

PAEDIATRIC SURGERY

PAPER-II

Time: 3 hours
Max. Marks:100

PED.SURG 2/D/19/29/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:

- a) What are the deformities associated with a first branchial arch and cleft? Discuss the route taken by a first branchial arch tract. 4+4+2
 - b) Describe the embryology of thyroglossal remnants and its relevance during surgical excision.
 - c) Describe the management of angular dermoid cyst.
- a) Discuss management of a large lymphangioma in the neck and axilla extending into the thorax. 4+3+3
 - b) Management of congenital salivary fistula.
 - c) Management of congenital torticollis.
- a) Discuss all the precautions taken to decrease infection rate in a child undergoing ventriculo-peritoneal shunt for hydrocephalus. 4+4+2
 - b) Discuss long term problems with ventriculo-peritoneal shunt and their management.
 - c) What is the relationship between meningomyelocele and hydrocephalus?
- a) Describe the different types of bronchopulmonary sequestration and its management. 4+6
 - b) Discuss antenatal diagnosis and therapy in bronchopulmonary malformations.
- a) Discuss long term post-operative results of esophageal replacement for pure esophageal atresia. 5+5
 - b) Discuss various methods of using native esophagus in pure and long gap esophageal atresia.
- a) Discuss lung development in diaphragmatic hernia. 2+4+4
 - b) Discuss management of a child diagnosed with right sided congenital diaphragmatic hernia.
 - c) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of thoracoscopy in repair of left sided congenital diaphragmatic hernia.

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7. a) Discuss management of a neonate with concomitant esophageal atresia and anorectal malformation and problems faced during the same. 3+3+4
b) Discuss embryology, management and long term outcome of apple peel atresia.
c) What are the principles of surgical management in a neonate with jejunoileal atresia? Give diagrams to explain the same.
8. a) Discuss embryology of malrotation. What are the principles of Ladd's procedure? 5+3+2
b) Discuss management of distal intestinal obstruction syndrome.
c) Describe meconium plug syndrome.
9. a) Mention the syndromes associated with Hirschsprung's disease. 3+2+5
b) Discuss differential diagnosis of total colonic aganglionosis.
c) Discuss long term results of different procedures used in surgical management of Hirschsprung's disease.
10. a) Discuss the anatomy and physiology of the puborectalis muscle and its role in children with anorectal malformations. 3+2+5
b) Give two scoring systems used in assessing post-operative continence results after anorectal malformation surgery.
c) Discuss long term urological problems in girls with cloaca and its management.
