

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

GASTRO/D/17/10/III

**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. Sources of intra-luminal gas. 2+3+2+3
  - b. How these gases are produced intraluminally?
  - c. Enumerate the conditions with enhanced intraluminal gas production.
  - d. How do you treat them?
- a. Pathophysiology of celiac disease. 5+.5
  - b. Enumerate the potential target for alternative therapy for celiac disease.
- a. How is dietary fat digested and absorbed? 5+5
  - b. Tests for evaluation of fat malabsorption.
- Common variable immunodeficiency (CVID): 2+3+2+3
  - a. When do you suspect?
  - b. Diagnostic criteria for CVID?
  - c. Characteristic features on duodenal biopsies
  - d. How do you treat CVID?
- Screening and Surveillance of colorectal cancer: 3+4+3
  - a. Basis of screening for colorectal polyp and cancer
  - b. Screening schedule based on host and genetic factors.
  - c. Post polypectomy surveillance.
- Pelvic floor dyssynergia: 2+3+3+2
  - a. When do you suspect pelvic floor dyssynergia in a patient with chronic constipation?
  - b. Diagnostic criteria.
  - c. How do you investigate?
  - d. Biofeedback.

**P.T.O.**



**GASTROENTEROLOGY**

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| 7.  | a. Pathophysiological steps to highlight potential therapeutic target in Crohn's disease.<br>b. Emerging drugs in Crohn's disease.  | 6+4   |
| 8.  | a. Clinical presentation, endoscopic appearance and histology of Invasive Intestinal Amoebiasis.<br>b. Normal anatomy of anal sphincter (with diagram)<br>c. Role of EUS in diagnosis of ano-rectal diseases.                                   | 4+4+2 |
| 9.  | A small approximately 2 cm, neuroendocrine tumour was detected in the duodenum on an endoscopic examination done for dyspepsia.<br>a. Factors on which you will decide the treatment.<br>b. How will you investigate?<br>c. How will you treat? | 2+3+5 |
| 10. | a. Enumerate types of microscopic colitis<br>b. Diagnostic criteria.<br>c. Short and long term treatment of microscopic colitis.  | 2+3+5 |

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