

Block Q - Ospi

19-12/2024

Station = 1 = i) Whipple procedure.

ii) Tumor along head & neck of pancreas

Duodenum, Proximal (10-15cm) jejunum

lower end of stomach, common bile duct
gall bladder, lymph node along the
vicinity of pancreas

iii) Pancreaticojejunostomy, Hepaticojejunostomy
gastrojejunostomy

Station. 2 =

a) Iatrogenic injury during cholecystectomy

b) USG, ERCP, MRCP, HIDA scan.

c) Mx: Type A → ERCP, stent + Percutaneous drainage

> B → PTC drainage, Hepaticojejunostomy
or right posterior hepatectomy

> C - Drainage

D = ERCP, stent, drainage

E = anastomosis

Station = 3

a) spinal needle

b) Technique: • Position → sitting or lateral decubitus.

• Aseptic cleaning

• Identify L3-L4, L4-L5

• local anesthesia

• insert needle

• confirm by CSF flow

Indication

• lumbar puncture

• Spinal anesthesia

complication =

• Post-dural puncture
headache

• infection, bleeding
Nerve injury

Station = 4 =

a = acute cholecystitis

b = leukocytosis, USG, HIDA scan

c = Gangrene, Perforation, empyems

Stat 5 = Hydrocephalus.

2) = Type = communicating, Non-communicating
Hydrocephalus ex vacuo.

3) Feature = infant

Children: → Irritability

- ↑ Head circumference
- Bulging Ant-fontanel
- scalp-vein visible
- Forehead bulging
- sunset sign
- clonus, spasticity

Vomity
Headaches.

- Papilledema
- 6th & 3rd Nerve Palsy

Station = 6 = 1) GBS

2) = CSF → Albumino-cytologic dissociation

EMG → ↓ conduction velocity

3) TX: Regular monitoring of Resp. infection

• Ventilation if vital capacity below 1L

• Plasmapheresis, IVIG

⑦ → HBV → counselling

8 = Diagnosis: Biconvex → Epidural Hematoma

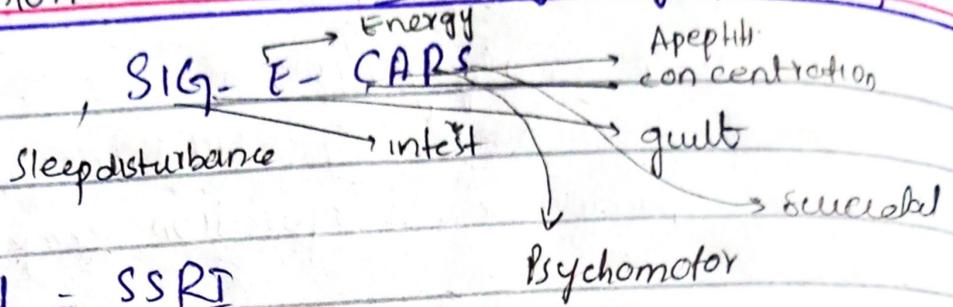
location → Parietal or temporal region

• TX → Asymptomatic or <1cm → No tx

• Burr hole surgery → TLC

• Craniotomy → If clot ~~20~~ 30cc
5mm → stuff
thick > 1.5cm

⑨ → Depression. When ≥ 5 sign/symptom for
at least 2 wks.



Tx: CBT, ECT

Pharmacological = SSRI

or ~~SNRI~~ SNRI.

⑩ → Acute examination

13 → Breast eg Benign / Inflammatory Nodule

14 → Breast Ca

15 → Mini-mental status Ex.

16 a = Frowning absent on right side
Deviation of angle of mouth

b = 7th Nerve palsy

c = causes = HSV, HZV, trauma.

17 = lumbar puncture

uses = analysis of CSF For infection

• Diagnosis of subarachnoid Hemorrhage

• CSF → in M. sclerosis & GBS.

• Measure of ICP

• For administration of intrathecal medication.

complication

- 1) Post-lumbar puncture headache → MX → Bedrest, hydration, caffeine, analgesic
- 2) Bleeding → do MRI
- 3) Infection → surgical evacuation of hematomas
Antibiotics Epidural Blood patch
- 3) Brain herniation → Neurosurgical intervention

⇒ cerebellar sign =

- Hep B - viva.
- : Gait in leads
- lower limb EX.

Next station: 20 = Diagnosis = malaria

Causative agent → Plasmodium protozoa

way of transmission → bite of female anopheline mosquito.

In cubation period = 15-30 day, 8-25 day.

Tx - vivax or ovale or malaria } chloroquine

For vivax or ovale → primaquine

P. Falciparum — [uncomplicated, Artemisinin base therapy or quinine]
[complicated → IV artesunate]
• IV infusion of quinine salt

20-12-2024

cause.

Station 1. • old age → by trauma
• spontaneous →

investigation

- CT-scan (contrast)
- MRI

Tx = symptomatic & small → Burr hole surgery
large Hematoma → open craniotomy

2 = Viva → appendectomy

3 = Psychiatry viva → schizophrenia

4 = Interactive, H/O of OCD, make diagnosis & Tx



Tx = SSRI (Fluoxetine)

5) DID. Appendicitis

• Ectopic pregnancy

• Mittelschmerz

• Rupture of ovarian cyst

• Specific = ectopic pregnancy

Tx = Medical Tx = Methotrexate

Surgical → laparoscopy → salpingostomy

• laparotomy } salpingectomy
↓ Rupture

Therapy = Exposure &

Response Prevention

• CBT

• Habit-reversal training

HCV

- 6 = During pregnancy → regular monitoring (HCV RNA, LFTs)
- Screen for co-infection like HIV or HBV
 - lifestyle advice → Avoid alcohol & hepatotoxic drug
 - counsel about HCV transmission risk & preventive measures
 - Antiviral Therapy → Not recommend
 - vaccination against A & B
 - Mode of delivery = vaginal is safe

7 = Abdominal Ex

8 = Motor Ex → upper & lower limb.

9 = Viva → febrile seizure

10 = Abd Ex

11 = cellac:

- 12 =
- a) Dupuytren's contracture
 - causes → tobacco, liver & thyroid disease, alcohol dependence
 - b) connective tissue under skin of palm thickens & tightens causing one or more finger to bend inward → connective tissue disorder
 - c) At level of palmar fascia
 - d) clinical Examination
 - Tabletop test, Range of Motion
 - USG, MRI & x-ray
 - e) observation → mild
 - Stretching & physical therapy
 - Splinting
 - Radiotherapy
 - collagenase injection
 - surgery

13. brucellosis

It is caused by Brucella species (B. melitensis, abortus suis, canis)

Transmission

contact with infected animals or animal products (cattle, goats, dogs)
consumption of unpasteurized milk

C, F (undulant)

Acute → Fever, night sweat, joint/muscle pain/headache

chronic → persistent fever, arthritis, endocarditis, splenomegaly

Investigation

Blood culture (gold standard)

Serological → Rose bengal test

• standard agglutination test

Tx =

PCR, ESRT, CRP, MRI or USG

• Doxycycline + Rifampin

• Supportive mix for pain, fever.

→ Palmar erythema Picture

palmar erythema

14 = a) DID = sunburn

, contact with

• ~~Palmar~~ Palmar rash

corrosive substances

b) causes = Kawasaki, Wilson diseases

• cirrhosis, hepatitis, hyperthyroidism, DM, Rheumatoid arthritis

is 2 lab finding

1) Abnormal LFTs (TALU, AST)

2) Thrombocytopenia

3) ↑ Estrogene

4) Positive R.F

4) ↑ T3, T4

5) ↑ HbA1C

15 =

a) i) Splenorenal ligament ii) Splenogastric ligament

b) Complication:

- Hemorrhage, bowel injuries
- Injury to tail of pancreas
- Diaphragmatic injury
- Pulmonary complication (Atelectasis)
- Opportunistic infection

c) Vaccination against →
~~Streptococcus~~, ~~PP~~ pneumococcus, H. influenzae type b
Meningococcus.

16) NG tube

17) Celiac disease

18) CT scan → Hemorrhage stroke.

1) Airway, Breathing & circulation

• Head position

• Intubation $GCS < 8$

* Vitamin K, FFP, desmopressin, Platelets

* B.P → Nicardipine > labetalol

* Surgical decompression (Hemicraniotomy)

*

HIN → cause

complication →

venous thrombosis
chest infection