MD[ Radiodiagnosis ]

BF/2015/11

**Basic Sciences related to Radiology**

**[Paper-I]**

Time : 3 Hours M.M.: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

 All questions carry equal marks.

 Illustrate your answer with suitable diagrams.

1. Describe technique of bronchial artery embolisation. Discuss indications and complications. [10]

2. DR system; advantages and disadvantages. [10]

3. Compton effect and its application in radiology. [10]

4. Anatomy and lesions in retropharyngeal space. [10]

5. Anatomy of portal venous system and evaluation of EHPVO. [10]

6. Radiation protection in interventional radiology. [10]

7. Ultrasound Elastogrpahy. [10]

8. CT fluoroscopy. [10]

9. CT anatomy of coronary arteries and its variants. [10]

10. MR spectroscopy. [10]

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**Principles & Practice of Radiodiagnosis**

**[Paper-II]**

Time : 3 Hours M.M.: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

 All questions carry equal marks.

 Illustrate your answer with suitable diagrams.

1. Patient undergoing contrast enhanced CT has contrast extravasation. Discuss the management. [10]

2. Imaging approach in acute epigastric pain. [10]

3. Imaging in subarachnoid hemorrhage. [10]

4. Role of radiology in cystic lung disease in adults. [10]

5. Elastography- Techniques and utility in liver. [10]

6. Imaging of painful limp in a child. [10]

7. Safety in MRI- Precautions and guidelines for personnel and patients. [10]

8. Approach to diagnosis and management in a patient with gastrointestinal bleeding. [10]

9. Ultrasound findings in a pregnant patient with polyhydramnios. [10]

10. Intervention in breast lump-role of different modalities. [10]

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**Radiodiagnosis as related to Pathology**

**[Paper-III]**

Time : 3 Hours M.M.: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

 All questions carry equal marks.

 Illustrate your answer with suitable diagrams.

1. Ewing’s sarcoma. [10]

2. Avascular necrosis (AVN). [10]

3. Solitary thyroid nodule. [10]

4. Posterior fossa tumours in children. [10]

5. Round pneumonia. [10]

6. Lymphoma small bowel. [10]

7. Cystic tumours of pancreas. [10]

8. Neuroblastoma. [10]

9. Takayasu’s arteritis. [10]

10. Pheochromocytoma. [10]

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**Recent advances and Radiology as applied to other specialties**

**[Paper-IV]**

Time : 3 Hours M.M.: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

 All questions carry equal marks.

 Illustrate your answer with suitable diagrams.

1. Discuss role of MRI in degenerative spinal disease. [10]

2. Describe CT perfusion imaging. [10]

3. Describe vertebroplasty. [10]

4. Discuss advances in MR contrast media. [10]

5. Discuss ultrasound imaging of infant brain. [10]

6. Describe embolic materials used in neuro-interventions. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of each. [10]

7. Discuss revised Atlanta criteria in pancreatitis. [10]

8. How will you do radiological assessment of a case of renal trauma? [10]

9. Briefly discuss different mammography techniques, mentioning advantages and disadvantages of each. [10]

10. Briefly discuss HRCT of lungs. [10]

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