

PAEDIATRIC SURGERY

PAPER-III

PEDSURG/J/18/29/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:

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | a) Describe the Society for Fetal Urology (SFU) grading of hydronephrosis.
b) Enumerate the main indications for pyeloplasty in a case of unilateral hydronephrosis due to pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction (PUJO).
c) Outline briefly the principles of Anderson- Hynes pyeloplasty. | 3+4+3 |
| 2. | a) What are the indications for surgical intervention in a case of primary vesicoureteric reflux?
b) Indications of STING
c) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of open Vs Laparoscopic Cohen's cross trigonal ureteric reimplantation. | 3+2+5 |
| 3. | a) What is valve bladder syndrome?
b) Factors responsible for the valve bladder syndrome.
c) Principles of management of valve bladder syndrome. | 3+3+4 |
| 4. | a) What is 'spina bifida occulta'?
b) Define 'diastematomyelia' and its subtypes.
c) Discuss the preoperative evaluation and describe the principles of surgical management of diastematomyelia. | 3+3+4 |
| 5. | a) What is the principle of 'Fowler- Stephens' technique of orchidopexy?
b) Discuss the role of laparoscopy in the evaluation and management of impalpable undescended testes. | 4+6 |
| 6. | a) What is Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanning?
b) Discuss, briefly, the principles of PET scanning.
c) Role of PET scanning in the evaluation and management of pediatric solid tumors. | 3+3+4 |
| 7. | a) Prognostic factors on antenatal ultrasound (US) in a case of congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH).
b) What is EXIT?
c) Role of fetal tracheal occlusion for antenatally diagnosed CDH. | 4+2+4 |

P.T.O.

8. a) Describe presentation and evaluation of a patient with congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). 4+2+4
b) What is the commonest enzyme defect associated with 46 XX DSD?
c) Describe briefly the principles of feminizing genitoplasty for this condition.
9. a) Classify vascular tumours. 3+2+5
b) Define Kasabach-Meritte syndrome.
c) Discuss the non-operative management of common (infantile) hemangioma.
10. a) What is the 'Short Bowel Syndrome' (SBS)? 3+3+4
b) Enumerate common causes of SBS in newborns.
c) Discuss the recent advances in the management of SBS.
