

✓ M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 1990.

Branch VIII — Radio-diagnosis

Part II — Final

Paper I

RADIO-DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours.

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Classify diffuse lung parenchymal disease and highlight its roentgen features and differential diagnosis.

Does CT evaluation contribute to its further analysis and management, if so, how ?

2. Describe cardiac EMF as it occurs in South India. How would you proceed to evaluate it by the various imaging methods available and come to a conclusion for management ?

3. Write short notes on the following and their roentgen features :

- (a) Double contrast small bowel studies.
 - (b) Carcinoma colon.
 - (c) HIDA scan in a case of jaundice.
 - (d) Tuberculosis of colon.
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 1990.

Branch VIII — Radiodiagnosis

Part II — Final

Paper II

RADIODIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours.

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Describe the roentgen features of polyostotic fibrous dysplasia and its differential diagnosis.
 2. Describe the imaging techniques and procedures available for the diagnosis of suspected calculi in the common bile duct. Highlight the sensitivity and specificity of the various techniques.
 3. Describe the roentgen features and write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Intracranial tuberculoma.
 - (b) Ultrasound evaluation of carcinoma of the urinary bladder.
 - (c) Percutaneous nephrolithotomy.
 - (d) Microadenoma of the pituitary.
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1990

Branch VIII — Radio-Diagnosis

Part II

Paper I — RADIO-DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Classify branchogenic carcinoma. Describe its radiological features and highlight the role of CT in its diagnosis and management.
 2. Classify congenital heart diseases. Describe the role of conventional radiological procedures in their diagnosis and management. Has the availability of ultrasound imaging or radio-isotope imaging altered the approach to their diagnosis? If so, how?
 3. Describe the roentgen features and write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Gastric ulcer
 - (b) Ileocaecal tuberculosis
 - (c) Upper gastro-intestinal bleeding and the use of isotopes in its evaluation.
 - (d) Neurenteric Cyst.
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* M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1990

Branch VIII — Radio-Diagnosis

Part II

Paper II — RADIO-DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Describe the radiological features and differential diagnosis of multiple myeloma.
 2. Describe the imaging procedures available with their specific features, for the diagnosis of a suspected case of pancreatitis versus pancreatic carcinoma. Highlight the sensitivity and specificity of the procedures used.
 3. Describe the roentgen features and write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Hydrocephalous following tubercular meningitis.
 - (b) Ultrasound evaluation of BPH.
 - (c) Non-functioning kidney as seen on I.V.P., and its isotopic evaluation.
 - (d) Neuroblastoma.
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September-1991

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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 1991

Branch VIII — Radio-Diagnosis

Part II — Final

Paper I — RADIO-DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Discuss the role of Radiologists in medical emergencies. (25 marks)
 2. How do you investigate a patient with Hypertension? (25 marks)
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Magnification Angiography
 - (b) Reaction to contrast media
 - (c) Intracavitary probes
 - (d) Positron Emitters
 - (e) Lymphangiography. (5 × 10 = 50 marks)
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 1991

Branch VIII — Radio-Diagnosis

Part II — Final

Paper II — RADIO-DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Discuss how to investigate a patient of suspected pulmonary embolism. (25 marks)
 2. Discuss the role of imaging techniques in the investigation of surgical jaundice. (25 marks)
 3. Discuss briefly on :
 - (a) Film changers
 - (b) Splenoportogram
 - (c) Azygos Lobe
 - (d) Percutaneous procedures
 - (e) I 131. (5 × 10 = 50 marks)
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER, 1992

Branch VIII - Radio Diagnosis

PART II - FINAL

Paper II - RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

1. How would you investigate a case of haematuria? Describe the role of interventional radiology in haematuria. (25 marks)
 2. Classify mediastinal masses. Describe radiological signs of posterior mediastinal masses. (25 marks)
 3. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Chole-cystitis
 - (b) Periapillary Carcinoma
 - (c) Gall stone ileus
 - (d) Imaging modalities for brain tumors
 - (e) Ultrasound findings in chronic pancreatitis(5x10=50 marks)
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September-1992

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER, 1992

Branch VIII - Radio Diagnosis

PART II -FINAL

Paper I - RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NURLEAR
MEDICINE

Time:Three hours

Maximum:100 marks

Answer ALL questions

1. Describe the radiological anatomy of the sella. Discuss differential diagnosis of enlarged sella. (25 marks)
2. Discuss the calcifications in soft tissues. (25 marks)
3. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Non specific aortoarteritis
 - (b) Epiphyseal bone leisons
 - (c) Radiological findings in ulcerative colitis
 - (d) Tracheo oesophageal fistula
 - (e) Benign gastric tumours

(5x10=50 marks)

November-1993

[P R 377]

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch VIII — Radiodiagnosis

Part II — Final — Paper I

RADIODIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. Describe the radiological and other imaging findings in mitral heart disease and cardiomyopathy. (25)
 2. Classify the bone tumours and mention in detail the radiological findings of common benign and malignant bone tumours. (25)
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Renal rickets.
 - (b) Pseudo pancreatic cyst.
 - (c) Radioactive Isotopes.
 - (d) Ankylosing Spondylitis.
 - (e) Isotope Bone Scanning. (5 × 10 = 50)
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November-1993

[PR 378]

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch VIII — Radiodiagnosis

Part II — Final

Paper II — RADIODIAGNOSIS AND NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss the role of radiology and ultrasound in blunt abdominal injury. (25)
 2. Describe in detail radiological findings of colonic lesions. (25)
 3. Write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Intussusception
 - (b) Hamartoma
 - (c) Fallot's tetralogy
 - (d) Dermoid tumour
 - (e) Skeletal fluorosis. (5×10=50)
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M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch VIII -- Radiodiagnosis

Part II -- Final

Paper I -- RADIODIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Describe the radiographic anatomy of the cerebral ventricular system and the relevant imaging procedures and their findings.
(25)
 2. Describe the role of various imaging techniques in acute abdomen.
(25)
 3. Write short notes on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Primary complex.
 - (b) Subtraction technique.
 - (c) Total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage.
 - (d) Thyroid scan.
 - (e) Renal Rickets.
-

April-1995

[SB 181]

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch VIII — Radiodiagnosis

Part II — Final

Paper II — RADIODIAGNOSIS AND NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss the differential diagnosis and radiological features in a case of lump in right iliac fossa. (25)
 2. Discuss the factors affecting the quality of radiograph and methods adapted to improve them. (25)
 3. Write short notes on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Mammography
 - (b) Ulcerative colitis.
 - (c) Hydatid cyst.
 - (d) Film badge.
 - (e) Skeletal fluorosis.
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October-1996

PK 134

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch VIII-Radio Diagnosis

Part II - Final

Paper I + RADIODIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time: Three hours

Max.marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. Give a comparative evaluation of C.T. & M.R.I. in closed head injury. (25)
2. Classify mediastinal masses - Discuss the role of the imaging modalities in their localisation and diagnosis. (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) Craniovertebral junction anomaly
 - (b) Malabsorption syndrome
 - (c) I.U.G.R.
 - (d) Osteitis deformans
 - (e) MR Angiography.

(5x10=50)

October-1996

PK 135

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
Branch VIII- RADIO DIAGNOSIS
Part II - Final

Paper II- RADIODIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time: Three hours

Max.marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. Discuss the role of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of hepatobiliary disorders. (25)
2. What are the causes of acute abdomen? Discuss the role of radiology in the diagnosis of acute abdomen. (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) M.C.U.
 - (b) Hirschsprung's disease
 - (c) Oesophageal atresia
 - (d) Pneumomediastinum
 - (e) P.U.J. obstruction

(5x10=50)

April-1997

MP 140

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch VIII - Radio Diagnosis

(Revised Regulations)

Part II - Final

**Paper I - RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE**

Time: Three hours

Max.marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. Discuss the radiological and imaging methods of investigation in a young hypertensive. (25)
2. Discuss the role of radiology in the diagnosis of bronchogenic carcinoma. (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) Radiological features in hyperparathyroidism
 - (b) Skeletal scintigraphy
 - (c) Radiological features of multiple myeloma
 - (d) Sonographic and radiologic features of intrauterine death
 - (e) Skeletal disorders diagnosable in utero.

(5x10=50)

October-1997

MS 140

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
Branch VIII - Radio Diagnosis
(Revised Regulations)
Part II - Final

Paper I - RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time: Three hours

Max.marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. Discuss the role of imaging modalities in adrenal lesions. (25)
2. Discuss the radiological and imaging methods in the diagnosis of pleural lesions. (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) Radiological features of giant cell tumours
 - (b) Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
 - (c) Radiological features of bone tuberculosis
 - (d) Down's syndrome
 - (e) Atelectasis.

(5x10=50)

April-1998

SV 144

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
Branch VIII - Radio Diagnosis
(Revised Regulations)
Part II - Final

Paper I - RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time: Three hours

Max.marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. Discuss the radiological features and role of high resolution computed tomography in interstitial lung lesion. (25)
2. Discuss in detail mandibular tumours and role of imaging modalities in differentiating benign and malignant tumours. (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) Cardiac scintigraphy
 - (b) Thanatophoric dwarfism
 - (c) Thymoma
 - (d) Gastric lymphoma
 - (e) Ankylosing spondylitis.

(5x10=50)

October-1998

[SM 144]

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch VIII — Radio Diagnosis

(Revised Regulations)

Part II — Final

**Paper I — RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss the Radiological and imaging methods of investigation of a thyroid swelling and their interpretation.(25)
 2. Discuss the Radiological and imaging methods of investigation of Pheochromocytoma. (25)
 3. Write briefly on : (5 x 10 = 50)
 - (a) Renogram
 - (b) MR Angiography
 - (c) Applications of High frequency ultrasound
 - (d) Osteopetrosis
 - (e) Skeletal Survey.
-

April-1999

[SG 144]

Sub. Code : 2032

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch VIII — Radio Diagnosis .

(Revised Regulations)

Part II — Final

Paper I — RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss the role of various imaging techniques in the evaluation of renal transplant. (25)
 2. Discuss the radiological approach to a patient of paraplegia. (25)
 3. Write briefly on :
 - (a) Skeletal scintigraphy
 - (b) Pulmonary embolism
 - (c) MRI in bronchogenic carcinoma
 - (d) Polypoid lesions of colon
 - (e) Neurocysticercosis. (5 × 10 = 50)
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October-1999

[KA 144]

Sub. Code : 2032

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

(Revised Regulations)

Branch VIII — Radio Diagnosis

Part II — (Final)

Paper I — RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Enumerate causes of haemoptysis .
Discuss chest radiograph and CT findings in pulmonary tuberculosis.
 2. Describe CT and MRI features in various stages of cerebral infarct.
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Perthes Disease
 - (b) Carotid Doppler
 - (c) MR Venography
 - (d) Malabsorption Syndrome
 - (e) Spiral CT.
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April-2000

[KB 144]

Sub. Code : 2041

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

(New Regulations)

(Common to NR/RR)

Branch VIII — Radio Diagnosis

Part II — Final

Paper I — RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours, Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss the radiological evaluation in a suspected case of pulmonary thromboembolism. (25)
2. Discuss the radiological evaluation of a 25 year old female patient presenting with right lower quadrant pain. (25)
3. Write briefly on
 - (a) Multiple endocrine neoplasia
 - (b) SPECT (Single Positron Emission Computed Tomography)
 - (c) Stricture of Oesophagus
 - (d) Role of MRI in evaluation of aortic aneurysm
 - (e) Ring enhancing lesion in brain on CT and MRI. (5 × 10 = 50)

October-2000

[KC 144]

Sub. Code : 2041

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch VIII — Radio Diagnosis

(Revised Regulations)

Part II — Final

Paper I — RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. How will you approach a case of Renal hypertension? Discuss the role of various imaging modalities. (25)
2. Enumerate the causes of subarachnoid haemorrhage and the role of various imaging modalities. (25)
3. Short notes : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Thyroid scintigraphy
 - (b) Sequestration of lung
 - (c) MR Angiography
 - (d) Presacral space
 - (e) Ring enhancing lesions of brain on CT.