

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – SEPT. /OCT. 2002

RADIO DIAGNOSIS – Paper-I-Basic Sciences

Time: 3 Hrs-Max. Mas: 100-Note: Answer all-All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING

1. Write in brief on Radioisotopes used in nuclear medicine.
2. Write notes on: 10marks;
 - a) X-Ray films.
 - b) Filters.
 - c) Grids.
 - d) Half value layer.
 - e) Blow out techniques.
3. Describe the anatomy of subarachnoid cisterns. Discuss various methods of imaging in suspected case of Hydrocephalous.
4. Discuss the role of plane x-ray chest in diagnosis of congenital heart diseases.
5. Life cycle of Echinococcus and radiological features of lung when affected.
6. Describe the technique of double contrast studies of upper gastrointestinal tract. Describe radiological features in any 3 duodenal diseases.
7. Discuss the principles involved in production of images in C.T.Scan.
8. Write notes on:
 - a) Air myelography.
 - b) Factors affecting the quality of radiologic image.
 - c) Looser's Zones.
 - d) Intensifying screens Advantages and disadvantages.
 - e) Classification of thyroid tumours.
9. Describe the Pathology of hypernephroma and correlate the pathology with Radiological findings.
10. Describe conventional and automatic processing techniques.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH. 2003

RADIO DIAGNOSIS – Paper-I-Basic Sciences

Time: 3 Hrs-Max. Mas: 100-Note: Answer all-All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING

1. Describe the anatomy of breast. Mention various radiographic investigations help to distinguish non neoplastic lesions from neoplastic lesions of the breast.
2. Write short notes on:
 - a) Functions of gall bladder.
 - b) Water's view.
 - c) Transducers.
 - d) Luminescent screens.
 - e) Digital Radiography.
3. Describe the anatomy of uterus with the help of a diagram. How will you Investigate various Pathological lesions of the uterus.
4. Describe the factors influence the Radiographic contrast and unsharpness.
5. Discuss in detail about Taeniasis and Cysticercosis. Mention various radiographic studies with Findings in soft tissue and Neuro cysticercosis.
6. Describe the pathology of osteosarcoma and correlate the pathology with Radiological Findings.
7. Describe the blood supply of heart with suitable diagram and discuss the technique of coronary Angiography.
8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Attenuation.
 - b) Quality control in radiology.
 - c) Radiation protection.
 - d) Electromagnetic radiation.
 - e) Complications of arteriography.
9. Describe various imaging techniques in diagnosis of diseases of Genito-Urinary system.
10. Discuss the role of plane X-ray chest in diagnosis of various lung diseases.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH/APRIL, 2004

RADIO DIAGNOSIS – Paper-I-Basic Sciences

Time: 3 Hrs-Max. Mas: 100-Note: Answer all-All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING

1. How will you plan the Radiology department as per the specifications of BARC?
2. Enumerate the substances (contrast medias) used in the following and discuss the Merits & Demerits.
 - a) Barium Meal.
 - b) OCG.
 - c) Bronchogram.
 - d) Angiogram.
3. Write notes on:
 - a) Intra cranial calcifications.
 - b) The amount of I/131 used in thyroid scan.
 - c) Number of Corpal bones seen in neonates.
 - d) Name the persons who invented: 1) X-ray; 2) Ultrasound; 3) CT Scan; 4) MRI.
4. What are the bone changes in Rickets and Scurvy? Name the earliest changes on Roentgenography.
5. What is Looser's Zone? Describe the radiological appearances. Name the condition where it is seen.
6. Describe the techniques of water's view and name the condition where it is taken.
7. Name the isotopes used in the following.
 - a) Liver Scan.
 - b) Renal scan.
 - c) Bone Scan.
 - d) Lung scan.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/ MAY, 2005

RADIO DIAGNOSIS – Paper-I-Basic Sciences

Time: 3 Hrs-Max. Mas: 100-Note: Answer all-All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Draw and label diagram of modern image intensifier. Discuss the functions of Each part, and mention advantages.
2. Describe with diagram the anatomical relations of kidney. Give a brief notes on Various angiographic studies of renal mass lesion.
3. Write notes:
 - a) Tc⁹⁹.
 - b) Cyclotron.
 - c) Xeroradiography.
 - d) Air myelography.
 - e) Fixer and Developer.
4. Describe the circulation of CSF and discuss the radiological and imagiological signs of raised intracranial tension.
5. Write in brief radiological anatomy of pancreas and discuss various Roentgen studies investigating a pancreatic mass lesion.
6. Discuss in short the radiological findings of carcinoma stomach.
7. Write short notes on:
 - a) Non ionic water soluble contrast media.
 - b) Factors affecting quality of radiologic image
 - c) Dimer X.
 - d) Collimation.
 - e) Blow out technique.
8. What are the conditions which produce periostitis? Describe the radiological and Imagiological features.
9. Describe the radiological and imagiological features of bone tuberculosis.
10. Classify bone tumours and radiological features of Ewing's sarcoma.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY/JUNE, 2007

RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-I: Basic Sciences

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Describe the radiological Anatomy of sellar/suprasellar region. Mention the imaging Features of Sellar Pathology.
2. Discuss the radiological features of rheumatoid arthritis.
3. Write short notes on:
 - a) Mitral valvular disease plain X-ray findings.
 - b) Acute pulmonary embolism – isotope findings.
 - c) Cardiac failure – Plain X-ray findings.
 - d) Calcifications in breast.
 - e) Pathology of TB kidney.
4. Explain in detail X – ray interaction with matter.
5. How bone isotope scan done. Mention their clinical applications.
6. Describe the Anatomy of retro peritoneum. Mention their importance in clinical Practice.
7. Explain in detail techniques of performing small bowel enema. Mention Indications and contraindications for small bowel enema.
8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Rotator cuff muscles.
 - b) Anode.
 - c) Macro radiography.
 - d) HRCT findings in idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis.
 - e) Sonographic findings in acute deep vein thrombosis.
9. Explain in detail the radiation protection followed in X-ray, Fluoroscopy and CT scan Room.
10. Write briefly about hysterosalpingogram.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2008

RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-I: Basic Sciences

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Enumerate the constituents of developer and fixer. Explain how the radiographic image is formed on a film.
 2. Describe the factors affecting image quality.
 3. MR spectroscopy.
 4. Discuss briefly the CT artifacts.
 5. Discuss DR Vs CR.
 6. Pulmonary Circulation – Physiology with applied Anatomy.
 7. Oral contrast agents.
 8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Physiology of fetal circulation.
 - b) Non – ionic contrast media.
 9. Write short notes on:
 - a) Grids.
 - b) Ultrasound transducers.
 10. Write short notes on:
 - a) Circle of Willis.
 - b) Segmental and applied Anatomy of liver.
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL / MAY, 2009

RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper- I: Basic Sciences

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Discuss the Pathophysiology and radiological features of renal Calculi.
2. Radiological anatomy of duodenum. Discuss the investigations.
3. Write short notes on:
 - a) Pathology of abscess
 - b) Pleural Calcification
 - c) Sequestration of lung
 - d) Tetralogy of fallot
 - e) Multicystic dysplastic Kidney
4. Describe thyroid tumor and role of radionuclide scanning.
5. Describe CT Contrast media, Mention its application and adverse reactions.
6. Describe radiographic film.
7. Briefly describe the dark room setting.
8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Towne's View of skull.
 - b) Aorta
 - c) Radio nuclei
 - d) Tenday rule
 - e) Tomographic Imaging
9. Describe radiological anatomy of Kidney.
10. Write in brief indicating the technique of barium follow through.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH/APRIL, 2004
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-II: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Discuss the uses of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of Hip Joint abnormalities.
2. Classify tumours of the lung and discuss their radiological evaluation.
3. Write short notes on:
 - a) Osteoclastoma.
 - b) Rib notching.
 - c) Sarcoidosis.
 - d) Acroosteolysis.
4. Discuss the radiological features of ventricular septal defect.
5. Discuss the causes and evaluation of Cor Pulmonale.
6. Write briefly on:
 - a) Total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage.
 - b) Lymphangitis Carcinomatosa.
 - c) Perthes disease.
 - d) Isotope Bone Scan.
7. Discuss the role of Magnetic resonance Imaging in rotator cuff injuries of shoulder.
8. Discuss evaluation of Aortic Dissecting Aneurysms.
9. Discuss Doppler evaluation of arterial insufficiency of lower limb.
10. Discuss the utility of ultrasonography in evaluation of chest pathology.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APR/MAY, 2005
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-II: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Describe the development of lung and how will you help the clinician in Management of pulmonary agenesis?
2. Enumerate the causes of melaena and describe radiological features in a case of Melaena.
3. Describe the radiological and imagiological features of hyper parathyroidism.
4. Write short notes on:
 - a) Lung metastasis.
 - b) Sarcoidosis.
 - c) Mediastinal lymphoma
 - d) Hirschsprung's disease.
 - e) Demonstration of peptic ulcer perforation.
5. What are the causes of pleural effusion? Describe radiological & imagiological features in loculated pleural effusion.
6. Describe various imagiological investigation to diagnose liver and gall bladder Diseases.
7. Enumerate the indications for portal venography and mention about the techniques.
8. Enumerate the causes of dysphagia and describe the radiological investigation.
9. Write short notes on:
 - a) Total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage.
 - b) Cretinism.
 - c) Coin lesion of lung.
 - d) Adrenal metastasis.
 - e) Pleuro-Peritoneal hiatus.
10. Discuss the radiological and imagiological features of lymphosarcoma of small bowel.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY/JUNE, 2006
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-II: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. How will you investigate a patient suspected of Congenital Heart disease?
Describe the radiological features of any two Congenital Heart disease.
2. Discuss the differential diagnosis of posterior fossa tumours.
3. Describe the radiological features of ulcerative colitis.
4. Write short notes on:
 - a) Acute deep vein thrombosis.
 - b) Posterior urethral valve.
 - c) Benign lesions of breast-mammographic findings.
 - d) Cavitating lesions of lung.
5. What is supersean? Mention the therapeutic uses of Radio isotopes.
6. Describe the radiological features of Mucopolysaccharoidosis.
7. Describe the radiological features of Pheochromocytoma.
8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Coarctation of aorta.
 - b) T-tube cholangiogram.
 - c) Fungal ball.
 - d) Subpulmonic effusion.
 - e) Benign splenic lesions.
9. Describe the radiological and imagiological features of Intussusceptions.
10. Describe the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) pathways.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2008
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-II: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING

1. Role of imaging in pulmonary thromboembolism.
2. Describe the differential diagnosis, radiological features of expanding lesions in metaphysis of long bones.
3. Enumerate the HRCT patterns of interstitial lung disease.
4. Causes of unilateral opaque hemithorax. Discuss radiological features of pleural effusion.
5. Pulmonary sequestration. 6. Imaging in spinal TB.
7. Radiological features of bronchogenic carcinoma and role of MRI.
8. Short notes on:
 - a) Brown tumor.
 - b) Pyknodysostosis.
9. Write Short notes on:
 - a) Post mediastinal masses.
 - b) Cardiac tumors.
10. Write Short notes on:
 - a) Developmental Dysplasia of Hip.
 - b) Salter – Harris classification of epiphyseal injuries.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2009
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-II: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis
Max. Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Discuss the differential diagnosis of lytic and expansile lesion of vertebra.
2. How will investigate a case of peptic ulcer?
Describe the radiological findings.
3. Describe the radiological features of tuberous sclerosis.
4. Write short notes on:
 - a) Cliedo cranial dysplasia.
 - b) Malrotation of gut
 - c) Double contrast barium enema
 - d) Arterio Porto graphy
5. Describe the use of radio isotopes in lung studies.
6. Describe the radiological features of acoustic schwannomma.
7. Describe radiology of pneumatic carcinoma.
8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Developmental dysplasia of hip.
 - b) Turner's syndrome.
 - c) USG finding in first trimester
 - d) Extra coanal lesion in orbit.
 - e) Fibrous dysplasia
9. Describe the radiological finding in intestinal obstruction.
10. Embryological development of adrenals.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION –MARCH/APRIL. 2004
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-III: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

1. Discuss the radiological evaluation of renal artery stenosis.
 2. Discuss the causes and radiological evaluation of cholecystitis.
 3. Write short Note:
 - a) Vesico-ureteric reflux.
 - b) Intussusception.
 - c) Ileocaecal tuberculosis.
 - d) Duplication cysts.
 4. Discuss the imaging of Renal Transplant.
 5. Classify diaphragmatic hernias, and describe briefly their radiological features.
 6. Discuss the role of computerized tomography in Acute Abdomen.
 7. Write briefly on:
 - a) Renal Cyst Sclerotherapy.
 - b) Hepatoblastoma.
 - c) Carcinoma Pyriform fossa.
 - d) Para pharyngeal spaces.
 8. Discuss the indications and methods of TIPS (Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt).
 9. What are the causes of upper gastro intestinal bleed? How do you manage as a Radiologist.
 10. Discuss the congenital anomalies of renal tract.
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION –APRIL /MAY, 2005
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-III: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: .100

Note: Answer all questions
All questions carry equal marks

1. Discuss various syndromes associated with intestinal polyposis and how will you investigate radiologically and imagiologically of any two conditions.
 2. Discuss the radiological and imagiological features in acute emergencies in paediatric age group.
 3. Describe the role of radiology and imagiology in mitral valve diseases.
 4. Write short notes on:
 - a) Orbital venogram.
 - b) Enlargement of left atrium.
 - c) Echo cardiography.
 - d) Foetal death.
 - d) Sonographic evaluation of ovarian mass.
 5. Enumerate the causes of non-functioning kidney and how will you evaluate them Radiologically and imagiologically.
 6. How will you evaluate radiologically and imagiologically renovascular hypertension.
 7. How will you investigate a case of coarctation of aorta?
 8. Role of plain x-ray in diagnosis of heart diseases explain and discuss.
 9. Write short:
 - a) A.V.Malformation.
 - b) V.S.D.
 - c)Genito urinary tuberculosis.
 - d) Pleholith.
 - e)Endometriosis.
 10. Describe the role of radiology in diagnosis of haematuria.
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION -MAY/JUNE, 2006
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-III: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Max. Marks: 100

Time: 2 Hours

Note: Answer all questions
All questions carry equal marks

1. Enumerate the causes of solitary pulmonary nodule. Discuss the radiological features.
 2. Describe the indications, contraindications, procedure and complications of bronchial artery embolisation.
 3. Describe the technique of percutaneous nephrostomy. Mention its indication and complications.
 4. Write short notes on:
 - a) Superior orbital fissure.
 - b) Maffucci syndrome.
 - c) Venous angioma.
 - d) Sella changes in increased intracranial tension.
 - e) Osteomyelitis.
 5. Describe the radiological and imaging features of glioma.
 6. What is the principle of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)? Mention the safety Aspects of MRI.
 7. Describe the ultrasound features of anencephaly and holoprosencephaly.
 8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Doppler findings in portal hypertension.
 - b) Chondroblastoma.
 - c) Testicular torsion.
 - d) Abdominal Circumference in Foetus.
 9. Discuss the role of 3D ultrasound in present day practice.
 10. How will you do lower limb venogram? Mention the radiological findings in various conditions.
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2008
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-III: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

1. Classify cystic renal diseases. Describe radiological features of polycystic kidney.
2. Discuss the differential diagnosis of focal liver lesions and the radiological Features of hemangioma in detail.
3. Imaging of urethral injuries.
4. Classify congenital anomalies of kidney. Describe imaging features of fusion Anomalies.
5. Discuss in detail imaging Primary retroperitoneal neoplasm.
6. Describe the radiological anatomy of adrenal glands and discuss in detail imaging of adrenal tumor.
7. Role of ultrasound and MR in female infertility.
8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Enterocolysis.
 - b) Carcinoids.
9. Write short notes on:
 - a) Primary retroperitoneal neoplasms.
 - b) Periapillary.
10. Write short notes on:
 - a) Imaging of appendicitis.
 - b) Cholecystitis.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY, 2009
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-III: Principles and Practice of Radio Diagnosis

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

1. How to investigate a female with infertility.
 2. Enumerate the cause of retroperitoneal mass with radiological features.
 3. Describe the technique of sonosalpingography with indications and complication.
 4. Write short notes on:
 - a) Schatzki ring.
 - b) Aneurysmal bone cyst.
 - c) Krukenberg's tumor.
 - d) Sever's disease.
 - e) Doppler imaging.
 5. Describe CT and MRI finding in CP angle lesion.
 6. What is the principle of Ultrafast CT.? Describe its uses.
 7. Write short notes on:
 - a) Digital mammography.
 - b) Double dose contrast CT.
 - c) MRI Contrast.
 - d) Esophageal varices.
 8. What are the radiological findings in fetus of Down's syndrome? Describe the U.S.G. finding prenatal ultrasound.
 9. Discuss the differential diagnosis of filling defect in esophagus.
 10. Describe cerebral tumor with radiological finding.
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION –MARCH/APRIL, 2004
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-IV: Radiodiagnosis including Nuclear Medicine and other diseases
Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions
All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. What is Angioplasty? What are the methods and complications of angioplasty?
2. Give the differential diagnosis of generalized increase in bone density.
3. Write briefly on:
 - a) Dacryocystography.
 - b) Pituitary tumours.
 - c) Meigs syndrome.
 - d) Power Doppler Imaging.
4. Classify tumours of the Spinal Canal and Cord. How do you investigate the same?
5. Write briefly on:
 - a) B-flow Imaging.
 - b) MR Spectroscopy. (Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy).
 - c) Coin lesion of the lung.
 - d) Cortical vein thrombosis.
6. Discuss the congenital anomalies of the uterus and fallopian tubes.
7. Discuss the radiological evaluation of stroke.
8. Discuss computed tomography of the petrous bone.
9. Discuss the methods of foreign body localization in the orbit.
10. Write briefly on the applications of Neurosonography.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION –APRIL/MAY. 2005
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-IV: Radiodiagnosis including Nuclear Medicine and other diseases
Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions
All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Explain how colour Doppler differs from ultrasound in echocardiography and discuss advantages and disadvantages.
2. Discuss the role of radiology and imagiology in intracranial meningioma.
3. Discuss the role of radiology and imagiology in case of hernia through Foramen Magnum and Luschka.
4. Write short notes:
 - a) Myositis ossificans.
 - b) Congenital syphilis.
 - c) Cerebral syphilis.
 - d) Dacryocystis.
 - e) Nasolacrimal duct.
5. Discuss how radiology and imagiology helps in Root Canal Treatment (RCT).
6. Describe the Radiological and imagiological features of calciferal deficiency.
7. Give the differential diagnosis of generalized increase in bone density.
8. Discuss the Radiological and imagiological features of neurotuberculosis.
9. Write short notes:
 - a) Cleido cranial dystrophy.
 - b) Sutural diastasis.
 - c) Diaphysial achalasia.
 - d) Orthopentogram.
 - e) Sella turcica.
10. Discuss the Radiological and imagiological features of ring enhancing lesions of Brain.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION—MAY/JUNE, 2006
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-IV: Radiodiagnosis including Nuclear Medicine and other diseases

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions
All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. How will you evaluate a case of systemic hypertension?
 2. Describe the CT and MRI features of Pancreatic lesions.
 3. Describe the function and clinical applications of PET-CT (Position Emission Tomography-Computed Tomography)
 4. Write short notes:
 - a) Colloid cyst.
 - b) Cystic hygroma.
 - c) Malignant lesions of breast in ultrasound.
 - d) Bronchogenic cyst.
 - e) Bladder and ureter changes in tuberculosis-intravenous urogram findings.
 5. Describe the imaging findings in spinal tuberculosis.
 6. How will you investigate distension of abdomen in Paediatric age group?
 7. Describe the radiological features of osteosarcoma.
 8. Write short notes:
 - a) Rickets.
 - b) Adamantinoma of Tibia.
 - c) Kartagener syndrome.
 - d) Diaphragmatic hernia.
 - e) Uterine anomalies.
 9. Mention indications and ultrasound findings in first trimester bleeding.
 10. Discuss the role of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in obstetrics.
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION –JUNE. 2008
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-IV: Radiodiagnosis including Nuclear Medicine and other diseases

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Discuss imaging of CNS vascular malformations with specific discussion of role of CT & MR angiography.
2. CT & MR findings in various stages of cerebral infarct.
3. Describe anatomy of orbit. Discuss various imaging modalities in orbital lesions.
4. Diffusion MR imaging in brain and its clinical application.
5. Discuss the radiological anatomy of the soft tissues of neck.
6. Differential diagnosis of incidentally discovered thyroid nodule and imaging approach to each.
7. Short notes on:
 - a) Facial fractures.
 - b) Sialography.
8. Short notes on:
 - a) Radio isotopes in cardiac imaging.
 - b) Renogram.
9. Short notes on:
 - a) Mucocele.
 - b) Cholesteatoma.
10. Short notes on:
 - a) Percutaneous biopsy of mediastinal lesions.
 - b) Uterine artery embolization.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION -APRIL. /MAY. 2009
RADIO DIAGNOSIS

Paper-IV: Radiodiagnosis including Nuclear Medicine and other diseases

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

All questions carry equal marks

WRITE SHORT ESSAYS ON THE FOLLOWING:

1. Describe the principle of USG imaging with recent advances.
 2. Mention CT and MR finding in pancreatic lesion.
 3. How will evaluate a case of hepatic mass.
 4. Write short notes on:
 - a) Gyriiform enhancement in MRI.
 - b) IVU.
 - c) Twin transfusion syndrome.
 - d) Achondroplasia
 - e) Autosomal dominant poly cystic Kidney diseases.
 5. Describe principles of HRCT and its uses.
 6. How will evaluate on patient with right upper abdominal pain.
 7. Classify adrenal tumour. Discuss radiological features of neuroblastoma.
 8. Write short notes on:
 - a) Sclerotic lesions of skull
 - b) Neurofibromatosis 2
 - c) Parotid tumor
 - d) MRI fininding in Lipomyelomeningocele
 - e) Bone scintigraphy
 9. Describe radiological features of bone tumor.
 10. Describe MRI features of brain infarction.
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