

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

MD (OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2019

Date:- 4th November 2019

Time :- 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

PAPER I
(Otology, Audiology & Rhinology)

All four (04) questions to be answered.

1.
 - 1.1. Discuss the role of fungi in sino-nasal disease.
 - 1.2. Describe the clinical features diagnosis and principles of management of such conditions.
2. A 35 year old school teacher is referred by a general practitioner with bilateral mixed hearing loss, worse on the right with predominant component being conductive.
 - 2.1. What are the causes of conductive hearing loss?
 - 2.2. Discuss the management of this school teacher.
 - 2.3. Briefly discuss the pre-operative and per-operative contraindications of stapedotomy.
3. A 60 year old male is admitted with recurrent nasal polyposis and septal deviation. He is advised revision functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS) and septoplasty.
 - 3.1. Explain briefly the procedure of informed consent.
 - 3.2. Describe the prerequisites before surgery.
 - 3.3. Management of major complications of this surgery.
4. Write short notes on-
 - 4.1. Auditory brain stem response (ABR) test.
 - 4.2. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV)
 - 4.3. Presbycusis

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

MD (OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2019

Date:- 5th November 2019

Time :- 9.00 a.m. – 12.00 noon

PAPER II
(Laryngology and Head & Neck Surgery)

All four (04) questions to be answered.

Illustrations must be labelled.

1.
 - 1.1. Define dysphonia
 - 1.2. What are the causes of dysphonia?
 - 1.3. Describe the management of a 30-year-old female teacher presented to you with husky, breathy voice since she has moved to a primary class.
2. A 65-year-old lady presented with 12-month history of painless lump in the left parotid region. Previous history of skin lesion removed from the left forehead was a squamous cell carcinoma.
 - 2.1. How would you manage this patient?
 - 2.2. How to avoid injury to facial nerve during surgery and mention the complications of parotid surgery?
 - 2.3. What are the causes of parotid lumps?
3. You are called by Accident & Emergency Department to see a 4-year-old boy with a six-month history of intermittent wheezing, occasional cough with dyspnoea. His parent became concerned after he developed a high temperature over the weekend. Parent also gave a history of child in play room with lots of beads.

How do you manage this child?
4. Write notes on-
 - 4.1. Acute epiglottitis
 - 4.2. Lingual thyroid
 - 4.3. Drooling in children

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

MD (OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2019

Date:- 5th November 2019

Time :- 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

PAPER III (General Surgery)

All six (06) questions to be answered.

1. A 68-year-old smoker was diagnosed with a resectable 1 cm diameter well differentiated squamous carcinoma of the right lateral tongue edge. Clinical examination and imaging confirms it to be localized disease which no cervical nodes. He has a past history of ischaemic heart disease and has been stented six months ago.

Discuss and prioritise the factors that need to be taken into consideration in managing this patient.

2. Discuss obtaining skin and tissue cover in head and neck surgery.
3. Discuss the role of imaging in diseases of the head and neck region.
4. Outline the initial assessment and principles of management in a patient presenting with severe sepsis.
5. You are called to see a 67-year-old man three days after major surgery. He is agitated, abusive and has to be restrained from pulling out his IV lines and getting out of bed. The medical officer informs you that he appeared well the previous evening. The patient's notes indicate that he has diabetes and a history of excessive alcohol use.

Outline the management of this patient with an emphasis on prioritizing the causes for his presentation.

6. Write notes on –
 - 6.1. The use of local anaesthetics in surgical practice.
 - 6.2. Sequelae of prolonged immobilization in surgical patients.