

**PAPER III: SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION PAPER for
OTOLARYNGOLOGY WITH MBBS (Technical)**

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2012
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: TECHNICAL**

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Date	: 14 October 2012
Total Marks	: 100
Examination Time	: 150 minutes (2.5 hours)
Reading Time	: 15 Minutes (prior to examination time)

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Write your Roll Number clearly on the Answer Booklet in the space provided.
2. The first 15 minutes is being provided to check the number of pages, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions. You are NOT PERMITTED TO WRITE during this time.
3. Use either Blue or Black ink pen or ball point pen for the written part and Pencils for the sketches and drawings.
4. All answers should be written on the Answer Booklet provided. Candidates are not allowed to write anything on the question paper or any other materials.
5. All answers must be labeled with appropriate question numbers (Section, Question and sub-Question Numbers wherever applicable). Unlabelled answers will not be assessed.
6. This paper is divided into two sections-namely SECTION A and SECTION B.
7. SECTION A consists of two parts: Part I and Part II.

Part I consists of 30 Multiple-Choice Questions carrying one (1) mark each and is compulsory. The answer of your choice should be clearly written in whole along with the question and option number on your answer booklet. Eg. 31(c).

Part II consists of four (4) short answer questions of five (5) marks each and all questions are compulsory.

8. SECTION B consists of two Case Studies. Choose only ONE case study and answer the questions under your choice. Each case study carries fifty (50) marks in total.
9. This Paper consists of eight (8) pages including this Instruction page.

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SECTION A

PART I - Multiple Choice Questions (30 Marks)

Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of the correct answer chosen in the Answer Sheet against the question number. E.g. 31 (c). Each question carries ONE mark.

1. Acoustic neuroma usually does not present with:
 - a. Hearing loss
 - b. Severe giddiness
 - c. Tinnitus
 - d. Mild imbalance

2. Otoacoustic emissions are produced by:
 - a. Tympanic membrane vibration
 - b. Ossicular movement
 - c. Otoconia
 - d. Outer hair cells

3. Acoustic reflex is due to contraction of:
 - a. Tensor tympani
 - b. Posterior auricularis
 - c. Stapedius
 - d. Tensor levator palati

4. Conductive deafness is defined as an Air-bone gap of more than:
 - a. 20dB
 - b. 25dB
 - c. 15dB
 - d. 30dB

5. Overlay technique of myringoplasty consists of placing the graft:
 - a. Lateral to the tympanic membrane
 - b. Medial to the tympanic membrane
 - c. In between the fibrous and skin layer of the tympanic membrane
 - d. Partially medial and partially lateral to the tympanic membrane

6. Otitis media with effusion manifests with:
 - a. Foreshortened handle of malleus
 - b. Absent cone of light
 - c. "B" curve on tympanometry
 - d. All of the above

7. Medial limit of a cortical mastoidectomy is:
 - a. Horizontal segment of facial nerve
 - b. Endolymphatic sac
 - c. Lateral semicircular canal
 - d. Promontory

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8. Stretching of the Chorda tympani during middle ear surgery can lead to:
 - a. Facial palsy
 - b. Complete loss of taste
 - c. Parageusia
 - d. Vertigo

9. Middle ear air pressure can be equalized by:
 - a. Valsalva's maneuver
 - b. Toynbee's maneuver
 - c. Frenzel's maneuver
 - d. All of the above

10. Coalescent mastoiditis is ideally treated by:
 - a. Parenteral antibiotics
 - b. Incision and drainage
 - c. Cortical Mastoidectomy
 - d. Canal wall down mastoidectomy

11. Nasal valve:
 - a. Does not allow air in once expired out
 - b. Is the narrowest part of the nasal airway
 - c. Is where most nasal foreign bodies are impacted
 - d. If dysfunctional leads to sinusitis

12. Basal lamella separates:
 - a. Maxillary sinus from ethmoids
 - b. Frontal sinus from anterior cranial fossa
 - c. Anterior ethmoids from posterior ethmoids
 - d. Right ethmoids from left ethmoids

13. Rhinosporidiosis is endemic to:
 - a. India
 - b. South Bhutan
 - c. North Bhutan
 - d. Kazakhstan

14. Unilateral rhinorrhoea with foul smell in children most likely is due to:
 - a. Mucormycosis
 - b. Nasal polyposis
 - c. Foreign body
 - d. Sinusitis

15. Clear rhinorrhoea that cannot be sniffed back is likely to be due to:
 - a. Allergic rhinitis
 - b. Vasomotor rhinitis
 - c. CSF rhinorrhoea
 - d. CSF otorrhoea

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16. Inferior meatal antrostomy is not effective in treating sinusitis because:
- Cilia are damaged during the surgery
 - Mucociliary clearance directs only towards the natural ostia
 - Bacteria is not cleared from the sinus
 - It is effective
17. Posterior nasal packing is most effective in:
- Epistaxis from Little's area
 - Epistaxis due to sinus carcinoma
 - Epistaxis due to bleeding after adenoidectomy
 - Epistaxis head injury
18. While approaching the sphenoid sinus during FESS, care must be taken not to damage:
- Posterior ethmoid artery
 - Optic nerve
 - Cribiform plate of ethmoid
 - Sella turcica
19. Which is not a landmark for the facial nerve:
- Tragal pointer
 - Tympanomastoid suture line
 - Stylo-mastoid foramen
 - Posterior belly of digastric muscle
20. Which is more effective in treating allergic rhinitis:
- Chlorpheniramine
 - Cetirizine
 - Normal saline
 - Fluticasone
21. If left untreated, Papillary carcinoma of thyroid can convert to:
- Anaplastic carcinoma
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Medullary carcinoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
22. Laryngeal cartilage tenderness in a case of cancer larynx indicates:
- Laryngitis
 - Perichondritis
 - Cartilage invasion
 - Level VI metastasis
23. Modified radical neck dissection type I involves the preservation of:
- Internal jugular vein
 - Sterno mastoid muscle
 - Accessory nerve
 - Auriculo temporal nerve

