

GASTROENTEROLOGY

PAPER – I

GASTRO/J/17/10/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. Metabolism of alcohol in humans with emphasis on genetic polymorphisms. 10
2. a) Subjective Global assessment and other clinical methods of assessing nutritional status of a patient. 5+1+4
b) Define sarcopenia in liver disease.
c) Clinical methods to assess muscle strength.
3. Current concepts of the pathogenesis of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. 10
4. a) Risk factors associated with esophageal cancer and its global epidemiology. 5+5
b) Various methods for endoscopic palliation of dysphagia in advanced esophageal cancer.
5. a) What are different techniques for measuring increased intestinal permeability in disease? 5+5
b) Role of increased intestinal permeability in liver diseases.
6. a) Enumerate causes of non-variceal upper GI bleeding. 2+4+4
b) Clinical presentation and endoscopic appearance in GAVE (Gastric Antral Vascular Ectasia).
c) Medical, endoscopic and surgical options for management of GAVE.
7. Management of ulcerative colitis according to the severity of the disease. 10
8. a) What is the current manometric classification for achalasia cardia and its prognostic value? 5+5
b) Non surgical treatment options for achalasia cardia.

P.T.O.

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9. An epidemiologist is planning a study (i) to establish the prevalence of hepatitis C infection in a rural population of 5 Lakh individuals and (ii) study risk factors for HCV infection in all age groups: 2+3+3+2
- a) What is the kind of study being planned for objective (i) and objective (ii)?
 - b) What are the possible sampling techniques that can be used in this study?
 - c) What are the common measures of association that can be used to assess significance of risk factors?
 - d) What kind of bias is the researcher is likely to encounter in this study?
10. Principles of Intensive Care Unit management of a patient with acute cholangitis and sepsis. 10
