

**194 Pathology of nasal polyps**

- A Allergic polyps are usually bilateral.
- B Epithelial metaplasia occurs in polyps of vasomotor rhinitis.
- C Fibrosis obstructing lymphatic drainage has a role in pathogenesis.
- D Malignant polyps are usually indistinguishable from benign clinically.
- E Childhood nasal glioma is a malignant polyp.

**195 Antrochoanal polyps**

- A Commonest in the elderly.
- B Usually multiple.
- C Unilateral nasal obstruction is the commonest symptom.
- D The maxillary sinus is opaque on X-rays.
- E Most can be completely removed intranasally.

**196 Treatment of simple nasal polyps**

- A Beclomethasone nasal drops will shrink some polyps.
- B Systemic steroids are occasionally used in severe cases.
- C Antihistamines may improve rhinorrhoea and sneezing.
- D Simple snaring of polyps is no longer performed because of the high incidence of recurrence.
- E Intranasal ethmoidectomy is the initial treatment of choice.

**197 Epiphora**

- A Is excessive watering of the eye due to nasolacrimal duct or sac obstruction.
- B Congenital atresia is the commonest cause.
- C May be due to a malignant tumour of the maxillary antrum.
- D Initial treatment is by probing the nasolacrimal duct.
- E Dacrocystorhinostomy aims to divert tears to the opposite nostril via a plastic tube passed through the septum.