

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-1 Examination
2016-17

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’

- Discuss the causes of nasal obstruction. (5)
- Describe clinical feature and treatment of Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma. (5)
- Write short notes on the following:
 - Rhinopodiosis (2)
 - Singer’s Nodule (3)

Part ‘C’

- Discuss clinical feature and management of cholesteatoma. (8)
- Write short notes on:
 - Eustachian tube (4)
 - Tympanic plexus (3)

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Roll No. <div></div>	Student's Name <div></div>
Student's Signature <div></div>	Invigilator's Signature <div></div>

Course Code:MBS303 **Paper ID:** 0313129
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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.1 Eustachian tube patency is tested by:
a) Valsalva manoeuvre
b) Toynbees manoeuvre
c) Frenzel manoeuvre
d) All of the above | a) Fistula in lateral semicircular canal
b) Fistula in anterior semicircular canal
c) Fistula in posterior semicircular canal
d) Fistula in posterior tympanum |
| Q.2 Webers test in normal patient:
a) Bone conduction is better than air
b) Lateralized in both ear
c) Air conduction and the bone conduction is equal
d) Air conduction is reduced | Q.7 Hennebert sign is present in:
a) Congenital syphilis
b) Tuberculosis
c) Carcinoma of middle ear
d) Fungal infection of ear |
| Q.3 Malignant Otitis externa is present in:
a) Tuberculosis of the ear
b) Malignancy of middle ear
c) Diabetic elderly patient with pseudomonas infection of ear
d) Syphilis of ear | Q.8 Tinnitus in ear is:
a) Heaviness in ear
b) Discharge from the ear
c) Abnormal sound in the ear
d) Pain in the ear |
| Q.4 Congenital Cholesteatoma is present in:
a) Short bones
b) Facial skeleton movable
c) Petrous part of temporal bone
d) Femur | Q.9 Acute otitis media is characterized by:
a) Generalised lymphadenopathy fever and pain in ear
b) Hoarsness voice,fever and difficulty in swallowing
c) Sore throat,fever and jugulodigastric lymphadenopathy
d) Otagia,,hearing loss and fever |
| Q.5 Patulous eustachean tube is characterized by:
a) Blockage in ear and perforation of tympanic membrane
b) Blockage in ear and normal tympanic membrane
c) Perforation of tympanic membrane
d) Asymptomatic | Q.10 Congenital cholesteatoma in the ear is:
a) Perforation of tympanic membrane
b) Squamous epithelium retained in the middle ear space during embryologic migration
c) Diagnosed by clinical examination
d) Seen in old age |

Q.6 Fistula sign is due to the presence of:

- Q.11 The cone of light of tympanic membrane is present in:
- Anteroinferior part of tympanic membrane
 - Posteroinferior part of tympanic membrane
 - Superior part of tympanic membrane
 - Anterosuperior part of tympanic membrane
- Q.12 Rinnes test positive is:
- Bone conduction is better than air conduction
 - Bone conduction is absent
 - Air conduction is better than bone conduction
 - Air conduction is equal to bone conduction
- Q.13 Leukoplakia in the oral cavity is characterized by:
- White patches in the oral cavity which represents epithelial abnormality
 - Painless ulcer heal by itself
 - Fungal infection
 - Debilitating disease
- Q.14 Aphthous ulcer in the oral cavity is characterized by:
- Painful single or multiple ulcer 2-10 mm size heal in about 10 days
 - Painless ulcer heal by itself
 - Painless white ulcer heal by itself
 - Ulcers are red in color and bleeding is common
- Q.15 Acute tonsillitis is characterized by:
- Sore throat fever earache and jugulodigastric lymphadenopathy
 - Sore throat fever and hoarseness voice
 - Generalized weakness, cachexia and emaciation
 - Sore throat fever and neck rigidity
- Q.16 Acute tonsillitis is treated by:
- Tonsillectomy
 - Conservative management
 - Incision and drainage
 - Immunotherapy
- Q.17 The extra genital lesion of primary syphilis in the oral cavity is:
- Erythroplakia
 - Chancre
 - Gumma
 - Rolledout ulcer
- Q.18 Rhinoscleroma of nose is caused by:
- Klebsella rhinoscleromatis
 - Rhinosporidium seeberi
 - Mycobacterium group
 - Streptococci group
- Q.19 Killian dehiscence is present in:
- Superior constrictor
 - Middle constrictor
 - Superior constrictor and Middle constrictor
 - Inferior constrictor, between thyropharyngeus and cricopharyngeus muscle
- Q.20 Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is a:
- Non vascular tumor in the nasopharynx
 - Vascular tumor of nasopharynx in prepubertal adolescent male, bleed on touch
 - Vascular tumor nasopharynx affecting females of younger age group
 - Non vascular tumor nasopharynx affecting females