

01	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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14	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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27	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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29	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
30	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS)

ENT

Otorhinolaryngology

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS) ENT , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, ENT
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A 45-year-old man presents with sudden onset unilateral hearing loss over the past 24 hours with no preceding infection or trauma. Pure tone audiometry confirms a sensorineural hearing loss of more than 30 dB at three consecutive frequencies. What is the most appropriate first-line treatment?

- ☒ **A** Oral corticosteroids
- ☐ **B** Intravenous antibiotics
- ☐ **C** Immediate cochlear implantation
- ☐ **D** Observation only without treatment

ANSWER A

WHY Idiopathic sudden sensorineural hearing loss is treated with high-dose oral corticosteroids (with or without intratympanic steroids) as first-line therapy, ideally started within two weeks of onset.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with severe posterior epistaxis that fails to respond to anterior and posterior nasal packing. Which artery is most commonly ligated or embolized to control this bleeding?

- ☐ **A** Facial artery
- ☒ **B** Sphenopalatine artery
- ☐ **C** Superficial temporal artery
- ☐ **D** Lingual artery

ANSWER B

WHY The sphenopalatine artery, a terminal branch of the maxillary artery, is the most common source of severe posterior epistaxis and is the primary target for endoscopic ligation or embolization when packing fails.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A 55-year-old smoker presents with a painless, firm, fixed lymph node in the neck. What is the most appropriate initial diagnostic step?

- ☐ A Open excisional biopsy of the lymph node
- ☒ B Fine needle aspiration cytology
- ☐ C Empirical course of antibiotics
- ☐ D Positron emission tomography scan

ANSWER B

WHY Fine needle aspiration cytology is the recommended first diagnostic step for a suspicious neck mass, as it is minimally invasive and helps guide further workup without risking tumor seeding as open biopsy might.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A 5-year-old child with recurrent snoring, witnessed apneic episodes, and adenotonsillar hypertrophy is diagnosed with obstructive sleep apnea on polysomnography. What is the most appropriate first-line treatment?

- ☐ A Continuous positive airway pressure therapy
- ☒ B Adenotonsillectomy
- ☐ C Intranasal corticosteroids alone
- ☐ D Tracheostomy

ANSWER B

WHY Adenotonsillectomy is the first-line treatment for pediatric obstructive sleep apnea caused by adenotonsillar hypertrophy, the most common cause in this age group.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient develops hoarseness after thyroidectomy. Laryngoscopy reveals immobility of the left vocal cord in the paramedian position. Which nerve is most likely injured?

- ☐ A Superior laryngeal nerve, external branch
- ☒ B Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- ☐ C Hypoglossal nerve
- ☐ D Glossopharyngeal nerve

ANSWER B

WHY The recurrent laryngeal nerve innervates all intrinsic laryngeal muscles except the cricothyroid; its injury during thyroidectomy is the most common cause of vocal cord paralysis presenting with the cord fixed in the paramedian position.

QUESTION 6

TRUE FALSE

A cholesteatoma is a collection of keratinizing squamous epithelium within the middle ear that can cause bone erosion and should generally be managed surgically.

- ☒ A True
- ☐ B False

ANSWER A

WHY Cholesteatoma consists of abnormal keratinizing squamous epithelium trapped in the middle ear or mastoid; it can erode ossicles and surrounding bone, and definitive management is surgical removal.

QUESTION 7

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are established major risk factors for squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Tobacco use
- ☒ **B** Alcohol consumption
- ☐ **C** Allergic rhinitis
- ☐ **D** Vitamin D deficiency

ANSWER A - B

WHY Tobacco use and alcohol consumption are the two major, well-established risk factors for laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma, and they act synergistically to increase risk.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are diagnostic criteria used to support a diagnosis of chronic rhinosinusitis in adults? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Symptoms lasting more than 12 weeks
- ☒ **B** Objective evidence of sinonasal inflammation on endoscopy or CT
- ☐ **C** A single episode of nasal congestion lasting 3 days
- ☐ **D** Elevated serum creatinine

ANSWER A - B

WHY Chronic rhinosinusitis is diagnosed based on symptoms persisting for more than 12 weeks along with objective evidence of inflammation confirmed by nasal endoscopy or CT imaging.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A 30-year-old woman presents with progressive conductive hearing loss, a normal tympanic membrane, and a family history of hearing loss. Tympanometry shows normal compliance with absent acoustic reflexes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ **A** Otosclerosis
- ☐ **B** Cholesteatoma
- ☐ **C** Acute otitis media
- ☐ **D** Meniere's disease

ANSWER A

WHY Otosclerosis typically presents with progressive conductive hearing loss, a normal-appearing tympanic membrane, a positive family history, and absent stapedial reflexes due to fixation of the stapes footplate.