

**POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2019**

**MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY**

**(PAPER ONE)**

**BASIC SCIENCES**

**[Time allotted: Three hours]**

**[Max Marks: 100]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions  
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

**Q. 1.** Discuss the aetiology & management of various cardiac arrhythmias occurring during the intra operative period. **(20)**

**Q. 2.** Discuss the anatomy of diaphragm with a diagram. How does it behave under anaesthesia? **(20)**

**Q. 3. Describe briefly:** **(3 x 10 = 30)**

- a. Capnography
- b. Caudal block
- c. Predictors of difficult airway

**Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(5 x 6 = 30)**

- a. Informed consent
- b. Fasting guidelines in children
- c. Sir Ivan Magill
- d. Pethick's test
- e. Safety features in vaporizers

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**POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2019**

**MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY  
(PAPER TWO)**

**CLINICAL ANAESTHESIA IN RELATION TO VARIOUS MEDICAL CONDITIONS  
INVOLVING ALL AGE GROUPS**

**[Time allotted: Three hours]**

**[Max Marks: 100]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions  
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

**Q. 1.** Discuss anaesthetic management of emergency LSCS. Describe briefly the influence of anaesthetic technique on the maternal and fetal outcome. (20)

**Q. 2.** Discuss in detail assessment of airway and management of an unanticipated difficult airway. (20)

**Q. 3. Describe briefly:** (3 x 10 = 30)  
a. Supra-glottic airway devices  
b. Venous air embolism  
c. HIV and anaesthesia

**Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (5 x 6 = 30)  
a. Thromboelastography  
b. Awareness during anaesthesia  
c. Neurogenic pulmonary oedema  
d. Method for estimating depth of anaesthesia  
e. Fat embolic syndrome

X

**POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2019**

**MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY  
(PAPER THREE)**

**APPLIED ANAESTHESIA IN RELATION TO CASE MANAGEMENT**

**[Time allotted: Three hours]**

**[Max Marks: 100]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions  
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Discuss anaesthetic management of a 20 year old patient posted for nasopharyngeal angiofibroma excision and the ways of decreasing perioperative excessive bleeding. **(20)**
- Q. 2.** A 30 year old patient presents with a mouth opening of 1 cm and is scheduled for wide local excision with neck dissection. How will you evaluate the airway and prepare the patient for awake intubation? **(20)**
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** **(3 x 10 = 30)**
- Post-operative pain assessment in children and management strategies.
  - TURP syndrome
  - Anaesthetic management of an elderly diabetic patient with diabetic ketoacidosis posted for emergency laparotomy
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(5 x 6 = 30)**
- Local anaesthetic systemic toxicity (LAST)
  - Berlin criteria of ARDS
  - Perioperative hypothermia
  - Management of PDPH
  - Management of perioperative anaphylaxis

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**POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2019**

**MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY**

**(PAPER FOUR)**

**RECENT ADVANCES**

**[Time allotted: Three hours]**

**[Max Marks: 100]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions  
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

**Q. 1.** Classify supraglottic devices. Discuss the modifications of third generation SAD's. Enumerate the problems with SAD. (20)

**Q. 2.** Outline guidelines of perioperative fluid therapy in adults. (20)

**Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)

- a. BLS in pregnant female
- b. Video-laryngoscopes
- c. Anesthesia record keeping

**Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)

- a. Extra corporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)
- b. Non-invasive ventilation (NIV)
- c. Remifentanyl vs Fentanyl
- d. Amiodarone
- e. Xenon

X