

015/26

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
April, 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) An eleven year old child presented with history of scanty, foul smelling discharge from left ear associated with hearing impairment in same ear for 3 years. Otoscopic findings of left ear are erosion of the scutum with whitish flakes in the Pars flaccida and dull, retracted Pars tensa. 1+3+4+7
 - i) What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - ii) Describe the pathogenesis of your probable diagnosis.
 - iii) What are the routes of spread of infection to the intracranial structures in this patient?
 - iv) Write in brief about all the expected complications.
- b) A 55 year old female presented to ENT OPD with an anterior neck swelling for past 15 years which moves with deglutition. She has noticed a change in her voice for past six months. 2+3+5+5
 - i) What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - ii) Enumerate the differential diagnosis of anterior neck swelling.
 - iii) What are the investigations you would like to order?
 - iv) Describe your treatment plan.
2. Answer the following:
 - a) Enumerate the causes of unilateral nasal obstruction. What are the differences between Ethmoidal and Antrochoanal nasal polyp? 5+5
 - b) Describe the anatomy of Nasopharynx. Write down the complications of chronic tonsillitis. 4+6
 - c) What is CSF Rhinorrhea? Briefly write the causes and diagnostic workout of the patient. 2+4+4
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
 - a) Pre-op counselling of parents for emergency Bronchoscopy for their child.
 - b) Rinne's test.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) Achalasia cardia has more dysphagia to liquids.
 - b) Giddiness may indicate inner ear disease.
 - c) Patient can develop sudden apnoea in emergency Tracheostomy operation.
 - d) Headache can be the presenting symptom of Sinusitis.
 - e) Furuncle in nasal vestibule should be treated urgently.

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

10x1

- i) Laryngocele arises from:
a) Vallecula b) Laryngeal Saccule c) Laryngeal Vestibule d) Aryepiglottic fold
- ii) Pulsatile swelling in tonsillar fossa can be due to:
a) Normal External Carotid artery b) Carotid body tumor
c) Aneurysm of Internal carotid artery d) Peritonsillar abscess
- iii) Horner's syndrome consists all except:
a) Ptosis b) Anhydrosis c) Enophthalmos d) Dilated pupil
- iv) The most reliable test for otosclerosis is:
a) Tympanometry b) Pure tone audiometry
c) CT Temporal bone d) Stapedial reflex testing
- v) The nerve passing through the gap between superior and middle constrictor muscle of pharynx is:
a) Glossopharyngeal b) Internal laryngeal
c) Recurrent laryngeal d) Superior laryngeal
- vi) Vidian neurectomy is advised in:
a) Allergic rhinitis b) Vasomotor rhinitis c) Viral rhinitis d) Atrophic rhinitis
- vii) Informed consent exclusively belongs to:
a) Doctor b) Patient c) Insurer d) Treating hospital
- viii) Best initial management of lateral sinus thrombosis is:
a) Anticoagulation alone b) Mastoidectomy with sinus exploration
c) Antibiotics alone d) Internal jugular vein ligation
- ix) Trotter's triad consists of all except:
a) Conductive deafness b) Palatal palsy c) Seizures d) Temporoparietal neuralgia
- x) Paul Bunnell test is diagnostic for:
a) Infectious mononucleosis b) Diphtheria c) Vincent's angina d) Oral thrush