

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2021

**MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY
(PAPER ONE)**

BASIC SCIENCES

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

Q. 1. Describe nerve supply of diaphragm and anaesthetic management of diaphragmatic hernia in a new born. (20)

Q. 2. Describe anatomical & physiological changes in pregnancy. (20)

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

- a. Robin Hood phenomenon
- b. Algorithm for unanticipated difficult intubation
- c. Role of potassium in body and treatment of hyperkalemia

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

- a. Oxygen dissociation curve
- b. Sir Evans Magill
- c. Gate control theory of pain
- d. Venturi principle and its application
- e. Mallampati grading

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2021

**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.** Preoperative assessment and anaesthetic considerations in morbidly obese patient for laproscopic cholecystectomy. (20)
- Q. 2.** Physiological changes in elderly and anaesthetic implications. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Local anaesthetic toxicity
 - b. Dexmedetomidine as neural adjuvant
 - c. Paravertebral block
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Hyperkalemia
 - b. Etomidate versus propofol
 - c. Cryoprecipitate
 - d. Albumin as a colloid
 - e. Remifentanyl

X

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**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.** A 34 weeks parturient presents for emergency LSCS. Describe the pre-op preparation, anaesthetic considerations and management of such a case. **(20)**
- Q. 2.** Enumerate the causes of progressive rise in EtCO₂ value in perioperative period. What are the physiological effects of acute and chronic hypercarbia? **(20)**
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** **(3 x 10 = 30)**
- a. Algorithm for management of bradyarrhythmia
 - b. Pickwickian syndrome
 - c. Principle causes and management of delayed recovery of consciousness after anaesthesia.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(5 x 6 = 30)**
- a. Oxygen flux
 - b. Safety devices in anaesthesia cylinders
 - c. Intraoperative cell salvage
 - d. Permissive hypercapnia
 - e. PISS and DISS

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2021

**MD ANAESTHESIOLOGY
(PAPER FOUR)**

RECENT ADVANCES

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

Q. 1. Describe non-operating room anaesthesia (NORA), its problem, risks and safety guidelines. **(20)**

Q. 2. Describe the use of simulators in anaesthesia practice and training. **(20)**

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

- a. Guidelines for central neuraxial blockade in a patient on anticoagulant therapy
- b. Various components of 'Surviving Sepsis' guidelines
- c. Renal replacement therapy

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

- a. Anaesthesia machine check protocol
- b. Preoperative visit
- c. Autologous blood transfusion
- d. Post anaesthesia nausea and vomiting (PONV)
- e. NIV in covid positive patients

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