EMERGENCY MEDICINE

PAPER – I

EM.MED/D/16/52/I

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.	,	Illustrate with the help of a labelled diagram the conducting system of the heart.	3+3+4
		What are the different mechanisms of tacharrhythmias? Classification of anti-arrhythmic agents.	
2.	b)	Sodium homeostasis. Mention various causes of hypernatremia. Pathophysiology of clinical effects of hypernatremia.	4+3+3
3.	b)	Anatomy of wrist and hand as relevant to emergency physician. Nerve supply of various muscles of hands. Action of various muscles of hand.	4+3+3
4.	b) c)	Kassirer-Bleich equation. How does the kidney regulate acid-base balance? Define anion gap and mention its clinical use. Enumerate cause of metabolic acidosis.	2+3+2+3
5.	b)	Non-invasive oxygen and carbon dioxide monitoring. Oxygen-hemoglobin dissociation curve. What is the utility of end-tidal CO ₂ during cardio-pulmonary resuscitation?	4+3+3
6.	b)	Name three low-molecular heparins alongwith their doses. Mechanism of action of unfractionated and low-molecular weight heparin. Methods to monitor therapy with unfractionated heparin.	3+3+4
7.	b) c)	Classify various antimicrobial agents. Mechanism of action of penicillins. Adverse effects of penicillins. What are the adverse effects of aminoglycosides?	4+2+2+2

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8.	b)	What are the diseases produced by various species of Clostridium? Pathogenesis of tetanus. Tetanus prophylaxis following an injury.	3+4+3
9.	b)	Common causes and pathophysiology of anaphylaxis. Clinical criteria for its diagnosis. Write about 2 drugs used as first-line therapy.	5+3+2
10.		Pathophysiology and diagnostic criteria of diabetic ketoacidosis. Mention important laboratory tests to be done in a case of suspected diabetic ketoacidosis.	(4+3)+3
