[KO 156]

Sub. Code: 2054

#### M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

## Branch X — Anaesthesiology

#### MEDICINE APPLIED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

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 diagrams wherever necessary.

# I. Essay questions :

 $(2 \times 15 = 30)$ 

- (1) Describe etiology and clinical features of Addison's Disease. Mention the perioperative anaesthetic concerns. Write a note on perioperative steroid supplementation.
- (2) Mention the clinical features, diagnostic tests and treatment of myaesthesia Gravis. Mention perioperative anaesthetic implications.

#### II. Short notes:

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$ 

- (a) Endocarditis chemoprophylaxis.
- (b) Differences between obstructive and Restrictive lung diseases.
- (c) Multi factorial Risk Index for predicting post-operative Respiratory failure after Non - cardiac surgery.
- (d) Canadian cardiovascular society classification of cardiovascular status.
  - (e) G.A.B.A. Receptors.
  - (f) Obstructive sleep apnea.
  - (g) Esmolol.
- (h) Low molecular weight Heparin and its anaesthetic implications.
- Modified child and Pugh's criteria to asses Hepatic Reserve.
- (j) Transfusion Related Acute Lung Injury (TRALI).

[KP 156]

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# Branch X - Anaesthesiology

#### MEDICINE APPLIED TO ANAESTHESIOLOGY

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 :

- A 60 year old man with a permanent DDD MP permanent pacemaker is posted for transurethral resection of the prostate. Describe the anaesthetic management. (20)
- (2) Define and classify diabetes mellitus. Write in brief complications of diabetes and their implication to anaesthesiologist. (15)
- (3) Describe etiology, pathophysiology and clinical features of Bronchial asthma. How will you treat such a case in Acute Respiratory Failure? (15)

II. Short notes:

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$ 

- (a) Hypokalemia.
- (b) O2 therapy.
- (c) Tocolytic agents.
- (d) Hypotensive anaesthesia.
- (e) P<sub>50</sub>.
- (f) Peribulbar block.

# [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 :
- A 20 years old male patient with mitral stenosis develops acute appendicitis. Discuss the anaesthetic management. (20)

- Discuss the problems associated with anaesthesia for an elective surgery in patient chronic renal failure.
   (15)
- Discuss the pathopysiology of hypertension.
  Describe the anaesthetic management for elective surgery on long time antihypertensive treatment. (15)
- II. Short notes:

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$ 

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

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### **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:

 $(2 \times 20 = 40)$ 

- (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:

 $(10 \times 6 = 60)$ 

- (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.