

015/26

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation)
August-September, 2026

Subject: Oto-Rhino-Laryngology (ENT)**Full Marks: 100****Time: 3 hours**

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

1. a) A 20 year old female patient presented with progressive bilateral hearing loss. Rinne test was negative in both ears. Tympanic membranes were normal. 2+4+4+5
 - i) What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - ii) What is Schwartz sign?
 - iii) What audiological tests needed to be done to confirm the diagnosis?
 - iv) Describe the surgical treatment in this patient.
- b) A 20 days old newborn came to ENT emergency with stridor. Respiratory distress increases during cry and vanishes when his mother holds him in prone position. 2+5+8
 - i) What is the diagnosis?
 - ii) Enumerate the congenital conditions that can cause neonatal stridor.
 - iii) How will you investigate and manage in different conditions?
2. Answer the following:
 - a) Describe the cartilaginous framework of larynx. 10
 - b) Discuss the types of acute tonsillitis. Describe the clinical features and treatment of peritonsillar abscess. 4+3+3
 - c) What is cholesteatoma? How does it cause bone destruction? Enumerate the complications it may cause. 3+2+5
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
 - a) Pre-op counselling of parents for emergency Bronchoscopy for their child.
 - b) Foreign body in ear.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) Nasal septum examination is mandatory in a patient of nasal bone fracture.
 - b) Posterior cricoarytenoid is called safety muscle of larynx.
 - c) Rhinosporidiosis is more prone to recur after an operation.
 - d) After doing tympanoplasty, patient may transiently develop same sided facial nerve palsy for a few hours
 - e) Patients with ethmoid polyp frequently suffer from bronchial asthma.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

i) Which of the laryngeal carcinomas have the best prognosis?

- a) Supraglottic b) Glottic c) Subglottic d) Transglottic

ii) Endolymph is formed in:

- a) Utricle b) Endolymphatic sac c) Scala media d) Scala tympani

iii) Posterior ethmoid air cells drain most commonly into:

- a) Superior meatus b) Middle meatus
c) Inferior meatus d) Fossa of Rosenmuller

iv) What is the main cause of vocal cord nodule?

- a) Professional singer b) Teacher c) Voice abuse d) Faulty voice production

v) Which of these is not a branch of facial nerve?

- a) Temporal b) Buccal
c) Occipital d) Cervical

vi) The following is not true for otosclerosis:

- a) A type curve is seen in impedance audiometry
b) Carhart's notch is seen in PTA
c) Rinne's test negative
d) Schwartz sign is seen in all cases

vii) All are components of alkaline Douching solution except:

- e) Sodium chloride b) Sodium carbonate
c) Sodium biborate d) Sodium bicarbonate

viii) Kashima procedure is done for:

- a) Bilateral vocal cord palsy b) Recurrent cholesteatoma
c) Atrophic rhinitis d) Androphonia

ix) What is the focal length of operative microscope used in ear surgery?

- a) 250 mm b) 500 mm c) 100 mm d) 400 mm

x) The most common complication of CSOM is:

- a) Facial nerve palsy b) Brain abscess
c) Mastoiditis d) Labyrinthitis