

PAEDIATRIC SURGERY(PART-II/FINAL)**PAPER-II**Time: 3 hours
Max. Marks:100

PEDSURG 2/J/20/29/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:

- a) Pathophysiology of Hirschsprung's disease. 3+3+4
 - b) Immunohistochemical basis of diagnosis of Hirschsprung's disease.
 - c) How will you manage a patient of Hirschsprung's disease presenting post definitive surgery with persistent constipation and recurrent episodes of enterocolitis?
- a) Various causes of tethered cord syndrome. 2+4+2+2
 - b) Presentation and management of tethered cord syndrome.
 - c) What are the types of Arnold-Chiari malformations?
 - d) Management of Chiari II malformation.
- a) Aetiology of extrahepatic biliary atresia. 3+2+3+2
 - b) CMV infection and its significance in biliary atresia.
 - c) What are the prognostic factors in cases of biliary atresia?
 - d) What are the long term outcomes post Kasai's portoenterostomy for biliary atresia?
- a) Etiology of achalasia cardia. 2+4+4
 - b) Different methods of diagnosis of achalasia cardia.
 - c) Different methods of treatment of achalasia cardia.
- A female neonate on examination is found to have absent normal anal opening and 2 openings in the vulva: 2+3+5

 - a) What are the various anatomical abnormalities possible?
 - b) How will you manage such a patient?
 - c) Describe in detail the management protocol of cloacal anomaly.

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6. You are called to see a 32-week male child weighing 1.75 kg with respiratory distress: 2+3+5
a) What are the causes of respiratory distress in new born?
b) Development of the diaphragm and the effects of mal-development.
c) The new born with congenital diaphragmatic hernia suddenly becomes acidotic while on ventilator: What are the possible causes and their management?
7. a) What is meconium ileus? 2+2+2+4
b) What are the clinical types of meconium ileus?
c) Diagnosis of meconium ileus.
d) Medical and surgical management of meconium ileus.
8. a) What are the different types of chest wall deformities? 3+2+5
b) Discuss the various indices used to quantify the severity of pectus excavatum.
c) Management of pectus excavatum.
9. A four-year-old girl is brought to you with tilting of head to one side since she was 2-year-old: 2+2+3+3
a) What is your diagnosis and what investigations would you order?
b) What are the secondary effects of this condition?
c) Indications for surgery in such condition.
d) Describe briefly the surgical management.
10. a) What are the causes of chemical esophageal injuries in children? 2+3+5
b) What are the differences between acid and alkali ingestion causing esophageal injuries?
c) Immediate and long term management of caustic injuries of the esophagus.
