

015/25

**The West Bengal University of Health Sciences**  
**MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation)**  
**June, 2025**

**Subject: Oto-Rhino-Laryngology (ENT)****Full Marks: 100****Time: 3 hours**

*Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. a) A 15 year old boy has attended the emergency OPD with profuse spontaneous epistaxis. He gives the history of repeated similar episodes for last 1 year. 1+2+3+4+5
- What is the most probable diagnosis?
  - What are the different diagnoses of the case?
  - What are the other symptoms which the patient may present with?
  - What may be the clinical and radiological findings of the case?
  - How will you treat the patient?
- b) A 20 year old male presented to ENT OPD with the chief complaint of foul smelling ear discharge from the left ear since childhood. It has become blood stained for last one month. He also complained of giddiness for last seven days. 2+4+4+5
- What is your clinical diagnosis?
  - What are the investigations you would like to advice?
  - What surgical treatment you would like to offer?
  - Describe the extracranial complications of this disease.
2. Answer the following:
- Describe the clinical features and management of chronic tonsillitis. 5+5
  - Describe the pathogenesis of otosclerosis and its clinical feature and management. 3+3+4
  - What are the orbital complications of chronic sinusitis? Write down the indications and complications of FESS. Why ethmoidal polyps are always bilateral? 3+(2+3)+2
3. Write short notes on the following: 2x5
- How will you counsel a patient who has come to you with 2 year old child suspected to have deafness?
  - Caloric test.
4. Explain the following statements: 5x4
- Otalgia may occur in dental caries.
  - A patient with achalasia cardia has dysphagia more to liquids than to solids.
  - A patient suffering from atrophic rhinitis has merciful anosmia.
  - Nose is the air conditioner of lung.
  - Malignant necrotizing otitis externa may cause facial paralysis.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

i. Treatment of peritonsillar abscess is:

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Tonsillectomy
- c. Incision and drainage
- d. Wait and watch

ii. Tongue depressor is required during:

- a. Nasal endoscopy
- b. Posterior rhinoscopy
- c. Anterior rhinoscopy
- d. Indirect rhinoscopy

iii. Paul Bunell test is diagnostic for:

- a. Diphtheria
- b. Infectious mononucleosis
- c. Vincent's angina
- d. Oral thrush

iv. Choana is:

- a. Supraglottis
- b. Subglottis
- c. Anterior nares
- d. Posterior nares

v. Commonest complication of acute mastoiditis is:

- a. Facial paresis
- b. Meningitis
- c. Labyrinthitis
- d. Sub periosteal abscess

vi. Which of the following is the contraindication of traumatic perforation of tympanic membrane?

- a. Antibiotic
- b. Antihistaminic
- c. analgesic
- d. Ear drop

vii. Ackerman's tumor is best treated by:

- a. Surgery
- b. Chemotherapy
- c. Radiotherapy
- d. Combined treatment

viii. Recurrent laryngeal nerve supplies all the intrinsic muscles of larynx except:

- a. Cricothyroid
- b. Cricoaarytenoid posterior
- c. Vocalis
- d. Interarytenoid

ix. After surgical removal of salivary gland, a 55 year old lady could not move her tongue well. The gland removed was:

- a. Submandibular
- b. Parotid
- c. Sublingual
- d. Minor salivary glands

x. Most radiosensitive tumor is carcinoma of:

- a. Supraglottis
- b. Nasopharynx
- c. Glottis
- d. Subglottis