

MBBS Ear – ENT Chapter Wise Previous Exam Questions conducted by KUHS (Kerala University of Health Sciences)

1. Malignant otitis externa
2. Osteomeatal complex
3. Two complications of stapedectomy
4. MC Even's triangle
5. Grommet
6. Labyrinthitis
7. Ototoxicity
8. Otomycosis
9. Cerumen
10. Treatment of keratosis obturans
11. Presbycusis
12. Theories of hearing
13. Treatment of Meniere's disease/Surgical treatment of Meniere's disease
14. Surgical treatment of choice for atticoantral type of CSOM
15. Name two conditions where you get Hennebertz sign
16. Korner's septum and its importance
17. Bat's ear and how it is corrected
18. Four causes of conductive hearing loss
19. What is Schwartz sign and its clinical importance?
20. Management of otosclerosis
21. Audiometric findings in otosclerosis
22. Objective tinnitus
23. Tympanic plexus
24. Rinne's test/ What is false negative Rinne test
25. Sudden sensory-neural hearing loss
26. Myringotomy
27. Cortical mastoidectomy
28. Modified radical mastoidectomy
29. Discuss treatment of lateral sinus thrombosis
30. Four causes for referred otalgia
31. Two indications for cochlear Implant
32. Aural polyp
33. Malleus
34. Two conditions producing positive Hennerbert's sign
35. Gardinego's syndrome
36. Boundaries of trautmann triangle
37. Cholesteatoma
38. Noise induced hearing loss
39. Oncogenic brain abscess
40. Management of Bezold's abscess
41. Pre auricular sinus

Draw and label

1. Mastoid air cells
2. Stapes

3. Right tympanic membrane
4. Draw a diagram of the auditory pathway
5. Draw a diagram of the medial wall of the middle ear
6. Draw a diagram of organ of corti and label its parts
7. Draw a diagram of ossicular chain

Essays

1. A 38 years old female patient coming with progressive hearing loss and occasional tinnitus with no history of ear discharge. Tuning fork tests reveal a bilateral similar conductive hearing loss. There is family history of hardness of hearing. Answer the following:

- What is the probable diagnosis
- Describe the clinical features of this condition
- Enumerate non-suppurative causes of conductive hearing loss
- What investigations are to be done
- Discuss the treatment (1 +2+2+2+3=10)

2. A 45 years old male, presented with chronic intermittent scanty purulent foul smelling ear discharge in right ear for past 15 years and progressive hardness of hearing for 5 years. On examination of the right ear, tympanic membrane revealed an attic perforation-presently with right sided facial nerve palsy. Answer the following:

- What is the most probable diagnosis
- Describe the aetiopathology
- Describe the clinical features
- What investigations will you do
- How will you treat this patient (1+2+2+2+3=10)

3. A 25 years old female presented with progressive hearing loss worsening after pregnancy. On examination of the ear, tympanic membranes are normal. Answer the following:

- What is the most probable diagnosis
- Describe the clinical features of this condition
- Describe the audiometric finding
- What is the nonsurgical treatment of this condition
- Mention the surgical treatment of the condition and list four complications of the surgery (1+2+2+2+3=10)

www.