Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY 2017

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 'dead space' in respiratory physiology? Describe the pulmonary distribution of perfusion and ventilation.
2. Mention the routes of administration of Ketamine with their respective doses. Describe the pharmacokinetics of Ketamine. Add a note on adverse effects of Ketamine.

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

3. Anatomy of stellate ganglion

4. Hepatic blood flow and hepatic arterial buffer response

5. Renin angiotensin aldosterone system

6. Bispectral index monitoring

7. Diffusion hypoxia

8. Arthur Guedel's contribution to anaesthesia

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination - MAY 2017

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

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 ESSAY **2 X 20 = 40 Marks**

1. Describe the anaesthetic management of postpartum haemorrhage with retained placenta posted for manual removal of placenta
2. Describe the effects of anaesthetic drugs on intraocular pressure? What methods are adopted to prevent the rise of intraocular pressure during intraocular surgery?

SHORT ESSAY **6 X 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Anaesthetic implications of cervical spine injury
4. Ion trapping in foetus
5. Peribulbar block
6. Systemic effects of tourniquet application
7. Entonox
8. Intracranial pressure monitoring

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination - <<>>

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

ANAESTHESIOLOGY PAPER –

III (Revised Scheme) Q.P.

CODE: 7293

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

LONG ESSAY **2 X 20 = 40 Marks**

1. Describe the management of an infant with foreign body aspiration posted for bronchoscopy
2. Describe an external defibrillator and the steps to perform defibrillation. How does automated external defibrillator differ from the conventional defibrillator?

SHORT ESSAY **6 X 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Anaesthetic technique for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy on out patient basis
4. Intra-abdominal pressure
5. Indications for haemodialysis
6. Glossopharyngeal nerve block
7. Thromboelastography (TEG)
8. Intraoperative glycemic control

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination - JUNE 2017

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

ANAESTHESIOLOGY PAPER –

IV (Revised Scheme) Q.P.

CODE : 7294

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

LONG ESSAY **2 X 20 = 40 Marks**

1. Explain systemic inflammatory response syndrome
2. Non – invasive ventilation

SHORT ESSAY **6 X 10 = 60 Marks**

3. Gabapentene
4. Operation theatre pollution
5. N – Acetyl cysteine
6. WHO analgesia ladder
7. Sedation score
8. Ventilator associated pneumonia

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination - NOVEMBER 2017

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – I

Q.P. CODE : 7291

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

Answer all the Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Define shock and explain its pathophysiology. Briefly describe the management of septic shock.
2. Describe the formation and circulation of CSF. What are the factors influencing the intracranial pressure during anaesthesia.
3. Hoffmann elimination.
4. Oxygen flux.
5. Triple airway maneuver.
6. Perfluro hydrocarbons.
7. Occulo cardiac reflex.
8. August Bier.
9. Awareness during general anaesthesia.
10. Describe the elements of pain pathway and gate control theory of pain with labelled diagram.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – NOV 2017

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

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – II
Q.P. CODE: 7292

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

Answer all the Questions **10 x 10 = 100 Marks**

1. An 18 month old child is scheduled for a Blalock-Taussig shunt with a diagnosis of tetralogy of fallot and history of hypercyanotic spells ("tet spells"). Discuss the perioperative anaesthetic concerns and management.

2. A 35-year old asthmatic has been on irregular treatment with theophylline and salbutamol. She is scheduled for an elective laparotomy for subacute intestinal obstruction. Examination of the chest reveals bilateral extensive rhonchi. Preoperatively how do you evaluate and optimize the patient. Discuss the anaesthetic management.

3. Oculo-cardiac reflex.

4. Anaesthetic management for shoulder arthroscopy.

5. Discuss the anaesthetic management options available for emergency caesarean section for fetal distress.

6. Discuss the perioperative anaesthetic management of a child with hydrocephalus scheduled for ventriculo-peritoneal shunt.

7. Spinal shock.

8. Management of flail chest.

9. Supine hypotension syndrome.

10. What is low flow anaesthesia? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination - NOV - 2017

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – III

Q.P. CODE: 7293

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

Answer all the Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Mar**

1. Discuss the anaesthetic implications and management in a patient with diabetes mellitus on insulin therapy scheduled for emergency above knee amputation.

2. A 2 yrs old child with Pierre Robin sequence is scheduled for cleft palate repair
   a) Describe the airway assessment in a child. How does it differ from an adult?
   b) Discuss the plans and options to secure airway in this child.

3. Anaesthetic technique for modified electroconvulsive therapy.

4. Interpleural analgesia.

5. Postural drainage.

6. Incentive spirometry.

7. Hypotensive anaesthesia.

8. Laser surgery and anaesthesia.

9. Current guidelines in ambulatory anaesthesia.

10. Sickle cell anaemia and anaesthesia.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – NOV 2017

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

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – IV
Q.P. CODE: 7294

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

Answer all the Questions **10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. What are the various types of blood transfusion reactions. Discuss how you would identify and manage a patient who develops a blood transfusion reaction under general anaesthesia.

2. Enumerate the mediators implicated in the production of the septic shock syndrome. Outline the principles of management of a patient with the septic shock syndrome.

3. Compare and contrast the dosage, action on receptors and cardiovascular effects of dopamine, dobutamine, vasopressin, noradrenaline and adrenaline.

4. Discuss the clinical features and management of organophosphate poisoning.

5. Compare and contrast between the volume control mode of ventilation and pressure controlled ventilation in a patient with adult respiratory distress syndrome.

6. Complex regional pain syndrome.

7. Discuss the various options available to provide pain relief after thoracotomy.

8. Discuss the various patient positions necessary for physiotherapy and drainage of secretions from lung in a patient in intensive care unit.

9. Describe the role of trans oerophageal echocardiography (TEE) in haemodynamic monitoring of a patient with coronary artery disease scheduled for surgery under general anaesthesia.

10. What are the complications of nutritional support in ICU? What are the special considerations in a patient with renal dysfunction?

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