

Course Contents

■ DISEASES OF THE EAR

- Surgical anatomy
 - External, middle and inner ear
- Physiology of hearing and vestibular function
- Examination of the ear
 - Tuning fork tests, hearing assessment in children—broad outline, referred pain in the ear, otalgia, tinnitus
- Deafness
 - Types and causes
- Diseases of external ear
 - Perichondritis, otitis externa, cerumen, foreign body, furunculosis, keratosis
- Diseases of middle ear
 - Acute and chronic suppurative otitis media, obturans, otitis media with effusion, otosclerosis, cholesteatoma
- Audiometry
 - Pure tone
- Functional examination of inner ear (vestibule)
 - Calorie test, positional nystagmus test
- Deaf mutism
- Meniere's disease
- Complications of otitis media
 - Mastoiditis (acute and chronic), lateral sinus thrombosis, labyrinthitis, otogenic brain abscess
- Mastoidectomy
 - Principles
- Tumors of the ear
 - Glomus, acoustic neuroma.

■ DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND PARANASAL SINUSES

- Surgical anatomy and physiology of nose and paranasal sinuses, including olfaction
- Congenital diseases of the nose, cleft lip and palate and choanal atresia
- Diseases of external nose
 - Furunculosis, vestibulitis, rhinophyma, rodent ulcer
- Trauma to nose and paranasal sinus
 - Fracture of nasal bones, blowout fracture of orbit, fracture of maxilla with Le Fort classification
- Foreign body in nose
 - Classification of foreign bodies and management of animate and inanimate foreign bodies, rhinolith
- Causes of epistaxis and management
- Disease of nasal septum
 - Hematoma, abscess, deviated nasal septum (DNS), perforation
- Diseases of nasal cavity
 - Acute rhinitis, nasal diphtheria, granulomatous conditions of the nose, allergic rhinitis, vasomotor rhinitis, atrophic rhinitis, fungal infections of nose and paranasal sinuses
- Diseases of paranasal sinuses
 - Acute and chronic sinusitis, complications of sinusitis and management

- Sinonasal polyposis
 - Diagnosis and management
- Basic principles of functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS)
- Tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses
 - Benign tumors like papilloma, inverted papilloma, fibrous dysplasia
 - Malignant tumors like squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma, olfactory neuroblastoma.

■ DISEASES OF THE NASOPHARYNX

- Surgical anatomy and physiology of nasopharynx
- Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - Diagnosis and management
- Adenoid
 - Diagnosis and management
- Juvenile angiofibroma
 - Diagnosis and management.

■ DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX

- Surgical anatomy and physiology of oral cavity, oropharynx, tonsil, Waldeyer's ring
- Anatomy of retropharyngeal and parapharyngeal spaces
- Physiology of mastication
- Diseases of the tonsils
 - Acute and chronic tonsillitis
 - Diagnosis and management
 - Vincent's angina
 - Diagnosis and management
 - Diphtheritic tonsillitis
 - Diagnosis and management
- Neck space infections and abscess
 - Retropharyngeal abscess, parapharyngeal abscess, peritonsillar abscess, Ludwig's angina
- Surgical anatomy and physiology of salivary glands, submandibular sialadenitis, salivary calculi, parotitis, tumors of salivary glands.

■ DISEASES OF THE LARYNX

- Surgical anatomy and physiology of larynx with reference to phonation and respiration
- Acute infection of larynx
 - Acute laryngitis, laryngotracheobronchitis (LTB), diphtheritic laryngitis, acute epiglottitis
- Stridor
 - Causes of stridor and management
- Hoarseness of voice
 - History-taking, causes and management
- Chronic infections of larynx
 - Chronic nonspecific and specific laryngitis, granulomatous conditions of larynx
- Neurological infections of larynx
 - Cord palsy
 - Diagnosis and management
- Tumors of larynx
 - Diagnosis of laryngeal tumors and management.

■ DISEASES OF THE TRACHEA

- Surgical anatomy of trachea, stridor, tracheostomy in detail.

■ DISEASES OF THE ESOPHAGUS

- Surgical anatomy, physiology of deglutition
- Causes of dysphagia, diagnosis and management
- Diseases, such as congenital atresia, injuries (traumatic and chemical)
- Foreign body
- Esophagoscopy
- Neurological problems
- Oncology.

■ DISEASES OF THE BRONCHUS

- Bronchoscopy
 - Indications, contraindications and complications of foreign body in bronchus.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PATTERN

Eligibility for Writing the University Examination

The candidate should have at least 35% aggregate in the two of the three internals conducted by the college and should also have minimum 75% attendance in Theory and Practical classes conducted.

Criteria for Passing the University Examination

The candidate should secure minimum 50% in the university theory examination (University theory + Viva voce) and the university practical examinations separately. Internal assessment marks would not be considered for passing criteria, however, they would be added to final marks to determine class of passing.

Distribution of Marks

	Internal Assessment		University Examination	
	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to qualify	Maximum marks	Minimum marks to pass
Theory examination	30 marks	11 marks	100 marks	60 marks
Viva voce	—	—	20 marks	
Practical examination	20 marks	07 marks	80 marks	40 marks

Distribution of Marks for University Examination

Theory Examination

It is of 150 marks in total, which consist of:

University Examination	100 marks
University Viva Voce	20 marks
Theory Internals	30 marks

Clinical Examination

It is of 100 marks in total, which consist of:

University Clinical	80 marks
Clinical Internals	20 marks

Theory Examination

There shall be one theory paper carrying 100 marks. The pattern of questions would be of three types.

2 Long Essay Questions	2 × 10 marks	20 marks
10 Short Essay Questions	10 × 5 marks	50 marks
10 Short Answer Questions	10 × 3 marks	30 marks
Total		100 marks

Clinical Examination

Practical examination will carry 80 marks (2 cases of 40 marks each).

Viva Voce Examination

Viva voce carries 20 marks.

i. Instruments + viva	10 marks
ii. X-rays + viva	10 marks