

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART - I EXAMINATION, JULY - 2020
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs within allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)

Set - A

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which of the following is not correct regarding PTA? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It is a test for hearing assessment b. It can be carried out in all age groups c. It requires patient understanding and cooperation d. Air bone gap is seen in conductive hearing loss 2. All of the following are correct statements except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tegmen tympani forms the roof of middle ear b. Floor of middle ear is related to jugular bulb c. Medial wall is formed by promontory d. Eustachian tube opening lies in posterior wall 3. What is true regarding oropharyngeal candidiasis? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It is a viral infection b. Commonly seen in immunocompromised patients c. It is associated with high grade fever d. Requires antibiotic treatment 4. What is not correct about nasal vestibule? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It is lined with skin b. Is a potential site for furunculosis c. Has the opening of nasolacrimal duct d. Can be examined easily 5. All are correct regarding peritonsillar abscess except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Odynophagia is commonly seen b. Occurs between inferior constrictor and tonsillar capsule c. Associated with 'hot potato voice' d. Trismus may be seen frequently 6. Which of the following sinuses do not open into the middle meatus? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Anterior ethmoidal sinus b. Maxillary sinus c. Posterior ethmoidal sinus d. Frontal sinus 7. Not true regarding bilateral abductor palsy of vocal cords: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Can result as a surgical complication of total thyroidectomy b. Patient develops stridor and respiratory distress c. Voice is severely affected d. Tracheostomy may be required 8. True regarding salivary glands is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Submandibular gland is the largest b. Parotid gland is the commonest site for calculus formation c. Malignant tumors are more common in minor salivary glands d. Duct draining submandibular gland is called Stenson's duct | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Which of the following does not supply the thyroid gland? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Superior thyroid artery b. Inferior thyroid artery c. Middle thyroid artery d. Thyroid imma artery 10. Which is not an immediate complication of tracheostomy? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pneumothorax b. Surgical emphysema c. Subglottic stenosis d. Apnoea 11. Which of the following is not a cause of membrane over tonsil? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vincent angina b. Diphtheria c. Agranulocytosis d. Ludwig's angina 12. Not true regarding malignant tumors of parotid gland: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Facial nerve palsy can occur b. Rapid growth c. Restricted mobility d. Skin involvement never occurs 13. Which of the following is not true regarding nasal septum? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Can be involved in tuberculosis b. Hematoma can lead to necrosis of septal cartilage c. Receives blood supply from external and internal carotid systems d. All the septal deviations must be corrected surgically 14. Correct statement regarding cholesteatoma is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It is a malignant neoplasm b. Medical management is preferred c. Has bone eroding properties d. Always presents with hearing loss 15. All are causes of conductive hearing loss except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. CSOM b. Meniere's disease c. Otosclerosis d. Exostosis 16. Which of the following conditions is not seen to be associated with nasal polyps? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cystic fibrosis b. CHARGE syndrome c. Kartagener's syndrome d. Young's syndrome |
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Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 4 = 04)**
- a. Schwartze sign in otosclerosis
 - b. Thyroglossal cyst moves with tongue protrusion
 - c. Good prognosis in glottis carcinoma
 - d. Trotter's triad in nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+1+1+1= 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. Types of hearing aids
 - b. Singer's nodules
 - c. Ludwig's angina
 - d. Nasal mucormycosis
- Q. 5. (i) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of carcinoma maxillary sinus.** **(1+1+1+1 = 04)**
- (ii) Discuss the aetiology of dysphagia. How will you investigate a case of dysphagia?** **(2+2 = 04)**
- Q. 6. Draw labeled diagrams showing:** **(2 x 4 = 08)**
- a. Types of tympanograms
 - b. Blood supply of nasal septum with Kiesselbach's plexus
 - c. Right and left recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - d. Triangles of neck