

ANAESTHESIOLOGY

PAPER – II

Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page ‘1’

- Answers to questions of Part A and part B are to be strictly attempted in separate answer sheet(s) and the main+ supplementary answer sheets used for each part must be tagged separately.
- Answer s to questions of Part A attempted in answer sheets(s) of Part B or vice versa shall not be evaluated.

PART B

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| 6. | a) What is point-of-care coagulation testing (POCCT) and its importance in the perioperative period? | 5+5 |
| | b) What are the changes in stored blood at 28 days and its implications when transferred to a patient | |
| 7. | a) Classify anti-arrhythmic drugs. | 4+6 |
| | b) What is the management of intra operative ventricular dysrhythmias? | |
| 8. | A 20 year old male with TM joint ankylosis with inter incisor gap of 5 mm and retrognathia is posted for condylectomy. | 5+5 |
| | a) How will you prepare the airway for awake fiberoptic intubation? | |
| | b) At the end of the procedure, mouth opening increased to 1.5 cm, how will you plan extubation in this patient? | |
| 9. | a) What is Bier's block | 2+4+4 |
| | b) What is the volume and concentration of lignocaine used for IVRA for upper and lower limb procedures? | |
| | c) What are the concerns to the anaesthesiologists when deflating the tourniquet? | |
| 10. | a) Postoperative analgesia in a boy with hypospadias posted for urethroplasty. | 5+5 |
| | b) Role of magnesium sulfate in the obstetric patient and its anaesthetic implications. | |
