

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – APRIL/MAY 2015

22

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

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka  
Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY 2015

21

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.

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# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Post Graduate Degree Examination – MAY 2015

20

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.

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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

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