

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART - I EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL - 2022**OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)****[Time allotted: Three hours]****Set - A****[Max Marks: 40]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 15 minutes) (½ x 16 = 08)**

1. All of these are features of Adenoid facies **except**:
 - a. High arched palate
 - b. Pinched up nose
 - c. Absent nasolabial crease
 - d. Frog Facies
2. Atrophic dry mucosa, extensive crusts with woody hard eternal nose is suggestive of:
 - a. Rhinosporidosis
 - b. Rhinoscleroma
 - c. Carcinoma nose
 - d. Rhinophyma
3. Stridor is caused by all **except**:
 - a. Foreign body in left bronchus
 - b. Unilateral vocal fold paralysis
 - c. Retropharyngeal abscess
 - d. Tracheitis
4. Objective method of hearing tests is:
 - a. Tuning fork tests
 - b. Pure tone audiometry
 - c. Tympanometry
 - d. Speech audiometry
5. Halo sign and handkerchief sign are positive in:
 - a. CSF rhinorrhea
 - b. Deviated nasal septum
 - c. Allergic rhinitis
 - d. Nasal myiasis
6. Hearing loss with ossicular disruption but intact tympanic membrane is:
 - a. 55 db
 - b. 40 db
 - c. 60 db
 - d. 25 db
7. Apple jelly nodules on the vestibule are seen in:
 - a. Rhinosporidosis
 - b. Syphilis
 - c. Lupus vulgaris
 - d. Rhinocleroma
8. Trotter's triad is seen in carcinoma of:
 - a. Maxilla
 - b. Larynx
 - c. Nasopharynx
 - d. Ethmoid sinus
9. Hemorrhage during tonsillectomy is from:
 - a. Maxillary artery
 - b. Paratonsillar vein
 - c. Lingual artery
 - d. Middle meningeal artery
10. Effect of Bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve are all **except**:
 - a. Aphonia with stridor
 - b. Aphonia without stridor
 - c. Stridor
 - d. Aspiration
11. Cahart's notch on PTA is seen in:
 - a. Noise induced hearing loss
 - b. Ototoxicity
 - c. Otosclerosis
 - d. Presbycusis
12. Samter's triad consists of all **except**:
 - a. Polyp
 - b. Bronchitis
 - c. Aspirin hypersensitivity
 - d. Asthma
13. Preepiglottic space is also known as:
 - a. Reinke's space
 - b. Sinus of morgagni
 - c. Rima glottidis
 - d. Space of Boyer
14. All of these are part of the hypopharynx **except**:
 - a. Post pharyngeal wall
 - b. Pyriform fossa
 - c. Epiglottis
 - d. Post cricoid region
15. Sign of Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis on X ray is:
 - a. Thumb Sign
 - b. Vallecula sign
 - c. Steeple sign
 - d. None
16. Which of these is **not** a boundry of middle ear?
 - a. Promontory
 - b. Tegmen tympani
 - c. Tympanic membrane
 - d. Sigmoid sinus

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Profuse and unprovoked epistaxis is seen in Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma.
 - Trotter's triad in nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
 - Ipsilateral Earache in case of ulcerative lesion of the tongue.
 - Sparing of forehead muscles action in supra nuclear facial nerve palsy.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+1= 04)
- A 15 year old female presented to the ENT OPD with complaints of foul smell from nose as suggested by the parents. On examination bilateral nasal cavities are roomy and full of greyish black dry crusts.
- What is the probable diagnosis?
 - What are the causes of the above mentioned condition?
 - What are the complications of the above mentioned condition?
 - How will you investigate and treat the patient?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Petrositis
 - Septal abscess
 - Pre malignant lesions of the oral cavity
 - Stages of Acute otitis media
- Q. 5. (i)** Discuss the etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Otitis media with effusion. (04)
- (ii)** Discuss the etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of parapharyngeal space abscess. (04)
- Q. 6. Draw a labeled diagram showing:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Esophagus with its strictures
 - Blood supply of the nasal septum
 - Tonsillar bed
 - Structures passing through Internal acoustic meatus