

FINAL EXAM  
JUNE 2018

NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS

## PAEDIATRIC SURGERY

## PAPER-III

PESURG/J/18/29/III

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) Describe the Society for Fetal Urology (SFU) grading of hydronephrosis. 3+4+3  
b) Enumerate the main indications for pyeloplasty in a case of unilateral hydronephrosis due to pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction (PUJO).  
c) Outline briefly the principles of Anderson- Hynes pyeloplasty.
2. a) What are the indications for surgical intervention in a case of primary vesicoureteric reflux? 3+2+5  
b) Indications of STING  
c) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of open Vs Laparoscopic Cohen's cross trigonal ureteric reimplantation.
3. a) What is valve bladder syndrome? 3+3+4  
b) Factors responsible for the valve bladder syndrome.  
c) Principles of management of valve bladder syndrome.
4. a) What is 'spina bifida occulta'? 3+3+4  
b) Define 'diastematomyelia' and its subtypes.  
c) Discuss the preoperative evaluation and describe the principles of surgical management of diastematomyelia.
5. a) What is the principle of 'Fowler- Stephens' technique of orchidopexy? 4+6  
b) Discuss the role of laparoscopy in the evaluation and management of palpable undescended testes.
6. a) What is Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanning? 3+3+4  
b) Discuss, briefly, the principles of PET scanning.  
c) Role of PET scanning in the evaluation and management of pediatric solid tumors.
7. a) Prognostic factors on antenatal ultrasound (US) in a case of congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH). 4+2+4  
b) What is EXIT?  
c) Role of fetal tracheal occlusion for antenatally diagnosed CDH.

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8. a) Describe presentation and evaluation of a patient with congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). 4+2+4  
b) What is the commonest enzyme defect associated with 46 XX DSD?  
c) Describe briefly the principles of feminizing genitoplasty for this condition.
9. a) Classify vascular tumours. 3+2+5  
b) Define Kasabach-Meritte syndrome.  
c) Discuss the non- operative management of common (infantile) hemangioma.
10. a) What is the 'Short Bowel Syndrome' (SBS)? 3+3+4  
b) Enumerate common causes of SBS in newborns.  
c) Discuss the recent advances in the management of SBS.

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