

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 11-Feb-2023

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 male patient with history of left ear discharge since 5 years presented with fever, pain and swelling behind the left ear since 5 days. On examination, the skin over the mastoid had an ironed-out appearance and X-ray showed clouding of the mastoid air cells.
 - a. What is the probable diagnosis and differential diagnoses?
 - b. Explain the pathological process responsible for this condition.
 - c. Mention clinical features and management of this condition.
2. A lady 30 yrs of age with intermittent episodes of nasal obstruction, sneezing and watery nasal discharge has been having persistent bilateral nasal obstruction with loss of smell since 6 months. On examination multiple, pale masses are seen in both nasal cavities.
 - a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - b. Briefly describe the etiopathogenesis of this condition.
 - c. Describe the in-vitro and in-vivo tests for this condition.
 - d. Write a note on various modalities of treatment of this condition.

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

3. A male patient of 30 yrs presented with complaints of clear watery discharge from the right nasal cavity after head injury which increased on bending forward.
 - a. What is the diagnosis?
 - b. Explain the investigations.
 - c. How do you treat this condition?
4. Enumerate the congenital causes of stridor. Discuss clinical features and management of Acute Epiglottitis.
5. What are the pathways of spread of infection following Suppurative Otitis Media? Discuss the treatment of Lateral Sinus Thrombosis.
6. Choanal Atresia.
7. What is the Candidacy profile for cochlear implantation? Mention the components and functions of a cochlear implant.
8. Medical and surgical treatment of Meniere's disease.
9. Etiology and management of Atrophic Rhinitis.
10. An adult male 40 yrs of age presented with right sided severe throat pain radiating to the ipsilateral ear associated with high grade fever and difficulty in mouth opening. Patient also had a prior history of recurrent sore throat.
 - a. What is the most likely diagnosis of this condition?
 - b. What are the other clinical signs seen in this condition.
 - c. Discuss its treatment.

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

11. Pre-Malignant lesions of Oral Cavity.
12. Techniques of Myringoplasty.
13. Rhinolalia Aperta.
14. Tracheostomy.
15. Achalasia Cardia
16. Kaposi Sarcoma.
17. Draw a labelled diagram of indirect laryngoscopy.
18. Mucociliary mechanism.
19. Singer's nodule.
20. Name the muscles of the middle ear, describe functions.

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Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Velopharyngeal insufficiency causes:
- Hyponasality
 - Hot potato voice
 - Hypernasality
 - Aphonia
- 21 ii) Quinsy is a collection of pus in the :
- Between capsule of tonsil and middle constrictor
 - Between capsule of tonsil and superior constrictor
 - Between superior constrictor and Buccopharyngeal fascia
 - Between capsule of tonsil and Buccopharyngeal fascia
- 21 iii) Mucocele most frequently affects the :
- Maxillary sinus
 - Ethmoidal sinus
 - Frontal sinus
 - Sphenoidal sinus
- 21 iv) Secondary haemorrhage following tonsillectomy is due to :
- Sepsis of the tonsillar fossa
 - Injury to the tonsillar pillars
 - Slipping of ligatures
 - Hypertension
- 21 v) Mikulicz cells are seen in
- Rhinosporidiosis
 - Rhinoscleroma
 - Lupus vulgaris
 - Rhinocerebral mucormycosis
- 22 i) Which of the following is not a hyaline cartilage?
- Epiglottis
 - Thyroid
 - Cricoid
 - Arytenoid
- 22 ii) Schwartz operation is
- Radical mastoidectomy
 - Modified radical mastoidectomy
 - Tympanoplasty
 - Cortical mastoidectomy
- 22 iii) Frey's syndrome is due to
- Gustatory lacrimation
 - Gustatory sweating
 - Hemifacial spasm
 - Blepharospasm
- 22 iv) Surgical landmark to the facial nerve in middle ear surgery is
- Prussak's space
 - Processus cochleariformis
 - Handle of malleus
 - Sinus tympani
- 22 v) Nasal Syphilis causes destruction of
- Bony and cartilaginous part of septum
 - Cartilaginous part of septum
 - Bony part of septum
 - Columella
