

[KQ 141]

Sub. Code : 2054

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch X — Anaesthesiology

MEDICINE APPLIED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Common to

Part I — (All Regulations)
(Candidates admitted from 1988–89 onwards)

and

Paper II — (For candidates admitted from 2004–2005
onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Theory : Two hours and Theory : 80 marks
forty minutes

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Essay questions :

1. A 20 years old male patient with mitral stenosis develops acute appendicitis. Discuss the anaesthetic management. (20)

2. Discuss the problems associated with anaesthesia for an elective surgery in patient chronic renal failure. (15)

3. Discuss the pathophysiology of hypertension. Describe the anaesthetic management for elective surgery on long time antihypertensive treatment. (15)

II. Short notes : (6 × 5 = 30)

- (a) Management of Tetanus
- (b) Hepato Renal syndrome
- (c) Hyperkalemia
- (d) Remifentanyl
- (e) Glasgow coma scale
- (f) Atrial Fibrillation.

MARCH 2008

[KS 144]

Sub. Code : 2039

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch X — Anaesthesiology

MEDICINE APPLIED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Common to

Part I — Paper I — (Candidates admitted upto 2003–04)

and

Paper II — (For candidates admitted from 2004–2005 onwards)

Q.P. Code : 202039

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer ALL questions.

- I. Essay questions : (2 × 20 = 40)
- (1) Describe in detail the patho-physiology of mitral stenosis. Discuss the perioperative management of a 30 yr old female posted for closed mitral valvotomy. (20)
 - (2) Discuss the role of an anaesthebiologist in the management of a patient with 60% of acute burns. (20)
- II. Short notes : (10 × 6 = 60)
- (1) ACE inhibitors.
 - (2) Tests for autonomic function.
 - (3) Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP).
 - (4) Brain death.
 - (5) Neuromuscular monitoring.
 - (6) Anaesthetic considerations in electro convulsive therapy.
 - (7) Cardio vascular and respiratory changes in a geriatric patient.
 - (8) Supine hypotensive syndrome.
 - (9) Total parenteral nutrition.
 - (10) Anaphylactic shock.
-