

MEDICAL**[MBBS 0325]****MARCH 2025****Sub. Code :6072****M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS****(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)****THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - SUPPLEMENTARY - CBME****PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY*****Q.P. Code: 526072*****Time: 20 Minutes****Maximum : 20 Marks****Answer All Questions****Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen****SET - A****III. Multiple Choice Questions:****(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. A 16-year-old male presented with unprovoked torrential nasal bleed that stopped on its own. The probable diagnosis is
 - A) Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma
 - B) Lymphoma
 - C) Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma
 - D) Rhinosporidiosis
2. A 40-year-old diabetic patient presented with Nasal discharge and Unilateral Proptosis of the eye, the probable diagnosis could be
 - A) Mucormycosis
 - B) Cavernous sinus Thrombosis
 - C) Cortical vein Thrombosis
 - D) Hyperthyroidism
3. Snail track ulcer with septal perforation was seen in a patient. What could be the possible diagnosis?
 - A) Tuberculosis
 - B) Snuff users
 - C) Syphilis
 - D) Hansen's disease
4. Woodruff's plexus is located in
 - A) Anterior end of nasal cavity
 - B) Posterior end of nasal cavity
 - C) Lateral nasal wall
 - D) Roof of the nasal cavity
5. Click stimulus is used for which of the following investigations?
 - A) Brainstem Evoked Response Audiometry
 - B) Otoacoustic Emission
 - C) Impedance Audiometry
 - D) Pure Tone Audiogram
6. Electrogustometry is an investigation for
 - A) Sense of smell
 - B) Sense of balance
 - C) Sense of taste
 - D) Sense of hearing
7. UPSIT means
 - A) Position for Electronystagmography
 - B) Position to correct BPPV (Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo)
 - C) of Pennsylvania Smell Identification Test
 - D) Upgraded Powered Static Investigation for Tracheo-oesophageal Fistula
8. Pinna develops from
 - A) 1st Pharyngeal arch
 - B) 1st and 3rd pharyngeal arch
 - C) 1st and 2nd pharyngeal arch
 - D) 2nd pharyngeal arch

9. Which of the following causes opening of Eustachian Tube?
A) Salpingopharyngeus B) Levator veli palatini
C) Tensor veli palatine D) Tensor tympani
10. In Right Middle Ear pathology, Weber's test will be
A) Normal B) Centralised C) Lateralised to Right side D) Lateralised to Left side
11. Hennebert's sign is seen in
A) Congenital Syphilis B) Stapedectomy C) Fenestration surgery D) Cholesteatoma
12. A 65-year-old diabetic presents with necrosis of External Auditory Canal with foul smelling discharge, the probable organism associated with this condition is
A) Hemophilus influenza B) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
C) Streptococcus pyogenes D) E. coli
13. Lingual Tonsil is a
A) Malignant condition B) Benign condition
C) Infectious condition D) Normal Anatomical structure
14. A wind instrument player has a neck swelling that reduces on its own. The probable diagnosis is
A) Reinke's Edema B) Laryngocele C) Ludwig's Angina D) Lymphadenitis
15. Zenker's diverticulum is
A) Pharyngeal diverticulum B) Esophageal diverticulum
C) Laryngeal diverticulum D) Intestinal diverticulum
16. Serum sickness is
A) Hypersensitivity reaction Type-1 B) Hypersensitivity reaction Type-2
C) Hypersensitivity reaction Type-3 D) Hypersensitivity reaction Type-4
17. Mucormycosis causes necrosis due to
A) Angioinvasion B) Bony Erosion C) Enzymatic destruction D) Pressure necrosis
18. In a comatose patient, Tracheostomy is indicated to
A) Upper Airway obstruction B) Assisted Ventilation
C) Tracheobronchial Toileting D) To prevent Aspiration
19. BAHA means
A) Bone Anchored Hearing Aid B) Brainstem Anchored Hearing Aid
C) Bone Conduction Assisted Hearing Aid D) Binaural Hearing Aids
20. Bloom Singer Prosthesis is used for
A) Voice Rehabilitation B) Hearing improvement
C) Post-maxillectomy D) Stapedectomy surgeries

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