

Q.P. CODE - 1034

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 21-Nov-2025

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 25 year old male patient presents with fever and severe otalgia. ENT examination revealed displacement of the Pinna forwards and laterally, mastoid tenderness was present, creamy purulent discharge was seen in the external auditory canal. Sagging of the external auditory canal was evident. Tympanic membrane revealed a central perforation with lighthouse sign
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) Discuss the aetiopathology and clinical features
 - c) Describe the necessary investigations
 - d) How will you treat this patient?
2. A 45 year old female patient presents with a history of hoarseness of voice since 2 months. Indirect laryngoscopy showed the left vocal cord in a paramedian position on phonation with a phonatory gap
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) Describe the various causes for this condition
 - c) What investigations will you order?
 - d) How will you treat this patient?

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

3. A 22 year old HIV positive patient presents with thin Serosanguinous otorrhoea. Otoscopy revealed multiple perforations in the tympanic membrane
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) Mention the cause and clinical features
 - c) How will you treat this case?
4. Management of otosclerosis
5. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
6. Rhinosporidiosis
7. CSF rhinorrhoea
8. Management of epistaxis
9. Juvenile laryngeal papillomatosis
10. A 30 year old male patient presents with acute onset dysphagia after eating a non vegetarian meal. X-ray soft tissues of the neck reveals a radio opaque object in the cervical Oesophagus.
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) How will you treat this patient?
 - c) What are the complications of this condition?

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

11. Vocal nodules
12. Croup
13. Laryngocoele
14. Facial recess
15. Otalgia
16. Lermoyez syndrome
17. Saddle nose
18. Septal perforation
19. Little's area
20. Counselling for cochlear implant

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Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) The pyramid is present in the _____ wall of the middle ear
- A. Anterior
 - B. Medial
 - C. Posterior
 - D. Lateral
- 21 ii) Perforation with irregular margins in the tympanic membrane is seen in
- A. Syphilis
 - B. Cholesteatoma
 - C. Trauma
 - D. Tuberculous otitis media
- 21 iii) Hectic picket fence type of fever is seen in
- A. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
 - B. Meningitis
 - C. Brain abscess
 - D. Subdural abscess
- 21 iv) Cold water entry into external auditory canal is associated with
- A. Osteoma
 - B. Exostosis
 - C. Ceruminoma
 - D. Sebaceous adenoma
- 21 v) Mikulicz cells are seen in
- A. Rhinosporidiosis
 - B. Rhinoscleroma
 - C. Rhinophyma
 - D. Atrophic rhinitis
- 22 i) Vidian neurectomy is done in
- A. Allergic rhinitis
 - B. Chronic sinusitis
 - C. Acute sinusitis
 - D. Vasomotor rhinitis
- 22 ii) Killians polyp is
- A. Ethmoidal polyp
 - B. Antrochoanal polyp
 - C. Sphenchoanal polyp
 - D. Bleeding septal polyp
- 22 iii) Frey's syndrome is a complication of
- A. Mastoidectomy
 - B. Tonsillectomy
 - C. Laryngectomy
 - D. Parotidectomy
- 22 iv) Most common site of origin of carcinoma larynx is
- A. Glottis
 - B. Subglottis
 - C. Supraglottis
 - D. Marginal zone
- 22 v) The length of adult oesophagus is
- A. 22 cms
 - B. 24 cms
 - C. 25 cms
 - D. 27 cms
