

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
March - 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) A 6 year old girl has been brought to the ENT OPD by her mother, who has felt that the child has difficulty in hearing. The class teacher has noted that she had been inattentive in the class. There is no history of ear discharge and pain in the ear. Otoscopy reveals a dull greyish tympanic membrane and the cone of light reflex is absent on both sides. Air bubbles are visible through intact tympanic membrane. 2+6+7
 - i) What is the probable diagnosis?
 - ii) What investigations would you recommend to arrive at a diagnosis?
 - iii) How can you treat the condition?
 - b) A 30 year old teacher of a primary school has presented with the complaint of progressive hoarseness for last one year. The patient is a non-smoker and has no history of any respiratory distress. 1+2+4+3+5
 - i) What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - ii) What are the differential diagnoses of the case?
 - iii) What are the probable clinical findings?
 - iv) What investigations will you do to confirm the diagnosis?
 - v) Describe in brief the management of the case.
2. Answer the following:
 - a) A young boy, 14 years old, presented with unilateral recurrent severe epistaxis. What is your provisional and differential diagnosis? How will you manage it? 4+6
 - b) Discuss the types of Acute tonsillitis. Describe the clinical features and treatment of Peritonsillar abscess. 4+3+3
 - c) What are the clinical features of Acute retropharyngeal abscess? What are the differences with chronic retropharyngeal abscess? Mention in brief the investigations and treatment of Acute retropharyngeal abscess. 2+2+6
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
 - a) A 30 year old female patient of Otosclerosis came to you for decreased hearing. She does not want to go through any surgical procedure. How will you counsel such patient?
 - b) Osteomeatal complex.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) Orbital complications most often follow the infection of ethmoid sinuses.
 - b) Posterior cricoarytenoid is called the safety muscle of Larynx.
 - c) Patient can develop sudden apnoea in emergency Tracheostomy operation.
 - d) Tonsillitis may result in earache.
 - e) Severe respiratory distress may occur immediately after total thyroidectomy.

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

10x1

- i) Apple jelly nodules are characteristically seen in:
a) Lupus vulgaris b) Tuberculosis
c) Syphilis d) Leprosy
- ii) Facial nerve is supplied by all except:
a) Labyrinthine artery b) Superficial petrosal artery
c) Stylomastoid artery d) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- iii) The following statement is incorrect with regards to Malignant Otitis Externa:
a) Primarily affects young adolescents b) Involves Facial nerve
c) Causes osteomyelitis of the skull base d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection
- iv) Laryngeal crepitus is seen in:
a) Normal person b) Fracture of thyroid cartilage
c) Post cricoid carcinoma d) Pre vertebral abscess
- v) Which paranasal sinuses are present at birth?
a) Frontal and maxillary b) Sphenoid and ethmoid
c) Ethmoid and maxillary d) Frontal and ethmoid
- vi) Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma arises commonly from:
a) Pterygopalatine fossa b) Nasopharynx
c) Sphenopalatine foramen d) Fossa of Rosenmüller
- vii) A patient diagnosed with obstructive sleep apnoea has been referred to you by a pulmonologist to determine the level of obstruction. Which of the following investigations is best suited for the purpose?
a) Drug induced sleep endoscopy b) MRI
c) Polysomnography d) CT scan of nose, PNS and throat
- viii) In Type III Modified Radical Neck dissection, which structure is preserved?
a) Sternocleidomastoid muscle b) Spinal accessory Nerve
c) IJV d) All of the above
- ix) Grommet insertion in glue ear is done most commonly in which quadrant?
a) Anterosuperior b) Anteroinferior c) Postero superior d) Posteroinferior
- x) All of the following are ototoxic drugs except:
a) Azithromycin b) Cisplatin c) Gentamicin d) Furosemide