

QP Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**PG Degree Examination in Emergency Medicine (MD)**

**Paper III – Emergency Surgical Specialities**

**(Surgical emergencies, Trauma, Orthopedics, Eye, ENT)**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max marks: 100**

Draw tables, diagrams, or flow charts wherever necessary.

**Essay: (20)**

1. A 32-year-old male is brought to the ED following a high-speed road traffic accident. He is confused and restless. On examination, GCS E3V4M5, noisy breathing, facial bleeding, RR 32/min, SpO<sub>2</sub> 88% on room air, HR 142/min, BP 80/50 mmHg, cold peripheries, unstable pelvis, deformity of the right thigh, and FAST positive.

Identify the immediate life-threatening problems in this patient and state the first ED priority.

Describe the initial assessment and resuscitation of this patient using ATLS primary survey principles.

Discuss the emergency management of haemorrhagic shock in this patient, including pelvic fracture stabilisation and massive transfusion principles.

Describe the secondary survey, essential investigations, and definitive disposition plan in this patient.

In a haemodynamically unstable polytrauma patient with positive FAST and suspected pelvic bleeding, discuss decision-making between emergency laparotomy, pelvic packing, angioembolisation, and other damage-control options.

**Short essays: (8 x 10 = 100)**

2. Discuss causes, clinical features and management of acute abdomen in the emergency department.
3. Describe fracture pelvis – classification, complications and emergency management.
4. Discuss the following: Retinal detachment – clinical features and emergency management; Acute angle closure glaucoma – diagnosis and management
5. Enumerate the causes of epistaxis. Describe the emergency management of epistaxis. Mention the complications of nasal packing.

6. Discuss maxillofacial trauma – initial assessment and management in the emergency department.
7. Describe acute upper airway obstruction – causes, evaluation and emergency management.
8. Discuss regional nerve blocks for pain management in long bone fractures – indications, techniques and complications.
9. Describe the role of POCUS in trauma evaluation.