

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

EAR

ANATOMY OF EAR

- 1) What is middle ear cleft? Describe the anatomy of medial wall of the middle ear with diagram. Describe the anatomy of the tympanic membrane. ('08)
- 2) Describe the anatomy of the Middle Ear Cavity. ('09)
- 3) Describe the anatomy of medial and posterior wall of middle ear. Describe the relation with facial nerve in medial & posterior wall. ('11)
- 4) Describe the medial wall of middle ear with diagram. Mention in brief the surgical importance of this wall. ('07)
- 5) Describe the anatomy of facial nerve. ('05)
- 6) External auditory canal. ('01)
- 7) McEwan's triangle (suprameatal). ('15)

ASSESSMENT OF HEARING

- 1) Rinne test ('00,'98)
- 2) Weber test ('99,'04,'06)
- 3) Caloric test. ('12)
- 4) Absolute Bone conduction test. ('03,'15)

HEARING LOSS

- 1) A patient aged 30 yrs. presented with deafness of both ears. Investigate to diagnose type of deafness, manage the case. 12 ('97)
- 2) What is deafness? How will you manage a case of conductive deafness in a female patient aged about 25 years? 3+7 ('08)
- 3) A middle aged male reported with bilateral conductive deafness with intact tympanic membrane. How will you diagnose & manage the case? 5+5 (16)
- 4) Ototoxic drugs ('18)

ASSESSMENT OF VESTIBULAR FUNCTIONS & DISORDERS

- 1) What are the common causes of vertigo? Outline the investigations that you would like to have? 12 ('98)
- 2) Fistula test. ('94, '14)

DISEASES OF EXTERNAL EAR

- 1) Anatomy of tympanic membrane (right & left). Write different types of eardrum perforations with their clinical significance. 12 ('04,'06,'08)
- 2) Cerumen ('07)
- 3) Impacted cerumen. ('98)
- 4) Malignant otitis externa. ('08,'11,'13)

- 5) Circumscribed otitis externa. ('10)
- 6) Otomycosis. ('08)
- 7) Foreign body ear. ('12)

DISORDERS of MIDDLE EAR, CHOLESTEATOMA & OTITIS MEDIA

- 1) What is otitis media? How will you treat profuse mucoid aural discharge in 8-year-old boy? ('03)
- 2) Define CSOM. Discuss the etiology, pathology, clinical features & management of the mucosal type of CSOM. 10 ('12)
- 3) What is ASOM? C/F & treatment & management. 2+4+5+4 ('00, 02)
- 4) What is Cholesteatoma? How it forms? Describe the clinical features of Cholesteatoma.
- 5) Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of otitis media with -effusion. 3+3+4 ('14)
- 6) How do you investigate a case of long standing foul smelling ear discharge of a child of 8 years? ('07)
- 7) A middle aged patient presents in the ENT OPD with intermittent mucopurulent discharge from one ear. How will you investigate and treat the case? 5+5 ('15)
- 8) Define Cholesteatoma. Describe the pathogenesis & management of CSOM with Cholesteatoma. 2+3+5 ('17)
- 9) Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of Acute Suppurative otitis media. ('18)
- 10) Cortical mastoidectomy. ('07)
- 11) Myringoplasty. (10)
- 12) Myringotomy. ('05, 11)
- 13) Cholesteatoma. ('08, 15)
- 14) Gradenigo syndrome. ('07)
- 15) Masked mastoiditis ('09)
- 16) Plummer Vinson syndrome ('16)
- 17) Diagnosis of diphtheria ('17)
- 18) Lateral sinus thrombosis. ('18)
- 19) Myringotomy and its indications. (03, 04)

OSTEOSCLEROSIS

- 1) Otosclerosis ('04)
- 2) Carhart's notch ('96''16)

FACIAL NERVE & DISORDER

- 1) Facial nerve palsy of sudden onset ('10)
- 2) Describe the intratemporal course of the facial nerve . Enumerate the intratemporal branches of the facial nerve and their site of origin. What is Bells Palsy ?('18)

OTALGIA

- 1) What is otalgia? How will you investigate a case of otalgia in middle aged person? ('94,'99,'03)
- 2) A 65 years old' male patient presents with pain in Right ear. How will you investigate case? 10 ('14)

NOSE

ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY OF NOSE

- 1) Describe the lateral wall of Nose. Mention its surgical importance. 7+3 ('15)
- 2) Describe the anatomy of maxillary antrum and function of nose. ('14)
- 3) Describe the anatomy of nasal septum. ('12)
- 4) Describe the nasal septum. Write in short the function of nose. ('03)
- 5) Describe the lateral wall of nose with picture. ('04, '05, '10)
- 6) Describe the different parts of the lateral wall of nasal cavity. ('06)
- 7) Function of nose ('06)
- 8) Uncinate process of nose. ('06)
- 9) Osteomeatal complex. ('11, '13, '17)
- 10) Inferior turbinate ('01)
- 11) Dangerous area of nose ('17)

NASAL SEPTUM AND ITS DISEASES

- 1) Write a note on deviated nasal septum & its effect on the ear. ('10)
- 2) Illustrate with diagram the constituents of nasal septum & its vascular supply. Describe the surgical importance of Little's area. 5+3+2 ('16)
- 3) Little's area of nose ('01, '06)

ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHINITIS

- 1) Etiology, pathology, clinical features & treatment of Atrophic Rhinitis. ('04)
- 2) Atrophic Rhinitis ('96, '09, '18)

GRANULOMATOUS DISEASE OF NOSE & MISC. DISORDER OF NASAL CAVITY

- 1) Rhinosporidiosis. ('04)
- 2) CSF Rhinorrhea ('07, '14)
- 3) Rhinolith ('16)

NASAL POLYP

- 1) A young adult presented with left sided nasal polyp. Give differential diagnosis. Outline the management of Antro-choanal polyp ('12)
- 2) Antro-choanal polyp. ('93, '08)
- 3) A male patient of 15 yrs. age presented with history of recurrent severe epistaxis & nasal obstruction. What is your provisional diagnosis? How will you manage the case? 3+7 ('17)

EPISTAXIS

- 1) A 17 years old male patient presented with a history of recurrent profuse epistaxis for last one year. What are the probable causes? Give an outline of relevant investigations and management of the patient. ('11)
- 2) A 65 years old male presents with Epistaxis. How will you manage this case? ('10)

- 3) A male boy 16 years attended emergency with severe bleeding from nose having history of recurrent such bleeding. How will you investigate the case? 10 ("04)
- 4) Enumerate the causes of epistaxis? Describe the time of treatment? ('96)
- 5) Little's area of nose. ('01,'06)
- 6) Dangerous area of nose. ('05, 15)
- 7) Area of epistaxis ('99)

ACUTE SINUSITIS, ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY OF PARANASAL SINUSES

- 1) Etiology, clinical features and treatment of acute maxillary sinusitis. ('03)
- 2) Sinusitis-etiology, sign & symptoms, management ('99)
- 3) Maxillary Sinus. (12)
- 4) Maxillary antrum. ('00)

OPERATIVE

- 1) Septoplasty. ('08)
- 2) Caldwell-Luc operation. ('09)
- 3) Difference between Septoplasty and SMR operation. ('11)
- 4) Indications of Caldwell-Luc operation. ('13)
- 5) Complications of S.M.R. operation. ("14)
- 6) Functional endoscopy of nose. ('05)
- 7) Puff puncture. ('07)
- 8) Antral puncture. ('12)

THROAT

DISEASES OF ORAL CAVITY & SALIVARY GLAND

- 1) Lingual thyroid ('09)
- 2) Fossa of Rosenmuller ('94,'04)

DISEASES OF PHARYNX

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF PHARYNX, ADENOIDS

- 1) Adenoid facies ('09)
- 2) Killian's dehiscence ('08)
- 3) Waldeyer's ring ('16)

TUMOURS OF NASOPHARYNX & ACUTE/CHRONIC PHARYNGITIS

- 1) Clinical features and management of juvenile nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma. ('10)
- 2) Keratosis pharyngitis ('03,'06)

ACUTE AND CHRONIC TONSILITIS

- 1) A 10-year-old child presents with a patch in the tonsil with fever. How would you examine the patient? What will be the treatment? 5+5 ('15)

- 2) Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of Acute Follicular Tonsillitis. ('13)
- 3) An 8-year-old child presented with patch over the tonsil and adjoining region. Describe the differential diagnosis. ('09)
- 4) A child has come to OPD with a patch in throat. What are the causes of patch in throat? How will you differentiate between a patch of acute follicular tonsillitis and with faucial diphtheria? ('00)
- 5) Outline the clinical features and management of patches over Tonsil in short.('18)
- 5) Patch in the tonsil & its investigations. ('99),
- 6) Patch in tonsil, enumerate the causes ('96)
- 7) Tonsils. (01)
- 8) Vincent angina. ('05)
- 9) Describe the clinical features, treatment & complication of acute tonsillitis. 4+3+3 ('16)
- 10) Treatment of acute Para-tonsillar abscess ('96)

HEAD AND NECK SPACE INFECTION

- 1) Describe the etiology and clinical features of acute retropharyngeal abscess. How will you treat it? ('05)
- 2) A young man comes to you with Quinsy. Clinical features, complications, diagnosis & treatment. ('94,'96,'98,'04,'08, 10, 12)
- 3) Describe the clinical features, complication and management of acute peritonsillar abscess. (06, 12)
- 4) Describe the clinical features, investigation & management of acute retropharyngeal abscess. 3+3+4 ('17)
- 5) Peritonsillar abscess. (08, 14)
- 6) Quinsy (10, 16)
- 7) Describe retropharyngeal abscess. 10 (02)
- 8) Acute retropharyngeal abscess. (13, 15)
- 9) Chronic retropharyngeal abscess (04)
- 10) Retropharyngeal abscess.('18)

TUMOURS OF HYPOPHARYNX/SNORING AND SLEEP APNOEA

- 1) Zenker's diverticulum
- 2) Obstructive sleep apnoea (13)

DISEASES OF LARYNX AND TRACHEA

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF LARYNX

- 1) Draw a neat labelled diagram of larynx as seen on indirect laryngoscopy. Describe briefly the levels and group of lymph node in the neck. 2+3 (2010)
- 2) Describe the pre-epiglottic space and its significance. (2010)
- 3) Nerve supply and intrinsic muscle of larynx. ('06)
- 4) Describe the trachea & its functions.5+5 ('02)
- 5) Functions of Larynx. ('01)
- 6) Safety muscles of larynx ('16)
- 7)Nerve supply of larynx('18)

CONGENITAL LESIONS & DISORDERS OF LARYNX & STRIDOR

- 1) Laryngomalacia ('10)
- 2) Acute epiglottitis ('14)
- 3) Laryngeal web (98)

4) What is stridor? A child of 3 years presented with stridor for two hours. What are the common causes and outline the management in such case? ('06,'08)

BENIGN TUMOUR OF LARYNX

- 1) Vocal nodule. ('09,'14)/ Singer's node ('03)
- 2) Laryngocoele. ('08)
- 3) Laryngeal papilloma ('07)
- 4) Bronchial cyst ('17)

VOICE & SPEECH, TRACHEOSTOMY

- 1) A 50 years old patient has hoarseness of voice for over a month. Investigate & outline the management of benign/malignant growth in vocal cord. ('04)
- 2) A 60 years old male presented with hoarseness of voice for one month. How will you investigate the case? (11)
- 3) A 65 old male presented with hoarseness of voice for last three months. How will you investigate the case to arrive at a diagnosis? ('13)

DISEASES OF OSEOPHAGUS

ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY OF ESOPHAGUS

- 1) Discuss the mechanism of deglutition.10 ('09)
- 2) Constrictions of esophagus. ('05)
- 3) Esophageal Strictures. ('05, 12)
- 4) Cardiac notch ('96)

DISORDERS OF ESOPHAGUS

- 1) Plummer-Vision syndrome. ('11)/ Patterson-Brown-Kelly syndrome.
- 2) Cardiac achalasia. ('09)
- 3) Cardio spasm (09)
- 4) Coin in esophagus ('17)

DYSPHAGIA

- 1) A 60 years old male has presented with progressively increasing dysphagia. How will you investigate?
- 2) Dysphagia lusoria ('96)

OPERATIVE

- 1) Reactionary hemorrhages after Tonsillectomy. ('04)
- 2) Indications of Tonsillectomy. (12)
- 3) Steps of operation of tracheostomy (03, 04)
- 4) Complications of tracheostomy. (11, 13)
- 5) Types of tracheostomy 04)
- 6) Functions of tracheostomy. ('15)
- 7) Indication & complications of tracheostomy. 12 ('98, 17)
- 8) Indirect laryngoscopy. ('06)
- 9) Oesophagoscopy. ('07, 08)
- 10) FBSS ('18)