

# Answers to PG Level Quiz

## Section 1

Slide 1	Prosper Meniere
Slide 2	Friedrick Von Bezold
Slide 3	Nathaniel Highmore
Slide 4	St. Claire Thompson
Slide 5	William Maceven

## Section 2

Slide 1	Cookiebite audiogram seen in congenital hearing loss, Carbon monoxide poisoning, some times in acoustic neuroma.
Slide 2	Mechanical presbycusis or cochlear conductive loss. It is thought to be due to changes in mechanical properties of Basilar membrane
Slide 3	Precipitous hearing loss seen in cochlear dead spots. It can be detected using Threshold Equalizing Noise (TEN) test using a Clinical Pure Tone Audiometer with special software.

Slide 4	Superior Semicircular Canal dehiscence syndrome, characterised by low frequency conductive hearing loss with bone conduction thresholds better than 0 dB in low frequencies (conductive hyperacusis)
Slide 5	Acoustic Neuroma. Unilateral mild high frequency hearing loss with disproportionately poor word recognition score.
Section 3	
Slide 1	Thyroid ultrasound
Slide 2	Persistent Stapedial Artery
Slide 3	Hypoglossal Nerve
Slide 4	Nystagmus is typically lessened with repeated testing
Slide 5	4000 c Gy
Section 4	
Slide 1	Ameloblastoma
Slide 2	Schatzki's ring
Slide 3	Malignant otitis externa

Slide 4	Torus tuburis; Fossa of Rossemullar, Tensor veli palatini
Slide 5	Bilateral pneumatization of hard palate
<b>Section 5</b>	
Slide 1	Tulip dome
Slide 2	Bloom singer dual valve
Slide 3	Maniett device
Slide 4	Hydro debrider
Slide 5	BAHA
<b>Section 6</b>	
Slide 1	Per Oral Oesophageal Myotomy (POEM)
Slide 2	Lothrop procedure
Slide 3	Real Ear Measures and speech mapping
Slide 4	Prosthetic ear

Slide 5	Endolymphatic sac decompression
<b>Section 7</b>	
Slide 1	Dodd's sign
Slide 2	Tear drop sign
Slide 3	Teapot sign
Slide 4	Hondusasign
Slide 5	Hollman Miller sign
Second last slide: IAC	1: Bills Bar; 2. VII Nerve; 5: Superior vestiblar N; 4: Inferior vestibular nerve; 3: Cochlear nerve; 6: Horizontal crest
Last slide	Ear impression