

RADIODIAGNOSIS

PAPER – II

RDG/D/16/40/II

Time : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- ***This question paper consists of 10 questions divided into Part 'A' and Part 'B', each part containing 5 questions.***
- ***Answers to questions of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are to be strictly attempted in separate answer sheet(s) and the main + supplementary answer sheet(s) used for each part must be tagged separately.***
- ***Answers to questions of Part 'A' attempted in answer sheet(s) of Part 'B' or vice versa shall not be evaluated.***
- *Answer sheet(s) of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are not to be tagged together.*
- *Part 'A' and Part 'B' should be mentioned only on the covering page of the respective answer sheet(s).*
- *Attempt all questions in order.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*
- *Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.*
- *Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.*
- *Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.*
- *Answer all the parts of a single question together.*
- *Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.*
- *Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.*

Write short notes on:

PART A

1. A 32-year-old man presents to his family physician with cough, fever and increasing shortness of breath. A chest radiograph reveals the presence of symmetrical hilar masses. The masses have a lobulated and well defined outline with some fine calcification. The only significant element in this man's occupational exposure history is he is fond of keeping birds as pets in the house. Write the differential diagnosis in this clinico-radiological setting, detailing the chest CT findings in any two likely conditions. 2+8
2. Write the characteristic features of Primary and Post primary pulmonary tuberculosis on a chest radiograph, while elucidating the role of CT in determining disease activity. 3+3+4
3. a) Draw a labeled diagram depicting the segmental anatomy of the left lung. 5+5
b) Classic radiographic features of left upper lobe collapse on a chest radiograph.
4. Radiological features of: 5+5
a) Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC)
b) Hyaline membrane disease
5. A 78-year-old patient undergoes an endovascular aortic aneurysm repair (EVAR). 4+6
a) Outline the current reference standard post-EVAR surveillance imaging drill that the patient requires as a part of his routine follow-up.
b) Enumerate the potential complications with their key imaging findings which need to be recognized and appropriately reported during the follow up.

P.T.O.