S.No.	Title (Plan of Thesis)
1.	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CENTRAL VENOUS CANNULATION USING ULTRASOUND GUIDANCE VERSUS LANDMARK TECHNIQUE IN PAEDIATRIC CARDIAC PATIENT.
2.	TO EVALUATE THE ABILITY OF SVV OBTAINED BY VIGILEO-FLO TRAC DEVICE TO PREDICT FLUID RESPONSIVENESS IN MECHANICALLY VENTILATED PATIENTSAND TO CORRELATE IT TO CALCULATED IVC DISTENSIBILITY INDEX.
3.	ADDUCTOR CANAL BLOCK FOR POST-OPERATIVE ANALGESIA AFTER TOTAL KNEE REPLACEMENT: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF DEXMEDETOMIDINE TO ROPIVACAINE.
4.	A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMISED COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF CRICOID PRESSURE ON TRACHEAL INTUBATION USING THE KING VISION VIDEO LARYNGOSCOPE.
5.	CAUDAL BUPIVACAINE VS BUPIVACAINE PLUS TRAMADOL-A COMPARATIVE STUDY FOR POST-OPERATIVE ANALGESIA IN PAEDIATRIC INFRA UMBILICAL SURGERIES.
6.	STUDY OF HEMODYNAMIC AND RESPIRATORY EFFECTS OF STEEP VS. MILD TRENDELENBURG POSITION IN ROBOTIC UROLOGICAL SURGERY.
7.	COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF DEXMEDETOMIDINE & FENTANYL AS ADJUNCT TO HYPERBARIC BUPIVACAINE IN SUBARACHNOID BLOCK FOR VASCULAR SURGERIES.
8.	COMPARISON OF INTRAOPERATIVE BRAIN CONDITION AND POST OPERATIVE RECOVERY BETWEEN USE OF DESFLURANE AND SEVOFLURANE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SUPRATENTORIAL CRANIOTOMY.
9.	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TARGET CONTROLLED INFUSION WITH PROPOFOL VERSUS SEVOFLURANE FOR MAINTENANCE OF ANAESTHESIA IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING OFF PUMP CORONARY ARTERY SURGERY.

10.	EFFECT OF VARYING OXYGEN FLOW RATES ON THE DEVICE OUTPUT AND EFFECTIVE FiO ₂ OBTAINED AT DIFFERENT SETTINGS OF AIR ENTRAINMENT PORT OF SINGLE-UNIT VENTURI VALVE WITH MASK FOR OXYGEN THERAPY- A DESCRIPTIVE PILOT STUDY.
11.	COMPARISON OF INTRATHECAL DOSES OF PLAIN BUPIVACAINE FOR EPIDURAL VOLUME EXTENSION INDUCED SENSORY BLOCK AUGMENTATION: A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED DOUBLE-BLINDED TRIAL.
12.	EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS LOW DOSE DEXMEDETOMIDINE ON HAEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES TO LARYNGOSCOPY AND TRACHEAL INTUBATION.
13.	COMPARISON OF TWO DIFFERENT DOSES OF NALBUPHINE WITH ISOBARIC ROPIVACAINE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING LOWER SEGMENT CESAREAN SECTION UNDER SUBARACHNOID BLOCK – A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL.
14.	EFFICACY OF PREGABALIN PLUS NORTRIPTYLINE VERSUS PREGABALIN MONOTHERAPY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF POST-HERPETIC NEURALGIA: A RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED STUDY.
15.	COMPARISON OF NALBUPHINE AND DEXMEDETOMIDINE FOR ATTENUATION OF HAEMODYNAMIC RESPONSE TO LARYNGOSCOPY AND INTUBATION.
16.	RANDOMIZED DOUBLE BLIND COMPARISON OF PHENYLEPHRINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE BOLUSES FOR TREATMENT OF POST-SPINAL HYPOTENSION DURING ELECTIVE CAESAREAN SECTION.
17.	COMPARISON OF POSTOPERATIVE ANALGESIC EFFICACY OF LOW DOSE BOLUS INTRAVENOUS DEXMEDETOMIDINE AND INTRAPERITONEAL DEXMEDETOMIDINE WITH BUPIVACAINE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY: A RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED TRIAL.
18.	COMPARISON OF POTENCY OF NOREPINEPHRINE AND PHENYLEPHRINE BOLUS DOSES FOR TREATMENT OF POSTSPINAL HYPOTENSION DURING ELECTIVE CAESAREAN SECTION.

19.	COMPARISON OF INTRAVENOUS DEXAMETHASONE AND TRAMADOL FOR PREVENTION OF SHIVERING IN ADULT PATIENTS UNDERGOING GENERAL ANAESTHESIA – A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE BLINID PLACEBO CONTROLLED TRIAL.
20.	VALIDITY AND RELIABLITY OF THE INDIAN (HINDI) VERSION OF DN4 (DOULEUR NEUROPATHIQUE 4 QUESTIONS) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISCRIMINATION OF NEUROPATHIC PAIN FROM NON-NEUROPATHIC PAIN AND TO STUDY mRNA EXPRESSION OF TIMP-I AND ERK GENES.
21.	COMPARISON OF PREOPERATIVE ORAL CARBOHYDRATE FLUID WITH INTRAVENOUS DEXAMETHASONE FOR PROPHYLAXIS OF POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING IN GYNAECOLOGICAL LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY.
22.	FIBER OPTIC BRONCHOSCOPE GUIDED VERSUS MINI-SURGICAL TECHNIQUE OF PERCUTANEOUS DILATATIONAL TRACHEOSTOMY IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT.
23.	ASSESSMENT OF UPPER INCISOR TO MANUBRIOSTERNAL JOINT LENGTH AS A PREDICTOR OF AIRWAY LENGTH IN THE PEDIATRICS AGE GROUP.
24.	COMPARISION OF AMBU AURAGAIN AT LOW CUFF PRESSURE, AMBU AURAGAIN AT HIGH CUFF PRESSURE AND I-GEL IN RELATION TO INCIDENCE OF POSTOPERATIVE UPPER AIRWAY COMPLICATIONS.
25.	TRANSVERSUS ABDOMINIS PLANE BLOCK VERSUS WOUND SITE INFILTRATION USING 0.25% BUPIVACAINE FOR POST OPERATIVE ANALGESIA AFTER CAESAREAN DELIVERY PERFORMED UNDER SUBARACHNOID BLOCK.
26.	COMPARISON OF THE HAEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES TO LARYNGOSCOPY AND INTUBATION ON INDUCTION WITH ETOMIDATE, PROPOFOL-KETAMINE OR PROPOFOL-ETOMIDATE.
27.	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RECOVERY OF AIRWAY REFLEXES AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION FOLLOWING SEVOFLURANE VERSUS DESFLURANE ANAESTHESIA.

28.	TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF BILATERAL PASSIVE LEGRAISING ON TOURNIQUET DEFLATION INDUCED HAEMODYNAMIC CHANGES IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING LOWER LIMB SURGERY UNDER SPINAL ANAESTHESIA.
29.	EFFECT OF PERIOPERATIVE INFUSION OF MAGNESIUM SULPHATE VERSUS DEXMEDETOMIDINE ON HAEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES IN PATIENTS UNDER GOING LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY.
30.	EXTENDED MALLAMPATI SCORE AND OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNOEA AS PREDICTORS OF DIFFICULT LARYNGOSCOPY IN ADULT PATIENTS.
31.	COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF THREE DIFFERENT DOSES OF INTRANASAL DEXMEDETOMEDINE FOR PREMEDICATION IN CHILDREN
32.	EVALUATION OF INTUBATING CONDITIONS WITH ROCURONIUM 0.6 MG/KG USING TRAIN OF FOUR STIMULATION IN ELECTIVE SURGERY.
33.	A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BISPECTRAL INDEX VALUES AND AGE ADJUSTED MINIMUM ALVEOLAR CONCENTRATION DURING THE MAINTENANCE PHASE OF GENERAL ANAESTHESIA IN ELECTIVE SURGERY.
34.	AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON CHRONIC POST SURGICAL PAIN IN CHILDREN FOLLOWING MAJOR ABDOMINAL SURGERY.
35.	EVALUATION OF POST OPERATIVE ANALGESIA IN CASES OF ARTHROSCOPIC ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RECONSTRUCTION: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY.
36.	THE STUDY OF EFFECT OF PATIENT'S POSITION ON THE SUCCESS RATE OF SUBARACHNOID BLOCK IN PARTURIENTS UNDERGOING CAESAREAN SECTION.
37.	STUDY OF PREOPERATIVE RISK SCORES AND MATERNAL OUTCOMES AMONG OBSTETRIC PATIENTS POSTED FOR EMERGENCY CAESAREAN DELIVERIES.
38.	OCCURRENCE OF POSTOPERATIVE DELIRIUM IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ELECTIVE SURGERIES UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA.

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39.	EVALUATION OF INTRAVENOUSLY USED ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS FOR PREOPERATIVE BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY UNDERGOING CAESAREAN DELIVERY.
40.	ALTERATION IN KIDNEY FUNCTION IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ELECTIVE LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY – AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY.