

3. An old man presented with nasal obstruction & decreased hearing, what is the most likely diagnosis among these?

- a. Oropharyngeal carcinoma*
- b. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma*
- c. Chronic rhinosinusitis*
- d. Meniere's diseases*
- e. Allergic rhinitis*

Answer: B

12. A 66-year-old man presents with a 2-month history of neck swelling in the right posterior triangle. On further questioning, he tells you that his hearing has also declined in the right ear. What is the likely diagnosis?

- a. *Parotid tumour*
- b. *Lymphoma*
- c. *Metastatic lymph node from a nasopharyngeal carcinoma*
- d. *Metastatic lymph node from a oropharyngeal carcinoma*
- e. *Lipoma*

Answer: C

2. The most common congenital neck mass is:

- a. Second branchial cleft cyst*
- b. Dermoid*
- c. Hemangioma*
- d. Delphian lymph node*
- e. Thyro-glossal duct cyst*

Answer: E

7. The most common site of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:

- a. Rosenmuller fossa*
- b. Torus tuberosus*
- c. Eustachian tube*
- d. Posterior nasal septum*
- e. Inferior turbinate*

Answer: A

8. Swelling of the midline of the neck could be due to all of the following except:

- a. Lymph node enlargement*
- b. Thyroglossal cyst*
- c. Thyroid gland enlargement*
- d. Branchial cyst*
- e. Dermoid cyst*

Answer: D

9. Which of the following is true about dermoid cyst?

- a. Tender on palpation*
- b. Rapidly progressive*
- c. Rubbery in consistency*
- d. FNA is essential for diagnosis*
- e. Movable from side to side*

Answer: E

3. Unilateral OME in adults raises suspicion of which of the following?

- a. Parotid gland tumour*
- b. Oropharyngeal carcinoma*
- c. Acoustic neuroma*
- d. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma*
- e. Hypopharyngeal cancer*

Answer: D

16. A patient presented with dysphagia & referred otalgia, laryngoscopy is done to rule out which of the following conditions?

- a. Hypopharyngeal tumour*
- b. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma*
- c. Oropharyngeal carcinoma*
- d. Vocal cord paralysis*
- e. Laryngitis*

Answer: A

18. What is the most common presentation of glottic tumours?

- a. Dysphagia
- b. Odynophagia
- c. Hemoptysis
- d. Hoarseness
- e. Stridor

Answer → D

3. What is the first presentation of nasopharyngeal carcinoma?

- a. Epistaxis
- b. Rhinorrhea
- c. Headache
- d. Neck mass
- e. Hearing loss

Answer: D

6. The most common primary malignant tumor of the neck is:

- a. Adenocarcinoma*
- b. Sarcoma*
- c. Squamous cell carcinoma*
- d. Lymphoma*
- e. Melanoma*

Answer: C

20. Metastasis to the cervical lymph nodes are most commonly from: *tonsils(?)*

2. What is the most common presenting symptom of nasopharyngeal carcinoma?

- a. Epistaxis
- b. Trismus
- c. Dysphagia
- d. Neck mass or cervical lymphadenopathy
- e. Otitis media with effusion

Answer: ~~E~~
D

3. Rosenmullar fossa is the most common site for which of following?

- a. Parotid gland tumour*
- b. Oropharyngeal carcinoma*
- c. Acoustic neuroma*
- d. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma*
- e. Hypopharyngeal cancer*

Answer: D

13. All of the following tumors could remain silent except:

- a. Vocal cord tumours*
- b. Piriform fossa tumours*
- c. Esophageal tumours*

Answer: A

16. Best prognosis tumour: *vocal cord tumours*

4- T2 Glottic tumor is equivalent to:

a. Tumor confined to one vocal cord only

b. Tumor extending to subglottic or epiglottic area

c. Tumor involving bilateral fixed cord

19- Which tumor is most likely to present early:

a. Voleculae

b. Vocal cord

c. Fossa of rosenmuller

5- what is the most common symptom in nasopharynx tumors?

a. secretory otitis media**

b. nasal obstruction

c. epistaxis

24- True about pharyngeal tumors:

a. 2

nd most common is lymphoma

b. Usual treatment is radiotherapy

SCC → The most common

27- The earliest sign of supraglottic tumors:

a. Neck mass

b. Cough

c. Lymph nodes

d. Dysphagia

e. Hoarseness

33- most common cancer metastasize to cervical L.N:

a- naso pharyngeal carcinoma

37- carotid body tumor wrong

a- highly vascular

b- we must do biopsy for dx

Biopsy is contraindicated

41- most common oral cavity tumor

a- valuculum

b- tonsils

c- base of tongue

47- most common head and neck tumors in children


a- hemangioma

b- lymphoma

c- thyroglossal cyst

d- brachia

The lymphomas were the most common (43.39%) followed by the rhabdomyosarcoma (20.75%) and the nasopharyngeal carcinoma (15.09%).

 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc>

Spectrum of head and neck cancer in children - PMC - NCBI

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3) Early tumor of pyriform fossa will give rise to:

a- Hoarseness of voice

b- Aspiration

c- Neck pain

d- Referred otalgia

e- Dysphagia

4) The earliest manifestation of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:

a- Deafness

b- Nasal obstruction

c- Facial pain

d- L.N. enlargement

5) One of the following will cause bilateral vocal cord paralysis:

a- Ca left bronchus

b- Cardiac enlargement

c- Ca upper esophagus

?

d- Nasopharyngeal Ca

e- Ca lung

10) The treatment of choice for angiofibroma:

a- Embolisation

b- Chemotherapy

c- Surgery

d- Radiotherapy

19) The treatment of choice for a patient with cancer of the superior part of the maxillary sinus is:

a- Total maxillectomy

b- Radiotherapy

c- Total maxillatomy and removal of the orbit

d- B+C

23) A male of 50 years old presented with a hard mass in the left side of the neck, left bloody nasal discharge with gradual left nasal obstruction and blockage of the left ear, the diagnosis could be:

a. Acute left maxillary sinusitis

b. Infected nasal polyposis

c. Carcinoma of the post nasal space = nasopharyngeal cancer

d. Chordoma of the post nasal space

e. Infected chordoma of the post nasal space

27) A cautionary measure in the management of a mass in the foramen caecum is:

- a. Obtain tomogram
- b. Request T3 and T4
- c. Inject iodized oil
- d. Perform tracheostomy
- e. Request thyroid scan

31) A patient who received radiation therapy to the nasopharynx and neck years ago may go on to develop:

a- Choanal polyp

b- Choanal atresia

c- Loss of taste

d- Thyroid carcinoma

e- Neurologic tumors

38) Which isn't true about laryngeal tumors:????

a- Juvenile papilloma is the most common benign tumor in children

b- Diagnosis is by direct laryngoscopy

c- Presents with hoarseness

d- More in older smoker males

44) The 1st presentation of nasopharyngeal cancer could be:

a- Diplopia

b- Nasal obstruction

c- Secretory OM

d- Epistaxis

45) Glottis cancer stage T1b corresponds to:

a- Tumor restricted to anterior commissure

b- Tumor restricted to arytenoids process

c- Fixed vocal cords

d- Tumor extending to subglottic area

e- Tumor involving both vocal cords

T1	Limited to vocal cord(s) with normal mobility (may involve anterior or posterior commissures)
T1a	• Limited to one vocal cord
T1b	• Involves both vocal cords
T2	Extends to supraglottis and/or subglottis, and/or with impaired vocal cord mobility
T3	Limited to larynx with vocal cord fixation and/or invasion of paraglottic space, and/or inner cortex of thyroid cartilage
T4	Moderately advanced or very advanced
T4a	• Moderately advanced local disease. Invades through outer cortex of thyroid cartilage and/or invades tissues beyond larynx (e.g. trachea, soft tissues of neck including deep extrinsic muscle of tongue, strap muscles, thyroid or oesophagus)
T4b	• Very advanced local disease. Invades prevertebral space, encases carotid artery, or invades mediastinal structures

49) Malignant parotid gland tumor with the best prognosis is: ????

a- SCC

b- Mixed malignant tumor

c- Mucoepidermoid

64) Laryngeal tumors all except:

a- 45% of history of N tumors

b- Glottis tumor first present with hoarseness of voice

c- III vocal cord tumors it is very common to have deep cervical L.N

d- Tobacco is one of the causes of laryngeal tumors

65) Nasopharyngeal cancer, all except:

a- Earliest manifestation is L.N. enlargement in the neck

b- Nasal blockage + epistaxis are of the earliest manifestations

73) T2 glottic tumor is equivalent to:

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11-The earliest manifestation of NPC:

- a. Nasal blockage & epistaxis
- b. SNHL
- c. Diplopia

- d. Unilateral/bilateral lymphadenopathy
- e. Facial pain

Answer: D

2-The most common cranial nerve palsy associated with NPC is:

↳ Nasopharyngeal Ca.

- a. Maxillary nerve
- b. Abducens nerve
- c. Hypoglossal nerve
- d. Accessory nerve
- e. Olfactory nerve

16. A patient presented with unilateral rhinorrhea and nasal obstruction, what is the most appropriate first step?

- a. Plan for surgery
- b. CT
- c. Allergic test
- d. Angiography

الإجابة مختلف عليها – b or d

14. FNA for neck mass showed metastatic SCC, what is the most appropriate next step

- a. pan-endoscopy to find the primary tumor.
- b. Radical neck dissection
- c. Chemotherapy or radiotherapy.