

## ANAESTHESIA

| S. no.                             | Topic   |
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| <b>Observational (Descriptive)</b> |   |
| 1.                                 | Frailty indices in elderly patients presenting for surgery.   |
| 2.                                 | Spinal anaesthesia induced hypotension and bradycardia among hypertensive patients taking angiotensin convertase enzyme inhibitors antihypertensive medications.                                |
| 3.                                 | BIS monitoring in pregnant patients undergoing surgery under general anaesthesia- An observational study.   |
| 4.                                 | Observational study of respiratory adverse events in children with upper respiratory tract infections undergoing procedures under general anaesthesia requiring equipment to manage the airway. |
| 5.                                 | A study of potassium levels in patients receiving suxamethonium Bromide for rapid sequence Induction and intubation-temporal profile of increase in the potassium levels from the baseline.     |
| 6.                                 | Cross sectional survey among doctors for work place violence and it's mitigation strategies at tertiary care centre.  |
| 7.                                 | Resident doctors' perception on simulation based comprehensive teaching for anaesthesia emergencies.  |
| 8.                                 | KAP project on bundle approach in Intensive Care Unit patients with ventilator associated pneumonias.   |
| 9.                                 | Post operative complications following labour analgesia in tertiary care centre - An internal audit.  |
| 10.                                | Intra-operative safety and post-operative complication of geriatric anaesthesia.  |
| 11.                                | Peri-operative behavioural/ satisfaction aspects among patients and care givers of Intensive Care Unit admitted patients.   |

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| 12.                             | Cost-effectiveness and safe anaesthesia practices.  |
| 13.                             | An audit of transfusion practices with safety and clinical outcomes.  |
| <b>Observational (Analytic)</b> |   |
| 14.                             | The Impact of Neuraxial Anaesthesia Versus General Anaesthesia on Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction in Elderly Patients Undergoing Hip Fracture Surgery.  |
| 15.                             | The Impact of Pre-operative Education Versus Standard Care on Anxiety and Recovery Outcomes in Patients undergoing Cardiac Surgery.   |
| 16.                             | Perioperative Venous Excess Ultrasound Score (VE x US) to Guide Decongestion in a Dilated Cardiomyopathy Patient Presenting for urgent surgery.   |
| 17.                             | Comparison of the incidence of postoperative delirium and cognitive dysfunction in elderly patients with regional anesthesia Versus general anesthesia.   |
| 18.                             | Does the use of jugular venous oximetry (SjVO <sub>2</sub> ) impact neurological outcome in patients with severe traumatic brain injury (TBI).  |
| 19.                             | Does the use of awake fibre-optic bronchoscope (FOB) guided intubation result in preservation of neurological function when compared to FOB guided intubation under general anaesthesia in patients with cervical spine injury. |
| 20.                             | Does Bispectral Index (BIS) guided administration of general anaesthesia result in reducing the incidence of intraoperative awareness.  |
| 21.                             | Is the use of clinical doses of general anaesthetics associated with post operative cognitive dysfunction (POCD).   |
| 22.                             | Is there an impact of choice of fluids on intra-operative brain swelling in patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI).   |
| 23.                             | Comparison of regional anaesthesia Versus blocks techniques for post operative cognitive dysfunction in hip surgery in elderly.   |
| 24.                             | Association of American Society of Anesthesiologists-Physical Status (ASA-PS) classification and clinical outcome in trauma surgery.  |

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| 25.                | To assess the impact of the perioperative analgesic technique on the incidence of persistent post-surgical pain in adult patients undergoing lung surgeries requiring thoracotomy under general anaesthesia.  |
| 26.                | To compare liberal versus goal-directed fluid therapy in adult patients undergoing cytoreductive surgeries with Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (HIPEC) for cancer surgeries under general anaesthesia with regional analgesia technique. |
| 27.                | To compare Conventional Versus Video laryngoscopy guided placement of second-generation supraglottic airway device (SAD) in adult patients undergoing surgery under general anaesthesia.  |
| 28.                | To assess the impact of lung recruitment prior to extubation on oxygenation and postoperative oxygen requirement in adult patients undergoing major upper abdominal surgeries under general anaesthesia with regional analgesia.                    |
| 29.                | To assess the impact of preoperative counselling with the validated patient information booklet and video for perioperative care on postoperative patient satisfaction in adult patients undergoing major surgery under general anaesthesia.        |
| 30.                | Comparative study of tranexamic acid and epsilon aminocaproic acid (EACA) to reduce bleeding in major non-cardiac surgery.  |
| 31.                | Comparison of use of Inhalational agent versus total intravenous anaesthesia (TIVA) with laryngeal mask airway (LMA) for Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) procedures under general anaesthesia.                                |
| 32.                | Point of care Ultrasound to estimate of Gastric residual volume before general anaesthesia after Prolonged fasting and standard 2 hours fasting for clear liquids.  |
| 33.                | Comparative study of dyslipidaemia in patients with mild cognitive impairment and dementia of Alzheimer's type with healthy controls as reference subjects.   |
| <b>Qualitative</b> |   |

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| 34.                 | Utility study of bedside ultrasound derived hepatic and renal parenchymal flow patterns to guide management of acute kidney injury.  |
| 35.                 | Utility study of VE x US (Venous Excess Ultrasound Score) in perioperative management.   |
| 36.                 | Health related Quality of life improvement project to decrease pre operative fasting duration in paediatric patient.   |
| 37.                 | Quality indicators in anaesthesia practices - An internal audit.   |
| 38.                 | Mixed model studies on scenario-based resuscitation skills training among resident doctors.  |
| <b>Experimental</b> |  |
| 39.                 | Carbitocin Versus oxytocin for intraoperation bleeding during Caesarean section under spinal anaesthesia.  |
| 40.                 | Yoga to prevent preoperative anxiety in patients undergoing elective surgeries.  |
| 41.                 | Dose finding study of dexmedetomidine as premedication in children.  |
| 42.                 | Melatonin for pre-anaesthesia anxiety reduction optimization in children.  |
| 43.                 | Effects of Intraoperative Goal-Directed Fluid Therapy using Oesophageal Doppler Versus Standard Fluid Management in Major Orthopaedic Surgeries.   |
| 44.                 | Comparison of block characteristics and postoperative analgesia of 0.5% Levobupivacaine with 0.5% Ropivacaine in the ultrasound-guided supraclavicular block for orthopaedic forearm surgery - a prospective, comparative, randomized, clinical trial. |
| 45.                 | The Efficacy of Intranasal Dexmedetomidine versus Oral Midazolam for Preoperative Anxiolysis in paediatric Patients.   |
| 46.                 | The Efficacy and Safety of Preoperative Gabapentin versus pregabalin for Acute and Chronic Pain Management after Total Knee Arthroplasty.  |

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| 47. | Efficacy of prolonged intravenous Lignocaine infusion for postoperative movement evoked pain following laparotomy. Randomised control trial.  |
| 48. | Analgesic efficacy of systemic Lidocaine (using lean body mass-based dosing regimen) versus dexmedetomidine in bariatric surgery. Randomised control trial.   |
| 49. | Apnoeic oxygenation in morbid obesity – Comparison of face mask and high frequency oxygen flow device - Randomised control trial.   |
| 50. | Efficacy and safety of proximal popliteal sciatic nerve block compared to distal sciatic bifurcation or selective Tibial and Peroneal nerve block- Randomised control trial.  |
| 51. | A prospective, randomized, controlled study to compare the incidence of hemidiaphragmatic paresis with the different brachial plexus techniques: Interscalene Versus supraclavicular Versus costoclavicular techniques. |
| 52. | A prospective, randomized, controlled study to compare the extent of analgesia for labor with two different techniques – Epidural versus dural puncture anesthesia.   |
| 53. | Effectiveness of timing & intensity of incentive spirometry Versus standard of care started immediately after surgery in the post anesthesia care unit to prevent respiratory complications after laparoscopic surgery. |
| 54. | Comparison of the effectiveness of intravenous single dose carbetocin Versus infusion of oxytocin in prevention of uterine atony and decreasing blood loss in Cesarean section in improving hemodynamic parameters.     |
| 55. | Effect of application of lower limb venous compression on blood pressure under spinal anaesthesia.  |
| 56. | Randomized Clinical Trial of Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA Gastro- airway) with endotracheal intubation in patients undergoing upper gastrointestinal interventional endoscopic procedures.                                |