

**KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
TELANGANA STATE, WARANGAL – 506 002****MBBS FINAL YEAR PART-I DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER,2025****ENT****Time: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 100****Note:** Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:**10 X 1 = 10**

1. A 25-year-old woman presents with complaints of intermittent Profuse, non-foul smelling ear discharge from her left ear for the past eighteen months without any pain in the ear aggravated on exposure to cold. On otoscopic examination, a persistent perforation in the antero inferior part of the tympanic membrane is noted, and the middle ear appears clear without any masses. Which of the following diagnosis best describes this patient's condition?
 - a) Otitis Externa
 - b) Acute labyrinthitis
 - c) Meniere's Disease
 - d) Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media (CSOM) Tubotympanic Type
2. Which of the following best describes a characteristic of the dissection and snare method for tonsillectomy?
 - a) Utilizes electrocautery for tonsillar tissue vaporization
 - b) Employs high-frequency ultrasound to fragment the tonsil
 - c) Involves blunt dissection to free the tonsil followed by the use of a snare for removal
 - d) Requires a laser to ablate the tonsillar tissue
3. A 38-year-old woman presents to the ENT clinic with symptoms of nasal obstruction and a sensation of nasal fullness for several months. On endoscopic examination, multiple glistening, greyish, grape-like masses are noted hanging into the middle meatus. On performing probe Test, Probe is able to be passed on all the sides around the mass. What is the diagnosis and which of the following surgical interventions is most commonly utilized for definitive treatment?
 - a) Antrochoanal Polyp - Caldwell-Luc operation
 - b) Turbinate Hypertrophy - Septoplasty
 - c) Ethmoidal Polyp - Functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS)
 - d) Adenoid Hypertrophy - Rhinoplasty
4. Which of the following is NOT a recognized physiological constriction of the oesophagus?
 - a) Cricopharyngeal constriction
 - b) Aortic constriction
 - c) Constriction at the diaphragmatic hiatus
 - d) Constriction at the angle of Louis
5. A-B gap is sign of
 - a) Perilymph fistula
 - b) Meniere's disease
 - c) Stapedial otosclerosis
 - d) vestibular schwannoma
6. Complications of acute mastoiditis
 - a) Facial palsy
 - b) Sub periosteal abscess
 - c) Labyrinthitis
 - d) All of the above
7. Facial asymmetry low set ears pre auricular tags present in
 - a) Goldenhar syndrome
 - b) Down syndrome
 - c) Stickler syndrome
 - d) Apert syndrome

8. Dohlman's procedure is done for
- Eagle's syndrome
 - Zenker's diverticulum
 - Palate repair
 - Tracheal repair
9. A 35-year-old woman presents with recurrent episodes of sneezing, watery nasal discharge, and nasal itchiness that seem to worsen during the spring season. She notes that these episodes have been recurring annually for the past few years and are often accompanied by itchy, watery eyes. Based on her symptoms, which of the following laboratory investigations would most likely confirm the suspected diagnosis and identify the allergen responsible for her symptoms?
- Complete blood count (CBC) with a focus on Neutrophilia
 - Sputum culture to identify bacterial pathogens
 - Skin prick testing with common allergens
 - Chest X-ray
10. Most common site for origin of nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- Nasal septum
 - Vault of nasopharynx
 - Fossa of rosenmuller
 - Antero-superior wall

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:

2 X 15 = 30

11. Discuss the etiology clinical features and management of primary Atrophic Rhinitis. Write briefly on Nasal Myiasis.

12. List the causes of stridor. Discuss the types, procedure and post operative care of Tracheostomy.

Short Answer Questions:

7 X 6 = 42

13. Stapedial Otosclerosis.

14. Oral Submucous Fibrosis.

15. Tuning fork tests.

16. Management of Meniere disease.

17. Etiopathogenesis of Cholesteatoma.

18. Physiology of deglutition.

19. Clinical features of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma.

Very Short Answer Questions:

6 X 3 = 18

20. Referred Otalgia.

21. Inverted papilloma.

22. Rhinosporidiosis.

23. Laryngomalacia.

24. Difference between Ethmoidal and Antrochoanal Polyps.

25. Plummer Vinson Syndrome.
