



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]**

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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]

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

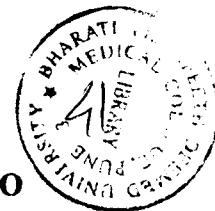
Day : Wednesday
Date : 07/12/2016

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: SUMMER – 2016
SUBJECT : PAPER – I: BASIC SCIENCES & PRINCIPLES AS APPLIED TO
ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Day : **Wednesday**
Date : **01-06-2016**

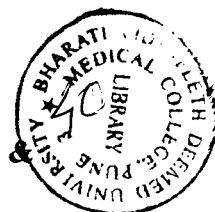
Time : **2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.**
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

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

- Q.1** Describe structural and functional unit of Kidney. [15]
- Q.2** Explain the causes and management of Capnothorax occurring during pneumoperitoneum. [15]
- Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following:
- Q.3** Describe various laryngoscopes needed to be kept on 'difficult airway cart'. [15]
- Q.4** Discuss functional analysis of 'Mapleson A' breathing circuit. [10]
- Q.5** What are different types of hypoxia and their management? [10]
- Q.6** Compare Oropharyngeal Vs. Nasopharyngeal airway. [10]
- Q.7** Discuss in brief old inhalational agents, not in use now, along with their disadvantages. [10]
- Q.8** What are anaesthetic implications of 'full stomach'? What measures you will take to prevent complications in such patient? [10]
- Q.9** Discuss contributions of 'Guedel' to anaesthesia. [10]
- Q.10** Anaesthesiologist sustains a needle stick injury from Hepatitis B infected patient. Now what is your institutional protocol? [10]

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

Day : **Friday**
Date : **03-06-2016**

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 Describe the technique of radial artery cannulation for Invasive arterial Blood Pressure monitoring (IBP). What are the complications of arterial cannulation in general? [15]

Q.2 27 year male with splenomegaly and hypersplenism is posted for splenectomy. Discuss perioperative anaesthetic management. [15]

Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following:

Q.3 Discuss current trends in management of Bupivacaine induced cardiac arrest. [10]

Q.4 Discuss 'Packed Cell Volume' (PCV). [10]

Q.5 Explain how Kidney helps to maintain acid-base homeostasis. [10]

Q.6 Describe concept of Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA). [10]

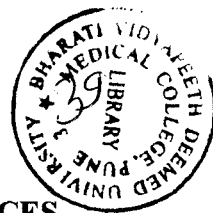
Q.7 Describe pathophysiological changes occurring in 'lateral' position under anaesthesia. [10]

Q.8 Draw a trace of pulse oximetry (SpO₂) monitoring. Explain what information you get from the wave form. [10]

Q.9 What are the different measures taken by an anaesthesiologist to prevent and treat Post Operative Nausea Vomiting (PONV)? [10]

Q.10 Explain the technique of Wrist Block. [10]

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

Day : **Monday**
Date : **06-06-2016**

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 8 month old baby, with history of foreign body aspiration, posted for [15]
emergency bronchoscopy. Discuss anaesthetic management.

Q.2 You have given spinal anaesthesia, for elective Caesarean Section (CS) for [15]
contracted pelvis. After baby delivery, uterine atony is noted which is
refractory to conventional treatment. How will you proceed? What is your
role in such a situation?

Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following:

Q.3 Discuss various causes of 'intraoperative bradycardia'. How will you prevent [10]
and treat such events?

Q.4 Describe 'micro-cuff' endotracheal tubes. [10]

Q.5 Discuss 'Magnesium Sulphate'. [10]

Q.6 What Operation Room (OR) and personal precautions are mandatory for [10]
'LASER' procedures?

Q.7 Known case of liver cirrhosis, posted for elective ear surgery. Discuss [10]
anaesthetic management.

Q.8 What are the common concerns of anaesthesiologist in neurosurgical patients [10]
from pre to postoperative period?

Q.9 Describe 'Alladin Casette' type vapourizer. [10]

Q.10 What do you understand by 'randomised' sample? What are the various types [10]
of random samples?

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KENJALGAD : SUMMER 2015
SUBJECT : PAPER-I: BASIC SCIENCES AND PRINCIPLES AS APPLIED TO
ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Day : Monday
Date : 1/6/2015

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 Explain peculiarity of hepatic blood flow and anaesthetic problems in a patient with portal hypertension. (15)

Q.2 Describe a typical capnograph. Discuss importance of 'End tidal CO₂' monitoring in anaesthesia. (15)

Attempt any **SEVEN** of the following:

Q.3 Discuss in brief autoregulation of Cerebral Blood Flow (CBF). How different anaesthetic agents affect CBF? (10)

Q.4 Describe 'Ethylene oxide' sterilization. (10)

Q.5 Discuss preoperative beta blocker therapy and its implications to anaesthesia. (10)

Q.6 Describe in brief - safety features in anaesthetic machine to prevent hypoxic mixture delivery to patient. (10)

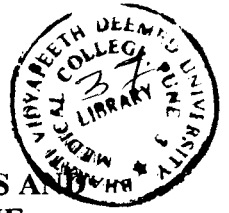
Q.7 You are asked to contribute in designing an Operation Room (OR) for a small nursing home. Explain in brief, advice which you will give regarding - location, infection control and equipment. (10)

Q.8 Enlist contributions of Sir Ivan Magill. (10)

Q.9 Describe inhalational anaesthetic- Ether. (10)

Q.10 Discuss metoclopramide and its relevance to anaesthesia. (10)

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KENJALGAD : SUMMER 2015
SUBJECT : PAPER-II: ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND
REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA, CRITICAL CARE AND PAIN MEDICINE

Day : Wednesday
Date : 3/6/2015

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 various factors responsible for Post Operative Nausea Vomiting (PONV). (15)
What measures you will take to reduce the incidence of PONV?

Q.2 What are the common positions used for surgery under anaesthesia? Explain (15)
cardiovascular changes occurring in these positions.

Attempt any **SEVEN** of the following:

Q.3 Describe sensory innervation of 'foot'. Describe ankle block for midtarsal (10)
amputation of foot.

Q.4 Describe 'EMLA' cream. (10)

Q.5 Discuss Transfusion Related Acute Lung Injury (TRALI). (10)

Q.6 Anaesthesia for Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT)- what are the problems faced (10)
by anaesthesiologist?

Q.7 Discuss buffer systems in body which maintain acid base balance. (10)

Q.8 Discuss importance of 'ECG' monitoring under anaesthesia. (10)

Q.9 What are the problems for 'anaesthesia at high altitude'? (10)

Q.10 Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP) - describe indications, advantages and disadvantages. (10)



KENJALGAD : SUMMER 2015
SUBJECT : PAPER-III: MEDICINE AND SURGERY AS APPLIED TO
ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING SUPERSPECIALTY AND RECENT ADVANCES

Day : Friday
Date : 5/6/2015

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 67 years old male, uncontrolled hypertensive, taking irregular treatment to be posted for incisional hernia repair. How will you evaluate, optimize and manage this patient? (15)

Q.2 50 years old female, known case of hypothyroidism is posted for emergency laparotomy for intestinal obstruction. How will you manage this patient? (15)

Attempt any **SEVEN** of the following:

Q.3 Explain perioperative fluid therapy in paediatric patient. (10)

Q.4 Discuss role of propofol in sedation. What is propofol infusion syndrome? (10)

Q.5 Discuss nephrotoxicity of fluorinated anaesthetics. (10)

Q.6 Explain the concept behind biphasic defibrillator. (10)

Q.7 Discuss current controversies and consensus regarding colloids. (10)

Q.8 Describe symptoms and signs of hyponatraemia in TURP patients, under regional anaesthesia. (10)

Q.9 100 kg female, posted for LSCS (for previous LSCS). Describe in brief management of expected complications. (10)

Q.10 Explain the terms- Randomisation and blinding. (10)

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KENJALGAD: WINTER - 2014
SUBJECT : PAPER - I: BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Day : Monday
Date : 01-12-2014

Time : 2:00 P.M. To 5-00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Describe pain pathway. Discuss in details various new methods adopted for relief of postoperative pain. [25]

Q.2 Discuss in detail about safety features at 'Hanger Yolk assembly' of Boyle's machine. [25]

Q.3 What are the clinical symptoms and signs of hyponatraemia? How will you manage a patient with serum sodium of 115 meq/lit? [25]

Q.4 Write short notes on:

- | | |
|---|------|
| a) Physiological changes at high altitude | [07] |
| b) Operation theatre pollution | [06] |
| c) Emergence phenomenon | [06] |
| d) August K. G. Bier | [06] |

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KENJALGAD: | WINTER - 2014
SUBJECT : PAPER - II: ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES &
RECENT ADVANCES



Day : Wednesday
Date : 03-12-2014

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

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 26 year old female with full term pregnancy, suspected to have ruptured uterus. [25]
Describe preanaesthetic evaluation, preparation and anaesthetic management.

Q.2 Discuss anaesthetic concerns in : [25]
a) Thalassaemia major
b) Sickle cell disease

Q.3 40 year old asthmatic lady, posted for emergency laparotomy for obstruction. [25]
How will you manage this case?

Q.4 Write short notes on:
a) Anaesthetic concerns in epileptic patient [07]
b) Axillary block [06]
c) Non-anaesthetic uses of capnography [06]
d) Etomidate [06]

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KENJALGAD: WINTER - 2014
**SUBJECT : PAPER - III: ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES &
RECENT ADVANCES**



Day : *Friday*
Date : *05-12-2014*

Time : *2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.*
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Discuss indications and contraindications for day care surgery. Discuss various options for anaesthetic management. [25]

Q.2 Write in detail about: [25]

- a) Levobupivacaine
- b) Local Anaesthetic Systemic Toxicity (LAST)

Q.3 Discuss anaesthetic management of 60 year male patient, known hypertensive, posted as emergency for strangulated inguinal hernia surgery. [25]

Q.4 Write short notes on:

- a) Preoperative evaluation and preparation of a patient of phaeochromocytoma [07]
- b) Keto-acids [06]
- c) Proseal LMA [06]
- d) Apnoea test for brain death [06]

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KENJALGAD: JUNE 2014
SUBJECT : PAPER - I: BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY



Day : **Monday**
Date : **02-06-2014**

Time : **2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.**
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1** Describe anatomy of tracheobronchial tree. Discuss in detail about ventilation perfusion mismatch. [25]
- Q.2** Describe formation and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid. Discuss anaesthetic management of 8 months old child for ventriculoperitoneal shunt. [25]
- Q.3** Describe various systemic effects due to obesity and their implications for anaesthesia. [25]
- Q.4** Write short notes on:
- | | |
|--|------|
| a) Central Venous Pressure monitoring | [07] |
| b) Nasopharyngeal airway | [06] |
| c) Auto-PEEP | [06] |
| d) Methods of minimising blood loss during surgery | [06] |

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KENJALGAD: JUNE 2014
SUBJECT : PAPER - II: ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES &
RECENT ADVANCES

Day : **Wednesday**
Date : **04-06-2014**

Time : **2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.**
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 2 year old baby posted for cleft palate repair. Describe preoperative evaluation and anaesthetic management. **[25]**

Q.2 Discuss clinical pharmacology of neuromuscular blockers which you are using with their advantages and disadvantages. **[25]**

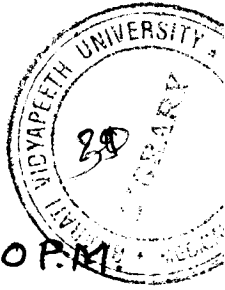
Q.3 28 year female, diagnosed as placenta previa, grade II, 36 weeks, coming with bleeding per vaginum. What is the role of anaesthesiologist and how will you manage? **[25]**

Q.4 Write short notes on:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| a) Record keeping in anaesthesia | [07] |
| b) Vasopressin | [06] |
| c) Supraventricular tachycardia | [06] |
| d) International Normalized Ratio | [06] |

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KENJALGAD: JUNE 2014
SUBJECT : PAPER - III: ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES & RECENT ADVANCES



Day : **Friday**
Date : **06-06-2014**

Time : **2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.**
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1** 36 year male, known case of alcoholic cirrhosis, now posted for umbilical hernia repair. Describe preanaesthetic evaluation and perioperative anaesthetic management. [25]
- Q.2** How will you assess a patient with long standing Diabetes Mellitus preoperatively with emphasis on clinical implications? [25]
- Q.3** What are the common complications likely to be encountered in Post Anaesthesia Care Unit? Briefly outline management of each. [25]
- Q.4** Write short notes on:
- a) Thyroid crisis [07]
 - b) Nitric oxide [06]
 - c) Walking epidural [06]
 - d) Middle ear surgery - anaesthetic management principles [06]

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KENJALGAD: JUNE - 2013
SUBJECT: PAPER - II - ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND
RECENT ADVANCES

Day: Wednesday
Date: 05-06-2013

Time: 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks: 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1** Describe patho-physiological changes in PIH and how they effect anaesthetic management? (25)
- Q.2** Discuss factors which cause Post-anesthetic Shivering (PAS). How will you manage PAS? (25)
- Q.3** 50 year male, operated case of carcinoma cheek (Wide Local Excision with Radical Neck Dissection with reconstruction) comes after one year with recurrence. Describe comprehensive airway assessment and principles of airway management in this patient. (25)
- Q.4** Write short notes on:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| a) Chemoreceptors | (07) |
| b) Randomized Controlled Trial | (06) |
| c) Phenytoin Sodium | (06) |
| d) Cerebral Perfusion Pressure | (06) |

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KENJALGAD: JUNE - 2013
SUBJECT: PAPER - III- ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND
RECENT ADVANCES



Day: **Friday**
Date: **07-06-2013**

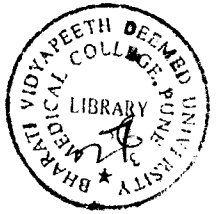
Time: **2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.**
Max. Marks: 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

- Q.1** 6 year old boy, posted for left eye strabismus surgery. Describe preoperative evaluation, anaesthetic management and possible post-operative complications with their management. (25)
- Q.2** Young female with 50% burns involving face, neck and trunk, comes to casualty. Describe role of anaesthesiologist in patient management at various stages. (25)
- Q.3** Discuss preoperative evaluation and anaesthetic management of a 50 year male diabetic patient presenting for elective exploratory laparotomy for lump in abdomen. (25)
- Q.4** Write short notes on:
- a) Spinal opioids (07)
 - b) Transdermal drug delivery systems (06)
 - c) Latex hypersensitivity (06)
 - d) Cryoprecipitate (06)

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KENJALGAD : OCT-NOV-2012

SUBJECT : PAPER-I - BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Day : Friday
Date : 14-12-2012

Time : 2:00 PM TO 5:00 PM.
Max. marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Discuss mechanism of action of benzodiazepines. Discuss in detail regarding midazolam. (25)

Q.2 What are the properties of an ideal intravenous anaesthetic agent for day care surgery? Discuss merits and demerits of currently available intravenous agents for outpatient anaesthesia. (25)

Q.3 Discuss in detail regarding various dead spaces and factors which minimize dead space. (25)

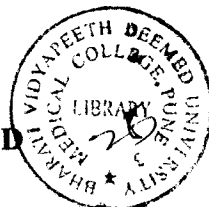
Q.4 Write short notes on :

- a) History of endotracheal anaesthesia (07)
- b) d-tubocurarine (06)
- c) Regulation of cerebral blood flow (06)
- d) Importance of mean arterial pressure to anaesthesiologist. (06)

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KENJALGAD : OCT-NOV-2012

**SUBJECT : PAPER-II - ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND
RECENT ADVANCES**



Day : Saturday
Date : 15-12-2012

Time : 2:00 PM. TO 5:00 PM.
Max. marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Primi gravida, diagnosed as having mitral stenosis during 2nd trimester; now comes in early labour. How will you plan labour analgesia for this patient? **(25)**

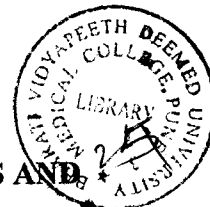
Q.2 3 year old baby for left pyeloplasty. Discuss in detail anaesthetic management and postoperative analgesia. **(25)**

Q.3 Discuss preoperative assessment of a diabetic patient and what do you understand by tight-control regime of Blood sugar control. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on :

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| a) Extradural Vs. intradural anaesthesia | (07) |
| b) Popliteal block | (06) |
| c) Basic Life Support: 2010 guidelines | (06) |
| d) Simulation: Application in Anaesthesia. | (06) |

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KENJALGAD : ~~OCT~~-NOV-2012

**SUBJECT : PAPER-III - ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Day : Monday
Date : 17-12-2012

Time : 2:00 PM. TO 5:00 PM
Max. marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Discuss evaluation and management of 2 year old child with history of convulsions, (25)
posted for MRI under sedation.

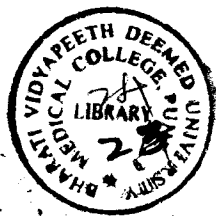
Q.2 How will you anaesthetize a 45 year male, known hypertensive posted for (25)
exploratory laparotomy for intestinal obstruction?

Q.3 65 years old, known asthmatic posted for TURP. On examination, bilateral rhonchi (25)
are heard. Outline plan of perioperative anaesthetic management.

Q.4 Write short notes on :

- a) Endotracheal tube Vs. LMA (07)
- b) Interpretation of ABG (06)
- c) Central Neuraxial blockade and a geriatric patient (06)
- d) Cancer pain relief. (06)

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KENJALGAD : JUNE 2012

SUBJECT : PAPER-I - BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Day : Saturday
Date : 2-06-2012

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

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Discuss control of blood pressure and enumerate causes of peri-operative hypotension. (25)

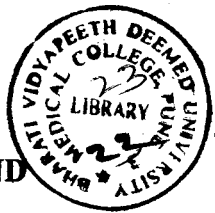
Q.2 Classify breathing circuits. Discuss functional analysis of Magill's circuit. (25)

Q.3 Discuss possible causes of delayed recovery from anaesthesia and briefly outline their management. (25)

Q.4 Write short notes on :

- a) Dual block (07)
- b) Ether dome (06)
- c) Cytochrome enzyme system (06)
- d) Brain death. (06)

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KENJALGAD : JUNE 2012
SUBJECT : PAPER-II - ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND
RECENT ADVANCES

Day : *Monday*
Date : *04-06-2012*

Time : *2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.*
Max. marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

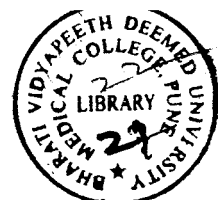
Q.1 Discuss preoperative evaluation, preparation and anaesthetic management of (25)
43 year female with uterine fibroids having Haemoglobin of 6 gm/dl.

Q.2 Discuss anaesthetic management of 1 day old baby, weighing 2.2 kg, posted for (25)
colostomy for imperforate anus.

Q.3 Discuss : (25)
a) Management of Local anaesthetic toxicity
b) Advantages of using adjuvants with local anaesthetic.

Q.4 Write short notes on :
a) Clonidine Vs. Dexmedetomidine (07)
b) Oxygen transport in blood (06)
c) Postanaesthetic shivering (06)
d) Routes of administration of emergency drugs. (06)

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KENJALGAD : JUNE 2012
SUBJECT : PAPER-III - ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND
RECENT ADVANCES

Day : Wednesday
Date : 06-06-2012

Time : 2:00 P.M. To 5:00 P.M.
Max. marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 How will you evaluate and manage a 54 year male patient with chronic renal failure (25)
scheduled for elective inguinal herniorrhaphy?

Q.2 Discuss evaluation, anaesthetic management and possible complications in a (25)
25 year female with severe depression; weighing 99 kgs, posted for
electroconvulsive therapy.

Q.3 9 year old male with history of perforating right eye injury, posted for emergency (25)
surgery. Discuss anaesthetic management.

Q.4 Write short notes on :

- a) Preparation of hyperthyroid patient for thyroid surgery (07)
- b) Automated external defibrillator (AED) (06)
- c) Child Turcott Pugh's classification (06)
- d) Paired 'T' test. (06)

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KENJALGAD: JUNE-2011
SUBJECT: PAPER-I
(BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY)

Day: Saturday
Date: 04-06-2011

Time: 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max.Marks: 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 Discuss in brief various classifications used to classify breathing systems and discuss functional analysis of and tests used to check Bain's circuit. **(25)**

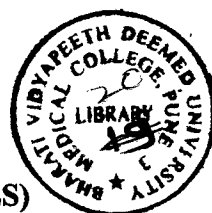
Q.2 Describe tests of liver function in detail with their application to anaesthetic management. **(25)**

Q.3 Describe nerve supply of Larynx. How will you diagnose and manage recurrent laryngeal nerve damage during thyroid surgery? **(25)**

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- a) LA toxicity : Lignocaine Vs Bupivacaine. **(07)**
- b) Endotracheally delivered medications. **(06)**
- c) Oxford endotracheal tube. **(06)**
- d) Dead space. **(06)**

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KENJALGAD: JUNE-2011

SUBJECT: PAPER-II

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day: Monday
Date: 06-06-2011

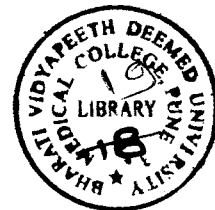
Time: 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max.Marks: 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1** Discuss thermoregulation under anaesthesia. Enumerate causes of hypothermia during General Anaesthesia and Central Neuraxial Blockade. (25)
- Q.2** What do you mean by Massive Blood Transfusion? Give a brief account of blood products. (25)
- Q.3** 10 year old girl, operated in the morning for tonsillectomy, is posted for exploration for post-tonsillectomy bleeding. Describe evaluation and anaesthetic management. (25)
- Q.4** Write Short Notes on :
- a) Autologous blood transfusion. (07)
 - b) Femoral nerve block. (06)
 - c) Transdermal drug delivery system. (06)
 - d) Myasthenia Gravis Vs Myasthenic Syndrome. (06)

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KENJALGAD: JUNE-2011

SUBJECT: PAPER-III

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day: Wednesday
Date: 08-06-2011

Time: 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max.Marks: 100

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 How will you assess, prepare and anaesthetize a 27 year female who had vaginal delivery 1 hr. back, scheduled for emergency evacuation of retained placenta? **(25)**

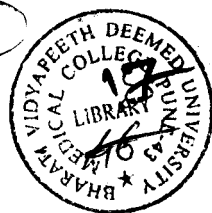
Q.2 1 year old child weighing 7 kg, is posted for hypospadias correction. Describe anesthetic management. **(25)**

Q.3 55 year old diabetic patient, P.R. 120/min, BP 90/70 mm Hg, drowsy, posted for emergency laparotomy for perforative peritonitis. How will you proceed and plan anaesthetic management? **(25)**

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- a) Proseal LMA **(07)**
- b) Best PEEP **(06)**
- c) Anaesthetic concerns in thalassaemia **(06)**
- d) Pregabalin **(06)**

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KENJALGAD : JUNE 2010
SUBJECT : PAPER - I
(BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANESTHESIOLOGY)

Day : Saturday
Date : 05-06-2010

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

N.B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q. 1** Describe in detail anatomy of brachial plexus. Describe in brief different approaches of brachial plexus block. Enumerate complications of these approaches. (25)
- Q. 2** Give an account of applications of α_2 - adrenergic agonists in anaesthetic practice. (25)
- Q. 3** Discuss in detail safety mechanisms associated with flow-meter assembly of newer Boyle's machines. (25)
- Q. 4** Write short notes on :
- a) Dibucaine number (07)
 - b) Chloroform commissions (06)
 - c) Nasopharyngeal airway (06)
 - d) Allen's test (06)

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KENJALGAD : JUNE 2010
SUBJECT : PAPER – II
(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Monday
Date : 07.06.2010

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

N.B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Describe the challenges faced by anaesthesiologist in managing paediatric patient for operative procedure. (25)

Q.2 Describe anaesthetic concerns in strabismus surgery. (25)

Q.3 Discuss functional analysis of Magill's circuit. (25)

Q.4 Write short notes on :

- a) Perioperative Hypoglycemia and anaesthesiologist (07)
- b) Bedside pulmonary function tests (06)
- c) Esmolol (06)
- d) Preservation of renal function during anaesthesia (06)

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KENJALGAD : JUNE 2010
SUBJECT : PAPER – III
(ANESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : *Wednesday*
Date : *09-06-2010*

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

N.B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

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- Q. 1** What is premedication? Discuss common drugs used as premedicants. Describe (25)
nonparenteral premedicants currently in use.
- Q. 2** Describe possible respiratory complications occurring during laparoscopic (25)
surgery. How will you manage these complications?
- Q. 3** 50 years male, received in PACU after major upper abdominal surgery. He is (25)
restless with RR of 25/min. PR. 110/min, SPO₂ 88%. Discuss possible causes and
management.
- Q. 4** Write short notes on :
- a) Causes of failure to regain consciousness (07)
 - b) Epidural test dose (06)
 - c) Newer 5 HT-3 antagonists (06)
 - d) Preoperative investigations in Diabetes Mellitus (06)



KENJALGAD: JUNE-2009
SUBJECT: PAPER-I
(BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANESTHESIOLOGY)

Day : Saturday
Date : 06-06-2009

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

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1** Describe: [25]
- a) Blood supply of spinal cord
 - b) Aetiology and management of spinal hypotension
 - c) Factors affecting spread of drug in spinal anaesthesia
- Q.2** Describe relevant anatomy, physiology related to nausea and vomiting. Discuss in brief various drugs used by anaesthesiologist to decrease incidence of PONV. [25]
- Q.3** Discuss how the current anaesthetic management is affected by preexisting drug therapy received by the patient. [25]
- Q.4** Write Short Notes on:
- a) Alveolar ventilation [07]
 - b) James Young Simpson [06]
 - c) Fat embolism [06]
 - d) d-tubocurarine [06]

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KENJALGAD: JUNE 2009

SUBJECT: PAPER-II

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Monday
Date : 08-06-2009

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

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1 Discuss anaesthetic management of 38 year male patient, with obstructive jaundice for laparoscopic cholecystectomy. [25]
- Q.2 Describe various local blocks used for Ophthalmic surgical procedures. Outline complications and management of these regional blocks. [25]
- Q.3 60 year male, known case of diabetes mellitus with hypertension, is posted for fracture neck femur surgery. Describe anaesthetic management and likely peri-operative complications with their management. [25]
- Q.4 Write Short Notes on:
- a) Anaesthesia machine safety checklist [07]
 - b) Newer modes of ventilation [06]
 - c) ECG and electrolytes [06]
 - d) Naloxone [06]

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KENJALGAD: JUNE 2009

SUBJECT: PAPER-III

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Wednesday
Date : 10-06-2009

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

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1 7 year old child, undergoing tonsillectomy showed bilateral masseter muscle spasm after intubating dose of Suxamethonium. Discuss further anaesthetic management. [25]
- Q.2 Outline problems encountered by anaesthesiologist for a child, undergoing diagnostic MRI procedure. [25]
- Q.3 Discuss various lower limb nerve blocks. [25]
- Q.4 Write Short Notes on:
- a) Enflurane [07]
 - b) Methods of sterilization of PVC equipment [06]
 - c) Cauda Equina syndrome [06]
 - d) Entropy [06]

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KENJALGAD: JUNE 2008
SUBJECT: PAPER-I
(BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANESTHESIOLOGY)

Day : Saturday
Date : 07-06-2008

Time: 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks: 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1** Discuss indications for whole blood transfusion and blood products' [25]
transfusion. Discuss hazards of Blood Transfusion.
- Q.2** Describe anatomy of larynx and discuss various cord palsies. [25]
- Q.3** Discuss pros and cons of various positions used for surgery with their [25]
anaesthetic considerations.
- Q.4** Write Short Notes on:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| a) Protein binding of drugs | [07] |
| b) Work of Breathing | [06] |
| c) Disadvantages of suxamethonium | [06] |
| d) Adverse effects of pain | [06] |

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KENJALGAD: JUNE-2008

SUBJECT: PAPER-II

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Monday
Date : 09-06-2008

Time: 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks: 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1 Discuss β adrenergic receptors with implications and management of β blockade in anaesthetized patients. [25]
- Q.2 Discuss anaesthetic concerns in chronic liver disease. Describe preoperative evaluation and principles of anaesthetic management of such a case. [25]
- Q.3 How will you manage a case of 60% burns, involving face and neck, sustained three days ago; posted for cleaning, debridement and dressing? [25]
- Q.4 Write Short Notes on:
- a) Local block for herniorrhaphy [07]
 - b) Anaesthesia for dental extraction [06]
 - c) Proseal LMA [06]
 - d) Meth-haemoglobinaemia [06]

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KENJALGAD: - JUNE - 2008

SUBJECT: PAPER-III

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Wednesday
Date : 11-06-2008

Time: 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks: 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1** 50 year female, having Space Occupying Lesion in posterior fossa. Describe anaesthetic management for surgery. [25]
- Q.2** Discuss metabolic disorders of Acid-Base balance. [25]
- Q.3** 55 year old female, known case of bronchial asthma, is posted for fracture lower 3rd humerus surgery. Discuss anaesthetic management. [25]
- Q.4** Write Short Notes on:
- a) Regimes for peri-operative glucose control [07]
 - b) Normal capnograph [06]
 - c) Autonomic hyperreflexia [06]
 - d) Intrathecal narcotics [06]

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KENJALGAD : December. 2007
SUBJECT : PAPER-I
(BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY)

Day : Tuesday
Date : 04-12-2007

Time : 2.00 PM TO 5.00 PM
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
- 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.

Q.1 With the help of a diagram, describe anatomy of brachial plexus. Discuss (25)
indications, techniques and complications of various approaches used for brachial
plexus block.

Q.2 Classify acetylcholine receptors and explain their distribution. How it is (25)
metabolized? What is the role of cholinesterase enzyme inhibitors in clinical
practice?

Q.3 Discuss uptake, distribution and elimination of inhalational anaesthetic agents. (25)

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- a) Stages of anaesthesia (07)
- b) Oculo-cardiac reflex (06)
- c) Effects of tourniquet (06)
- d) W.T.G. Morton. (06)



KENJALGAD : December 2007

SUBJECT : PAPER-II

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Wednesday
Date : 05-12-2007

Time : 2.00 PM TO 5.00 PM
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
- 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.

Q.1 Discuss role of kidney in maintaining acid-base balance. (25)

Q.2 Mention various gases used during laparoscopy. Discuss merits and demerits of commonly used gases. (25)

Q.3 10 yr. old boy, posted for Rt. eye corneal tear repair following perforating eye injury. Patient had clear fluids 2 hrs. prior. Discuss perioperative anaesthetic management. (25)

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- a) Sellick's manoeuvre (07)
- b) Thyroid storm (06)
- c) Preoperative preparation of a case of phaeochromocytoma. (06)
- d) Intravenous regional anaesthesia. (06)

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KENJALGAD : December-2007
SUBJECT : PAPER-III

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Thursday
Date : 06-12-2007

Time : 2.00 PM TO 5.00 PM
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
 - 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
 - 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.
-

- Q.1** Discuss pathophysiology and anaesthetic management of a 45 yr. old male patient (25)
having intestinal obstruction posted for emergency laparotomy.
- Q.2** 76 yr. old male posted for Rt. total hip replacement. Discuss anaesthetic (25)
management.
- Q.3** Discuss underlying physical principles, clinical uses, advantages and limitations of (25)
pulse oximetry.
- Q.4** Write Short Notes on :
- a) Insulin preparations (07)
 - b) Patient controlled analgesia (06)
 - c) Autonomic neuropathy (06)
 - d) Post-tetanic count. (06)



KENJALGAD : JUNE 2007
SUBJECT : PAPER-I
(BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY)

Day : Tuesday
Date : 12/06/2007

Time : 2.00 PM TO 5.00 PM
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
 - 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
 - 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.
-

Q.1 With the help of a diagram, describe anatomy of sacral canal. Discuss indications, technique and complications of caudal epidural analgesia. (25)

Q.2 Classify breathing systems and discuss functional analysis of Bain's circuit for spontaneous and controlled ventilation. (25)

Q.3 Discuss regulation of intracranial pressure and perioperative measures used to reduce it. (25)

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| a) Metabolic acidosis | (07) |
| b) H.E.G. Boyle | (06) |
| c) Functional residual capacity | (06) |
| d) Oxygen flux. | (06) |



KENJALGAD : JUNE 2007
SUBJECT : PAPER-II
(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Wednesday
Date : 13/06/2007

Time : 2.00 PM TO 5.00 PM
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
- 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.

Q.1 How will you detect mismatched blood transfusion in anaesthetized patient? (25)
Describe management of such a case.

Q.2 A 25 yr. old female with B.P. of 160/110 mm Hg is posted for emergency LSCS. (25)
Discuss preoperative preparation and anaesthetic management of this case.

Q.3 Discuss preanaesthetic evaluation of a cardiac case for noncardiac surgery. (25)

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- a) Prevention of sympathetic response to intubation (07)
- b) Labour epidural analgesia (06)
- c) Local anaesthetic toxicity (06)
- d) Midazolam. (06)

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KENJALGAD : JUNE 2007

SUBJECT : PAPER-III

(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES AND RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Thursday
Date : 14/06/2007

Time : 2.00 PM TO 5.00 PM
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
- 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.

Q.1 Explain importance of liver function tests in anaesthesia. Discuss aetiopathology and management of postoperative jaundice. (25)

Q.2 Discuss perioperative management of a 40 yr. old male who had sustained head injury; posted for laparotomy for suspected intra-abdominal bleed. (25)

Q.3 Discuss anaesthetic management of a patient posted for decompression laminectomy L₃-L₄ in prone position. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of prone position. (25)

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- a) Smoking and anaesthesia (07)
- b) Double Lumen Tubes (06)
- c) Low Molecular Weight Heparin (06)
- d) Artificial blood. (06)

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KENJALGAD : AUGUST 2006
SUBJECT : PAPER-I
(BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY)

Day : Tuesday
Date : 01/08/2006

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

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
 - 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
 - 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.
-

Q.1 Describe anatomy of epidural space. Discuss technique, merits and demerits of (25)
epidural anaesthesia.

Q.2 Classify intravenous anaesthetic agents. Discuss their pharmacokinetics and (25)
dynamics.

Q.3 Describe regulation of blood pressure. (25)

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- | | |
|-------------------------|------|
| a) Oxygen therapy | (07) |
| b) Flagg's can | (06) |
| c) Sir Robert Macintosh | (06) |
| d) CVP and PCWP | (06) |



KENJALGAD : AUGUST 2006
SUBJECT : PAPER-II
(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES & RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Wednesday
Date : 02/08/2006

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

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
- 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
- 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.

Q.1 Discuss anaesthetic management of 3-kg baby with congenital diaphragmatic hernia. (25)

Q.2 Discuss diagnosis, investigations and management of a case of malignant hyperthermia. (25)

Q.3 Discuss current concepts and modified guidelines of cardiopulmonary brain Resuscitation. (25)

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| a) Pulmonary embolism | (07) |
| b) Combitube | (06) |
| c) Adenosine | (06) |
| d) Infusion pump | (06) |



KENJALGAD : AUGUST 2006
SUBJECT : PAPER-III
(ANAESTHESIOLOGY INCLUDING TECHNIQUES & RECENT ADVANCES)

Day : Thursday
Date : 03/08/2006

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

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
 - 3) Your answer will be valued as a whole.
 - 4) Neat, labelled diagram must be drawn wherever necessary.
-

Q.1 Describe various anaesthesia techniques used for cataract surgery and mention their complications and treatment. (25)

Q.2 45 years old female, known asthmatic, posted for laparoscopic cholecystectomy. (25)
Describe anaesthetic management of this case.

Q.3 Discuss anaesthetic management of excision of cerebellar tuberculoma in sitting position. Mention advantages and disadvantages of sitting position. (25)

Q.4 Write Short Notes on :

- | | |
|---|------|
| a) Reservoir bag | (07) |
| b) Anaesthesia for manual removal of placenta | (06) |
| c) H ₂ -receptor antagonists | (06) |
| d) Train of four stimulation | (06) |