## **RADIODIAGNOSIS**

## PAPER - II

RDG/APRIL/16/40/II

(1+4)+5

Time : 3 hours Max. Marks : 100

## **Important instructions:**

• Attempt all questions in order.

causes.

nodule.

- 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:

1.	<ul><li>a) Enumerate various pathologies which can be found in posterior mediastinum.</li><li>b) Imaging findings of posterior medistinal tumors in children.</li></ul>	3+7
2.	<ul><li>a) Chest radiographic findings of pulmonary edema.</li><li>b) Radiological differences between cardiogenic and non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema.</li></ul>	6+4
3.	Grading, imaging appearances and complications of pancreatic trauma.	3+4+3
4.	Role of MRI in the evaluation of breast masses.	10
5.	<ul><li>a) Role of ultrasound in the evaluation of a suspected vascular malformation.</li><li>b) Role of interventional radiology in low flow vascular malformations.</li></ul>	5+5
6.	<ul><li>a) Enumerate etiologies of diffuse cystic lesions of lung.</li><li>b) Radiological findings in any two of them.</li></ul>	2+(4+4)
7.	<ul><li>a) Enumerate the causes of hemoptysis</li><li>b) Role of interventional radiology in its management.</li></ul>	2+8
8.	Causes and imaging findings in a neonate presenting with respiratory distress.	10
9.	<ul><li>a) Differential diagnosis of acute pelvic pain in a young female patient.</li><li>b) Imaging findings of ovarian torsion.</li></ul>	4+6

10. a) Define solitary pulmonary nodule and enumerate its

b) Role of dynamic CT in the evaluation of solitary pulmonary