

## **2019 Scheme (2019 Admission)**

**Q.P. Code: 315001**

**Reg. no.:** .....

**III Professional MBBS Part I Degree Supplementary (SAY) Examinations  
May 2025  
Otorhinolaryngology**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Total Marks: 100**

## 1. Multiple Choice Questions

$$(20 \times 1 = 20)$$

**The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written in the space provided for answering MCQ questions at page No. 51 of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)).**

**Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued**

**Question numbers i-v are single response type questions**

- i. Palpatory thud and audible slap are present in which of the following condition.
  - a) Tracheal foreign body
  - b) Bronchial foreign body
  - c) Laryngeal foreign body
  - d) Esophageal foreign body
- ii. Laryngocele arises from
  - a) Anterior commissure
  - b) Saccule of the ventricle
  - c) True vocal folds
  - d) Vestibular folds
- iii. What is Pott's puffy tumor.
  - a) Osteosarcoma of the frontal bone
  - b) Adamantinoma of mandible
  - c) Proliferative aspergillosis of maxillary sinus
  - d) Osteomyelitis of the frontal bone causing subperiosteal abscess
- iv. Gradenigo syndrome involves the following cranial nerves.
  - a) III<sup>rd</sup>, VI<sup>th</sup> & V<sup>th</sup> cranial nerves
  - b) VII<sup>th</sup> & VIII<sup>th</sup> cranial nerves
  - c) V<sup>th</sup> & VI<sup>th</sup> cranial nerves
  - d) IV<sup>th</sup> & VII<sup>th</sup> cranial nerves
- v. Vertical crest of bone in the internal acoustic meatus is known as;
  - a) Bill's bar
  - b) Coag
  - c) Ponticulus
  - d)

Question numbers vi-x are multiple response type questions. Read the statements and mark the most appropriate answer.

vi. Which of the following muscles are supplied by facial nerve  
1) Stapedius    2) Tensor tympani    3) Posterior belly of digastric    4) Tensor palatini  
a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct    b) 1 and 3 are correct    c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct    d) 1,3 and 4 are correct

vii. Unpaired cartilages of larynx are:  
1) Arytenoid    2) Thyroid cartilage    3) Epiglottis    4) Cuneiform cartilage  
a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct    b) 2 and 4 are correct    c) 2 and 3 are correct    d) 3 and 4 are correct

viii. The following are true regarding Ringertz tumor  
1) Arises from lateral wall of the nose    2) Causative agent is Human Papilloma Virus  
3) Causative agent is Epstein Bar Virus    4) Medial maxillectomy is the treatment of choice  
a) 1, 2 and 4 are correct    b) 1, 3 and 4 are correct    c) 3 and 4 are correct    d) 1 and 3 are correct

ix. Branches of internal maxillary artery:  
1) Sphenopalatine artery    2) Middle meningeal artery  
3) Ophthalmic artery    4) Deep auricular artery  
a) 3 and 4 are correct    b) 1, 3 and 4 are correct    c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct    d) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

x. Muscles supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve  
1) Posterior crico-arytenoid    2) Thyroarytenoid    3) Cricothyroid    4) Lateral crico-arytenoid  
a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct    b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct    c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct    d) All are correct

Question numbers xi-xv consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below.

**Question numbers xvi-xx are case scenario-based questions.**

A 2-year-old child presented to the casualty with complaints of fever, loud barking cough, stridor and laboured breathing.

xvi. What is the most probable diagnosis.  
a) Epiglottitis      b) Croup      c) Subglottic stenosis      d) Unilateral choanal atresia

xvii. X-ray of the neck shows the following feature  
a) Thumb sign      b) Tripod sign      c) Steeple sign      d) Homan miller sign

xviii. Which of the following organism is the most likely cause.  
a) Parainfluenza virus      b) Staphylococcus      c) Herpes virus      d) H. Influenzae type B

xix. Which of the following feature is seen in the above condition.  
a) Edema of the epiglottis      c) Narrowing of subglottis due to edema  
b) Vocal cord palsy      d) Turban epiglottis

xx. Which of the following is the initial treatment option for this child.  
a) Corticosteroids + hydration      c) Antiviral drugs  
b) I.V. Antibiotics + Analgesics      d) Anti-fungal agents

## Long Essays:

$$(2 \times 10 = 20)$$

2. A 35-year-old female patient presents with complaints of discharge in the left ear since childhood. The discharge is scanty, purulent and foul smelling. Otoscopic examination revealed a posterosuperior marginal perforation with whitish flakes in the ear.

- What is your diagnosis.
- Etiopathogenesis of this condition.
- Enumerate the complications associated with this disease.
- Describe the surgical management of this disease. (1+3+3+3)

3. A 60-year-old male patient who is a known case of hypertension on treatment come to emergency room with nasal bleeding since 2 hours. On examination of the nasal cavity there is active bleeding in right nasal cavity.

- What is your diagnosis.
- Describe the etiopathogenesis of this condition.
- How will you manage this patient in the emergency room. (1+4+5)

## Short Essays:

$$(6 \times 6 = 36)$$

4. Rhinoscleroma – clinical feature and management.
5. Tracheostomy – Indications and steps of procedure.
6. Otitis media with effusion.
7. Noise induced hearing loss.
8. Impedance Audiometry – Procedure and interpretation of curves.
9. Quinsy – clinical features and management.

## Short Answers:

$$(6 \times 4 = 24)$$

10. Draw and label right tympanic membrane.
11. Draw and label laryngeal framework.
12. Atrophic Rhinitis-clinical features and management.
13. Antro choanal polyp.
14. Ramsay Hunt syndrome.
15. How do you counsel a patient posted for Tonsillectomy?

\*\*\*\*\*