Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY-2018

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

MD 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. Describe the anatomical and physiological differences between "New born" and "Adult" and their anaesthetic implications.
2. Describe the anatomy of Internal Jugular Vein (IJV). How will you cannulate IJV using ultrasound? What are the complications of IJV cannulations?
3. Pin index safety system.
4. John Snow – contribution to anaesthesia.
5. Bed side pulmonary function tests.
6. Train of four stimulus.
7. Intubating laryngeal mask airway (LMA).
8. Magnesium sulphate and anaesthesia.
9. Oculocardic reflex.
10. Gate control theory of pain.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY-2018

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. 48 year old patient with destroyed left lung is posted for left pneumonectomy. Explain the pre-operative assessment, preparation and intra-operative management of the patient.

2. Discuss the pre-operative evaluation and preparation of a 30 years old patient with acoustic neuroma posted for posterior fossa surgery. Describe the intraoperative complications and its management.

3. Uses of heparin in anaesthesia.

4. Intravenous regional anaesthesia (IVRA).

5. Hepato – renal syndrome.

6. Anaesthesia for renal donor patient.

7. Occulo cardia reflex.

8. Laser surgery and anaesthesia.

9. Three in one block.

10. Venturi principle in anaesthesia.

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Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY-2018

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

MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY
PAPER – III
Q.P. CODE: 7293

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. Discuss the anaesthetic management of 2 year old 11kg child for emergency bronchoscopy to remove foreign body from right main bronchus. Enumerate possible complications and its management.

2. Describe the pre-operative evaluation optimization and anaesthetic management of a morbidly obese patient for bariatric surgery.

3. Sub mental intubation.

4. Post anaesthesia care unit.

5. Halothane Vs sevoflurane induction.

6. Venous air embolism.

7. Fluid management of patient with 50% burns.

8. Electroconvulsive therapy and anaesthesia.

9. Transversus abdominis plane (TAP) block technique and its clinical implications in anaesthesia.

10. Discuss the role of trans thoracic echocardiography (TTE) in hemodynamic monitoring of an endstage renal disease patient on haemodialysis with cardiomyopathy scheduled for hemi replacement arthroplasty.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MD Degree Examination – MAY-2018

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

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. How do you medically optimize a patient scheduled for excision of phaeochromocytoma? Discuss the merits and demerits of the drugs that can be used to manage the blood pressure intraoperatively in this case.
2. What are the clinical features of diabetic ketoacidosis? How would you manage a case of diabetic ketoacidosis admitted in the intensive care unit?
3. Advantages of tetrastarch over other available colloid solutions.
4. Gate control theory of pain.
5. Inverse ratio ventilation.
6. Magnesium as a drug in anaesthesia.
7. Myofascial pain.
8. NSAIDs in the management of postoperative pain.
9. Describe the guidelines for central neuroxial blockage in a patient on anticoagulant therapy.
10. Briefly describe thermoregulation in the human body. Discuss the impact of perioperative hypothermia.

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