

Time: Three Hours**Max. Marks: 100 Marks****OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY - (RS-4)****QP CODE : 1034****(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 14 year old boy presents to the ENT out-patient with complaints of inability to close the right eye and deviation of angle of mouth to left. He has history of foul smelling ear discharge from the right ear from the last 2 years and was advised to undergo ear surgery on ENT consultation in the past. On examination an attic perforation was seen in the right tympanic membrane. What is your diagnosis? List all the other complications that can occur in this disease. Discuss the management of this patient.
2. Describe the Aetiology, investigations and management of Epistaxis.

SHORT ESSAYS**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Quinsy.
4. Deaf mutism.
5. Allergic Rhinitis.
6. Causes of Stridor.
7. FESS
8. Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome.
9. Otosclerosis – clinical features and management.
10. Complications of Sinusitis.

SHORT ANSWERS**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Impedance matching mechanism of middle ear.
12. Reinke's Edema.
13. Consent for Tracheostomy.
14. Acute Epiglottitis.
15. Otomycosis.
16. Causes of Tinnitus.
17. Rhinosporidiosis.
18. Topodiagnostic tests for facial nerve.
19. Pharyngeal pouch.
20. Rhinitis medicamentosa.

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Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Sensory nerve supply of middle ear cavity is provided by
 A. Facial nerve
 B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 C. Vagus nerve
 D. Trigeminal nerve
- 21 ii) A female patient with diabetes presents with severe ear pain. On examination there is granulation tissue in the external auditory canal and LMN type of facial nerve palsy. What is the probable diagnosis?
 A. Mucormycosis
 B. Herpes zoster oticus
 C. Ramsay Hunt syndrome
 D. Malignant otitis externa
- 21 iii) Which of the following is not the component of Gradenigo's triad :
 A. Involvement of Vth and VIth cranial nerve
 B. Persistent Otorrhea
 C. Palatal palsy
 D. Retro- orbital pain
- 21 iv) Which of the following is not true regarding Eustachian tube
 A. Provides communication between middle ear and nasopharynx
 B. 36mm in length
 C. Lateral 1/3rd is bony and medial 2/3rd is cartilaginous
 D. Remains open at rest
- 21 v) In Caldwell-Luc operation, entry into the maxillary sinus is made through
 A. Transthmoid approach
 B. Canine fossa
 C. Maxillary alveolus
 D. Middle meatus
- 22 i) Nasopharyngeal obstruction due to adenoids can lead to all EXCEPT
 A. Sinusitis
 B. Serous Otitis Media
 C. Cor pulmonale
 D. Proptosis
- 22 ii) Which one of the following arteries belongs to internal carotid system?
 A. Sphenopalatine
 B. Greater palatine
 C. Anterior ethmoid
 D. Nasopalatine
- 22 iii) Sensory nerve supply above the level of vocal cords is by
 A. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 B. Superior laryngeal nerve
 C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 D. Pharyngeal branch of vagus
- 22 iv) Hoarseness is the earliest symptom of carcinoma of
 A. Glottis
 B. Supra-glottis
 C. Subglottis
 D. Hypopharynx
- 22 v) Steeple sign seen on x-ray Postero-anterior view of neck in a child with stridor is indicative of
 A. Acute epiglottitis
 B. Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis
 C. Laryngeal papillomatosis
 D. Bilateral abductor paralysis
