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# MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

M.Ch. (PAEDIATRIC SURGERY) DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2004

SUBJECT: PAPER I: BASIC SCIENCES AS APPLIED TO PAEDIATRIC SURGERY Tuesday, June 22, 2004

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

## Answer all the questions

Describe the process of formation and circulation of CSF. How is Hydrocephalus (HC) classified? Outline the management of post Intraventricular Hemorrhage HC in a preterm.

(10+5+15=30 marks)

2. Enumerate the common indications of TPN in a surgical new born. Describe the pathophysiology of short bowel syndrome and mention the surgical procedures used in its management.

(5+25 = 30 marks)

- 3. Short Note:
- 3A. Alpha feto protein.
- 3B. ECMO
- 3C. Electrocautery.
- 3D. Tracheo-esophageal cleft.

 $(10\times4=40 \text{ marks})$ 

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## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

## M.Ch. (PAEDIATRIC SURGERY) DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2004

SUBJECT: PAPER II: SYSTEMIC AND REGIONAL PAEDIATRIC SURGERY Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 100

#### Answer all the questions

 What is long gap esophageal atresia? Describe the various management options for a newborn who has long gap atresia.

(5+25 = 30 marks)

2. Describe the embryogenesis of exstrophy bladder. Outline the management strategy in a case of exstrophy bladder. What are the determinants of continence in such a patient?

(10+15+5 = 30 marks)

3. Short Notes:

 $(10\times4 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 

- 3A. Chemotherapy for hepatoblastoma.
- 3B. Urological complications of PSARP.
- 3C. Long term results of biliary atresia.
- 3D. Chylothorax.

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## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

## M.Ch. (PAEDIATRIC SURGERY) DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2004

SUBJECT: PAPER III: RECENT ADVANCES AND NEONATAL SURGERY Thursday, June 24, 2004

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 100

### Answer all the questions

 Describe the process of normal rotation of the gut. What are the common rotational anomalies seen? Discuss in brief the investigations and surgical management of a newborn with malrotation.

(10+5+15 = 30 marks)

What are the congenital malformations that mandate a planned cesarean section delivery?
Discuss the embryology, clinical features and management of a newborn with exomphalos major.

(5+25 = 30 marks)

- 3. Short Notes:
- 3A. Pneumatic reduction.
- 3B. Nitric oxide.
- 3C. Knudson's hypothesis.
- 3D. Glasgow coma scale.

 $(10\times4 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 

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