

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL 2024**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: A013

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
All the questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Define autopsy. Describe the different types of incisions and techniques of removal of viscera.	(2+4+4)
3. Define Injury. Describe types of abrasions. Add a note on estimation of time since injury from.	(1+5+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Write differences between ante-mortem contusion and post-mortem staining.	
5. Write a note on adipocere.	
6. Discuss bullet fingerprinting.	
7. Discuss whiplash injury.	
8. What is Therapeutic Misadventure? Discuss the examples and precautions for Therapeutic Misadventure.	
9. What is Euthanasia? Discuss the types of Euthanasia and guidelines related to Euthanasia.	
10. Differentiate true insanity from feigned insanity.	
11. Discuss clinical symptoms and treatment in a case of chronic copper poisoning.	
12. What is flashback phenomenon? Discuss the clinical features and treatment in a case of chronic Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) poisoning.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. What the objectives are of cross examination?	
14. What is Spalding's sign? Write its medico legal importance.	
15. What is black eye? Write its causes.	
16. What is Carboluria. Mention its treatment.	
17. What is Phossy jaw? Mention its medico-legal importance.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, (CBME) April 2024	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Forensic Medicine, QP Code: A013	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Subpoena is also called
 (A) Summons (B) Panchnama
 (C) Requisition (D) Inquest papers

2. Conduct money is fee given to a
 (A) Witness in civil court (B) Witness in criminal court
 (C) Doctor for good behavior in court (D) Witness for good conduct

3. Burking consist of
 (A) Smothering & Traumatic asphyxia (B) Choking & drowning
 (C) Gagging only (D) Traumatic asphyxia only

4. Spalding sign is seen with
 (A) Live born (B) Dead born
 (C) Still born (D) All of the above

5. In Artificial insemination a mixture of husband semen as well as that of a donor is used when
 (A) The husband is sick (B) When the husband cannot discharge the semen in the vagina
 (C) There is disease in the husband and transmitted to the off spring (D) The motile spermatozoa count in the husband's semen is poor

6. A child presented by a woman to have been delivered by her, though she has **not** delivered that child is called as
 (A) Posthumous child (B) Supposititious child
 (C) Atavism (D) Battered baby

7. Cross examination of the prosecution witness is done by
 (A) Public prosecutor (B) Defence counsel
 (C) Judge (D) None

8. Subpoena is a kind of
 (A) Decomposed body tissue (B) Designation
 (C) Document (D) Court tribunal

9. Which of the following is **true** about oath?
 (A) Not compulsory (B) Compulsory and binds witness for evidence given
 (C) Holds witness responsible for (D) Witness is liable for prosecution

10. Dying deposition is recorded by
 (A) Doctor (B) Magistrate
 (C) Police officer (D) Lawyer

11. Criminal negligence is punishable under
 (A) 306 IPC (B) 307 IPC
 (C) 304-A IPC (D) 304-B IPC

12. Sensory perception in the absence of an external stimulus is
(A) Illusion (B) Parasthesia
(C) Hallucination (D) Euphoria
13. Men's rea means
(A) Body of crime (B) Guilty mind
(C) The thing speaks for itself (D) Let the superior be responsible
14. Benzedine test detects
(A) Haemoglobin (B) Myoglobin
(C) Bilirubin (D) Porphobilinogen
15. All are tests for sperm, **EXCEPT**
(A) Florence test (B) Luminal test
(C) Barberio's test (D) Acid phosphatase test
16. Dermal nitrate test is done for
(A) Sperm (B) Blood
(C) Corrosive (D) Gun powder
17. Speed ball is cocaine plus
(A) Heroin (B) Cannabis
(C) Amphetamine (D) Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
18. Postmortem of nasal swab is done in death following
(A) Cocaine poisoning (B) Hanging
(C) Drowning (D) Strychnine poisoning
19. C.S.F is required to be preserved in
(A) Alcohol poisoning (B) Arsenic poisoning
(C) Copper poisoning (D) Organo phosphorus poisoning
20. Fatal period in Sulphuric acid poisoning is
(A) 2-4 hrs (B) 6-10 hrs
(C) 12-16 hrs (D) 8-14 hrs

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL 2024**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: A016

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Define epidemiology. A new anti-typhoid vaccine has been developed. Plan & explain a clinical trial to compare its efficacy with existing Vi antigen vaccine among adults 20-40 years of age.	(2+8)
3. Discuss in detail the physical, chemical & biological standards W.H.O. Standards for Drinking Water Quality.	(3+4+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Describe briefly the clinical features, prevention and control of 'Endemic Fluorosis in India.	
5. Describe the structure and function of 'Slow Sand Filter with a labeled diagram.	
6. Describe the evaluation of screening test used for diseases in human population.	
7. Discuss the salient features of Cigarettes and other Tobacco products Act (COTPA) in India.	
8. Discuss how drug abuse can be prevented or controlled among young population in India.	
9. Discuss the salient features of healthcare waste management rules, 2018 in India.	
10. Describe briefly various sources of health information used by the Government of India.	
11. Discuss the various measures of dispersion used in biomedical statistics.	
12. Discuss any two Social problems in India with suitable examples.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. List the degrees of spectrum of health.	
14. Define control, elimination and eradication of a disease.	
15. Enlist the dietary sources of 'Iron' for humans.	
16. Enumerate the health hazards of acute and chronic exposure to loud noise.	
17. Differentiate between Didactic and Socratic methods of communication using suitable examples.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), April 2024	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-I, QP Code: A016	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. The World Health Organization proposed the following indicators to define Standard of living **EXCEPT**
(A) Income (B) Nutrition
(C) Education (D) Human rights
2. Which of the following is an odds ratio?
(A) Proportional mortality rate (B) Attributable risk
(C) Association between risk factor and outcome (D) Relative risk
3. The Denominator for calculating proportional mortality rate from a specific disease in an area in any year is
(A) Mid-year population of the area during that year (B) Population at risk in that particular area in that year
(C) Total deaths in the area in that year (D) Attributable deaths of a particular disease in the area in that year
4. In assessment of dietary protein quality, the product of digestibility coefficient and biological value of the protein divided by hundred is known as
(A) Protein energy ratio (B) Net protein utilization
(C) Amino acid score (D) Protein utilization rate
5. According to ICMR guidelines, the 'Reference Indian Man', for comparison of nutritional status, refers to
(A) 19 to 39 years of age and weighs 55 kg (B) 19 to 39 years of age and weighs 60 kg
(C) 19 to 39 years of age and weighs 65 kg (D) 19 to 39 years of age and weighs 70 kg
6. Repeated Inhalation of sugarcane dust causes this occupational disease in farmers & agricultural workers
(A) Byssinosis (B) Bagassosis
(C) Anthracosis (D) Mouldy lung
7. As per the Factory's Act, leave with wages for workers aged above 18 years is one day per how many working days after his/her service for 12 months continuously in any establishment in India?
(A) 15 (B) 20
(C) 25 (D) 30
8. Lecture method of teaching is which type of communication?
(A) Socratic (B) Didactic
(C) Non- verbal communication (D) Visual communication
9. The most effective method for motivating a married couple for adopting family planning practices is
(A) Printed material (B) Films and television
(C) Group discussion (D) Interpersonnel communication
10. How much is the McArdle's maximum allowable sweat rate compatible with physiological, normal reaction of acclimatized, healthy young men for repeated exposures of heat. used as an index of thermal comfort?
(A) 4 lit/4hours (B) 4 lit/1hour
(C) 4.5 lit/4hours (D) 4.5 lit/8 hours
11. The optimum floor space recommended per adult person in a house is
(A)) 70-90sq.ft (B) 101-150sq.ft
(C) 151-200sq.ft (D) 201-250sq.ft

12. Multiphasic screening of diseases refers to
(A) Application of two or more tests in combination at one time (B) Done at different time period in a geographic area
(C) Applied to various geographical areas same time (D) Same test done repeatedly over a period of time
13. In National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme the schedule for sputum examination for Acid base bacillus for category I patients is
(A) 2, 3 & 5 months (B) 2, 4 & 6 months
(C) 1, 3 & 5 months (D) 2, 5 & 7 months
14. The sex chromosome constitution of person with Turner's syndrome is
(A) XXX (B) XYY
(C) XO (D) XXY
15. Which of the following dependence producing drugs is called as Superman drug?
(A) Amphetamines (B) Barbiturates
(C) Heroin / Morphine (D) Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
16. Incineration for selected biomedical wastes works on the following principle
(A) High temperature reduction process (B) Low temperature reduction process
(C) High temperature oxidation process (D) Low temperature oxidation process
17. According to the Birth and Death Registration Act of India, registration of births and deaths should be done within how much duration without any fine?
(A) 72 hours (B) 1 week
(C) 2 weeks (D) 3 weeks
18. Hospital data are **NOT** good source of health information, because of all these factors **EXCEPT**
(A) Admission policy of hospitals may differ (B) Mild cases may not come to hospital
(C) Provide only the denominator, not numerator (D) Population at risk cannot be defined
19. When a data set is arranged in 'ascending or 'descending' order. the middle value is known as
(A) Arithmetic mean (B) Mode
(C) Median (D) Geometric mean
20. Which one of the following is **NOT** a characteristic feature of a 'family'?
(A) Primary unit of any society (B) Individuals living together are not related biologically
(C) All members eat from a common kitchen (D) All members have common physical and social environment

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)

DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL 2024

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: A017

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe the most common causative agents, clinical features, prevention and control of Acute Respiratory Infection in under-five child. Add a note on strategies implemented under Integrated management of neonatal & childhood illness.	(2+3+2+3)
3. A 50 year old bank employee has come to UHC Ashok Nagar OPD with history of generalized weakness, increased thirst, hunger, frequent urination since six months. His elder brother had Diabetes Mellitus. List the epidemiological determinants for 'Diabetes Mellitus' in India. Discuss screening tests and different measures for its prevention and control.	(4+2+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Define Pearl index. Mention the formula used to calculate it and describe in brief about each component of the formula.	
5. List the four components of Kangaroo Mother Care. Describe the components of Intensive care.	
6. Discuss the Maternal danger signals during intranatal care.	
7. Describe the services delivered under Adolescent health clinic.	
8. Discuss various health problems of the Elderly.	
9. Describe the steps used in Evaluation of Health Services?	
10. Discuss colour coding in Disaster management (triage) & their significance.	
11. Describe the functions of Red Cross Society of India.	
12. Discuss the principles of Primary Health Care as per WHO.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. What is role of International Health Regulations (IHR) in control of Pandemic?	
14. Mention the advantages of Telemedicine in India.	
15. What is empathy? Give one Example.	
16. Enumerate the non contraceptive health benefits of combined oral contraceptive pills.	
17. Discuss the important causes for increase in urban population in India	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), April 2024	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-II, QP Code: A017	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. A 5-year-old boy developed fever with typical dew drop rash over his body. It appeared first on trunks and spread to arms and legs later. There were no signs of neck stiffness and rigidity. What could be the likely diagnosis?
(A) Scarlet fever (B) Measles
(C) Rubella (D) Chicken pox
2. Route of administration for Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine is
(A) Oral (B) Intramuscular
(C) Subcutaneous (D) Intradermal
3. Antigenic variation both major and minor is **unique** feature of which of the following virus?
(A) Measles (B) Influenza
(C) Chickenpox (D) Hepatitis B
4. Which of the two organs are **most** commonly associated with cancers in the world?
(A) Cancer cervix and Cancer Oropharynx (B) Cancer Breast and Cancer Lung
(C) Cancer Oropharynx and Cancer Stomach (D) Cancer Oropharynx and Cancer Skin
5. The following components in cigarette smoke is a causal agent for coronary artery disease
(A) Tar and Nicotine (B) Nicotine and Carbon monoxide
(C) Carbon monoxide and Tar (D) Tar, Nicotine and Carbon monoxide
6. Early expanding stage in Demographic cycle is characterized by
(A) Declining birth rate, declining death rate (B) Low birth rate, declining death rate
(C) High death rate, high birth rate (D) Unchanged birth rate, declining death rate
7. A married couple visited opd for consultation about natural methods for family planning. Which of the following natural family planning method is the most effective?
(A) Basal body temperature (B) Cervical mucus method
(C) Billings method (D) Symptothermic method
8. Which one of the following is a sensitive indicator of Family planning achievement?
(A) Birth rate (B) General fertility rate
(C) Age specific fertility rate (D) Abortion rate
9. Oral contraceptive use among women over age of 35 who smoke is associated with
(A) Cervical cancer (B) Coronary artery disease
(C) Breast cancer (D) Ovarian cancer

10. Premature infant is one who is born
(A) Before 40 weeks (B) Before 38 weeks
(C) Between 28-37 weeks (D) Between 28-40 weeks
11. Integrated child development scheme is under
(A) Health department (B) Agricultural department
(C) Social welfare department (D) Education department
12. Kishori Shakti Yojana is
(A) Empowerment of females under maternity benefit scheme (B) Free and compulsory education for girl child
(C) Adolescent girls' scheme under Integrated child development services (D) Child care home scheme for adolescent female juvenile delinquents
13. What is the approximate percentage of persons above the age of 65yrs in India, as per 2019?
(A) 8 (B) 9
(C) 10 (D) 11
14. Three months training in preventive and social medicine during internship after MBBS is recommended by
(A) Bhore committee (B) Chadah committee
(C) Mudaliar committee (D) Mukerji committee
15. In a Disaster management triag , patients who need surgery within 24 hours, are categorized under which colour category
(A) Red (B) Green
(C) Yellow (D) Black
16. The headquarters of Food and Agriculture Organization' is located at
(A) New York (B) Geneva
(C) Rome (D) San Francisco
17. Which criteria is not included in National list of essential medicine?
(A) Cost effective (B) Stability under storage condition in India
(C) Price of total treatment (D) Fixed dose combination
18. Accredited Social Health Activist Worker is working at this level of health care
(A) Village level (B) Community health center
(C) Primary health center (D) Sub-center
19. One Community Health Centre covers a population of
(A) 10,000-20,000 (B) 30,000-50,000
(C) 50,000-80,000 (D) 80,000-1,20,000
20. A Megacity in India is defined as one with a population of
(A) 7 million or more (B) 8 million or more
(C) 9 million or more (D) 10 million or more

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL 2024**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: A014

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
All the questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. What are the common errors of refraction of the human eye? Discuss the symptoms, signs and management of any one of these.	(3+2+2+3)
3. Describe etiology, clinical features and management of senile immature cataract	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Discuss Keratorefractive surgeries.	
5. Discuss Clinical features and management of orbital cellulitis.	(3+2)
6. Explain embryology of crystalline lens.	
7. Discuss different types of IOLs and add a note on A scan biometry.	(3+2)
8. Discuss the clinical features and management of Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.	(2+3)
9. Discuss the classification of hypertensive retinopathy.	
10. Differentiate between paralytic and non-paralytic squint.	
11. Discuss aims and objectives of National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB).	(3+2)
12. Discuss grades of Binocular single vision.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. Mention three inflammatory conditions of lid margin.	
14. Classify Staphyloma.	
15. Formulate Sanders Retzlaff Kraft formula.	
16. Enumerate uses of Atropine.	
17. Mention measures for Prevention of medical errors.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), April 2024	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Ophthalmology, QP Code: A014	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. About 1mm shortening of anteroposterior diameter of eye results in hypermetropia of
(A) 4 D (B) 3 D
(C) 2 D (D) 5 D
2. Pseudopapillitis is seen in
(A) Myopia (B) Astigmatism
(C) Aphakia (D) Hypermetropia
3. 2 month old child presents with epiphora and regurgitation. The most probable diagnosis is
(A) Mucopurulent conjunctivitis (B) Buphthalmos
(C) Congenital dacryocystitis (D) Encysted mucocele
4. Normal values of the tear film break up time range from
(A) 5-10 Sec (B) 10-15 Sec
(C) 15-20 Sec (D) 15-30 Sec
5. Pulsatile Proptosis is seen in
(A) Carotid-cavernous fistula (B) Meningioma
(C) Optic nerve glioma (D) Orbital cellulitis
6. Horner Tranta spots are seen in
(A) Viral keratoconjunctivitis (B) Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
(C) Trachoma (D) Ophthalmia neonatorum
7. Cogan's syndrome is
(A) Neural deafness with uveitis (B) Interstitial keratitis with deafness
(C) Interstitial keratitis with glaucoma (D) Neural deafness with glaucoma
8. Neuroparalytic keratopathy is caused by paralysis of
(A) Optic nerve (B) Trigeminal nerve
(C) Oculomotor nerve (D) Facial nerve
9. Krukenberg's spindle seen in patients with pigmentary glaucoma refers to deposition of pigment on
(A) Posterior surface of cornea (B) Trabecular meshwork
(C) Anterior surface of the lens (D) Root of iris
10. Topical beta-blocker used in patients with Primary open – angle glaucoma having associated hyperlipidemias or atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease is
(A) Timolol maleate (B) Betaxolol
(C) Levobunolol (D) Carteolol
11. "A" Wave In Electroretinogram signifies
(A) Rods and Cones (B) Muller cell
(C) Pigment epithelium (D) Optic nerve

12. Clinically significant macular edema
 (A) Thickening of retina at or within 200 microns of centre of fovea
 (B) Hard exudates at or within 200 microns of the centre of fovea
 (C) Thickened retina more than 500 microns hard exudates within 500 microns of centre of fovea
 (D) Thick retina more than 300 microns
13. Berlin edema is seen in
 (A) Concussion of eye
 (B) Diabetic Retinopathy
 (C) Papilledema
 (D) Hypertensive Retinopathy
14. Enophthalmos occurs in fracture of
 (A) Roof of orbit
 (B) Floor of orbit
 (C) Medial wall of orbit
 (D) Lateral wall of orbit
15. Hirschberg test is used to detect
 (A) Squint
 (B) Field defects
 (C) Glaucoma
 (D) Optic atrophy
16. Basic lesion in tobacco amblyopia
 (A) Degeneration of ganglion cells especially of macular region
 (B) Degeneration of foveal cones
 (C) Ischemia of optic nerve fibres
 (D) Degeneration of rods
17. Neurofibromatosis type 2 is not characterized by
 (A) Presenile posterior subcapsular cataract
 (B) Lisch nodules
 (C) Acoustic neuroma
 (D) Caf au lait spots
18. Hysterical blindness presents as
 (A) Sudden bilateral loss of vision
 (B) Pupillary responses are abnormal
 (C) Optokinetic nystagmus is not intact
 (D) Blink response is absent
19. Brushfield spots in iris is seen in
 (A) Neurofibromatosis
 (B) Down's syndrome
 (C) Toxoplasmosis
 (D) Tuberos sclerosi
20. Hutchinson's triad of congenital syphilis does not include
 (A) Eighth nerve deafness
 (B) interstitial keratitis
 (C) Hutchinson's teeth
 (D) Saddle nose

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION –APRIL 2024

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND
HEAD & NECK SURGERY

Q.P. Code:A015

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
All the questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Write in detail about the etiology, clinical features and treatment of Allergic Rhinitis.	(2+4+4)
3. An 18 year old patient complains of throat pain, pain while swallowing and fever since 3 days. Mention the differential diagnosis. Write in detail about etiology, clinical features and management of Acute Tonsillitis.	(2+2+3+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of Glomus tumor.	
5. Mention causes of Referred otalgia.	
6. Discuss exostoses of external auditory canal.	
7. Describe clinical features and management of invasive fungal sinusitis.	
8. Discuss the functions of paranasal sinuses.	
9. Describe the embryological development of larynx.	
10. Describe the etiology and management of vocal cord polyp.	
11. Define Tracheostomy. Discuss the types and indications of Tracheostomy.	
12. Write a note on how to use nasal drops.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. Indications for Cochlear implant.	
14. Write in brief about the constrictions of Oesophagus.	
15. Enumerate and describe the radiological views used for study of temporal bone.	
16. Explain in brief non maleficence.	
17. Write about the use of ear wicks.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), April 2024	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, QP Code: A015	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Stapes foot plate covers
 (A) Oval window (B) Promontory
 (C) Round window (D) Sinus tympani

2. Korner's septum separates
 (A) Mastoid antrum from petrous bone (B) Superficial squamosal cells from deep squamous cells
 (C) Superficial squamosal cells from deep petrosal cells (D) Maxillary antrum from inferior orbital wall

3. Cough response while cleaning the ear is mediated by
 (A) 7th cranial nerve (B) 10th cranial nerve
 (C) Innervation of external ear by C1 and C2 nerves (D) 5th cranial nerve

4. Killian's incision is used for
 (A) Septoplasty (B) Myringoplasty
 (C) Sub mucous resection (D) Caldwell luc operation

5. Vidian neurectomy is done in
 (A) Allergic rhinitis (B) Atrophic rhinitis
 (C) Vasomotor rhinitis (D) Rhinitis sicca

6. Samter's triad does **not** include
 (A) Asthma (B) Bronchiectasis
 (C) Nasal polyposis (D) Aspirin sensitivity

7. Adenoids are also called as
 (A) Luschka's tonsil (B) Gerlach's tonsil
 (C) Faucial tonsil (D) Lingual tonsil

8. The most **common** complication of Mumps is
 (A) Myocarditis (B) Orchitis
 (C) Uveitis (D) Conjunctivitis

9. Wrong about Laryngitis sicca
 (A) Also known as Laryngitis Atrophica (B) Caused by Klebsiella Ozaenae
 (C) Caused by Rhinosporidium (D) Common in women

10. Most **common** location of vocal nodule is
 (A) Anterior 1/3 and Posterior 2/3 junction (B) Posterior commissure
 (C) Posterior 1/3 and Anterior 2/3 junction (D) Anterior commissure

11. According to WHO severe degree of hearing impairment is at
(A) 41-55db (B) 56-70db
(C) 71-90db (D) >90db
12. **Best** screening procedure to assess hearing in high risk neonate is
(A) Impedance audiometry (B) Otoacoustic emissions
(C) Behavioral audiometry (D) Brain stem evoked response audiometry
13. Trauma to posterior pillar during tonsillectomy causes
(A) Trismus (B) Bleeding
(C) Nasal regurgitation (D) Infection
14. Absolute indication of tonsillectomy is
(A) Chronic tonsillitis (B) Diphtheria carrier
(C) Glassopharyngeal neurectomy (D) Rheumatic fever
15. Coblation can be used for following **EXCEPT**
(A) Adenotonsillectomy (B) Transverse cordectomy for bilateral adductor
codectomy
(C) Nasal polypectomy (D) Transoesophageal puncture
16. Which of the following parotid malignancy shows perineuronal spread?
(A) Pleomorphic adenoma (B) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
(C) Warthin's tumor (D) Ductal papilloma
17. Sialoendoscopy is used to detect anomaly of
(A) Salivary duct only (B) Salivary gland
(C) Salivary gland and duct (D) Salivary gland tumors
18. Acute non suppurative sialadenitis is seen in
(A) Acute bacterial sialadenitis (B) Mumps
(C) Chronic bacterial sialadenitis (D) Necrotizing sialometaplasia
19. The audiogram in noise induced hearing loss shows a typical notch at
(A) 2000Hz (B) 3500Hz
(C) 4000 Hz (D) 2500 Hz
20. Contents of alkaline nasal douche are all **EXCEPT**
(A) Sodium bicarbonate (B) Sodium chloride
(C) Sodium borate (D) Glycerine
