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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Sc.(PA)-2021/B.Sc.(PA)-2022

Course Name – ENT

Course Code - BPAE604B

(Semester VI)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Recall The stapes bone connects to which structure of the inner ear?
 - a) Oval window
 - b) Round window
 - c) Cochlea
 - d) Semicircular canals
- (ii) Choose The nasal cavity is lined with:
 - a) Squamous epithelium
 - b) Stratified cuboidal epithelium
 - c) Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
 - d) Simple columnar epithelium
- (iii) Explain The lingual frenulum plays a crucial role in:
 - a) Secreting saliva onto the surface of the tongue
 - b) Anchoring the tongue to the floor of the mouth
 - c) Enhancing taste perception
 - d) Initiating the swallowing reflex
- (iv) Identify Pars flaccida is located at -
 - a) External Ear
 - b) Middle Ear
 - c) Internal Ear
 - d) Tympanic Membrane
- (v) Tell the auriculotemporal nerve supplies :
 - a) External Ear
 - b) Middle Ear
 - c) Internal Ear
 - d) Tympanic Membrane
- (vi) Identify Choana is :
 - a) Anterior nares
 - b) Posterior nares
 - c) Tonsils
 - d) Larynx
- (vii) Tell tensor tympani is a-
 - a) Artery
 - b) Vein
 - c) Nerve
 - d) Muscle
- (viii) Identify the first stage of acute otitis media is:
 - a) Stage of suppuration
 - b) Stage of tubal occlusion
 - c) Stage of resolution
 - d) Stage of complication
- (ix) Choose the first-line treatment for acute bacterial sinusitis:

- a) Antihistamines
- b) Macrolides
- c) Amoxicillin-clavulanate
- d) Fluoroquinolones
- (x) Choose which virus is associated with oesophageal ulcers in immunocompromised patients:
 - a) Herpes simplex virus
 - b) Epstein-Barr virus
 - c) Cytomegalovirus
 - d) Varicella-zoster virus
- (xi) Tell the difference between air conduction (AC) and bone conduction (BC) thresholds is called:
 - a) Audiometric gap
 - b) Air-bone gap
 - c) Weber's gap
 - d) Tympanic difference
- (xii) Interpret, A negative acoustic reflex in a patient with normal hearing indicates:
 - a) Normal reflex
 - b) Cochlear hearing loss
 - c) Facial nerve lesion
 - d) Conductive hearing loss
- (xiii) Choose the following tests is not a type of tuning fork test:
 - a) Rinne test
 - b) Weber test
 - c) Schwabach's test
 - d) Speech audiometry
- (xiv) Interpret a patient with retrocochlear hearing loss will have:
 - a) Normal Weber test
 - b) Abnormal tone decay test
 - c) Positive Rinne test
 - d) Negative acoustic reflex
- (xv) Choose Tympanometry helps evaluate:
 - a) Inner ear function
 - b) Middle ear function
 - c) Vestibular function
 - d) Speech recognition

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

- 2. Classify Allergic Rhinitis and explain its types. (3)
- 3. Discuss the arterial blood supply to the inner ear. (3)
- 4. Explain the clinical presentation and management of acoustic neuroma. (3)
- 5. Write the different causes of hearing loss. (3)
- 6. Write down the name of the microorganisms that causes infectious rhinosinusitis including viral, bacterial and fungal. (3)

OR

Write a short note on Swine Flu.

(3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

- 7. Evaluate non-organic hearing loss (NOHL), and how is it diagnosed? (5)
- 8. Write a short note on obstructive sleep apnea. (5)
- 9. Compare between antrochoanal and ethmoidal polypi. (5)
- 10. Write a short note on Allergic Rhinitis. (5)
- 11. Discuss about Waldeyer's ring. (5)
- 12. Design the clinical features and treatment protocol of ASOM. (5)

OR

Design the etiology and clinical features of sensorineural hearing loss.

(5)
