

Final M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, **May/June 2009**

RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC DISEASES - (II) - III

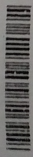
Total Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Instructions:*
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

(LAQ)

1. Discuss the principles of M.R.I. and its role in musculoskeletal diseases. (1×25=25)
2. Discuss applied anatomy of sella turcica with emphasis on sellar and parasellar lesion. (1×25=25)
3. Solve any five questions: (1×50=50)
 - ✓ a) Ectopic pregnancy.
 - ✓ b) Avascular Necrosis. (AVN)
 - ✓ c) Craniopharyngioma.
 - ✓ d) Rickets. MB 3080
 - ✓ e) Marphans Syndrome.
 - ✓ f) Pheochromocytoma. RA, RP



11073

M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, May/June 2010
**RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES - II (Paper - III)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions:*
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
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1. Classify bone tumours. Describe imaging findings of primary malignant bone tumours. 25

2. Describe radio anatomy of sella turcica. Imaging findings in Empty sella syndrome. 25

3. Solve any five questions : (5×10=50)

- a) Describe various calcifications on mammogram.
- b) HSG technique, indications, and contraindications. Enumerate various congenital anomalies of uterus.
- c) Vesicoureteric reflux. ~~refuse~~ ^{reflux}
- d) IVU, usg and colour doppler findings in renal hypertension.
- e) Role of usg in medical renal disease.
- f) MRI findings in degenerative diseases of intervertebral disc.

11073

M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, May/June 2010
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES - II (Paper - III)

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

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Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
3) All questions are compulsory.
4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Classify bone tumours. Describe imaging findings of primary malignant bone tumours. 25
2. Describe radiology of sella turcica. Imaging findings in Empty sella syndrome. 25
(5×10=50)
3. Solve any five questions :
 - a) Describe various calcifications on mammogram.
 - b) HSG technique, indications and contraindications. Enumerate various congenital anomalies of uterus.
 - c) Vesicoureteric reflux. VUR Reflux
 - d) ~~IVU~~, usg and colour doppler findings in renal hypertension.
 - e) ~~Role of usg in medical renal disease.~~
 - f) ~~MRI findings in degenerative diseases of intervertebral disc.~~



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M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, Nov./Dec. 2010
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES - (II) - III

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions: 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
3) All questions are compulsory.
4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Discuss in detail vascular anatomy of brain and neck. (1×25=25)
2. Write on imaging approach to spinal trauma. (1×25=25)
3. Solve any five questions out of six : (5×10=50)
 - a) Syndromes associated with Renal Cystic disease
 - b) Scrotal pathology
 - c) IUGR (Intra-uterine growth retardation)
 - d) Retroperitoneal fibrosis
 - e) IVP (Intravenous Pyelography)
 - f) GCT (Giant Cell Tumor) of bone.

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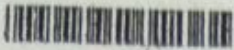
M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, May/June 2011
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES (II) - III

Total Marks : 100

Duration : 3 Hours

- Instructions :
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Discuss the imaging in stroke and interventional applications in its treatment. 2.
2. Role of ultrasonography and doppler in evaluation of testicular tumors. 2.
3. Solve any five questions out of six : (5×10=50)
 - a) Adenomyomatosis.
 - b) Chondrosarcoma.
 - c) Necrotizing enterocolitis.
 - d) Wilms' tumor.
 - e) Diastematomyelia.
 - f) Vesico uretric calculus.



11073

M. D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, Winter 2011
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES (II) – (III)

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks :100

- Instructions:*
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

1. LAQ:

Describe neuro-endocrine tumors of pancreas and their imaging.

(1×25=25)

2. LAQ:

Describe role of imaging in posterior fossa tumors.

(1×25=25)

3. Solve any five questions :

a) Ultrasonographic "BIRAD'S" criteria

b) Rickets

c) Doppler study in IUGR

d) Renal Doppler

e) Emphysematous pyelonephritis

f) Orbital pseudo tumors.

(5×10=50)



11073

M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, Summer 2012
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES (II) – III

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :*
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Classify cystic diseases of kidney. How will you investigate radiologically a case of hypernephroma ?
(1x25=25)
2. Classify posterior cranial fossa tumors. Enumerate imaging techniques. Describe the role of MRI and CT in evaluation of posterior cranial fossa tumors.
(1x25=25)
3. Solve any five questions out of six :
(5x10=50)
 - a) Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - b) Dandy-Walker malformation
 - c) Neurocysticercosis
 - d) Vesico-Ureteric reflux
 - e) Craniopharyngeoma
 - f) Thalassemia.

11073

M.D. (Radiodiagnosis) Examination, Winter 2012
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES (II) - III

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions:**
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
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RA

Discuss the imaging approach to a patient suffering from complex partial seizures. (1x25)

How will you investigate a case of primary infertility? MB 1837, 1918 (1x25)

Write short answers on any five : (5x10=50)

- a) Haemangioblastoma
- b) Isotope studies in renovascular hypertension
- c) Basilar invagination
- d) Pigmented villonodular synovitis
- e) Imaging of placenta praevia
- f) Imaging of plaque morphology

Posterior fossa Tx → same as pilocytic astro. age > ad

MB

Captopril.

Tc99m DTPA.

OIH

MAG 3.



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M.D. (RADIO-DIAGNOSIS), Winter-2013 Examination

RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL & SYSTEMIC DISEASES(II)- III

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only
- 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use common answer book for all section.

- Classify Spinal tumors. Discuss differential diagnosis and imaging features of Extradural spinal Tumour. *MB 627, Chapman 48* (1x25=25)
- What are the causes of Haematuria. Describe the imaging approach in a case of haematuria. (1x25=25)

Solve any five questions out of six :

- a) Cranio - vertebral junction
- b) Imaging in Primary Infertility.
- c) Multiple Sclerosis.
- d) Calcification in Breast.
- e) Osteochondritis.
- f) Acute Scrotum.



M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis), Summer-2014 Examination

RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL & SYSTEMIC DISEASES (II)-

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total M

- Instructions:
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
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 - 7) Use common answer book for all section.

✓ 1. Describe the role of neuroimaging in hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy in infants? RSNA Article, RP (PVL, HIE & patterns)

✓ 2. Describe anatomy of retroperitoneum. Discuss how to investigate a case of hematuria?

3. Solve any five questions out of six :

- ✓ a) Spinal dysraphism RP (NTD), AJR article for images
- b) Acro-osteolysis.
- ✓ c) Neuro-enteric cyst.
- ✓ d) Retroperitoneal fibrosis
- ✓ e) Myositis ossificans.
- ✓ f) Macleod's syndrome



M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis), Winter-2014 Examination
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL & SYSTEMIC DISEASES(II) - III

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks

- Instructions:
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Questions are out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) Use common answer book for all section.

✓ 1. Describe the anatomy of breast and various imaging modalities to evaluate breast pathologies. Also discuss the imaging features of breast pathologies.

✓ 2. Discuss the imaging approach in evaluating the adrenal pathologies

3. Solve any five questions out of six :

✓ a) MRCP.

✓ b) Bi-Rads.

✓ c) Record keeping in USG (ultrasound) department

✓ d) Slipped capital femoral epiphyses

✓ e) Vertebral end plate pathologies

✓ f) Progressively increasing concentration of nephrogram in IVU

RA, MB 1771,

Modik ③ types

* Tissue Harmonic Imaging - MB 706.

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M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, Summer 2015

RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL & SYSTEMIC DISEASES(II)- III

Total Marks : 100

Total Duration : 3 Hours

- Instructions:
- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) Use common answer book for all sections.

MB 552, RSNA Article, PPT. (1x2)
 Describe the anatomy of the cranio-vertebral junction with reference to the various radiographic lines used. What are the imaging features of AAD?

What is the role of imaging in a patient of jaundice? Briefly discuss the role of the radiologist in the treatment of surgical obstructive jaundice. (1x)

Short answer question (any five out of six)

- a) Tuberos sclerosis RP
- b) Imaging of the penumbra in acute stroke MB 780, ② Grades
- c) Diffuse axonal injury MB 592, RP
- d) Doppler imaging of erectile dysfunction MB 1923, RSNA article, RP
- e) Pelvic Endometriosis MB 1874, Articles, RP, RA
- f) Bio-physical profile assessment in obstetric sonography RP

Percutaneous Nephrostomy - MB 1814
 Dislocation of Hip - MB



Paper III

M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis), Winter 2019
Radiological Imaging in Congenital & Systemic Diseases (I) - III
Total Duration : 3 Hours

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written an of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution
- 7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.

LAQ : MB 3023, RP

✓ 1. Describe in detail imaging of Rheumatoid arthritis.

LAQ : MB 98

✓ 2. Discuss how will you evaluate stroke in evolution.

3. Short answer question (any five out of six):

- ✓ a) Renal doppler in Transplant kidney. MB 1929
- ✓ b) Posterior Urethral valves. RP MB 2177. — ③ types
- ✓ c) Fibrous Dysplasia. MB 2333, RP
- ✓ d) Dynamic contrast MR Mammography. RA
- ✓ e) Evaluation of Simple renal cyst. RP (C Basuak),
- ✓ f) CT Cisternography and its clinical applications. RP

* DEXA scan - MB 3116.

* Skeletal dysplasias - MB 225



11073

M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Summer 2016
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES (II) – III

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **blue/black** ball point pen only.
 - 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
 - 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
 - 5) Draw **diagrams wherever** necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) **Use** a common answerbook for **all** sections.

1. Long answer question : (1×25=25)
Enumerate differential diagnosis of Gliomas. Discuss imaging of Glioblastoma Multiforme.
2. Long answer question : (1×25=25)
Discuss the role of imaging in renal trauma.
3. Short answer questions (**any five** out of six) : (5×10=50)
 - a) Cleido-cranial dysplasia
 - b) Giant cell tumor
 - c) 1st trimester Ultrasonography
 - d) BIRADS in mammography
 - e) Posterior urethral valves
 - f) Congenital CNS infections.



11073

M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, Summer 2017
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES(II) – III

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **blue/black** ball point pen **only**.
 - 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) **All questions are compulsory**.
 - 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full marks**.
 - 5) Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question Paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) Use a common answerbook for **all** Sections.

1. Long answer question : (1×25=25)
Discuss causes and various imaging findings in diffuse skeletal hyperostosis.
2. Long answer question : (1×25=25)
Discuss in detail the developmental malformations of female genital tract and role of imaging in evaluating them.
3. Short answer question (**any five** out of six) : (5×10=50)
 - a) CT finding in Renal trauma.
 - b) Spinal tumors.
 - c) Ectopic pregnancy.
 - d) Role of imaging in Renal hypertension.
 - e) MR Anatomy of Knee joint.
 - f) Scoliosis.

M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) Examination, November/December 2004
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL AND SYSTEMIC
DISEASES (II) - III

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

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3) All questions are compulsory.

4) The number to the right indicates full marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

- ✓ 1. Discuss role of imaging in evaluation of spinal cord lesions. (1×25)
- ✓ 2. Discuss various causes of menorrhagia and role of imaging in its evaluation. (1×25)
3. Solve any five questions out of six : (5×10)
 - ✓ a) Discuss briefly role of ultrasonography in proptosis.
 - ✓ b) Discuss in brief the radiological features of amyloidosis.
 - ✓ c) Discuss role of colour doppler in renal vascular disease.
 - ✓ d) Discuss mammography in breast lump.
 - ✓ e) Discuss role of ultrasonography in acute scrotal pain. MB1903
 - ✓ f) Enumerate congenital diseases of skull.

MAKING



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M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis)

RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING IN CONGENITAL & SYSTEMIC DISEASES(II)- III

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Instruction:
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 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
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 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

- ✓ Describe in detail the petrous temporal bone pathology and how will you investigate radiologically. (1x25=25)
- ✓ Describe the role of Three Dimensional ultrasound in the Evaluation of the foetus. (1x25=25)

Solve any five questions out of six :

- ✓ a) MR enterolysis.
- ✓ b) Endocrine disorders affecting bone. MB 3103
- ✓ c) USG in scrotal swelling.
- ✓ d) HRCT.
- ✓ e) HSG.
- ✓ f) Cleidocranial dysostosis. Bell shaped thorax.