PERIPHERAL VASCULAR SURGERY

PAPER – I

PVS/D/16/33/I

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) Anatomy of the carotid artery in the neck. 5+5
   b) Trials for asymptomatic carotid artery disease.

2. a) Stages of atherosclerosis. 4+3+3
   b) Factors which make plaques unstable.
   c) Mention the anti-atherosclerotic measures.

3. a) Anatomy of the arch of the aorta. 4+3+3
   b) Classify aortic dissections.
   c) Investigational methods for assessing aortic dissection.

4. Relevant to evidence based practice, explain the following: 3+3+4
   a) Grade of recommendation
   b) Level of evidence
   c) Systemic review

5. a) Patho-physiological changes in the vascular stent placed in the superficial femoral artery over period of 1 year. 4+3+3
   b) How do you investigate these changes?
   c) Preventive measures that can work to stop these changes.

6. a) Phlebodynamic changes that occur in healthy person when he stands from sitting posture for 1 minute and walks for 5 minutes. 4+3+3
   b) What will happen in chronic DVT patient?
   c) What investigations are helpful to detect these changes?

7. a) Specific pathophysiological changes in the diabetic patient with neuroischemic foot. 3+4+3
   b) What investigations are needed to confirm these changes?
   c) How do you prevent such changes?

P.T.O.

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8. a) What are biofilms? 4+3+3
   b) Which type of vascular surgery patients develops these biofilms?
   c) How can you detect these biofilms in wounds?

9. a) Pathophysiological changes in chronic venous insufficiency (CVI) which leads to lipodermatosclerosis. 4+3+3
   b) What are the factors impeding wound healing in CVI?
   c) What is the role of growth factors in healing venous ulcers?

10. a) Synthetic vascular grafts available for vascular bypass. 4+3+3
    b) Structure of these vascular grafts
    c) Qualities of an ideal synthetic vascular graft for femoro-popliteal bypass.

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