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 (matastatic 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 39ºC, 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 yatrogenic 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. Coxsakie 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