

**DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – DECEMBER, 2017**

**MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS**

**PAPER-I : Basic Sciences related to Radiology and General Physics**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Answer All Questions**

**Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary**

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- 1) Describe the principles and evolution of Computerized Tomography (CT Scan). 15
  - 2) Briefly describe the anatomy of kidney and various anomalies of genitourinary tract. 15
  - 3) Describe in brief the physiology of bone growth and development and pathophysiology of bone healing. 15
  - 4) Describe the various factors affecting the quality of a Radiograph. Add a note on "Artifacts". 15
- Write short notes on: 4x10=40
- 5) Radiation hazards
  - 6) Gradient Coils
  - 7) Photoelectric effect
  - 8) High Frequency Ultrasound and its applications

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628-IA

**DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA – 520 008  
P.G. DIPLOMA INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION – JUNE, 2017**

**MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS**

**PAPER-I : Basic Medical Sciences, Physics related to Radiodiagnosis  
and imaging including technique and nuclear medicine**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

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- 9) Describe the layout of Ideal Dark Room 15
- 10) Cardiac MRI 15

- 11) Radiological Anatomy in PNS and discuss the imaging findings in benign and malignant masses 15
- 12) Digital and Computerized radiography 15  
Write short notes on: 4x10=40
- 5) Xero Radiography
- 6) Intensifying Screens
- 7) Mention the Contrast Media in Radiology
- 8) Biological effects of Radiation

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**Q.P.CODE:628**

DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – MAY, 2017

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-I : Basic Sciences related to Radiology and General Physics

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

NOTE : Answer all questions  
Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

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- 1) Digital radiography 15
- 2) Radiological anatomy of adrenal gland. 15
- 3) Evolution of Radiological investigations 15
- 4) Filters and cones 15
- Write short notes on: 4x10=40
- 5) Principles of MDCT
- 6) CT Urography
- 7) Mammography
- 8) Digital Tomo synthesis

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DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER, 2016

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-I : Basic Sciences related to Radiology and General Physics

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

NOTE : Answer all questions

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

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|-----|--|---------|
| 9)  | Write anatomy of Circle of Willis. Discuss Radio Imaging in Non-obstructive hydrocephalus.     | 15      |
| 10) | Discuss gross Physiology of Absorption and Radiological appearances of Malabsorption Syndrome. | 15      |
| 11) | Write Contrast Media Reaction and its management and care.                                     | 15      |
| 12) | Role of Radiologist to protect patients, relatives, staff and himself.                         | 15      |
|     | <u>Write short notes on:</u>   | 4x10=40 |
| 13) | Developer  |         |
| 14) | Tube Rating Chart  |         |
| 15) | Solid State Rectifier  |         |
| 16) | Auto Transformers  |         |

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628-IA

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA – 520 008  
P.G. DIPLOMA INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION – JULY, 2016

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-I : Basic Medical Sciences, Physics related to Radiodiagnosis  
and imaging including technique and nuclear medicine

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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- 1) Enumerate properties of X-rays. Describe in detail about high frequency generator. 15
  - 2) Describe in detail composition of X-ray film. Describe the process of development of exposed film. 15
  - 3) Describe function of fluoroscope with a neat labelled diagram. What are the steps taken for personnel and patient protection in fluoroscopy? 15
  - 4) Describe embryology of kidney. Radiological features of congenital renal anomalies. 15
- Write short notes on: 4x10=40
- 5) Describe the anatomy of female reproductive system. Discuss procedure of HSG.
  - 6) Describe the embryology of pancreas. Discuss common congenital pancreatic anomalies.
  - 7) Describe ultrasound artifacts.
  - 8) Contrast induced nephropathy.

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DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – MAY, 2016

**MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS**

PAPER-I : Basic Sciences related to Radiology and General Physics

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Answer All Questions

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

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- 5) Describe image production in computerized tomography. 15  
Briefly describe CT generations.
- 6) Describe anatomy of cerebral venous drainage. Enumerate causes of venous sinus thrombosis. 15
- 7) What are the causes of neonatal intestinal obstruction? 15

- Briefly discuss Hirschsprung's disease.
- 8) Describe interaction of X ray photons with matter. 15
- Write short notes on: 4x10=40
- 9) Describe radiation protection for the persons working in X-ray Department
- 10) Describe radiological anatomy of ear.
- 11) Write in brief about devices used to reduce scatter radiation.
- 12) Describe radiography of paranasal sinuses.

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DR.NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES ::  
VIJAYAWADA – 8

P.G DIPLOMA INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATIONS –  
DECEMBER, 2015

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-II: Clinical radiology & imaging related to gastrointestinal tract, genitourinary tract & obstetrics & gynaecology, paediatric radiology, radiology of ENT and orbits.

TIME: 3 HOURS Max.Marks: 100

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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- 1) Discuss the role of Radiology and Imaging in a case of Renovascular hypertension 15M
- 2) Discuss the role of radiology and Imaging in congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis 15M
- 3) Discuss role of imaging in female pelvic masses 15M
- 4) Describe the imaging anatomy of prostate using various imaging modalities. 15 M  
Role of imaging in prostatic carcinoma
- Write short notes on: 4X10=40
- 5) Radiological evaluation of acute abdomen in pediatric patient
- 6) Foetal doppler
- 7) Describe the technique of water's view and write on radiological and imaging findings of Fungal sinusitis
- 8) Radiological signs of ileocaecal tuberculosis

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**628-DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA**

**P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – OCTOBER, 2015-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS**

PAPER-I : Basic Sciences related to Radiology and General Physics-Time : 3 Hours-Max. Marks : 100-

Answer All Questions-Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

- 1..Write about digital subtraction angiography=15m
- 2..Describe the radiological anatomy of pharynx=15m
- 3..Write in brief about osteochondritis (osteochondrosis)=15m
- 4..Briefly describe MRI sequences=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=5..a) Power Doppler b) CT urography

- 6..What is thermionic emission? Describe in brief x ray production.
- 7..Discuss of role of ultrasound in deep vein thrombosis. Compare with other modalities.
- 8..Describe various projections used for chest radiography.

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**PG. DIPLOMA INTER. ASSESS. EXAMS- JUN, 2015-MEDICAL RAD. DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I :**

- 1..Describe principles of image intensifier. What is maximum permissible dose and what methods are used for radiation protection=15m
- 2..Describe anatomy of mediastinum and discuss radiological evaluation of posterior mediastinal structures=15m
- 3..Describe briefly embryological development of heart and describe radiological features of conditions causing pulmonary plethora=15m
- 4..Describe the principles and functioning of multidetector computed tomography=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Digital Radiography
- 6..MR Mammography
- 7..X-ray Generators
- 8..Hysterosalpingography

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS – APRIL, 2015-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-1**

- 1..Describe the structure and the photographic characteristics of a double coated X-ray film=15m
- 2..Describe the radiological anatomy of liver=15m
- 3..Doppler shift and power Doppler=15m
- 4..X-Ray beam restrictors=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Skyline view of patella
- 6..MRI contrast agents
- 7..Cardiac CT
- 8..Computed radiography

**628-PG. DIPLOMA EXAMS-OCTOBER, 2014-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

- 1..What are the interactions of X Ray photons with matter? Describe the applications and importance of each in diagnostic radiography=15m
- 2..Explain in detail the radiological anatomy of diaphragm. Discuss the imaging evaluation of congenital diaphragmatic hernia=15m
- 3..Describe the anatomy of internal carotid artery and its branches. Describe the radiological evaluation of a case of ischaemic stroke=15m
- 4..Enumerate the artifacts as seen in ultrasound. Discuss the physics of common ultrasound artifacts-15

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

- 5..Radiography of crano-cervical junction.
- 6..Automatic processor.
- 7..TLD badge.
- 8..Image intensifier tube.

**628-IA-P.G. DIPLOMA INT. ASSESS. EXAMS – JUNE, 2014-MED. RAD.DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

- 1..Discuss the Hazards of Radiation and the protective measures you would plan for a Diagnostic Radiology Department=15m
- 2..Discuss the Physical principles of the CT Scan, the various generations of CT scanners and the advantages of MDCT=15m
- 3..Draw a neat diagram of modern X-Ray tube and discuss interactions of X-rays with matter=15m
- 4..Discuss C.S.F. dynamics and draw a neat diagram of C.S.F. Spaces and discuss C.S.F. seedling=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Briefly discuss Filters & Beam Restrictors
- 6..Structure, types & uses of Low Osmolar Contrast Media
- 7..Fluoroscopy
- 8..Safe light

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS – APRIL, 2014-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

- 1..Enumerate the harmful effects of radiation? Describe what protective measures should be taken in the diagnostic radiology department to protect radiation workers and patients=15m
- 2..Discuss the Radiology of acute abdomen in children=15m
- 3..Discuss the role of radiology in the diagnosis and interventional techniques in a suspected case of renal malignancy=15m
- 4..Draw a labeled diagram of an image intensifier and television monitor (IITV) and mention the

advantages and disadvantages of IITV=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Transvaginal sonography
  - 6..Pancreatitis
  - 7..Kartagener's Syndrome
  - 8..Intracranial calcifications
- 628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – OCT, 2013-MED. RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**
- 1..Describe the principle, construction and function of High Tension Transformer=15m
  - 2..Describe the mandatory provisions under the PNDT act which you will enforce in your ultrasound centre=15m
  - 3..Describe the anatomy of the Circle of Willis and discuss the role of imaging in subarachnoid hemorrhage=15m
  - 4..Describe the basic principles of radiation protection=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

- 5..Radiography of TM joints
- 6..Anatomy of brachial plexus
- 7..Imaging anatomy of larynx
- 8..Relationship between KVp and mAs

**P.G. DIPLOMA INTERNAL EXAMS – JUNE, 2013-MED. RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-1**

- 1..Describe the normal anatomy of the renal collecting system and physiology of contrast excretion.

Also detail the technique of intravenous urography and its various modifications=15m

- 2..Describe the various components of an X-ray machine and their functions=15m
- 3..Draw a neat diagram of Mammary gland and discuss BIRADS
- 4..Discuss about Mammography X-ray tube. Differences between conventional x-ray tube and mammographic x ray tube. Discuss about Tomo synthesis=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=5..Describe the principles of MR imaging

- 6.. Skeletal Scintigraphy
- 7..F-18 fluoro deoxyglucose (FDG) and its uses

- 8..What is Curie temperature? Discuss various Transducers

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS – APRIL, 2013-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-1**

- 1..How are the X-rays produced? Draw a modern X-ray tube & explain detail of each part of the tube
- 2..Describe the various causes of hemoptysis and details of vessels involved in the hemoptysis. Describe the role of interventional radiology in the treatment of hemoptysis=15m
- 3..Discuss the various causes of hematuria and how will you radiologically investigate the causes.=15m
- 4..Discuss the dark room procedures in developing an X-ray film. Discuss the constitution of developer and fixer solutions=15m

Write short notes on: 5. X-ray filters and their usage

6. Transesophageal ultrasonography

7. Marfans Syndrome

8. Avascular Necrosis of femoral head

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-OCTOBER, 2012-MED. RADIOL. DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

- 1..Describe the characteristic curve of film. Mention the advantages & disadvantages of digital X-rays
- 2..Explain in detail imaging anatomy of breast. Discuss film mammography Vs Sono mammography=15m

- 3..Describe the imaging anatomy of Pancreas. Mention the causes of Pancreatic calcifications=15m

4. What is Radioactivity? Mention its clinical applications=15m

Write short note: 4 x 10=5..Imaging anatomy of Liver segments.

6. Blood supply of kidneys & adrenals.

7. Imaging anatomy of uterus.
8. Film badge

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – APRIL, 2012-MED. RAD. DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

- 1..Discuss about the radiological contrast media. What are the side effects of contrast media and how will you treat the anaphylactic reaction of contrast media=15m
2. Discuss the causes of haematemesis and various radiological investigations=15m
3. Discuss various causes of obstructive jaundice and how will you radiologically investigate the causes? =15m
4. Discuss the radiation safety measures adopted in the department of Radiology and enumerate the harmful effects of radiation in the human beings=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

5. Image intensifier.
6. Situs Inversus Totalis
7. Fluoroscopy.
8. Aortic dissection.

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS-OCT./NOV, 2011-MEDICAL RAD. DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

- 1..Describe the modern X-ray tube. Mention the properties of X-rays=15m
2. Explain in detail the mediastinal anatomy with diagrams=15m
3. Describe the radiological anatomy of sella turcica and its clinical importance=15m
4. What is an isotope? Mention its radiological applications=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=5. Grid.

6. Pathophysiology of pulmonary oedema.

7. Venous anatomy of lower limb.
8. Transrectal anatomy of prostate

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – APRIL, 2011-MED. RAD. DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

1. Enumerate the harmful effects of radiation? Describe what protective measures should be taken in the diagnostic radiology department to protect radiation workers and patients?=15m
2. Discuss the Radiology of acute abdomen in children=15m
3. Discuss the role of radiology in the diagnosis and interventional techniques in a suspected case of renal malignancy
4. Draw a labeled diagram of an image intensifier and television monitor (IITV) and mention the advantages and disadvantages of IITV=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10 =5. Transvaginal sonography 6. Pancreatitis

7. Kartagener's Syndrome. 8. Intracranial calcifications

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 2010-DMRD-PAPER-I**

1. Briefly mention the principles of spiral C.T. Unit & advantages over the other imaging modalities
2. Conventional Intra Venous Pyelography verses MRI Pyelography and clinical application=15m
3. Discuss role of color Doppler technique and indications=15m
4. What is the permissible Dose? Mention the Radiation risks and precautions=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10 =40m

5. Automatic film processor 6. Isotopes 7. GRD (GRID) 8. Small focal spot

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – APRIL, 2010-DMRD-PAPER-I**

1. Briefly mention the principles of MRI Unit and advantages over the other imaging modalities
2. Causes of Dysphagia and role of MRI in the diagnosis=15m
3. Discuss the important concepts about the invasive angiography and interventional devices=15m
4. High frequency ultra sound as a diagnostic modality in the examination joint disorder=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m=5. Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT)

6. Collimator 7. Fluoroscopy 8. Scatter rays

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAM – NOVEMBER, 2009-MED. RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

PAPER-I : Basic Sciences related to Radiology and General Physics-Time : 3 Hours-Max. Marks : 100

1. What are the ingredients of developer and fixer? Describe in detail=15m
2. Classify adrenal tumors. Describe in detail the radiology of Neuroblastoma.=15m
3. What are the causes of Cor pulmonale and describe the pathological changes that lead to Cor pulmonale=15m
4. Discuss the physical principles of Ultrasonography technology in medicine.=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

5. Dacryocystography 6. Breast ultrasound 7. Achalasia cardia 8. Adamantinoma

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAM-APR/MAY, 2009-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-I**

1. Describe the principle and construction any current detecting instrument. Explain how a galvanometer is converted into an instrument to measure current.=15m
2. Describe the Radio-anatomy of the shoulder joint with a neat diagram=15m
3. What is an image intensifier? Draw a diagram and write in detail its construction and use in Radiology=15m
4. Explain how "stimulated emission" of radiation is used to produce a laser beam. State medical applications of LASER Beam=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

5. X-ray spectra 6) Thermionic emission 7) Dry film processor 8. Temporomandibular joint

**628-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – JUNE, 2008-DMRD=PAPER-I**

1. What are the principles of transformers? Discuss in detail the construction of any one type of transformer.=15
2. Discuss in detail the radiological anatomy and imaging of base of skull.=15
3. What are the harmful effects of ionizing radiation & steps taken to protect from them in Radiology department-15
4. Describe construction of transducer and discuss its Working=15m
5. Write short notes on=4 x 10= a) Anode heel effect. b) Automatic processor c) Fluoroscopy d) Distortion

**NOVEMBER, 2007**

1. Describe the principle of computed tomography and mention the advantages over conventional Radiology unit=15m
2. What is the maximum permissible dose and mention the protector methods=15m
3. Discuss the role of ultra sound; color Doppler, isotope Renography and arteriography in Reno vascular Hyper Tension=15m
4. Discuss the imaging of pancreas-Acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis and cancer pancreas=15m
5. Short : 4 x 10=a) X-ray image intensifier Televisions system b) Auto film process c) Code d) Fluoroscopy



**MAY/JUNE, 2007**

1. Briefly mention the principles of MRI unit and advantages over the other imaging modalities=15
  2. Conventional myelography verses MRI myelography and its clinical application=15
  3. Discuss the important concepts about the unvasive Angiography and Interventional Devices=15
  4. High frequency ultra sound as a diagnostic modality in the exaluation of joint disorde=15
  5. Write Short Notes On=4x10=40
- a) SPECT(Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography) b) GRID c) ISOTOPES d) Small focal spot

**MAY/JUNE-2006.**

1. What are the basic principles of Transformers and what is the role of diagnostic radiology=15m
2. Describe the anatomy of the oesophagus and how will you investigate a case of congenital malformations of the oesophagus=15m
3. State the inverse square law as applied to x-ray beam and how does it apply to diagnostic x-rays=15m
4. Write in detail about nuclide scanning of Liver and spleen and their diagnostic importance in clinical practice.
5. Write notes on Techniques of Radiograph=5x8=40marks; a) Air myelogram b) Calcaneum  
c) Mammography d) Hypotonic duodenography e) Odontoid process

**NOV- 2005.**

1. Describe principles of Gamma Camera. Mention various types of collimators =15m
2. What are the properties of X-rays? What is the maximum permissible dose? =15m
3. Describe the technique for arteriography. Mention the indications and complications of arteriography
4. Mention the causes of obstructive jaundice and discuss the role of Imaging modalities for the diagnosis
5. Write short notes on: 5 x 8=; a) Grid b) Autofilm process c) Small focal spot d) Fluoroscopy

**APR/MAY, 2005.**

1. Describe principles of spiral C.T. Mention the merits and demerits between spiral C.T. and conventional C.T.=15
2. Briefly mention the hazards of radiations. Radiation protection methods and patient dose =15marks
3. What are the causes of Low back pain? Enumerate the role of imaging modalities. Discuss the merits and demerits of MRI in the diagnosis of Low back pain. =15marks
4. Define isotope renogram. What is the isotope used? Mention the indications of Renogram =15marks
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40marks; a) T1 W and T2 W images and flip angles  
b) Duplex ultra sonography c) Image intensifier Television System d) Digital Radiography

**SEPT./OCT., 2004.**

1. Describe with diagram the anatomical relations of kidneys. Give a brief note on various angiographic studies of renal mass lesion =15m
2. Describe the x-ray tube housing, explain its functions. What are the advantages of using cooling agents for X-ray tubes =15m
3. Draw and label the diagram of Bronchopulmonary segments and describe the techniques of 3 different views=15
4. How will you take the x-ray of Base of skull and explain with diagram the anatomy of the same =15m
5. Write short note: 4 x 10;a)Istopes used in Cardiac imaging b)Pelvimetry c)Congenital Syphillis d) Denta X-ray

**MARCH/APRIL, 2004.**

1. Level different parts of the Lumbar Spine and spinal column and mention contents in the spinal canal and covering of the spinal cord. =15m
2. Briefly mention the hazards of Radiation, protection and permissible limits of dose =15m
3. Principle of Colour Doppler and applications =15m
4. Uses of contrast media in the various radiological investigations and doses; mode of route of administration. Mention the advantages of nonionic contrast. =15m
5. Write short notes: 4 x 10=a) Digital Radiography b) MR Angiography c) MR Spectrography d) Fluoroscopy

**SEPT./OCT.2003.**

1. Describe principles of spiral C.T. Mention the merits and demerits between spiral C.T.& conventional C.T. =15m
2. Explain the ways in which loss of energy takes place in actual transformer. Mention different types of transformer.=15m
3. Describe the pathways of CSF circulation. Where is it produced and absorbed? Mention the functions of CSF.=15
4. Discuss the role of radiology and imaging in the treatment of congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis.=15m
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40marks;  
a) Dissecting Aneurysm b) Auto film process c) T1W and T2W images and flip angles. d) GRID

**MARCH, 2003.**

1. Describe the radiological and C.T.anatomy of pancreas =15marks
2. Discuss the properties of X-rays. Enumerate common film faults. =15marks
3. Classify spinal cord tumours. Briefly mention MR imaging =15marks
4. Describe the principle construction and working of an image intensifier. =15marks
5. Write short notes on: a) Rectification b) Heel effect c) Pixel d) Xero-radiography 4 x 10=40m

**MAY, 2000**

1. Discuss the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of renovascular hypertension
2. Discuss the causes of Dysphagia and briefly mention the imaging modalities role.
3. Role of MRI in the diagnosis of degenerative disease of the spine
4. Describe the development of heart. Classify the congenital heart diseases. Mention the radiological features of Fallots Tetralogy
5. Write short notes: a) Primary complex      b) Dissecting Aneurysm      c) Delta sign  
d) Three phase study in bone Scintigraphy

**JUNE, 1999.**

1. Classify the renal trauma and discuss the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of the renal trauma
2. Classify the bone tumours. Briefly mention the radiological features of osteogenic sarcoma
3. Discuss the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of low back pain
4. Briefly mention Radiological features of hyper para-thyroidism
5. Write short notes on: a) Transducer      b) Film Badge      c) Crid      d) Automatic Film processor

**AUGUST, 1998.**

1. Describe the anatomy of superior mediastinum and how do you investigate a case of mediastinal obstruction syndrome =15m
2. Describe the indications for bronchogram and radiological features of bronchiectasis =15m
3. Describe the anatomy of Adrenals and discuss the role of radiology and imaging modalities in the diagnosis of neoplasms of adrenals =15m
4. Discuss the role of radiology and imaging in the treatment of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
5. Write short notes on: a) Azygos vein      b) Gamma Camera      c) Transpyloric plans      d) Rectilinear Scanner

**SEPTEMBER, 1997.**

1. Describe the development of Human genito-urinary system.
2. Describe the radiological anatomy of heart and mention the chambers forming borders of heart in ventral, lateral, RAO & LAO views of chest.
3. Discuss the development of upper G.I.Tract. Describe the types of Tracheo-oesophageal fistula.
4. With a neat and labeled diagram, write the anatomy of lung roots. Discuss in short the differential diagnosis of abnormalities of Hilar shadows.
5. Write short notes on: a) Define Ohm's law. Kirchhoff's law, electric field.  
b) Describe with circuit diagram the various types of rectification.  
c) Define Biot-savart law. What is magnetic field at the center of a circular coil of radius 'Y' number of turns 'n' and carrying current 'T' amperes.  
d) Calculate the resistance of a 100 watt 200 volts bulb. How heat will be developed if used for 1-hr.

**SEPTEMBER, 1996.**

1. Briefly mention the radiation protection measures which is followed in modern radiological diagnosis center=20
2. Briefly discuss the following: a) Focussing grid      b) Thermography      c) Rods and conesvision
3. What are the advantages of the following: a) Rotating anode      b) Grid      c) Heel effect in radiography
4. Describe the embryological development of diaphragm. How do you manage a case of diaphragmatic hernia=20
5. Write short notes on: a) Transpyloric plane      b) Instant enema      c) Rectilinear scanner      d) Electron

**Compiled by: V.Suryanarayana, Librarian, Dr.NTRUHS,VJA.**

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**Q.P.CODE:629**

DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – DECEMBER, 2017

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-II : Diagnostic Radiological Physics and Nuclear Medicine.

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Note : Answer all questions

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

- 
- |    |  |         |
|----|--|---------|
| 1) | How will you investigate a case of CP angle tumor?                 | 15      |
| 2) | Role of color Doppler examination in a case of acute scrotal pain. | 15      |
| 3) | Discuss Radio imaging in a case of Non-functioning Kidney          | 15      |
| 4) | Discuss in detail about Interventional Neuroradiology              | 15      |
|    | <u>Write short notes on:</u>                                       | 4x10=40 |
| 5) | Sono salpingography  |         |
| 6) | Soft Tissue Radiography  |         |
| 7) | Plain X-Ray abdomen  |         |
| 8) | Harmonic Imaging   |         |

**Q.P.CODE: 629**

DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – MAY, 2017

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-II : Diagnostic Radiological Physics and Nuclear Medicine.

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

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- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1) | Renal scintigraphy.                             | 15      |
| 2) | Posterior fossa cranial tumors                  | 15      |
| 3) | 3D-CT scan                                      | 15      |
| 4) | Imaging evaluation of Congenital heart disease. | 15      |
|    | <u>Write short notes on:</u>                    | 4x10=40 |
| 5) | Inflammatory bowel disease                      |         |
| 6) | MR angiogram                                    |         |
| 7) | Perfusion imaging of MRI                        |         |
| 8) | Obstructive jaundice.                           |         |

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-II : Clinical Radiology and imaging related to Gastrointestinal tract,  
Genitourinary tract and Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatric Radiology,  
Radiology of ENT and Orbits.

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

- 1) Enumerate the causes of unilateral proptosis and discuss the role of imaging in the evaluation of unilateral proptosis. 15
- 2) Discuss the role of radiology and imaging in the differential diagnosis of uterine adnexal masses. 15
- 3) Mention the causes, role of various imaging modalities in portal hypertension. Add a note on interventions in portal hypertension. 15
- 4) Describe the anatomy of orbits, classification and imaging of orbital lesions. 15

WRITE SHORT NOTES ON:

4x10=40

- 5) Respiratory distress in new born – Causes and radiological features
- 6) Imaging of bladder tumors
- 7) Imaging of fungal rhino sinusitis

## MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-II : Diagnostic Radiological Physics and Nuclear Medicine.

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

### ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

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- 1) Discuss the differential diagnosis and imaging findings of complications in First Trimester Pregnancy. 15
- 2) Discuss the role of Radionuclide studies in Gastro-Intestinal bleeding. 15
- 3) Enumerate the causes of respiratory distress in childhood and Radiological differential diagnosis. 15
- 4) Classify the bone tumors and describe the Radiological findings of malignant bone tumors. 15

Write short notes on:

4x10=40

- 5) Positron Emission Tomography – Computerized Tomography (PET-CT)
- 6) Primitive Neuro-Endocrinal Tumor (PNET).
- 7) Radionuclide Imaging of Thyroid Gland.
- 8) Posterior Urethral Valves.

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629

DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – MAY, 2016

## MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-II : Diagnostic Radiological Physics and Nuclear Medicine.

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

### ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

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- 1) Describe image production in nuclear medicine. 15
- 2) Write short notes on: 15
  - i) Technetium 99 m
  - ii) Iodine 131

- 3) Describe ultrasound evaluation of breast disorders 15
- 4) Write notes on: 15
- i) Carcinoid tumors
- ii) Sturge weber syndrome

Write short notes on: 4x10=40

- 5) Enumerate causes of rib notching. Briefly discuss coarctation of Aorta.
- 6) Write in brief about contrast media reactions and their management.
- 7) PACS and Filmless radiology
- 8) Describe radiological anatomy of retro peritoneum

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DR.NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES ::  
VIJAYAWADA – 8

P.G DIPLOMA INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATIONS –  
DECEMBER, 2015

MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-II: Clinical radiology & imaging related to gastrointestinal tract, genitourinary tract &

obstetrics & gynaecology, paediatric radiology, radiology of ENT and orbits.

TIME: 3 HOURS Max.Marks: 100

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1) Discuss the role of Radiology and Imaging in a case of Renovascular hypertension 15M

2) Discuss the role of radiology and Imaging in congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis 15M

3) Discuss role of imaging in female pelvic masses 15M

4) Describe the imaging anatomy of prostate using various imaging modalities. 15 M  
Role of imaging in prostatic carcinoma

Write short notes on: 4X10=40

- 5) Radiological evaluation of acute abdomen in pediatric patient
- 6) Foetal doppler
- 7) Describe the technique of water's view and write on radiological and imaging findings of Fungal sinusitis
- 8) Radiological signs of ileocaecal tuberculosis

- - -

**629-DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA**  
**P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS – OCTOBER, 2015-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-II**  
 Diagnostic Radiological Physics and Nuclear Medicine-Time : 3 Hours-Max. Marks : 100-Answer All Questions-Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

- 1..Discuss the role of radionuclide studies in urinary tract disorders=15m
  - 2..Describe radionuclides used in diagnostic imaging=15m
  - 3..Digital radiography in brief=15m
  - 4..Discuss suprahyoid neck spaces=15m
- Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Achalasia cardia
  - 6..TVS in ectopic gestation
  - 7..CT enteroclysis
  - 8..Lung perfusion/ ventilation scan
- 629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS – APRIL, 2015-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-II**

- 1..Skeletal scintigraphy=15m
  - 2..MRI of spinal cord tumors=15m
  - 3..Neurofibromatosis=15m
  - 4..Imaging of HIV manifestations of chest=15m
  - 5..Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m
- a).Imaging of plain film of acute abdomen
  - b) Spectral Doppler findings in peripheral arterial disease
  - c) Paraganglioma
  - d) Functional MRI of brain

**629-PG. DIPLOMA EXAMS-OCTOBER, 2014-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-II**

- 1..Discuss the role of radionuclide studies in the evaluation of the congenital and acquired cardiac disorders=15m
- 2..Discuss the role of radionuclide studies in the biliary tract=15m
- 3..Discuss the design and functioning of automatic processors=15m
- 4..Enumerate causes of unilateral hyper-translucency on chest radiograph. Briefly describe plain radiographic and CT findings in a 5 year old child presenting with repeated chest infection and detected to have unilateral hyper-translucency on chest radiograph=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Neuroblastoma
- 6..Sturge Weber syndrome
- 7..Ulcerative colitis
- 8..Ultrasound evaluation of focal hepatic lesion

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS – APRIL, 2014-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-II**

- 1..Describe the imaging anatomy of adrenal glands and discuss the role of radionuclide imaging in assessment of adrenal medulla and cortex=15m
- 2..Discuss the role of radionuclide studies in the assessment of lesions in the skeletal system=15m
- 3..Explain the basic principles of Elasticity Imaging with Ultrasound and explain its advantages over conventional US technique=15m
- 4..Discuss the classification and role of imaging in renal cystic disease=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Aneurysmal bone cyst
- 6..Tuberous sclerosis
- 7..Crohn's disease
- 8..Ultrasound evaluation of thyroid nodule

**P.G DIPLOMA INTER. ASSESS. EXAMINATIONS-DEC.,2013-DMRD=PAPER-II-**

- 1) Causes of unilateral proptosis and the role of imaging in the evaluation of unilateral proptosis=15m
- 2) Classify cystic lesions of kidney and describe radiological evaluation of such lesion=15m
- 3) A 25 year male patient presenting with painless testicular swelling. Discuss the role of imaging=15m
- 4) Imaging techniques for evaluation the presence & extent of "sino-nasal.Disease=15m



Write short notes on: 4X10=40

- 5) Ultrasound evaluation of posterior chamber of eye.
- 6) Ultrasound evaluation of first trimester emergencies.
- 7) Respiratory distress in the new born causes and radiological features.
- 8) Imaging features of Prune belly syndrome

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – OCTOBER, 2013-MED. RAD. DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-II**

- 1..Discuss the role of radionuclide studies in the evaluation of the thyroid gland=15m
- 2..Discuss the role of radionuclide studies in the urinary system=15m
- 3..Describe the basic principles of how an image of a particular slice is generated in MRI=15m
- 4..Discuss the protocol for screening of congenital anomalies in second trimester and the role of ultrasonography in screen ing for chromosomal anomalies=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10m

- 5..Vesico ureteric reflux
- 6..Gastrointestinal stromal tumour
- 7..Ultrasound of the eye
- 8..Spectral Doppler findings in peripheral arterial disease

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – APRIL, 2013-Medical Radiology Diagnosis-PAPER-II**

- 1..Discuss the various causes of dysphagia and radiological methods of evaluation=15m
- 2..Discuss rheumatic mitral heart disease and the details of various radiological investigations=15m
- 3..Discuss inflammatory bowel disease and radiological evaluation of ulcerative colitis=15m
- 4..Discuss the various radiological procedures to diagnose the aortic diseases and the treatment of aortic aneurysm by interventional radiology=15

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m=5.Cholelithiasis 6.Pseudocyst of pancreas

- 7.Transcranial sonography
- 8.Radiological features of thalassemia.

**PG DIPLOMA INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATIONS-DECEMBER, 2012-PAPER-II**

- 1..Mention the role of Radiology and Imaging in Intestinal Ischaemia=15m
  2. Mention Ultrasound findings in retinal and choroidal detachment=15m
  3. What are the abdominal emergencies in a newborn? How will you radiologically evaluate=15m
  4. Draw Diagram of Retroperitoneum at Renal hilum. Discuss radiological features of adrenal masses
- Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m= 5. Mention Imaging findings in fungal sinusitis

6. Ultrasound Evaluation of Posterior chamber of Eye
7. Para Pharyngeal space masses
8. Neurosonography

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS-OCTOBER, 2012-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAG.-PAPER-II**

- 1..Explain in detail parathyroid gland imaging anatomy and imaging modalities to identify it=15m
- 2..What is PET – CT? Mention its clinical applications=15m
- 3..Classify bone tumours. Mention their imaging findings=15m
4. Describe in detail basic physics of MRI=15m

Write short notes on:4 x 10=40m

- 5..MUGA Study
- 6..Osteomyelitis
- 7..Ulcerative Colitis
- 8..Achondroplasia

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAM-APRIL, 2012-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS-APRIL-2012**

- 1..Describe various types of intussusception and their radiological evaluation=15m
- 2..Discuss various types of motility disorders of the esophagus. How will you investigate esophageal obstruction?=15m
- 3..Describe various types of interstitial lung disease and how will you radiologically evaluate pulmonary lesions=15m
- 4..Discuss various causes of portal hypertension and the radiological procedures for its evaluation

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

5. Percutaneous Transhepatic Biliary Drainage
6. Pneumothorax
7. Isotope Renogram
8. Cyclotron

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – OCT./NOV., 2011-MED. RAD. DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-II**

- 1..Describe in detail construction of a transducer. Mention recent advances in ultrasound=15m
2. Explain in detail how a bone scan (isotope) done? Mention its clinical applications=15m
3. Discuss the radiological and imaging findings in hyperparathyroidism=15m
4. Describe in detail various generations of CT Scanner. Advantages & disadvantages of latest CT Scanner=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10 =40m= 5. MRI in disc pathology 6. Transcranial ultrasound

7. Contrast angiography
8. Digital mammography

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – APRIL, 2011-MED. RAD. DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-II**

1. What are haemopoietic disorders? Discuss in detail the radiological findings in thalassaemia and sickle cell anemia=15m
2. Describe the radiological anatomy of liver and discuss the radiological findings of tumors of the liver=15m
3. Classify tumors of stomach and describe in detail the radiology of malignant tumors of stomach=15m
4. Describe in detail the differential diagnosis of military mottlings in lungs=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10 =40m

5. Penile Doppler.
6. Hydatidiform mole.
7. Gamma Camera.
8. Histiocytosis

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 2010-DMRD-PAPER-II**

1. Discuss Gama camera Unit and defuse Renograms/ Isotope used and indication=15m
2. Classify bone tumours and briefly mention the plain X-ray findings of osteogenic sarcoma=15m
3. Classify mediastinal tumor and role of MRI in the diagnosis=15m
4. Discuss the Radiology of acute abdomen in children=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10 =40m= 5. Spinal canal stenosis. 6. Renal artery stenosis

7. Anatomy of the coronary arteries
8. Pulmonary Embolism.

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – APRIL, 2010**

1. Development of heart and briefly mention the x-ray features of Mitral Valvular Disease?=15m
2. Classify intra cranial tumors. Discuss the merit and demerits of imaging modalities.=15m
3. Briefly mention the congenital malformation of urinary tract and the role of imaging modalities
4. Discuss the chemistry of film processing in detail=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10 =40m

5. Circle of Wills
6. Spondylosis
7. Aneurysm of abdominal aorta
8. Coin shadow

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER, 2009**

1. Describe briefly the anatomy of spine & discuss the radiological features of tuberculosis of spine
2. Enumerate the conditions which give rise to generalized Osteosclerosis and discuss in detail radiological findings of Osteopetrosis.=15m
3. Discuss the role of radiology in gallbladder disease.=15m
4. Discuss radiological appearances of childhood tuberculosis=15m.

Write short notes: 4 x 10=5. Lead Poisoning. 6. Pulmonary Infarction 7. Iodine – 131 8. Grids

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAM– APRIL/MAY, 2009-MEDICAL RADIOLOGY DIAGNOSIS**

1. What are secondary x-rays? Discuss the different mechanisms by which they are produced. What is their importance in Radiodiagnosis?=15m
2. Discuss the principles and physical basis of spiral C.T=15m.
3. What are the methods of quality control of a Radiographic image?=15m
4. Classify bone tumours and discuss the role of radionuclide scan in evaluation of skeletal lesions

Write short notes on: 4 x 10 =40m= 5. Mammography Film. 6. Film Badge.

7. Intensifying screen. . 8. Macro radiography

**629-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – JUNE, 2008=DMRD-PAPER-II**

1. Discuss various methods to improve Radiographic quality
2. Discuss the principles of ultrasonography. What is the latest innovation in Transducer Technology?
3. Discuss in detail the various types of grids. What are their uses in Radiology?
4. Write a brief note on hyper thyroidism. Discuss the role of Radionuclides in its evaluation & treatment.
5. Write short =4x10=a) Ileocaecal tuberculosis b) Transcranial sonography c) Mammography Unit d) 3 D in Imaging

**NOVEMBER, 2007**

1. Clinical features of Pulmonary Embolism, mention the role of Imaging modalities for the diagnosis=15
2. Degenerative Diseases of Spine=15m
3. Imaging in NECK Masses=15m
4. Role of Renogram of clinical applications and mention captopril Renogram=15m
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m; a) ARNOLD –Chiari malformation b) Fallots Tetratology c) Dandy Walker Syndrome d) Pyelitis

1. Development of Heart and briefly mention the plain X-Ray findings of mitral vascular disease=15
2. Discuss in detail the mammography X-Ray unit and correlation of mammography to SONO mammography for detection and characterization of breast lesions.=15
3. MR Evaluation of anterior cruciate ligament tear Arthroscopic correlation=15
4. Classify bone tumours & briefly mention the plain X-ray findings of osteogenic sarcoma & EWING Sarcoma
5. Short: a) Disc prolapse b) Intra cranial calcification c) Aneurysm of abdominal AORTA d) Osteomyelitis

**NOVEMBER-2006.**

1. Discuss the chemistry of Film processing in detail=15m
2. Describe the construction and working of modern diagnostic x-ray tube=15m
3. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of ionic and non ionic contrast media. Describe in brief the steps taken in case of adverse reactions to contrast Media=15m
4. Discuss in detail the radionuclide imaging of kidney=15m
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m; a) Ultrasound artifacts b) Digital subtraction Angiography  
c) Non screen film d) Arterio venous malformations

**MAY/JUN-2006.**

1. Explain the principles of working of an ultrasound, plus echo systems and imaging systems=15m
2. What are the imaging modalities in localizing placenta? Discuss the imagiological features of some of the pathological conditions=15m
3. Write short essay of childhood tuberculosis =15m 4. Discuss the role of imagiology urinary tract tumours =15m
5. Write: 4 x 10=a) Coin lesion of lung b) Perthe's disease c) Subtraction technique d) Waters view

**NOV- 2005.**

1. How will you investigate the lump in the breast? Mention the imaging modalities and discuss in detail the mammography X-ray unit =15m
2. Briefly mention Anatomy of the sella and variations role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of sellar and parasellar pathologies.=15m
3. Role of imaging modalities in Pancreatic diseases =15m
4. Clinical features of Pulmonary embolism. Mention the role of imaging modalities for the diagnosis =15
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m; a) Horse shoe shaped kidney b) Intra abdominal calcification  
c) Osteoporosis d) Vertebral biopsy

**APR/MAY, 2005.**

1. Discuss the role of Imaging modalities in the diagnosis of Pulmonary solitary nodule =15marks
2. Define portal hypertension. Describe the anatomy of the portal vein and its variation. Discuss the role, imaging modalities for the diagnosis of portal hypertension =15marks
3. Classify the intra cranial tumours. Discuss the role spiral C.T. =15marks
4. Discuss in detail the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of renovascular hypertension =15marks
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40marks; a) Hystero salpingography b) Renal vein thrombosis  
c) Ionising chamber d) Coarctation of Aorta

**SEPT./OCT., 2004.**

1. What is Rectification? How is this obtained in X-ray circuit? Describe barrier layer rectification=15m
2. Discuss the pathophysiology of Hydatid Cyst and explain water lily sign =15m
3. Describe various types of Grids used in diagnostic radiology and their importance =15m
4. How will you assess the gestational age of foetus =15marks
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40marks; a) Internal mammary venography  
b) Thyroid scan (Nuclide) c) Gamma Camera d) Bone scan (Nuclide)

**MARCH/APRIL, 2004.**

1. Classify the Tumours of the Lung. Briefly mention the conventional Radiological manifestations and discuss the differential diagnosis =15m
2. Briefly mention the Post Renal disorders. Discuss the imaging modalities and mention the merits and demerits.
3. Write an essay on the conventional radiological features of Hyperparathyroidism =15m
4. Role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of Gall Bladder disorders =15m
5. Short notes: 4 x 10=a) PAGET's disease of the bone b) AVM (Arterio Venous Malformation)  
c) Ileocaecal tuberculosis d) Artifacts

**SEPT./OCT.2003.**

1. Write an essay on Mammography =15m
2. Discuss in detail the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of Reno vascular Hypertension =15m
3. Classify the congenital Heart Diseases. Briefly mention the plain X-ray findings of A.S.D.(Atrial Septal Defect)
4. Give an outline of diagnostic X-ray machine installation =15m
5. Write: 4 x 10=a) Intra Cranial Calcifications b) Ionising Chamber c) Osteoporosis d) Ectopic Thyroid.

**MARCH, 2003.**

1. Briefly describe the conventional Intra venous pyelography (I.V.P.). Enumerate the causes of unilateral enlargement of kidney and I.V.P. findings of any two =15marks
2. Describe the current trends in Nuclear (sotope) Thyroid imaging, it's usefulness and limitations =15m

3. Discuss the value of transvaginal sonography in 1<sup>st</sup> trimester of pregnancy =15marks
4. Discuss the role of radionuclide in central nervous system (C.N.S.)
5. Write : a) Dark room safelight. b) Intensifying Screens c) Macroradiography d) Dentigerous cyst

**MAY, 2000.**

1. Mention the role of contrast in the Imaging Modalities and discuss the merits and demerits-20marks
2. Mention the technique of Mamography-20marks
3. Discuss Enteroglysis indications and procedure –20marks
4. Write short : 4 x 5 =a) Ionisation chamber b) Half vale Layer c) Collimator d) Effective Half Life
5. Write short notes: 4 x 5 =a) Transformer b) Acoustic windows c) Automatic Film Processor d) Safe Light

**JUNE, 1999.**

1. Discuss the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of obstructive jaundice.=20m
2. Mention the technique of Aortography. Briefly mention indications and complications of Aortography.
3. Role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of Reno-vascular hypertension
4. Write: a) Hazards of Radiation b) Ionization chamber c) Biological half life d) Collimator.
5. Write short : a) Acoustic window b) Scattered Radiation c) Eco Cardiogram d) Transformer

**AUGUST, 1998.**

1. Describe the composition of developer and fixer. What are the chemical reactions that take place during the processing of the film =20marks.
2. What are the advantages of: a) Anode Heel b) Automatic Film processor c) Pressure injectors =20m
3. Describe the imaging features of Osteosarcoma =20m
4. Write short notes on: a) Pineal Gland b) Aortic window c) Pleural transudates d) Hydatid cysts

**SEPTEMBER, 1997.**

1. Give an outline of diagnostic x-ray machine installation.
2. Describe in brief the properties of Alpha, beta and Gamma rays.
3. Define the following relation units: a) Sievert b) Curie c) RBE d) Gray e) Rem.
4. Solve the problems:
  - a) An x-ray tube is operated 50,000 volts. Calculate the minimum wave length of x-ray emitted.
  - b) The exposure rate from a fluoroscopic machine is 5R/min. at 50cm. What are the exposure rates at 100cm.80cm. and 40cm.
  - c) The two films, one transmitting 10% and the other transmitting 1% of the incident radiation. What is the resultant transmission if both the films are superposed. What is the corresponding density.
5. Write short notes on: a) Umbra Penumbra b) Inverse Square law c) Ionising chamber d) Critical angle and total internal reflection.

**SEPTEMBER, 1996.**

1. What are your suggestions to improve the life of modern x-ray tube =15m
2. Describe, how are the following useful in diagnostic radiology =15m
3. Describe the radiological technique of the following:15m=a) Pelvic inlet view b) Optic foramina c) Patella
4. Describe the following in detail=15= a) Collimetre b) Cooling of the x-ray tube c) Isotope d) Cat scanning.
5. Write short notes on: a) Half-life b) Tomography c) Serial cassette changer d) Roentgen.20m

**Compiled by: V.Suryanarayana, Librarian, Dr.NTRUHS,VJA.**

Q.P.CODE:630

## MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-III : Diagnostic Radiology

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

### ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Draw neat diagram wherever necessary

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- |    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| 1) | Describe the procedure of micturating cystourethrography.<br>Discuss posterior urethral valves.                            | 15 |
| 2) | Describe radiological anatomy of thyroid gland. Discuss<br>differential diagnosis of thyroid nodule.                       | 15 |
| 3) | Describe imaging in case of dysphagia.   | 15 |
| 4) | Enumerate various neoplastic conditions of breast. Discuss in<br>detail radiological evaluation of palpable breast masses. | 15 |

Write short notes on:

4x10=40

- |    |                                    |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 5) | Hyaline membrane disease           |
| 6) | Pleural Calcification              |
| 7) | CT Sinogram                        |
| 8) | Imaging features of Retinoblastoma |

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630-IA

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA – 520 008  
P.G.DIPLOMA INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATIONS - JUNE, 2017

## MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-III : Clinical radiology related to Respiratory system, Cardiovascular system, Musculoskeletal system, Central Nervous system and recent advances in Radiology.

Time : 3 Hours  
100

Max. Marks :

### ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1) | Classify Bone tumors and discuss CT and MRI findings  | 15      |
| 2) | Classify congenital heart diseases. Discuss in detail about imaging features of Truncus Arteriosus. | 15      |
| 3) | Classify and discuss the Imaging findings of Pediatric Spinal Cord Injuries.                        | 15      |
| 4) | Skeletal findings in deficiency disorders.  | 15      |
|    | <u>Write short notes on:</u>  | 4x10=40 |
| 5) | Mullerian Anomalies   |         |
| 6) | Solitary Pulmonary Nodule   |         |
| 7) | Digital Subtraction Angiography   |         |
| 8) | Neuro Fibromatosis  |         |

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**Q.P.CODE: 630**

DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – MAY, 2017

## MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-III : Diagnostic Radiology

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Note : Answer all questions

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 1) | Nonvascular interventions of kidney                 | 15      |
| 2) | Neuroblastoma.                                      | 15      |
| 3) | Imaging of bronchogenic carcinoma                   | 15      |
| 4) | Discuss the role of imaging in deep vein thrombosis | 15      |
|    | <u>Write short notes on:</u>                        | 4x10=40 |
| 5) | Bone tumors   |         |
| 6) | Cardiac MRI   |         |
| 7) | Bronchial artery embolization                       |         |

8) Imaging of pancreatic cystic tumors

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DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER, 2016

## MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-III : Diagnostic Radiology

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Note : Answer all questions

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

- 
- 1) What are the causes of 'Acute Abdomen"? How do you investigate a case of Acute Abdomen? 15
  - 2) Describe in brief the Radiological and imaging differential diagnosis of pleural pathology. 15
  - 3) Describe the Imaging findings in Cerebro-Vascular Disease. 15
  - 4) What are the causes of Obstructive Uropathy? Briefly discuss the Interventions in Obstructive Uropathy. 15
- Write short notes on: 4x10=40
- 5) Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis
  - 6) Meniscal tears
  - 7) Pregnancy Doppler
  - 8) Imaging features of Carotid Body Tumors

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630-IA

## MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-III : Clinical radiology related to Respiratory system, Cardiovascular system, Musculoskeletal system, Central Nervous system and recent advances in Radiology.

Time : 3 Hours  
100

Max. Marks :

### ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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- 1) Describe radiological features of Lung Cancer. 15
  - 2) Radiological features of anterior mediastinal tumors. 15
  - 3) Discuss the role of imaging in posterior fossa tumors of the skill. 15
  - 4) Discuss the role of imaging in acute osteomyelitis. 15
- Write short notes on: 4x10=40
- 5) TAPVC
  - 6) Glomus tumor
  - 7) Chordoma
  - 8) Berry aneurysm

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DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:: VIJAYAWADA  
P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – MAY, 2016

## MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS

PAPER-III : Diagnostic Radiology



Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Note : Answer all questions

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

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- 1) Enumerate causes of Paraplegia. Discuss Imaging techniques that can be employed to investigate such a case. 15
  - 2) Write causes of Haematuria. Role of CT Urography in Urinary tract lesions. 15
  - 3) How will you investigate a case of Unilateral OR Bilateral Exophthalmos? 15
  - 4) Draw and Label structure of Tooth. Discuss Cysts of Mandible. Write about the radiological findings. 15
- Write short notes on: 4x10=40
- 5) White matter lesions of Brain
  - 6) Vanishing lung disease
  - 7) MR Imaging in Endometriosis
  - 8) CT artifacts

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**630-DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA  
PG. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-OCTOBER, 2015-MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

Diagnostic Radiology-Time : 3 Hours-Max. Marks : 100-Answer All Questions-Draw neat diagram wherever necessary

- 1..Discuss the role of imaging in renal tumors=15m
  - 2..Describe radiological anatomy of larynx=15m
  - 3..Enumerate causes of solitary pulmonary nodule and its radiological evaluation=15m
  - 4..Enumerate the causes of paraplegia. Discuss imaging techniques that can be employed to investigate such case=15m
- Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m
- 5..Scleroderma
  - 6..Imaging features of meningiomas
  - 7..Calcium scoring and cardiac CT
  - 8..Role of imaging in pulmonary embolism

630-IA-Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences:AP:Vijayawada-520 008

**P.G.DIPLOMA INT. ASSESS. EXAMS-JUNE, 2015-MED. RADIO-DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

- 1..Describe anatomy of sella. What are the various sellar and suprasellar masses? Discuss in detail radiological evaluation of pituitary masses=15m
  - 2..Enumerate various neoplastic conditions of breast. Discuss in detail radiological evaluation of palpable breast masses=15m
  - 3..Radiological features of Peptic Ulcers and differences between Benign and Malignant Gastric Ulcer=15m
  - 4..Role of Mammography in the evaluation of Breast Lesions=15m
- Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m
- 5..Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome

- 6..Ring enhancing lesions of the brain
- 7..IV contrast media
- 8..Basic MRI sequences

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-APRIL, 2015-MED. RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

- 1..Intervention and management of aortic aneurysm=15m
- 2..Sturge Weber syndrome=15m
- 3..Imaging of sarcoidosis=15m
- 4..Doppler imaging of portal hypertension=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Classification of skeletal dysplasia
- 6..MRCP (Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography)
- 7..Uterine artery embolization
- 8..Imaging features of Carotid Body Tumors

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-OCTOBER, 2014-MED. RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

- 1..Discuss the role of imaging and intervention in a case of obstructive jaundice=15m
- 2..Discuss the classification and radiological appearance of idiopathic interstitial pneumonias=15m
- 3..Enumerate the causes of non-passage of meconium in a newborn and discuss its radiological evaluation=15m
- 4..Discuss the imaging of colorectal carcinoma=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Fluorosis
- 6..Nuchal Translucency
- 7..Imaging evaluation of acute scrotal pain in a young adult
- 8..Medulloblastoma

**630-IA-P.G.DIPLOMA INT. ASSESS. EXAMS-JUN, 2014-MED. RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

- 1..Enumerate causes of solitary pulmonary nodule and its radiological evaluation=15m
- 2..Radiological and imaging features of meningiomas=15m
- 3..Discuss in detail radiological features of seronegative arthropathies=15m
- 4..Role of CT and MRI in the evaluation of Posterior Fossa Lesions=15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Imaging features of Retino blastoma
- 6..Role of plain radiography in congenital heart disease
- 7..Imaging features of Carotid Body Tumors
- 8..Calcium scoring and cardiac CT

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-APRIL,2014-MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

- 1..Discuss the different diagnosis of seronegative spondyloarthropathies=15m
- 2..Classify the Mullerian duct anomalies and discuss the role of imaging in evaluating these=15m
- 3..Discuss the role of imaging in renal trauma=15m
- 4..Discuss the role of imaging in subarachnoid hemorrhage-15m

Write short notes on: 4 X 10=40m

- 5..Developmental dysplasia of hip
- 6..Wilms tumour
- 7..Pulmonary sequestration
- 8..Evaluation of carotid stenosis

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-OCTOBER, 2013-MED. RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

- 1..Discuss the imaging features and differential diagnosis of metaphyseal bone tumors=15m
- 2..Discuss the differential diagnosis and imaging features of cerebello-pontine angle tumors=15m
- 3..Describe the causes of upper GIT bleeding. Discuss the role of the radiologist in the investigation and management of such a case=15m
- 4..Describe the approach to imaging in pulmonary complications of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

- 5..Respiratory distress syndrome
- 6..Segmental anatomy of the liver
- 7..Evaluation of Renal Transplant
- 8..Aortic Dissection

**P.G.DIPLOMA INTERNAL EXAMS - JUNE, 2013-MED. RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

- 1..Describe the segmental anatomy of the lung. Enumerate various cystic lesions of the lung with radiological approach to the same=15m
- 2..Discuss the embryological development of the heart. Enumerate various congenital cyanotic heart diseases and discuss imaging approach to the same=15m
- 3..What is PIXEL & VOXEL? Discuss gray scale Imaging and Windowing for Mediastinum, Brain, Subdural Infarct & HRCT=15m
- 4..Discuss various para neoplastic syndromes and imaging findings=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

- 5..Describe the anatomy of the circle of Willis. Discuss MR imaging of ischaemic infarcts.

6..Enumerate and detail the role of interventional radiology in obstructive jaundice.

7..Discuss imaging of pericardial diseases

8..What is Codman's angle? Describe radiological features of Codman's tumor.

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS APRIL, 2013-MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

1..Discuss the Marfan's Syndrome and the various radiological methods to evaluate disease process in Marfan's Syndrome=15m

2..Describe the anatomy of pancreas with various radiological procedures to evaluate the pancreatic lesions=15m

3..Describe the bone tumors with classification and various radiological evaluation of osteogenic sarcoma=15m

4..Describe the endocrine glands and various radiological procedures to evaluate the thyroid dysfunction=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

5..Primary complex 6..Kartagener's syndrome 7..MR Myelography 8..Carotid body tumour

**630=P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMS – OCTOBER, 2012-MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

1..Classify liver tumors. Mention the imaging findings of Liver tumours=15m

2. Describe in detail osteogenic sarcoma=15m

3. Discuss in detail imaging findings of large bowel malignancy=15m

4..Differential diagnosis of Rt. Iliac fossa pain. Mention the imaging findings of each condition=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=5..Radio frequency ablation 6. Tuberculoma of brain. 7. Mucocele

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – OCTOBER, 2012-Medical Radio Diagnosis-PAPER-III**

1..Classify liver tumors. Mention the imaging findings of Liver tumours=15m

2..Describe in detail osteogenic sarcoma=15m

3..Discuss in detail imaging findings of large bowel malignancy=15m

4..Differential diagnosis of Rt. Iliac fossa pain. Mention the imaging findings of each condition=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

5..Radio frequency ablation 6..Tuberculoma of brain. 7..Mucocele 8. Down's syndrome.

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAM-APRIL, 2012-MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

1..Mention the cyanotic congenital heart diseases and their radiological evaluation=15m

2..Classify various intracranial tumours and describe their radiological evaluation=15m

3..Discuss systemic sclerosis and its radiological evaluation=15m

4. Discuss cirrhosis of liver and the radiological evaluation=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m=5. Seminoma testis.

6. Hydatid cyst.

7. Osteogenesis imperfecta.

8. Bronchial artery embolization.

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-OCT./NOV, 2011-MED. RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

1..Enumerate the causes of solitary pulmonary nodule. Mention characteristic imaging findings=15m

2. Explain in detail imaging findings in Wilm's tumour.=15m

3. Discuss the MRI findings in bone tumours.

4. Describe in detail imaging findings of esophageal carcinoma=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10 =40m

5.Congenital developmental dysplasia of hip 6.T-tube cholangiogram 7.Meningioma 8.CT Sinogram

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-APRIL, 2011-MED. RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

1..What are chromosomal disorders? Discuss in detail radiology of Down's Syndrome & Turner's Syndrome

2. Classify cystic disease of kidneys and describe in detail the Radiology of adult polycystic kidney=15m

3. Classify generalized osteoporosis and discuss in detail the radiology of osteomalacia and rickets=15m

4. Briefly outline the anatomy of temporal bone and its diseases=15m

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

5. Syphilis of bones and joints. 6. Sarcoidosis 7. Constrictive Pericarditis 8. Soft tissue calcifications

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS-OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 2010-DMRD-PAPER-III**

1. Discuss in detail pain in the Rt Hypochondrium and the Role imaging of Biliary Tract Disease=15m

2. Role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of Bronchiectasis=15m

3. Classify the congenital Heart Disease and briefly mention the plan x-ray finding of Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)=15m

4. Write short notes on: 3 x 5 =a) Ulcerative colitis b) Hiatus Hernia c) Osteomyelitis

Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m

5. Intra cranial calcification 6. Hydrocephalus 7. Vertebral Biopsy 8. Hot Patella

**610-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – APRIL, 2010-DMRD-PAPER-III**

1. Describe the Lump in the breast and discuss in detail the role of amography x-rays. Correlation of mammography to sono mammography feeding=15m

2. Role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of intestinal obstruction=15m
  3. Classify the Lung Cancer and discuss the role of Imaging modalities in the diagnosis=15m
  4. Write short notes: 3 x 5 =a) Undescended tumours      b) Sella turcica      c) Ewings tumor
- Write short notes on: 4 x 10 =40m

5. Bone scintigraphy      6. Pleural calcification      7. Miliary tuberculosis      8. Hyperthyroidism

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – NOVEMBER, 2009-DMRD-PAPER-III**

1. Describe in detail the radiological features in a case of mitral stenosis during routine radiological examination=15m
  2. Describe in detail the various investigative modalities used to image acute stroke=15m
  3. Describe the plain x-ray findings in osteosarcoma & osteoclastoma & discuss the differential diagnosis=15m
  4. Discuss in detail the role of Computed Tomography in the evaluation of Para Nasal Sinuses Disorders=15m
- Write short notes on: 4 x 10=5. Ectopic pregnancy      6. MR Cholangiopancreatography (MRCP)
7. Paget's disease      8. Retinoblastoma

**630-P.G. DIP. EXAMINATIONS – APR/MAY, 2009-MEDICAL RADIO DIAGNOSIS-PAPER-III**

1. Discuss the advantages of MR over CT in cerebral infarcts and role of intervention in the same=15
  2. What are the causes of pulmonary embolism? Discuss the role of radiologist in the diagnosis and management of pulmonary embolism=15m
  3. Discuss the imaging appearances in a case of spinal tuberculosis=15m
  4. What are the causes of dysphagia? Discuss the radiological approach to an elderly patient with dysphagia
- Write short notes on: 4 x 10 =40m
5. Budd Chian Syndrome.      6. M.R. Mammography      7. Intracavitary sonography      8. Bone densitometry

**630-P.G. DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS – JUNE, 2008-DMRD-PAPER-III**

1. Discuss the role of high frequency ultrasound probe in clinical practice.
2. Discuss in detail the role of C.T. Scan in a case of Head injury
3. Discuss etiopathogenesis, clinical features and imaging appearances in Perthe's disease.
4. How will you radiologically investigate a case of spinal trauma?
5. Write short notes=a) Sialography      b) Intra operative ultrasound      c) M.R. Myelography      d) 3 D USG

**NOVEMBER, 2007**

- 1, Describe the Anatomy of adrenal gland and Role of Imaging modalities, the diagnosis of the diseases
2. Describe the non specific Aorto arteritis and role of imaging modalities =15m
3. Classify Spinal cord tumors and mode of imaging modalities=15m
4. Write short notes on: 3 x 5 =15m; a) Tear drop bladder      b) Hiatus Hernia      c) Osteoporosis
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40m; a) Horse shoe shaped kidney      b) Radiology in AIDS

- c) Florosis      d) Write maffer disease of central nervous system

**MAY/JUNE, 2007**

1. Discuss in detail the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of Biliary Tract Diseases= 15
  2. Briefly mention the congenital malformation of urinary tract and the role of imaging modalities= 15
  3. Role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of intestinal obstruction.=15
  4. Write Short Notes On: 3x5=a) Undescended Testes      b) Circle of Wills      c) Urserative colitis
  5. Write Short Notes On: 4x10=40
- a) Classify Intra Cranial Tumor      b) Doppler ultra sound      c) Vertebral Biopsy      d) Hydrocephalus

**MAY/JUNE-2006.**

1. What are the bone changes in Rickets and Scuvy=15m
2. What are the causes of intestinal obstruction? How imagiology helps in diagnosing and treating a case of an infant=15m
3. Describe the various causes of respiratory distress in new born infant and explain how the imagiology help in differential diagnosis=15m
4. What is intervention radiology? Discuss the role of it in the management in any one condition=15m
5. Write short notes on: 5 x 8=40m; a) Polycystic kidney      b) Ovarian dermoid
- c) Plane x-ray of acute abdomen      d) Mesenteric thrombosis      e) Orthopantomogram

**NOV- 2005.**

1. Discuss in detail the role of imaging modalities in the diagnostic of transplant kidney and its complications =15m
2. Classify the spinal cord tumours and role of imaging modalities =15m
3. Briefly mention the development of heart. Describe the role of conventional radiology in the diagnosis of atrial septal defects =15m
4. Write short notes on: 3 x 5 =15marks; a) Torson testes      b) Ulcerative colitis      c) Hiatus hernia
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40marks; a) C.T.findings in cranial trauma

- b) Percutaneous transluminal balloon angioplasty      c) Atypical pleural effusion      d) Empty sellar

**APR/MAY, 2005.**

1. Classify the skeletal tumours. Mention the role of imaging modalities for the diagnosis =15marks
2. Define mediastinum. Classify the mediastinal masses. Discuss the role of imaging modalities for the diagnosis
3. Conventional radiological features of hyperparathyroidism =15marks
4. Write short notes on: 3 x 5 =15marks;
  - a) Anatomy of coronary arteries and its variations and techniques of coronary angiogram
  - b) Primary complex
  - c) Tear drop bladder
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=a) MR Angiogram    b) Pheochromocytoma    c) Tethered cord    d) Contrast media

**SEPT./OCT., 2004.**

1. Discuss the differential diagnosis of irregular deformity of the caecum and demonstrate them on Ba.enema=15m
2. Discuss the role of cerebral angiogram in diagnosis of intracranial lesions =15m
3. Describe the role of radiology in diagnosis of Bronchogenic Carcinoma =15m
4. What are the radiological features of Calciferal deficiency =15m
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40marks;
  - a) Pineal Calcification
  - b) Teratoma of ovary
  - c) Mullerian agenesis
  - d) Geographic Skull

**MARCH/APRIL, 2004.**

1. Describe the blood supply to the Heart. Discuss the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction
2. Discuss the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of Avascular Necrosis =15m
3. Mention the causes of portal hypertension. Discuss the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of portal hypertension =15m.
4. Write: 3 x 5 =a) Miliary Tuberculosis    b) Hydrocephalus    c) Role of ultra sound in the diagnosis of First Trimester.
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=40marks;
  - a) Cardiomyopathy
  - b) Scurvy
  - c) Galactocele
  - d) Osteoarthritis

**SEPT./OCT. 2003.**

1. Discuss in detail the role of imaging modalities in the diagnosis of renal trauma =15m
2. Classify the Intra Cranial tumours and discuss the role of conventional C.T. =15m
3. Briefly mention the development of Heart. Describe the role of conventional Radiology in the diagnosis of Fallot's tetralogy=15m
4. Write short notes on: 3 x 5 =
  - a) Color Doppler
  - b) Primary Complex
  - c) Torsion Testes
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=a) Disc prolapse    b) Ulcerative Colitis    c) Renogram    d) Myelography

**MARCH, 2003.**

1. Discuss the radiological appearance of pulmonary tuberculosis =15marks
2. Describe radiological appearance of mitral stenosis =15marks
3. Describe the role of Radiology and imaging in case of head injury
4. Write short notes on:
  - a) Sigmoid volvulus
  - b) Dynamic C.T.
  - c) Indications, contraindications of Percutaneous nephrostomy -15marks
5. Write short notes:
  - a) Cushing's syndrome
  - b) Pericardial effusion
  - c) Mega colon
  - d) Placenta Previa=4 x 10

**MAY, 2000.**

1. Discuss Haemodynamic of the Heart. Briefly mention Radiological features of Mitral Valvular Disease
2. Discuss the role of C.T. in diagnosis Cranial Vertebral Anomalies-15m
3. Define Renogram and briefly mention clinical applications -15m
4. Discuss the role of Ultrasonogram in 3 trimester -15m
5. Write short notes on: 4 x 10=a) Rickets    b) Timble Bladder    c) Histio Cytosis    d) Thermography

**JUNE, 1999.**

1. Classify the bronchogenic carcinoma and briefly mention the radiological features =15m
2. Define skeletal scintigraphy. Mention indications for bone scan. Briefly mention the radionuclide findings of the metabolic disorder of the bone =15m
3. Describe the development of heart. Classify the congenital heart disease and briefly mention radiological features of A.S.D.
4. Discuss the role of C.T. in diagnosis of cranial trauma.
5. Write short notes on:
  - a) Follicular study
  - b) Diaphragmatic hernia
  - c) Vertebral biopsy
  - d) Spiral C.T.

**AUGUST, 1998.**

1. Discuss the differential diagnosis of coin lesion in the lung =20m
2. Discuss the usefulness of Biophysical profile in obstetric management =20m
3. Describe the biochemical changes and radiological features of:
  - a) Fluorosis
  - b) Lead poisoning =20

4. Write short: a) Pneumonia alba b) Diaphragmatic hernia c) Sigmoid volvulus d) Mofucci syndrome.

**SEPTEMBER, 1997.**

1. Write the differential diagnosis of a cavity in lungs.
2. Discuss in brief the radiological findings of conditions causing lower jaw swelling.
3. Write the radiological investigation in a case of abortion and its interpretations.
4. Describe pulmonary hypertension with radiological features.
5. Write short notes on: a) Narrowing of lower end of oesophagus  
a) Widening of Prevertebral soft tissue shadow at C6 level.  
c) Filling defect in an opacified gall bladder. d) Gas under right dome of diaphragm.

**SEPTEMBER, 1996.**

1. Give radiological features in: a) Intestinal obstruction b) Horse shoe kidney c) Acromegaly
2. Describe the pathology, staging and radiological features in diverticular diseases =15m
3. Describe the radiological features of Hyper-arathyroidism=15m
4. Describe the radiological investigations and signs that help to diagnose the diseases of pleura.
5. Write short : a) Chaliasia cardia b) Broodies abscess c) Babcock triangle d) Billiary sludge.

Compiled by:V.Suryanarayana, Librarian, **Dr.NTRUHS,VJA.**