

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2006**

**Part I**

**OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all questions  
Draw diagrams wherever necessary.  
MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.*

**Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). (8 × ½ = 4 marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). (8 × ½ = 4 marks)
- III. Draw and label :
- 1 Blood supply of nasal septum.
  - 2 Parts of the tympanic membrane.
- (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Short answer questions :
- 1 Define cholesteatoma.
  - 2 How will you treat inverted papilloma of nose ?
  - 3 What is globus pharyngeus ?
  - 4 What is Eagle's syndrome ?
- (4 × 1 = 4 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Gradenigo's syndrome.
  - 2 Mucocele.
  - 3 Atrophic rhinitis.
- (3 × 2 = 6 marks)

**Section B**

- VI. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :—

A 15 year old male presented with complaints of repeated bouts of profuse epistaxis and nasal obstruction. On examination there is a mucosa covered mass filling the left nasal cavity and nasopharynx.

- 1 What is your diagnosis ?
- 2 What is the differential diagnosis of a nasopharyngeal mass ?
- 3 How will you investigate this patient ?
- 4 What is the treatment ?

(1 + 3 + 2 + 4 = 10 marks)

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VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 What is mucormycosis ?
- 2 Mention the aetiology of secretory otitis media.
- 3 How do you manage acute retropharyngeal abscess in a child ?
- 4 What is adenoid facies ?

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write notes on :

- 1 Laryngomalacia.
- 2 Ludwig's angina.
- 3 Otomycosis.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

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## OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) Do not write anything on the question paper.

(2) Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.

(3) Select one most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.

- Reinke's oedema is :
  - Acute oedema of the uvula.
  - Oedema of the soft palate.
  - Oedema of vocal cords.
  - Acute oedema of the epiglottis.
- False negative Rinne is seen in :
  - Unilateral severe SNHL.
  - Unilateral severe CHL.
  - B/c severe SNHL.
  - B/c severe CHL.
- Sodium flouride has been used in the Rx of :
  - Meniere's disease.
  - Otosclerosis.
  - Secretory otitis media.
  - Acoustic neuroma.
- Myiasis is :
  - Infection with round worm.
  - Infestation with maggots.
  - Papilloedema.
  - Pinpoint pupils.
- True about Meniere's disease :
  - Fluctuant hearing loss with vertigo.
  - Early high frequency SNHL.
  - Portional test positive.
  - Rinne's test negative.
- The malignancy most commonly found in women is :
  - Pyiform sinus malignancy.
  - Posterior pharyngeal wall malignancy.
  - Posterioricoid malignancy.
  - Laryngeal malignancy.
- Leukoplakia is :
  - Reticulated appearance on the mucosa.
  - Velvety red patch on the mucosa.
  - White patch on the mucosa.
  - None of the above.
- Components of ear are derived from :
  - Ectoderm.
  - Mesoderm.
  - Endoderm.
  - All the three layers.

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OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

II. Match the following :—

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A 1 Politzer                  | (a) Quinsy.             |
| 2 Lempert                     | (b) Postaural incision. |
| 3 William Wilde               | (c) Eustachian tube.    |
| 4 St. Clair Thompson          | (d) Endaural incision.  |
| B 1 Dohlman's procedure       | (a) Achalasia cardia.   |
| 2 Osteoplastic flap operation | (b) Pharyngeal pouch.   |
| 3 Heller's procedure          | (c) Atrophic rhinitis.  |
| 4 Lautenslager's operation.   | (d) Frontal osteoma.    |

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)