

RAN-2606000104061001
Third MBBS Part 2 - Examination May - 2026
Otorhinolaryngology (=ENT) Final MBBS (Set 2)
સૂચના : / Instructions

- (1) ઉપરોક્ત દર્શાવેલ વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the above details on your answer book

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

SET 2
SECTION 1
Q. 1. MCQs
(20)

- 1) Which malignancy has a tendency to spread along nerves?
 - a) Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma
 - b) Adenocarcinoma
 - c) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
 - d) Warthin tumour
- 2) Which is NOT a treatment option for Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma?
 - a) Surgery
 - b) Radiotherapy
 - c) Testosterone receptor agonist
 - d) Testosterone receptor antagonist
- 3) Which of the following is life threatening?
 - a) U/L abductor palsy
 - b) U/L adductor palsy
 - c) B/L abductor palsy
 - d) B/L adductor palsy
- 4) Bezold's abscess is located in
 - a) submandibular region
 - b) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
 - c) Posterior belly of Digastric muscle
 - d) Infratemporal region
- 5) Tulio phenomena is seen in
 - a) Meniere's disease
 - b) Superior semicircular canal dehiscence
 - c) Otosclerosis
 - d) Perilymph fistula
- 6) Most common symptom of nasopharyngeal carcinoma:
 - a) Nasal obstruction
 - b) Epistaxis
 - c) Neck node swelling
 - d) Headache
- 7) Most developed paranasal sinus at birth is:
 - a) Maxillary sinus
 - b) Frontal sinus
 - c) Sphenoid sinus
 - d) Ethmoid sinus

- 8) Retropharyngeal space is between
 - a) Buccopharyngeal fascia and Pharyngo-basilar fascia
 - b) Buccopharyngeal Fascia and prevertebral fascia
 - c) Between superficial and deep cervical fascia
 - d) Pterygomandibular and deep cervical fascia
- 9) A diabetic patient has complained of right-side facial swelling with right infraorbital swelling. On nasal endoscopy blackening of septum and inferior turbinates are seen. There is blackening of palate and loosening of tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - a) Orbital cellulitis
 - b) Rhino-orbital mucormycosis
 - c) Complication due to tooth infection
 - d) Complication of acute maxillary and frontal sinusitis
- 10) 20 yrs old female presented with nasal obstruction and epistaxis. On examination nasal cavity was full of foul-smelling crusts, what is the probable diagnosis?
 - a) Hypertrophic rhinitis
 - b) Atrophic rhinitis
 - c) Rhinitis sicca
 - d) Rhinitis caseosa
- 11) All are seen in Gardenigo's triad EXCEPT:
 - a) Ear Discharge
 - b) VIth Cranial Nerve Palsy
 - c) Retro orbital pain
 - d) Picket-Fence fever
- 12) Inverted papilloma is characterized by all except:
 - a) Also called as Schneiderian papilloma
 - b) Seen more often in females
 - c) Presents with epistaxis and nasal obstruction
 - d) Originates from lateral wall of nose
- 13) parosmia refers to:
 - a) decreased perception of smell
 - b) increased perception of smell
 - c) Absence of perception of smell
 - d) perverted perception of smell
- 14) ethmoid adeno carcinoma is seen most often among workers in the following industry:
 - a) iron industry
 - b) chrome industry
 - c) silica industry
 - d) wood industry
- 15) stapedial reflex is mediated by:
 - a) V and VII nerves
 - b) V and VIII nerves
 - c) VI and VII nerves
 - d) VII and VIII nerves
- 16) In patients with recurrent tonsillitis, which group of lymph nodes are enlarged :
 - a) Submandibular
 - b) Retropharyngeal
 - c) Jugulodigastric
 - d) Submental
- 17) A 35 years old man gives history of unilateral clear discharge from nose for 06 months which increases on bending head forward. Which lab test will confirm diagnosis:
 - a) CSF sugar
 - b) Serum electrolytes
 - c) Beta 2 transferrin
 - d) Blood sugar
- 18) A 20 years old boy has nasal discharge followed by severe ear ache. Few days later he had mucopurulent discharge from ear. Diagnosis is:
 - a) Malignant otitis externa.
 - b) Acute otitis media.
 - c) Foreign body
 - d) Barotrauma
- 19) The Thyroid angle in male is:
 - a) 60°
 - b) 90°
 - c) 100°
 - d) 120°

- 20) Which of the following statements is true regarding vocal fold nodules?
- They are related to smoking.
 - Early surgical intervention is advised.
 - They can be premalignant.
 - They are always bilateral.

SECTION 2

- Q.2. Attempt any 1 out of 2. (10)**
- Discuss in brief anatomy of Facial Nerve with diagram.
 - Discuss the etiopathology of Squamous cell carcinoma maxilla. Describe classification based on Ohengren's line, clinical features and types of maxillectomy.
- Q.3. Attempt any 2 out of 3 (12)**
- Draw labelled diagram of middle ear cleft and enumerate function of eustachian tube.
 - A 56 years old male patient with recurrent episode of vertigo lasting 2 hours with vomiting, tinnitus, fluctuating Sensorineural hearing loss and fullness in ear. On otoscopy, tympanic membrane appears normal.
 - What is your diagnosis?
 - What are investigations and management?
 - A 15 years old boy presents with history of unilateral nasal obstruction, recurrent painless bleeding from nose for 6 months. On examination, red mass with irregular surface in nasal cavity seen. CT scan shows mass in nasopharynx extending to pterygopalatine fossa.
 - What is likely diagnosis?
 - Write down management for this condition
- Q.4. Short Notes (Attempt any 3 out of 4) (18)**
- BERA
 - Atrophic rhinitis
 - Otalgia
 - Osteomeatal complex

SECTION 3

- Q.5. Attempt any 1 out of 2 (10)**
- Describe in brief about following:
 - Unpaired and paired Laryngeal cartilages
 - Intrinsic muscles of larynx
 - What are most common causative organisms of pharyngeal abscess? Describe clinical features, investigations and management of Parapharyngeal abscess.
- Q.6. Attempt any 2 out of 3 (12)**
- Mumps-complication, diagnosis, treatment
 - A 45 yrs old anaemic female presented with complaint of progressive dysphagia
 - Give you probable diagnosis.
 - What can be associated sinister sequelae of her medical disease.
 - Discuss the possible diagnosis and therapeutic surgical strategies that can be offered to this patient.

3. A 65-year-old farmer has presented with difficulty breathing and change of voice for 4 weeks duration. He has habit of chewing tobacco and smoking bidis for many years.
- What is the probable clinical diagnosis?
 - How will you examine the patient?
 - What findings you expect on your examination?
 - After examination you suggest tracheostomy- but the patient is not willing. How will you counsel the patient?

Q.7. Short Notes (Attempt any 3 out of 4)

(18)

- What is Waldeyer's ring? Draw labelled diagram.
 - Oral submucous fibrosis
 - Retropharyngeal abscess
 - Types and Indications of tracheostomy
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