

3. Clinical Diagnosis



1. Identify the disease with side
2. Name the structure marked by the black arrow
3. What would be the type and degree of hearing loss of this patient?
4. What is the treatment of choice?
5. Name four complications of the treatment

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 4$$

3. Clinical Diagnosis



1. Identify the disease with side
2. Identify the pathology marked by the black arrow
3. How does the disease spread?
4. Name four intra-cranial complications of the disease
5. What is the treatment of the disease?

$$T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4 + T_5 = 2$$

3. Clinical Diagnosis

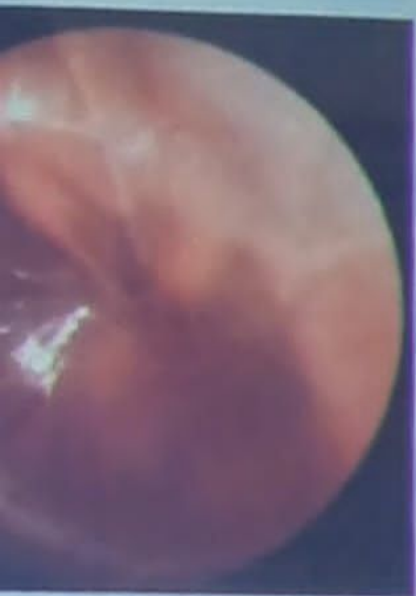


1. Identify the disease and two usual causative organisms
2. Name four complications?
3. What is the medical treatment?
4. What is the surgical treatment?

1 + 1 + 1 + 1



3. Clinical diagnosis



1. Identify the condition with findings and give two synonyms
2. What investigations would you order and what do they show
3. What is the non-surgical treatment
4. What is the surgical treatment

1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks



04:36 / 08:20



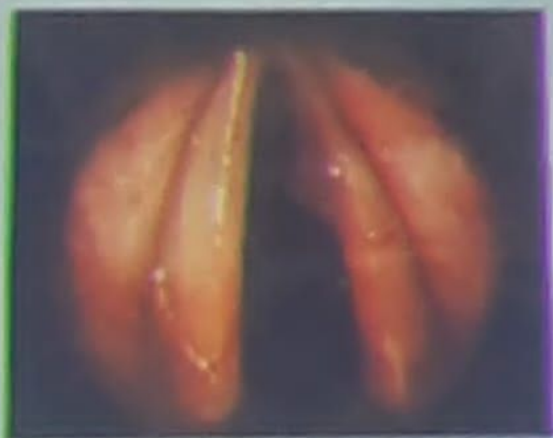


This six year old boy presented to the casualty with throat pain, dysphagia and breathing difficulty

1. Identify the disease and the usual causative organism
2. What is the finding in the X-ray?
3. Name four complications?
4. What is the treatment?
5. What is the prevention?

$$V_1 + V_2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

5 Clinical Diagnosis



1. Identify the disease
2. Name two other benign lesions of the organ
3. What is the etiology of the disease?
4. What is the treatment of choice?
5. How do you prevent recurrence?

$$\frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 = 4$$



3. Clinical Diagnosis



1. Identify the lesions marked by black arrows
2. What is the pathological feature of the same
3. Name two other sites where the pathology occur
4. What are the effects produced by the same
5. How do you treat?

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$



00:12 / 08:20





Clinical case

ANTERIOR ENDOSCOPIC VIEW



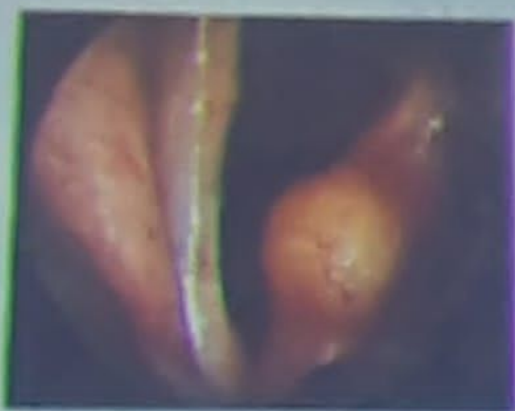
1. Identify the condition with reasons
2. List four proposed etiological factors in its development
3. List four modalities of medical management
4. List two surgical options



00:35 / 08:20



3. Clinical Diagnosis



Above is the fibre-optic laryngoscopic picture of a forty-five year old gentleman who presented with hoarseness

1. What is the clinical diagnosis?
2. Name two other areas of larynx affected by the same pathology?
3. List four other benign conditions of larynx
4. What is the treatment of choice?

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

3. Clinical Diagnosis



A two month old baby is brought with history of high pitched noisy breathing which decreases in prone position. Flexible fiber-optic laryngoscopic picture is shown above.

1. Identify the disease and name the appearance of the structure shown in the picture
2. Give four differential diagnosis of infantile stridor
3. What is the medical treatment?
4. What is the surgical treatment?

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

3. Clinical Diagnosis



1. Identify the disease
2. What is the pathology of the disease?
3. What are the associated risk factors of the disease?
4. What is the medical and surgical treatment?

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

3. Clinical Diagnosis



This twenty-five year old lady presented to the OPD with complaints of swelling around the left eye and reduced vision and double vision of one day duration. She gives history of left sided headache nasal block and purulent nasal discharge of five days duration, which has not responded to medical treatment

What is your clinical diagnosis?

List four other orbital complications of sinusitis

How does infection spread to the orbit?

How do you treat the condition?

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

3. Clinical Diagnosis



This is the nasal endoscopic picture of a six year old boy who presented to the OPD with nasal obstruction and snoring

1. What is your diagnosis and name the structure marked by the white arrow
2. What is the significance of the marked structure in relation to the pathology seen here?
3. What is the medical treatment?
4. What is the surgical treatment?

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

inical diagnosis



1. Identify the condition and give two synonyms
2. What is the non-surgical treatment
3. What is the surgical treatment
4. Name two other benign lesions of the organ

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

3. Clinical Diagnosis



This fifty year old presented with progressive painful swelling below the jaw of two days duration. Examination shows multiple dental caries and his tongue is pushed up limiting the view of oropharynx. The neck swelling is woody and painful to palpate.

1. What is your diagnosis?
2. What is the bacteriology ?
3. What is the treatment?
4. List four complications

1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4

3. Clinical diagnosis



1. Identify the lesion and give the clinical diagnosis
2. What is the most likely histological type of the surgical specimen?
3. What is the most likely treatment?
4. Name two other benign lesions of the large intestine.

1 + 1

5. Clinical Diagnosis



1. Identify the disease
2. Name four other sites affected by the disease
3. What is the etiological agent and how does it spread?
4. What is the treatment of choice?
5. What is the alternate treatment?

$$\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

5. Analytical skill

A fifty year old lady presents with severe vertigo and vomiting lasting for a few minutes every time on turning to her right in bed. She has no hearing loss or tinnitus. She sustained head trauma in a road traffic accident two months back. Examination shows that she is anxious, her pulse is 90/minute regular and BP is 150/90mm of Hg in the right upper limb in sitting position. Ear, nose and throat examination are normal and hearing is normal.

1. What is your provisional diagnosis?
2. Give two differential diagnosis and two differentiating features of each.
3. How do you confirm your diagnosis?
4. How do you treat?
5. What advice would you give to the patient at disposal?

$$\frac{1}{2} + 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

5. Analytical skill

A sixteen year old boy is brought to the casualty with fever and chills of two days. He has been having foul smelling discharge from the right ear for the past ten years. Examination shows a pale, febrile and sick boy with foul smelling discharge from the ear and neck tenderness on the right side.

1. What is the probable diagnosis?
2. What is the pathogenesis of the disease?
3. List four investigations you would do in this case
4. How do you treat this condition?
5. List four complications if left untreated

1+1+1+1=4 marks

5. Analytical skill

A sixty five year old gentleman, a smoker of fifty pack years, presents to the OPD with progressive unremitting hoarseness of two months duration. He has no pain, difficulty in swallowing or difficulty in breathing. Examination shows a proliferative growth on the middle of the left vocal cord. The cord movements are normal. Glottic space is adequate. Neck examination is normal. General and systemic examinations are within normal limits.

1. What is your provisional diagnosis with TNM stage?
2. Four specific investigations that you do for this case
3. How does it spread?
4. How do you treat?

1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4

5. ANALYTICAL SKILL

This patient presented to the ENT OPD with complaints of whistling sound during inspiration and crusting in the nose. He gives a history of surgery for deviation of the nasal septum 5 years back.

1. What is your diagnosis?
2. Enumerate four non-traumatic causes for this condition.
3. Name two methods of treatment of this condition.

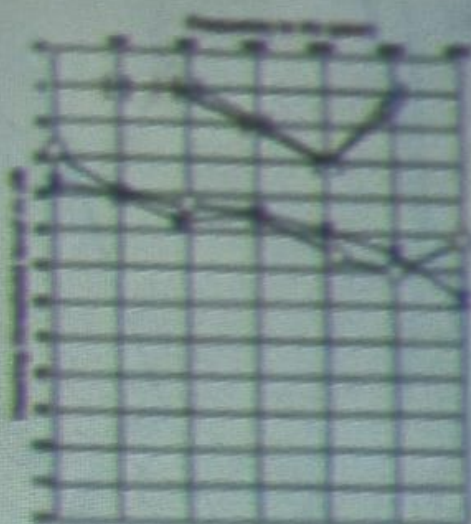
5. Analytical skill

A sixty-five-year-old gentleman, a smoker of fifty pack years, presents to the OPD with progressive unremitting hoarseness of two months duration. He has no pain, difficulty in swallowing or difficulty in breathing. Examination shows a proliferative growth on the middle of the left vocal cord. The cord movements are normal. Glottic space is adequate. Neck examination is normal. General and systemic examinations are within normal limits.

1. What is your provisional diagnosis with TNM stage?
2. Four specific investigations that you do for this case
3. How does it spread?
4. How do you treat?

1+1+1+1=4

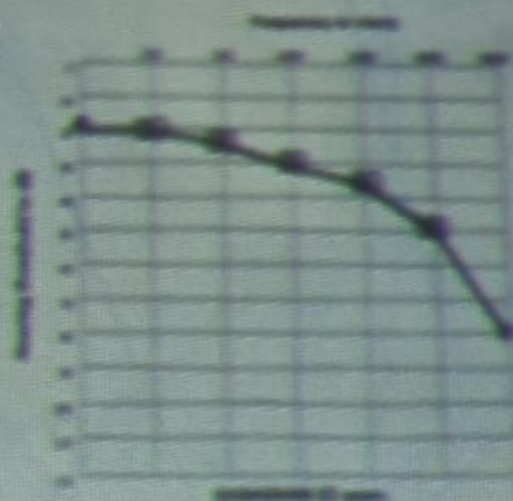
1. Chart



1. Identify and give your inference
2. What are your reasons for arriving at the above inference
3. What is the medical treatment of the disease
4. What is the surgical treatment and give two complications of the surgery

1+1+1+1=4 marks

1. Chart



1. Identify the chart and give your inference
2. What are your reasons for arriving at the above inference?
3. Four pathological types seen in the disease
4. Two factors which exacerbate the disease
5. What are the treatment options?

$N \times 1 + 1 \times N \times 1 = 4$ marks

Estimate

Work Order No:

Date: 17/5/25

Customer Name:

Vishnu

Mob:

Operator Name:

Harish

Machine: ☐ Laser ☐ Cloth ☐ Jumbo ☐ Print ☐ Copy ☐ Photo Print

Sl. No.	Job Name	Paper Type & GSM	SS/DS	Sm/Sep	Qty.	Amount
	An B/w		3/s		108	130
	Special				9	270

PREPRESS

Designer:

☐ Designing Charge ☐ Setting Charge

POSTPRESS

Cutting :
 Scoring :
 Creasing :
 Lamination :
 Binding :
 Others :

Notes:

Total Payable

400

Advance Payment

200

Balance Payment

200

Total Paid

Authorized Signatory:

Note:

- ◆ In order to collect their products, customers are required to produce this slip.
- ◆ മെറ്റീരിയൽസ് കളക്ട് ചെയ്യാൻ വരുമ്പോൾ കസ്റ്റമേഴ്സ് നിർബന്ധമായും സിം

3. Clinical Diagnosis

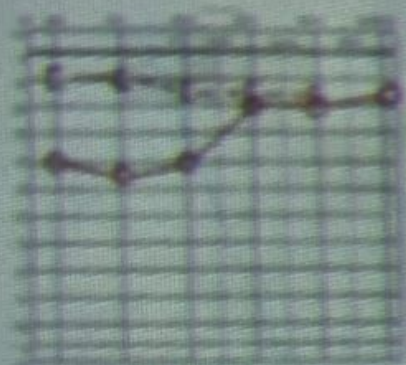


1. Identify the object marked by black arrow
2. In which quadrant is it seen inserted?
3. Name two types of the same
4. Give four indications for its use
5. Name two complications of its use

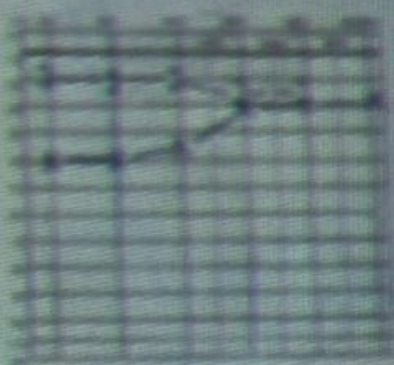
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

1. Chart

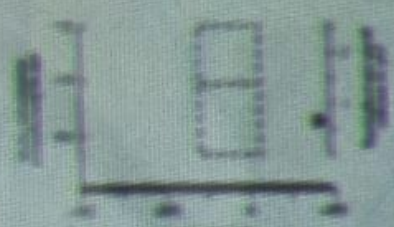
Investigation reports of a six year old boy with hearing loss and mouth breathing



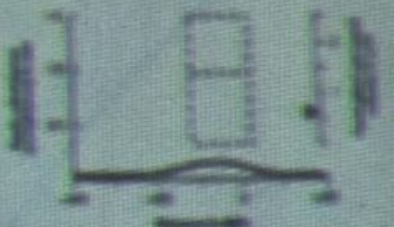
Picture A



Picture B



Picture C

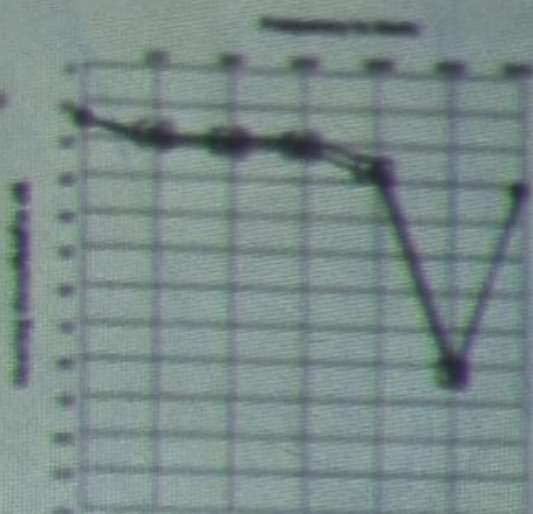


Picture D

1. Identify the investigation in Pictures A and B.
2. What is the inference from Pictures A and B and why?
3. Identify the investigation in Pictures C and D.
4. What is the inference from Pictures C and D and why?
5. What is the possible diagnosis for the boy?

$$10 \times 1 = 10 \times 1 \times 1 = 10$$

1. Chart



1. Identify and give your inference
2. What are your reasons for arriving at the above inference
3. What is temporary threshold shift and what is permanent threshold shift?
4. What is the treatment and give two measures of prevention

1+1+1+1=4 marks

5. Analytical skill

A sixteen year old boy is brought to the casualty with fever and chills of two days. He has been having a foul smelling discharge from the right ear for the past two years. Examination shows a pale, febrile and sick boy with foul smelling discharge from the ear and tenderness on the right side.

1. What is the probable diagnosis?
2. What is the pathogenesis of the disease?
3. List four investigations you would do in this case?
4. How do you treat this condition?
5. List four complications if left untreated

1+1+1+1+1=4

5. Analytical skill

A forty five year old lady presents with right sided throat pain of five days duration. Examination showed her drooling saliva with congested bulging right tonsil. Uvula is pushed to left side

1. What is the probable diagnosis?
2. What is the pathogenesis of the disease?
3. What are the possible complications?
4. How do you treat?

$$(1\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 4)$$

5. Analytical skill

A forty two year old lady presents with bilateral nasal obstruction and mucoid discharge of seven months duration. She also complains of loss of smell and taste. There is no history of blood staining of nasal discharge. She has history of recurrent nasal discharge with purulence of many years. Examination shows smooth pearly white glistening masses in the nasal cavities. They are soft, insensitive to touch, do not bleed on probing and seem to arise from the lateral wall. Other ENT areas are normal.

1. What is your provisional diagnosis?
2. What is ASA triad?
3. List four other causes for development of the disease
4. How do you investigate the case?
5. How do you treat the case?

$$W_1 + W_2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

5. Analytical skill

A twenty seven year old lady comes to the OP with progressive deafness. She had aggravation of deafness during her pregnancy.

1. What is the probable diagnosis and the type of deafness
2. List two audiometric findings in the patient
3. List two non-surgical options for the patient
4. What is the surgical treatment and list two complications of the surgery

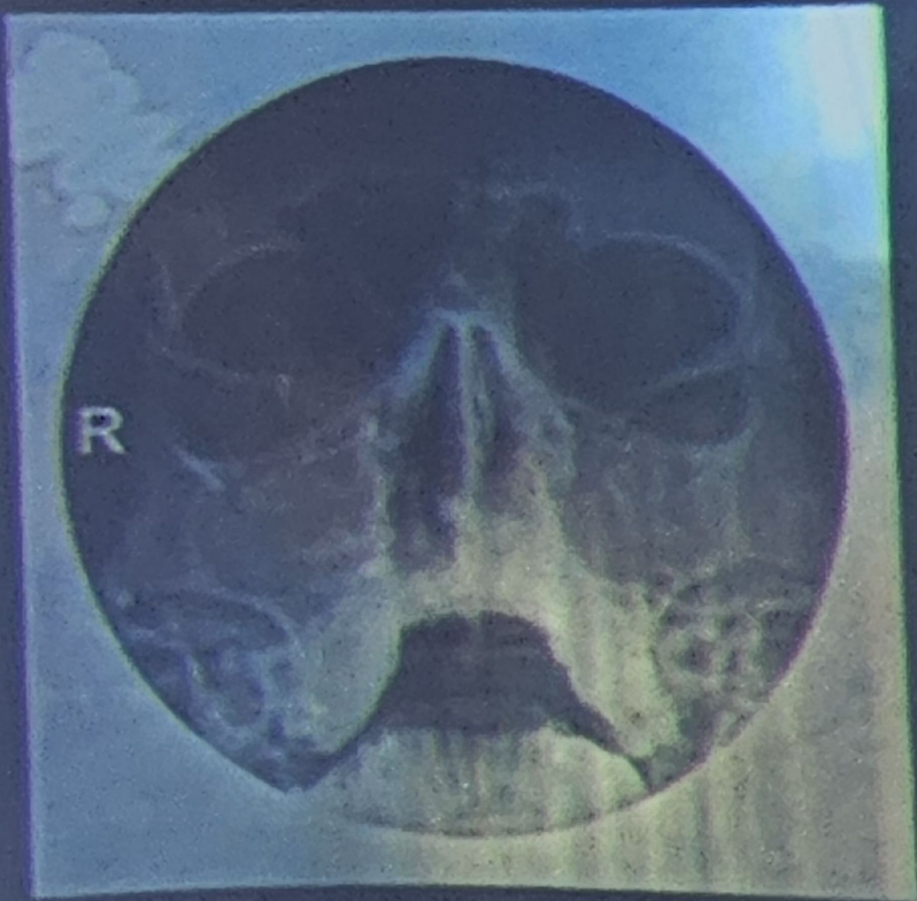
1+1+1+1=4 marks

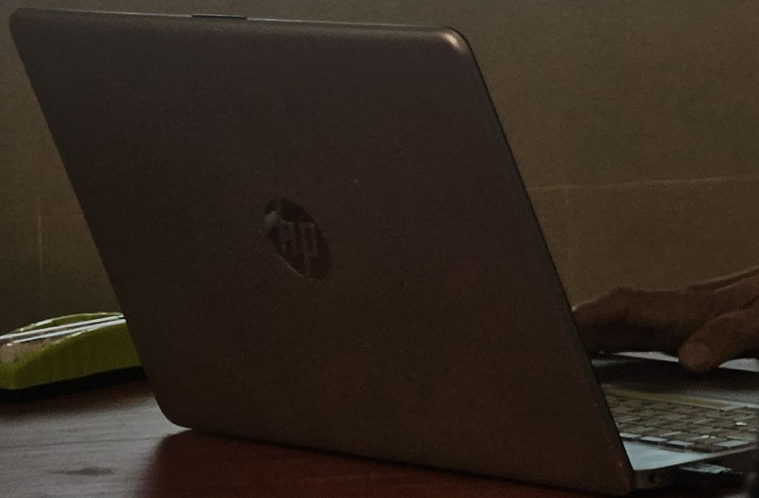
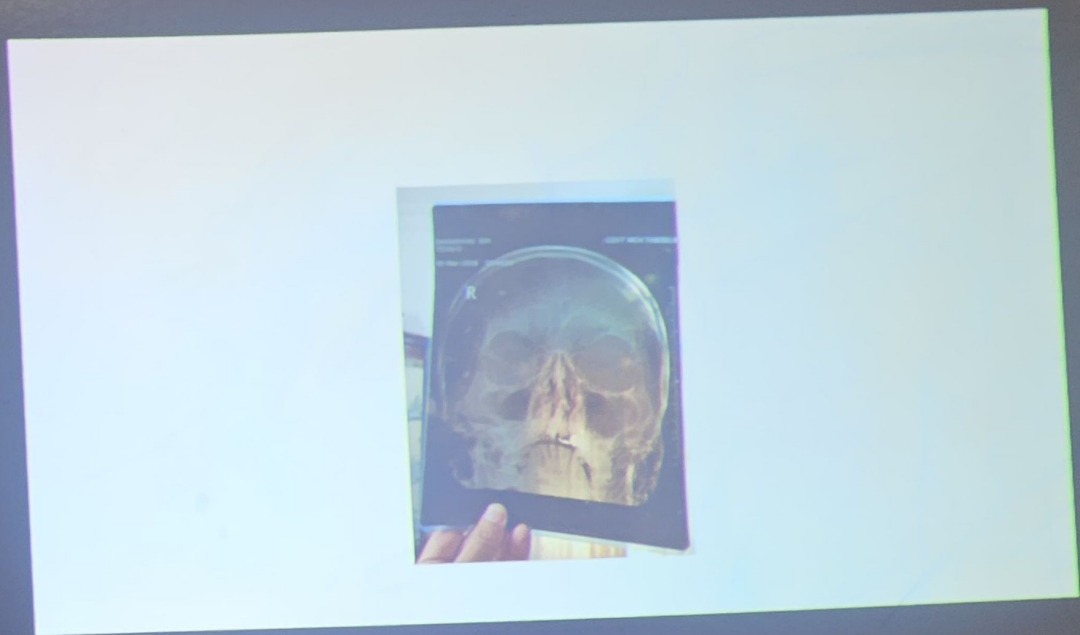
5. Clinical Diagnosis



1. Identify the disease
2. Name four other sites affected by the disease
3. What is the etiological agent and how does it spread?
4. What is the treatment of choice?
5. What is the alternate treatment?

$\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$





2. Communication skill

Appraise this patient with allergic rhinitis on various modalities of treatment



2. Communication skill

Take a proper history of this patient with nasal block and arrive at a diagnosis

2. Communication skill

Take an informed consent from this patient with suspected malignancy larynx, posted for direct laryngoscopy

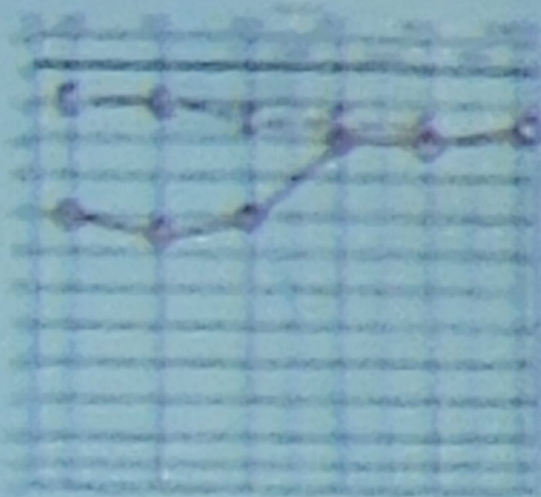
2. Communication skill

Take a proper history of this patient with right sided ear discharge and arrive at a diagnosis

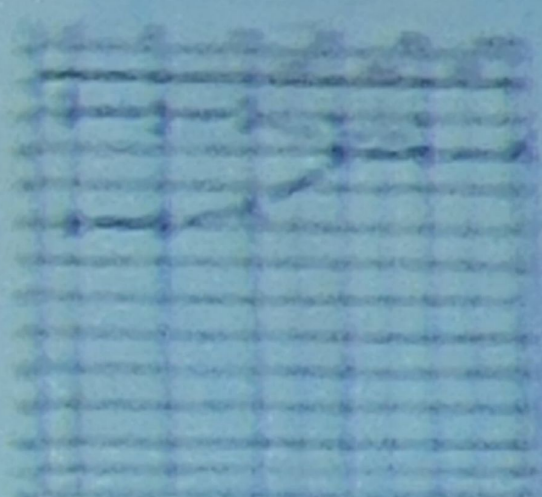
4 marks

1. Chart

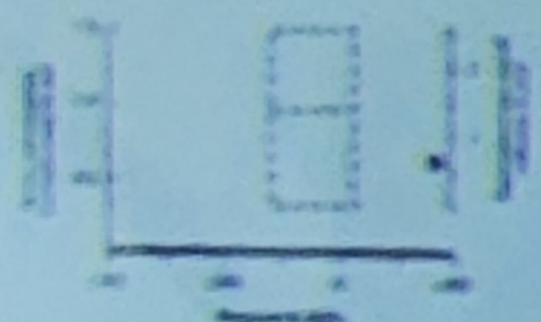
Investigation reports of a six year old boy with hearing loss and mouth breathing



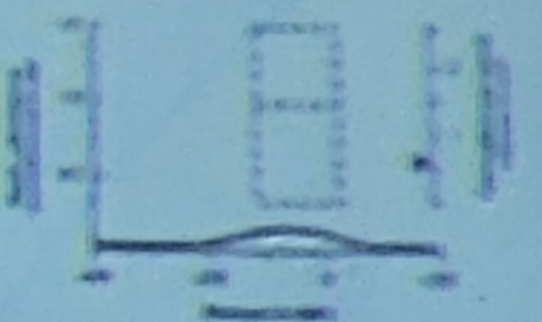
Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



Picture D

1. Identify the investigation in Pictures A and B
2. What is the inference from Pictures A and B and why?
3. Identify the investigation in Pictures C and D
4. What is the inference from Pictures C and D and why?
5. What is the possible diagnosis for the boy?

$$10 + 1 + 10 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

2. Communication skill

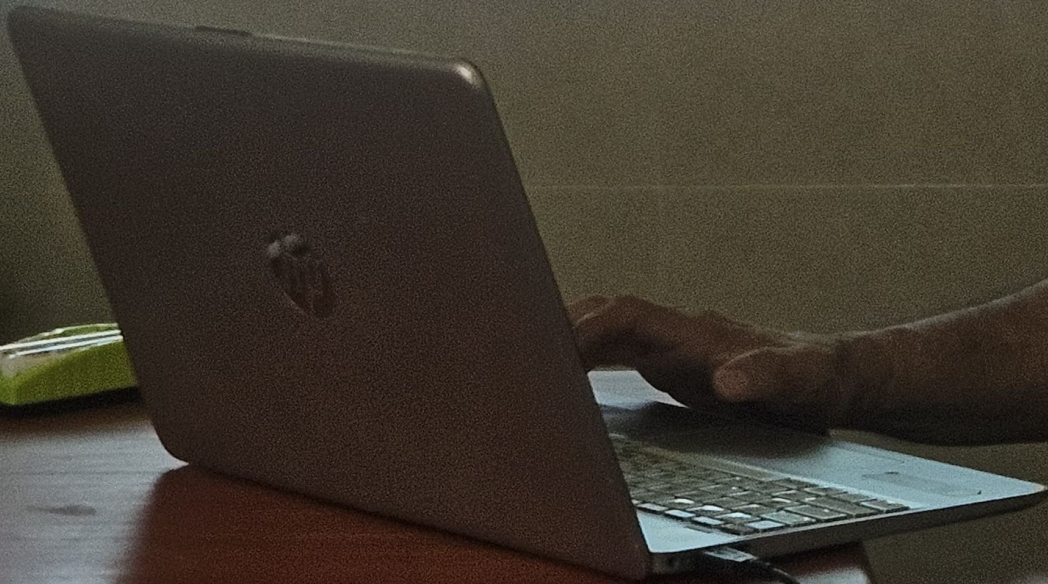
Counsel this patient with Stage IV Carcinoma larynx
(T₄N₂cM₁-lung) on further management

2. Communication skill

Counsel this parent of a child with recurrent attacks of tonsillitis and loss of school days

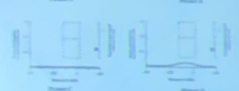
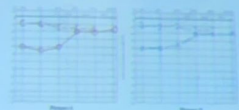
2. Communication skill

Take an informed consent from this patient posted for FESS next week



1. Chart

Investigation reports of a six-year-old boy with hearing loss and speech disorder

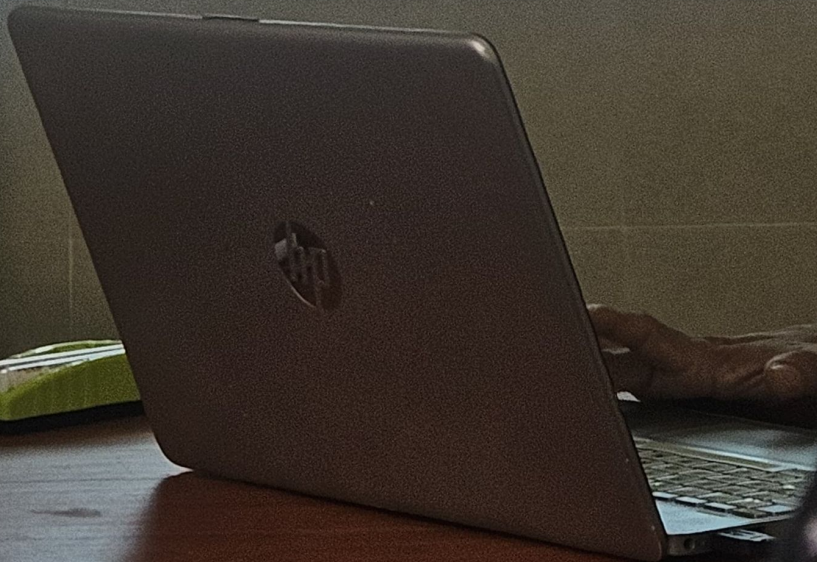


1. Identify the investigation in Pictures A and B.
2. What is the difference between Pictures A and B and why?
3. Identify the investigation in Pictures C and D.
4. What is the difference between Pictures C and D and why?
5. What is the possible diagnosis for the boy?

W = 1, T = 1, S = 1, D = 1, A = 1

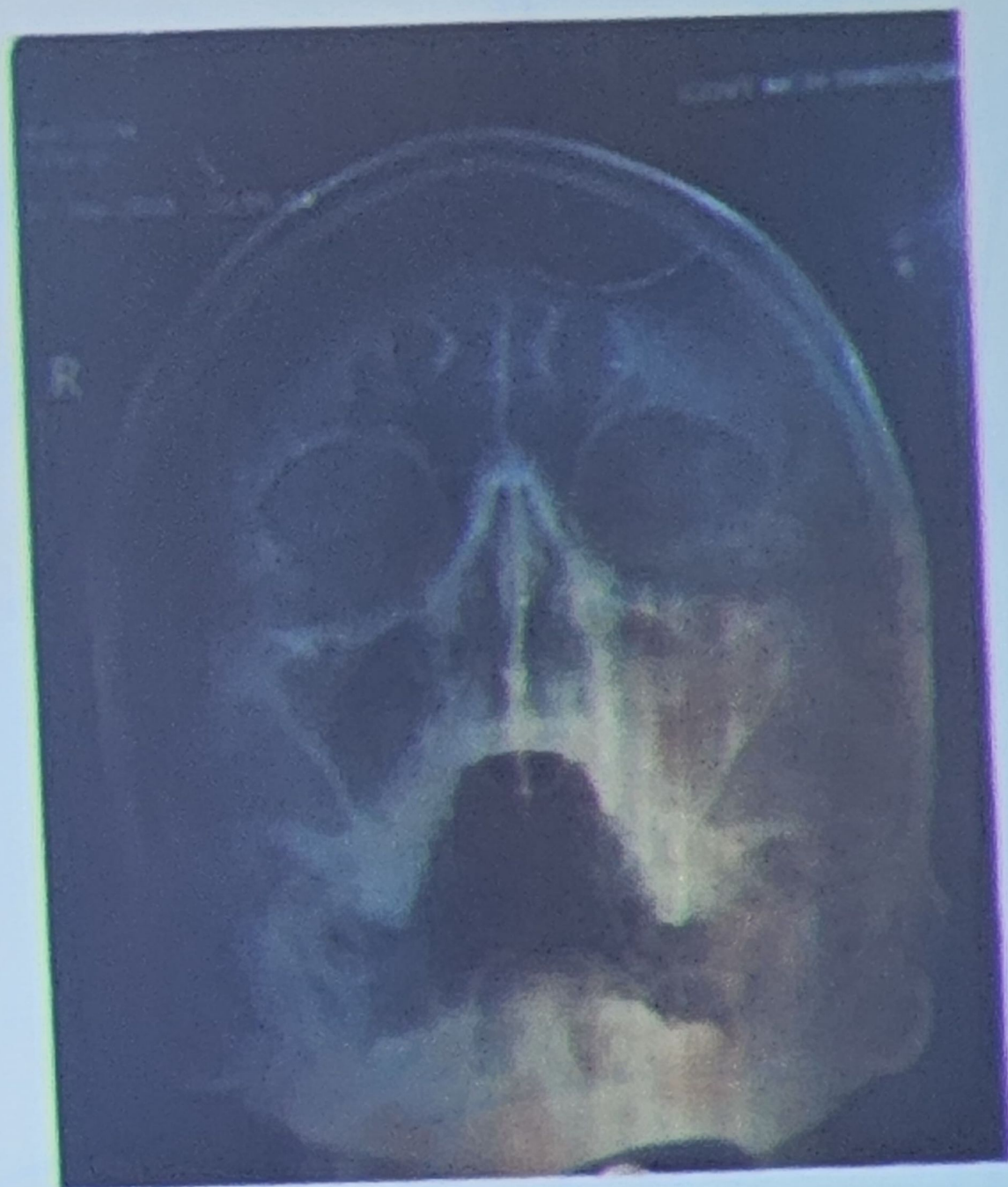
2. Communication skill

Take an informed consent from this patient posted for myringoplasty tomorrow



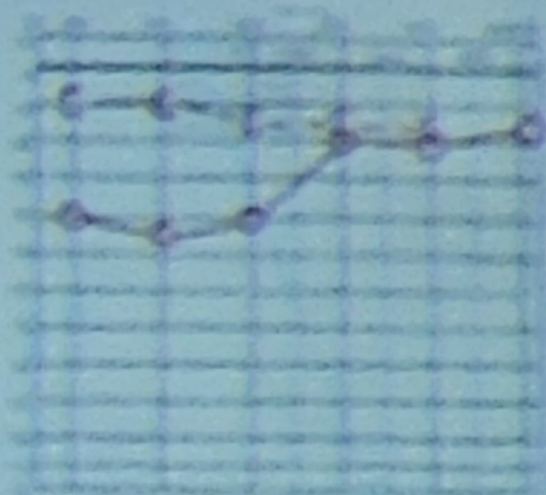
2. Communication skill

Counsel this parent of a child with adenoids and having mouth breathing and snoring

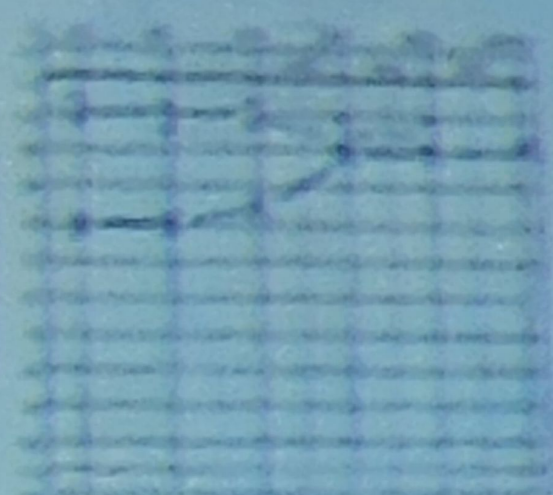


1. Chart

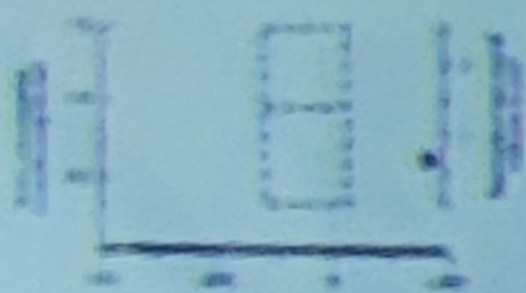
Investigation reports of a six year old boy with hearing loss and mouth breathing



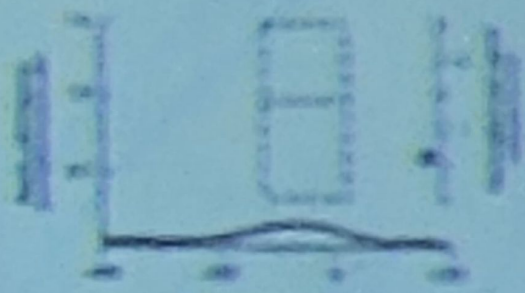
Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



Picture D

1. Identify the investigation in Pictures A and B
2. What is the inference from Pictures A and B and why?
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4. What is the inference from Pictures C and D and why?
5. What is the possible diagnosis for the boy?

$$1/2 + 1 + 1/2 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

2. Communication skill

Take a proper history of this patient with nasal block and arrive at a diagnosis

2. COMMUNICATION SKILL

This patient has come to the ENT OPD with complaints of reduced hearing and foul smelling discharge from the left ear. On examination, she has a perforation in the left Pars flaccida. She has been posted for left ear surgery.

Counsel the patient regarding the disease, surgery, complications, post-operative care and prognosis.