# MD RADIODIAGNOSIS (PAPER ONE)

### BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIODIAGNOSIS

[ 1 mig	e anotteu. Three nours	[Max Marks: 100]
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Discuss in detail radiation protection and patient doses in diagnosis imaging. Writ dose reduction in CT.	e a short note on (20)
Q. 2.	Describe the construction of the transducer used in ultrasonography and discuss br	riefly about various
	transducers used in ultrasound imaging.	(20)
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
	a. Heel effect and its role in mammography	
	b. Factors affecting quality of a radiograph	
	c. Magnetic resonance spectroscopy principle	
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	a. Characteristic curve of an X-ray film	
`. ~	b. Grid and grid ratios	
	c. Multidetector CT	
	d. Harmonic imaging	
	e. Common MRI artefacts	
	X	

## MD RADIODIAGNOSIS (PAPER TWO)

### CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time	allotted: Three hours]	Max Marks: 100
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Describe the CT features/classification of acute pancreatitis and enumerate its complete	lications. (20)
Q. 2.	Discuss the imaging findings of hydatid cyst in lung and the important differential di	iagnosis. (20)
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
	a. Hyperparathyroidism	
	<b>b.</b> Ultrasound in 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester	
	c. Color Doppler in gonadal torsion	
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	a. Tetralogy of fallot	
	b. Juvenile angiofibroma	
	c. Caroli's disease	
î.	d. FAST protocol	
,	e. Isotope study in pelvic-ureteric junction obstruction	
	X	

# MD RADIODIAGNOSIS (PAPER THREE)

### CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]		[Max Marks: 100
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Discuss the etiology and radiology of vertebral collapse.	(20)
Q. 2.	A 26 year old male patient presented in emergency with history of seizers. role of imaging in management.	Discuss the evaluation and (20)
Q. 3.	<ul> <li>Describe briefly:</li> <li>a. Neurofibromatosis</li> <li>b. Pseudotumor in orbit</li> <li>c. MDCT role in management of oncology patient.</li> </ul>	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
Q. 4.	<ul> <li>Write short notes on:</li> <li>a. Wet lung</li> <li>b. Transhepatic billiary drainage</li> <li>c. Complications and management of angiography</li> <li>d. Child with painful hip</li> <li>e. Mesial temporal sclerosis</li> </ul>	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	X	

#### MD RADIODIAGNOSIS (PAPER FOUR)

### RECENT ADVANCES AND NUCLEAR MEDICINE IN RADIODIAGNOSIS

[Time	[Time allotted: Three hours]	
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	TIPSS (Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt) – Explain procedure and	d complications. (20)
€ <sup>Q. 2.</sup>	Describe the techniques and applications of magnetic resonance perfusion imag	ging of the brain. (20)
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
	a. Digital radiography versus computed radiography	
	b. Embolization materials used in interventional radiology	
	c. Percutaneous vertebroplasty	
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	a. Electron beam CT	
	b. Foetal interventions	
	c. Sleep MRI	
	d. Nanotechnology in medicine	
	e. Susceptibility weighted imaging.	
	X	