NOTE PERIODIC SUPPURATION FROM LEFT EAR. X-RAY EXAMINATION REVEALED CHANGES IN THE RIGHT TEMPORAL BONE: DESTRUCTION OF ATTIC LATERAL WALL,ENLARGEMENT AND SHADING OF ANTRUM. DIAGNOSIS:

A. Mesotympanitis.

B. glue ear

C. Diffuse otitis externa

**D. attic disease**

25. Choose the most correct answer.

PATIENT 36 YEARS COMPLAINED OF HEARING LOSS IN BOTH EARS. PROGRESSIVE HEARING LOSS ON BOTH SIDES FOR 15 YEARS. IN A NOISY ENVIRONMENT NOTES IMPROVING OF HEARING. ON OTOSCOPY THE EARDRUM IS GRAY, IDENTIFICATION OBJECTS ARE CLEAR. WHISPERED SPEECH AD CONCHA ON BOTH SIDES. TUNING-FORK SAMPLE: RINNE TRIAL- NEGATIVE ON BOTH SIDES. WEBER TRIAL –LATERALISATION OF THE SOUND IN BOTH SIDES. TYMPANOMETRY: TYPE "A" ON BOTH SIDES. DIAGNOSIS.

A two-sided glue ear.

**B. Otosclerosis.**

C. Bilateral mesotympanitis remission

D. Bilateral sensorineural hearing loss.

26. Choose the most correct answer:

        THE PATIENT COMPLAINS OF HEARING LOSS IN HIS RIGHT EAR, A FEELING OF TRANSFERRING LIQUIDS AT VARIABLE POSITION OF THE HEAD AND THE NOISE IN IT. FROM HISTORY: 10 DAYS AGO AIRPLANE FLIGHT WITH RUNNING NOISE . ON OTOSCOPY: NO DISCHARGE FROM RIGHT AUDITORY CANAL, THE EARDRUM IS RETRACTED, NO LIGHT-CONE, INJECTED VESSELS OF THE HANDLE OF THE MALLEUS. HORIZONTAL FLUID LEVEL IS SEEN THROUGH THE EARDRUM.

DIAGNOSIS.

A. Right-sided acute catarrhal otitis media.

B. Right-sided acute otitis externa.

**C. Right-sided glue ear.**

D. Right -sided adhesive otitis media.

27. Choose the most correct answer:

ADHESIVE AVERAGE OTITIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

A discharge from the ear

**B. motionless ossicular chain**

C. perforation of the tympanic membrane

D. sensorineural hearing loss

28. Choose the most correct answer:

IMPROVEMENT OF HEARING IN NOISY ENVIRONMENT IS CALLED:

A. Locus Kisselbachi

B. click sign

**C. PARACUSIS VELLISII**

D. fistula test

29. Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; **D - only 4 is correct**, E - all answers are correct

DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO OCCURRENCE OF FURUNCULUS OF EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL:

1. Dermatitis

2. diabetes mellitus

3. Trauma of the skin

4. The adhesive otitis

30. Choose the most correct answer:

FURUNCULUS OF EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL ARISES:

A. The entire length of the auditory canal;

B. Only in the bony part;

**C. Only in the chondral part;**

D. On ear lobe

31.Answer by the code: **A - answers 1,2,3 are correct;** B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, E - all answers are correct

COMPLICATIONS OF EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL ARE:

1. Inflammation of the parotid gland

2. Sepsis

3. The regional lymphadenitis

4. Acute sinusitis

32. Choose the most correct answer:

THE MOST IMPORTANT ROLE IN FURUNCULUS ETIOLOGY BELONGS TO:

**A. Staphilococcus**

B. streptococcus

C. pneumococcus

D. Fungi

33. Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; B - 1.3 are correct; C - 2.4 are correct; D- only 4 is correct, **E - all answers are correct**

FURUNCULUS OF EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL IS DIFFERENTIATED WITH:

1. mastoiditis

2. Tumor of external auditory canal

3. diffuse external otitis

4. Acute otitis media

34. Choose the most correct answer:

ACUTE UNILATERAL HEARING LOSS, WHILE TAKING A SHOWER, MOST LIKELY DUE TO:

**A. cerumen plug**

B. Meniere's Disease

C. Sensorineural hearing loss

D. otosclerosis

35. Choose the most correct answer:

THE MOST PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS WITH DISCOMFORT IN THE EAR AND HEARING LOSS AFTER TAKING SHOWER:

A. Mastoiditis

B. furunculus of external auditory canal

**C. cerumen plug**

D Acute suppurative otitis media

36. Choose the most correct answer:

TYPE OF HEARING LOSS WITH THE CERUMEN PLUG IN EAR:

**A. Conductive**

B. Sensorineural

C. Mixed

D. Adhesive

37.Answer by the code: A - answers 1,2,3 are correct; **B - 1.3 are correct**; C - 2.4 are correct; D - only 4 is correct, E - all answers are correct

CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF CERUMEN PLUG INCLUDES:

1. Hearing loss

2. Dizziness

3. Feeling of obstruction

4. Noise in the ear

38. Choose the most correct answer:

FOR REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES FROM THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL, USE:

A. Politzarization

B. Transtimpanic injection

C. paracentesis

**D. Washout**

39. Choose the most correct answer:

FOR REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODY FROM AUDITORY CANAL IS NOT USED:

A. Removal with hook

B. Removing tweezers

C. Washing out

**D. Transtimpanic pumping**

40. Choose the most correct answer:

OTOSCLEROSIS - DISEASE AFFECTING:

A. Throat

**B. Ear**

C. nasal cavity

D. paranasal sinuses

41. Answer by the code:

A - 1,2,3 are correct; B- 1.3 are correct; **C- 2.4; T- true** 4; D- all answers are correct

OTOSCLEROTIC PROCESS CAN AFFECT:

1. paranasal sinuses

2. Middle ear

3.External ear

4.Inner ear

42. Answer by the code:

**A - 1,2,3 are correct**; B- 1.3 are correct; C- 2.4; D- only 4 is correct; E- all answers are correct

42.OTOSCLEROSIS LOCUS MAY BE IN:

1. promontorium area

2. Bone part of the cochlea

3. The area of ​​the oval window

4. Bone part of the external auditory meatus

43. Choose the most correct answer:

OTOSCLEROSIS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO:

A chronic disease of the ear

B. acute diseases of the ear.

C. recurring disease of the middle ear

D. acute diseases of the inner ear.

44. Choose the most correct answer:

 SCHWARZ SYMPTOM IS OBSERVED IN:

**A. otosclerosis**

B. exudative otitis media

C. sensorineural hearing loss

D. adhesively otitis

45. Choose the most correct answer:

ADHESIVE OTITIS – IS SCARRING PROCESS LOCATED IN:

A. Throat

B. nasopharynx

**C. tympanic cavity**

D. auditory tube

46. ​​Choose the most correct answer:

Eustacitis is inflammation of mucosa of:

**A. Hearing tube**

B. tympanic cavity

C. nasal cavity

D. nasopharynx

47. Answer by the code:

A - 1,2,3 are correct; B- 1.3 are correct; C- 2.4; D- only 4 is correct; **E- all answers are correct**

IN THE TREATMENT OF EXUDATIVE OTITIS MEDIA IS USED:

1. endolaryngeal infusion

2. anemization of upper nasal passage

3. Washing of lacunes of tonsils

4. politzerization

48. A - 1,2,3 are correct; B- 1.3 are correct; C- 2.4; D- only 4 is correct; E- all answers are correct

DISEASES OF THE MIDDLE EAR INCLUDE:

1. Meniere's Disease

2. Acute sinusitis

3. Chronic tonsillitis

4. The adhesive otitis

49. Choose the most correct answer:

HEARING LOSS OCCUR IN:

A. sphenoiditis

**B. adhesively otitis**

C. pharyngitis

D. laryngitis

50. *Choose the most correct answer:*

HEARING LOSS AND NASAL OBSTRUCTION IS THE MAIN COMPLAIN IN:

A. Tonsillitis

B. Maxillary sinusitis

C. Laryngitis

**D. Exudative otitis media**

**51.**  *Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CONGENITAL EAR MALFORMATIONS SURGERY PERFORMED TO IMPROVE HEARING FUNCTION

А. Microtia

B. Macrotia

**C. External acoustic meatus atresia**

D. Prominent ears

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLICATION OF THE CONGENITAL PERIAURICULAR FISTULA:

А. Acute otitis media

B. Mastoiditis

C. Acute otitis externa

**D. Periauricular cysts and abscesses**

*53. Choose the most correct answer:*

PREFERED METHOD OF TREATMENT FOR CONGENITAL PERIAURICULAR FUSTULA:

**А. Surgical excision**

B. Physical therapy

C. Antibiotics

D. Hormones

54*. Choose the most correct answer:*

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE EXTERNAL EAR PATHOLOGY:

А. Otosclerosis

**B. Furunculosis**

C. Mesotympaninis

D. Epitympanitis

*55. Choose the most correct answer:*

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE EXTERNAL EAR PATHOLOGY:

А. Otosclerosis

**B. Otomycosis**

C. Tympanosclerosis

D. Epitympanitis

*56. Choose the most correct answer:*

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE EXTERNAL EAR PATHOLOGY:

А. Laryngitis

**B. Erysipelas**

C. Adeniods

D. Mesotympanitis

*57. Choose the most correct answer:*

PATHOLOGIC CONDITON CHARACTERISED BY CENTRAL PERFORATION OF TYMPANIC MEMBRANE:

А. Otosclerosis

**B. Mesotympanitis**

C. Tympanosclerosis

D. Epitympanitis

58*. Choose the most correct answer:*

PATHOLOGIC CONDITON CHARACTERISED BY MARGINAL PERFORATION OF TYMPANIC MEMBRANE:

А. Otosclerosis

B. Epimesotympanitis

C. Tympanosclerosis

**D. Epitympanitis**

*59. Choose the most correct answer:*

PATHOLOGIC CONDITON CHARACTERISED BY SUBTOTAL PERFORATION OF TYMPANIC MEMBRANE:

А. Otosclerosis

**B. Epimesotympanitis**

C. Tympanosclerosis

D. Epitympanitis

*60. Choose the most correct answer:*

ETIOLOGY OF OTOMYCOSIS:

А. Streptococci

B. Staphylococci

C. Ps. Aeruginosa

**D. Fungi**

*61. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MAIN SYMPTOMS OF OTOMYCOSIS ARE:

А. Nausea, vomiting

B. Vertigo

**C. Itch, meager discharge**

D. Fever, constant headache

*62. Choose the most correct answer:*

NO TYPICAL FOR OTOMYCOSIS:

А. Hyperemia of the skin of the meatal walls

B. Narrowing of the external auditory canal

**C. Retraction of the eardrum**

D. Abnormal discharge odorless

*63. Choose the most correct answer:*

TREATMENT TACTICS OF OTOMYCOSIS:

А. Surgical treatment

B. Antibiotic therapy

**C. Antifungal therapy**

D. Hormone therapy

*64. Choose the most correct answer:*

FACTOR THAT PREDISPOSE TO OTITIS EXTERNA INCLUDES:

А. Allergy

**B. Local trauma**

C. Absence of earwax

D. Acoustic trauma

*65. Choose the most correct answer:*

IN TREATMENT OF OTOMYCOSIS USE:

**А. Nitrofungin**

B. Ciprofloxacin

C. Dexamethasone

D. Mexidol

*66. Choose the most correct answer:*

TO REMOVE EARWAX WE USE:

А. Grommet

B. Ballon Politzer

C. Kulikovsky’s needle

**D. Janet syringe**

*67. Choose the most correct answer:*

OTOSCOPIC SINGNS OF OTOSCLEROSIS:

А. Does not differ from normal

**B. Close to normal, but there are number of “local signs”**

C. There are expressed signs on the basis in which one can confirm the diagnosis

D. In 20% have a bright pronounced changes

*68. Choose the most correct answer:*

PARACUSIS WILLISII IS USUALLY OBSERVED IN CASE OF:

А. Adhesive otitis media

B. Unilateral epimesotympanitis

**C. Otosclerosis**

D. Bilateral mesotympanitis

*69. Choose the most correct answer:*

SCHWARTZ SIGN IS:

А. Narrowing of the external auditory canal

**B. Redness of the promontory of the cochlea through the ear drum**

C. Mucous discharge

D. Myringosclerosis

*70. Choose the most correct answer:*

SCHWARTZ SIGN (VASCULARITY OF THE PROMONTORY MAY BE SEEN THROUGH THE EAR DRUM) OF OTOSCLEROSIS RESULT FROM:

А. Inflammation of the mucous of the promontory

B. Presence of vascular tumors on the promontory

**C. Active otodistrophy process in the promontory**

D. Adhesion to the eardrum to promontory

*71. Choose the most correct answer:*

IN OTOSCLEROSIS EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL IS:

**А. Wide**

B. Narrow

C. Infiltrated

D. Hyperaemic

*72. Choose the most correct answer:*

THINNING OF THE EARDRUM IS TYPICAL FOR:

А. Adhesive otitis media

B. Secretory otitis media

**C. Otosclerosis**

D. Barootitis

*73. Choose the most correct answer:*

VESTIBULAR FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH OTOSCLEROSIS IS:

**А. Normal**

B. Impared

C. Excitation of the labyrinth

D. Inhibition of the labyrinth

*74. Choose the most correct answer:*

WIDE EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL AND HYPOSECRETION CERUMEN ARE TYPICAL FOR:

А. Adhesive otitis media

B. Secretory otitis media

**C. Otosclerosis**

D. Inflammation of Eustachian tube

*75. Choose the most correct answer:*

INFLAMMATORY CHANGES IN OTOSCLEROSIS ARE:

А. Affect eardrum

B. Applies to the mucous of the tympanic cavity and mastoid

C. Cause the destruction of the incudostapedial joint

**D. Absent**

*76. Choose the most correct answer:*

EUSTACHIAN TUBE DYSFUNCTION IN CASE OF OTOSCLEROS IS:

А. Leads to a nonpurulent effusion in the tympanic cavity

B. There on the side worse hearing ear

**C. Absent**

D. To lead to hearing loss

*77. Choose the most correct answer:*

TYPE A TYMPANOGRAM DETECTED IN:

А. Secretory otitis media

**B. Otosclerosis**

C. Dysfunction of Eustachian tube

D. Perforation of the tympanic membrane

*78. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE REASON OF TYPE A TYMPANOGRAM IN CASE OF OTOSCLEROSIS:

**А. Normal eustachian tube function**

B. Fixing the auditory ossicles

C. Eardrum thinned

D. The tympanic cavity is filled with exudate

*79. Choose the most correct answer:*

MEDICAL TREATMENT IS USED IN CASE OF:

А. Stapedial otosclerosis

**B. Cochlear otosclerosis**

C. Mixed otosclerosis

D. Mastoid otosclerosis

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR MEDICAL TRETMENT OF COCHLEAR OTOSCLEROSIS ARE USED:

А. A vitamin of the B complex

**B. Preparation of fluorine and iron**

C. Preparation of calcium

D. Preparation of iron

*81.Choose the most correct answer:*

TO IMPROVE HEARING IN CASE OF STAPEDIAL OTOSCLEROSIS IS USED:

А. Medical treatment

**B. Surgical treatment**

C. Physiotherapy

D. Acupuncture

*82.Choose the most correct answer:*

THE STAPEDOPLASTY RELATES TO:

А. A sanitizing operations

**B. Hearing improving surgery**

C. A radical operations

B. Palliative operations

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

PURULENT OTORRHEA IN OTOSCLEROSIS IS:

А. Permanent

B. Intermittent

C. Arises against SARS

**D. Absent**

*84*. *Choose the most correct answer:*

A STAPEDOPLASTY CONSISTS OF REMOVING:

А. The head of malleus

B. The ossicles

**C. The arch of stapes**

D. The incus

*85.* *Choose the most correct answer:*

IN STAPEDOPLASTY THE PROSTHESIS REPLACE:

А. Malleus

B. Incus

**C. Stapes**

D. Eardrum

*86.* *Choose the most correct answer:*

TYPE A TYMPANOGRAM IS DETECTED IN:

А. Secretory otitis media

B. Inflammation of Eustachian tube

C. Mesotympanitis

**D. Sensorineural hearing loss**

*87*. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TYPE OF HEARING LOSS IN STAPEDIAL OTOSCLEROSIS:

А. A sensory type hearing loss

**B. A conductive type hearing loss**

C. A mixed type hearing loss

D. Normal hearing

*88.* *Choose the most correct answer:*

TYPE OF HEARING LOSS IN COCHLEAR OTOSCLEROSIS:

**А. A sensory type hearing loss**

B. A conductive hearing loss

C. A mixed type hearing loss

D. Normal hearing

*89*. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TYPE OF HEARING LOSS IN MIXED OTOSCLEROSIS:

А. A sensory type hearing loss

B. A conductive type hearing loss

**C. A mixed type hearing loss**

D. Normal hearing

*90.* *Choose the most correct answer:*

OTOSCLEROSIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT:

А. Hearing loss

B. Improved hearing in noisy environments

**C. Otorrhea**

D. The absence of cerumen

*91.* *Choose the most correct answer:*

TYPE C TYMPANOGRAM IS TYPICAL FOR

А. Cochlear otosclerosis

B. Stapedial otosclarosis

C. Mixed otosclerosis

**D. Eustachian tube inflammation**

*92.* *Choose the most correct answer:*

TYMPANIC MEMBRANE IN CASE OF COCHLEAR OTOSCLEROSIS

А. Thickened

**B. May be thinned**

C. Fixated

D. Hyperemic

*93.* *Choose the most correct answer:*

TYMPANIC MEMBRANE IN CASE OF STAPEDIAL OTOSCLEROSIS

А. Thickened

**B. May be thinned**

C. Fixated

D. Hyperemic

*94. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MALLEUS IN CASE OF STAPEDIAL OTOSCLEROSIS IS

А. Thinned

**B. Not changed**

C. Fixated

D. Missing

*95.* *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MALLEUS IN CASE OF COCHLEAR OTOSCLEROSIS IS

А. Thinned

**B. Not changed**

C. Fixated

D. Missing

*96. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MALLEUS IN CASE OF MIXED OTOSCLEROSIS IS

А. Thinned

**B. Not changed**

C. Fixated

D. Missing

*97. Choose the most correct answer:*

MASTOID CELLS IN CASE OF MIXED OTOSCLEROSIS ARE

А. Filled with exudate

**B. Not changed**

C. Increased in size

D. Missing

*98. Choose the most correct answer:*

MASTOID CELLS IN CASE OF COCHLEAR OTOSCLEROSIS ARE

А. Filled with exudate

**B. Not changed**

C. Increased in size

D. Missing

*99. Choose the most correct answer:*

THE TYPE OF TIMPANOGRAMM IN OTOSCLEROSIS IS:

А. Type «С»

B. Type «В»

**C. Type «А»**

D. Fails

*100.Choose the most correct answer:*

JANET SYRINGE IS USED MAINLY FOR:

**А. Removing cerumen**

B. Tympanocentesis

C. Bypass of the tympanic cavity

D. Politzerization

101. *Choose the most correct answer*

EXPRESSED congestion and swelling of the pinna, INCLUDING lobe may be a sign:

**A. erysipelas inflammation of the outer ear**

B. Perihondritis

C. otomycosis

D. Ekzastoza external auditory canal

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

DIFFUSE INFLAMMATION OF THE OUTER EAR PERICHONDRIUM-IS:

**A. perichondritis**

B. Furuncle

C. Eczema

D. otomycosis

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

IN CHILDHOOD ECZEMA OF THE EXTERNAL EAR IS NOT PROVOKED:

A. Measles

B. Rickets

**C. Tuberculosis**

D. Exudative diathesis

103. *Choose the most correct answer*

COMPLICATIONS OF AOM INCLUDE:

A. Mastoiditis

B. Catarrhal angina

C. Infectious mononucleosis

**D. Timpanoskleroz**

*104.Choose the most correct answer*

THE OVERHANG OF THE REAR WALL OF THE AUDITORY MEATUS IN MASTOIDITIS IS DUE TO:

**A. Swelling of the periosteum and the pressure of pathological content in aditus ad antrum and antrum**

B. The formation of retraction pocket in the slack portion

C. Thickening ossicular chain

D. The formation of effusion in the tympanic cavity

105. *Choose the most correct answer*

MATRIX CHOLESTEATOMA IS:

A. The outer layer of the epidermis

**B. Layers melt epidermal cells**

C. Capsule shell

D. fistulous tract in the antrum

106. *Choose the most correct answer*

SYMPTOM FISTULA IS DETERMINED BY:

**A. The emergence of vertigo and nystagmus when the air thickening in the ear canal**

B. The lack of sulfur in the external auditory canal

C. improve hearing in noisy environments

D. hyperemia Cape tympanum

107. *Choose the most correct answer*

BY PURULENT DISEASES OF EAR INCLUDE:

A. Otosclerosis

B. Mezotimpanit

C. attic disease

**D. Mastoiditis**

108. *Choose the most correct answer*

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT OF HEARING ON THE BACKGROUND OF PROGRESSING HEARING LOSS IS TYPICAL FOR:

**A. Meniere's Disease**

B. Otosclerosis

C. Glomus tumor

D. Mezotimpanita

109. *Choose the most correct answer*

MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE IS CHARACTERIZED BY ALL PRIZKANI EXCEPT:

A. Improvements hearing in a noisy place

B. Vertigo systemic

C. The horizontal rotatory spontaneous nystagmus

**D. Hearing loss in one ear**

110. *Choose the most correct answer*

FLUCTUATIONS PHENOMENON RUMOR IS

**A. Advent periods of significant improvement in hearing on the background of progressive hearing loss**

B. Improved hearing in noisy environments

C. Hearing loss only at low frequencies

D. Hearing loss at high frequencies only

111. *Choose the most correct answer*

HOW MANY FOERMS OF OTOSCLEROSIS DO YOU KNOW:

A.1

B.2

**C.3**

D.5

112. *Choose the most correct answer*

IMPROVE HEARING IN NOISY ENVIRONMENTS IN OTOSCLEROSIS CAN BE EXPLAINED BY:

A loosening of the stirrup strong low frequency sound and concussion

B. Decrease of fluid in the tympanic cavity with the low-frequency sounds

**C. normalization of pressure in the tympanic cavity with the low-frequency sounds**

D. The offset from the PFO cholesteatoma

113. *Choose the most correct answer*

PATIENTS WITH MEZOTIMPANIT IN REMISSION BEFORE SURGERY RECOMMENDED:

**A. To protect the ear from water**

B. At night, lay in the ear turunda with 3% hydrogen peroxide

C. Even in remission to use ear drops of antibacterial

D. regularly use local antifungal preparations

114. *Choose the most correct answer*

PROHIBITED IN BAROTRAUMA:

A. Irrigate the ear with antiseptic solutions

B. Remove the contents from the external auditory meatus

C. Introducing dry sterile turundy in the external auditory canal

**D. "Powder" wound surface sulfanilamidnym powder**

115. *Choose the most correct answer*

DARWIN TUBERCLE IS AN ANOMALY OF THE OUTER EAR, IN WHICH:

A. There is a protrusion on the curl

B. auricle drawn up in the form of a tip

C. smoothed a curl

**D. No lobe**

116. *Choose the most correct answer*

CWD SATIRE-IS AN ANOMALY OF THE OUTER EAR, IN WHICH:

A. There is a protrusion on the curl

**B. auricle drawn up in the form of a tip**

C. smoothed a curl

D. No lobe

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

CWD-MACAQUE IS AN ANOMALY OF THE OUTER EAR, IN WHICH:

A. There is a protrusion on the curl

B. Auricle drawn up in the form of a tip

**C. Smoothed a curl**

D. No lobe

1. *Choose the most correct answer*

Hearing Aid-IT is:

A. Removal of the deformation of the outer ear

B. Elimination of deformation of the ear lobe

**C. Selection of hearing aid amplifies sound**

D. Investigation hearing on the frequencies

120. *Choose the most correct answer*

Indications for hearing Loss is to reduce the perception of sound:

A. More than 60 dB, but not more than 120 dB

B. more than 100 dB, but not more than 160 dB

C. More than 40 dB, but not more than 80 dB

**D. In all ranges**

**V Urgent otorhinolaryngology, ENT-oncology, specifis pathology in ENT-organs**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE malignant tumors of connective tissue are:

**А.** **Сhondrosarcoma**

B. Osteoma

C. Adenocarcinoma

D. Fibrous dysplasia

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS OF MALIGNANT TUMORS OF LARYNX ARE NOT INCLUDE:

А. Voice change

B. Expectoration of sputum mixed with blood

C. Difficulty breathing

**D. Epistaxis**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

FOR THE TREATMENT OF GLOMUS TUMORS ARE NOT USE:

А. Surgical removal

B. Chemotherapy

C. Radiation therapy

D. Angiography with embolization

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MOST FREQUENTLY RECURS:

А Osteoma

**B. Inverted papilloma**

C. Fibrous dysplasia

D. Schwannoma

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SYMPTOMS OF FRONTAL LOBE ABSCESS INCLUDE:

A Headache in the occipital region, neck stiffness, a symptom Kernig,

B. bradycardia, spontaneous nystagmus toward defeat, ataxic disorders on the affected side

**C. Inadequate behavior, amnestic aphasia, euphoria, bulimia**

D. Headache, ataxic disorders on the side opposite the affected side, nausea, vomiting

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

ABSCESS OF THE TEMPORAL LOBE BRAIN IS MOST COMMON DURING:

А. Secretory otitis media

B. Adhesively otitis media

C. Mesotimpanitis

**D. Attic disease**

1. *Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3;* ***B – right 1,3;*** *B - right 2, 4; D – right only 4; D - all right.*

THE PRECANCEROUS DISEASES ARE:

1. Leukoplakia

2. Pachydermia

3. Papillomatosis

4. Acute laryngitis

1. Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3**;** B – right 1,3; **C - right 2, 4**; D – right only 4; E - all right.

THE RISK OF LARYNX CANCER INCREASES INHALATION OF:

1. Ammonia

2. Tobacco Smoke

3. Hydrogen sulfide

4. Phenol

1. *Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3****;*** *B – right 1,3;* ***C - right 2, 4****; D – right only 4; E - all right.*

SYMPTOMS OF ESOPHAGEAL FOREIGN BODY:

1. Pain in the throat when swallowing

2. The accumulation of saliva in the pear-shaped sinuses

3. Asthma

4. Difficulty in swallowing food

1. *Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3; B – right 1,3;* ***C - right 2, 4****; D – right only 4; E - all right.*

THE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT OF ENT ABSCESSES AND PHLEGMONS:

1. Acupuncture

2. Broad-spectrum antibiotics

3. Radiation therapy

4. Surgical sanitation foci of inflammation, in some cases, followed by drainage

1. *Answer using the code:* ***A -Right 1, 2, 3****; B – right 1,3; C - right 2, 4; D – right only 4; E - all right.*

THE CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS FOR THE STAGE IV ACUTE LARYNGEAL STENOSIS ARE:

1. Respiratory arrhythmia

2. Weak, thready pulse

3. The gray-sallow complexion

4. Excitation of patient

1. *Answer using the code:* ***A -Right 1, 2, 3****; B – right 1,3; C - right 2, 4; D – right only 4; E - all right.*

PHARYNG”S FOREIGN BODY STUCK IN MOST CASES IN:

1. Tonsils

2. Vallekulah

3. Piriform sinus

4. Pharyngeal tonsil

1. *Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3; B – right 1,3; C - right 2, 4;* ***D – right only*** *4; E - all right.*

IN CASE OF DETECTION THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL INSECTS IS NEED:

1. Remove it with tweezers

2. Drip vasoconstrictive drops

3. Drip a solution of ammonia

4. Drip oil or alcohol

1. *Answer using the code:* ***A -Right 1, 2, 3;*** *B – right 1,3; C - right 2, 4; D – right only 4; E - all right.*

COMPLICATIONS OF THE POSTERIOR NASAL tamponade ARE :

1. Acute otitis media

2. Gastritis

3. Sepsis

4. Sensorineural hearing loss

1. Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3; B – right 1,3; C - right 2, 4; D – right only 4; **E - all right.**

SPESIFIC SYMPTOMS FOR MENINGITIS:

1. Headache

2. General hyperesthesia

3. Stiff neck

4. Vomiting

1. *Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3; B – right 1,3;* ***C - right 2, 4;*** *D – right only 4; E - all right.*

CAVERNOUS SINUS THROMBOSIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

1. Stiff neck

2. Chemosis conjunctiva

3. Photophobia

4. Exophthalmos

1. *Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3; B – right 1,3; C - right 2, 4; D – right only 4;* ***E - all right.***

THROMBOSIS SINUS SIGMOIDUS IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

1. Severe headache in the occipital-parietal region

2. Tenderness durig palpation along the posterior edge of the mastoid

3. Sore jugular vein during palpation

4. Hectic fever, shaking chills

1. *Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3;* ***B – right 1,3****; C - right 2, 4; D – right only 4; E - all right.*

CLINICAL PICTURE OF OBVIOUS STAGE OF TEMPORAL LOBE ABSCESS:

1. Bradycardia

2. Severe leukocytosis

3. Aphasia

4. Fever

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

MAXIMUM TIME OF STANDING THE ANTERIOR NASAL PACKING INTO THE NASAL CAVITY:

A. No more than 24 hours

B. No more than 12 hours

**C. No more than 48 hours**

d. Not more than 72 hours

1. *Answer using the code: A -Right 1, 2, 3;* ***B – right 1,3****; C - right 2, 4; D – right only 4; E - all right.*

The following types of tracheotomy:

1. Upper tracheotomy

2. Postthyroidal tracheotomy

3. Conikotomy

4. Transseptal tracheotomy

5. Lateral tracheotomy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

PATIENT P., AGED 15, COMPLAINED OF HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY BREATHING AND PAIN DURING SWALLOWING. 2 HOURS AGO HE WAS FORCED ON THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE NECK BY BLUNT INSTRUMENT. ON EXAMINATION: HEMORRHAGE, SHARP PAIN AND CREPITUS IN THYROID CARTILAGE. NOISY BREATHING AT REST, 30 BREATHS PER MINUTE, INDRAWING OF THE OVER-AND SUBCLAVIAN PITS ON THE BREATH AKROTSIANOSIS. DOCTOR’S TACTICS:

A. Antibiotic therapy, symptomatic therapy.

B. Antibacterial, hormone therapy

C. Dynamic observation.

**D. Tracheotomy. Antibiotic therapy, hormone therapy**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

38 YEARS OLD PATIENT WITH COMPLAINTS OF PAIN AND SWELLING IN THE NOSE, NOT INTENSIVE NOSEBLEEDS, NASAL OBSTRACTION . FROM HISTORY: 30 MINUTES AGO WAS TO GET HIT IN THE FACE, CONSCIOUSNESS IS NOT LOST. OBJECTIVE: EDEMA OF SOFT TISSUES, ABRASIONS IN THE AREA OF ​​THE BACK OF THE NOSE AND FOREHEAD. EXTERNAL NOSE DEFORMED BY MOVING THE BRIDGE OF THE NOSE TO THE LEFT AND RETRACTION OF THE RIGHT-SIDE SLOPE. ON PALPATION DETERMINED BY THE "CRACKLING" NASAL BONES. AT RINOSKOPY: DEFORMATION OF NASAL SEPTUM LEFT. ON RADIOGRAPHS DEFINED FRACTURE NASAL BONE.

DIAGNOSIS:

A. Hematoma septum of the nose

B. Open fracture of the nasal bone.

C. Closed fracture of the nasal bones without displacement.

**D. Closed fracture of nasal bones with displacement.**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:* 55 years old Patient complained of a headache, tinnitus and nosebleeds, which arose after exercise. After intravenous administration of 10 mL of 10% solution of calcium chloride and intramuscular injection of 3 ml of a 1% solution of menadione bleeding continues. Objectively: pale skin, pulse 98 beats per minute, weak filling, rhythmic, A / D - 210/110 mm Hg From the right half of the nose has abundant bleeding. AT rinoskopy: In the right half of the nose DETERMINED BLEEDING FROM THE FRONT NOSE separated by the partition. When viewed from the left side of nose and pharynx revealed no pathology.

TREATMENT PLAN:

**A. The front tamponade of the nasal cavity. Antihypertensive, hemostatic therapy.**

B. Haemostatic, hypotensive therapy.

C. The front and back of the nasal cavity tamponade.

D. The postnasal tamponade.

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

NORMAL TEMPERATURE, NO PAIN IN THE TONSILS, THE INCREASE IN REGIONAL LYMPH NODES IS TYPICAL FOR ANGINA:

A. Lacunarity

B. When leukemia

C. Diphtheria

**D. Syphilitic**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

AT LUPUS OF ENT T THEMOS AFFECTED ORGAN IS:

**A. Scope face (nose**).

B. Larynx.

C. Throat.

D. Language.

**26*.*** *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE SYPHILIS OF THE PHARYNX FLOWS:

A Painful and quickly.

**B. Slowly and soreness.**

C. Slowly and safely.

D. Lightning and is characterized by malignant course.

**27.** Choose the most correct answer:

THE SYPHILIS OF PHARYNX IS CAUSED:

A. Pallidum bukkalis.

**B. Treponema pallidum.**

C .Palochkoy Volkovich-Frisch.

D. Bacillus Leffler.

**28.** Choose the most correct answer:

PRIMARY SYPHILIS OF PHARYNX IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

A. Unilateral necrosis tonsils

**B. The presence of multiple ulcerative tubercles on the surface of the tonsils**

C. Erosive or ulcerative form of chancre

D. The presence of cysts on the surface of the tonsils

**29.** Choose the most correct answer:

THE SYPHILIS OF PHARYNX IS WITH THE PRESENCE OF A CHANCRE IS TYPICAL FOR:

**A. The primary stage of syphilis.**

B. The secondary stage of syphilis.

C. Tertiary stage of syphilis.

D. End-stage syphilis.

*30. Choose the most correct answer:*

ANGIN-LIKED FORMS OF PRIMARY SYPHILIS IN MOST CASES:

**A. One-sided.**

B. Two-way.

C. Proceeds of peritonsillar abscess.

D. Occurs in the form abscess paratonsillitis

**31.** Choose the most correct answer:

CHARACTERISTIC SIGNS OF ENT-ORGANS DURING SCLEROMA ARE:

A. Petechial hemorrhages in the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract.

B. The formation of scar tissue with rapid progression of the process.

**C. Absence of infiltrations and ulcerations drift.**

D. The presence of ulcerative surfaces with subsequent scarring.

*32.Choose the most correct answer:*

MANIFESTATION OF HIV INFECTION WITH PROLONGED DURATION IN ENT IS :

A. Meniere's Disease

**B. Kaposi's sarcoma**

C. Nodules singers

D. Otosclerosis

33. Choose the most correct answer:

TUBERCULOSIS OF LARYNX – IS A:

A. Systemic vasculitis

**B. Infectious-allergic**

C. Infection

D. Inheritance

34.*Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3, B - right 1,3, B - right 2,4,* ***D - right only 4,*** *D - everything right*SPONTANEOUS NASAL SEPTUM PERFORATION CAN BE THE CONSEQUENCE OF:  
1. Rhinophyma  
2. Vasomotor rhinitis  
3. angiofibrom  
4. Wegener's granulomatosis  
  
35. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
WEGENER’S GRANULOMATOSIS IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOLLOWING RHINITIS:  
A. Hypertrophic  
**B. Atrophic**C. Vasomotor  
D. Catarrhal  
  
  
36. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
ATROPHIC RHINITIS CAN BE A SYMPTOM OF:  
**A. Wegener's granulomatosis**B. Aspirin triad  
C. Rhinophyma  
D. Cavernous sinus thrombosis  
  
37. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
ON THE SCAR STAGE OF NASAL SCLEROMA THE KEY SYMPTOM WILL BE:  
A Nosebleeding  
B. Muco-purulent nasal discharge  
**C. The difficulty of nasal breathing**  
D. Lacrimation  
  
38. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
CHANCRE ON THE OROPHARYNX IS A MANIFISTATION OF:  
**A. Syphilis**  
B. Scleroma  
C. HIV  
D. Wegener's granulomatosis  
  
  
39. *Choose the correct answer, using the code: A - right 1,2,3,* ***B - right 1,3,*** *C - right 2,4, D - right only 4 E - all right*MANIFISTATION OS SYPHILIS IN ENT COULD BE:  
1.Rozeol or papula rash  
2.Urticaria  
3.Gumma or bump  
4.Vitiligo  
  
40. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
CHANCRE ON ENT-ORGANS MOST FREQUENTLY IS LOCALAIZED ON:  
**A. Palatine tonsils**B. Lingual tonsil  
C. Eustachian tonsil  
D. Laryngeal tonsil  
  
41. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
CANCER OF THE LARYNX MUST BE DIFFERENTIATED WITH:  
A. Epiglottic abscess   
**B. Tuberculosis of the larynx**C. Wegener's granulomatosis  
D. Acute laryngitis  
  
42. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
THE SYMPTOM OF A FOREIGN BODY OF RESPIRATORY TRACT **CAN NOT BE**:  
A Weakening of vesicular breathing in lungs  
B. Dysphagia  
**C. Expiratory dyspnea**  
D. Inspiratory dyspnea

43. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
MOST FREQUENTLY FOREIGN BODY OF RESPIRATORU TRACT ARE OBSERVED AMONG:  
A. Newborns  
**B. The children of preschool age**  
C. Adolescence  
D. Older people  
  
44. ​​*Choose the most correct answer:*  
THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOM OF A FOREIGN BODY OF SUBGLOTTIC SPACE IS:  
**A. Laryngeal stenosis**B. Bleeding from throat  
C. Dysphonia  
D. Dysphagia  
  
45. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
DIAGNOSIS OF FOREIGN BODIES IN LARYNX AND TRACHEA ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING DATA EXCEPT:  
A Medical history  
B. Auscultation Data  
C. X-ray picture  
**D. Electrocardiogram**  
46. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
DIAGNOSIS OF FOREIGN BODIES IN LARYNX AND TRACHEA ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING DATA EXCEPT:  
A. Medical history  
**B. Leucocytosis**  
C. Endoscopic picture  
D. Auscultation Data  
  
47. *Choose the most correct answer:*  
TRACHEOTOMY IS INDICATED WHEN THE FOREIGN BODY OF RESPIRATORY TRACT IS:  
A. Balloting – in the main bronchus  
B. Balloting – in segmental bronchus  
**B. Fixed in subglottic space**   
G. Fixed in palatine tonsils  
  
48. *Choose the most correct answer*  
MOST FOREIGN BODIES OF PHARYNX ARE:  
A. Coins  
B. Dental prosthesis  
**B. Fish bones**  
G. Leech

49.*Choose the most correct answer:*

PRIMARY SYPHILIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY EXISTENCE IN OROPHARYNX:

A. The dense, badly removed raids on tonsills and posterior wall of throat

**B. A firm chancre on a palatine tonsills**

С. Rozeolar or papular rash on a soft palate

D. Existence of oro-antral fistula

*50.Choose the most correct answer:*

AT TERTIARY SYPHILIS OF GUMMA AND HILLOCKS CAN'T BE LOCALIZED IN:

A. Epiglottic cartilage

B. Vocal folds

C. Posterior wall of a throat

**D. Field of trachea bifurcation**

*51. Choose the most correct answer:*

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH LARYNX TUBERCULOSIS HAS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN:

A. ENT department

B. Pulmonary department

C. Prevention department

**D. Tuberculosis department**

*52.Choose the most correct answer:*

80% OF THE FOREIGN BODIES GET STUCK IN PHYSIOLOGICAL NARROWING OF THE GULLET:

**A. The first**

B. The second

C. The third

D. The fourth

*53.Choose the most correct answer:*

HYPERSALIVATION - THE SYMPTOM OF THE ESOPHAGUS FOREIGN BODIES - IT IS:

A. Decrease of salivation level

**B. Increase of salivation level**

C. Kserostomy

D. Feeling of a lump in a throat

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE METALL FOREIGN BODY OF GULLET COULD BE DIAGNOSED BY:

A. Auskultation of lungs

B. Dry cough

**C. X-ray analysis**

D. Palpations

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

VALVULAR TRACHEOBRONCHEAL MECHANISM DISTURBS TO:

A. Cough during tracheobronchoscopy

B. Reduction phlegm quantity

C. Sufficient formation of saliva

**D. Independent removing of foreign body during cough**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SUSPECTED GULLET FOREIGN BODY WE MUST CARRY OUT:

**A. X-ray analysis with a barium suspension as contrast**

B. X-ray analysis with ammonium salts as contrast

C. Rengtenografy with iodine as contrast

D. X-ray analysis with soda solution as contrast

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE LARYNX RESEARCH METHOD REGARDING THE FOREIGN BODY BY MEANS OF OPTICS IS CALLED:

**A. Fibroscopy**

B. Roentgenography

C. Computer tomography

D. Magnetic and resonant tomography

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

REMOVAL OF GULLET FOREIGN BODIES IS CARRIED OUT IN:

A. ENT out-patient department

**B. in-patient department**

C. specialized clinic

D. home

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

IN CASE OF DETECTION OF GULLET FOREIGN BODY WE MUST PERFORM:

A. Dynamic observation by ENT SPECIALIST within 3 days

B. The house mode and hunger within 3 days

**C. The emergency hospitalization**

D. Dynamic observation the ENT SPECIALIST within 5 days

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SYMPTOM OF ESOPHAGUS FOREIGN BODY ISN'T:

A. Vomiting

B. Hypersalivation

C. Refusal of food

**D. Photophobia**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SYPTOM OF ESOPHAGUS FOREIGN BODY IN CHILD ISN'T:

A. Repeated vomiting

B. The compelled position of the head forward with an inclination down

**C. Kernig's sign**

D. Pain behind a breast bone

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE OROPHARYNX SIDE X-RAY ANALYSIS IS CARRIED OUT IN CASE OF LOALIZATION OF FOREIGN BODY IN:

**A. cervical department of gullet**

B. In the field of epiglottic cartilage

C. torus tubarius area

D. In the field of piriform sinus

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE COIN AS THE GULLET FOREIGN BODY IS DIAGNOSED WITH:

A. At percussion of lungs

B. During an auskultation of lungs

**C. An X-ray**

D. On laboratory indicators

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

THE MOST DISTINCT SIGNS OF A FOREIGN BODY DIAPHRAGMATIC PORTION OF THE ESOPHAGUS EXPRESSED AS:

А. The first 3 hours

**B. The first day**

C. The third day

D. The eighth day

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

THE MEDIASTINITIS AS A COMPLICATION OF FOREIGN BODIES OF THE ESOPHAGUS IS:

а. Perforation of the walls of the esophagus

**B. Inflammation of the mediastinum**

C. Bleeding from the esophagus

D. Inflammation of the regional lymph nodes

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

FIRST TIME WITH COMPLICATION OF FOREIGN BODIES OF THE ESOPHAGUS IS:

А. Mediastinitis

**B. Esophagitis**

C. Lung abscess

D. Pleurisy

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

THE MOST COMMON MECHANISM OF FOREIGN BODIES OF THE LARYNX IS:

**А. Sudden aspiration of foreign bodies arising during meals when laughing, sneezing, talking**

B. Contact with particles of the removed tissue during adenotomy

C. Contact with particles of the removed tissue during tonsillectomy

D. When gastroskopie

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

EPIGASTRIC PAIN IN THE LOCALIZATION OF A FOREIGN BODY IN MORGANEVE THE VENTRICLES:

А. Worsens during eating

B. Reduced postprandial

C. Do not depend on food intake

**D. Not typical for this localization**

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

RIGID ENDOSCOPY FOR REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT IS THE METHOD:

**А. Using optics**

B. Using laser radiation

C. X-ray diagnosis

D. Using magnetic radiation

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

A LEADING FACTOR IN THE OCCURRENCE OF REINKES EDEMA:

А. Occupational hazards

**B. Smoking**

C. Voice profession

D. The abuse of alcohol

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

THE ETIOLOGY OF LARYNGEAL PAPILLOMATOSIS:

А. Bacterial

**B. Viral**

C. Fungal

D. Herpes

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

AMONG MALIGNANT TUMORS OF ENT ORGANS CANCER MOST OFTEN FOUND IN THE FIELD:

А. Pharynx

**B. Larynx**

C. Nose

D. Ear

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

RECURRENT LARYNGEAL PAPILLOMATOSIS IN ADULTS SHOULD BE DIFFERENTIATED FROM:

А. The angioma

**B. Cancer of the larynx**

C. Sarcoma

D. Laryngocele

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

CYSTS OF THE LARYNX OFTEN FORMED TO:

А. Vestibular folds

B. The vocal folds

**C. The lingual surface of the epiglottis**

D. Subglottic region

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

TREATMENT OF CYSTS OF EPIGLOTTIS INCLUDES:

А. Puncture of the cyst

**B. Cyst removal**

C. Sclerotherapy therapy

D. Radiation therapy

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

LARYNGOCELE CONTAINS:

А. Cystic fluid

**B. The air**

C. Pus

D. Mucus

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

OUTER LARYNGOCELE NEED TO DIFFERENTIATE WITH:

**А. Lateral cyst of the neck**

B. The median cyst neck

C. Thyroid tumor

D. Aneurysm of the carotid artery

1. *Choose one most correct answer:*

WHEN PROLONGED MECHANICAL VENTILATION MAY BE FORMED IN THE LARYNX:

А. Fibromas

B. Pachydermia

**C. Intubation granuloma**

D. Vocal nodules

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MAIN METHOD OF PATIENTS WITH RESPIRATORY TRACT FOREIGN BODIES TREATMENT:

A. Сough stimulation

B. Tracheotomy

**C. Foreign bodies Instrumental removal**

D. Сonicotomy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MAIN METHOD OF PATIENTS WITH RESPIRATORY TRACT FOREIGN BODIES TREATMENT:

A. Сough stimulation

B. Tracheotomy

**C. Foreign bodies Instrumental removal**

D. Сricotomy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

CURATIVE TREATMENT OF SUFFOCATION IN THROAT WOUND:

A. Major vessels clipping

B. Wound packing

C. **Tracheotomy**

D. Оpioid analgesics

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

DIAGNOSTIC METHOD OF THE NASOPHARYNX FOREIGN BODIES:

A. **Posterior rhinoscopy**

B. Otoscopy

C. Esophagogastroscopy

D. Sigmoidoscopy

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

WHEN IS IT NECESSARY TO DIRECT PATIENT IN IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT IN CASE OF EMPHYSEMA WITH FARYNGEAL FOREIGN BODY:

**A. Always**

B. Only in case of children

C. In case of patient with concomitant \ disease

D. Never

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

EVERYTHING SUBSTANCES CAN BE CAUSE OF ESOPHAGUS CHEMICAL BURNS, EXCEPT:

A. Sulfuric acid

B. Hydrochloric acid

B. Carbolic acid

**D. Calendula solution**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

TO CARRY OUT GASTRIC LAVAGE FOR POISONING ACIDS SHOULD BE BY:

A. Oxygen peroxide

B. Acid solution

**С. Water**

В. Furacilin

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

PHARYNX FOREIGN BODIES SITUATED MORE OFTEN:

A. In adenoides' tissue

**B. In tonsills' tissue**

C. In stomach

D. Between teeth

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

IN CASE OF PHARYNX WOUNDS IT IS NESSESARY TO CONDUCT X-RAY RESERCH:

**A. It is necessary**

B. Not necessary

C. Not in all cases

D. It is contraindicated

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE FIRST MEASURE FOR CUT THROAT INJURIES:

A. To abirritate the patient

B. To offer anesthetics

C. To offer cardiovascular drugs

**D. To stop bleeding**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

LEVEL IS AFFECTED THE MOST OFTEN IN CASE OF ESOPHAGUS CORROSIVE BURN:

**A. Top third**

B. Average third

C. Lower third

D. Transition to a stomach

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

RADIOLOGICAL METHODS OF PHARYNX INJURIES RESEARCH ALLOW TO DEFINE:

**A. Position of a sublingual bone and its fragments**

B. Existence of a hematoma

C. Position of a root of tongue

D. Existence of bleeding

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE MAIN COMPLAINT OF PATIENTS WITH THE ESOPHAGUS BURN:

**A. Pain when swallowing**

B. Abdominal pain

C. Giddiness

D. Decreased vision

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE TRACHEOTOMY ISN'T INDICATION FOR ASRIRATED FOREIGN BODIES IN CASE OF:

A. Impossibility to take a large foreign body by endoscopy

B. Expressed subglottic laryngitis symptoms with foreign body localization in subglottic space

C. The asphyxia caused by the big size foreign body fixed in larynx or trachea

**D. Lung emphysema**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

THE TRACHEOTOMY INDICATION FOR ASPIRATED FOREIGN BODIES IS:

A. The fixed foreign body in the field of trachea bifurcation

B. Mobile foreign body in primary bronchus

C. Mobile foreign body in trachea

**D. Big foreign body fixed in subglottic space**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

SYMPTOM OF THE LARYNX FOREIGN BODY AREN'T:

**A. Lung atelectasis**

B. Inspiratory dyspnea

C. Dysphonia

D. Larynx stenosis

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

LUNG EMPHYSEMA IN PATIENT OF BRONCHUS FOREIGN BODY CAN DEVELOP IN SAME SIDE IN CASE OF:

A. Laryngeal ventricle obturation

B. Partial bronchus stenosis

C. Full bronchus stenosis

**D. Valve bronchus stenosis**

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

POSITION OF THE PATIENT WITH UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT FOREIGN BODY IN STABLE STATE DURING TRANSPORTATION:

**A. Strictly sitting**

B. Lying edgewise

C. Lying on a stomach

D. Strictly lying on a back

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

COMPLICATIONS OF UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT FOREIGN BODY ISN'T:

**A. Pneumoperitonium**

B. Pneumomediastinum

C. Pneumothorax

D. Pyothorax

1. *Choose the most correct answer:*

IS NOT A SYMPTOM OF TRACHEA BIFURCATION FOREIGN BODY :

**A. Dysphonia**

B. Expiratory dyspnea

C. Inspiratory dyspnea

D. Paleness of integuments, concern of the patient

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

THE METHOD TO STOP NASAL BLEEDING IS:

А. Maxillar sinus punture

B. Using YAMIC sinus catheter

**C. Posterior nasal taponade**

D. Shuntung

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

THERE ARE ALL BENIGN TUMORS OF NASAL CAVITY EXEPT ONE

А. Papilloma

B. Osteoma

**C. Sarcoma**

D. Chondroma

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

SISTEMIK LUPUS ERITEMATOSUS NASAL SYMPTOMS CARACTERISTIC IS:

А. Painful eritemas at the nasal back

B. Saddle-shaped nasal deformation

**C. Painless nodulas rush on the skin of nose, throat and lips**

**D**. A lot of crusts in the nasal cavity

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

LOCALISED (OSTROVCHATY) FORM OF DIPHTERIA CHARACTERISED WITH:

А. Isolated hyperemia of tonsils surface

B. Tonsills surface covered with raids

**C. Isolated or multiple fibrinoid islets on tonsils surface**

**D**. No raids

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

IN FILMY FORM OF DIPHTERIA RAIDS EXIST FOR:

А. 1-2 days

B. No longer then 7 days

**C. 6-11 days**

**D**. About 1 month

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

**FILMY FORM OF DIPHTERIA CHARACTERISED WITH:**

А. Greeny fibrinoid slicks , easily removable

B. Easily removable covers

**C. Hardly removable covers, bleeding surface**

D. Necrotic slicks, hardly removable

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

FIBROUS POLYP MORE OFTEN IS LOCALISED:

А. In posterior comissure

B. In anterior comissure

**C. On a free margin of vocal cord between anterior and middle 1/3**

D. At the tongue surface of epiglottis

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

LARINGEAL FIBROMA TREATMENT:

А. Reflexotherapy

B. Intralaryngeal infusion

**C. Surgical**

**D**. Antiviral medicine

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

THE ETIOILOGICAL FACTOR OF LARYNGEAL PAPILLOMATOSIS:

А. HPV 18, 18 types

B. HPV 30,31 types

**C. HPV 6, 11 types**

D. HPV 40,45 types

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

HPV 6 AND 11 TYPES SAUSE:

А. Laryngeal cyst

B. Laryngeal fibroma

**C. Laryngeal papillomatosis**

D. Laryngeal chondroma

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

HAIRY POLYP OF LARINX MORE OFTEN OCCURS IN:

А. In adult men

B. In teenage

**C. In children under 1 year**

**D**. In women 18-45 years old

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

HEMANGIOMA OF NASAL CAVITY MOST OFTEN LOCALISATION IS:

А. Bony part of nasal septum

B. Middle nasal meatus

**C. Cartilaginous part of nasal septum**

**D**. Inferior nasal meatus

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

SUBDURAL ABSCESS IS LOCALISED:

**А. In the middle and posterior cranial fossa under dura mater**

B. Only in the middle cranial fossa

C. In cerebellum

D. Between bone and dura mater

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

EXTRADURAL ABSCESS IS LOCALISED:

А. In the middle and posterior cranial fossa under dura mater

B. Only in the middle cranial fossa

C. In cerebellum

**D. Between bone and dura mater**

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

MAIN CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF POSTERIOR CRANIAL FOSSA ARACHNOIDITIS:

**А. Spontaneous nystagmus while attack, dizziness, truncal instability in Romberg test and while walking**

B. Horizontal nystagmus while attack, photophobia, acute oneside hearing loss

C. Facial paresis, stability in Romberg test

D. Headacke in the back of the head, muscle tonus decrease

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

TRANSVERSE SINUS TROMBOSIS CHARACTERISED WITH:

**А. Paresis of VI pair of cranial nerves**

B. Paresis of V pair of cranial nerves

C. Paresis of VII pair of cranial nerves

D. Paresis of XII pair of cranial nerves

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

INFECTIOUS PROCESS SPREADS FROM THE MIDDLE AND INNER EAR TO THE CRANIAL CAVITY WITH ALL FOLLOWING WAYS BESIDES ONE:

**А. Vertical**

B. Contact

C. Hematogenous

D. Preformed

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

WHILE PERFORMING UPPER TRACHEOSTOMY ONE HAS TO CUT:

**А. II and III tracheal semicircles**

B. III and VI tracheal semicircles

C. VI and V tracheal semicircles

D. V and VI tracheal semicircles

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

WHILE PERFORMING MIDDLE TRACHEOSTOMY ONE HAS TO CUT:

А. II and III tracheal semicircles

B. **III and VI tracheal semicircles**

C. VI and V tracheal semicircles

D. V and VI tracheal semicircles

1. Choose one the most correct answer:

WHILE PERFORMING LOWER TRACHEOSTOMY ONE HAS TO CUT:

А. II and III tracheal semicircles

B. III and VI tracheal semicircles

**C. VI and V tracheal semicircles**

D. V and VI tracheal semicircles