

**B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY /  
RADIO DIAGNOSIS TECHNOLOGY**

**SECOND YEAR**

**PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOLOGY – POSITIONING**

*Q.P. Code: 801811*

**Time : Three Hours**

**Maximum : 100 marks**

**Answer ALL questions in the same order.**

**I. Elaborate on:**

**Pages    Time    Marks**  
**(Max.) (Max.) (Max.)**

- |   |   |         |    |
|---|---|---------|----|
| 1. Describe in detail the technique of radiography of the elbow when  |   |         |    |
| a) Full range of motion is present  |   |         |    |
| b) When there is a fixed flexion deformity  | 7 | 20 min. | 10 |
| 2. Describe in detail PA & lateral chest radiographic imaging.  | 7 | 20 min. | 10 |
| a) Explain how the exposure factors need to be modified in a 5year old boy and a 25 year old lady.  |   |         |    |
| b) Discuss the preferred special views for the following.   |   |         |    |
| - left small pneumothorax in an ambulant patient and in a very sick patient.  |   |         |    |
| - Suspected lesion in right lung apex masked by the clavicle.   |   |         |    |
| 3. Describe the different techniques for obtaining abdominal radiographs.   | 7 | 20 min. | 10 |
| - Discuss the preferred views in a patient with suspected intestinal obstruction, when patient is ambulant and also in very sick patient. |   |         |    |
| - Discuss the techniques to demonstrate suspected pneumoperitoneum in the same patient groups as above.                                   |   |         |    |

**II. Write Notes on:**

- |  |   |         |   |
|--|---|---------|---|
| 1. Pelvimetry.   | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 2. Radiographic views in cases of suspected fracture of lower end of radius ulnar. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 3. Radiographic imaging of right optic foramen.                                    | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 4. Plain radiographic imaging of suspected parotid calculus.                       | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 5. Plain radiographs for suspected zygomatic arch fracture.                        | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 6. Plain radiographic demonstration of cervical intervertebral foramina.           | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 7. Basic views for ankle joint.  | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 8. Plain radiography in suspected torn ligament of patella.                        | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |

### III. Short Answers on:

	<b>Pages (Max.)</b>	<b>Time (Max.)</b>	<b>Marks (Max.)</b>
1. Grid ratio.	2	4 min.	3
2. Radiographic demonstration of left pars interarticularis in lower lumbar spine.	2	4 min.	3
3. Anthosens view.	2	4 min.	3
4. Self rectification circuit.	2	4 min.	3
5. Plain radiographic evaluation in suspected left atrial enlargement.	2	4 min.	3
6. Subtalar joint view.	2	4 min.	3
7. Ball catchers view.	2	4 min.	3
8. Plain radiographic demonstration of jugular foramen.	2	4 min.	3
9. Right shoulder joint – transaxial view.	2	4 min.	3
10. Radiographic views for left clavicle.	2	4 min.	3

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**Answer ALL questions**

**I. Elaborate on:**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Describe in detail the technique of radiography of the skull, when -
  - a) Patient has had trauma.
  - b) When there is a fracture in the floor of the Orbit.
2. Describe in detail AP and Lateral hip radiography imaging.
  - a) In a case of Hip dysplasia.
  - b) Fracture in the neck of femur.
3. Describe the different techniques to demonstrate the knee joint radiographs.
  - a) Loose body within the Knee joint.
  - b) Torn medial meniscus.
  - c) Osgood – Schlatter's disease.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Thoracic inlet.
2. Radiographic views in case of suspected fracture of cervical spine.
3. Radiographic imaging of Sulcus Tarsi.
4. Plain radiographic imaging of suspected sub-mandibular calculus.
5. Basic views of mandible.
6. Plain radiographs for suspected nasal bone fracture.
7. Plain radiographic demonstration of pars interarticularis in lower Lumbar spine.
8. Plain radiographic demonstration of Jugular foramen.

**III. Short Answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Auto Transformer.
2. Radiographic demonstration of calcaneal Spur.
3. Strykers view.
4. Filter.
5. Carpal Tunnel view.
6. Plain radiographic evaluation of suspected foreign body with children.
7. Von Rosen view.
8. Trans thoracic view.
9. Radiographic views for Acromio – Clavicular joint.
10. Anthonson's view.

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**Answer ALL questions**

**I. Elaborate on:**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Discuss about various views taken for Scoliosis, Kyphosis and Kyphoscoliosis patients – Vertebrae Radiography
2. Briefly explain in detail about the various Radiographic Techniques and Views for Acute Abdomen.
3. Explain the Radiographer involvement in Operation Theatre Radiography and narrate the techniques for the case of Hip Joint.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Plain Radiography of Sternum.
2. Explain Water's View.
3. Special view for Scaphoid.
4. Brief Forensic Radiography.
5. Tomography Principle.
6. Different views for Calcaneum.
7. Explain Swimmer's View.
8. Apical Lordotic View.

**III. Short Answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Teleroentgenography.
2. Submento Vertical View.
3. Intra-oral Periapical Radiography.
4. Autotomogram.
5. Backer's Tray.
6. Zygomatic Arches Radiography.
7. Grid Cassette.
8. Expiratory View.
9. Invertogram.
10. Judet View.

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**Answer ALL questions**

**I. Elaborate on:**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Discuss various views and techniques for radiographic imaging of the paranasal sinuses with diagrams.
2. a) Techniques of radiographic imaging in paediatric age group in suspected cases of developmental dysplasia of hip.  
b) Enumerate the methods of reducing the radiation dose to the child when performing X ray of the hip.
3. Radiographic imaging in spine injuries. Also add a note on the precautions to be followed during radiographic evaluation of such patients.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Grid and its advantages.
2. Mammographic techniques and positioning.
3. Stryker's view.
4. Discuss various views of X Ray abdomen depending upon the indications for imaging.
5. Basic views and techniques for imaging foot.
6. Radiographic techniques in imaging of chest in trauma.
7. Anthonsons view.
8. Filters and their uses.

**III. Short Answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Transaxial view.
2. Radiographic techniques in suspected fracture in neck of femur.
3. Orthopantomography – Techniques and positioning.
4. Breast specimen radiography techniques.
5. Frog leg view.
6. Radiographic techniques for suspected pneumothorax.
7. Radiographic techniques for orbital imaging in trauma.
8. Various views and techniques of imaging knee
9. Xray KUB – techniques and positioning.
10. Techniques for imaging sternum.

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**Time : Three Hours**

**Maximum : 100 marks**

**Answer ALL questions**

**I. Elaborate on:**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Radiographic techniques and views in imaging knee in trauma.
2. Flexion and extension views of the spine.  
Add a note on the view to demonstrate pars defect in spondylolysis.
3. a) Radiographic techniques for imaging styloid process.  
b) Advantages of using cone / collimator.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Uses of filters.
2. Mammography techniques and positioning.
3. Lardotic view.
4. X ray imaging techniques in fracture neck of femur.
5. Basic views for imaging wrist.
6. Radiographic techniques for imaging mastoids.
7. Hillsach's view for shoulder.
8. Radiographic evaluation of foreign body in child.

**III. Short Answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Radiographic techniques for imaging rib fractures.
2. Sella view.
3. Techniques of orthopantamography.
4. Anthonsons view.
5. Radiographic techniques for imaging soft tissue of the neck.
6. Radiographic techniques in suspected pneumo peritoneum.
7. Various views for mandible.
8. Positioning in dislocation of the elbow.
9. Pelvimetry.
10. Grid ratio.

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**Time : Three Hours**

**Maximum : 100 marks**

**Answer ALL questions**

**I. Elaborate on:**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Radiographic techniques & views associated with lumbar vertebra and sacroiliac joint.
2. Explain and details about various radiographic techniques and views for facial bone.
3. Explain the C arm usage in
  - a) Ortho operation theatre.
  - b) Urological theatre procedure.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Imaging of dens.
2. C arm technique position in trans sphenoidal resection of pituitary tumor.
3. Various views of scapula.
4. Radiographic procedure in developmental dysplasia of HIP.
5. How do you evaluate trapezium?
6. Different projection for zygomatic arch – techniques – position.
7. AP axial projection of acromio clavicular joint.
8. Discuss about chest LAO, RAO position.

**III. Short Answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Centering of upper limb bones and joints.
2. Swimmers techniques.
3. Split cassettes.
4. Views and techniques of subtalar joint.
5. Patalla tangential view.
6. Invertogram.
7. Reverse waters view.
8. Panomeric tomographic of mandible.
9. Write about magnitude of tube shift in stereo radiography.
10. Types of equipment and indication in Dental radiography.

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**Time : Three Hours**

**Maximum : 100 Marks**

**Answer All questions.**

**I. Elaborate on :**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Discuss various views and techniques for radiographic imaging of the pelvis with diagrams where ever necessary?
2. Radiographic imaging in spine injuries with the precaution to be taken.
3. Describe in detail the radiography of shoulder joint.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Radiography Views for sternum with techniques.
2. How will you evaluate pulmonary apices?
3. Discuss the digital radiography evaluation of pediatric chest.
4. Write about per operative C arm positioning and techniques in Tibial nailing.
5. Write about high KV and Low KV techniques.
6. Write about principles and tubes shifting in stereo radiography.
7. Write about acanthoparietal projection.
8. Discuss about conventional mammography – positioning and techniques.

**III. Short answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Tangential projection for carpal bones.
2. Gonad shielding.
3. Townes view.
4. Views for superior orbital fissure.
5. Axiolateral projection for Hip.
6. Submento vertical projection.
7. Dental radiography in trauma.
8. Imaging of coracoid process.
9. Discuss about centering for foot.
10. Von rosen view.

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**Answer All questions.**

**I. Elaborate on :**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Explain in detail with reference to aim, indication, and choice of machine and exposure factors involved in the radiography of shoulder joint.
2. Explain in detail with the preparation of patient, radiographic investigation of the kidneys, ureter and urinary bladder.
3. Explain in detail all the views involved in the imaging of mastoid process.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. High kV technique.
2. MCU.
3. Radiographic techniques to image hip dysplasia.
4. Routine chest radiography positioning.
5. Towne's view.
6. View to demonstrate clavicle.
7. Water's view.
8. Radiographic imaging to demonstrate Bennetts fracture.

**III. Short answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Caldwell's view.
2. Stereo radiography.
3. View to demonstrate bladder neck.
4. Macro radiography.
5. Tunnels view.
6. Localisation of foreign body.
7. Radiographic imaging to demonstrate Colle's fracture.
8. True hip lateral.
9. View to image ankle joint.
10. Lithotomy view.

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**Maximum : 100 Marks**

**Answer All questions.**

**I. Elaborate on :**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Explain in detail with reference to aim, indication and choice of machine and exposure factors involved in the radiography of knee joint.
2. Explain in detail the different views in Thoracic spine imaging.
3. Explain in detail all the views involved in the imaging of temporal bone.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Dental radiography.
2. Carpel tunnels view.
3. Bed side radiography.
4. Views for shoulder joint.
5. Towne's view.
6. Stryker's view.
7. Soft tissue radiography.
8. Radiographic imaging to demonstrate Bennetts fracture.

**III. Short answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Caldwell's view.
2. Mammography.
3. Swimmers view.
4. Skin marker.
5. Tunnels view.
6. Double exposure technique.
7. C spine radiography.
8. Imaging of SI joint.
9. Demonstrate a view to visualize patella.
10. When is it necessary to image erect abdomen?

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**Maximum : 100 Marks**

**Answer All questions.**

**I. Elaborate on :**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Describe about mammography.
2. Explain the different projections of lumbo -sacral spine.
3. Explain the view of acute abdomen investigation.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Write about various techniques of soft tissue radiography.
2. Briefly explain about tangential projection and its uses.
3. Write about tube shifting in stereo radiography.
4. Explain about the chest lateral view.
5. Write notes on types of equipments in dental radiography.
6. Write notes on lateral view of skull.
7. Write notes on the projection to rule out foreign body penetration in hand.
8. Explain AXIAL-FOREARM IN CONTACT VIEW.

**III. Short answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. PA view of clavicle.
2. Dorsi -Plantar oblique view.
3. Anterio posterior stress view of ankle.
4. Knee joint - lateral view.
5. Lateral flexion view of c- spine.
6. AP- erect view of chest.
7. Fronto- occipital view of skull.
8. Lateral view of dorsal spine.
9. Define Cephalometry.
10. Write about intra oral radiography.

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**Answer All questions.**

**I. Elaborate on :**

**(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Briefly explain about Macro radiography.
2. Explain about peri apical and Bitewing radiography.
3. Briefly explain about soft tissue radiography.

**II. Write notes on:**

**(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Write short notes on High and Low KV technique.
2. Explain about the projection of Mastoid air cell.
3. Explain about the view for TM joint.
4. Write about the projection of carpal tunnel.
5. Explain about the Ball catchers method.
6. Explain the view to demonstrate both hip joint.
7. Explain about Axial view of calcaneum.
8. Explain about double exposure technique.

**III. Short answers on:**

**(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Write the projection to demonstrate Zygomatic bone.
2. Oblique view of Hand.
3. Elbow axial view.
4. Write the Projection to demonstrate Bicipital groove of humerus.
5. Write notes on sun rise method.
6. Lateral view for coccyx.
7. Lordotic view.
8. Sub – mento vertical view.
9. AP view of sacrum.
10. Ten day rule.

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