

**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

1. Cholesteatoma contains:
 - a. Mucolipid material
 - b. Cholesterol crystal
 - c. Desquamated squamous epithelium
 - d. Charcoat leaden crystals
2. Uncontrolled diabetes may predispose to:
 - a. Meniere's disease
 - b. Malignant otitis externa
 - c. Malignancy
 - d. Melkarson's syndrome
3. Tobey-Ayer's test is characteristic sign of:
 - a. Glomus tumor
 - b. Congenital syphilis
 - c. Otitic hydrocephalus
 - d. Lateral sinus thrombosis
4. Pain of acute tonsillitis is referred to ear through the:
 - a. 7th nerve
 - b. 8th nerve
 - c. 9th nerve
 - d. 10th nerve
5. All are cardinal features of allergic rhinitis **except**:
 - a. Paroxysmal sneezing
 - b. Nasal obstruction and itching
 - c. History of allergy
 - d. Headache and epiphora
6. Side effects of antihistamine include all, **except**:
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Urinary retention
 - c. Drowsiness
 - d. Dryness of mouth
7. Which of these opens in osteomeatal complex?
 - a. Sphenoid sinus
 - b. Frontal sinus
 - c. Nasolacrimal duct
 - d. Posterior ethmoid sinus
8. Prolonged use of vasoconstrictor nose drop results in:
 - a. Rhinitis sicca
 - b. Rhinitis medicamentosa
 - c. Rhinitis caseosa
 - d. Rhinitis ozaene
9. Most common type of thyroid carcinoma is:
 - a. Follicular
 - b. Papillary
 - c. Medullary
 - d. Hurthle cell
10. This artery does **not** supply tonsil:
 - a. Lingual artery
 - b. Facial artery
 - c. Ascending palatine artery
 - d. Descending pharyngeal artery
11. Treatment of choice for carcinoma glottis-T1N0Mx stage:
 - a. Surgery + radiotherapy
 - b. Surgery + chemotherapy
 - c. Radiotherapy
 - d. Chemoradiation
12. Which of the following is **false** for Ca nasopharynx?
 - a. Most common site is fossa of Rosenmüller
 - b. Most prevalent in China
 - c. Epstein Barr virus is associated
 - d. Most common presentation is nasal obstruction and epistaxis
13. External auditory meatus is cartilaginous in its:
 - a. Outer one-third
 - b. Outer two-third
 - c. Inner half
 - d. Outer one-fourth
14. Greisinger's sign means:
 - a. Pain over temporomandibular joint
 - b. Retro-orbital pain
 - c. Pain over mastoid process
 - d. Pain over auricle
15. Cochlear implant is to replace the function of:
 - a. Function of the hair cell
 - b. Function of cochlear nerve
 - c. Function of tympanic cleft
 - d. Function of utricle and saccule
16. Hematoma of auricle is drained to prevent:
 - a. Deformity of pinna
 - b. Stenosis of external canal
 - c. Development of conductive hearing loss
 - d. 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