[Max Marks: 100]

## **POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2023**

## MD RADIODIAGNOSIS

(PAPER ONE)

#### BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIODIAGNOSIS

Note:	: Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Labelled neat diagram of the vessels of vertebra-basilar system and circle of Willis. Discuss t and imaging in acute cerebral stroke	echnique (20)
Q. 2.	Digital breast tomosynthesis: Principle, application in breast masses with merits-demerits w.r modalities	:.t other (20)
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:  a. PC PNDT Act.  b. Role of PET CT in oncology  c. Macrocyclic MR contrast agents	x 10 = 30
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:  a. TLD  b. Safety measures in MRI  c. Doppler waveform interpretation  d. Intensifying screens  e. Focal spot in X ray tube	x 6 = 30)
	X	

[Time allotted: Three hours]

## **POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2023**

## 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.	How will you radiologically evaluate a) donor kidney for renal transplant b) tran its various complications?	splanted kidney with (20)
Q. 2.	Radiological approach to focal lesions in cirrhotic liver and role of CT and MRI lesions.	in DD of these (20)
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
	a. HRCT in suspected COVID 19 patients.	
	<b>b.</b> Color Doppler in IUGR	
	<b>c.</b> Role of CT in acute pancreatitis	
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	a. ARDS	
	<b>b.</b> Contrast induced nephropathy	
	c. Erectile dysfunction	
	<b>d.</b> Sequestration of lung	
	e. Double contrast enema	
	X	

## ${\bf POST~GRADUATE~EXAMINATION, JUNE-2023}$ MD RADIODIAGNOSIS

(PAPER THREE)

#### CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time	ime allotted: Three hours] [Max Mark	
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Enumerate algorithmic radiological approach to acquired white matter disease radiological features of MS.	e? Enumerate (20)
Q. 2.	Discuss Imaging approach of non-traumatic acute hip pain in children with attention to the reduction nedical radiation exposure. (20)	
Q. 3.	<ul> <li>Describe briefly:</li> <li>a. Unilateral eye proptosis</li> <li>b. Role of CT perfusion parameters in brain tumors</li> <li>c. Radiological manifestations of Spinal tuberculosis</li> </ul>	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
Q. 4.	<ul> <li>Write short notes on:</li> <li>a. Arnold Chiari malformations</li> <li>b. Imaging features of JNA</li> <li>c. Skeletal manifestations of hyperparathyroidism</li> <li>d. Causes of enlarged jugular foramen</li> <li>e. Stress fracture</li> </ul>	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	_XX	

## **POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, JUNE – 2023**

# MD RADIODIAGNOSIS (PAPER FOUR)

RECENT ADVANCES AND NUCLEAR MEDICINE IN RADIODIAGNOSIS

Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.  Primary and secondary radiation? Harmful effects of secondary radiation on measures to reduce them?	quality of radiographs and (20)
Radiological evaluation of 45 yr patient with massive hemoptysis. Suggest p	ossible interventional
management.	(20)
Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
a. RFA of osteoid osteoma	
Shear wave USG elastography	
c. Dual energy CT	
Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
a. Scintigraphy in biliary atresia	
PET CT in pancreatic NET	
c. Functional imaging of brain	
d. CNS applications of Steady-State Free Precession MR Images	
e. MR enteroclysis	
X	
֡֡֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜	b. Shear wave USG elastography c. Dual energy CT  Write short notes on: a. Scintigraphy in biliary atresia b. PET CT in pancreatic NET c. Functional imaging of brain d. CNS applications of Steady-State Free Precession MR Images e. MR enteroclysis