

GASTROENTEROLOGY

PAPER-II

Time: 3 hours
Max. Marks:100

GASTRO/J/20/10/II

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 36-year old patient presented with anemia and found to have multiple polyps in the colon. 4+3+3
 - a) Describe your management plan.
 - b) Discussion on family screening
 - c) Genetic testing and counselling.
2. a) What is ccc DNA? Draw a pictorial representation of its role in Hepatitis B virus life cycle. 4+3+3
 - b) What is its significance in chronic hepatitis B?
 - c) What are the evolving strategies to target ccc DNA?
3. In relation to alcoholic hepatitis, explain: 5+5
 - a) Methods used to assess the severity of disease
 - b) Role of liver transplantation in its management
4. a) Genetic mutations associated with chronic pancreatitis. 5+5
 - b) What is the likely mechanism of CFTR mutation in causing chronic pancreatitis?
5. a) Dominant stricture in primary sclerosing cholangitis. 5+5
 - b) How would you differentiate PSC from autoimmune cholangitis?
6. Would you treat or not a 28-year-old male patient with the following conditions? Give reasons and if yes, how? Would you do a liver biopsy? 5+5
 - a) HbsAg positive, HbeAg negative, anti-HbeAg positive, SGPT 28 IU, HBV DNA 1200 copies/ml, Fibroscan 4.5 kPa
 - b) HbsAg positive, HbeAg negative, SGPT 124 IU, HBV DNA >10⁵ copies/ml, Fibroscan 10 kPa

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| 7. | a) Draw a diagram showing the temporal profile of serological and molecular markers beginning with infection in patients with hepatitis C virus infection. | 3+5+2 |
| | b) Factors that influence the risk of development of chronic hepatitis C in a person with this infection. | |
| | c) Long-term outcomes of chronic hepatitis C and their frequency. | |
| 8. | a) Treatment of a patient with chronic alcoholic pancreatitis with diarrhea due to malabsorption. | 8+2 |
| | b) What is the role of endoscopic treatment in such patients? | |
| 9. | a) Define the term portal hypertension. | 2+5+3 |
| | b) Briefly describe the techniques used to measure portal pressure. | |
| | c) What are the indications for such measurement in clinical practice | |
| 10. | Pathophysiology of Crohn's disease identifying key pathways and molecules which are the targets of biological agents. | 10 |
