

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-1 Examination
2017-18**

Course Code:MBS303

Paper ID: 0313129

ENT

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Max Marks: 30

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

Part 'B'

1. Discuss etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Acute. Suppurative Otitis Media. (6)
2. Discuss Briefly: (3x3=9)
 - a) Rinne's Test
 - b) Adenoid Facies
 - c) Bezold's Abscess

Part 'C'

1. Discuss blood supply of nasal septum. Discuss causes and management of epistaxis. (6)
2. Discuss briefly: (3x3=9)
 - a) Vocal Nodule
 - b) Quinsy
 - c) Retropharyngeal Abscess

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

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Part 'A'

Time: 20 Minutes

Max Marks: 10

- Note:**
1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes.
 2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
 3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

Q.2 In the facial palsy of any, the most effective choice of identify main trunk of facial nerve is:

- Mastoid tip
- Styloid process
- Tympanomastoid suture
- Cartilage of external auditory canal

Q.3 Inner ear malformation in fetus can occur when mother during pregnancy is exposed to:

- German measles
- Cytomegalovirus
- Thalidomide
- All of the above

Q.4 The cough response caused while cleaning the ear canal is mediated by stimulation of:

- The V cranial nerve
- The IX cranial nerve
- The X cranial nerve
- Branches of the VII cranial nerve

Q.5 Treatment of choice for otitis media with effusion:

- Modified Radical Mastoidectomy
- Myringotomy with cold knife
- Myringotomy with grommet insertion
- Myringotomy with diode laser

Q.6 In right sided conductive deafness, Weber's test will be:

- Normal
- Centralised
- Lateralised to right side
- Lateralised to left side

Q.7 The most effective medical treatment of nasal polypi is:

- Topical decongestant nasal drops
- Antihistaminics
- Topical steroids
- Non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

Q.8 A biopsy taken from a granulomatous lesion of nose revealed Mikulicz's cells and eosinophilic structures in the cytoplasm of the plasma cells, the likely diagnosis is:

- Circumvallate
- Fungi Form
- Filiform
- Foliate

Q.17 All of the following lesions are precancerous except:

- Leukoplakia
- Lichen Planus
- Submucous Fibrosis
- White sponge nevus

Q.18 Earache following tonsillectomy is referred through which nerve (s):

- Glossopharyngeal
- Vagus
- Mandibular branch of trigeminal
- Facial nerve

Q.19 In Quinsy pus lies:

- In Crypta magna
- Medial to superior constrictor
- Lateral of superior constrictor
- Lateral to buccopharyngeal fascia

Q.20 Long- standing obstruction due to enlarged tonsils and adenoids can cause:

- Left ventricular hypertrophy
- Bundle branch block
- Cor Pulmonale
- Cardiac ischaemia

Q.9 Recurrent facial paralysis is seen in all except:

- Acoustic neuroma
- Sarcoidosis
- Cholesteatoma

Q.10 In paranasal sinuses, osteoma commonly involves:

- Frontal sinus
- Maxillary sinus
- Ethmoid sinus
- Sphenoid sinus

Q.11 In Caldwell- Luc operation, entry into the maxillary sinus is made through:

- Transethmoid approach
- Canine Fossa
- Maxillary alveolus
- Middle meatal antrostomy

Q.12 Rhinophyma is associated with:

- Hyperthrophy of sebaceous glands
- Hypertrophy of sweat glands
- Hyperplasia of endothelial cells
- Hyperplasia of epithelial cells

Q.13 "Bleeding polypus" of the nose is also called:

- Antrochoanal Polyp
- Juvenile Angiofibroma
- Haemangioma of nasal septum
- Rhinosporidiosis

Q.14 Waldeyer's ring is situated in:

- Nasopharynx
- Oropharynx
- Both nasopharynx and oropharynx
- Base of tongue

Q.15 Plummer- Vinson syndrome is characterised by all except:

- Koilonychia
- Dysphagia and Atrophic Gastritis
- Glossitis
- Haematemesis

Q.16 Taste buds are seen in all of the following papillae except:

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