

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-1 Examination  
2018-19**

**Course Code:**MBS303

**Paper ID:** 03118304

**ENT**

**Time:** 2 Hours 40 Minutes

**Max Marks:** 30

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

**Part 'B'**

1. Write the aetiology, clinical features and medical management of atrophic rhinitis. (5)
2. Nerve supply of larynx and lesions causing recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy. (5)
3. Write short notes on: (2+3)
  - a) Fungal sinusitis
  - b) Quinsy

**Part 'C'**

1. What are the types of otosclerosis, its pathology and indications of stapes surgery. (8)
2. Discuss briefly: (3+4)
  - a) Draw diagram of medial wall of middle ear
  - b) Secondary acquired cholesteatoma

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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.

- d) Vocal abuse
- Q.3 Alkaline nasal douche contains all of the following except:
- Sodium chloride
  - Sodium bicarbonate
  - Sodium baborate
  - Glucose
- Q.4 Acoustic neuroma of one cm diameter. The investigation of choice is:
- CT scan
  - MRI scan
  - Plain X-ray skull
  - Air encephalography
- Q.5 Bulla ethmoidalis is seen in:
- Superior meatus
  - Inferior meatus
  - Middle meatus
  - Sphenoethmoidal recess
- Q.6 Cottle's test is done to see the patency of the nares in:
- Atrophic rhinitis
  - Rhinosporidiosis
  - DNS
  - Hypertrophied inferior turbinate
- Q.7 Sensory nerve supply of larynx below the level of vocal cord is:
- External branch of superior laryngeal nerve
  - Internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve
  - Recurrent laryngeal nerve
  - Inferior pharyngeal
- Q.8 All are true for Gradenigo's syndrome except:
- Associated with conductive hearing loss
  - An abscess in petrous apex
  - Involvement of V and VI CN
- Q.16 Endolymphatic duct drains into:
- Subdural space
  - Extradural space
  - Subarachnoid space
  - Succulus
- Q.17 Grayish white membrane in throat may be seen in all of the following infections except:
- Streptococcal tonsillitis
  - Diphtheria
  - Adenovirus
  - Ludwig's angina
- Q.18 Otospongiosis causes:
- U/L conductive deafness
  - B/L conductive deafness
  - U/L sensorineural deafness
  - B/L sensorineural deafness
- Q.19 Adenocarcinoma of ethmoid sinus occurs commonly in:
- Fire workers
  - Chimney workers
  - Watch makers
  - Wood workers
- Q.20 Promontory seen in middle ear corresponds to:
- Jugular bulb
  - Basal turn of cochlea
  - Semicircular canal
  - Head of incus

- Impedance audiometry
- BERA
- Free field audiometry

- Q.10 Which of the following condition causes maximum hearing loss:

P.T.O.

- Ossicular disruption with intact TM
  - Partial fixation of stapes foot plate
  - Disruption of malleus and incus and tympanic membrane
  - Otitis media with effusion
- Q.11 The most important constituent of endolymph is:
- Sodium
  - Potassium
  - Chloride
  - Protein
- Q.12 Oro-antral fistula is most common after extraction of:
- 2<sup>nd</sup> molar
  - First molar
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar
  - None of the above
- Q.13 Rat tail appearance in barium swallow is suggestive of:
- Achalasia cardia
  - Oesophageal stricture
  - Oesophageal carcinoma
  - Dysphagia lusoria
- Q.14 The cough response caused while cleaning the ear canal is mediated by stimulation of:
- The V cranial nerve
  - Innervations of external ear canal by C1 and C2
  - The X cranial nerve
  - The branches of VII cranial nerve
- Q.15 Lymph node metastasis in neck is almost never seen in:
- Supraglottic Ca
  - Ca vocal cords
  - Ca tonsil
  - Papillary Ca thyroid