ENT MCQ
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VOICE AND SPEECH DISORDER
Topics covered
1. dysphonia plica ventricularis
2. functional aphonia
3. phonosthenia
4. hyponasality (rhinolalia clausa)
5. hypernasality (rhinolalia aperta)
6. puberphonia
7. vocal cord nodule
8. others
Q1. In dysphonia plica ventricularis, sound is produced by .................

a. vestibular folds
b. vocal folds
c. tongue
d. ventricle of larynx
false vocal cords = ventricular folds = vestibular folds (present above true vocal folds)

they have minimal role in normal phonation

in this condition voice is = rough, low pitched, unpleasant

diagnosed by approximation of false vocal folds on INDIRECT LARYNGOSCOPY

this cond is also known as ventricular dysphonia
Q2. Pitch of persons voice depends upon fundamental frequency that depends upon larynx, in normal adult male its avg value is

- a. 125 hz
- b. 210 hz
- c. 300 hz
- d. 400 hz
FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCY IS PRODUCED BY LARYNSK in normal adults its value is

- MALE-125 hz
- FEMALE-210 hz
- CHILDREN-300 hz
Q3. what is depth kymography...?

- it is an imaging method to visualise complex movement of vocal cord
- phonation is produced by oscillation of vocal folds which is due to pressure diff across vocal folds, normal minimum value is - 3-5 cm H2O
Q4. true about functional aphonia all except........

- 1. seen in emotionally labile female of age 15-30 yrs
- 2. speech therapy is imp fr its treatment
- 3. vocal cord remain in abducted position on attempt of phonation
- 4. on coughing vocal cord remain abducted
- 5. aphonia is sudden in onset
ans is 2. and 4.

- treatment is done by reassurance and psychotherapy. *speech therapy has no role*
- vocal cord can be adducted during coughing ie adducter function is normal
Q.5. rhinolalia clausa is seen in all except........

- 1. nasal growth
- 2. adenoids
- 3. nasal polyp
- 4. palatal paralysis
• *rhinolalia clausa* is seen when nose or *nasopharynks* is blocked
• *eg nasal growths* (polyp)
• *nasopharyngioma*
• *adenoids*
• *allergic rhinitis, common cold*
note: clausa vs aperta

- rhinolalia clausa = hyponasality = nose ka kam role hai = nose me obstruction hai
- rhinolalia aperta = hypernasality = nose ka role jada = abnormal connection bw oral & nasal cavity eg palatal paralysis
Q.6. a patient of phonasthenia shows elliptual space between vocal cords on indirect laryngoscopy, muscle involved is..

- a. interaretenoid
- b. thyroaretenoid
- c. cricothyroid
- d. all of above
ans ...b

- phonosthenia is weakness or easy fatigability of voice due to weakness of thyroaretenoid, interaretenoid or both
- on indirect laryngoscopy signs space bw vocal cords is seen if its,
- elliptual = thyroaretenoid
- triangular gap bw post commisure = interaretenoid
- keyhole = both (q)
Q7. True about vocal cord nodule *all except* .............

- a. localised epithelial hyperplasia
- b. symmetric on both cord
- c. male > female
- d. most common age group 20 to 30
- e. pinkish white nodule at jonction of anterior 2/3 & posterior 1/3
ans... e

- most common site of...
- a. vocal nodule... junction of ant 1/3 and posterior 2/3
- b. tb... posterir part of larynx
- c. lupus... anterior larynx (epiglottis > aryepiglottic fold > ventricular band)
- d. syphills... anterior larynx ie epiglottis and ariepiglottic fold
- e. leprosy... anterior larynx ie epiglottis & ariepiglottic fold
- f. pachydermia larynx/contact ulcer... vocal process of arytenoid cartilage
• h..vocal polyp..no definitive site
• i..intubation granuloma..post 1/3 & ant 2/3 junction of vocal cord
Q 8. treatment of spasmodic dysphonia is ........

- a. type 1 thyroplasty
- b. type 2 thyroplasty
- c. type 3 thyroplasty
- d. type 4 thyroplasty
ans b

• type 1 = medialisation of vocal cord = in unilateral vocal cord paralysis, atropy, sulcus vocalis

• type 2 = lateralisation = spasmodic dysphonia
· type 3 = shortening or relaxation of vocal cord = for lowering of vocal pitch in puberphonia

· type 4 = lengthening of vocal cord for elevating pitch of voice as in androphonia
Q9. pachydermia laryngis is treated by.....

- 1) cordectomy
- 2) microsurgical' excision
- 3) both ' 
- 4) none
• treatment of ptachydermia laryngis is microsurgical excision of hyperplastic epithelium and corpectomy has no role in its treatment