

015/25

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation)
December, 2025

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

Attempt **all** questions and answer in **sequential** order. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A 6 year old boy presented to the ENT OPD with complaints of acute onset throbbing pain behind the right ear with profuse ear discharge and fever. He had been suffering from frequent episodes of discharge from the same ear for the last 2 years, which had recently become copious. 2+3+3+3+4

- i) Name one probable diagnosis for this condition.
- ii) Describe the pathophysiology for sequential progression of the disease considering the symptoms of the child.
- iii) What may be the other clinical otological findings in this patient?
- iv) What investigations would you suggest?
- v) How will you treat this condition?

b) A 20 year old manual labourer reported to the Emergency Room (ER) with complaint of spontaneous bleeding from the nose. On speculum examination, the bleeding point is located in the anterior aspect of the left side of the nasal septum. 4+1+4+1+5

- i) Why this area of the nasal septum bleeds often?
- ii) Which artery is known as the 'Artery of Epistaxis'?
- iii) Draw a labelled diagram of the nasal septum.
- iv) What is the commonest cause of epistaxis?
- v) How will you manage this patient in the ER?

2. Answer the following:

- a) Describe the middle ear sound transmission system. 10
- b) A 10 year old child suffering from fever, presented with white patch on the tonsils for last 5 days. Name four diseases that may be the cause of such clinical condition. How will you diagnose the condition? 2+8
- c) What are the different types of nasal polyps? How will you investigate and treat these conditions? 2+4+4

3: Write short notes on the following:**2x5**

- a) How would you counsel a patient of carcinoma larynx, presenting with acute onset stridor, for the need to undergo emergency tracheostomy?
- b) Nerve supply of larynx.

4. Explain the following statements:

5x4

- a) Acute tonsillitis may cause pain in the ear.
- b) Rinne test may be negative in both conductive and sensorineural hearing loss.
- c) Swallowing difficulty is more common to liquids in Achalasia Cardia.
- d) Level of metastatic cervical lymphadenopathy can approximately indicate the primary site.
- e) A patient of Bell's palsy may complain of discomfort to loud sounds.

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

10x1

- i. Which of the following structures is most prone to develop ischaemic necrosis?
 - a. Footplate of stapes
 - b. Head of the stapes
 - c. Short process of incus
 - d. Lenticular process of incus
- ii. A 25 year old male presented with severe pain in the throat with fever and muffled voice. Oral examination shows swelling in the left peritonsillar region. The best management would be:
 - a. Antibiotic
 - b. Antibiotic and Analgesic
 - c. Antibiotic and Tracheostomy
 - d. Antibiotic and incision drainage
- iii. A 50 year old man had dental extraction 3 days back. He presented in the emergency room now with fever, pain and swelling in the submandibular region. The most probable diagnosis is:
 - a. Retropharyngeal abscess
 - b. Parapharyngeal abscess
 - c. Ludwig's angina
 - d. Vincent's angina
- iv. After hemithyroidectomy, a patient develops hoarseness. Which of the following nerves is most likely to be injured?
 - a. Superior laryngeal nerve
 - b. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - c. Spinal accessory nerve
 - d. Vagus nerve
- v. Which one is true?
 - a. Length of the external auditory canal is 35-36 mm
 - b. Length of the eustachian tube is 24-25 mm
 - c. Length of the facial nerve (mastoid segment) is 10-14 mm
 - d. Length of the trachea (adult) is 25-26 mm
- vi. Organ of Corti is situated on:
 - a. Secondary tympanic membrane
 - b. Reissner's membrane
 - c. Tectorial membrane
 - d. Basilar membrane
- vii. Which of the following is a precancerous lesion?
 - a. Keratosis pharyngis
 - b. Keratosis laryngis
 - c. Keratosis obturans
 - d. Keratosis pilaris
- viii. The most likely cause of injury to the oesophagus by ingested button batteries:
 - a. Corrosive damage from leakage of battery contents
 - b. local pressure necrosis
 - c. Direct electrical discharge
 - d. Heavy metal toxicity
- ix. Laryngeal crepitus is seen in:
 - a. Normal persons
 - b. Fracture of the thyroid cartilage
 - c. Post cricoid carcinoma
 - d. Prevertebral abscess
- x. Otoacoustic emission (OAE) test is used to screen neonates for congenital hearing loss. Otoacoustic emissions are produced by:
 - a. Normal outer hair cells
 - b. Damaged outer hair cells
 - c. Normal inner hair cells
 - d. Damaged inner hair cells