

2019 Admission

Q.P. Code: 315001
Reg. no.:

III Professional MBBS Part I Degree Supplementary Examinations February 2025 Otorhinolaryngology

Time: 3 Hours
Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions
(20x1=20)

The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written in the space provided for answering MCQ questions at page No. 51 of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued

Question numbers i-v are single response type questions

- i. Organ of Corti is situated in which part of Cochlea.
 a) Scala media b) Scala tympani c) Vestibule d) Scala vestibuli
- ii. Most common site for the initiation of otosclerosis is
 a) Foot plate of stapes b) Fissula ante fenestram
 c) Fissula post fenestram d) Margins of stapes
- iii. The abductor of vocal fold is
 a) Cricothyroid b) Lateral crico-arytenoid c) Vocalis d) Posterior crico-arytenoid
- iv. Anterior ethmoidal artery arises from
 a) Internal maxillary artery b) Superficial temporal artery
 c) Ophthalmic artery d) Lingual artery
- v. Dohlman's procedure is done for
 a) Carcinoma oesophagus b) Laryngocele c) Zenker's diverticulum d) Carcinoma larynx

Question numbers vi-x are multiple response type questions. Read the statements and mark the most appropriate answer.

- vi. Muscles supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve
 1) Posterior cricoarytenoid 2) Thyroarytenoid 3) Cricothyroid 4) Lateral crico-arytenoid
 a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct d) All are correct
- vii. Which of the following statements are true regarding Meniere's disease.
 1) It leads to conductive hearing loss and tinnitus
 2) Triad of episodic vertigo, fluctuating sensorineural hearing loss and tinnitus
 3) It is the disorder of membranous labyrinth 4) It is the disorder of middle ear
 a) 2 and 3 are correct b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct d) All are correct
- viii. In malignant otitis externa, which of the following statements are most correct.
 1) It is the malignancy of external ear 2) Occurs in immunocompromised patients
 3) Pseudomonas aeruginosa is the causative organism 4) It may lead to facial nerve paralysis
 a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct b) 2, 3 and 4 are correct c) 3 and 4 are correct d) All are correct
- ix. True regarding Plummer Vinson Syndrome
 1) Occurs in long standing iron deficiency anemic patients 2) Most commonly seen in male patients
 3) It is a premalignant condition 4) Also known as Patterson Brown Kelly Syndrome
 a) 2, 3 and 4 are correct b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct d) All are correct
- x. True regarding Canine Fossa are
 1) It is the thickest part of maxillary bone
 2) Palpation for maxillary sinus tenderness is done at this site
 3) Boundaries are formed by the canine eminence, infraorbital foramen, pyriform aperture and alveolar ridge
 4) Most common site of origin of inverted papilloma
 a) 2 and 3 are correct b) 1 and 4 are correct c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct d) All are correct

Question numbers xi-xv consist of two Statements-Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below.

- xi. Assertion: Injury to subglottic region is the commonly seen post extubation injury in pediatric age group.
 Reason: Subglottis is the narrowest part of pediatric airway.
 a) A and R correct, and R explains A b) A and R correct, and R does not explain A
 c) A is correct, R is incorrect d) A is incorrect, R is correct.
- xii. Assertion: Griesinger's sign is seen in lateral sinus thrombophlebitis.
 Reason: There is edema over the mastoid region due to thrombophlebitis of mastoid emissary vein
 a) A and R correct, and R explains A b) A and R correct, and R does not explain A
 c) A is correct, and R is incorrect d) A is incorrect, and R is correct

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- xiii. Assertion: Acute tonsillitis patients may present with otalgia.
 Reason: Involvement of Vth cranial nerve causes referred otalgia.
 a) A and R correct, and R explains A b) A and R correct, and R does not explain A
 c) A is correct, and R is incorrect d) A is incorrect, and R is correct
- xiv. Assertion: Inspiratory stridor in laryngomalacia decreases when the child is in prone position.
 Reason: In laryngomalacia there is excessive rigidity of supraglottic larynx.
 a) A and R correct, and R explains A b) A and R correct, and R does not explain A
 c) A is correct, and R is incorrect d) A is incorrect, and R is correct
- xv. Assertion: Gradenigo syndrome presents with diplopia.
 Reason: in petrous apicitis VIth cranial nerve gets entrapped in Dorello's canal.
 a) A and R correct, and R explains A b) A and R correct, and R does not explain A
 c) A is correct, and R is incorrect d) A is incorrect, and R is correct

Question numbers xvi-xx are case scenario-based questions.

A fifteen-year-old male patient presented with right ear pain and ear discharge for 2 weeks. Since the past 3 days he is having high degree fever. On examination, there is swelling of the mastoid region with displacement of pinna.

- xvi. What is the most probable diagnosis
 a) Acute Suppurative Otitis Media
 b) Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media with acute mastoiditis
 c) Acute Suppurative Otitis Media with acute mastoiditis
 d) Malignant otitis externa
- xvii. X-ray mastoid shows which of the following features
 a) Clouding of mastoid air cells b) Sclerosed mastoids
 c) Low lying dural plate d) Anteriorly lying sinus plate
- xviii. The following sign is seen on otoscopic examination
 a) Schwartz sign b) Reservoir Sign c) Brown sign d) Rising sun sign
- xix. Which of the following organism is the most likely causating agent
 a) Pseudomonas aeruginosa b) Escherichia coli
 c) Fusiform bacteria d) Streptococcus pyogenes
- xx. Which of the following surgery is indicated for this patient
 a) Modified radical mastoidectomy b) Radical mastoidectomy
 c) Cortical mastoidectomy d) Tympanoplasty

Long Essays:

(2x10=20)

2. A 35-year-old female patient presents with hearing loss in both ears since past 5 years. She also gives past history of exacerbation of hearing loss during pregnancy. On otoscopic examination both the tympanic membranes appear normal.
 a) What is your diagnosis
 b) What are the other clinical features of this condition
 c) Discuss the audiological investigations of this patient
 d) Discuss the treatment options for this patient. (1+2+3+4)
3. A 14-year-old male patient is brought to the ENT Out Patient Department with history of repeated nasal bleed for 2 months. There is no history of trauma. On anterior rhinoscopy a reddish mass is seen in the left nasal cavity.
 a) What is your probable diagnosis
 b) What is the etiopathogenesis
 c) What are the other clinical symptoms and signs of this condition
 d) Radiological signs of this condition
 e) Discuss its surgical management. (1+2+2+2+3)

(6x6=36)

Short Essays:

4. Clinical features and management of acute retropharyngeal abscess.
5. Differential diagnoses of white patch over tonsils.
6. Discuss the etiology of ethmoidal polyposis and its management.
7. Bell's Palsy – Etiology and management.
8. Laryngeal paralysis – Etiology and management.
9. Enumerate the causes of peripheral vertigo. Discuss the management of Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo.

Short Answers:

(6x4=24)

10. Draw and label the structures which can be seen by indirect laryngoscopy.
11. Draw and label parts of nasal septum with its blood supply.
12. Sudden sensorineural hearing loss.
13. Thyroglossal duct cyst.
14. Surgical steps of cortical mastoidectomy. Discuss the complications of surgery.
15. How do you counsel a patient posted for radical mastoidectomy.
