

FINAL EXAM
DECEMBER 2016

NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS

PAEDIATRIC SURGERY**PAPER – I**

PED.SURG/D/16/29/I

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) Metabolic complications encountered in an infant with repeated vomiting due to infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (IHPS). 5+5
b) Pathophysiology of 'paradoxical aciduria'.
2. a) Enumerate the modes of mechanical ventilation. 2+2+6
b) What is high frequency ventilation (HFV)?
c) Principles, potential advantages and disadvantages of HFV in children.
3. a) Enumerate the different types of shock. 2+(4+4)
b) Write briefly about the terms, 'warm shock' and 'cold shock'.
4. a) Grading of renal injury due to abdominal trauma. 4+6
b) Principles of management of blunt renal trauma in childhood.
5. a) Classify burn injuries on the basis of depth of injury. 4+6
b) Modified "Rule of nine" for assessment of burns by surface area in a child between 5-9 years age.
6. a) Enumerate the sex-cord stromal tumours of the ovary. 2+8
b) Presentation and management of granulosa theca cell tumour of the ovary.
7. a) What is infantile hemangioendothelioma of the liver? 2+(2+6)
b) Presentation and management of infantile hemangioendothelioma of the liver.
8. a) What are the common causes of "short-bowel syndrome" in childhood? 3+7
b) Principles of intestinal transplantation in the pediatric age group and assessment of the outcome after the transplantation.
9. a) What is stage V Wilm's tumour? 3+7
b) Management of stage V Wilm's tumour.
10. Etiopathogenesis and management of Tumour Lysis Syndrome. 4+6
