

OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons for the following:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Movement of thyroid gland during swallowing
 - Saddle nose deformity after SMR operation
 - Frey's syndrome after parotidectomy
 - Picket-fence fever in lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+2= 04)
A 30 years old male, presented with bilateral nasal blockage and headache since last one year. Examination shows multiple smooth, glistening, grape-like masses in both nostrils.
- What is the diagnosis?
 - How will you investigate the case?
 - What are its treatment options?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Cochlear implant
 - Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid
 - Juvenile papillomatosis of larynx
 - Treatment of Meniere's disease
- Q. 5. (i) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of otosclerosis.** (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- (ii) Indications and complications of tracheostomy.** (2+2 = 04)
- Q. 6. Draw labeled diagram showing:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Course and branches of facial nerve
 - Lateral wall of nose showing opening of various sinuses
 - Indirect laryngoscopy
 - Course and branches of external carotid artery

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART - I EXAMINATION, JANUARY/FEBRUARY-2019
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 - C

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| <p>1. Little's area is situated at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nostrils Antero-inferior part of nasal septum Lateral wall of nose Nasopharynx <p>2. Which of the following conditions is not seen to be associated with nasal polyps?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cystic fibrosis CHARGE syndrome Kartagener's syndrome Young's syndrome <p>3. Which of the following is not true regarding glottic carcinoma?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Presents early with hoarseness of voice Cervical lymphadenopathy is frequently seen Radiotherapy is the treatment of choice for early lesions. Stridor may develop in advanced stages <p>4. Ethmoidal adenocarcinoma is seen most often in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Glass blowers Dye workers Welders Wood workers <p>5. All are true regarding submandibular salivary gland except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commonest salivary gland for calculus formation Superficial and deep lobes are separated by mylohyoid muscle Secretions are mainly serous in nature Receives arterial supply from facial artery <p>6. True regarding invasive fungal sinusitis is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Requires systemic antifungals like Amphotericin-B Does not involve the orbit Caused by basidiomycetes fungi Leads to greenish yellow crust formation <p>7. Eagle's syndrome is caused by calcification of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stylomandibular ligament Stylohyoid ligament Stylopharyngeus ligament Salpingopharyngeus muscle <p>8. Not true regarding bilateral abductor palsy of vocal cords:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It can result as a complication of thyroid surgery Patient develops stridor and respiratory distress Voice is lost completely Tracheostomy may be required | <p>9. Bone anchored hearing aids are useful for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meniere's disease Presbycusis Noise induced hearing loss Canal atresia <p>10. Correct statement regarding OAE is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is used as a screening test for hearing It is the most accurate hearing test It detects radioactive emissions It is an assessment of inner hair cell function <p>11. Which of the following is not a cause of membrane over tonsil?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vincent angina Diphtheria Agranulocytosis Ludwig's angina <p>12. Earliest detection of acoustic neuroma can be done by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contrast enhanced CT scan MRI with gadolinium contrast High resolution CT scan PET scan <p>13. Which is not an immediate complication of tracheostomy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pneumothorax Surgical emphysema Subglottic stenosis Apnoea <p>14. Schwartze sign is seen in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Glomus jugulare Otosclerosis Acute otitis media CSOM <p>15. All are features of Trotter's triad except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Palatal palsy Diplopia Conductive deafness Facial pain <p>16. True statement regarding thyroid neoplasms is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Medullary carcinoma carries the best prognosis FNAC is not a sensitive test Anaplastic carcinoma carries the worst prognosis Thyroid scan should be done in all cases |
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OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

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

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

- a. Picket-fence fever in lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- b. Schwartz sign in otosclerosis
- c. Apnoea in some patients following tracheostomy
- d. Anosmia in atrophic rhinitis

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 otoscopic examination, there is attic perforation with visible white flakes.

- a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- b. How will you investigate the patient?
- c. How will you manage this patient?
- d. What are the complications of this disease?

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

- a. Cochlear implant
- b. Thyroglossal cyst
- c. Quinsy
- d. Nasal myiasis

Q. 5. (i) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of allergic rhinitis**(1+1+1+1 = 04)**

(ii) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features and management of glottic carcinoma (T3 N0 Mx)

(1+1+2 = 04)**Q. 6. Draw a labeled diagram showing:****(2 x 4 = 08)**

- a. Types of tympanograms
- b. Lateral wall of nose
- c. Indirect laryngoscopy
- d. Course of facial nerve

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE-2019

OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET- B

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs within allotted first 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) ($\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 08$)

1. Meniere's disease includes all except:
 - a. Episodic vertigo
 - b. SNHL
 - c. CHL
 - d. Sense of aural fullness
2. Noise induced hearing loss causes notch in audiogram at:
 - a. 1 Khz
 - b. 4 Khz
 - c. 5 Khz
 - d. 6 Khz
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. Balance of body is regulated by:
 - a. Proprioception
 - b. Eyes
 - c. Vestibular system
 - d. All of the above
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