

PEDIATRIC SURGERY

PAPER – III

PED.SURG /D/17/29/III

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:

- Define megaureter. 1+3+4+2
 - King's classification of megaureter.
 - Etiology of megaureter
 - Management of non-obstructed megaureter.
- Antenatal diagnosis of posterior urethral valves. 2+3+3+2
 - Role of diversion procedures in neonates with posterior urethral valves in today's era.
 - Importance of management beyond ablation of valves.
 - Prognostic factors in patients with posterior urethral valves.
- What is androgen insensitivity syndrome (AIS)? 2+(2+2+2+2)
 - Types, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of AIS
- Role of dysfunctional elimination syndrome in etiopathogenesis of urinary tract infections in children. 2+6+2
 - Enumerate different management modalities for primary and secondary vesico-ureteric reflux – Cite advantages and disadvantages.
 - Hydrodistension injection technique – indications and complications.
- Classify hypospadias. 2+3+3+2
 - Enumerate different procedures that are currently in vogue.
 - Mention your procedure of choice in a patient with mid-penile hypospadias with 15° chordee, citing reasons.
 - Enumerate complications and mention steps to decrease their incidences.

P.T.O.

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| 6. | a) Variants of bladder exstrophy.
b) Megalourethra
c) Total versus partial urogenital mobilization
d) Disassembly procedure for epispadias. | 2+2+3+3 |
| 7. | a) Dandy Walker syndrome.
b) Diastematomyelia
c) Hydranencephaly
d) Acetazolamide use in hydrocephalus | 4+2+2+2 |
| 8. | a) Different types of conjoined twins.
b) Diagnostic modalities to be used before separation is undertaken.
c) Difficulties likely to be encountered and their management. | 2+3+5 |
| 9. | a) Differences between radiopharmaceutical agents DTPA and DMSA.
b) Different parameters to be studied in DTPA scan performed for a child with hydronephrosis due to pyelo-ureteral junction obstruction. (PUJO)
c) Role of intravenous pyelogram in diagnosis of PUJO in today's era | 3+5+2 |
| 10. | a) Indications, pros and cons of paediatric robotic surgery.
b) Nanotechnology in paediatric surgery. | 5+5 |
