

THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2006

Part I

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all questions.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.*

Section A

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ($8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ($8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ marks)
- III. Draw and label :
- 1 Blood supply of nasal septum.
 - 2 Parts of the tympanic membrane.
- ($2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)
- IV. Short answer questions :
- 1 Define cholesteatoma.
 - 2 How will you treat inverted papilloma of nose ?
 - 3 What is globus pharyngeus ?
 - 4 What is Eagle's syndrome ?
- ($4 \times 1 = 4$ marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Gradenigo's syndrome.
 - 2 Mucocele.
 - 3 Atrophic rhinitis.
- ($3 \times 2 = 6$ marks)

Section B

- VI. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :—

A 15 year old male presented with complaints of repeated bouts of profuse epistaxis and nasal obstruction. On examination there is a mucosa covered mass filling the left nasal cavity and nasopharynx.

- 1 What is your diagnosis ?
- 2 What is the differential diagnosis of a nasopharyngeal mass ?
- 3 How will you investigate this patient ?
- 4 What is the treatment ?

($1 + 3 + 2 + 4 = 10$ marks)

VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 What is mucormycosis ?
- 2 Mention the aetiology of secretory otitis media.
- 3 How do you manage acute retropharyngeal abscess in a child ?
- 4 What is adenoid facies ?

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write notes on :

- 1 Laryngomalacia.
- 2 Ludwig's angina.
- 3 Otomycosis.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*

(2) *Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.*

(3) *Select one most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.*

1. Reinke's oedema is :

(A) Acute oedema of the uvula.

(B) Oedema of vocal cords.

(C) Oedema of the soft palate.

(D) Acute oedema of the epiglottis.

2. False negative Rinne is seen in :

(A) Unilateral severe SNHL.

(B) B/c severe SNHL.

(C) Unilateral severe CHL.

(D) B/c severe CHL.

3. Sodium fluoride has been used in the Rx of :

(A) Meniere's disease.

(B) Secretory otitis media.

(C) Otosclerosis.

(D) Acoustic neuroma.

4. Myiasis is :

(A) Infection with round worm.

(B) Papilloedema.

(C) Infestation with maggots.

(D) Pinpoint pupils.

5. True about Meniere's disease :

(A) Fluctuant hearing loss with vertigo.

(B) Early high frequency SNHL.

(C) Portional test positive.

(D) Rinne's test negative.

6. The malignancy most commonly found in women is :

(A) Pyriform sinus malignancy.

(B) Posterior pharyngeal wall malignancy.

(C) Postericoid malignancy.

(D) Laryngeal malignancy.

7. Leukoplakia is :

(A) Reticulated appearance on the mucosa.

(B) White patch on the mucosa.

(C) Velvety red patch on the mucosa.

(D) None of the above.

8. Components of ear are derived from :

(A) Ectoderm.

(B) Endoderm.

(C) Mesoderm.

(D) All the three layers.

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

II. Match the following ;—

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A 1 Politzer | (a) Quinsy. |
| 2 Lempert | (b) Postaural incision. |
| 3 William Wilde | (c) Eustachian tube. |
| 4 St. Clair Thompson | (d) Endaural incision. |
| B 1 Dohlman's procedure | (a) Achalasia cardia. |
| 2 Osteoplastic flap operation | (b) Pharyngeal pouch. |
| 3 Heller's procedure | (c) Atrophic rhinitis. |
| 4 Lautenslager's operation. | (d) Frontal osteoma. |