

1) Role of various imaging modalities in evaluating HIE.

Imaging findings in HIE.

Preterm HIE vs full term HIE.

2) Renal osteodystrophy - imaging findings.

Approach to imaging in hyperparathyroidism.

3) Latest nomenclature of disc herniation.

Osteoporotic vertebral collapse vs Metastatic vertebral collapse.

4) Indications of MRI breast. Technique of MRI breast. Non-enhancing mass in MRI breast.

5) Ultrasound and MRI findings of rheumatoid arthritis.

6) Radiological anatomy of central skull base. and Imaging in CSF rhinorrhea.

7) Imaging features of recurrent shoulder dislocation.

Role MR arthrography in shoulder displacement.

8) Imaging features and demographics of craniopharyngioma

Discuss the it's differential diagnosis.

9) Suprahyoid neck spaces - boundaries and Radiological anatomy.

Pathologies of masticator space.

10) Radiological anatomy of ligaments of knee joint.

MR evaluation of cartilages of knee joint.

1) CT and radiographic anatomy of bronchopulmonary segments.

Hilum overlay sign and hilum convergence sign.

2) Pathologies of lung carcinoma.

TNM8 staging in lung carcinoma.

FDG PET role in lung carcinoma.

3) ITMIG classification of mediastinum.

Thymoma- imaging features and approach.

Imaging features thymoma vs hyperplasia.

4) Pelvic fractures - classification and Imaging approach.

Osseous and soft tissue injury patterns of pelvic fractures.

5) Solitary pulmonary nodule definition.

Discuss the etiologies/differential diagnosis.

Benign vs malignant SPN.

6) Dark and white blood cardiac MRI.

Viability scans in IHD.

7) MDCT reconstruction methods in airway.

Imaging in intraluminal lesions of tracheo-bronchial tree.

8) Constrictive pericarditis - CT imaging.

Radiographic Imaging of mitral valve diseases.

9) Abdominal trauma- imaging approach.

Splenic injury Imaging.

10) Peripheral arterial disease - imaging with advantages and disadvantages.

DNB JUNE 2021 - PAPER 3

1. (a) CT imaging in pancreatitis.
(b) what is groove pancreatitis?
(c) radiological difference between focal mass forming pancreatitis and pancreatic adenocarcinoma

2. (a) LIRAD, its main features and categories
(b) use of LIRAD in liver lesion management

3. (a) imaging features of intestinal TB on barium meal follow through and CT
(b) difference between intestinal TB and crohns disease

4. (a) Radiological anatomy of retroperitoneum
(b) cross sectional imaging in retroperitoneal liposarcoma

5. (a) Bosniak classification of renal cyst 2019
(b) syndromic association of renal cyst in adult

6. different variety of gestational trophoblastic disease and role of imaging

7. (a) imaging evaluation of female presented with infertility
(b) mri imaging feature of uterine adenomyosis

8. (a) MRI evaluation method in ovarian mass
(b) differentiating features of benign and malignant ovarian mass on USG and MRI

9. (a) Imaging in small bowel lymphoma
(b) Discuss differentials

10. MRI hepatobiliary contrast agent and its use in differentiating liver lesion

1. (a) brief principle of DWI MRI

(b) 4 brain pathology showing restriction

(c) non-neurological application

2. motion artifacts in MRI. Methods to prevent them.

3. (a) What is Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis

(b) Risk factors for NSF

(c) method of prevention

4. principle of ultrasound elastography and its application in diffuse liver disease

5. (a) principle and types of radiographic grid.

(b) what is grid ratio

(c) advantages and disadvantages

6. (a) What are the stochastic and nonstochastic effect of radiation ?

(b) AERB dose limits for general public and occupational worker

7. First and second generation of ultrasound contrast agent and its application

8. (a) cone beam CT

(b) Zoning in MRI

9. (a) Principle of RFA

(b) application in benign and malignant lesions

10. technique, indications, contraindications and complications of HSG