



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.Sc.(PA)-2022/B.Sc.(PA)-2023

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 membranous labyrinth of the inner ear contains:
 - a) Endolymph
 - b) Perilymph
 - c) Mucus
 - d) Blood
- (ii) Recall The organ of Corti is located within which part of the ear?
 - a) Vestibule
 - b) Cochlea
 - c) Semicircular canals
 - d) Tympanic membrane
- (iii) Select the correct option malignancy of this paranasal sinuses is most common_____;
 - a) sphenoidal sinus
 - b) anterior ethmoidal sinus
 - c) maxillary sinus
 - d) frontal sinus
- (iv) Identify what is the preferred treatment for mild otitis externa:
 - a) Systemic antibiotics
 - b) Surgical debridement
 - c) Topical antibiotic and steroid ear drops
 - d) Oral antihistamines
- (v) Tell which is not a complications of otitis media :
 - a) Meningitis
 - b) Facial paralysis
 - c) Labyrinthitis
 - d) Epistaxis
- (vi) Identify from the following is not a common symptom of acute otitis media?
 - a) Otagia
 - b) Conductive hearing loss
 - c) Tinnitus
 - d) Vertigo
- (vii) Select Posterior epistaxis is commonly seen in:
 - a) Children with ethmoidal polyps
 - b) Foreign bodies of the nose
 - c) Hypertension
 - d) Nose picking
- (viii) Tell the most common site of origin for nasal polyps:
 - a) Inferior turbinate
 - b) Middle meatus
 - c) Frontal recess
 - d) Sphenoethmoidal recess

- (ix) Tell sound waves travel fastest in which medium:
 a) Air
 c) Solid
 b) Water
 d) Vacuum
- (x) Tell the most commonly used tuning fork frequency for hearing tests is:
 a) 128 Hz
 c) 512 Hz
 b) 256 Hz
 d) 1024 Hz
- (xi) Choose from the following hearing loss between 40-60 dB is classified as:
 a) Mild
 c) Severe
 b) Moderate
 d) Profound
- (xii) Select which type of hearing loss occurs due to problems in the external or middle ear:
 a) Conductive
 c) Mixed
 b) Sensorineural
 d) Central
- (xiii) Select Weber test is useful for differentiating:
 a) Conductive vs. sensorineural hearing loss
 c) Normal hearing vs. total deafness
 b) Right vs. left ear hearing loss
 d) Mild vs. severe hearing loss
- (xiv) Interpret a patient with retrocochlear hearing loss will have:
 a) Normal Weber test
 c) Positive Rinne test
 b) Abnormal tone decay test
 d) Negative acoustic reflex
- (xv) Choose Tympanometry helps evaluate:
 a) Inner ear function
 c) Vestibular function
 b) Middle ear function
 d) Speech recognition

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Write the clinical features of sensorineural hearing loss. (3)
3. Explain the treatment options for otomycosis. (3)
4. Interpret, A 70-year-old male with a history of hypertension and diabetes presents with sudden-onset hearing loss in one ear, accompanied by dizziness and tinnitus. What is the likely diagnosis, and what diagnostic test should be ordered urgently? (3)
5. Explain the principle of the Rinne test. (3)
6. Differentiate between Anterior 2/3rds and Posterior 1/3rd of Tongue. (3)

OR

- Explain the anatomical position and functions of oval window and round window. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Write the structure and function of the paranasal sinuses. (5)
8. Differentiate between conductive and sensorineural hearing loss. (5)
9. Describe the etiology and clinical features of Unilateral Superior Laryngeal Nerve Paralysis. (5)
10. Explain the pathophysiology, clinical features, and management of presbycusis. (5)
11. Explain the pathogenesis of pharyngitis. (5)
12. Design a management protocol for Naso-orbital Fracture. (5)

OR

- Design the clinical features and treatment protocol of ASOM. (5)
