

**DIRECT 6 YEARS SUPER SPECIALTY COURSES (PART-I)****PAPER-I**Time: 3 hours  
Max. Marks:100

DIRECT/J/19/18/I

**Important Instructions:**

- Attempt all questions in order.
- Each question carries 10 marks.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.
- Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.
- Answer all the parts of a single question together.
- Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.
- Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.

**Write short notes on:**

1. a) Classification of shock. 3+3+4  
b) Clinical monitoring of a patient in shock.  
c) Strategies in damage control resuscitation.
2. a) Define massive blood transfusion. 2+2+4+2  
b) Enumerate various complications of massive transfusion.  
c) Various blood products used in surgical patients.  
d) Blood substitutes.
3. a) Describe various phases of wound healing. 2+3+5  
b) Enumerate etiology of non-healing ulcers of legs.  
c) Role of Vacuum Assisted Closure (VAC) in surgical wound management.
4. a) Define screening. 2+3+5  
b) What are the ideal attributes of the disease to be screened?  
c) Various methods used for screening of colorectal cancers.
5. a) Enumerate various types of research studies. 2+4+4  
b) How will you calculate the samples size for a proper statistical analysis?  
c) Enumerate various biases and its elimination in research study.
6. a) Enumerate respiratory and cardiovascular post-operative complications. 4+4+2  
b) Briefly outline their management.  
c) Various methods of DVT prevention in surgical patients.
7. a) What is 'An adverse event', 'A near miss', 'A no-harm event' 3+3+4  
in patient safety?  
b) Factor that contribute to patient safety incidents.  
c) Various strategies for patient safety.

**P.T.O.**

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8. a) What is wasteful use of radiology? 2+5+3  
b) Enumerate strengths and weakness of ultrasonography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging.  
c) Indications of PET/CT in oncological imaging.
9. a) Advantages of minimal access surgery. 2+2+3+3  
b) What are the limitations of minimal access surgery?  
c) Common operative complications in laparoscopic gall bladder surgery.  
d) What is Robot, its principle and advantage in surgery?
10. a) Define short bowel syndrome. 1+2+4+3  
b) Risk factors for developing short bowel syndrome.  
c) Pathophysiology and therapy.  
d) Non-transplant surgical option.

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