



EUROPEAN BOARD EXAMINATION IN OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY, HEAD AND NECK SURGERY BY THE UEMS-ORL SECTION

EBEORL-HNS Exam

CANDIDATE'S NAME:

CANDIDATE'S NUMBER:

1. What is the most common bacterial pathogen responsible for acute otitis media?
 - a. Branhamella catarrhalis
 - b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - c. Staphylococcus aureus
 - d. Haemophilus influenza
 - e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
2. From the list shown below, select the statement that is UNTRUE with respect to juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
 - a. Are best treated by surgical resection
 - b. Characteristically present with recurrent epistaxis and nasal obstruction
 - c. Gradually cause fewer symptoms if left alone
 - d. Is only found in boys, adolescents or young men
 - e. May cause skull base destruction
3. Which is the most common aetiological agent of epiglottitis?
 - a. Staphylococcus aureus
 - b. Haemophilus influenza (type B)
 - c. Rhinovirus
 - d. Adenovirus
 - e. Moraxella catarrhalis
4. At early stage of nasopharyngeal carcinoma the following symptoms, listed below, EXCEPT ONE, may be presented.
 - a. Dyspnea
 - b. Unilateral conductive hearing loss
 - c. Nasal obstruction
 - d. Lump on the neck (metastatic lymph nodes)
 - e. Bleeding from the nose
5. In cancer of the nasopharynx, the tumour that invades the bone is called:
 - a. T1
 - b. T2
 - c. T3
 - d. T4
 - e. It is not a parameter
6. Seventeen year old patient, with fever of up to 39°C, intense odynophagia, without improvement following full antibiotic treatment, presence of multiple, large adenopathies in several lymph bases in the neck. Lymphocytosis in the blood count. All in the last 2 weeks. This presentation is suggestive of:
 - a. Acute pharyngotonsillitis
 - b. Hodgkin's disease
 - c. Infectious mononucleosis
 - d. Ludwig's angina
 - e. Undifferentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma
7. The most common cause of bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis is:
 - a. Laryngeal trauma,
 - b. Surgical iatrogenic damage in case of total thyroidectomy due to thyroid gland carcinoma,
 - c. A tumor mass expanding in upper part of mediastinum,
 - d. Toxic polyneuropathy of recurrent laryngeal nerves,
 - e. Acute subglottic laryngitis.
8. What virus is associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma?
 - a. Human Papilloma Virus
 - b. Herpes Simplex Virus
 - c. Epstein-Barr Virus
 - d. Coxsackie Virus
 - e. Varicella-Zoster Virus
9. Which one of the following conclusions is CORRECT when a pill becomes an oesophageal foreign body
 - a. Occurs when the contents of a pill (capsule or tablet) remain in contact with the oesophageal mucosa long enough to produce damage
 - b. Occurs in approximately one case per thousand population per year
 - c. Never occurs with antibiotics or antiviral pills
 - d. Virtually never causes symptoms of pain, dysphagia or odynophagia
 - e. Produces injuries that rarely heal spontaneously