

Roll No.

D-07

**P. G. Diploma in Radiodiagnosis EXAMINATION,
April/May, 2009**

Paper First

**BASIC SCIENCES AND PHYSICS AS APPLIED TO
RADIO DIAGNOSIS**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all questions and give diagram wherever relevant.

1. Enumerate interactions of radiations (X-rays) with matter.
Give a detailed account of Compton effect. 20
2. Describe in brief the constituents of X-ray film developer.
Enumerate the advantages of automatic film processing over
manual film processing. 20
3. Give a brief account of the following : 10 each
 - (i) Blood supply of brain
 - (ii) Radioindium
4. Write short notes on the following : 10 each
 - (i) Rare earth screens
 - (ii) MCU
5. Describe in brief the following : 10 each
 - (i) Film artefacts
 - (ii) Lateral Decubitus film

**P. G. Diploma in Radiodiagnosis
EXAMINATION, April/May, 2009**

Paper Second

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. (a) Discuss the role of imaging in posteriorfossa tumours
in Paedatric age group. 15
(b) Describe normal CSF pathways and C. T. findings in
Hydrocephalus. 10
2. (a) Describe the role of imaging in Cardiac Tumours. 10
(b) Enumerate aertic anomalies with imaging features. 15
3. Classify renal cystic disease with imaging features on
different modalities. 25
4. Write notes on the following :
 - (i) Tumour like lesions of bone 10
 - (ii) Osteopetrosis 5
 - (iii) Burst fractures of opine 5
 - (iv) Synorioma 5

**P. G. Diploma in Radiodiagnosis
EXAMINATION, April/May, 2009**

Paper Third

RECENT ADVANCES IN RADIOIDIAGNOSIS

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What are the clinical application of CT in evaluation of Non-neoplastic Lung diseases ? 25
2. Write short notes on the following :
 - (i) Current application of Color Doppler Imaging 8
 - (ii) U/s in Vesicular Mole 7
 - (iii) Paps in Radiology 5
 - (iv) Macleod's Syndrome 5
3. Briefly describe the following :
 - (i) Sialography in Salivary gland disease 9
 - (ii) Diastematomyelia 6
 - (iii) Endoscopic USG in Evaluation of Oesophaged lesions 10
4. Discuss Portal Hypertension, its radiological diagnosis and Interventrial therapy. 25

**P.G. Diploma in Radio-Diagnosis
Examination, April, 2010**

**Paper One
BASIC SCIENCES AND PHYSICS AS APPLIED TO RADIO-DIAGNOSIS**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions and give diagram wherever relevant.

1. Discuss the biological effects of radiation, and the measures taken against its protection for radiation workers and patients in radio-diagnosis department 20
2. Classify the intravascular contrast media. Describe in detail about the various adverse reactions that are seen after intravenous iodinated contrast injection 20
3. Give brief account of the following:
 - a. Factors affecting quality of Radiographs 10
 - b. ⁹⁹Tc DTPA 10
4. Write short notes on the following:
 - a. Grid 10
 - b. Sialography 10
5. Describe in brief the following:
 - a. Segmental anatomy of the spine and its importance 10
 - b. Sacro-iliac joints 10

P.G. Diploma in Radio-Diagnosis
Examination, April, 2010

Paper Two
RADIO-DIAGNOSIS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

1. Discuss the role of radiology and imaging in acute (non-traumatic) abdomen 20
2. Discuss various pathological conditions and role of imaging in female breast 20
3. Discuss briefly the pathophysiology of I.U.G.R. and its sonographic, including Doppler evaluation 20
4. Write short notes on:
 - a. Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography 10
 - b. Double contrast barium enema 10
5. Comment on the following:
 - a. H.R.C.T. for lungs 10
 - b. Plain X-ray in mitral stenosis 10

Dip-09

**P.G. Diploma in Radio-Diagnosis
Examination, April, 2010**

**Paper Three
CLINICAL RADIOLOGY AND RELATED PATHOLOGY**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

1. Describe role of colour Doppler ultrasound in orbital lesions 16
2. Discuss D/D of swellings of mandible and their radiological features 20
3. How will you investigate radiologically a case of subarachnoid-haemorrhage 16
4. Describe in brief:
 - a. Radionuclide imaging of liver 8
 - b. Small bowel enema 8
5. Write short notes on:
 - a. Role of ultrasound in infant brain 8
 - b. Doppler evaluation of acute scrotal lesions 8
6. Write brief notes on:
 - a. Evaluation of Myocardial viability 8
 - b. Three dimensional contrast enhanced MR angiography
With real-time fluoroscopic triggering 8

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, APRIL- 2011

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS

(PAPER ONE)

BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions

- Q. 1. Enumerate the various interactions of X-ray photons with matter. Describe them in brief. (20)
- Q. 2. Describe AERB guidelines on X-ray room installation and mention various recommendations on maximal permissible dose for patients and staff members in radiology department. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- Embryology and development of pancreas
 - Techniques of MR arthrography
 - CT & MR perfusion imaging techniques
- Q. 4. Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- Rare earth screen
 - Anatomy of circle of willis
 - Radiographic grids
 - Molecular imaging
 - Adverse reaction with MR contrast media

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, APRIL- 2011

**DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS
(PAPER TWO)**

CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions

- Q. 1. How will you investigate a case of obstructive jaundice? (20)
- Q. 2. Write an essay on Lung Tumors. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe diagnosis in Reno-vascular hypertension. (20)
- Q. 4. Write short notes on: (4 x 10 = 40)
- a. Acute Pancreatitis
 - b. Superior mesenteric artery syndrome
 - c. Hydrops foetalis
 - d. Pitutary tumor

X

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, APRIL- 2011

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS

(PAPER THREE)

CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions

- Q. 1. Enumerate the conditions associated with spontaneous aseptic bone necrosis. Describe the pathogenesis, staging and imaging features of osteochondritis of the femoral capital epiphysis. (20)
- Q. 2. Describe the radiological investigations and features of intraspinal tumours. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Malignant tumours of the larynx
 - b. Imaging guided procedures in breast lesions
 - c. Radiology of orbital masses
- Q. 4. Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Dandy Walker cyst
 - b. Diffusion weighted imaging in cerebral ischaemia
 - c. PET imaging in oncology
 - d. Hyperparathyroidism
 - e. Radiofrequency ablation of tumours

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL- 2012

**DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS
(PAPER ONE)**

BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIODIAGNOSIS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagnosis.

- Q. 1.** What are the subatomic particles and ionizing radiations? How general population is exposed to various radio-active substances and ionizing radiations? What preventive measures may be taken to minimize exposure? (20)
- Q. 2.** What is Head injury? Discuss the role of plain X-rays and computed tomography in head injury. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Segmental anatomy of liver
 - b. Imaging in intensive care unit
 - c. R.B.E. and L.E.T.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Skyline view of patella
 - b. Replinisher
 - c. Pulse - sequences
 - d. Contrast media verses drugs
 - e. Doppler effect

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL- 2012

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS

(PAPER TWO)

CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagnosis.

- Q. 1.** Discuss the role of radiology and imaging in acute (non-traumatic) abdomen. (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe the plain film radiological anatomy of larynx and discuss the role of contrast laryngography in malignant and benign lesions of larynx. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Osteoid Osteoma
 - b. Radiological changes in haemophilia
 - c. Leather bottle stomach
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Barret's Oesophagus
 - b. Morquio's disease
 - c. Ivory osteoma
 - d. Osteoblastic secondaries
 - e. Sequestered lung segment

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL- 2012

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS

(PAPER THREE)

CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions

Illustrate with suitable diagnosis.

Q. 1. How will you evaluate a patient with obstructive jaundice using various modalities? Describe various tumors of liver and their radiological features. Briefly describe the role of nuclear imaging in hepatic lesions. (20)

Q. 2. Describe the role of CT and Ultrasound in eye and orbital lesions. (20)

Q. 3. Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)

- a. Intracranial bleed
- b. Electrography in breast lesions
- c. High resolution CT in lung diseases

Q. 4. Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)

- a. Plummer Vinson Syndrome
- b. Scurvy
- c. MRI in avascular Necrosis of Hip
- d. Role of Ultrasound in infant brain
- e. Multiple Myeloma

X

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Paper ID- 256

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY- 2013
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(PAPER ONE)
BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIODIAGNOSIS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions

Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Discuss the construction of modern X- Ray tube. Give an account of physical principles involved in X-Ray production. (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe the structure of an X-Ray film and its differences from other imaging films. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Tc 99
 - b. CSF circulation
 - c. Factors affecting quality of Radiographs
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Intensifying screens
 - b. RGU
 - c. Non ionic contrast media
 - d. MR contrast media
 - e. Sialography

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY- 2013
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(PAPER TWO)
CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Discuss the role of imaging modalities in diagnosis of pancreatic lesions. (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe the radiological features of mitral heart disease in chest skiagram. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Radiological features of peptic ulcer in barium meal study.
 - b. Nuclear study of kidney
 - c. Tracheo – oesophageal fistula.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Pancost's syndrome
 - b. Interstitial lung disease
 - c. Micturating cystogram.
 - d. Anancepahly.
 - e. Hydrops foetalis

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY- 2013

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)

(PAPER THREE)

CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** What is Avascular necrosis? Enumerate various causes and discuss the radiological approach for evaluation of Avascular necrosis of hip joint. (20)
- Q. 2.** Enumerate various causes of suprasellar lesions in adults and children. Describe plain radiograph C.T and MRI features of craniopharyngioma. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Role of C.T. in head injury
 - b. Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy
 - c. Respiratory distress in newborn
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Unilateral proptosis
 - b. Intramedullary lesions of spinal cord
 - c. Cysts of jaw
 - d. Role of imaging in thyroid lesions
 - e. Technique and complications of conventional angiography

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL/ MAY- 2014

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)

(PAPER ONE)

BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIODIAGNOSIS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Enumerate the interactions which occur between the ionizing radiations and matter and give a detailed account of one which plays the most important role in the diagnostic range. (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe the segmental anatomy of lungs with the help of a labeled diagram. Give a brief account of various radiological signs on a chest radiograph. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. ^{99m}Tc
 - b. MR contrast materials.
 - c. Personal monitoring of radiation workers.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Lateral decubitus film.
 - b. High frequency x-ray generators.
 - c. Digital versus analog radiographs.
 - d. Manual and automatic film processing.
 - e. Tissue Harmonic Imaging.

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL/ MAY- 2014

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)

(PAPER TWO)

CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Discuss the anatomy of tracheo bronchial tree and bronchopulmonary segment. How would you evaluate radiologically "Superior sub CNS tumour"? (20)
- Q. 2.** Discuss the pathophysiology imaging to PA child with acute abdomen. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Pulmonary thromboembolism.
 - b. Testicular neoplasms.
 - c. Ectopic pregnancy.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Endocrine tumours of the pancreas.
 - b. Doppler US in portal hypertension.
 - c. Neuro blastoma.
 - d. Hydrops foetalis.
 - e. Radiological features of peptic ulcer in barium meal study.

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL/ MAY- 2014

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)

(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 role of CT in evaluation of patients with acute head injury types of injury, complications and their long term sequelae. (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe the pathophysiology and radio-diagnosis of hyperparathyroidism. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- Imaging features of juvenile nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma role of interventional radiology in it's management.
 - Role of imaging in trachea esophageal fistula.
 - Differential diagnosis and imaging features of expansile lesion involving single rib in an adult.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- Normal and abnormal intracranial calcifications.
 - Radiological findings in spinal tuberculosis.
 - Thyroid module.
 - Carotico-cavernous fistula.
 - Role of ultrasound in salivary gland imaging.

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2015
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(PAPER ONE)

BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIODIAGNOSIS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Write a note on digital radiography, its major applications, advantages and disadvantages and comparison with computed radiography. (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe the anatomy of retroperitoneum and enumerate the various pathologies related to retroperitoneal spaces. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Film artefacts
 - b. Gd- DTPA
 - c. Properties of X-rays
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Image intensifier.
 - b. Radiographic grids.
 - c. DEXA scan.
 - d. Radiation monitoring devices.
 - e. Modern rotating X-ray tube and its advancements.

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2015
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(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 relative merits and demerits of IVP, USG and CT scanning in the diagnosis and management of renal masses. (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe the normal anatomy of coronary arteries and discuss the role of MDCT in coronary artery disease. (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- Classify adrenal tumours and role of CT & MRI in evaluating them.
 - Enumerate causes of lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Mention current imaging techniques for its evaluation and describe the role of MDCT.
 - Discuss the role of plain radiograph, barium studies, USG & CT abdomen in diagnosis of gastrointestinal TB.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- Imaging of Ovarian mass.
 - CT and MRI Enteroclysis.
 - Imaging of the placenta.
 - Segmental anatomy of lungs.
 - Total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage.

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2015
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(PAPER THREE)
CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Max Marks: 100]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Discuss the pathology of intracranial tuberculosis and its pathological basis of findings on imaging. (20)
- Q. 2.** Discuss the role of interventional procedures in renal diseases. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Role of radionuclides in bone tumours.
 - b. D/Ds of retroperitoneal mass lesion in a child of 10 years.
 - c. Radiology of the periosteal reaction.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Expansile lesion of the bone.
 - b. Unilateral exophthalmos.
 - c. Cystic lesions of the mandible.
 - d. Congenital dislocation of the hip.
 - e. PTBD

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2016
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(PAPER ONE)
BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIODIAGNOSIS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Draw a labelled diagram of broncho-pulmonary segment on CHEST PA and lateral radiograph of LEFT LUNG. Discuss their importance. (20)
- Q. 2.** Name the various interactions of X-ray photons with matter. Describe any two. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. New MR pulse sequences
 - b. AERB guidelines for radiation safety
 - c. Segmental anatomy of liver and its importance.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Portable radiography
 - b. Heel effect
 - c. Safety hazards in MRI
 - d. GI Scintigraphy
 - e. Contrast induced nephropathy

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2016
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(PAPER TWO)
CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams.

- Q. 1.** Classify adrenal tumors and role of CT and MRI in evaluating them. (20)
- Q. 2.** Discuss the pathology of active gastric ulcer. What are the radiological features of benign gastric ulcer? How will you differentiate between benign and malignant gastric ulcer? (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Ureterocele
 - b. Atrial myxoma
 - c. Sonography of cystic ovarian lesion.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Annular pancreas
 - b. Choledochal cyst
 - c. Wilm's tumor
 - d. H.M.D. in newborn
 - e. Sequestered lung segment

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2016
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(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 causes of increased bone density in an adult and describe the radiological features of renal osteodystrophy. (20)
- Q. 2.** Discuss the etiology and characteristic imaging findings in ring enhancing lesions of the brain. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Isotope study in pelvi – ureteric junction obstruction
 - b. Abdominal lump in a neonate
 - c. Osteogenic sarcoma
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Ameloblastoma
 - b. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
 - c. TIPS
 - d. Craniopharyngioma
 - e. Testicular torsion

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2017**DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(PAPER ONE)****BASIC SCIENCES RELATED TO RADIODIAGNOSIS****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 100]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams wherever required

- Q. 1.** Compare and contrast computed radiography (CR) and digital radiography (DR). (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe the indication and procedure of dacryocystography (DCG). (20)
- Q. 3.** Describe briefly: (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. 3D ultrasound and its application
 - b. SWI in MRI
 - c. R.G.U.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. T.L.D.
 - b. Sprengel's deformity
 - c. MR spectroscopy
 - d. HRCT lung
 - e. Segmented anatomy liver

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2017
DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)
(PAPER TWO)
CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams wherever required

- Q. 1.** Discuss the imaging in malrotation of gut. Add a brief note on the development of gut. (20)
- Q. 2.** Enumerate the imaging modalities available for breast. State the current modality of choice in breast imaging and discuss its principle and technique. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Plain radiography findings in acute pancreatitis
 - b. Imaging esophageal function in dysphagia
 - c. Ground glass opacity in HRCT - significance and differential diagnosis
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Trachea-oesophageal fistula
 - b. Imaging in renal transplant patient
 - c. Transhepatic biliary drainage
 - d. Splenic SOL
 - e. Mesenteric imaging

X

POST GRADUATE EXAMINATION, MAY - 2017

DIPLOMA IN RADIODIAGNOSIS (DMRD)

(PAPER THREE)

CLINICAL RADIOLOGY & RELATED PATHOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all questions
Illustrate with suitable diagrams wherever required

- Q. 1.** Describe MR anatomy of pituitary gland. Discuss in detail MR techniques and features to diagnose pituitary adenomas. (20)
- Q. 2.** Describe radiological features, complications and differential diagnosis of Paget's disease. (20)
- Q. 3. Describe briefly:** (3 x 10 = 30)
- a. Uterine artery embolisation
 - b. Isotope imaging of the parathyroids
 - c. Hand as an index of disease
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (5 x 6 = 30)
- a. Arnold-Chiari malformations
 - b. Cysts of jaw
 - c. Intervention in SAH
 - d. Orbital ultrasound
 - e. Neuropathic joints

X