

GASTROENTEROLOGY**PAPER-II**Time: 3 hours
Max. Marks:100

GASTRO/J/20/10/II

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 36-year old patient presented with anemia and found to have multiple polyps in the colon. 4+3+3
 - a) Describe your management plan.
 - b) Discussion on family screening
 - c) Genetic testing and counselling.
2. a) What is ccc DNA? Draw a pictorial representation of its role in Hepatitis B virus life cycle. 4+3+3
 - b) What is its significance in chronic hepatitis B?
 - c) What are the evolving strategies to target ccc DNA?
3. In relation to alcoholic hepatitis, explain: 5+5
 - a) Methods used to assess the severity of disease
 - b) Role of liver transplantation in its management
4. a) Genetic mutations associated with chronic pancreatitis. 5+5
 - b) What is the likely mechanism of CFTR mutation in causing chronic pancreatitis?
5. a) Dominant stricture in primary sclerosing cholangitis. 5+5
 - b) How would you differentiate PSC from autoimmune cholangitis?
6. Would you treat or not a 28-year-old male patient with the following conditions? Give reasons and if yes, how? Would you do a liver biopsy? 5+5
 - a) HbsAg positive, HbeAg negative, anti-HbeAg positive, SGPT 28 IU, HBV DNA 1200 copies/ml, Fibroscan 4.5 kPa
 - b) HbsAg positive, HbeAg negative, SGPT 124 IU, HBV DNA $>10^5$ copies/ml, Fibroscan 10 kPa

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7. a) Draw a diagram showing the temporal profile of serological and molecular markers beginning with infection in patients with hepatitis C virus infection. 3+5+2
b) Factors that influence the risk of development of chronic hepatitis C in a person with this infection.
c) Long-term outcomes of chronic hepatitis C and their frequency.
8. a) Treatment of a patient with chronic alcoholic pancreatitis with diarrhea due to malabsorption. 8+2
b) What is the role of endoscopic treatment in such patients?
9. a) Define the term portal hypertension. 2+5+3
b) Briefly describe the techniques used to measure portal pressure.
c) What are the indications for such measurement in clinical practice
10. Pathophysiology of Crohn's disease identifying key pathways and molecules which are the targets of biological agents. 10
