

**PEDIATRIC SURGERY**

PAPER – III

PED.SURG /D/17/29/III

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

**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) Define megaureter. 1+3+4+2  
b) King's classification of megaureter.  
c) Etiology of megaureter  
d) Management of non-obstructed megaureter.
2. a) Antenatal diagnosis of posterior urethral valves. 2+3+3+2  
b) Role of diversion procedures in neonates with posterior urethral valves in today's era.  
c) Importance of management beyond ablation of valves.  
d) Prognostic factors in patients with posterior urethral valves.
3. a) What is androgen insensitivity syndrome (AIS)? 2+(2+2+2+2)  
b) Types, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of AIS
4. a) Role of dysfunctional elimination syndrome in etiopathogenesis of urinary tract infections in children. 2+6+2  
b) Enumerate different management modalities for primary and secondary vesico-ureteric reflux – Cite advantages and disadvantages.  
c) Hydrodistension injection technique – indications and complications.
5. a) Classify hypospadias. 2+3+3+2  
b) Enumerate different procedures that are currently in vogue.  
c) Mention your procedure of choice in a patient with mid-penile hypospadias with 15° chordee, citing reasons.  
d) Enumerate complications and mention steps to decrease their incidences.

P.T.O.

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6. a) Variants of bladder exstrophy. 2+2+3+3  
b) Megalourethra  
c) Total versus partial urogenital mobilization  
d) Disassembly procedure for epispadias.
7. a) Dandy Walker syndrome. 4+2+2+2  
b) Diastematomyelia  
c) Hydranencephaly  
d) Acetazolamide use in hydrocephalus
8. a) Different types of conjoined twins. 2+3+5  
b) Diagnostic modalities to be used before separation is undertaken.  
c) Difficulties likely to be encountered and their management.
9. a) Differences between radiopharmaceutical agents DTPA and DMSA. 3+5+2  
b) Different parameters to be studied in DTPA scan performed for a child with hydronephrosis due to pyelo-ureteral junction obstruction. (PUJO)  
c) Role of intravenous pyelogram in diagnosis of PUJO in today's era
10. a) Indications, pros and cons of paediatric robotic surgery. 5+5  
b) Nanotechnology in paediatric surgery.

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