Regn. No._____ **Subject Code: MBBS303**

M.B.B.S. THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, MARCH-2025
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T.)

[Time allotted: Three hours] **SET-A** **[Max Marks: 100]**

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions **(Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (20 x 01= 20)**

1. Which of the following is a common cause of nasal obstruction?
   - **a.** Ca maxilla
   - **b.** Deviated nasal septum
   - **c.** Rhinosporidiosis
   - **d.** Atrophic rhinitis
2. The Eustachian tube connects the middle ear to which of the following?
   - **a.** Nasal cavity
   - **b.** Nasopharynx
   - **c.** Larynx
   - **d.** Sinus cavity
3. In which condition would you expect to see a perforated tympanic membrane with purulent ear discharge?
   - **a.** Acute suppurative Otitis media
   - **b.** Otitis externa
   - **c.** Otosclerosis
   - **d.** Serous otitis media
4. The nasal mucosa is lined with which type of epithelium?
   - **a.** Stratified squamous epithelium
   - **b.** Simple cuboidal epithelium
   - **c.** Ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium
   - **d.** Transitional epithelium
5. Which of the following is NOT a function of the nasal sinuses?
   - **a.** Lightening the weight of the skull
   - **b.** Moistening the air
   - **c.** Producing mucus
   - **d.** Aiding in speech resonance
6. Which of the following is most commonly responsible for anterior epistaxis (nosebleeds)?
   - **a.** Sphenopalatine artery
   - **b.** Facial artery
   - **c.** Anterior ethmoidal artery
   - **d.** Kiesselbach's plexus
7. The nasal cycle refers to:
   - **a.** The alternation of airflow between the left and right nostrils
   - **b.** The process of mucus production
   - **c.** The movement of cilia in the nasal mucosa
   - **d.** The time taken for the olfactory senses to recover
8. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of allergic rhinitis?
   - **a.** Sneezing
   - **b.** Clear nasal discharge
   - **c.** Nasal congestion
   - **d.** Fever
9. The primary treatment for a patient diagnosed with nasal polyps is:
   - **a.** Systemic corticosteroids
   - **b.** Antibiotics
   - **c.** Nasal decongestants
   - **d.** NSAIDs
10. Which of the following is a known risk factor for the development of nasal and sinus cancers?
    - **a.** Chronic exposure to second-hand smoke
    - **b.** Chronic allergic rhinitis
    - **c.** Nasal polyps
    - **d.** Exposure to industrial chemicals like formaldehyde
11. What is the most likely cause of a unilateral, foul-smelling nasal discharge in a 2 years 0ld child?
    - **a.** Foreign body
    - **b.** Acute bacterial sinusitis
    - **c.** Chronic rhinosinusitis
    - **d.** Allergic rhinitis
12. The most common cause of acute otitis media in children is:
    - **a.** Streptococcus pneumoniae
    - **b.** Haemophilus influenzae
    - **c.** Staphylococcus aureus
    - **d.** Moraxella catarrhalis
13. The most common cause of chronic otitis media is:
    - **a.** Viral infections
    - **b.** Bacterial infections
    - **c.** Fungal infections
    - **d.** Allergies
14. The Rinne test in a patient with conductive hearing loss will show:
    - **a.** Negative result (bone conduction > air conduction)
    - **b.** Positive result (air conduction > bone conduction)
    - **c.** No change in hearing
    - **d.** No lateralization of sound
15. The term "tinnitus" refers to:
    - **a.** Ear discharge
    - **b.** Ringing or buzzing in the ears
    - **c.** Hearing loss
    - **d.** Ear pain
16. Which of the following is **NOT** typically associated with Meniere's disease?
    - **a.** Vertigo
    - **b.** Tinnitus
    - **c.** Hearing loss
    - **d.** Nasal congestion
17. Conductive hearing loss is seen in which of the following
    - **a.** Otosclerosis
    - **b.** Noise induced hearing loss
    - **c.** Acoustic neuroma
    - **d.** Presbycusis
18. Which of the following is the most common cause of sensorineural hearing loss in the elderly?
    - **a.** Otosclerosis
    - **b.** Presbycusis
    - **c.** Acoustic trauma
    - **d.** Meniere’s disease
19. The Weber test in a patient with conductive hearing loss typically shows sound lateralizing to which ear?
    - **a.** The normal ear
    - **b.** The diseased ear
    - **c.** Both ears equally
    - **d.** No lateralization
20. The most common parotid gland tumour is
    - **a.** Warthin tumour
    - **b.** Adenoid cystic Carcinoma
    - **c.** Pleomorphic adenoma
    - **d.** Hemangioma

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Note: Attempt all questions in sequence.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

Q.2. Give reasons: **(5x2=10)**

a. Why weber is lateralized to worse hearing ear in conductive hearing loss
b. Temporalis fascia is preferred for graft in tympanic membrane repair
c. Thyroid swelling moves with deglutition
d. Why danger area of face called so
e. Why Submandibular gland swelling is bimanually palpable

Q.3. Problem based question:

A 20 year old patient presented with severe left ear pain in ENT opd. He gave history of foul smelling, blood stained ear discharge and decreased hearing since 3 months. He also complained of fever and nausea since 2 days. **(2+4+4=10)**

a. What is likely diagnosis
b. What are sign and symptoms of this condition?
c. How will you investigate and manage this patient?

Q.4. Short notes on: **(4x6=24)**

a. Vocal cord nodules
b. Ethmoidal polyps
c. BERA
d. Mucormycosis

Q.5. Structured questions:

(i) Discuss etiology, signs and symptoms and management of Ca Maxilla. **(10)**

(ii) Discuss etiology, sign symptoms, investigations and treatment of otosclerosis. **(10)**

Q.6. Draw a labelled diagram of: **(4x4=16)**

a. Anterior Neck triangles
b. Septum of nose
c. Tympanic membrane
d. Indirect laryngoscopy

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