

Assignment on Larynx:

MCQ questions:

Write down T for true & F for false answers on the left side of the each question.

All the questions carry equal marks 5x0.2=1

1. Stridor is caused by-
 - a) Carcinoma larynx
 - b) Vocal cord nodule
 - c) Multiple papilloma Larynx
 - d) Unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
 - e) Bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
2. Hoarseness of voice is caused by-
 - a) Laryngomalacia
 - b) Laryngeal web
 - c) Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - d) Acute laryngitis
 - e) Thyroid surgery
3. Direct laryngoscopic procedure:
 - a) Is done with I/L mirror.
 - b) Has only diagnostic value.
 - c) Is done under G/A.
 - d) Is choice of procedure for biopsy in carcinoma larynx.
 - e) Can't be done in TM joint ankylosis.
4. Papilloma of larynx-
 - a) Single papilloma is common in adult.
 - b) Multiple papilloma never develops malignancy.
 - c) multiple papilloma never recur.
 - d) Single papilloma is caused by HPV.
 - e) Multiple papilloma may present with respiratory distress.
5. Framework of larynx-
 - a) Subglottis is the narrowest part In infantile larynx.
 - b) Thyroid cartilage never undergoes calcification.
 - c) Epiglottis is made up of hyaline cartilage.
 - d) Adams apple is more prominent in males.
 - e) Is widened in carcinoma larynx.

SAQ part:

All questions carry equal marks 5x3=15

- 1. A 55 years old gentleman presented with hoarseness of voice & cough for the last 5 months followed by recent development of respiratory distress. What else you should do to reach a clinical diagnosis? How do you confirm the disease? How do you manage the case?**
- 2. Describe the cartilages of larynx. Why infantile larynx is more vulnerable to develop respiratory distress than adult larynx? Write down the functions of larynx.**
- 3. Define stridor. Write down five causes of stridor in children. What are the Interventional procedure to be done to establish the airway in a patient on stridor?**
- 4. What is acute epiglottitis? Why the incidence of acute epiglottitis is reduced in children for the last few decades? Write down the C/F & treatment of acute epiglottitis.**
- 5. Write short notes on-a) Indirect laryngoscopy b)Singer's node
c)Microlaryngoscopy**