

D.A. (Anaesthesiology)

KENJALGAD: WINTER - 2016

SUBJECT : PAPER – I: BASIC SCIENCES & PRINCIPLES AS APPLIED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Day : Saturday
Date : 03/12/2016

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1 Discuss formation and circulation of Cerebro Spinal Fluid (CSF). What measures can be taken to reduce intracranial tension in head injury patient? [15]
- Q.2 Enumerate with brief explanation, different methods of sterilization of equipments and describe 'autoclaving' in detail. [15]
- Attempt ANY SEVEN of the following:
- Q.3 How will you assess a patient posted for hemithyroidectomy? [10]
- Q.4 Discuss 'Pancuronium bromide'. [10]
- Q.5 Discuss 'Oxford Macintosh Vaporizer' (OMV). [10]
- Q.6 Explain the terms 'dead space' and 'shunt' in respiratory physiology. [10]
- Q.7 Discuss importance of 'Oxygen Flush' knob on anaesthesia machine. [10]
- Q.8 What are contributions of 'Prof. Ralph Waters' to anaesthesia? [10]
- Q.9 Why anaesthesiologist should be aware about temperature and humidity of Operation Room (OR)? What are the implications? [10]
- Q.10 How will you optimize a patient of intestinal obstruction posted for emergency exploratory laparotomy? [10]

* * * *

KENJALGAD: WINTER - 2016
SUBJECT : PAPER – I: BASIC SCIENCES & PRINCIPLES AS APPLIED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Day : Saturday
Date : 03/12/2016

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1** Discuss formation and circulation of Cerebro Spinal Fluid (CSF). What measures can be taken to reduce intracranial tension in head injury patient? [15]
- Q.2** Enumerate with brief explanation, different methods of sterilization of equipments and describe 'autoclaving' in detail. [15]
- Attempt ANY SEVEN of the following:
- Q.3** How will you assess a patient posted for hemithyroidectomy? [10]
- Q.4** Discuss 'Pancuronium bromide'. [10]
- Q.5** Discuss 'Oxford Macintosh Vaporizer' (OMV). [10]
- Q.6** Explain the terms 'dead space' and 'shunt' in respiratory physiology. [10]
- Q.7** Discuss importance of 'Oxygen Flush' knob on anaesthesia machine. [10]
- Q.8** What are contributions of 'Prof. Ralph Waters' to anaesthesia? [10]
- Q.9** Why anaesthesiologist should be aware about temperature and humidity of Operation Room (OR)? What are the implications? [10]
- Q.10** How will you optimize a patient of intestinal obstruction posted for emergency exploratory laparotomy? [10]

* * * *

KENJALGAD: WINTER - 2016

**SUBJECT : PAPER – II: ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES &
REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA, CRITICAL CARE & PAIN MEDICINE**

Day : Monday
Date : 05/12/2016

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1 What are different methods used for identification of epidural space? Discuss complications of epidural anaesthesia. [15]
- Q.2 You are posted as anaesthesiologist in rural hospital for a tubectomy camp. How will you organize and manage? [15]
- Attempt ANY SEVEN of the following:
- Q.3 Explain concept of 'Office Based Anaesthesia'. [10]
- Q.4 Discuss various systemic changes occurring during 'Reverse Trendlenberg position' under anaesthesia. [10]
- Q.5 Compare Retrobulbar Vs. Peribulbar block. [10]
- Q.6 Discuss intrathecal opioids. [10]
- Q.7 Explain concept of 'Permissible Hypercapnea' and it's application for anaesthesiologist. [10]
- Q.8 Discuss 'Balanced Colloids'. [10]
- Q.9 Known case of sickle cell trait, posted for elective surgery. How will you manage? [10]
- Q.10 What information 'Hand on Pulse' monitoring gives to anaesthesiologist? [10]

* * * *

KENJALGAD: WINTER - 2016
**SUBJECT : PAPER – II: ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES &
REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA, CRITICAL CARE & PAIN MEDICINE**

Day : Monday
Date : 05/12/2016

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1 What are different methods used for identification of epidural space? Discuss complications of epidural anaesthesia. [15]
- Q.2 You are posted as anaesthesiologist in rural hospital for a tubectomy camp. How will you organize and manage? [15]
- Attempt ANY SEVEN of the following:
- Q.3 Explain concept of 'Office Based Anaesthesia'. [10]
- Q.4 Discuss various systemic changes occurring during 'Reverse Trendlenberg position' under anaesthesia. [10]
- Q.5 Compare Retrobulbar Vs. Peribulbar block. [10]
- Q.6 Discuss intrathecal opioids. [10]
- Q.7 Explain concept of 'Permissible Hypercapnea' and it's application for anaesthesiologist. [10]
- Q.8 Discuss 'Balanced Colloids'. [10]
- Q.9 Known case of sickle cell trait, posted for elective surgery. How will you manage? [10]
- Q.10 What information 'Hand on Pulse' monitoring gives to anaesthesiologist? [10]

* * * *

KENJALGAD: WINTER - 2016
SUBJECT : PAPER – III: MEDICINE & SURGERY AS APPLIED TO
ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING SUPERSPECIALTY & RECENT ADVANCES

Day : Wednesday –
Date : 07/12/2016 .

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1** 60 year male, know case of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), on various drugs; Electro Cardiogram (ECG) showing global ischaemia, 2-Dimensional Echo Cardiography showing 25% ejection fraction; posted for Right Inguinal hernia repair. How will you manage? **[15]**
- Q.2** How will you manage 40 year male for glioma excision? **[15]**
- Attempt ANY SEVEN of the following:
- Q.3** 50 year male, undergoing a surgical procedure under General Anaesthesia (GA), has a 'tight reservoir bag'. What are the causes and management? **[10]**
- Q.4** 32 year female, comes for abdominal liposuction. What is the choice of anaesthesia? How will you plan it? **[10]**
- Q.5** How will you manage an anaphylactic reaction to a drug, under anaesthesia? **[10]**
- Q.6** What are the current guidelines for adult Basic Life Support (BLS) and defibrillation? **[10]**
- Q.7** Discuss uteroplacental Blood flow and how anaesthesia affects it? **[10]**
- Q.8** Discuss in brief anaesthetic management of 2 year old child posted for herniotomy. **[10]**
- Q.9** Explain the concept of nanoemulsion technology and it's relevance to anaesthesia. **[10]**
- Q.10** Compare Monophasic Vs. Biphasic defibrillation. **[10]**

* * * *

KENJALGAD: WINTER - 2016
SUBJECT : PAPER – III: MEDICINE & SURGERY AS APPLIED TO
ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING SUPERSPECIALTY & RECENT ADVANCES

Day : Wednesday –
Date : 07/12/2016 .

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1** 60 year male, know case of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), on various drugs; Electro Cardiogram (ECG) showing global ischaemia, 2-Dimensional Echo Cardiography showing 25% ejection fraction; posted for Right Inguinal hernia repair. How will you manage? **[15]**
- Q.2** How will you manage 40 year male for glioma excision? **[15]**
- Attempt ANY SEVEN of the following:
- Q.3** 50 year male, undergoing a surgical procedure under General Anaesthesia (GA), has a 'tight reservoir bag'. What are the causes and management? **[10]**
- Q.4** 32 year female, comes for abdominal liposuction. What is the choice of anaesthesia? How will you plan it? **[10]**
- Q.5** How will you manage an anaphylactic reaction to a drug, under anaesthesia? **[10]**
- Q.6** What are the current guidelines for adult Basic Life Support (BLS) and defibrillation? **[10]**
- Q.7** Discuss uteroplacental Blood flow and how anaesthesia affects it? **[10]**
- Q.8** Discuss in brief anaesthetic management of 2 year old child posted for herniotomy. **[10]**
- Q.9** Explain the concept of nanoemulsion technology and it's relevance to anaesthesia. **[10]**
- Q.10** Compare Monophasic Vs. Biphasic defibrillation. **[10]**

* * * *

