

SRI DEVARAJ URS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(A Deemed to be University)

MBBS Phase III Part I Supplementary Examination March 2025

Time: 180 Minutes

Max Marks: 80 Marks

Otorhinolaryngology

QP CODE: C3091

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essay

2 × 10 = 20 Marks

1. Enumerate the components of Waldeyer's ring. Describe the anatomy of tonsil. Highlight clinical significance of crypts in the tonsil (4+4+2)
2. Enumerate the causes of sensorineural hearing loss and explain how will you manage a patient with sudden sensorineural hearing loss (4+6)

Short Essay

12 × 5 = 60 Marks

3. Enumerate the types of tracheostomy tube. And mention the complications of tracheostomy (2+3)
4. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of choanal atresia (1+2+2)
5. Describe the anatomy of Inner ear. Highlight the clinical importance of the Blood supply to inner ear (3+2)
6. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of antrochoanal polyp (1.5+1.5+2)
7. What is Cottle's Line. Highlight its clinical significance. Enumerate the complications of SMR. (1.5+1.5+2)
8. Enumerate 4 voice disorders. Discuss the clinical features of Vocal polyp. How will you manage it? (2+1.5+1.5)
9. What is Paracusis Willisii? In which condition is it seen and why? Add a note on Carhart's notch. (1+2+2)
10. Describe the histology, clinical features and management of inverted papilloma (1+2+2)
11. Describe the anatomy of vocal cord. What is Conus elasticus? Highlight its clinical significance (3+1+1)
12. What are the various LASERs used in ENT? Describe the principle and precautions for the use of LASERs in ENT. (1+2+2)
13. Describe the investigations and treatment of multinodular goitre (2+3)
14. Describe the aetiology, clinical features and management of submandibular sialolithiasis (1.5+1.5+2)

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Time: 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 20 Marks

Otorhinolaryngology MCQs
QP CODE: C3091

1. Third window effect is seen in:
 - a) Perforated tympanum
 - b) Dehiscent Superior semi-circular canal
 - c) Round window
 - d) Oval window

2. Investigation of choice for acoustic neuroma is:
 - a) HRCT
 - b) PET scan
 - c) Gadolinium enhanced MRI
 - d) CSF examination

3. Autophony is seen in which condition of Eustachian tube?
 - a) Blocked Eustachian tube
 - b) Eustachian tube dysgenesis
 - c) Patulous Eustachian tube
 - d) Retraction of Eustachian tube

4. Bezold abscess is located in?
 - a) Submandibular region
 - b) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
 - c) Digastric triangle
 - d) Infratemporal region

5. Frey's syndrome occurs due to damage of which nerve during parotid surgery?
 - a) Trigeminal nerve
 - b) Lesser petrosal nerve
 - c) Vidian nerve
 - d) Auriculotemporal nerve

6. Fracture passing through the root of nose, floor of orbit, upper part of maxillary sinus and pterygoid plate is called

- a) Lefort I
- b) Lefort III
- c) Lefort II
- d) Blow out fracture

7. Sphenopalatine foramen situated at posterior end

- a) Superior Turbinate
- b) Middle Turbinate
- c) Inferior Turbinate
- d) None of the above

8. 2-year-old child presents with soft, compressible swelling at the root of nose. Most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Meningoencephalocoele
- b) AV malformation
- c) Lacrimal sac cyst
- d) Ethmoid cyst

9. All of these can cause saddle nose EXCEPT:

- a) Syphilis
- b) Leprosy
- c) Septal perforation
- d) Acromegaly

10. Rhinophyma is due to:

- a) Hypertrophy of sweat glands
- b) Hypertrophy of sebaceous Glands
- c) Hypertrophy of cartilage
- d) Hypertrophy of epithelial cells

11. Which of the following is precancerous lesion:

- a) Pachydermia of larynx
- b) Laryngitis sicca
- c) Keratosis of larynx
- d) Scleroma larynx

12. An elderly male presents with T3N0 laryngeal carcinoma. What would be the management?

- a) Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy
- b) Concurrent chemoradiotherapy
- c) Radical radiotherapy followed by chemotherapy
- d) Radical radiotherapy without chemotherapy

13. A 30-year-old male patient presented with gradually increasing respiratory distress since 4 days. He gives history of hospitalization and mechanical ventilation with orotracheal intubation for 2 weeks. Now he is diagnosed as having severe laryngotracheal stenosis. Next step in the management is:

- a) Laser excision and stent insertion
- b) Steroid
- c) Tracheal dilation
- d) Resection and end-to-end anastomosis

14. A 6-year-old male child was brought to ENT OPD with presenting complaints of difficulty in swallowing foods, hypo nasal speech & recurrent episodes of ear infections. O/E child was diagnosed with cleft palate. Which of the following investigations should be done as part of routine investigations for cleft palate

- a) CT PNS
- b) Pure tone audiometry
- c) Telescopic examination of larynx
- d) Diagnostic nasal endoscopy

15. 40 y/o male presented to OPD with c/o excessive daytime sleepiness, loud snoring, intermittent episodes of waking up from sleep, and decreased concentration. What could be the most probable diagnosis?

- a) Depression
- b) Obstructive Sleep Apnoea
- c) Cerebrovascular disease
- d) Nasal Polyposis

16. Patient A presented to OPD with a superficial ulcer on the left tonsil since 2 days. He complained of severe pain in left ear. Examination of ear was normal. The earache is due to

- a) Referred pain through tenth cranial nerve
- b) Referred pain through ninth cranial nerve
- c) Referred pain through eighth cranial nerve
- d) Referred pain through seventh cranial nerve

17. Which type of salivary gland tumor is common in oropharynx?

- a) Pleomorphic Adenoma
- b) Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
- c) Adenocarcinoma
- d) Warthin's tumor

18. A 40-year-old man went on a hunting trip. During the trip 1 bullet misfired and hit one of the hunters in his neck by accident. The hunter was brought to the hospital with a bullet injury to neck following which patient had developed neck swelling and hoarseness of voice, what could be the cause of his voice change:

- a) Unilateral vocal cord palsy.
- b) Bilateral vocal cord palsy.
- c) Laryngeal oedema.
- d) Fracture of hyoid bone

19. All are the signs of chronic tonsillitis EXCEPT

- a) Irwin Moore sign
- b) Jugulo digastric lymph node enlargement
- c) Enlargement of Tonsil
- d) Granules over pharynx

20. Commando operation is for:

- a) Oral Cancer
- b) Oropharyngeal Cancer
- c) Maxillary CA
- d) Nasal CA