

GASTROENTEROLOGY**PAPER – I**Time : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

GASTRO/D/17/10/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:

- Enumerate the risk factors for Barrett's esophagus. 2+4+4
 - Surveillance strategy for esophageal adenocarcinoma in a patient with Barrett's esophagus.
 - How do you treat Barrett's esophagus?
- Internal adaptation in a patient with short bowel syndrome. 3+3+4
 - How do you assess nutrition in a patient with short bowel syndrome?
 - Management plan of a patient with short bowel syndrome.
- Intestinal dysbiosis in inflammatory bowel disease. 5+5
 - Intestinal dysbiosis and immune system interaction.
- Enumerate the clinical signs which provide direct clue to the etiological diagnosis of chronic liver disease. 3+4+3
 - Enumerate the collaterals which drain blood from portal to systemic and systemic to systemic collaterals in a patient with hepatic venous outflow tract obstruction.
 - Enumerate the clinical signs which provide clue to the etiological diagnosis of obscure gastrointestinal bleeding.
- Pathophysiology of vomiting. 4+2+2+2
 - Classify anti-emetic drugs.
 - Mechanism of action of anti-emetic drugs
 - Enumerate class wise side effects of anti-emetic drugs.
- Pathophysiology and management of diarrhoea in a patient with diabetic mellitus. 5+5
 - Pathophysiology and management of dyspepsia in a patient with diabetic mellitus.

P.T.O.

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7. a. Relevance of *Helicobacter pylori* in a patient with dyspepsia. 5+5
b. Evidence to support eradication of *H. pylori* in patient with gastric cancer.
8. Mention and justify the statistical tests which would be most appropriate for the following data: 3+3+2+2
a. Comparison of two groups of sample size 150 each where the parameter /data is a continuous variable and is normally distributed.
b. Comparison of two different groups of sample size 20 each where the data is a continuous variable but is not normally distributed.
c. Comparison of bilirubin values pre and post therapy (4 weeks) in patients with acute hepatitis E who are given an experimental new drug. Sample size is 200 patients.
d. Comparison of outcome (alive or dead) in patients given an experimental drug for severe enteric fever. The control group was given inj. Ceftriaxone. Sample size 50 in each group.
9. a. How do you plan nutrition in a patient with intestinal stricture? 3+4+3
b. How do you plan nutrition in a patient with acute severe pancreatitis?
c. How do you plan nutrition in a patient with acute corrosive injury (high grade)?
10. a. Enumerate the tests which are used to evaluate a patient with suspected neuroendocrine tumour (NET) of the small intestine. 3+3+4
b. What is the pharmacological basis of the DOTA-NOC scan?
c. What is the pharmacological/biological basis of the carcinoid flush /syndrome?
