

Time: Three Hours**Max. Marks: 100****OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (RS-4)****Q.P. 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 60 year old male patient presents with watery nasal discharge, sneezing and bilateral nasal obstruction since 6 months. On examination he is found to have multiple pale grape like masses filling both the nasal cavities.
 - a) What is the likely diagnosis of this patient?
 - b) Discuss the etiopathogenesis of this condition.
 - c) Add a note on the medical and surgical management.
2. A 30 year old male patient gives history of scanty foul smelling left ear discharge since one year also associated with decreased hearing. On examination, he is found to have perforation in pars flaccida.
 - a) What is the diagnosis of this patient?
 - b) Describe the etiopathogenesis and theories associated with this condition.
 - c) Briefly discuss the management.
 - d) List out the complications he is likely to develop if un-treated.

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

3. Premalignant lesions of Oral cavity
4. Write a short note on Ototoxicity
5. A four year old child presents with fever of sudden onset, **odynophagia** and respiratory difficulty. On examination child is febrile, looks toxic with drooling of saliva and SPO2 is 85%. Thumb sign was positive on X-ray.
 - a) What is the condition the child is suffering from?
 - b) Discuss the etiology and management of this condition
6. Clinical features and surgical management of JNA
7. BPPV
8. Mention the normal constrictions of esophagus. Enumerate indications and Complications of Rigid Oesophagoscopy
9. List out various types of foreign bodies in Ear and methods to remove them
10. Causes and management of nasal septal perforation

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

11. Reactionary hemorrhage after Tonsillectomy
12. Clinical features and treatment of Laryngomalacia
13. Three causes of Facial nerve palsy
14. Oroantral fistula
15. Cottle's test
16. Carhart's notch
17. Puberphonia
18. **Eagle's Syndrome**
19. Blood supply of adenoids
20. Counselling of a patient for tracheostomy

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**Multiple Choice Questions****10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) Jacobson's nerve is
A. Tympanic branch of IX nerve
B. Auricular branch of X nerve
C. Chorda tympani branch of VII nerve
D. Greater superficial petrosal nerve
- 21 ii) Transitional cell papilloma (Schnederian papilloma) of nose is normally associated with one of the following
A. Transitional cell carcinoma
B. Basal cell carcinoma
C. Squamous cell carcinoma
D. Adenocarcinoma
- 21 iii) All of the following from the boundaries of Trautmann's triangle EXCEPT
A. Labyrinth
B. Sigmoid sinus
C. Superior petrosal Sinus
D. Facial Nerve
- 21 iv) Young's operation is done for
A. Atrophic rhinitis
B. Allergic rhinitis
C. Vasomotor rhinitis
D. Chronic rhinitis
- 21 v) Delphian node is other name for
A. Para laryngeal lymph node
B. Para tracheal lymph node
C. Pre laryngeal lymph node
D. Retro laryngeal lymph node
- 22 i) Positive fistula test in the absence of fistula is
A. Tulio's phenomenon
B. Hennebert's sign
C. Romberg's sign
D. Frenzel's sign
- 22 ii) Gutzmann's pressure test is useful in the diagnosis of the following condition
A. Glottic cancer
B. Puberphonia
C. Stuttering
D. Rhinolalia aperta
- 22 iii) Muscle which opens the Eustachian tube is
A. Tensor veli palatini
B. Superior constrictor
C. Salphingopharyngeus
D. Palatopharyngeus
- 22 iv) **Mikulicz** cells are seen in
A. Rhinosporidiosis
B. Rhinitis Sicca
C. Rhinoscleroma
D. Rhinitis caseosa
- 22 v) Dohlman's procedure is done as a treatment for
A. Hypopharyngeal diverticulum
B. Obstructive sleep apnoea
C. Foreign body Oesophagus
D. Foreign body Bronchus
- *****