

015/23

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation) April-May 2023

Subject: Oto-Rhino-Laryngology (ENT)

Full Marks: 100 Time: 3 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

- a) A 20 year old man attends the OPD with complaint of profuse sticky discharge from both the ears after an episode of common cold 7 days back. He suffers from recurrent episodes of discharge from the ears for the last 5 years.
 - i) What is the most probable diagnosis?

ii) What other symptoms may be present in this disease?

iii) How can you relate the disease process for development of these symptoms? iv)What are the otoscopic findings and how can you stage the disease depending on

the otoscopic findings?

v) How will you treat the patient?

b) A teacher consults you for his hoarse voice. The voice becomes worse towards the end of the dayafter the classes. 1+2+2+5+3

i) Name one clinical condition that may explain the complaints of the patient.

ii) Name two other diseases/conditions that may present with similar symptoms.

iii) How will you examine the patient clinically to arrive at a diagnosis?

iv) Enumerate the investigations you will suggest to supplement your clinical findings in establishing a definite diagnosis?

v) What will be the findings of these investigations in each of the diseases you have mentioned $? \end{tabular}$

vi) What should be the treatment protocol for managing such a condition?

2. (a) Describe the anatomy of lateral wall of nose. How will you manage a case of recurrent Antrochoanal polyp? 7+3

(b) Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and management of otosclerosis. 3+3+4

c) Discuss etiology, clinical features and management of acute retropharyngeal abscess.

- 3. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) How would you counsel a patient, who has presented with a white patch on the oral princosa, to quit chewing tobacco?

by Pure tone audiometry.

P.T.O

2+3+5

 2×5

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 4. Explain the following statements: (a) Tooth infection may cause Ludwig's ar (b) Empty nose syndrome in over resection (c) Temporal bone fractures may produce f (d) Post tonsillectomy patient has a bleedin (e) Painless unprovoked epistaxis in Juven 	n of nasal turbinates. facial paralysis. ng episode 7 days after operatio	5 x 4 on. na.
 iii) A 38 year old male patient presented with of tuning fork test, Rinne negative on right side a right ear. The patient most likely has a) Right sensory neural hearing loss c) Left sensory neural hearing loss iv) Medial surface of the tympanic membrane a) Jacobson's nerve 	Anaplastic carcinoma d) Add toiditis is: Meningitis d) Subperior decreased hearing for the last 5 and positive on left side, Weber b) Right conductive hearing loss d) Left conductive hearing loss	ould be most enocarcinoma osteal abscess years. On is lateralized to ss
b) Arnold's nerve c) Auriculo-temporal nerve		
 d) Greater auricular nerve v) The floor of the sphenoid sinus is related to: d) Optic nerve b) Internal carotid artery c) Vidian nerve d) Pituitary gland vi) A woman has brought her 6 year old kid wi Which of these may not be used to remove the 	ith complaint of retained cotton	ı in right ear.
a) Alligator microforceps	b) Ear foreign body hook	c
e) Syringing	d) Suction under microscope	
vii) During stapedotomy operation, an opening made in the footplate of stapes started		
leaking. Which of the following is true about this fluid?		
a) Secreted from stria vascularisc) Fills Scala media	b) Resembles extracellular fl d) Rich in potassium ions	luid
viii) A patient presented with head and face trauma after an alleged RTA with initial		
epistaxis followed by discharge of clear fluid from nose for last 3 days. This discharge is		
most commonly due to fracture of		5
a) Sphenoid bone (b) Ethmoid bone	c) Frontal bone	d) nasal bone
(ix) Nasolabial cyst should be treated by	l desinana a) Lasse shlation	1) Empiries
a) Anti-secretory medications b) Incision and	i dramage c) Laser adiation	d) Excision
x) Thornwaldt's abscess is seen ina) Ludwig's angina	ر) Pharyngeal bursitis	
c) Lateral sinus thrombosis	d) Quinsy	
c) Lateral sinds anothered		