

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E. N. T.)
PAPER- SAQ

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given

(½ x 16=08)

Q. 2. Problem based question:

(1+2+3+2 =08)

A 5 years old boy is brought to ENT OPD with history of common cold and severe right side earache. On otoscopy the ear drum of the right side was bulged and red in appearance. There was no history of trauma, mastoid tenderness or ear discharge.

- a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- b. Write down why this condition is more common in children?
- c. Enumerate line of management for this case.
- d. Write down 4 important complication/sequel of this case?

Q. 3. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma.

(2+3+3=08)

Q. 4. Write brief note on:

(4 x 2 =08)

- a. Peritonsillar abscess
- b. Stridor in children

Q. 5. Write short notes on:

(2 x 4 =08)

- a. Otomycosis
- b. Gradenigo's syndrome
- c. Vocal nodule
- d. Thyroglossal Cyst

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E. N. T.)

MCQ

Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes

SET- B

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)

(½ x 16=08)

1. Pathognomic of CSF rhinorrhea is:
 - a. Clear fluid
 - b. Handkerchief test
 - c. Increase fluid leakage on coughing
 - d. B₂ transferrin test
2. A child with otitis media with effusion may have all the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Conductive hearing loss
 - b. Adenoid hearing loss
 - c. Bright reflection of cone of light in otoscopy
 - d. Type B curve in impedance test
3. Tonsils are supplied by following EXCEPT:
 - a. Ascending pharyngeal artery
 - b. Facial artery
 - c. Lingual artery
 - d. Paratonsillar artery
4. All the following are ototoxic EXCEPT:
 - a. Cisplatin
 - b. Loop diuretics
 - c. Chloramphenicol
 - d. Chloroquine
5. Predominant organism responsible for malignant otitis externa is:
 - a. Staph aureus
 - b. Streptococcus pneumonie
 - c. Pseudomonas
 - d. H. influenza
6. Commonest site for carcinoma of tongue is:
 - a. Tip of the tongue
 - b. Middle of lateral border of ventral aspect
 - c. Middle of dorsum of tongue
 - d. Posterior ½ of tongue
7. All are true about Ludwig's angina EXCEPT:
 - a. It is an infection of parapharyngeal space
 - b. 90% cases are secondary to dental infection
 - c. Patient may require tracheostomy
 - d. It is a mixed infection
8. Following are true about acute epiglottitis EXCEPT:
 - a. Causative organism is the influenza type "B"
 - b. Child may be in stridor
 - c. Indirect laryngoscopy is the best diagnostic test
 - d. "Thumb sign" in X-ray of neck is characteristic
9. Tracheostomy is indicated in all the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Stridor due to foreign body bronchus
 - b. Stridor due to foreign body trachea
 - c. Patient who need endotracheal intubation for more than 72 hours
 - d. Flail chest
10. Following is true about retropharyngeal abscess in children:
 - a. Bulge in the midline
 - b. Secondary to infection of lymph node of Ranvier
 - c. It is an ENT emergency
 - d. Child may require tracheostomy
11. Which of these conditions is associated with hereditary conductive hearing loss:
 - a. Meneire's disease
 - b. Otosclerosis
 - c. Presbyaccusis
 - d. Congenital stapes fixation
12. Picket fence fever is seen in:
 - a. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
 - b. Temporal lobe abscess
 - c. Cerebellar abscess
 - d. Frontal lobe abscess
13. Commonest presentation of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:
 - a. Epistaxis
 - b. Cervical lymphadenopathy
 - c. Cranial nerve palsy
 - d. Nasal obstruction
14. Nasolacrimal duct opens into the:
 - a. Superior meatus
 - b. Middle meatus
 - c. Middle turbinate
 - d. Inferior meatus
15. Which of the following does NOT contribute in formation of little area?
 - a. Anterior ethmoidal artery
 - b. Posterior ethmoidal artery
 - c. Superior labial artery
 - d. Greater palatine artery
16. Following structures are seen on posterior rhinoscopy examination EXCEPT:
 - a. Eustachian tube
 - b. Adenoids
 - c. Turbinates
 - d. Sphenoid sinus

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2014
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 16 = 08)
- Q. 2.** Give Reasons: (1 x 4 = 04)
- Conductive hearing loss in patients of nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
 - Anosmia in atrophic rhinitis.
 - Ethmoidal polyps bilateral and antrochonal polyp unilateral.
 - Apnoea in some patients following tracheostomy.
- Q. 3.** Fill in the blanks: (1 x 4 = 04)
- Retropharyngeal space extends from the skull base superiorly to ----- inferiorly.
 - The only muscle of larynx not supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve is-----.
 - Treatment for thyroglossal cyst is----- operation.
 - On PTA a notch is seen at----- KHz in cases of noise induced hearing loss.
- Q. 4.** Draw a labeled diagram. (2 x 4 = 08)
- Blood supply of nasal septum.
 - Course of facial nerve.
 - Different types of tympanic membrane perforation
 - Structures seen on indirect laryngoscopy.
- Q. 5. (i)** Discuss the aetiology, clinical features and management of otosclerosis. (1+1+2 = 04)
- Q. 5. (ii)** Problem based question: (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 15 years old male presents with progressive nasal obstruction and recurrent attacks of spontaneous nasal bleeding for last 6 months. On anterior rhinoscopy pinkish fleshy mass seen in the right nasal cavity.
- What is the provisional diagnosis?
 - What are the investigations of choice?
 - What are the treatment options for this condition?
 - Write the name of different surgical approaches for this condition?
- Q. 6.** Write short notes on: (2 x 4 = 08)
- Tracheostomy
 - Glue ear
 - Quinsy
 - Causes of stridor

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2014
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

Set - A

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions ((Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)

1. The most common and earliest manifestation of Ca glottis is:
 - a. Hoarseness
 - b. Haemoptysis
 - c. Cervical lymph nodes
 - d. Stridor
2. Treatment of choice in a 6 year old child with recurrent URTI with mouth breathing and failure to grow with high arched palate and impaired hearing is:
 - a. Tonsillectomy
 - b. Grommet insertion
 - c. Myringotomy with grommet insertion
 - d. Adenoidectomy with grommet insertion
3. Schwartz sign is seen in:
 - a. Glomus Jugulare
 - b. Otosclerosis
 - c. High jugular bulb
 - d. Acute otitis media
4. Rhinolalia aperta is associated with all of the following EXCEPT?
 - a. Cleft palate
 - b. Palatal paralysis
 - c. Adenoids
 - d. Velopharyngeal insufficiency
5. Steeple sign is seen in:
 - a. Croup
 - b. Acute epiglottitis
 - c. Laryngomalacia
 - d. Quinsy
6. Biopsy from a nasal granulomatous lesion shows Miculiz's cells and eosinophilic structures in the cytoplasm of cells. What is the probable diagnosis?
 - a. Rhinosporidiosis
 - b. Rhinoscleroma
 - c. Aspergillosis
 - d. Nasal leprosy
7. All of the following are true about otosclerosis EXCEPT?
 - a. More common among females
 - b. Commonly unilateral
 - c. Conductive hearing loss
 - d. Stapedectomy is treatment of choice
8. Which virus is associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma?
 - a. Human papilloma virus
 - b. Herpes simplex virus
 - c. Epstein barr virus
 - d. Varicella zoster virus
9. What is NOT TRUE about Juvenile Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma?
 - a. Most common presentation is nasal obstruction and recurrent epistaxis.
 - b. Found only in adolescent boys and young adult males
 - c. Biopsy is done to confirm diagnosis
 - d. Best treated by surgical excision
10. What is NOT TRUE about septal hematoma?
 - a. It causes nasal obstruction bilaterally
 - b. Commonly results from trauma
 - c. Should be left alone as it resolves spontaneously
 - d. Can lead to saddle nose deformity later
11. In bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy there will be:
 - a. Dysphagia
 - b. Aphonia
 - c. Aspiration
 - d. Stridor
12. Toby-Ayer test is done to detect:
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Lateral sinus thrombosis
 - c. Brain abscess
 - d. Extradural abscess
13. Fenestra vestibuli is known as:
 - a. Round window
 - b. Oval window
 - c. Aditus
 - d. Promontory
14. How many turns cochlea has?
 - a. 2 – 2 ½
 - b. 2 ½ - 2 ¾
 - c. 3 - 3 ½
 - d. 3 ½ - 4
15. Antrum of Highmore is:
 - a. Maxillary sinus
 - b. Ethmoid sinus
 - c. Frontal sinus
 - d. Sphenoid sinus
16. Commonest congenital cause of stridor is:
 - a. Laryngomalacia
 - b. Vocal cord palsy
 - c. Laryngeal web
 - d. Subglottic hemangioma

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M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2014
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

[Max Marks: 40]

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 08$)
- Q. 2.** Give Reasons: (1 x 4 = 04)
- Anterior epistaxis from Little's area
 - Frey's syndrome after parotidectomy
 - 'Office headache' in frontal sinusitis
 - Saddle nose deformity after SMR surgery.
- Q. 3.** Fill in the blanks: (1 x 4 = 04)
- "Omega shaped epiglottis" and "turban shaped epiglottis" are seen in _____ and _____ respectively. (1 x 4 = 04)
 - "Frisch bacillus" and "Perez bacillus" causes _____ and _____ respectively.
 - Vincent angina and moniliasis are caused by _____ and _____ respectively.
 - Premalignant lesions of oral cavity are _____ and _____.
- Q. 4.** Draw a labeled diagram (2 x 4 = 08)
- Tonsillar bed.
 - Cervical group of lymph nodes
 - Terminal branches of facial nerve.
 - Auditory pathway.
- Q. 5. (i)** Enumerate the causes of left recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis. Discuss its clinical features and management in brief. (2+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 5. (ii)** Problem based question: (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 6 year old child presents with complaint of right ear pain and fever since last night. There was no history of ear discharge. On examination tympanic membrane shows cartwheel appearance. Mother gave history of common cold 4-5 days back for which she consulted local physician and administered prescribed medicine.
- What is the provisional diagnosis
 - How will you proceed to establish the diagnosis
 - How will you manage this patient
 - What are the complications of this disease
- Q. 6.** Write short notes on: (2 x 4 = 08)
- Antrochoanal polyp
 - Adenoid facies
 - Causes of peripheral vertigo
 - Bell's palsy

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2014
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

PAPER (MCQ)

allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

Set - B

Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)

(½ x 16 = 08)

1. Meniere's disease includes all EXCEPT:
 - a. Episodic vertigo
 - b. SNHL
 - c. CHL
 - d. Sense of aural fullness
2. All of the following are wrong about Bill's bar EXCEPT:
 - a. Separates facial nerve and superior vestibular nerve in internal auditory canal
 - b. Transverse crest in internal auditory canal
 - c. Separates cochlear and inferior vestibular nerve
 - d. Separates facial and cochlear nerve
3. Samter's triad includes all EXCEPT:
 - a. Nasal polypi
 - b. Bronchitis
 - c. Aspirin hypersensitivity
 - d. Asthma
4. Melkersson's rosenthal syndrome consists of :
 - a. Facial nerve paralysis, swelling of tongue and cleft lip
 - b. Facial nerve paralysis, swelling of lips and fissured tongue
 - c. Facial nerve paralysis, swelling of lips and hairy tongue
 - d. Fifth nerve paralysis, swelling of tongue and lips
5. Tonsillectomy is done in this position :
 - a. Trendlenberg
 - b. Rose
 - c. Supine
 - d. Barking-dog
6. Direct laryngoscopy is done in :
 - a. Neck flexion and head extension
 - b. Neck extension and head flexion
 - c. Both head and neck flexed
 - d. Both neck and head extended
7. Most common symptom of carcinoma nasopharynx is:
 - a. VII nerve palsy
 - b. VI nerve palsy
 - c. Cervical lymphadenopathy
 - d. Nasal obstruction
8. Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma arises from :
 - a. Fossa of rosenmuller
 - b. Sphenopaltine foramen
 - c. Eustachian tube orifice
 - d. Maxillary ostia
9. Trotter's triad doesn't include:
 - a. Ipsilateral temporoparietal neuralgia
 - b. Contralateral temporoparietal neuralgia
 - c. Ipsilateral conductive deafness
 - d. Palatal paralysis
10. Heimlich's manoeuvre is used for removal of foreign bodies from:
 - a. Trachea
 - b. Bronchus
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Nasal
11. Membranous inner ear develops at:
 - a. 16 weeks
 - b. 20 weeks
 - c. 24 weeks
 - d. 28 weeks
12. Kiesselbach's plexus includes all EXCEPT:
 - a. Branch from sphenopalatine artery
 - b. Branch from facial artery
 - c. Branch from anterior ethmoidal artery
 - d. Branch from posterior ethmoidal artery
13. Eagle's syndrome is caused by calcification of
 - a. Stylomandibular ligament
 - b. Stylohyoid ligament
 - c. Stylopharyngeus ligament
 - d. Salpingopharyngeus muscle
14. Tonsillitis is caused by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Streptococcus
 - b. Staphylococcus
 - c. Corynebacterium
 - d. H.influenzae
15. "Watch dog" of lung is:
 - a. Tonsils
 - b. Pharynx
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Nose
16. Trigeminal neuralgia involves cranial nerve:
 - a. V
 - b. VI
 - c. VII
 - d. VIII

Regn. No.

Paper Code: 324

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2015
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 16 = 08)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Vocal cord nodules
 - Rhinolalia aperta
 - "Picket-fence fever".
 - Otitic barotrauma.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 6 year old child presents with complaint of right ear pain and fever since last night. There was no history of ear discharge. On examination tympanic membrane showed cartwheel appearance. Mother gave history of common cold 4-5 days back for which she consulted local physician and administered prescribed medicine
- What is the provisional diagnosis?
 - How will you proceed to establish the diagnosis?
 - How will you manage this patient?
 - What are the complications of this disease?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Nasal Myiasis
 - Pure tone audiometry
 - Deviated nasal septum
 - Tracheostomy
- Q. 5. (i)** Enumerate the causes of left recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis. Discuss its clinical features and management in brief. (2+1+1 = 04)
- (ii)** Describe the clinical features and management of carcinoma maxilla. (2+2 = 04)
- Q. 6. Draw a labeled diagram:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Medial wall of middle ear
 - Blood Supply of Tonsil
 - Little's area
 - Cervical groups of lymph nodes.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2015
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (MCQ)

allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

Set - A

Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)

(½ x 16 = 08)

1. Positive recruitment is seen in:
 - a. Meniere's disease
 - b. Acoustic neuroma
 - c. Serous otitis media
 - d. Non organic hearing loss
2. Not fully developed at birth is:
 - a. Pinna
 - b. Mastoid tip
 - c. Incus
 - d. Malleus
3. Kiesselbach's plexus includes all EXCEPT:
 - a. Branch from sphenopalatine artery
 - b. Branch from facial artery
 - c. Branch from anterior ethmoidal artery
 - d. Branch from posterior ethmoidal artery
4. Unilateral bulge of posterior pharyngeal wall is seen in:
 - a. Peritonsillar abscess
 - b. Parapharyngeal abscess
 - c. Prevertebral abscess
 - d. Retropharyngeal abscess
5. Paracusis willisi is present in:
 - a. Conductive deafness
 - b. Sensorineural deafness
 - c. Normal hearing
 - d. Mixed deafness
6. Noise induced hearing loss shows dip at which frequency in BC:
 - a. 1000 Hz
 - b. 2000 Hz
 - c. 3000 Hz
 - d. 4000 Hz
7. Cholesteatoma is found in:
 - a. Tubotympanic csom
 - b. Atticoartral csom
 - c. Serous otitis media
 - d. Otosclerosis
8. Commando operation is for:
 - a. Carcinoma oropharynx
 - b. Carcinoma maxilla
 - c. Acoustic neuroma
 - d. CSOM
9. Acute epiglottitis is caused by:
 - a. Pneumococcus
 - b. H. influenzae
 - c. Streptococcus
 - d. Influenza virus
10. Trotter's triad is seen:
 - a. Carcinoma nasopharynx
 - b. Carcinoma maxilla
 - c. Tonsillolith
 - d. Calcified styloid ligament
11. Length of eustation tube is:
 - a. 24 mm
 - b. 36 mm
 - c. 30 mm
 - d. 20 mm
12. Laryngeal cartilage which does NOT ossify:
 - a. Thyroid
 - b. Cricoid
 - c. Epiglottis
 - d. Arytenoids
13. Mikulicz cells and Russell bodies is diagnostic of:
 - a. Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - b. Rhinosporidiosis
 - c. Rhinoscleroma
 - d. Chordoma
14. Which of is a good screening test for hearing in a neonates:
 - a. ABR
 - b. PTA
 - c. Impedance
 - d. OAE
15. For mobile vocal cord malignancy, treatment of choice is:
 - a. Radiotherapy
 - b. Surgery
 - c. Chemotherapy
 - d. None of the above
16. Schwartze's sign is seen in:
 - a. Mastoid abscess
 - b. Meniere's disease
 - c. Otospongiosis
 - d. Acoustic neuroma

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 16 = 08)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Merciful anosmia in atrophic rhinitis patient.
 - Thyroid gland moves on deglutition.
 - Epiphora and diplopia in carcinoma maxilla patients.
 - False positive fistula sign in syphilis and Meniere's disease.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+1= 04)
- A 13 year male patient presented with history of hearing loss with scanty and foul smelling discharge from left ear of 5 years duration. On examination of ear, there was retraction of tympanic membrane with discharge and granulations in postero-superior region.
- What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - How will you investigate this patient?
 - How will you treat this patient?
 - Enumerate intracranial complications of this condition.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Treatment of Allergic rhinitis
 - Herpes zoster oticus
 - Tracheostomy care and complications of tracheostomy
 - Cochlear Implant
- Q. 5. (i) Describe aetiopathology, clinical features and management of carcinoma maxilla.** (2+2 = 04)
- (ii) What is myringotomy? What are its indications and complications?** (2+2 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief and illustrate with diagrams:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Lateral wall of nose
 - Endolymphatic Hydrops
 - Levels of Metastatic cervical Lymphadenopathy
 - Kisselbachs plexus

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**Set - B****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(½ x 16 = 08)**

1. In otomycosis which of these fungi is not commonly found:
 - a. Aspergillus fumigates
 - b. Candida albicans
 - c. Asperigilus niger
 - d. Mucormycosis
2. Picket fence graph of temperature is found in:
 - a. Apical petrositis
 - b. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
 - c. Subperiosteal mastoid abcess
 - d. Extradural brain abcess
3. Adenoid facies includes all except:
 - a. Open mouth
 - b. Pinched nose
 - c. High arched palate
 - d. Macroglossia
4. In adult tracheostomy the most preferred site for tracheostome is:
 - a. Cricoids cartilage and 1st ring
 - b. 2nd and 3rd ring
 - c. 1st ring
 - d. 4th ring
5. In juvenile nasopharyngeal angio fibroma which is not correct:
 - a. It is common in male adolescents only
 - b. Common presentation is epistaxis
 - c. Nodal metastasis is common presentation
 - d. It spreads by local invasion
6. In carcinoma glottis T3 classification denotes:
 - a. Fixed vocal cords
 - b. Growth involving anterior commissure area
 - c. Impaired mobility
 - d. Extra laryngeal spread into thyroid gland
7. In Laryngocele all are true except:
 - a. It arises from laryngeal ventricle
 - b. It increases on valsalva
 - c. It is a compressible swelling in suprahyoid area
 - d. It arises due to failure of fusion of brachial arches 2nd and 3rd
8. Woodruff Plexus area is vascular area present at
 - a. Lateral wall of nose
 - b. Floor of mouth
 - c. Posterior end of middle turbinate
 - d. Anterior inferior part of septum
9. Heimlich manouvre is used
 - a. Particle repositioning in benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
 - b. Treatment of epistaxis
 - c. For removal of foreign body from upper aerodigestive tract
 - d. Drainage of prevertebral abcess
10. Bronchial FB is more common in
 - a. Right main bronchus
 - b. Left main bronchus
 - c. Right upper lobe bronchus
 - d. Left median lobe
11. Post laryngectomy speech rehabilitation is done by
 - a. Electrolarynx
 - b. Traecheo-eso-pharyngeal puncture
 - c. Esophageal voice
 - d. All of the above
12. Low frequency fluctuant sensori neural hearing loss is symptom of
 - a. Menieres syndrome
 - b. Otosclerosis
 - c. Prebyacusis
 - d. Acoustic Trauma
13. In Right ear middle ear pathology weber test will be laterlised to:
 - a. Right ear
 - b. Left ear
 - c. Midline
 - d. No sound is heard
14. Otoacoustic emissions are produced by:
 - a. Inner hair cells
 - b. Outer hair cells
 - c. Stria vascularis
 - d. Cerebral auditory cortex
15. Which one of these statements is not correct?
 - a. Basic pathology in menieres disease is endolymphatic hydrops
 - b. Carhart notch in audiogram is suggestive of otosclerosis
 - c. Nystagmus of central origin is fatiguable and appears after a latency period
 - d. In central tympanic perforation rim of tympanic membrane is always present
16. Which one of these statement is not correct?
 - a. Recruitment is a feature of cochlear deafness
 - b. Reduced absolute bone conduction is a feature of sensori neural deafness
 - c. Riennes test is negative in conductive deafness
 - d. Tone decay is feature of conductive deafness

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**Set - C****Q.1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)**

1. In juvenile nasopharyngeal angio fibroma which is not correct:
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 - b. Common presentation is epistaxis
 - c. Nodal metastasis is common presentation
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 - a. Particle repositioning in benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
 - b. Treatment of epistaxis
 - c. For removal of foreign body from upper aerodigestive tract
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 - b. Candida albicans
 - c. Asperigilus niger
 - d. Mucormycosis
14. Picket fence graph of temperature is found in:
 - a. Apical petrositis
 - b. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
 - c. Subperiosteal mastoid abscess
 - d. Extradural brain abscess
15. Adenoid facies includes all except:
 - a. Open mouth
 - b. Pinched nose
 - c. High arched palate
 - d. Macroglossia
16. In adult tracheostomy the most preferred site for tracheostome is:
 - a. Cricoids cartilage and 1st ring
 - b. 2nd and 3rd ring
 - c. 1st ring
 - d. 4th ring

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutesSet - D

- Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)**
1. Heimlich manouvre is used
 - a. Particle repositioning in benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
 - b. Treatment of epistaxis
 - c. For removal of foreign body from upper aerodigestive tract
 - d. Drainage of prevertebral abscess
 2. Bronchial FB is more common in
 - a. Right main bronchus
 - b. Left main bronchus
 - c. Right upper lobe bronchus
 - d. Left median lobe
 3. Post laryngectomy speech rehabilitation is done by
 - a. Electrolarynx
 - b. Traecheo-eso-pharyngeal puncture
 - c. Esophageal voice
 - d. All of the above
 4. Low frequency fluctuant sensori neural hearing loss is symptom of
 - a. Menieres syndrome
 - b. Otosclerosis
 - c. Prebyacusis
 - d. Acoustic Trauma
 5. In Right ear middle ear pathology weber test will be laterlised to:
 - a. Right ear
 - b. Left ear
 - c. Midline
 - d. No sound is heard
 6. Otoacoustic emissions are produced by:
 - a. Inner hair cells
 - b. Outer hair cells
 - c. Stria vascularis
 - d. Cerebral auditory cortex
 7. Which one of these statements is not correct?
 - a. Basic pathology in menieres disease is endolymphatic hydrops
 - b. Carhart notch in audiogram is suggestive of otosclerosis
 - c. Nystagmus of central origin is fatiguable and appears after a latency period
 - d. In central tympanic perforation rim of tympanic membrane is always present
 8. Which one of these statement is not correct?
 - a. Recruitment is a feature of cochlear deafness
 - b. Reduced absolute bone conduction is a feature of sensori neural deafness
 - c. Riennes test is negative in conductive deafness
 - d. Tone decay is feature of conductive deafness
 9. In otomycosis which of these fungi is not commonly found:
 - a. Aspergillus fumigates
 - b. Candida albicans
 - c. Asperigilus niger
 - d. Mucormycosis
 10. Picket fence graph of temperature is found in:
 - a. Apical petrositis
 - b. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
 - c. Subperiosteal mastoid abscess
 - d. Extradural brain abscess
 11. Adenoid facies includes all except:
 - a. Open mouth
 - b. Pinched nose
 - c. High arched palate
 - d. Macroglossia
 12. In adult tracheostomy the most preferred site for tracheostome is:
 - a. Cricoids cartilage and 1st ring
 - b. 2nd and 3rd ring
 - c. 1st ring
 - d. 4th ring
 13. In juvenile nasopharyngeal angio fibroma which is not correct:
 - a. It is common in male adolescents only
 - b. Common presentation is epistaxis
 - c. Nodal metastasis is common presentation
 - d. It spreads by local invasion
 14. In carcinoma glottis T3 classification denotes:
 - a. Fixed vocal cords
 - b. Growth involving anterior commissure area
 - c. Impaired mobility
 - d. Extra laryngeal spread into thyroid gland
 15. In Laryngocele all are true except:
 - a. It arises from laryngeal ventricle
 - b. It increases on valsalva
 - c. It is a compressible swelling in suprahyoid area
 - d. It arises due to failure of fusion of brachial arches 2nd and 3rd
 16. Woodruff Plexus area is vascular area present at
 - a. Lateral wall of nose
 - b. Floor of mouth
 - c. Posterior end of middle turbinate
 - d. Anterior inferior part of septum

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 16 = 08)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- a. Pain in ear in epiglottitis and post tonsillectomy patients.
 - b. Thyroglossal cyst moves both on deglutition and protrusion of tongue.
 - c. Cavernous sinus thrombosis in sinusitis.
 - d. Dysphagia more to liquid than solids in cardiac achalasia.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+1= 04)
- A 30 years old female presented with complaints of slowly progressive hearing loss in right ear with no history of any discharge, giddiness, tinnitus or any trauma to ear. Patient felt hearing was better in noisy environment. Patient's mother also had history of hearing loss from young age. On examination of right ear, Tympanic membrane was intact and normal looking.
- a. What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - b. How will you proceed to establish diagnosis?
 - c. How will you treat this patient?
 - d. Enumerate the causes of conductive deafness.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- a. Eustachian tube
 - b. Atrophic rhinitis
 - c. Laryngomalacia
 - d. TNM classification
- Q. 5. (i)** Describe stridor and discuss causes of stridor. How will you manage a case of stridor? (2+2 = 04)
- (ii)** Define otitis media and write classifications of otitis media. Discuss aetiopathology of acute otitis media. (2+2 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- a. Nystagmus
 - b. Vocal nodules
 - c. Management of Epistaxis
 - d. Tympanometry

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes**Set - A**

- Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)**
1. Which of these is characteristic of Menieres disease?
 - a. Fluctuant low frequency Hearing loss
 - b. Carharts notch in audiogram.
 - c. Sudden deafness
 - d. Hearing loss STARTING at 4 khz
 2. Which of these is a correct statement in Malignant otitis externa?
 - a. Pseudomonas infection of external auditory canal in diabetic patient
 - b. Otitis externa with carcinoma of external auditory canal
 - c. Malignancy of parotid gland eroding into EAC
 - d. None of above
 3. Adenoid cystic carcinoma of salivary glands has predilection for spread by
 - a. Neural spread
 - b. Haematogenous
 - c. Lymphatic
 - d. Local invasion only
 4. Which of these is the commonest malignancy in larynx?
 - a. Muco epidermoid carcinoma
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Lymphoma
 - d. Adenocarcinoma
 5. Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angio fibroma is present in:
 - a. Adolescent Males only
 - b. Both sexes equally
 - c. Elderly females
 - d. Elderly males
 6. Woodruff Plexus area is situated at:
 - a. Anterior inferior part of nasal septum
 - b. Lateral nasal wall
 - c. Posterior end of middle turbinate
 - d. Tonsillar bed
 7. Which of these is not part of triad present in Gradenigo's syndrome?
 - a. Retro-orbital pain
 - b. 6th N palsy
 - c. 7th N palsy
 - d. Persistent ear discharge
 8. In TNM classification of carcinoma larynx N3 node signifies:
 - a. Largest node more than 6 cms
 - b. 3 to 6 cms
 - c. Bilateral multiple nodes any size
 - d. Upto 3 cms
 9. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis is a complication of:
 - a. Unsafe CSOM
 - b. Malignant otitis externa
 - c. Frontal sinusitis
 - d. Peritonsillar abscess
 10. Head mirror used in ENT examination is:
 - a. Concave
 - b. Convex
 - c. Bioconcave
 - d. Plane
 11. Inferior turbinate is a:
 - a. Separate bone
 - b. Part of ethmoid bone
 - c. Maxilla
 - d. Palatine bone
 12. Which of these is not a correct statement?
 - a. Air conduction is better than Bone conduction in normal hearing
 - b. In weber test sound is lateralised to normal (better) ear in conductive deafness
 - c. In sensori-neural deafness absolute bone conduction is shortened
 - d. Air Bone Gap is a measure of cochlear reserve
 13. Which one of these statement is not correct. Aim of functional endoscopic sinus surgery is to:
 - a. Improve ventilation and drainage of Nasal sinuses
 - b. Preserve nasal and sinus mucosa
 - c. Improve mucociliary clearance
 - d. Radical removal of mucosa of all sinuses to eradicate disease
 14. The most common organism responsible for Acute Epiglottitis is:
 - a. Staph Aureus
 - b. Proteus
 - c. Rhino virus
 - d. H influenza B
 15. Which of these laser beams is commonly used in laryngeal surgery?
 - a. CO₂ laser
 - b. Argon laser
 - c. KTP laser
 - d. Hd -YG laser
 16. Which of these is not a correct statement?
 - a. Human pappiloma virus is aetiological factor in oropharyngeal cancer
 - b. Epsten Bar Virus is aetiological factor in nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - c. Exposure to wood dust and nickel refining is considered aetiological factor in sinonasal carcinoma
 - d. Poor dental hygiene is aetiological factor for submucosal fibrosis

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)
PAPER (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes

Set - B

- Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)**
1. Which of these is not part of triad present in Gradenigo's syndrome?
 - a. Retro-orbital pain
 - b. 6th N palsy
 - c. 7th N palsy
 - d. Persistent ear discharge
 2. In TNM classification of carcinoma larynx N3 node signifies:
 - a. Largest node more than 6 cms
 - b. 3 to 6 cms
 - c. Bilateral multiple nodes any size
 - d. Upto 3 cms
 3. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis is a complication of:
 - a. Unsafe CSOM
 - b. Malignant otitis externa
 - c. Frontal sinusitis
 - d. Peritonsillar abscess
 4. Head mirror used in ENT examination is:
 - a. Concave
 - b. Convex
 - c. Bioconcave
 - d. Plane
 5. Inferior turbinate is a:
 - a. Separate bone
 - b. Part of ethmoid bone
 - c. Maxilla
 - d. Palatine bone
 6. Which of these is not a correct statement?
 - a. Air conduction is better than Bone conduction in normal hearing
 - b. In weber test sound is lateralised to normal (better) ear in conductive deafness
 - c. In sensori-neural deafness absolute bone conduction is shortened
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 - a. Improve ventilation and drainage of Nasal sinuses
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 - c. Improve mucociliary clearance
 - d. Radical removal of mucosa of all sinuses to eradicate disease
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 - a. Staph Aureus
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 - c. Rhino virus
 - d. H influenza B
 9. Which of these laser beams is commonly used in laryngeal surgery?
 - a. CO₂ laser
 - b. Argon laser
 - c. KTP laser
 - d. Hd -YG laser
 10. Which of these is not a correct statement?
 - a. Human pappiloma virus is aetiological factor in oropharyngeal cancer
 - b. Epsten Bar Virus is aetiological factor in nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - c. Exposure to wood dust and nickel refining is considered aetiological factor in sinonasal carcinoma
 - d. Poor dental hygiene is aetiological factor for submucosal fibrosis
 11. Which of these is characteristic of Menieres disease?
 - a. Fluctuant low frequency Hearing loss
 - b. Carharts notch in audiogram.
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 - b. Otitis externa with carcinoma of external auditory canal
 - c. Malignancy of parotid gland eroding into EAC
 - d. None of above
 13. Adenoid cystic carcinoma of salivary glands has predilection for spread by
 - a. Neural spread
 - b. Haematogenous
 - c. Lymphatic
 - d. Local invasion only
 14. Which of these is the commonest malignancy in larynx?
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 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Lymphoma
 - d. Adenocarcinoma
 15. Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angio fibroma is present in:
 - a. Adolescent Males only
 - b. Both sexes equally
 - c. Elderly females
 - d. Elderly males
 16. Woodruff Plexus area is situated at:
 - a. Anterior inferior part of nasal septum
 - b. Lateral nasal wall
 - c. Posterior end of middle turbinate
 - d. Tonsillar bed

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017
OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted 15 minutes in the OMR sheet)

(½ x 16 = 08)

Set - A

1. Most common tumor of CP angle is:
 - a. Vestibular schwannoma
 - b. Congenital cholesteatoma
 - c. Meningioma
 - d. Metastasis
2. Heimlich's manoeuvre is used for removal of foreign bodies from:
 - a. Trachea
 - b. Bronchus
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Nasal
3. Following is seen in otosclerosis EXCEPT:
 - a. Tympanosclerosis
 - b. Rinne's negative
 - c. Mobile tympanic membrane
 - d. Conductive hearing loss
4. Angiofibroma is seen in:
 - a. Elderly males
 - b. Infants
 - c. Adolescent females
 - d. Adolescent males
5. Commonest site of epistaxis is:
 - a. Lateral wall of nose
 - b. Antero-inferior part of septum
 - c. Inferior turbinate
 - d. Nasopharynx
6. Following sinus is seen on Water's view:
 - a. Maxillary sinus
 - b. Frontal sinus
 - c. Ethmoid sinus
 - d. All of the above
7. Injury of superior laryngeal nerve causes paralysis of:
 - a. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - b. Cricothyroid
 - c. Thyroarytenoid
 - d. Lateral cricoarytenoid
8. Laryngeal papillomas in children are seen as a result of:
 - a. Excessive shouting
 - b. Chronic laryngitis
 - c. Viral infection
 - d. Nutritional deficiency
9. Reinke's edema is:
 - a. Edema of uvula
 - b. Edema of epiglottis
 - c. Pharyngeal edema
 - d. Edema of true vocal cords
10. Saddle nose deformity can occur often after:
 - a. SMR
 - b. Septoplasty
 - c. Rhinoplasty
 - d. FESS
11. Nasolacrimal duct opens in:
 - a. Superior meatus
 - b. Inferior meatus
 - c. Middle meatus
 - d. Sphenoethmoidal recess
12. Carhart's notch is dip in bone conduction of:
 - a. 1000 Hz
 - b. 2000 Hz
 - c. 3000 Hz
 - d. 4000 Hz
13. Most common source of infection in Ludwig's angina is:
 - a. Local trauma
 - b. Submandibular gland inflammation
 - c. Dental infection
 - d. Lingual tonsillitis
14. All are contraindications of tonsillectomy EXCEPT:
 - a. Polio epidemic
 - b. Adenoiditis
 - c. Hb less than 10 gm%
 - d. Age less than 3 years
15. Antrochoanal polyp is usually:
 - a. Multiple
 - b. Bilateral
 - c. Unilateral
 - d. None of the above
16. Atrophic rhinitis is characterized by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Roomy nasal cavities
 - b. Crusting
 - c. Merciful anosmia
 - d. Normal olfaction

OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)**Short Answer Questions (SAQ)****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:**(1 x 4 = 04)**

- Allergic salute in patients of allergic rhinitis?
- Crocodile tears following facial paralysis.
- Tuning fork of 512 Hz is used most commonly for TFT.
- ASOM is mostly seen in younger age group?

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(1 x 4 = 04)**

A 20 year old patient presented to ENT OPD with scanty foul smelling ear discharge since past 2 years. On examination, there is attic perforation with visible white flakes.

- What is the most probable diagnosis?
- How will you investigate the patient?
- How will you manage this patient?
- What are the complications of this disease?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:**(2 x 4 = 08)**

- Quinsy
- Otomycosis
- Bell's palsy
- Laryngomalacia

Q. 5. (i) What are the causes of Epistaxis? Describe the clinical features and management of Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma.**(2+1+1 = 04)****(ii) Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of glottic carcinoma larynx (T₃N₀M₀).****(1+1+2 = 04)****Q. 6. Draw a labeled diagram****(2 x 4 = 08)**

- Spaces in relation to pharynx
- Course of facial nerve
- Structures seen on indirect laryngoscopy
- Lateral wall of nose

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, APRIL/ MAY - 2017
OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (attempt all MCQs within allotted first 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16= 08)

Set - A

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All of the following are objective tests except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. BERA b. OAE c. PTA d. Tympanometry 2. Which virus is associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Human papilloma virus b. Herpes simplex virus c. Epstein Barr virus d. Varicella zoster virus 3. Incorrect about septal hematoma is that it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Causes nasal obstruction bilaterally b. Commonly results from trauma c. Should be left alone as it resolves spontaneously d. Can lead to saddle nose deformity later 4. Acoustic neuroma most commonly arises from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Superior vestibular nerve b. Inferior vestibular nerve c. Cochlear nerve d. Facial nerve 5. Which one of the following is least likely to metastasize? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ca glottis b. Ca supraglottis c. Ca subglottis d. Ca pyriform fossa 6. All of the following are premalignant condition except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Erythroplakia b. Leukoplakia c. Oral submucous fibrosis d. Fordyce's spot 7. Toby-Ayer test is done to detect: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meningitis b. Lateral sinus thrombosis c. Brain abscess d. Extradural abscess 8. The most common organism responsible for acute epiglottitis is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pseudomonas b. Proteus c. Rhino virus d. H. Influenza | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. The treatment of choice for thyroglossal cyst is <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sistrunk's operation b. Dolhem's operation c. Young's operation d. Heller's operation 10. TESPAL is associated with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stridor b. Hemoptysis c. Epistaxis d. Hematemesis 11. Samter's triad includes all except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nasal polyp b. Bronchitis c. Aspirin hypersensitivity d. Asthma 12. What is incorrect about juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Most common presentation is nasal obstruction and recurrent epistaxis. b. Found only in adolescent boys and young adult males c. Biopsy is done to confirm diagnosis d. Best treated by surgical excision 13. Rhinolalia aperta is associated with all of the following except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cleft palate b. Palatal paralysis c. Adenoids d. Velopharyngeal insufficiency 14. Commonest parotid gland tumor in adults is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Warthin's b. Pleomorphic adenoma c. Hemangioma d. Oncocytoma 15. Pathognomic test for CSF rhinorrhea is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clear fluid b. Handkerchief test c. Increase fluid leakage on coughing d. B-2 transferrin test 16. Heimlich's manoeuvre is used for removal of foreign bodies from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Trachea b. Bronchus c. Larynx d. Nasal |
|---|---|

OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)**Short Answer Questions (SAQ)****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:**(1 x 4 = 04)**

- Saddle nose deformity after SMR surgery.
- Anosmia in atrophic rhinitis.
- Apnoea in some patients following tracheostomy.
- False positive fistula test in Meniere's disease.

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(1+1+1+1= 04)**

A 60-year old male patient presented to ENT OPD with progressive change in voice since past 8 months. He is a chronic smoker and on indirect laryngoscopy there is ulcero-proliferative growth on vocal cord with fixed cord. There is no cervical lymphadenopathy and no systemic involvement on investigations.

- What is the most probable diagnosis?
- What is the stage of disease?
- How will you investigate the patient?
- How will you treat this patient?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:**(2 x 4 = 08)**

- Pleomorphic adenoma
- Vocal polyp
- Adenoid facies
- Tympanoplasty

Q. 5. (i) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of serous otitis media.**(1+1+1+1 = 04)****(ii) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features investigations and treatment of allergic rhinitis.****(1+1+1+1 = 04)****Q. 6. Draw a labeled diagram showing:****(2 x 4 = 08)**

- Course of facial nerve
- Lateral wall of nose showing opening of various sinuses
- Triangles of neck
- Different parts of pharynx with related structures

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY/ FEBRUARY - 2018
OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (attempt all MCQs within allotted first 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16= 08)

Set - B

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Cholesteatoma contains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mucolipid material Cholesterol crystal Desquamated squamous epithelium Charcoat leaden crystals <p>2. Uncontrolled diabetes may predispose to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meniere's disease Malignant otitis externa Malignancy Melkarson's syndrome <p>3. Tobey-Ayer's test is characteristic sign of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Glomus tumor Congenital syphilis Otitic hydrocephalus Lateral sinus thrombosis <p>4. Pain of acute tonsillitis is referred to ear through the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7th nerve 8th nerve 9th nerve 10th nerve <p>5. All are cardinal features of allergic rhinitis except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Paroxysmal sneezing Nasal obstruction and itching History of allergy Headache and epiphora <p>6. Side effects of antihistamine include all, except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hypertension Urinary retention Drowsiness Dryness of mouth <p>7. Which of these opens in osteomeatal complex?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sphenoid sinus Frontal sinus Nasolacrimal duct Posterior ethmoid sinus <p>8. Prolonged use of vasoconstrictor nose drop results in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rhinitis sicca Rhinitis medicamentosa Rhinitis caseosa Rhinitis ozaene | <p>9. Most common type of thyroid carcinoma is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follicular Papillary Medullary Hurthle cell <p>10. This artery does not supply tonsil:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lingual artery Facial artery Ascending palatine artery Descending pharyngeal artery <p>11. Treatment of choice for carcinoma glottis-T1N0Mx stage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Surgery + radiotherapy Surgery + chemotherapy Radiotherapy Chemoradiation <p>12. Which of the following is false for Ca nasopharynx?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Most common site is fossa of Rosenmüller Most prevalent in China Epstein Barr virus is associated Most common presentation is nasal obstruction and epistaxis <p>13. External auditory meatus is cartilaginous in its:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Outer one-third Outer two-third Inner half Outer one-fourth <p>14. Greisinger's sign means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pain over temporomandibular joint Retro-orbital pain Pain over mastoid process Pain over auricle <p>15. Cochlear implant is to replace the function of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Function of the hair cell Function of cochlear nerve Function of tympanic cleft Function of utricle and saccule <p>16. Hematoma of auricle is drained to prevent:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Deformity of pinna Stenosis of external canal Development of conductive hearing loss Development of sensorineural hearing loss |
|--|---|

OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)**Short Answer Questions**

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons for:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- "Picket-fence fever" in lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
 - ASOM is mostly seen in younger age group.
 - 'Office headache' in frontal sinusitis.
 - Apnoea in some patients following tracheostomy.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+1= 04)
- A 60 -year old male patient presented to ENT OPD with progressive change in voice since past 8 months. He is a chronic smoker and on indirect laryngoscopy there is ulcero-proliferative growth on vocal cord with fixed cord. There is no cervical lymphadenopathy and no systemic involvement on investigations.
- What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - What is the stage of disease?
 - How will you investigate the patient?
 - How will you treat this patient?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Acute retropharyngeal abscess
 - FESS
 - Pleomorphic adenoma
 - Tympanoplasty
- Q. 5. (i) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of serous otitis media.** (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- (ii) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features and management of antrochoanal polyp.** (1+1+2 = 04)
- Q. 6. Draw a labeled diagram showing:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Course of recurrent and superior laryngeal nerves
 - Lateral wall of nose showing opening of various sinuses
 - Central auditory pathway
 - Structures seen on indirect laryngoscopy