

PAEDIATRIC SURGERY**PAPER-I**Time: 3 hours
Max. Marks:100

PED SURG 2/J/19/29/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:

- a) What are the signs of hyponatraemia in a child? 2+2+2+2+2
 - b) How do you differentiate cardiogenic from non-cardiogenic cyanosis in children? Answer in tabular format.
 - c) What is the normal excretion pressure of urine from the kidney? What is the most common method of managing detrusor sphincter dyssynergia?
 - d) What is the most accurate test to measure the urine concentrating capacity of the kidneys? What is the management of post obstruction diuresis?
 - e) Kasabach-Merritt Syndrome.
- a) What does ABC signify in trauma management? 2+2+2+2+2
 - b) Describe the quickest method of venous access if peripheral veins are not accessible.
 - c) Describe only the physical signs of tension pneumothorax.
 - d) What is FAST and how is it done?
 - e) Describe the two methods of primary protection of airway in an injured patient.
- a) Describe the most commonly used staging for neuroblastoma. 2+2+2+2+2
 - b) Describe the classification of sacrococcygeal teratoma.
 - c) Briefly discuss congenital mesoblastic nephroma.
 - d) Describe the management plan of rhabdomyosarcoma involving only one third of the dome of urinary bladder in the midline.
 - e) Enumerate the criteria for un-resectability of a hepatoblastoma.

P.T.O.

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4. a) What are the levels of evidence? 2+2+2+2+2
b) When the same patient group is analyzed prospectively and retrospectively, what is the type of Student's t test used?
c) What is the use of logistic regression analysis in statistics?
d) Cohort Study.
e) Enumerate the methods used for randomization.
5. a) Enumerate the methods of mechanical ventilation. 4+2+2+2
b) Describe high frequency oscillation and its applications
c) What is needle cricothyroidotomy?
d) Diagnosis and management of hemopericardium.
6. a) What is PRETEXT staging for hepatoblastoma? 2+2+2+4
b) Discuss chemotherapy for hepatoblastoma.
c) What is the most common indication for liver transplantation in children?
d) Enumerate the drugs for immunosuppression in children.
7. a) What is the daily per kilogram requirement of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in a neonate? 2+4+2+2
b) Enlist the side effects of total parenteral nutrition.
c) What is trophic feeding? What is the minimum length of small intestine required for survival by alimentary nutrition?
d) Briefly describe any two methods of surgery for Short Bowel Syndrome.
8. a) Assessment of fetal "lung maturation" 4+4+2
b) Role of antenatal intervention in a case of congenital diaphragmatic hernia.
c) Permissive hypercapnia in ventilation.
9. a) What are "teratogens"? 2+4+2+2
b) Embryology and derivatives of 4th branchial arch.
c) Define greenstick fracture and its management
d) Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).
10. a) Enumerate the biochemical markers of sepsis. 2+2+2+2+2
b) Diagnosis of Gram negative septicemia.
c) Role of hyperbaric oxygen therapy
d) What is necrotizing fasciitis?
e) Application of plasma sterilization.
