

**2306000103020502**  
**EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024**  
**BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY**  
**(THIRD PART-1)**  
**OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY ( NEW ) ( WITH MCQ ) -**  
**LEVEL 2**

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

**1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book**

- a. Name of the Examination : **BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (THIRD PART-1)**
- b. Name of the Subject : **OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY ( NEW ) ( WITH MCQ ) - LEVEL 2**
- c. Subject Code No : **2306000103020502**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

**SECTION-I**

**Q.1 Select any one correct option from the multiple choices (all 20 questions are compulsory one mark each, no negative marking) 20**

1. Regarding cholesteatoma, which of the following is true?
  - A. It consists of squamous epithelium.
  - B. It is a malignant tumor.
  - C. It should be left untreated.
  - D. It may metastasize to distant sites.
2. Tympanic membrane develops from:
  - A. Ectoderm.
  - B. Endoderm.
  - C. Mesoderm.
  - D. From all of the above
3. Stapes footplate covers:
  - A. Round window.
  - B. Oval window.
  - C. Sinus tympani.
  - D. Aditus ad antrum.

4. Communication between middle ear and Eustachian tube is obliterated surgically in
- A. Cortical mastoidectomy.
  - B. Radical mastoidectomy.
  - C. Myringoplasty.
  - D. Modified radical mastoidectomy.
5. Treatment of choice for glue ear which is presented for 6 months is:
- A. Conservative.
  - B. Adenoidectomy only.
  - C. Adenoidectomy with Myringotomy with ventilation tube Insertion.
  - D. Only Myringotomy.
6. The cough response caused while cleaning the ear canal is mediated by stimulation of:
- A. The 5th cranial nerve.
  - B. Innervation of external ear canal by C1 and C2.
  - C. Branches of the 7th cranial nerve.
  - D. The 10th cranial nerve.
7. Regarding the tonsil, all of the followings are true except:
- A. Palatoglossus lies anterior to the tonsil.
  - B. The tonsil is supplied by the tonsillar artery, a branch of the facial Artery.
  - C. Crypta magna the smallest crypt.
  - D. Lymph drains to the upper deep cervical & jugulodigastric lymph nodes.
8. A 66 year old Chinese man presents with a two months history of neck swelling in the right posterior triangle. On further questioning he tells you that his hearing has also declined in the right ear. He also has a blocked nose. What is the likely diagnosis?
- A. Lymphoma...
  - B. Metastatic lymph node from a nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
  - C. Parotid tumor.
  - D. Metastatic lymph node from a oropharyngeal carcinoma
9. Which of the following statement is true for Juvenile angiofibroma:
- A. Patients have often had repeated episodes of epistaxis.
  - B. It is a tumor of young girls with a mean age of 14 at presentation.
  - C. Bone erosion of the greater wing of the sphenoid does not occur,
  - D. Secretary otitis media does not occur.

10. A 27 year old female patient presented with painful swallowing, on indirect laryngoscopy, there is pooling of saliva in right pyriform sinus with swollen right arytenoid. Laryngeal crepitus is present. Most likely diagnosis is:.
- A. Squamous cell carcinoma of pyriform sinus.
  - B. Squamous cell carcinoma of posterior pharyngeal wall.
  - C. Squamous cell carcinoma of larynx.
  - D. Squamous cell carcinoma of postcricoid.
11. Commando operation may be used for the treatment of:
- A. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
  - B. Stage III squamous cell carcinoma of larynx.
  - C. Nasopharyngeal adenocarcinoma.
  - D. Oral carcinoma.
12. All of the following may cause tonsillar ulceration except:
- A. Diphtheria.
  - B. Vincent's angina.
  - C. Agranulocytosis.
  - D. Papilloma.
13. Early post-tonsillectomy complications include all of the following except:
- A. Oedema of uvula.
  - B. Secondary bleeding.
  - C. Pneumonia.
  - D. Anaesthetic complications.
14. Which of the following statement best describe the Laryngomalacia?
- A. The larynx is of an exaggerated adult type.
  - B. The epiglottis is long and wide and folded backward at each lateral edge.
  - C. The epiglottis is converted into a delta shaped incomplete cylinder.
  - D. The glossopharyngeal folds are approximated
15. Single grey, round, smooth, soft, translucent, pale, glistening structure which result from prolapsed lining of the antrum of Highmore and blocks the nose to variable degree depending on their size:
- A. Antrochoanal polyp.
  - B. Ethmoidal polyps.
  - C. Inverted papilloma.
  - D. Furunculosis.

16. Which of the following is an IgE mediated hypersensitivity disease of Nose.
- A. Acute rhinitis.
  - B. Chronic rhinitis.
  - C. Vasomotor rhinitis.
  - D. Allergic rhinitis.
17. Which of the following statement is true regarding the blood supply of the nose:
- A. Supplied by external carotid artery only.
  - B. Supplied by internal carotid artery only.
  - C. Supplied by both external and internal carotid arteries.
  - D. Internal carotid artery is the main arterial supply to the nasal fossa.
18. Examination of the nose:-
- A. Only inferior turbinate can be seen by anterior rhinoscopy.
  - B. All turbinates can be seen by anterior rhinoscopy.
  - C. Superior turbinate cannot be seen in children by anterior rhinoscopy.
  - D. Olfactory epithelium can be seen in children by anterior rhinoscopy.
19. The external nose shape is maintained by skeletal framework which is composed of:
- A. Bone only.
  - B. Cartilage only.
  - C. Bone in upper 1/3 and cartilage in lower 2/3.
  - D. Bone in upper 2/3 and cartilage in lower 1/3.
20. A ten year old girl presented with pain between the eyes, frontal headache more in the morning, discharge from the nose, post nasal drip and high fever; what is the provisional diagnosis?
- A. Acute frontal sinusitis.
  - B. Acute ethmoidal sinusitis.
  - C. Acute sphenoidal sinusitis.
  - D. Sphenoidal tumor.

**Section II**

**Q.1 Attempt any 1 out of 2. 10**

1. Describe the clinical features & management of Meniere's disease.
2. Describe in detail the theories of genesis of cholesteatoma

**Q.2 Attempt any 2 out of 3. 12**

1. 28-year-old pregnant lady presented with complain of bilateral hearing loss and tinnitus with no ear discharge from last few months. Both the complaints have increased since the start of the pregnancy. What is the most probable diagnosis? Name investigations with their role to confirm a diagnosis. What are the treatment options?
2. A 10-year-old child complained of right ear sticky yellow colored discharge for last 2 years. He suddenly became feverish & this was associated with diminution of ear discharge. There was also tenderness on pressure behind auricle. The retroauricular sulcus was preserved & there was no retroauricular fluctuation. What is your diagnosis? How do you treat the case?
3. Describe clinical features and treatment of malignant otitis externa.

**Q.3 Write short notes: (Any three) 18**

1. Rinne's test
2. Gradenigo's syndrome
3. Draw labeled diagram of right pinna
4. Fistula test

**SECTION III**

**Q.1 Attempt any 1 out of 2: 10**

1. Describe etiology and management of atrophic rhinitis.
2. What are most common causative organisms of quinsy? Describe Clinical features, investigation and treatment of para-pharyngeal abscess.

**Q.2 Attempt any 2 out of 3:****12**

1. A 54 yr. old male patient who is heavy smoker presented to ENT clinic with change of voice in the form of hoarseness of 2 months duration which is progressive & unremitting. There is no recent episode of laryngitis or vocal abuse. Indirect laryngoscopy was not possible.

What is the most probable diagnosis? How do you investigate the case?

What are the treatment options?

2. A 25 year old female is complaining of bilateral nasal obstruction of 5 years duration. She gave H/O attacks of sneezing, lacrimation & watery nasal discharge that may be clear or yellowish green. On examination her nasal cavities were blocked by smooth glistening pedunculated nasal masses with clear nasal discharge.

What is your diagnosis? Prescribe investigations & treatment to the Patient.

3. Anatomy of nasal septum.

**Q.3 Write short notes: (Any three)****18**

1. Indications of tonsillectomy
2. Complications of tracheostomy
3. Vocal nodule
4. Rhinosporidiosis

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