Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – APRIL/MAY 2015

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – I (Revised Scheme)
Q.P. CODE: 7291

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 20 = 40 Marks**

1. What is the difference between capnography and capnometry? Describe the phases of a capnogram. What are the factors that may change the capnogram characteristics during anaesthesia?
2. What is Juxtaglomerular apparatus? What are the mechanisms for renal autoregulation? How do you evaluate renal function in a patient?

SHORT ESSAYS **6 x 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Venturi principle and its application in anaesthesia
4. Role of renal dose of dopamine
5. Contribution of Horace Wells to anaesthesia
6. Pathophysiology of lung injury during artificial ventilation
7. Liver acinus
8. Minimum alveolar concentration

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY 2015

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – II (Revised Scheme)
Q.P. CODE: 7292

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary. Answer all questions

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 20 = 40 Marks**

1. Describe pre-op preparation and anaesthetic management of a patient with carcinoma right lung posted for right pneumonectomy. Add a note on complication and postoperative management.
2. Discuss the anaesthetic management of strangulated inguinal hernia in a patient with history of recent MI.

SHORT ESSAYS **6 x 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Anaesthesia for Intraocular surgery
4. Anaesthetic implications for scoliosis surgery
5. Ruptured ectopic for emergency laparotomy
6. Causes and management of postoperative shivering
7. Brain death
8. Enumerate the effects of smoking and its anaesthetic implications.

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY 2015

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – III (Revised Scheme)
Q.P. CODE: 7293

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 20 = 40 Marks**

1. How do you manage a one day old term baby with oesophageal atresia brought for surgical correction?

2. A 45 year old lady with thyroid malignancy with infiltration into trachea is scheduled for total thyroidectomy. Describe the preoperative evaluation, optimisation, intraoperative and postoperative management.

SHORT ESSAYS **6 x 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Interscalene brachial plexus block.

4. Describe the characteristics of ideal fluid for transurethral resection of prostate (TURP). Monitoring a patient undergoing TURP.

5. Predisposing factors, diagnosis and treatment of thyroid storm.

6. Discharge criteria for day care surgery.

7. Strategies to conserve blood during surgery.

8. Anaesthetic management of 80 year old man undergoing surgery for fracture neck of femur.

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY 2015

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – IV (Revised Scheme)
Q.P. CODE: 7294

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 20 = 40 Marks**

1. Define the terms systemic inflammatory response syndrome, sepsis and septic shock. Describe the pathophysiology of sepsis. Discuss the recent trends in haemodynamic stabilisation of septic shock.
2. Compare and contrast the differences in basic life support interventions between an adult and an infant. Describe the algorithm for pulseless electrical activity in an adult.

SHORT ESSAYS **6 x 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Differentiate between phantom pain and stump pain. Describe the options available for management of phantom limb pain.
4. With the help of a labelled diagram, outline the pain pathways. Add a note on gate control theory.
5. Discuss the relative merits and demerits of enteral and total parenteral nutrition in critically ill patients. Enumerate the complications of total parenteral nutrition.
6. Non-invasive positive pressure ventilation.
7. What does the term autologous blood transfusion mean? Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of this technique.
8. Briefly outline the guidelines for management of the airway in a patient who has sustained a road traffic accident and has suspected trauma to the cervical spine

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – OCTOBER 2015

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – I (Revised Scheme)
Q.P. CODE: 7291

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 20 = 40 Marks**

1. What are the factors influencing/controlling cerebral blood flow? What is cerebral perfusion pressure? Describe autoregulation of cerebral blood flow.
2. Classify local anaesthetics. Describe the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of ropivacaine. Write a brief note on carbonation and pH adjustment of local anaesthetics.

SHORT ESSAYS **6 x 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Nerve supply of larynx
4. Dalton's law and its anaesthetic applications
5. Oxygen free radicals
6. Woolley and Roe case in anaesthesia
7. Differences between proseal LMA and classic LMA
8. Pathophysiology of coronary steal

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – OCTOBER 2015

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – III (Revised Scheme)
Q.P. CODE: 7293

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 20 = 40 Marks**

1. A 55 year old man with hepatic cirrhosis and portal hypertension is brought to the emergency room with haematemesis. On examination he is drowsy, pulse is feeble, heart rate is 120/minute. He is scheduled for emergency upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and banding of oesophageal varices under general anaesthesia. Describe your plan for preoperative evaluation, intraoperative and postoperative anaesthetic management.
2. Discuss the altered haemodynamics, preoperative preparation, intraoperative and postoperative management of a two year old child posted for the ligation of Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA).

SHORT ESSAYS **6 x 10 = 60 Marks**

3. With the help of diagrams, explain the anatomy, technique and complications of coeliac plexus block.
4. Enumerate the complications of transurethral resection of prostate. Discuss TURP syndrome.
5. A 60 year old, known diabetic on regular hypoglycaemic agents is scheduled for emergency exploration of obstructed inguinal hernia. His blood sugar is 480 mg/dl with ketonuria. Describe your plan for preoperative evaluation, optimisation and intraoperative management.
6. Anaesthetic management of 65 year old man with chronic renal failure scheduled for intramedullary nailing of femur.
7. Transfusion associated lung injury.
8. Anaesthetic management of a 35 year old woman with myasthenia gravis scheduled for thymectomy.

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – OCTOBER 2015

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – IV (Revised Scheme)

Q.P. CODE: 7294

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 20 = 40 Marks**

1. A 65 year old man known to have chronic obstructive airway disease has undergone emergency exploratory laparotomy with intestinal resection and anastomosis for bowel gangrene. He is suspected to be in septic shock with haemodynamic instability. Describe your plan to ventilate and manage this patient in the intensive care unit.
2. Discuss the role of an anaesthesiologist in the management of victim of polytrauma in the intensive care unit..

SHORT ESSAYS **6 x 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Management of postdural puncture headache
4. Intraaortic balloon pumping (IABP).
5. How do you organize patient controlled analgesia with morphine in a 60 year old man who has undergone exploratory laparotomy?
6. Pulseless electrical activity.
7. Autonomic nerve supply of the body.
8. Describe the classification of calcium channel blockers. Write a note on verapamil.

*****