

B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
(New Syllabus 2014-2015)

SECOND YEAR

PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING

Q.P. Code: 801831

Time : Three Hours

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 thoracic spine.
2. Explain in detail the different views in mammography.
3. Explain in detail all the views involved in the imaging of the skull.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. High kV technique.
2. IVU.
3. Stenver's view.
4. Any 2 views for knee joint.
5. Discuss in detail the techniques for C spine.
6. Frog-leg view.
7. Discuss about the views for demonstrating paranasal sinuses.
8. Double exposure technique.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Low kV technique.
2. Pleural effusion.
3. Superior orbital fissure.
4. Non-ionic contrast.
5. Tunnels view.
6. Open mouth view.
7. Multisection cassette.
8. True lateral of hip.
9. Apico-lordotic view of the chest.
10. Decubitus view of abdomen.

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Time : Three Hours

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?

B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
(New Syllabus 2014-2015)
SECOND YEAR
PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING
Q.P. Code: 801831

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions.

I. Elaborate on : **(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Explain steep range radiography.
2. Describe about Caldwell method and revised Caldwell method.
3. Explain the view to rule out spondylolisthesis.

II. Write notes on: **(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Principle of stereo radiography.
2. Explain about the view to rule out costal bone fracture.
3. Write notes on waters view.
4. Explain the view to demonstrate Atlas and Axis bone.
5. Explain skyline view.
6. Write short notes on soft tissue Radiography.
7. Write short notes on lateral decubitus.
8. Explain about the patient preparation while performing KUB.

III. Short answers on: **(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Strykers view.
2. Arrested inspiration view.
3. Ulnar deviation.
4. Write the view for sternum.
5. Write the view for nasal bone.
6. Frogs view.
7. Axial view of shoulder.
8. Write down the benefits of performing arrested inspiration view.
9. Write notes on Weight – bearing method of knee joint.
10. Orbito meatal baseline.

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Q.P. Code: 801831

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions.

I. Elaborate on :

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Briefly explain about Macro radiography.
2. Explain about periapical 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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Q.P. Code: 801831

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions.

I. Elaborate on :

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe about the Radiographic basic and special views of Chest.
2. Explain about basic and special Radiographic positioning of Hip Joint.
3. Describe about various method to demonstrate the Radiographic position of Mastoid Air cells.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. What are the Basic views to demonstrate the Radiography of Temporo-mandibular Joint?
2. How will you position Radiographic basic views of knee joint?
3. Describe the Basic projections of Lumbo-sacral joint.
4. Describe about the Radiographic position of KUB with indications.
5. What are the basic views to demonstrate the Radiography of the foot?
6. Explain the Radiographic basic projection of cervical spine.
7. How will you position Radiography view of Orbits?
8. Describe about the Radiographic basic views of pelvis.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. What is High KV Technique?
2. What is soft tissue Radiography?
3. Define Caldwell's method.
4. How will you position Judge's view?
5. Define Lateral decubitus view.
6. Define Frog log view.
7. Define Ulnar groove.
8. Define Merchant's view.
9. Define Pillar view.
10. Define Axial view of Left Clavicle.

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Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions.

I. Elaborate on :

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe about the basic and special views of Radiographic positioning of Shoulder joint.
2. Explain four Basic Radiographic projections of Skull.
3. What is Dental Radiography? Explain types of Dental Equipment and its techniques.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Describe about the Macro-Radiography and its application.
2. Explain about soft tissue Radiography in various techniques.
3. How would you position Supra-Condylar fracture of Right Elbow Joint?
4. What is foreign body? Describe about various projections are used to demonstrate the foreign body.
5. Describe about Radiographic positioning of Inter-condylar notch and skyline view.
6. Describe about Water's projection with Indication.
7. Describe about Lordotic view with Indication.
8. Describe about Stereo Radiography.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Define Carpal Tunnel view.
2. Which of the Radiographic view to demonstrate the Osgood - Schlatter's Disease?
3. Define mortis view.
4. Define Stenver's method.
5. Define Lateral decubitus projection.
6. What is Macro-radiography?
7. What is High and Low KV technique?
8. Define Soft Tissue Radiography.
9. Define Anthosen view.
10. What is Air gap technique? Why it is used?

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Q.P. Code: 801831

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions.

I. Elaborate on :

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe in detail PA and lateral chest radiographic imaging.
 - a) Explain how the exposure factors need to be modified in a 5 year old boy and a 25 year old lady?
2. Briefly explain in detail about the various Radiographic Techniques and views for Acute Abdomen.
3. Explain in detail all the views involved in the imaging of temporal bone.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Radiographic views in cases of suspected fracture of lower end of radius ulnar.
2. Plain radiographs for suspected zygomatic arch fracture.
3. Basic views for ankle joint.
4. Explain Water's view.
5. Tomography Principle.
6. Apical Lordotic view.
7. Bed side radiography.
8. Soft tissue radiography.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Anthosens view.
2. Ball catchers view.
3. Radiographic views for left clavicle.
4. Teleroentgenography.
5. Intra-oral Periapical Radiography.
6. Backer's Tray.
7. Expiratory view.
8. Caldwell's view.
9. Tunnels view.
10. C Spine radiography.

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Q.P. Code: 801831

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions.

I. Elaborate on :

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe the different techniques for obtaining abdominal radiographs:
 - 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.
2. Discuss about various views taken for scoliosis, kyphosis and kyphoscoliosis patients - vertebrae radiography.
3. Explain in detail when reference to aim, indication and choice of machine and exposure factors involved in the radiography of knee joint.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Pelvimetry.
2. Plain radiographic imaging of suspected parotid calculus.
3. Plain radiography in suspected torn ligament of patella.
4. Explain swimmer's view.
5. Dental radiography.
6. Towne's view.
7. Plain radiography of sternum.
8. Special view for scaphoid.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Radiographic demonstration of left pars interarticularis in lower lumbar spine.
2. Plain radiographic evaluation in suspected left atrial enlargement.
3. Plain radiographic demonstration of jugular foramen.
4. Submento vertical view.
5. Autotomogram.
6. Zygomatic arches radiography.
7. Invertogram.
8. Mamography.
9. Skin marker.
10. When is it necessary to image erect abdomen?

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[AHS 0321]

MARCH 2021

Sub. Code: 1831

(AUGUST 2020 EXAM SESSION)

B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

SECOND YEAR (Regulation 2014-2015)

PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING

Q.P. Code : 801831

Time: Three hours

Answer ALL Questions

Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on :

(3 x 10 = 30)

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?
2. Explain the Radiographer involvement in Operation Theatre Radiography and narrate the Techniques for the case of Hip Joint.
3. Explain in detail the different views in Thoracic spine imaging.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Carpel tunnels view.
2. Views for shoulder joint.
3. Stryker's view.
4. Radiographic imaging to demonstrate Bennetts fracture.
5. Brief Forensic Radiography.
6. Different views for Calcaneus.
7. Radiographic imaging of right optic foramen.
8. Plain radiographic demonstration of cervical intervertebral foramina.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Swimmers view.
2. Skin marker.
3. Double exposure techniques.
4. Demonstrate a view to visualize patella.
5. Grid Cassette.
6. Judet view.
7. Grid Ratio.
8. Self rectification circuit.
9. Subtalar joint view.
10. Right shoulder joint – transaxial view.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[AHS 0222]

**FEBRUARY 2022
(AUGUST 2021 EXAM SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 1831

**B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
SECOND YEAR (Regulation 2014-2015)
PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING
Q.P. Code : 801831**

Time: Three hours

Answer ALL Questions

Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on : (3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe different radiographic methods to demonstrate paranasal sinuses.
2. Explain basic projections of hip joint and additional views to demonstrate head and neck of femur.
3. Plain radiographic techniques of shoulder joint.

II. Write notes on: (8 x 5 = 40)

1. Intercondylar notch view
2. Plain radiographs for suspected zygomatic arch fracture.
3. Plain radiographic demonstration of cervical intervertebral foramina.
4. Plain Radiographic views demonstration of pars interarticularis of lumbar spine
5. Air Gap Technique and its applications in plain radiography
6. Views to demonstrate cervico dorsal junction
7. Caldwell view.
8. Best views to demonstrate transverse fracture and vertical fracture of patella

III. Short answers on: (10 x 3 = 30)

1. Techniques for imaging sternum.
2. Justify the reasons for 6 feet FFD for chest PA view.
3. Tibial Plateau View
4. Translateral view of femur
5. Purpose of cross table method.
6. Dorsal Spine Lateral View
7. Views and techniques to demonstrate lower ribs.
8. Basic views of hand
9. Views to demonstrate colles' fracture
10. X-Ray KUB – techniques and positioning.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[AHS 0922]

SEPTEMBER 2022

Sub. Code: 1831

(FEBRUARY 2022 & AUGUST 2022 EXAM SESSIONS)

**B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
SECOND YEAR (Regulation from 2014-2015)
PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING
Q.P. Code : 801831**

Time: Three hours

Answer ALL Questions

Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on :

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe in detail about imaging of temporal bone.
2. Describe in detail about imaging of knee joint.
3. Explain in detail about different views in mammography.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Describe about Macro – Radiography and its application.
2. Apico-lordotic view.
3. Soft tissue radiography.
4. How will you position radiography view of orbits?
5. Radiographic position of KUB with indications.
6. Explain swimmers view.
7. View for shoulder joint.
8. Intercondylar notch view.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Tibial plateau view.
2. Open mouth view.
3. Decubitus view of abdomen.
4. Patellar view.
5. Double exposure technique.
6. Lateral decubitus.
7. Stryker view.
8. Explain about ball catcher method view.
9. Define mortise view.
10. Views for sternum.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[AHS 0423]

APRIL 2023

Sub. Code: 1831

**B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
SECOND YEAR (Regulations 2010-2011 & 2014-2015 onwards)
PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING
Q.P. Code: 801831**

Time: Three hours

Answer ALL Questions

Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on :

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Explain in detail about the Radiographic views and Techniques for Acute Abdomen.
2. Explain in detail about Dental Radiography.
3. Describe about the Radiographic basic and special views of Chest.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Describe about Water's projection with indication.
2. Bed side Radiography.
3. Basic projection of Lumbo Sacral Joint.
4. Explain the Radiographic basic projection of Cervical spine.
5. Explain Pelvimetry.
6. Different views for calcaneum.
7. Radiographic demonstration of Cervical intervertebral foramina.
8. Caldwell view.

III. Short answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Basic views of hand.
2. View to demonstrate Colles fracture.
3. Tunnel view.
4. Double exposure technique.
5. Imaging of Sacroiliac Joint.
6. Views for Sternum.
7. Axial view of Shoulder.
8. Lateral view of Coccyx.
9. Apical Lordotic view.
10. Define Lateral decubitus projection.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[AHS 1123]

NOVEMBER 2023

Sub. Code: 1831

**B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
SECOND YEAR (Regulations 2010-2011 & 2014-2015 onwards)
PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING
Q.P. Code: 801831**

Time: Three hours

Answer ALL Questions

Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on : (3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe about basic and special view of Radiographic positioning of Shoulder joint.
2. Describe different Radiographic methods to demonstrate paranasal sinuses.
3. Describe about the Radiographic basic and special view of Chest.

II. Write notes on: (8 x 5 = 40)

1. Describe about Radiographic positioning of Intercondylar notch and skyline view.
2. Basic view for Ankle joint.
3. Tomography principle.
4. Basic views to demonstrate the Radiography of the foot.
5. Radiographic basic view of Pelvis.
6. Dental Radiography.
7. Special view of Scaphoid.
8. Stryker view.

III. Short answers on: (10 x 3 = 30)

1. View and technique to demonstrate lower ribs.
2. Technique for imaging sternum.
3. Low KV technique.
4. Apico Lordotic view of the Chest.
5. Swimmers view.
6. Frogs view.
7. View to demonstrate Atlas and Axis.
8. Soft tissue Radiography.
9. Submentovertical view.
10. Define Anthosin view.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[AHS 0424]

APRIL 2024

Sub. Code: 1831

**B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
SECOND YEAR (Regulations 2010-2011 & 2014-2015 onwards)
PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING
Q.P. Code: 801831**

Time: Three hours

Answer ALL Questions

Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on : (3 x 10 = 30)

1. Explain in detail about the Views and Radiographic technique in acute abdomen.
2. Describe in detail about the Radiography of shoulder joint.
3. Radiographic technique and views in imaging of Knee injury.

II. Write notes on: (8 x 5 = 40)

1. Radiography of Tibia and Fibula.
2. Towne's view.
3. Imaging for mastoid.
4. Positioning and views in dislocation of elbow.
5. Additional views in mammography (any 3).
6. Radiographic evaluation of pediatric chest.
7. LS spine flexion, extension view.
8. Orthopantamography.

III. Short answers on: (10 x 3 = 30)

1. Sella view.
2. Reverse Water's view.
3. Transcapular view.
4. Radiographic demonstration of jugular foramen.
5. Transthoracic view.
6. Ulnar deviation.
7. Zygomatic arch Radiography.
8. X-ray KUB.
9. Imaging of dens.
10. Imaging for coccyx.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[AHS 1125]

NOVEMBER 2025

Sub. Code: 1831

B.Sc. RADIOLOGY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
SECOND YEAR (Regulations 2010-2011 & 2014-2015 onwards)
PAPER I – CLINICAL RADIOGRAPHY POSITIONING
Q.P. Code: 801831

Time: Three hours

Answer ALL Questions

Maximum: 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on : **(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. How will you perform Radiography of Cervical Spine AP and Lateral view on suspected cervical spine injury patient brought on a stretcher to Radiographic examination room?
2. Explain the basic Radiography projections of Knee Joints and any two additional projections.
3. Describe the Radiographic views taken to demonstrate Mastoid part of Temporal bone.

II. Write notes on: **(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Describe about additional views taken for the ankle joint.
2. Radiographic techniques of both hips AP view and translateral view of left hip joint.
3. Explain the autotomogram and its applications in general Radiography.
4. Lateral Cephalogram.
5. Lateral and Axial view of Calcaneum.
6. Various views of X-ray abdomen depending upon the indications for Imaging.
7. Basic views and techniques for imaging foot.
8. Plain Radiographs for suspected zygomatic arch fracture.

III. Short answers on: **(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Radiography of Nasal bone.
2. Shoulder groove view.
3. Axial view of shoulder joint.
4. Y view of scapula.
5. Modified waters view.
6. Sub Mento Vertex views.
7. Cleopatra view.
8. Routine views of Mammography.
9. KV and mAs Range used in Mammography.
10. Plain Radiographic imaging of suspected parotid calculus.
