

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
BUKHARA STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE
DEPARTMENT OF "Otorhinolaryngology and Ophthalmology"**

Registered educational
part № _____
« _____ » _____ 2021 y

"APPROVED"
Vice-rector for academic
and educational work
_____ Jarilkasinova G. J
« _____ » _____ 2021 y

**WORKING PROGRAMM
FOR THE DISCIPLINE "Otorhinolaryngology"
(2021 y.)**

MBBS 4

Course	-	4
Labor intensity in hours	-	106 hours
Including:		
Lecture:	-	26 hours
Practical lessons	-	44 hours
Independent work	-	36 hours

Bukhara -2021y

The work program is based on the curriculum and it's plan.

Compiled by:

Nurova G.U. - assistant. PhD of ENT departmen

Reviewers:

Hamidova N.K. – assistant of clinic anatomy(OSTA and forensic medicine) department .

The work program was drawn up on the basis of the curriculum and in the direction "MBBS-2", discussed and approved at the department meeting, minutes No. from 27.08.2021

Head of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology and OphthalmologyPhD: Nurov U.I

Head of Central Methodological Commission:

Hojiev D. Y.

1. The relevance of the discipline and its place in higher professional education

This program is based on the State Educational Standard and the general practitioner training program. Otorhinolaryngology is a special science, it studies the anatomical and physiological features and pathology of the ear and upper respiratory tract. The program of the subject is compiled on the basis of the qualification requirements of the State Educational Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the direction of education - bachelor's degree. On the basis of this program, the use of modern pedagogical technologies in the learning process enables the student to gradually move from theoretical knowledge to the implementation of primary practical skills on phantoms and apply the acquired skills through modern medical technologies in clinical practice.

Otorhinolaryngology belongs to the surgical block, that is taught in the second year, 3-4 - semesters, ends with final control.

This subject is based on the acquired knowledge of such disciplines as medical biology and genetics, biophysics, medical and biological chemistry, human anatomy, physiology, histology and immunology, microbiology and parasitology, internal medicine, allergology, clinical immunology, phthisiology, clinical pharmacology, surgical diseases and emergency medical care, neurosurgery, provided by the curriculum.

Otorhinolaryngology is an important discipline in shaping the foundation of medical knowledge in a general practitioner.

For professional activity, a general practitioner must study the spread and course of ENT diseases, early diagnosis, treatment; carry out preventive and research work among the population to predict the prevention of the spread and

course of diseases; solving the main medical problems of patients in medical and preventive healthcare institutions by widely using modern methods of treatment

2. Goals and objectives of the discipline

The purpose of the otorhinolaryngological discipline is to teach students the methods of examination of the ENT organs, to provide appropriate assistance to the identified diseases, to carry out differential diagnostics with general diseases of the body and to carry out preventive work

The main goal of the otorhinolaryngological discipline is to teach students the basics of otorhinolaryngological science, disease prevention, early diagnosis and treatment methods.

Discipline objectives:

- to give an idea of otorhinolaryngological discipline;
- step-by-step training of students from their theoretical knowledge to primary practical skills (pharyngoscopy, determination of hearing acuity, anterior tamponade, anterior rhinoscopy, otoscopy, indirect laryngoscopy, ear washing);
- using modern pedagogical technologies in the course of classes to increase clinical thinking and the level of preservation of students' knowledge;
- have an understanding of modern survey methods;
- training in clinical anatomy, physiology and research methods of ENT organs;
- to give a complete understanding of the diagnosis of diseases of the ENT organs;
- to diagnose congenital and acquired diseases of the ENT organs;
- promoting a healthy lifestyle;
- bringing standard practical skills to the level of automatism, which are aimed at the growth of the student's clinical thinking, using the methods of an assistant-student, a student-phantom.

The following knowledge and skill requirements are

The student must know and apply:

- have an idea of the anatomy, physiology and methods of research of ENT organs;
- have an idea of pharyngoscopy, determination of hearing acuity, anterior tamponade, anterior rhinoscopy, otoscopy, indirect laryngoscopy, ear washing;
- enrichment of students' knowledge on the physiology of the auditory and vestibular analyzers, nose and its paranasal sinuses, pharynx and larynx from a modern clinical point of view;
- to gain knowledge on the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases of the ear, nose, pharynx and larynx;
- provision of primary medical care for ENT patients and determination of indications for hospitalization in an ENT hospital;
- have an idea of the development of clinical thinking in diseases of related disciplines (neurology, ophthalmology, dentistry, traumatology and general surgery);
- to have an idea of the rehabilitation and medical examination of patients with chronic diseases (4 categories of service);
- Carrying out activities to promote a healthy lifestyle;

The bachelor must acquire knowledge:

- on anatomy and physiology of ENT organs;
- on etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of acute and chronic ear diseases;
- on etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of acute and chronic diseases of the nose and its paranasal sinuses;
- on etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of acute and chronic diseases of the pharynx and larynx;

- on the role of exogenous and endogenous factors in the development of ENT diseases.

The bachelor must possess the following practical skills:

- Pharyngoscopy.
- Determination of hearing acuity (whispering and speaking).
- Anterior rhinoscopy.
- Otoscopy.
- Indirect laryngoscopy.
- Washing the ear.

2.1. Amount of teaching load

Work difficulty	Distribution of the volume of training load by type classroom lessons (per hour).					Individual project
	Total	Lectures	Practical classes	Clinical studies	Laboratory works	
	106	26	44	-	-	36

3. Lecture course

3.1 Thematic plan of lectures

4. Lecture course

4.1. Thematic plan of lectures

№	Name	Time
1.	Introduction. The history of the development of otorhinolaryngology in Uzbekistan, the main achievements and the role in the prevention of diseases. The significance of the pathology of ENT organs in the development of somatic diseases. Clinical anatomy and physiology of the nose and its paranasal sinuses, modern research methods	2
2.	Clinical anatomy and physiology of the auditory analyzer, modern research methods. Features of the structure of the auditory analyzer in children.	2
3.	Clinical anatomy and physiology of the vestibular analyzer, modern research methods. Features of the structure of the vestibular analyzer in children.	2
4.	Clinical anatomy and physiology of the pharynx, modern research methods. Features of the structure of the pharynx in children	2
5.	Clinical anatomy and physiology of the larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes and esophagus, modern research methods. Features of the structure of the larynx, trachea, bronchi and esophagus, in children.	2
6.	Acute and chronic diseases of the nose and its paranasal sinuses (etiopathogenesis, course, diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis), especially the course in children.	2
7	Acute and chronic diseases of the middle ear (etiology, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis, treatment, complications, prevention). Features of the course of ear diseases in children. Diagnostics and rehabilitation of hearing impairments in children.	2
8	Complications of ear diseases. Labyrinthitis. Otogenic intracranial complications (etiopathogenesis, course, diagnosis, treatment and prevention). Features of the course in children	2
9	Non-suppurative ear diseases (etiopathogenesis, course,	2

	diagnosis, treatment and prevention). Features of the course in children.	
10	Acute and chronic diseases of the pharynx (etiopathogenesis, course, diagnosis, treatment and prevention). Features of the course of diseases of the pharynx in children	2
11	Acute and chronic diseases of the larynx (etiopathogenesis, course, diagnosis, treatment and prevention). Features of the course of diseases of the larynx in children.	3
12		3
	Total:	26

3. Workshops

3.1. Thematic plan of practical and clinical studies

№	Thema	Practical lesson
1	Diseases of external nose and nasal vestibule. cellulitis, nasal deformities, furuncle or boil, vestibulitis, stenosis and atresia of the nares.	4
2.	Acute and chronic rhinitis. Acute and chronic sinusitis.	4
3.	Diseases of the external ear. Inflammatory disorders, miscellaneous conditions.	4
4.	Acute and chronic otitis media . Aetiology, pathology and clinical features, treatment	4
5.	Disorders of inner ear. Hearing Loss, Disorders of Vestibular System, Mēniēre's Disease	4
6.	Adenoids and other Inflammations of nasopharynx. Acute and chronic NASOPHARYNGITIS	4
7.	Acute and chronic diseases of oropharynx. Acute and Chronic Tonsillitis	4
8.	Acute and chronic Inflammations of larynx. acute laryngitis. acute epiglottitis. laryngeal diphtheria. chronic laryngitis. oedema of larynx. chronic hypertrophic laryngitis	4
9.	Foreign Bodies of ENT organs	4

10	Trauma of ENT organs	4
11	Congenital diseases of the ENT organs	2
12	Tumor of ENT organs Carrying out final exam .	2
	Total:	44

The form and content of the organization of independent work

The independent work of the discipline is carried out in the classroom and outside the classroom.

The following forms of students' independent work are used:

- practical skills, approved in simulators, dummies, simulation halls (centers), are performed outside the classroom under pedagogical control, quantitatively and qualitatively, and are recorded in notes;
- in clinics and educational bases of medical universities, practical skills are performed outside the classroom under pedagogical supervision, quantitatively and qualitatively, and are recorded in notes;
- in clinics and educational bases of medical universities, practical skills are performed outside the classroom under pedagogical supervision, quantitatively and qualitatively, and are recorded in notes;
- conducting preventive examinations in primary health care institutions, clinical examination of patients, participation in patronages;
- participation in the supervision of patients with the attending physician or the doctor on duty;
- Conducting sanitary and educational work among the population in the form of conversations and lectures;
- work with simulation educational and clinical computer programs;
- independently master some theoretical topics with the help of textbooks;

- preparation of information (abstracts) on a given topic;
- solving situational tasks related to the situation and clinical problems;
- case solution (case-study based on real clinical situations and clinical situational tasks);
- development and filling of graphic organizers;
- creation and solution of crosswords;
- preparation of presentations and videos, as well as widely use them in independent work, etc.
- participation of students in olympiads, competitions, exhibitions, conferences and other events for the active development of the discipline;
- preparation of lectures on topics (abstracts, presentations);
- work with automated training and control systems;
- work with additional literature on science.

4. Thematic plan of independent work of students

№	Thema
1.	Methods for the study of the external nose, nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses.
2.	Study of the respiratory and olfactory functions of the nose.
3	Radiological examination of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses.
4	Instillation of the medicine into the nasal cavity, anterior and posterior nasal tamponade. Removal of a foreign body from the nasal cavity.
5.	Otoscopy, methods of examination of the auditory analyzer, Accoumetry, Audiometry, Tympanometry,
6.	Methods for the study of the vestibular analyzer
7	Methods for determining the patency of the auditory tube (experiments Valsalva, Toynbee, Politzer).
8.	Instilling drugs in the ear, removing a foreign body from the external auditory canal, washing the external auditory canal with janet's syringe

9.	Methods for research of the pharynx
10.	Larynx research methods
11	Metods of removing foreign bodies from ENT organs
12.	Endoscopic examination of ENT organs
	Total 36 hours

5. List of practical skills

- 1.Preparation for endoscopic examination.
2. Mesopharyngoscopy.
- 3.Hypopharyngoscopy.
4. Epipharyngoscopy.
5. Anterior rhinoscopy.
6. Posterior rhinoscopy.
7. Otoscopy.
8. Indirect laryngoscopy.
9. Rinne's experience.
10. Weber's experience.
11. Instillation of drugs into the nasal cavity.
- 12.Take a swab from the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity
13. Putting medicine in the ear.
14. Removal of foreign body from the ear.
15. Lubrication of drugs on the auricle.
 16. Applying a warming and alcohol compress to the ear.
 17. Washing the ear with Janet's syringe.
18. Lubrication of drugs in the throat.
- 19.Inflation of drugs into the pharynx.
20. Applying a warming and alcohol compress to the larynx region.

21. Toilet nasal cavity and lubrication of drugs.
22. Instillation of drugs into the nasal cavity.
23. Cauterization of a bleeding vessel of the nasal cavity with a solution vagotil and the introduction of a solution of novocaine into the area of the vessel.
24. Performing anterior nasal tamponade.
25. Performing posterior nasal tamponade.
26. Removal of a foreign body from the nasal cavity.
27. Lubrication of drugs in the throat.
28. Washing the lacunae of the tonsils (with chronic tonsillitis).
29. Applying a warming and alcohol compress to the throat area.
30. Care of the tracheostomy cannula.
31. Toilet of the external auditory canal.
32. Pulverization of powders into the external auditory canal, nasal cavity and pharynx.
33. Introduction into the external auditory canal of turunda with medicine.
34. Lubrication of drugs on the auricle.
35. Applying a warming and alcohol compress to the ear.
36. Removal of the sulfur plug from the external auditory canal.
37. Removal of a foreign body from the external auditory canal.
38. Determination of the patency of the auditory tube (Valsalva, Toynbee, Politzer).
39. Catheterization of the auditory tube.
40. Determination of hearing acuity using live speech and tuning forks.
41. Puncture and drainage of the paranasal sinuses.
42. Determination of the olfactory function of the nose (olfactometry).
43. Determination of the respiratory function of the nose.

44. Removal of foreign body from the oropharynx.
45. Removal of purulent plugs from lacunae.
46. Conducting lymphotropic therapy in the larynx region.
- 47 Diaphanoscopy.
48. Washing the paranasal sinuses by the "displacement" method according to Proetz.
49. Intranasal novocaine blockade. paranasal sinuses
50. Probing of the nasal cavity.
51. Direct laryngoscopy.

6. Tests

Specify the conditions under which the diagnosis of chronic suppurative otitis media can be established?

- + PUSHROOM FROM THE EAR FOR 6 WEEKS AND MORE PERMANENT PERFORATION OF THE EARROOM HEARING LOSS
- NOISE IN EARS
- PERIODIC EAR RHEALING AND Hearing impairment
- PUSHROOM FROM THE EAR WITHIN 3 WEEKS

What drugs are used in lymphotropic therapy?

- +NOVOCAINE LIDAZA HYDROCORTISONE PRENIZOLONE ANTIBIOTIC
- CARDIAMINE NOVOCAINE
- LIDAZA NOVOCAINE HYDROCORTISON
- PENICILLIN BISEPTOL NOVOCAINE

What is the thickness of the tympanic membrane?

- + 0 1 MM
- 1 MM
- 1 5 MM
- 0 8 MM

What solution is used to determine the 1st degree of the olfactory function of the nose?

- + 0 5% ACETIC ACID SOLUTION
- CAMPHOR ALCOHOL
- ETHANOL
- AMMONIA

What standard solutions are used to test the olfactory function of the nose?

- + 0 5% ACETIC ACID ETHYL ALCOHOL TINCTURE VALERIANA AMMONIA
- 0 5% ACETIC ACID AMMONIA MENTHOL CAMPHORIC ALCOHOL
- VALERIANKI'S TINCTURE ETHYL ALCOHOL MENTHOL
- AMMONIA CAMPHORA ALCOHOL 0 5% ACETIC ACID SOLUTION MENTHOL

What is the volume of the tympanic cavity in an adult?

- + 1 0 CM³
- 2 0 CM³
- 2 5 CM³
- 5 CM³

What are the degrees of the size of the adenoids?

- + 1 2 3 DEGREES
- MEDIUM SMALL LARGE SIZES
- COMPENSATION AND DECOMPENSATION
- SUBCOMPENSATION AND DECOMPENSATION

In which area is the maxillary sinus puncture performed?

- + 1 5 2 CM INSIDE FRONT OF LOWER NOSE SINUS
- 2 5 3 0 CM INSIDE FRONT OF LOWER NOSE SINUS
- 1 2 CM INSIDE FRONT OF LOWER NOSE SINUS
- IN THE FRONT OF THE UPPER NOSE SINUS

How many constrictions are there in the esophagus?

- + 11
- 1
- 6
- 9

Where is the Kisselbach zone?

- + 1 1 5 CM REAR FROM FREE EDGE IN FRONT LOWER NOSE SECTION
- AT THE LEVEL OF THE LOWER NOSE SINUS
- AT THE LEVEL OF THE CUTTER
- AT THE LEVEL OF THE BACK NOSE SECTION

At what age does pneumatization of the main sinus begin?

- + 12 13 YEARS
- 7 8 YEARS
- 45 YEARS
- 5 6 YEARS

At what level in relation to the vertebral organ is the pharynx located?

- + 1 6 NECK CALLS
- 1 3 NECK CALLS
- 2 5 NECK CALLS
- 5 6 NECK CALLS

How many layers does the relaxed part of the eardrum make up?

- + 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

How many parts are there in the auditory tube?

- + 2
- 3

- 4
- 5

How many lobar bronchi is the left main bronchus divided into?

- + 2
- 3
- 5
- 6

How many paired ligaments are there in the larynx?

- + 2 PAIRS
- 6 PAIRS
- 3 PAIRS
- 1 PAIRS

The patient has adenoid vegetation covering 2/3 of the coultler. To what extent do they correspond?

- + 2 DEGREES
- 1 DEGREE
- 3 DEGREES
- 4 DEGREES

How many revolutions does the cochlear bone canal make?

- + 2 5 TURNOVER
- 1 5 TURNOVER
- 2 3 TURNS
- 1 8 TURNOVER

Specify the length of the external auditory canal

- + 2 5 CM
- 3 CM
- 4 CM
- 3 CM

What part of the external auditory canal is the cartilaginous section?

- + 2/3
- 1/2
- 1/4
- 1/5

From what distance does the healthy ear perceive spoken language?

- + 20 M
- 2 M
- 6 M
- 5 M

What is the volume of the maxillary sinus?

- + 20 CM³
- 22 CM³
- 25 CM³
- 28 CM³

At what age does the development of the main sinus end?

- + 20 25 YEARS
- 6 7 YEARS
- 9 10 YEARS
- 14 15 YEARS

How much percentage solution of dimexide is used to compress the larynx area for laryngotracheitis?

- + 20 30%
- 50 60%
- 5 %
- 25%

How long can the tampon be left in the nasal cavity after nasal septum surgery?

- + 24 48 HOURS
- 16 HOURS
- 20 HOURS
- 28 HOURS

How many layers does the stretched part of the tympanic membrane consist of?

- + 3
- 2
- 4
- 5

How many turbinates are there in the nasal cavity?

- + 3
- 5
- 4
- 1

How many reflex zones are there in the larynx?

- + 3
- 4
- 2
- 5

Mucopurulent nasal discharge; improved nasal breathing is characteristic for what stage of acute rhinitis?

- + 3 STAGE
- 2 STAGE
- 4 STAGE
- 5 STAGE

How long is the auditory tube in adults?

- + 3 5 CM
- 3 0 CM
- 4 0 CM
- 4 5CM

How many physiological esophageal constrictions are there and where are they?

- + 3 IN THE BEGINNING OF THE ESOPHAGAL ARC OF THE AORTIC DIAPHRAGMAL

- 3 AT LEVEL 1 7 CERVICAL VERTEBRES OF ARCH ARC AND AT THE LEVEL OF BIFURCATION OF TRACHEA
- 3 AT LEVEL 1 3 CHEST CALLS AT ARCH LEVEL AND ON THE AIRPHRAGM LEVEL
- 3 at the level of 2 5 of the cervical vertebrae at the level of bifurcation of trachea at the level of the aortic trunk

How many days can intubation be extended for acute laryngotracheitis?

- + 3 4 DAYS
- 15 DAYS
- 20 DAYS
- 1 MONTH

At the level of which cervical vertebra is the larynx in children?

- + 3 4 NECK SPEEDS
- 2 5 CERVICAL SPEEDS
- 5 7 CERVICAL SPEEDS
- 6 7 CERVICAL SPEEDS

How many degrees of laryngeal stenosis are distinguished in acute laryngotracheitis?

- + 4
- 5
- 3
- 2

Mark the distance between the anterior incisors and the cardiac stomach in adults

- + 42 CM
- 38 CM
- 36 CM
- 44 CM

At what age does the development of the frontal sinus begin?

- + 5 6 YEARS
- BY 4 YEARS
- ABOUT 3 YEARS
- FROM 10 YEARS

How many walls does the tympanic cavity have?

- + 6 WALLS
- 3 WALLS
- 8 WALLS
- 2 WALLS

At the level of which cervical vertebra is the larynx located in old people?

- + 6 7 CERVICAL SPEEDS
- 3 5 CERVICAL VERTEBRES
- 4 6 CERVICAL SPEEDS
- 2 4 CERVICAL SPEEDS

How many holes open into the pharyngeal cavity?

- + 7
- 3
- 4

- 2

How many hours can leave the back pad?

- + 72 HOURS
- 16 HOURS
- 32 HOURS
- 8 OCLOC'K

The blood supply to the nasal cavity is carried out

- + A SPHENOPALATINA A ETMOIDALIS ANTERIOR ET POSTERIOR
- A SPHENOPALATINA A ETMOIDALIS ANTERIOR
- A MAXILLARIS INTERNA A MAXILLARIS EXTERNA
- A NASALIS POSTERIOR A OPHTALMICA

Specify the method for examining the mastoid process

- + SCHULLER X-RAY
- OTOSCOPY
- RHINOSCOPY
- PALPATION

Which of the following is not a rhinogenic orbital complication?

- + BRAIN ABSCESS
- CAVERNOUS SINE THROMBOSIS
- OSTEOMYELITIS OF THE EYE BAR
- FLEGMON OF ORBIT

Which of the following is not a rhinogenic orbital complication?

- + CEREBELLA ABSCESS
- CAVERNOUS SINE THROMBOSIS
- OSTEOMYELITIS OF THE EYE BAR
- FLEGMON OF ORBIT

In what disease is there a restriction of the mobility of the tympanic membrane?

- + ADHESIVE OTITIS
- COCHLEAR NEVRIT
- LABYRINTHITIS
- MEDIUM OTITIS

Indicate which disease leads to deafness

- + ADHESIVE OTITIS
- EXUDATIVE OTITIS
- SALPINGOOTIT
- ACUTE PURULENT MEDIUM OTITIS

Under what disease is there a restriction of mobility of the eardrum

- + ADHESIVE OTITIS SECONDARY
- OTOSCLEROSIS
- TYMPANOSCLEROSIS
- CHRONIC CATARRAL EVSTACHEIT

Indicate the causative agent of herpetic sore throat

- + ADENOVIRUSES
- SPINDLE STICK
- LEFFLER'S STICK
- SPIROCHETA OF THE ORAL CAVITY

With posterior rhinoscopy, hyperemia and edema of the pharyngeal tonsils, which are covered with fibrinous plaque, are determined.

- + ADENOIDIT
- CHOANAL POLYP
- HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- INGESTION ABSCESS

For what disease does the gothic palate and the protruding upper jaw occur?

- + 3 DEGREES ADENOIDS
- CHOANAL POLYP
- INGESTION ABSCESS
- TUBERCULOSIS OF THE PHARYNX

What method of treatment is used for grade 3 adenoid vegetations?

- + ADENOTOMY
- CRYOTHERAPY
- LASER THERAPY
- ULTRASONIC DISINTEGRATION

What forms of vasomotor rhinitis are distinguished?

- + ALLERGIC NEUROVEGETATIVE FORM
- ALLERGIC LIMITED FORM
- SIMPLE OZENA
- LIMITED SIMPLE

In what disease is serous nasal discharge with variable nasal congestion and seasonal exacerbation observed?

- + ALLERGIC RHINITIS
- NOSE POLYPE
- HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- CHRONIC CATARRAL RHINITIS

Specify the lower wall of the maxillary sinus

- + ALVEOLARY UPPER JAW
- HORIZONTAL PLATE OF THE PALATE BONE
- LATTICE LATTICE BONE
- MEDIAL BONE PLATE

With posterior rhinoscopy in the area of the fornix of the nasopharynx, the formation of a bright violet color of a soft consistency is determined.

- + ANGIOMA
- ADENOIDS
- GASKET ABSCESS
- DERMOID CYST

What kind of benign tumor can be found in the nose and paranasal sinuses?

- + ANGIOFIBROMA

- HEMANGIOENDOTHELIOMA
- LYMPHASARCOMA
- CANCER

State the local cause of nosebleeds

- + Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
- NOSE POLYPE
- FOREIGN BODIES IN THE NOSE
- INFECTIOUS DISEASES HYPERTONIC DISEASE

What disease of the blood system does not cause tonsillitis?

- + ANEMIA
- MONONUCLEOSIS
- LEUKEMIA
- THROMBOCYTOPENIA

What is the lack of smell called?

- + ANOSMIA
- HYPEROSMIA
- CACOSMIA
- PAROSMY

What is the characteristic symptom for a fetid coryza?

- + ANOSMIA
- RHINORRHEA
- HYPERTROPHY OF SINKS
- HYPEREMIA OF THE MUCOSA

In what disease is abscess tonsilloectomy performed?

- + PARATONSILLARY ABSCESS
- CHRONIC TONSILLITIS
- CHRONIC HYPERTROPHIC PHARYNGITIS
- LATEROPHARYNGIAL ABSCESS

What research method is used to examine the larynx?

- + LARINGOSCOPY
- RHINOSCOPY
- OTOSCOPY
- ESOPHAGOSCOPY

Specify a malignant tumor of the larynx:

- + SARCOMA
- FIBROMA
- HEMANGIOMA
- ANGIOFIBROMA

#Absolute indication for urgent tracheotomy:

- + ASFIXIA
- STENOSIS OF THE LARYNX 2 ST
- LARINGOCELE
- AFONIA

What formidable complication for a person's life is observed with bilateral paralysis of the recurrent nerve?

- + ASFIXIA
- PULMONARY THROMBOSIS
- VIOLATION OF HEART RHYTHM
- PARALYSIS OF THE NECK AND DIAPHRAGMAL MUSCLES

Dangerous complication of chondroperichondritis of the larynx:

- + ASFIXIA
- MEDIASTENITIS
- LYMPHADENITIS
- INFECTION ABSCESS

Indicate the characteristic disease observed from birth in newborns:

- + ATREZIA HOAN
- HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- FRONTIT
- NOSE POLYPE

#Alterative form of sinusitis:

- + ATROPHIC NECROTIC CHOLESTEOTOMIC CASEOUS
- CATARAL SULFUR ATROPHIC NECROTIC
- PURULENT POLYPOSE CHOLESTEATOMIC CASEOUS
- HYPERPLASTIC CYSTIC NECROTIC PURULENT

What disease causes dry nose to form crusts on the mucous membrane of nosebleeds?

- + ATROPHIC RHINITIS
- ACUTE RHINITIS
- VASOMOTOR RHINITIS
- HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS

Indicate the characteristic symptom of a fetid rhinitis:

- + ATROPHY OF THE MUCOSA AND BONE STRUCTURES
- CACOSMIA
- SERIOUS DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE
- MOISTURE IN THE NOSE

What research can definitively establish hearing loss by the type of impaired sound perception?

- + AUDIOMETRY
- X-RAY OF THE TEMPOUS BONE
- RESEARCH OF HEARING BY WHISPERING
- RESEARCH OF HEARING BY CAMERTONES

SPECIFY THE OTOSCOPIC PICTURE TYPICAL FOR THE PRE-PERFORATED STAGE OF ACUTE PURULENT OTITIS MEDIA

- + DRUM BIT HYPEREMIC SIGNAL NOT VISIBLE LIGHT CONE DISAPPEARS
- EXTERNAL EAR CANAL NARROW
- DRUM PERFORMANCE HYPEREMIC PERFORATION IN THE TENSIONED PART
- DRUM BUNCH HYPEREMIC PERFORATION IN RELAXED PART

What is not part of the inner ear?

- + DRUM BELT
- SNAIL
- ANNEX
- KORTIEV ORGAN

WHAT ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE IS AFFECTED BY MYRINGITIS?

- + DRUM BELT
- MASCULAR PROCESS
- HEARING TUBE
- FACIAL NERVE

WHAT IS THE BORDER OF THE LATERAL WALL OF THE TYMPANIC CAVITY

- + DRUM BELT
- DRUM CAVITY ROOF
- ADITUS AD ANTRUM
- HEARING TUBE

WHAT IS NOT RELATED TO THE INNER EAR SYSTEM?

- + DRUM CAVITY
- KORTIEV ORGAN
- SEMI-CIRCULAR CHANNELS
- ANNEX

WHAT ANATOMICAL FORMATION IS AFFECTED BY SALPINGOOTITIS?

- + DRUM CAVITY AND HEARING TUBE
- DRUM CAVITY
- MASCULAR PROCESS
- DRUM BUNCH AND MASCULAR PROCESS

FIND THE CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS FOR ETHMOIDITIS?

- + DISEASE IN THE AREA OF THE ROOT OF THE NOSE AND EYEBOW
- HEADACHE NASAL BLEEDING
- PURULENT DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE PAIN IN THE OCCAL REGION
- SWELLING IN THE CHEEK AREA, PAIN IN THE FRONTAL AREA

INDICATE A COMMON CAUSE OF NOSEBLEEDS

- + BLOOD DISEASES
- ANGINA
- NOSE POLYPE
- INJURY OF THE NOSE

COMPLAINTS OF THE PATIENT ABOUT DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARING LOSS IN ONE EAR. THE DISEASE IS PAROXYSMAL AFTER EACH ATTACK, HEARING LOSS IS NOTED. WHAT KIND OF DISEASE ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

- + MENIER'S DISEASE
- OTOSCLEROSIS
- LABYRINTHITIS
- ABCESS OF THE CEREBEL

WHAT SYMPTOM IS NOT TYPICAL FOR SULFURIC PLUG?

- + EAR PAIN
- SUDDEN HEARING DECLINATION AFTER WATER IN THE EAR

- FEELING OF EAR CONFIGURATION
- AUTOPHONY

WHAT IS NOT TYPICAL FOR VESTIBULAR REACTIONS?

- + EAR PAIN
- NAUSEA
- NISTAGM
- VOMITING

FIND THE SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS CHARACTERISTIC OF STAGE 1 OF ACUTE PURULENT OTITIS MEDIA?

- + EAR PAIN REDUCED HEARING INCREASED BODY TEMPERATURE DEGRADATION OF GENERAL CONDITION
- HEADACHE DIRECTION EAR PAIN INCREASED BODY TEMPERATURE
- PAIN VUHE NOISE IN EARS
- GENERAL WEAKNESS HECTIC TEMPERATURE

WITH WHAT DISEASE DO YOU HAVE TO DIFFERENTIATE LARYNGEAL STENOSIS?

- + BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
- HYPERTONIC DISEASE
- LARINGOSPASM
- UREMIA

Indicate bronchial blood supply

- + BRONCHIAL ARTERIES
- INTERNAL CARE EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY
- BRANCHES OF THE AORTA
- LOWER GORTAN ATRERIA

WHAT ENDOSCOPIC METHOD IS USED TO REMOVE FOREIGN BODIES IN THE BRONCHI?

- + BRONCHOSCOPY
- DIRECT LARYNGOSCOPY
- FARINGOSCOPY
- ESOPHAGOSCOPY

INDICATIONS FOR TONSILLECTOMY

- + IN ANAMNESIS PARATONZILLITE AND PARATONSILLARY ABSCESS
- PRESENCE OF COMBINED DISEASES
- PRESENCE OF BLOOD DISEASE
- RETROPHARYNGIAL ABSCESS

IN WHICH BONE IS THE MAXILLARY SINUS LOCATED?

- + UPPER JAW
- BASIC
- FRONT
- LATTICE

WHERE IS THE SCAPULAR LARYNGEAL LIGAMENT?

- + UPPER FLOOR LARYNX
- UPPER AND LOWER FLOORS

- IN THE MIDDLE FLOOR
- IN THE LOWER AND MIDDLE FLOORS

WHERE DOES THE MAIN SINUS OPEN?

- + IN UPPER NOSE STROKE
- IN THE LOWER FORWARD STROKE
- IN MEDIUM NOSE STROKE
- AT THE END OF THE UPPER NOSE TURBINATE

IN WHICH PART OF THE LARYNX IS CANCER MOST MALIGNANT?

- + IN THE VESTIBULAR DEPARTMENT
- IN THE LOWER LARYNX
- IN THE SUPERMORTAL REGION
- AT THE LEVEL OF VOICE COMMUNICATIONS

WHERE IS THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH MILD SORE THROAT?

- + AT HOME
- IN THE THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT OF THE HOSPITAL
- IN THE INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL
- IN THE ENT CLINIC

ON WHICH QUADRANT OF THE TYMPANIC MEMBRANE IS PERFORATION OBSERVED IN EPITAMPANITIS?

- + IN THE BACK UPPER
- IN THE BACK LOWER
- IN THE FRONT UPPER
- IN THE FRONT BOTTOM

WHERE IS THE TREATMENT OF A CHILD WITH ACUTE LARYNGOTRACHEITIS CARRIED OUT?

- + IN INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL
- IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE POLYCLINIC
- IN THE RENOVATION DEPARTMENT
- IN ENT DEPARTMENT

IN WHICH PART OF THE NASAL CAVITY IS CAVERNOUS HEMANGIOMA MORE COMMON?

- + IN THE LATERAL NASAL CAVITY
- UPPER WALL OF THE NOSE CAVITY
- IN THE LOWER FORWARD STROKE
- AT THE BOTTOM OF THE NOSE CAVITY

IN WHICH PARTS OF THE LABYRINTH IS THE VESTIBULAR ANALYZER RECEPTOR LOCATED?

- + IN THE BAGS OF THE VALVE AND AMPOULES OF SEMI-CIRCULAR CHANNELS
- AMPOULES OF SEMI-CIRCULAR CHANNELS
- HORIZONTAL SEMI-CIRCULAR CHANNEL
- VERTICAL SEMI-CIRCULAR CHANNEL

WHERE IS THE GESHLI ZONE?

- + IN THE AREA OF THE TEMPOLE BRAIN
- IN THE CEREBELLA

- IN THE FIELD OF THE BEDDING SHARE
- IN THE BRIDGE COAL

Where are the otosclerotic foci located?

- + IN THE AREA OF THE OVAL WINDOW
- IN THE AREA OF A ROUND WINDOW
- IN THE SNAIL
- IN THE AMPULAR LEGS OF SEMI-CIRCULAR CHANNELS

Indicate the rhinoscopic picture characteristic of simple atrophic rhinitis

- + IN THE FRONT NASAL SEPTUM, THE MUCOSA IS THINNED
- NOSE MUCOSA HYPEREMIC SHELLS SWEETHEAD TOTAL NOSE RUNNED
- THE MUCOSA AND BONE REGION OF THE NOSE CAVITY ATROPHED
- MUCOSA OF THE NOSE PALE SHELLS SWEELING

Where is the cavernous tissue located in the nasal cavity?

- + IN THE SUBMUCOSOUS LAYER OF THE LOWER AND MIDDLE NOSE SHELLS
- IN THE SUBMUCOSOUS LAYER OF THE UPPER NASAL SHELLS
- IN THE NOSE SINKS
- IN THE NOSE PARTITION

Where are the ventricles of the larynx located?

- + IN THE AREA OF VOICE FOLDING
- IN THE END AND BACKGROUND SPACE
- IN THE AREA OF TRANSITION TO TRACHA
- IN THE LOWER LARYNX

When carrying out a caloric test with cold water, in which direction is nystagmus directed?

- + OPPOSITE SIDE
- IN THE SAME SIDE
- NOT VISIBLE
- ROUND TRIP

Where does the anterior ethmoid sinus cells open?

- + IN MEDIUM NOSE STROKE
- AT THE END OF THE UPPER NOSE TURBUNATE
- IN THE UPPER NOSE STROKE
- IN THE FRONT SECTION OF THE MIDDLE NOSE TURBUNATE

At what stage of laryngeal stenosis is intubation performed?

- + IN THE STAGE OF DECOMPENSATION
- IN THE STAGE OF SUB-COMPENSATION
- AT THE BEGINNING OF THE DISEASE
- IN THE STAGE OF TERMINAL

When conducting a caloric test with hot water, which side is nystagmus directed to?

- + TO THE SIDE OF THE EXAMINED EAR
- IN THE OPPOSITE SIDE
- NOT VISIBLE
- ROUND TRIP

Where is the cortylymph located?

- + IN THE SNAIL
- IN THE FRONT DOOR
- IN THE DRUM CAVITY
- IN THE ANNEX AND IN THE SNAIL

In which part of the external auditory canal a furuncle is often found?

- + IN THE CARTELINE DEPARTMENT
- IN THE BONE DEPARTMENT
- IN THE BONE AND CARTELINE DEPARTMENT
- IN THE EARLAIN

Where should a child be trained to hear spoken speech up to 1 meter?

- + AT SCHOOL FOR Hearing Impaired
- IN THE SCHOOL OF THE DEAF
- IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN WITH MENTAL DEVELOPMENT LACK
- IN SPECIAL BOARDINGS FOR THE DEAF

What disease cannot be the cause of nosebleeds?

- + VASOMOTOR RHINITIS
- HYPERTONIC DISEASE
- CAPILLAROTOXICOSIS
- OZENA

For what disease is the vasotomy operation used?

- + VASOMOTOR RHINITIS
- NASAL SEPTUM CURVATURE
- NEUROVEGETATIVE FORM OF ALLERGIC RHINITIS
- CHRONIC HAYMORITIS

For what diseases is the vasotomy operation used?

- + VASOMOTOR RHINITIS ALLERGIC FORM
- CHRONIC ETHMOIDITIS
- OZENA
- NASAL SEPTUM CURVATURE

Under what disease is the ultrasonic disintegration of the inferior turbinates performed?

- + VASOMOTOR RHINITIS ALLERGIC FORM
- GAYMORIT
- ATROPHIC RHINITIS
- NOSE POLYPE

Specify through which nerve the sensitive innervation of the larynx is carried out?

- + UPPER LARYNX NERVE
- LOWER GORTEN
- TONGUE-PHARYNGEAL
- ADDITIONAL

Where is the esophagus in relation to the spinal column?

- + UPPER at the level of 6 7 cervical vertebrae lower at the level of 10 11 chest vertebrae
- AT LEVEL 4 5 CERVICAL SPEEDS LOWER AT LEVEL 7 8 CHEST CABINETS
- UPPER at the level of 6 7 cervical vertebrae lower at the level of 3 4 chest vertebrae

- AT LEVEL 6 8 CERVICAL SPEEDS

Changes in which wall of the external auditory canal are of primary importance for the diagnosis of mastoiditis?

- + UPPER REAR
- UPPER FRONT
- LOWER REAR
- FRONT LOWER

What sinuses are newborns born with?

- + MAXILLARY AND LATTICE SINUS
- BASIC AND LATTICE
- FRONT AND MAIN SINUS
- MAXILLARY AND MAIN

In which lymph nodes does the lymphatic network of the esophagus flow?

- + UPPER AND LOWER PARATRACHEAL TRACHEOBRONCHIAL BRONCHIAL
- TRACHEA LYMPH NODES
- ABDOMINAL LYMPH NODES
- NECK LYMPH NODES

Which floor of the larynx is most frequently affected by cancer?

- + UPPER
- LOWER
- ALL FLOORS
- DOES NOT MEET

Indicate the nerve providing the displaced innervation

- + UPPER LARYNX NERVE
- LOWER LARYNX NERVE
- RETURN NERVE
- TRIGEMINAL NERVE

#The upper border of the larynx is

- + UPPER EDGE OF SUPPORT
- CHARPOID CARTELINE
- FALSE VOICE FOLDING
- UPPER EDGE OF THE THYROID CARTILAGE

In which part of the larynx is the mucous membrane thickened and loose and contains many glands in adults?

- + UPPER FLOOR
- MIDDLE FLOOR
- UPPER AND MIDDLE FLOOR
- LOWER AND UPPER FLOOR

What nasal passages are there in the nasal cavity?

- + UPPER MIDDLE BOTTOM AND GENERAL
- UPPER MIDDLE LOWER
- BOTTOM AND GENERAL
- FRONT REAR SIDE

Which tracheotomy is easier to perform in adults?

- + UPPER BECAUSE OF LOW POSITION OF THE LARYNX
- MEDIUM TRACHEOSTOMY
- CRICOIDOTOMY
- LOWER TRACHEOTOMY

What wall of the nasal cavity is the sieve plate of the ethmoid bone?

- + TOP
- OUTDOOR
- MEDIAL
- REAR

Which artery is involved in the blood supply to the larynx?

- + UPPER LARYNGEAL ARTERY
- EXTERNAL LARYNGEAL ARTERY
- INTERNAL MAXILLARY ARTERY
- LANGUAGE ARTERY

What types of bronchoscopy do you know?

- + UPPER LOWER
- LOWER MIDDLE
- LOWER
- UPPER

The main therapeutic measures for chronic laryngitis

- + VITAMIN THERAPY DESENSIBILIZING THERAPY REST OF VOICE INTRAHEMORRHAGEIC INFUSION OF MEDICINES
- CALM VOICE DISTRACTION THERAPY INTRA LINEAR INFUSION OF MEDICINES
- OPENING OF THE ABSCESS
- RINSING OF THE THROAT AND INTRALINGUAL INFUSION OF MEDICINES

What is the function of the larynx?

- + TASTY
- RESPIRATORY
- RESONATOR
- PROTECTIVE

Which nerve carries out the sensory innervation of the laryngeal mucosa?

- + INNER BRANCH OF THE SUPERLARYNGEAL NERVE
- EXTERNAL BRANCH OF THE SUPERLARYNGEAL NERVE
- EXTERNAL BRANCH OF THE LOWER LARYNGEAL NERVE
- DISTAL PART OF THE LOWER LARYNGEAL NERVE

What is the border of the anterior wall of the tympanic cavity?

- + INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY
- MASTOID
- CAPE PROMONTORIUM
- DRUM BOARD

Where is the membranous labyrinth located?

- + IN THE INNER EAR
- IN ANTRUM

- IN THE MIDDLE EAR
- UNDER ADITUS AD ANTRUM

If the function of which nerve is impaired, the mobility of the vocal folds is impaired?

- + RETURN NERVE
- 3 I PAIR OF CRANIAL NERVES
- SUPERIOR LARYNGEAL NERVE
- EXTERNAL BRANCH OF THE SUPERLARYNAL NERVE

What is not related to the inner ear system?

- + MASCULAR AIR CELLS
- snail
- SEMI-CIRCULAR CHANNELS
- PRELIMINARY

What type of sound conduction is impaired in otosclerosis?

- + AIR AND BONE
- BONE AND MIXED
- BONE
- AIR

What is ethmoiditis?

- + LATTICE SINNESS INFLAMMATION
- INFLAMMATION OF THE FRONTAL SINUS
- INFLAMMATION OF ALL SINVES ON BOTH SIDES
- INFLAMMATION OF ALL SANCES ON ONE SIDE

What is sinusitis?

- + INFLAMMATION OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS
- INFLAMMATION OF THE FRONTAL SINUS
- GAS INFLAMMATION
- LATTICE SINK INFLAMMATION

What is pansinitis?

- + INFLAMMATION OF ALL SINNESS ON BOTH SIDES
- INFLAMMATION OF TWO SINTERS
- INFLAMMATION OF ALL SANCES ON ONE SIDE
- INFLAMMATION OF THE WEDGE-SHAPED SINK

What is hemisinitis?

- + INFLAMMATION OF ALL SANCES ON ONE SIDE
- INFLAMMATION OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS
- INFLAMMATION OF THE FRONTAL SINUS
- LATTICE SINK INFLAMMATION

What is such a front?

- + INFLAMMATION OF THE FRONTAL SINUS
- PLAYGROUND PLAYBACK
- PLAYBACK BASIC SINCE
- WEDGE-SHAPED SINCE PLAYBACK

What is laryngeal perichondritis?

- + INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX DESTRUCTION
- INFLAMMATION OF THE MUSCULAR LAYER OF THE LARYNX
- INFLAMMATION OF VOICE FOLDING
- INFLAMMATION OF TRACHEA

What types of otosclerosis are distinguished?

- + ALL ANSWERS ARE CORRECT
- TYPE
- MIXED
- COCHLEAR

What is rhinolith?

- + DUE TO THE DEPOSIT OF CALCIUM SALTS AROUND A FOREIGN BODY A NOSE STONE IS FORMED
- ATROPHY OF THE MUCOSA AND BONE REGION OF THE NOSE
- FORMATION OF CROTS IN THE NOSE
- NASAL SEPTUM PERFORATION

#The lower border of the laryngopharynx is

- + ENTRANCE TO THE ESOPHAGUS
- CHARPOID CARTELINE
- SOLID SKY
- PEAR PITS

What sinuses are common in children from 3 to 7 years old?

- + GAYMOR AND LATTICE SINK
- FRONT AND GAYMOROVAYA
- BASIC AND LATTICE
- GRILLED AND FRONT

Indicate a benign tumor found in the nose and paranasal sinuses

- + HEMANGIOMA
- SARCOMA
- RETICULOSARCOMA
- MELANOBLASTOMA

Specify a benign tumor of the larynx

- + HEMANGIOMA
- ANGIOFIBROMA
- OSTEOM
- ANGIOMA

What microbial flora is most important in the onset of chronic tonsillitis?

- + HEMOLYTIC STREPTOKOCC
- LEFLER'S STICKS
- MUSHROOMS
- STAFILOCOCC

What is the function of the palatine tonsils?

- + HEMOPOETIC
- SWALLOWING AND PROTECTIVE
- EXTRACTIVE

- VOICE-EDUCATIONAL AND RESPIRATORY

What disease of the blood system does not affect the palatine tonsils?

- + HEMOPHILIA
- MONONUCLEOSIS
- AGRANULOCYTOSIS
- LEUKEMIA

When pharyngoscopy on the surface of the tonsils is determined under epithelially located vesicles filled with serous fluid diagnose

- + HERPETIC ANGINA
- FOLLICULAR ANGINA
- AGRANULOCYTIC ANGINA
- LEPTOTRICHOSIS

What pathomorphological changes develop in Meniere's disease?

- + HYDROPS LABYRINTH AND HEMORRHAGE
- SCLEROTIC CHANGES IN THE AREA OF THE STAIRS OF THE PREVISION
- DYSTROPHIC CHANGES IN PREVENTION BAGS
- SPASM OF LABYRINTH VESSELS

Indicate a common cause of nosebleeds

- + HYPERONIC DISEASE
- NOSE POLYPE
- ANGINA
- ATROPHIC CHANGES IN THE NOSE

What confirms the presence of a foreign body in the esophagus during hypopharyngoscopy?

- + HYPERSALIVATION OF BLOOD DYSFAGIA OF THE MUCOSA OF THE pharynx
- DYSPHAGIA, HYPERAEMIA, INFILTRATION AND EDEMA OF THE POSTERIOR PHARYNGEAL WALL
- ACCUMULATION OF FROTHY SALIVA IN PEAR-SHAPED POCKETS
- DYSPHAGIA OF THE BACK WALL OF THE PHARYNX

Sulfur plug is the reason

- + SULFUR HYPERSECRATION
- INSUFFICIENT EAR TOILET
- FREQUENT OUTDOOR OTITS
- FOREIGN BODY OF THE HEARING CANAL

What disease most often have to differentiate chronic tonsillitis

- + HYPERTROPHY OF PALATAL TONGS
- WITH LACUNAR ANGINA
- WITH CHRONIC LARYNGITIS
- WITH FARINGOMYCOSIS

Find the forms of chronic rhinitis

- + HYPERTROPHIC ATROPHIC CATARAL VASOMOTOR
- SIMPLE SPINNESS HYPERTROPHIC ALLERGIC
- CATARAL HYPERTROPHIC
- OZOMOTORNAYA OZENA HYPERRTROPHIC

Under what disease, due to long-term impaired nasal breathing, headache, decreased sense of smell and closed nasalness may appear?

- + HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- VASOMOTOR RHINITIS
- ATROPHIC RHINITIS
- CATARAL RHINITIS

For what diseases is the operation of vasotomy used?

- + HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- Nasal septum curvature
- CHRONIC HAYMORITIS
- OZENA

Under what disease the ultrasonic disintegration of the inferior turbinates is performed

- + HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- FRONTIT
- SPHENOIDITIS
- OZENA

Under what disease the ultrasonic disintegration of the inferior turbinates is performed

- + HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- ACUTE RHINITIS
- SPHENOIDITIS
- OZENA

In what disease is hypertrophy of the posterior ends of the inferior turbinates often observed?

- + HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- OZENA
- CATARAL RHINITIS
- ACUTE RHINITIS

Which disease is treated with ultrasonic disintegration?

- + HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS
- CHRONIC TONSILLITIS
- ATROPHIC RHINITIS
- CATARAL RHINITIS

For what diseases is the vasotomy operation used?

- + HYPERTROPHIC RHINITIS OF NASAL SEPTUM HEMATOMA
- NASAL SEPTUM CURVATURE
- CHRONIC HAYMORITIS
- OZENA

The child breathes through the mouth nasal breathing is difficult What is the cause of this pathology?

- + HYPERTROPHY OF THE TONGUE TONGUE
- PARATONSILLARY ABSCESS
- ANGINA OF THE TONGUE TONGUE
- LARYNGEAL SORE THROAT

For what diseases is tonsillotomy performed?

- + HYPERTROPHY OF PALATAL TONGS 3 DEGREES
- CHRONIC LARYNGITIS
- CHRONIC TONSILLITIS COMPENSATED FORM
- INGESTION ABSCESS

Indicate an uncharacteristic feature for the ozen

- + NOSE SHELL HYPERTROPHY
- CRIMES APPEAR IN THE NOSE
- DIFFICULT NASAL BREATHING
- FOUL ODOR

What is the name of the decrease in the sense of smell?

- + HYPOSMIA
- ANOSMIA
- CACOSMIA
- HYPEROSMIA

What objective research method is used for inflammation of the lingual tonsil?

- + HIPOPHARINGOSCOPY
- EPIPHARINGOSCOPY
- ANTERIOR RHINOSCOPY
- STROBOSCOPY

What is the function of the larynx?

- + SWALLOWING
- PROTECTIVE
- VOICE EDUCATION
- RESPIRATORY

What functions does the pharynx perform?

- + SWALLOWING RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE RESONATOR TASTE
- RESPIRATORY DIGESTIVE
- DIGESTIVE RESONATOR PROTECTIVE TASTE
- DIGESTIVE RESONATOR

Hypertrophy of which tonsil is called adenoid?

- + INGESTION
- LANGUAGE
- PIPE
- LARYNX

Find a characteristic rhinoscopic picture for acute purulent sinusitis?

- + PURULENT STRIP IN THE MIDDLE NOSE STROKE
- NOSE MUCOSA ATROPHED
- MUCOSA AND BONE RANGE OF THE NOSE ATROPHED
- PURULENT DISCHARGE IN THE UPPER NASAL PASSAGE

Mixed forms of sinuites

- + PURULENT POLYPOUS CYSTIC NECROTIC
- NECROTIC CHOLESTEATOM
- SERIOUS PURULENT

- ATROPHIC CASEOUS

Indicate the classification of chronic sinusitis according to BS Preobrazhensky

+ PURULENT POLYPOSE HYPERPLASTIC CATARAL SEROUS CHOLESTEATOMIC ATROPHIC MIXED

- CATARAL PURULENT ALLERGIC POLYPOSE
- PURULENT ATROPHIC CHOLESTEATOMIC POLYPOSE
- ATROPHIC POLYPOSE CATARAL NECROTIC

What symptom is not typical for a foreign body of the external auditory canal?

- + PURULENT EAR REMOVAL
- AUTOPHONY
- HEARING IMPAIRMENT
- NOISE IN THE EAR

Indicate the cause of secondary mastoiditis

- + PURULENT OTITIS MEDIUM
- BAROTRAUM
- INJURY OF THE MASTOID
- ADHESIVE OTITIS

In case of bleeding due to trauma to the larynx, what position should the patient take?

- + HORIZONTAL WITH TURNING THE HEAD TO THE SIDE OF THE LESION OR TO THE ABDOMINAL
- BED REGIME
- ON THE SIDE
- IN A SEATED POSITION

Indicate the amygdala that is not part of the pharyngeal ring of Pirogov Valdeyer

- + THROAT
- PIPE
- NASOPHARYNGEAL
- LANGUAGE

What are the possible complications after acute rhinitis?

- + DACRYOCYSTITIS
- OTOSCLEROSIS
- OSLER RANDU'S DISEASE
- ENCEPHALIT

What is the main indication for radical ear surgery?

- + X-RAY DATA
- COMPLAINTS OF THE PATIENT
- OTOSCOPY DATA
- ACUMETRY DATA

What is the difference between an abscess of the brain and cerebellum from labyrinthitis?

- + DEPRESSION SLEEPING BRADICARDIA CONSTANT Nipples of the optic nerves GENERAL BRAIN
- NISTAGM HAS A LARGE AMPLITUDE, IS USUALLY ROTARY AND ALWAYS POINTED TO THE SIDE

- THE PATIENT WASTS WITH THE APPROPRIATE HAND INTO THE AFFECTED SIDE
- HIGH INTERMITTERIAL TEMPERATURE EXTREMELY VALUES

What infectious disease is the pharynx not typical for?

- + DYSENTERY
- MONONUCLEOSIS INFECTION
- SCARLATIN
- TYPHOID FEVER

What process in the ear is an indication for stapedoplasty?

- + DYSTROPHY STEPHELD
- DEAFING BY THE TYPE OF SOUND CONDUCTIVITY
- DEAFLESS BY THE TYPE OF SOUND PERCEPTION
- MENIER'S DISEASE

What disease can cause specific chronic tonsillitis?

- + DIPHTHERIA
- TULAREMIA
- TYPHOID FEVER
- BOTULISM

What disease of the larynx is paralysis of the soft palate?

- + DIPHTHERIA OF THE LARYNX
- PAPILLOMOTOSIS OF THE LARYNX
- FOREIGN BODY OF THE LARYNX
- UREMIC STENOSIS OF THE LARYNX

At what disease of the larynx is there difficulty in breathing aphonia cough?

- + DIPHTHERIA OF THE LARYNX
- TUMOR OF THE LARYNX
- ACUTE LARINGOTRACHEITIS
- CHONDROPERICHONDRIT

In what disease is paresis of the heart muscles observed?

- + DIPHTHERIA OF THE LARYNX
- SCARLATIN
- MEASLES
- EPIGLOTITIS

Which of the following reasons is an absolute indication for elective tracheostomy?

- + LONG-LONG TRACHEA INTUBATION ARTIFICIAL VENTILATION OF THE LUNGS AND FOR CARRYING OUT RESCUE MEASURES
- COMMON LARYNGITIS
- CHRONIC PNEUMONIA
- BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, WITH FREQUENT ATTACKS

What wall of the nasal cavity is the palatine process of the upper jaw and the horizontal plate of the palatine bone?

- + BOTTOM OF THE NOSE CAVITY
- MEDIAL
- OUTDOOR
- INTERNAL

At what age does antritis occur?

- + UP TO 3 YEARS
- 3 4 MONTHS
- FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR
- UP TO 5 YEARS

At what age is ethmoid sinus inflammation common?

- + UP TO 3 YEARS
- UP TO 5 YEARS
- UP TO 12 YEARS
- UP TO 9 YEARS

Children of what age should not be used menthol and cocaine?

- + UP TO 5 YEARS
- UP TO 6 YEARS
- UP TO 3 YEARS
- UP TO 7 YEARS

At what age is false croup more common?

- + UP TO 6 YEARS
- UP TO 20 YEARS
- UP TO 50 YEARS
- 60 YEARS

Indicate the stages of the clinical course of acute purulent otitis media

- + PRE-PERFORATIVE PERFORATIVE REPARATIVE
- PRE-OPERATIVE REPAIR
- INITIAL PERFORATIVE CUTTING
- PREFERRATIVE CUTTING

Indicate the characteristic symptoms of the stage of incomplete compensation (subcompensation) of stenolaryngeal

- + **NOISY HEARING BREATHING AT A DISTANCE AUXILIARY MUSCULATION INVOLVES IN THE ACT OF BREATHING**
- SKIN COATS OF SICK BLUE COLOR ACROCYANOSIS INSPIRATORY DRAIN PULSE FREQUENTLY
- DEEPENING AND DECREASING OF RESPIRATION INSPIRATORY BREATHING AT PHYSICAL EXERCISE
- PALE SKIN COLOR DEEP BREATHING

What function of the larynx is most often affected in chronic stenosis?

- + RESPIRATORY
- EXTRACTIVE
- REFLECTIVE
- RESONATOR

What dysfunction can affect the normal mental and physical development of the child's body?

- + RESPIRATORY
- SMOOTHING
- RESONATOR

- SECRETARY

What functions does the larynx perform?

- + RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE VOICE-EDUCATIONAL
- RESPIRATORY NUTRITIONAL VOICE-EDUCATIONAL
- PROTECTIVE SMELLING RESPIRATORY
- VOICE-EDUCATIONAL TACTIL DRESS

What functional areas is the nasal cavity divided into?

- + RESPIRATORY SMELL
- REFLECTIVE
- JACOBSON ZONE
- SECRETARY

With stapes ankylosis, what will be a positive experience?

- + ZHELLE
- FEDERICE
- RINNE
- BINGA

Which people are more likely to have a fetid rhinitis?

- + YOUNG WOMEN
- CHILDREN
- NEW BORN
- GIRLS

Find a characteristic laryngoscopic picture of atrophic chronic laryngitis

- + EXTRACTION OF THE MUCOSA OF THE LARYNX AT THE EXPENSE OF ADHESIVE DISCUSSION AND CRINKS OF THE MUCOSA
- VOICE FOLDING HYPEREMIC INFILTRATED
- VOICE FOLDING THICKNESS IN FRONT 1/3 KNOT SEE
- LARYNX MUCOSA HYPEREMIC INFILTRATED

Indicate a common cause of nosebleeds

- + DISEASE OF THE Spleen
- NOSE POLYPE
- ANGINA
- ATROPHIC RHINITIS

Where does the lower border of the parapharyngeal space end?

- + REAR MEDIUM
- PIROGOV'S TRIANGLE
- FRONT MEDIUM
- BIFURCATION OF TRACHEA

Which paranasal sinus open up in the upper nasal passage?

- + REAR LATTICE LABYRINTH CELLS
- EXTERNAL MOUNTAIN SINUS
- GAYMOR'S SINUS
- FRONT LATTICE LABYRINTH CELLS

What paratonsillar abscesses are distinguished by localization?

- + REAR SIDE FRONT UPPER LOWER
- REAR MIDDLE UPPER
- REAR UPPER FRONT
- REAR LOWER FRONT UPPER

From the cells of the ethmoid sinus in the upper nasal passage opens

- + REAR GROUP
- FRONT CELL GROUP
- MIDDLE AND BACK GROUP
- MEDIUM GROUP

What method is used to identify adenoids?

- + BACK RHINOSCOPY
- HYPOPHARYNGOSCOPY
- LARINGOSCOPY
- STOMOPHARYNGOSCOPY

What method is used to diagnose adenoids?

- + FINGER EXAMINATION OF THE NOSOPHALLOW
- MESOPHARYNGOSCOPY
- ANTERIOR RHINOSCOPY
- STROBOSCOPY

What is the border of the anterior mastoid wall?

- + REAR DRUM CAVITY PANEL
- SINUS CHANNEL S
- CANAL OF THE FACIAL NERVE
- EXTERNAL HEARING CANAL

In which part of the nasal cavity does the nasolacrimal canal open?

- + REAR LOWER NOSE
- UPPER NOSE STROKE
- FRONT MEDIUM NOSE
- REAR MEDIUM NOSE

The main functions performed by the amygdala

- + PROTECTIVE DIGESTIVE HARMOTIC
- PROTECTIVE AND BLOOD-COOLING
- PROTECTIVE HEALTH RESONATOR
- PROTECTIVE AND RESPIRATORY

What is the function of the organ of Corti?

- + SOUND PERCEPTION
- SOUND PRODUCTION
- PROTECTIVE
- EXTRACTIVE

Indicate the early symptoms of laryngeal cancer

- + VOICE CHANGE
- BLOODY CHARKANE
- LOSE WEIGHT
- COUGH

What changes are observed on the eardrum in cochlear neuritis?

- + NO CHANGES
- Edema of the drum membrane
- DRUM PERFORATION
- OUTSTANDING THE DRUM BOOM

What is the name of a long-term foreign body in the nose?

- + RHINOLIT
- RINOFIMA
- TUBERCULEMA
- GRANULE

What type of shortness of breath is characteristic of acute stenosis of the larynx?

- + INSPIRATORY
- MIXED
- EXPIRATORY
- PULMONARY

What type of breathing is observed in acute laryngotracheitis?

- + INSPIRATORY BREATHING
- INSPIRATORY AND EXPIRATORY BREATHING
- MIXED TYPE
- TARGET EXPIRATORY BREATHING

#What kind of blood disease is angina observed?

- + INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS
- WERLHOF'S DISEASE
- ANEMIA 1 DEGREE
- APLASTIC ANEMIA

Violation of the frequency of the strength and timbre of the voice is called

- + DISPHONY
- DYSPHAGIA
- AFONIA
- STENOSIS

Where does the lymphatic drainage from the upper lymphatic system of the larynx go?

- + TO NECK LYMPHASLES
- TO PRETRACHEAL LYMPHASLES
- TO THE LYMPHASES OF THE BREAST CELL
- TO GASTRIC LYMPHASES

Specify the type of experimental nystagmus

- + CALORIC
- HORIZONTAL
- ROTARY
- INSTALLED

What does the anterior wall of the tympanic cavity border with?

- + CANAL OF THE INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY
- MEDIUM CRANIAL FOSS

- OVAL LABYRINTH WINDOW
- DRUM BOARD

What is the border of the lateral wall of the main sinus?

- + CANAL OF THE CAROTID ARTERY CAVERNOSUS SINUS 3 4 5 6 PAIRS OF CRANIAL NERVES
- TURKISH SADDLE
- ANTERIOR CRANIAL FOSS
- FRONTAL PROCESS OF THE UPPER JAW

Find a tumor not found in the nose and sinuses

- + CARCINOMA
- HEMANGIOMA
- OSTEOMA
- PAPILLOMA

Type of primary tonsillitis

- + CATARRHAL
- TONSILLITIS
- ANGINA IN SYPHILIS
- INFECTIOUS ANGINA

Forms of exudative sinusitis

- + CATARRHAL SEROUS PURULENT
- CATARRHAL ATROPHIC GRAVE
- SERIOUS POLYPOSE PURULENT
- PURULENT CATARRHAL ATROPHIC

What type of sore throat can inflammation of the lingual tonsil proceed?

- + CATARRHAL FOLLICULAR LACUNAR PHLEGMONOUS
- CATARRHAL AND FOLLICULAR
- CATARRHAL LACUNAR
- CATARRHAL HERPETIC

Note which forms are divided into acute laryngotracheitis in children according to the laryngoscopic picture?

- + CATARRHAL EDEMIC INFILTRATIVE PURULENT FIBRINOUS NECROTIC
- SWEET CATARRHAL PURULENT
- NECROTIC INFILTRATIVE PURULENT
- HEMORRHAGIC ULCERATIVE EDEMA

What method is used to determine the patency of the auditory tube?

- + CATHETERIZATION
- OTOSCOPY
- BATTERY
- STROBOSCOPY

Indicate a benign tumor of the larynx

- + BRUSH
- SARCOMA
- ANGIOFIBROMA
- OSTEOMA

Indicate the causative agent of the ozena

- + CLIBSIELLA
- PNEUMOCOCCI
- STREPTOCOCCUS
- STAPHYLACocca

Where should the auricle be pulled for otoscopy in children?

- + BOTTOM BACK
- BACK UP
- FORWARD TO THE TOP
- KZADI

What is the name of the perverted sense of smell?

- + COCOSMIA
- HYPOSMIA
- HYPEROSMIA
- ANOSMIA

Indicate uncharacteristic signs for the ozen

- + COCOSMIA
- UNPLEASANT NOSE ODOR
- ANOSMIA
- ATROPHY OF THE MUCOSA OF THE NOSE

What is the main method for diagnosing otogenic brain abscess?

- + COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY
- VESTIBULOMETRY
- IMPEDANSOMETRY
- DIAPHANOSCOPY

What kind of hearing loss is observed with adhesive otitis media?

- + CONDUCTIVE
- MIXED
- SENSORY
- DEAFNESS

Indicate which disease leads to deafness

- + COCHLEAR NEBITIS
- EXUDATIVE OTITIS
- SALPINGOOTIT
- ACUTE PURULENT MEDIUM OTITIS

What is related to bone transmission of sounds?

- + LABYRINTH
- DRUM BOARD
- HEARING BONES
- HAMMER

What is the name of acute inflammation of the larynx?

- + LARINGITIS
- ESOPHAGIT

- EPIGLOTITIS
- PERICHONDRIT

What is the treatment for stage II laryngeal cancer?

- + LARYNGEECTOMY
- LARYNGOTOMY
- ADVANCED LARYNGEECTOMY
- RADIOTHERAPY

Which of the following is not a rhinogenic orbital complication?

- + LEPTOMENINGITIS
- CAVERNOUS SINE THROMBOSIS
- OSTEOMYELITIS OF THE EYEBAR
- FLEGMON OF ORBIT

Find a malignant tumor found in the nose and paranasal sinuses?

- + LYMPHEPITELIOMA
- PAPILLOMA
- HEMANGIOMA
- FIBROMA

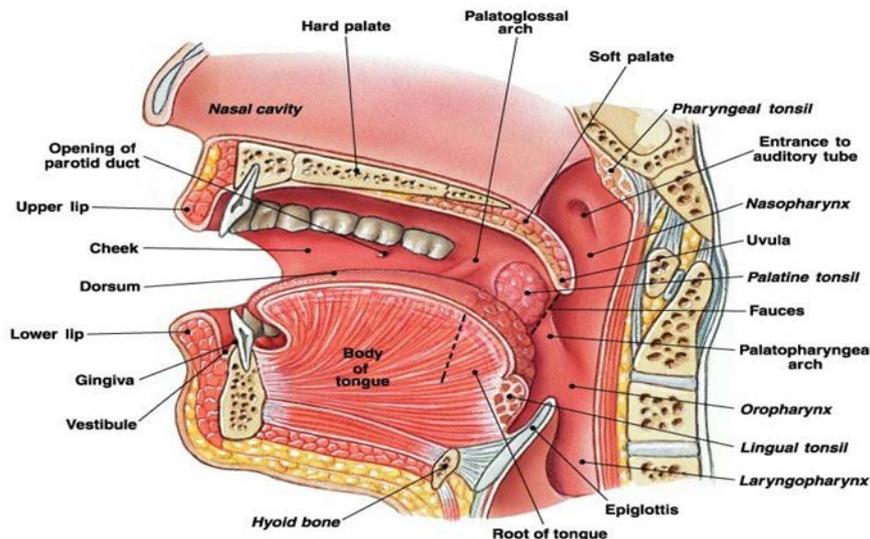
The most frequent route of infection in the pharyngeal space in children

- + LYMPHOGENIC
- TUBOGENIC
- CONTACT
- POST-TRAUMATIC

In early childhood in the pharyngeal space there is an abundance of

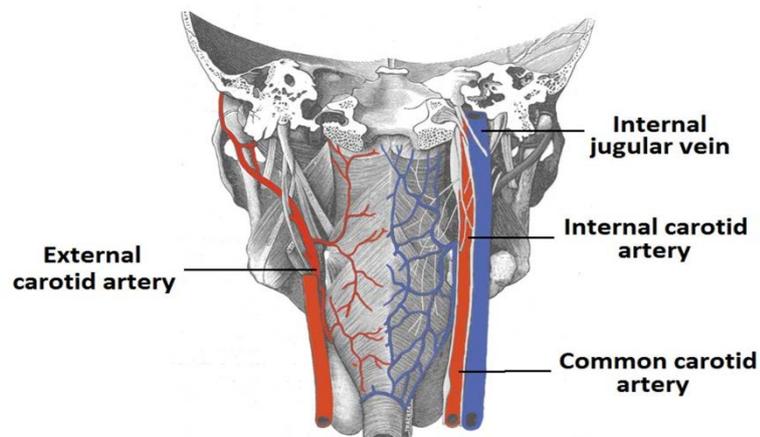
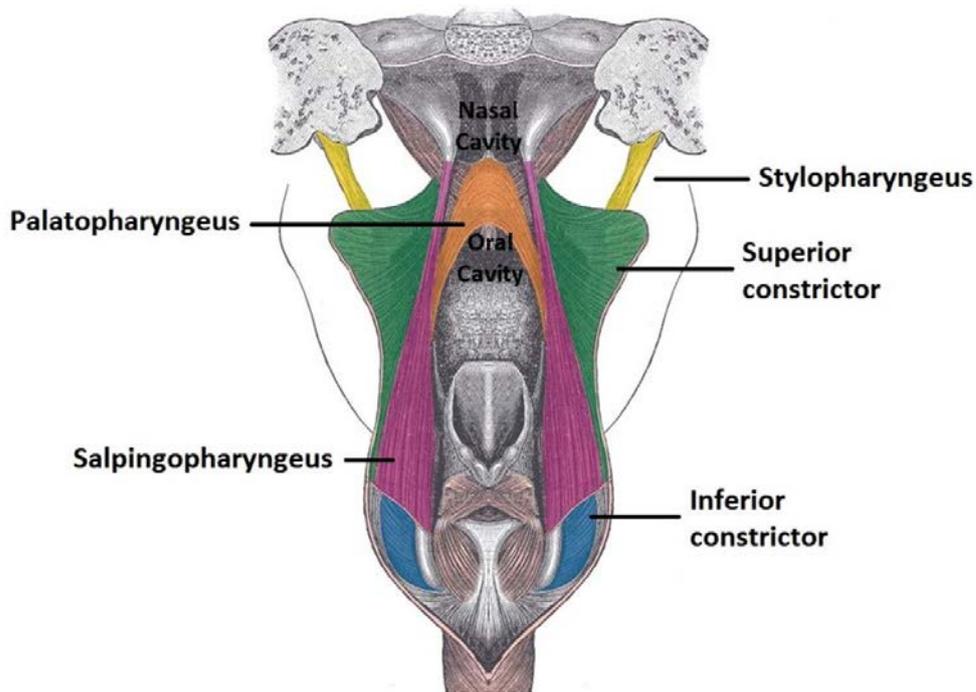
- + LYMPHOID TISSUE
- BLOOD VESSELS
- LYMPHATIC VESSELS
- RETICULAR TISSUE

Anatomy of the pharynx and of the larynx

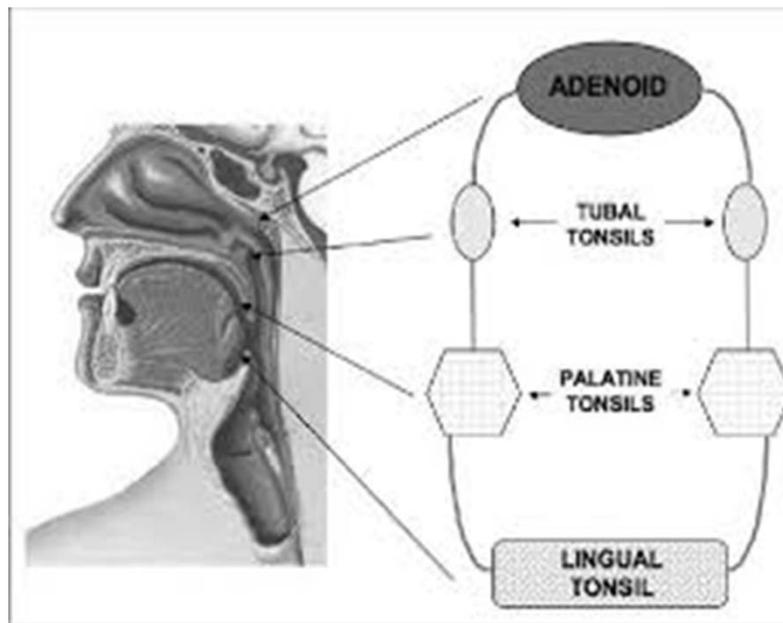


Pharynx

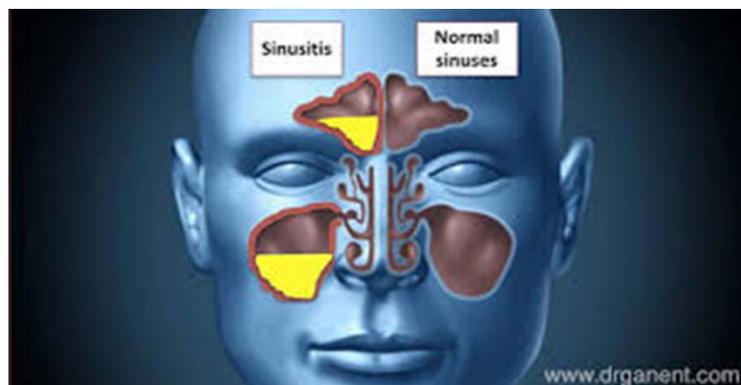
Posterior view of the pharynx. The pharynx has been split down the midline and opened, to show the longitudinal muscles



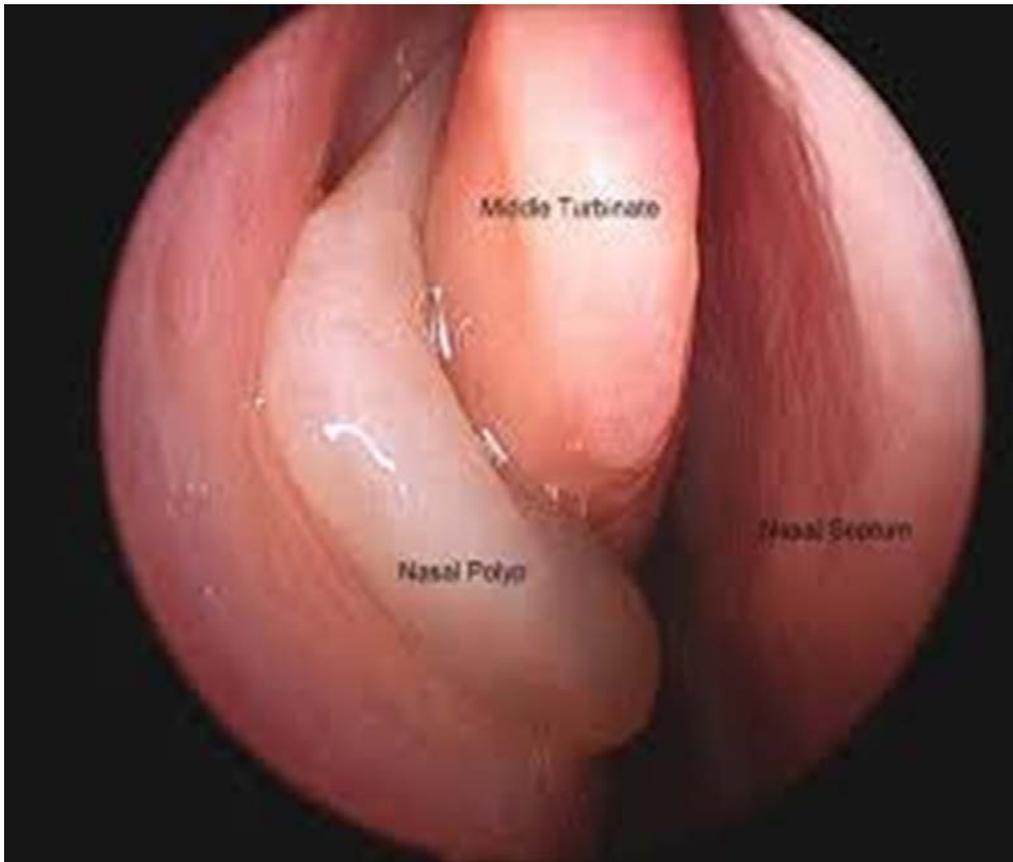
Waldeyer's tonsillar ring



Diseases of paranasal sinuses



Antrochoanal polyp



Orbital complications of sinusites



7. ENT slides

Acute diseases of external and middle ear



Anotia



Dermoid Cysts



Bat Ear



Lop ear

PERICHONDritis



FROST BITE OF THE PINNA



Literature main literature:

- 1. Disease of ear, nose, throat and head , neck surgery** sixth edition- by PL Dhingra and Shruti Dhingra and assisted Deeksha Dhingra. **Shruti Dhingra**, MS (MAMC), DNB, MNAMS Member, International Medical Sciences Academy Fellow, Laryngology and Voice Disorders Assistant Professor, Department of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, BPS Govt. Medical College for Women, Haryana
- 2. ENT secrets** FOURTH EDITION MELISSA A. SCHOLLES, MD Assistant Professor Department of Otolaryngology University of Colorado Aurora, CO VIJAY R.RAMAKRISHNAN, MD Assistant Professor Department of Otolaryngology Co-Director, CU Skull Base Program
- 3. Textbook of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases - JAYPEE BROTHERS MEDICAL PUBLISHERS (P) LTD .** New Delhi. **Mohammad Maqbool** MBBS DLO MS FICS Ex-Professor and Head Department of Otorhinolaryngology Government Medical College Srinagar, J & K **Suhail Maqbool** MBBS MS Assistant Consultant Department of ORL King Fahad Medical City KSA. *Eleventh Edition: 2007*

Additionally:

- 4. Multiple choice questions in ear, nose and throat second edition-** by PL Dhingra and Shruti Dhingra. Published in 2008 by Elsevier (India).
PL Dhingra, MS, DLO, MNAMS, FIMSA
Emeritus Consultant
Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi
Formerly Director, Professor & Head
Department of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery
Maulana Azad Medical College and
Associated LNJP & GB Pant Hospitals, New Delhi
- 5. Basic Otorhinolaryngology .** Step –by –Step Learning Guide -Rudolf Probst M D, Gerhard Grevers M O , Heinrich Iro M D, Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart –New York 2006
- 6. Disease of ear nose throat © 2002 by Blackwell Science Lta Blackwell Publishing** Company Editorial Offices: Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL, UK
The right of the Author to be identified as the Author of this Work has been asserted in
accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
Designs and Patents Act 1988, without the prior permission of the publisher.
- 7. Fundamentals of ear nose and throat & head and neck surgery 10th edition** by Shymal Kumar De Published in 1 January 2015 by national book
- 8. Lecture Note of otolaryngology For medical Students. -** by A. Al-abbasi,

Professor of otolaryngology/Head and Neck surgery, Consultant Otolaryngologist/Head and Neck Surgeon, Basrah teaching Hospital & Al-Sade teaching Hospital/ **F.R.C.S. (Glasgow). Ahmed M. AL Abbasi**

Sites from internet:

1. [http:// stsr.binet.com.ua/-i/ent.books/elancev/](http://stsr.binet.com.ua/-i/ent.books/elancev/)
2. www.wilkins.com
3. www.belmed.info.com
4. <https://rlmc.edu.pk>
5. <https://www.pinterest.com>
6. <https://medium.com/>