

**SRI DEVARAJ URS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION & RESEARCH**

(A DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

**Post Graduate Degree Examination – May - 2016**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**[Max. Marks : 100]**

**M.D RADIO-DIAGNOSIS**

**PAPER - I**

**Q.P Code : RS 3501**

*Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.  
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.*

**LONG ESSAY**

**10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Classify intravenous contrast media. What are the advantages of newer generation of contrast media. Discuss their adverse reactions.
2. Describe the basic construction of an X-ray tube and its recent advances.
3. What is maximum permissible dose? Describe the methods of radiation protection to the patient and staff in diagnostic radiology.
4. Write the radiographic technique of the following.
  - a) Carpal tunnel view
  - b) Water's view
  - c) Nogaards Ball catcher view
  - d) Sacroiliac joint
5. Enumerate the common MRI artifacts. Discuss any two in detail.
6. Tissue harmonic imaging.
7. Describe the calcium metabolism and discuss radiological changes in hyperparathyroidism.
8. Discuss etiopathogenesis and imaging appearances in a vascular necrosis of the femoral head .
9. Seronegative spondyloarthropathies.
10. Acro-osteolysis.

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**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**[Max. Marks : 100]**

**M.D RADIO-DIAGNOSIS**

**PAPER - II**

**Q.P Code : RS-3502**

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**LONG ESSAY**

**10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Enumerate causes of unilateral hypertranslucency on chest radiograph. Briefly describe plain radiographic and CT findings in a 5year old child presenting with repeated chest infection and detected to have unilateral hyper translucency on chest radiograph.
2. Describe plain radiographic and CT findings of right upper lobe pulmonary collapse.
3. Describe the radiological findings of pulmonary complications in patients infected with HIV.
4. Describe etiopathogenesis, common causes, plain film and CT features of lymphangitis carcinomatosa .
5. Classify pleural tumours. Briefly discuss chest radiographic and CT findings of malignant mesothelioma
6. Enumerate benign hepatic masses. Describe imaging features (USG,CT, and MRI) of two commonly encountered such lesions.
7. Name the diseases associated with H. pylori infection. Briefly discuss barium meal features of benign and malignant gastric ulcer supported by suitable diagrams .
8. Enumerate the most common cause of 6 year old male presenting with hepatomegaly, ascites and features of portal hypertension. Discuss imaging modalities employed to investigate such patients along with various imaging features. Briefly mention role of interventional radiology in its management .
9. Enumerate causes of malabsorption syndrome. Describe imaging features in tropical sprue. Briefly discuss its complications.
10. Discuss the role of plain radiograph, barium studies, ultrasound and Ct abdomen in diagnosis of gastrointestinal tuberculosis.

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**M.D. RADIO-DIAGNOSIS**

**PAPER - III**

**Q.P Code : RS-3503**

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**LONG ESSAY**

**10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Describe the types of IUGR. Discuss the role of radiologist in evaluation of IUGR.
2. Discuss the role of a radiologist in management of a patient with vascular claudication pain.
3. Role of imaging and management of female infertility.
4. Discuss the role of a radiologist in the management of a suspected case of pulmonary thromboembolism.
5. Role of MRI in endometrial carcinoma.
6. Enumerate the causes of bleeding in first trimester and discuss the imaging features.
7. Discuss the imaging features of testicular tumors .
8. Describe the indications and contraindications of TACE (Trans Arterial Chemoembolization) of liver tumour and briefly discuss the procedure.
9. Discuss MRI anatomy of prostate. List the conventional and advanced MRI sequences in diagnosing prostatic cancer.
10. Enumerate causes of unilateral small kidney. Discuss the role of imaging in establishing the diagnosis.

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**M.D. RADIO-DIAGNOSIS**

**PAPER - IV**

**Q.P Code : RS-3504**

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*Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary*

**LONG ESSAY**

**10 X 10 = 100 Marks**

1. Recent advances in MRI.
2. CT sonogram/fistuogram.
3. Lytic lesions in skull.
4. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma- imaging findings.
5. Dental and dentigerous cyst.
6. Soft tissue calcifications.
7. Unilateral exophthalmos-imaging findings.
8. Basilar invagination.
9. Cystic lesion in the mandible.
10. Vascular lesions of brain.

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