

**III-MBBS (Part-I)****Third Professional M.B.B.S. Part-I (Main) Examination (New Scheme)****December 2024****Otorhinolaryngology****Time: Three Hours****Maximum Marks: 100**Attempt all questions in both sections.

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**Section-A****1. Fill in the blanks:****6x1=6**

- a) Thumb sign is seen in \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Most common site for epistaxis \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Russell bodies are seen in \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Turban epiglottitis is seen in \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Length of external auditory canal in adults is \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Fungal sinusitis is mostly caused by \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Answer the following:****4x1=4****i. Stapes footplate covers:**

- a) Round window
- b) Oval window
- c) Sinus tympani
- d) Cochlear aqueduct

**ii. Regarding cholesteatoma which of the following is true:**

- a) It is malignant tumor
- b) It consists of squamous epithelium

- c) It mainly treated medically
- d) It may metastasise to distant site

iii. Which of the following is part of laryngopharynx?

- a) Post cricoid
- b) Cricoid cartilage
- c) Epiglottis
- d) Thyroid cartilage

iv. All structures opens in the middle means except:

- a) Sphenoid sinus
- b) Maxillary sinus
- c) Frontal sinus
- d) Anterior ethmoid air cells

3. A 16 year old male is brought to the emergency with complains of epistaxis. Child has similar multiple episode in past with history of nasal obstruction and denasal speech. Child is pale with broadening of nasal bridge.

- a) What can be the differential diagnosis? 02
- b) What all evaluation you would like to perform? 03
- c) What would be the management plan? 03
- d) Management of nasal bleeding. 03
- e) Etiopathogenesis of this condition. 04

**4. Write briefly on (Any Five).**

**5x2=10**

- a) Labelled diagram of indirect laryngoscopy
- b) Fistula test

- c) Gradenigo's Syndrome.
- d) Laryngomalacia.
- e) Danger area of face.
- f) Geographic tongue.

**5. Explain why (Any Three):****3x5=15**

- a) BPPV clinical presentation and role of vestibular exercise.
- b) Recurrent episodes of otitis media in children.
- c) Noise induced hearing loss.
- d) X-ray in cases of aerodigestive foreign body.

**Section-B**

6. A 20 year old female patient presented with copious, non-foul smelling, left ear discharge with hearing loss. What is the probable diagnosis and differential diagnosis? How will you manage this case? What are the various types of tympanoplasty?

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**7. Write briefly on.****5x2=10**

- a) Plummer-Vinson syndrome
- b) Labyrinthine fistula
- c) Adenoid facies
- d) Referred otalgia
- e) Treatment of acute laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis

**8. Write short notes on:****4x5=20**

- a) Differential diagnosis of membranous tonsillitis
- b) Atrophic Rhinitis

c) Innervation of larynx

d) Indications and complications of Tracheostomy

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