

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part-I Examination - Jan-2023
Paper Code: 23BM0000100441
Subject: Otorhinolaryngology

Instructions:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub-questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of the question paper
- d) MCQs have to be answered in the theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answers neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example: 1. (a)
2. (b)
- f) MCQs have to be answered only once; any repetition, cutting, erasing, or use of whitener will be considered malpractice. Such answers will not be counted and action will be taken as per UFM rules of the University

Time: 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

Q.1 Total MCQs: 20 20 x 1/2 = 10

1. Eagle's Syndrome is related to which bone?
 - a) Hyoid bone
 - b) Cricoid bone
 - c) Styloid process
 - d) Maxillary bone
2. Nasolacrimal duct opens in
 - a) Inferior meatus
 - b) Middle meatus
 - c) Ethmoidal recess
 - d) Superior meatus
3. Tympanic membrane develops from
 - a) Ectoderm
 - b) Mesoderm
 - c) Endoderm
 - d) All of the above
4. Posterior crico-arytenoid muscle is supplied by
 - a) Superior laryngeal nerve
 - b) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - c) Ansa cervicalis
 - d) None of the above
5. Which of the following tests is an objective test of hearing
 - a) BERA
 - b) Speech audiometry
 - c) Pure tone audiometry
 - d) Tuning fork test
6. Following statement is true for dangerous area of face
 - a) Include upper lip philtrum tip of nose
 - b) Communicate with cavernous sinus through veins without valve
 - c) All of Above

- d) None of Above
7. A person suffering from unsafe CSOM has Pickett fence fever with rigor suggestive of
- Gradenigo Syndrome
 - Cerebellar Abscess
 - Extradural Abscess
 - Sigmoid Sinus Thrombophlebitis
8. Vestibular Schwannoma most commonly arise at
- CP angle
 - Fossa of Rosenmuller
 - Retropharyngeal space
 - None
9. Pneumothorax is most commonly seen with
- High Tracheostomy
 - Mid Tracheostomy
 - Low Tracheostomy
 - None of Above
10. Rat tail appearance in Barium Swallow is a feature of
- CEA Oesophagus
 - Oesophageal Stricture
 - Barrett's Oesophagus
 - LPR
11. Facial artery is a branch of
- External carotid artery
 - Maxillary artery
 - Occipital artery
 - Lingual artery
12. Stapes footplate covers
- Round window
 - Sinus tympani
 - Pyramid
 - Oval window
13. In left cochlear pathology Weber's test will be
- Central
 - Lateralised to left
 - Lateralised to right
 - None of the above
14. Carhart's notch is seen in which disease
- Meniere's disease
 - Serous otitis media
 - Vestibular labyrinthitis
 - Otosclerosis
15. Commonest aetiology of facial palsy is
- Bell's palsy
 - Trauma
 - Iatrogenic
 - CSOM
16. Biopsy from granulomatous lesion of nose revealed Mickulicz's cells and eosinophilic intracellular bodies; likely diagnosis is
- Mucormycosis
 - Rhinoscleroma
 - Rhinosporidiosis

- d) Inverted papilloma
17. Which drug is associated with rhinitis medicamentosa
- Ipratropium bromide
 - Cocaine
 - Xylometazoline
 - Lignocaine
18. Which drug has a role in treatment of otosclerosis
- Meclizine
 - Phenylephrine
 - Sodium Fluoride
 - Hyoscine
19. Merciful anosmia is a feature of which disease
- Rhinosporidiosis
 - Atrophic rhinitis
 - Rhinoscleroma
 - Allergic rhinitis
20. Stapedotomy is indicated in
- Unsafe type ear
 - Central perforation
 - Secretory otitis media
 - Otosclerosis

Q.2 Long Answer Questions (2 x 5 = 10)

- Describe briefly Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma: its etiology, site of origin, clinical features, diagnosis, and management.
- Define otosclerosis and discuss its etiopathogenesis, types, clinical features, differential diagnosis, medical and surgical management.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions (10 x 2 = 20)

- Ototoxic drugs
- Indications of tonsillectomy
- Ludwig's angina
- Little's area
- Glue ear
- Caloric test
- Rhinoscleroma
- Waldeyer's ring
- Tracheostomy decanulation
- Retropharyngeal abscess
