

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART - I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2023**OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)****[Time allotted: Three hours]****Set - A****[Max Marks: 100]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (1 x 20 = 20)**

1. Which of the following is **not** a feature of Melkersson syndrome?
 - a. Facial paralysis
 - b. Lip swelling
 - c. Fissured tongue
 - d. Palatal paralysis
2. Fluctuating hearing loss is seen in all of the following **except**:
 - a. Glue ear
 - b. Meniere's disease
 - c. Perilymph fistula
 - d. Acoustic neuroma
3. What is **true** about Oto acoustic emission?
 - a. Subjective test for hearing
 - b. Produced by inner hair cells
 - c. Good hearing screening tool in infants
 - d. Accurate test for Hearing threshold measurement
4. Cough on scratching the external acoustic canal is due to:
 - a. Jacobson's nerve
 - b. Arnold's nerve
 - c. Great auricular nerve
 - d. Facial nerve
5. Which of the following symptoms is **not** included in the triad of Van der Hoeve Syndrome
 - a. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - b. Otosclerosis
 - c. Blue sclera
 - d. Icterus
6. All of the following are ototoxic drug **except**:
 - a. Quinine
 - b. Furosemide
 - c. Quinolones
 - d. Cisplatin
7. Which of the following test cannot distinguish between cochlear and retrocochlear lesion
 - a. SISI
 - b. BERA
 - c. Impedance audiometry
 - d. Tone decay test
8. Tripod fracture is a feature of which bone:
 - a. Nasal bone
 - b. Maxilla
 - c. Zygoma
 - d. Mandible
9. Which of the following is **not** an emergency?
 - a. B/L choanal atresia
 - b. Septal haematoma
 - c. Septal abscess
 - d. Septal perforation
10. Which of the following is incorrect about Onodi cell?
 - a. It is sphenoidal cell
 - b. Optic nerve may lie in it
 - c. Carotid artery related to it laterally
 - d. It is anterior group ethmoid cell
11. Which of the following statement is **not** a possibility of malignant tumour of parotid gland?
 - a. History of rapid growth
 - b. Facial nerve paralysis
 - c. Fixity to overlying skin
 - d. Large size of tumour
12. Trotter's triad consists of all **except**:
 - a. Conductive hearing loss
 - b. Temporoparietal neuralgia
 - c. Palatal paralysis
 - d. Posterior epistaxis
13. Which of the following test is gold standard for diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnoea?
 - a. Muller's manoeuvre
 - b. Cephalometric radiograph
 - c. Polysomnography
 - d. Body mass index
14. Which of the following is **not** a vocal rehabilitation method after total laryngectomy?
 - a. Oesophageal speech
 - b. Electrolarynx
 - c. Blom-Singer prosthesis
 - d. Isshiki thyroplasty
15. Which of the following is **not** cause rhinolalia aperta:
 - a. Cleft palate
 - b. Velopharyngeal insufficiency
 - c. Post adenoidectomy
 - d. Adenoids
16. In which of thyroid cancer, serum calcitonin is a tumour marker:
 - a. PTC
 - b. FTC
 - c. Medullary carcinoma
 - d. Hurthle cell carcinoma
17. Commonest LASER used in microlaryngeal surgery is:
 - a. Argon
 - b. KTP
 - c. CO2
 - d. ND-YAG
18. Most common benign neoplasm of the larynx in children is:
 - a. Lymphangioma
 - b. Respiratory papillomatosis
 - c. Haemangioma
 - d. Pleomorphic adenoma
19. Which out of the following is the diagnostic test of choice in CSF rhinorrhoea?
 - a. MRI Brain and PNS
 - b. B2 –transferrin
 - c. Nasal endoscopy
 - d. PET scan
20. In Rienke's edema, site of inflammation is:
 - a. Vocal cords
 - b. Epiglottis
 - c. Subglottis
 - d. Post cricoid area

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (2 x 5 = 10)
- Better hearing in the presence of ear discharge
 - Diplopia in petrositis
 - Good prognosis of glottic carcinoma
 - Angiofibroma vessels bleed profusely
 - Movement of Thyroglossal cyst wth degulition and tongue protrusion
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (2+3+2+3 = 10)
- A -20 year male patient presented in ENT OPD with chief complaint of scanty foul smelling right ear discharge since last 2 years. On otoscopic examination, there is attic perforation with white flakes.
- What is likely diagnosis?
 - What are the different theories of its formation?
 - How will you investigate?
 - What should be the treatment?
- Q. 4. Write Briefly on:** (4 x 6 = 24)
- Differences between acute Epiglottitis and Croup
 - Cochlear implantation
 - Noise induced hearing loss
 - Sinonasal Mucormycosis
- Q. 5. (i)** Write etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Oral Tongue (T2N1M0). (10)
- (ii)** Write etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of bilateral ethmoidal polyposis. (10)
- Q. 6. Draw a well labeled diagram:** (4 x 4 = 16)
- External Laryngeal framework
 - Degree of hearing loss on PTA (WHO classification)
 - Spaces in relation to Pharynx
 - Blood supply of the nasal septum with kiesselbach's plexus