SONGAD : WINTER - 2016

SUBJECT : ANATOMY PHYSICS APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY & IMAGING INCLUDING CONTRAST MEDIA

(PAPER - I)

Day : Saturday
Date : 03/12/2016

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

1) **Q.No.1** and **Q.No.2** are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Attempt **ANY SEVEN** questions from Q.3 to Q.10.
3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Describe with the help of neat diagrams, anatomy of a typical lumbar vertebra. Describe various views for radiographic depiction of lumbar spine. Enumerate various radiographic signs of spondylolysis. **[15]**

Q.2 Describe the principles and radiological applications of MR angiography. **[15]**

Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following: **[70]**

Q.3 Discuss briefly the interactions of ionizing radiations with matter with their significance in diagnostic radiology.

Q.4 Discuss Fast MR sequences, highlighting their imaging relevance.

Q.5 Discuss the AERB guidelines for X ray establishments.

Q.6 Write briefly on Thermo luminescent dosimeter.

Q.7 Write in brief the principle and types of digital radiography. Outline its advantages and disadvantages.

Q.8 Describe the principle and clinical applications of dual energy CT scanning.

Q.9 Define and classify radiographic grids. Describe various uses in radiography.

Q.10 Describe technique of contrast parotid sialography and enumerate its indications. How is MR sialography done?

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SONGAD : WINTER - 2016

SUBJECT : CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM & GASTRO INTESTINAL TRACT

(PAPER - II)

Day : Monday
Date : 05/12/2016

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

1) **Q.No.1** and **Q.No.2** are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Attempt **ANY SEVEN** questions from Q.3 to Q.10.
3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Describe the anatomic location and drainage of thoracic lymph nodes. Describe in brief the CT patterns of lymph node involvement in various pulmonary and extra-pulmonary diseases. **[15]**

Q.2 Discuss the role of CT in differential diagnosis of Liver masses. **[15]**

Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following: **[70]**

Q.3 Describe the imaging features of gastric lymphoma. How will you differentiate it from carcinoma stomach?

Q.4 Discuss the imaging and clinical diagnosis of Conn's Syndrome.

Q.5 Discuss the imaging evaluation in a child with acute abdomen with a flow chart.

Q.6 Describe the role of imaging and intervention in portal hypertension.

Q.7 Discuss human Calcium metabolism. Compare imaging features of primary and secondary hyperparathyroidism.

Q.8 Discuss pathophysiology and imaging features of Acute respiratory distress syndrome.

Q.9 Enumerate the causes of abdominal masses in neonates. Discuss their imaging features in brief.

Q.10 Discuss the causes and imaging features of constrictive pericarditis.

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SONGAD : WINTER - 2016

SUBJECT : HEAD & NECK, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM & GENTOURINARY SYSTEM INCLUDING OBSTETRICS

(PAPER - III)

Day : Wednesday
Date : 07/12/2016

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:

1) **Q.No.1** and **Q.No.2** are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Attempt **ANY SEVEN** questions from Q.3 to Q.10.
3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Classify Adrenal tumours and discuss the role of CT and MRI in evaluating them. **[15]**

Q.2 Enumerate various common extra-axial intracranial tumours. Describe CT and MRI signs of an acoustic schwannoma. **[15]**

Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following: **[70]**

Q.3 Discuss the genesis and imaging features of Hill Sach's lesion.

Q.4 Describe the anatomy and role of imaging of Ductus Venosus.

Q.5 Discuss bone destruction patterns in bone tumours.

Q.6 Discuss the role of imaging of orbital pseudotumour.

Q.7 Describe the imaging features of congenital dislocation of Hip.

Q.8 Enumerate various causes of supra-sellar masses. Describe imaging features in craniopharyngioma.

Q.9 Enumerate the intramedullary neoplasms of spinal cord. Discuss their imaging features.

Q.10 Discuss the radiological anatomy with role of MRI and HRCT in temporal bone imaging.

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SONGAD : SUMMER – 2016
SUBJECT : HEAD & NECK, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM & GENTOURINARY SYSTEM INCLUDING OBSTETRICS
(PAPER - III)

Day : Monday
Date : 06-06-2016

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:
1) **Q.No.1** and **Q.No.2** are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Attempt **ANY SEVEN** questions from Q.3 to Q.10.
3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Discuss the Differential Diagnosis of ring enhancing lesions in brain on Computerized Tomography. **[15]**

Q.2 Enlist causes of avascular necrosis of femoral head. Describe radiographic and MRI signs of AVN in various stages. **[15]**

Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following: **[70]**

Q.3 Discuss the classification and the role of imaging of cerebral aneurysms.

Q.4 Discuss the role of imaging in the diagnosis and management of ectopic pregnancy.

Q.5 Discuss the DD of a destructive lesion in the distal end of the femur in a teenaged boy.

Q.6 Discuss the role of imaging in Renal Transplant.

Q.7 Discuss the genesis and radiological relevance of heterotopic grey matter.

Q.8 What are different types of osteogenic Sarcoma? Discuss their imaging features.

Q.9 Define Foetal Hydrops. Enumerate its causes. Describe sonographic and colour Doppler findings noted in this condition.

Q.10 Discuss aetiopathogenesis and radiological features of renal tuberculosis.

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SONGAD : SUMMER – 2016
SUBJECT : CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY SYSTEM & GASTRO INTESTINAL TRACT
(PAPER - II)

Day : Friday
Date : 03-06-2016

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:
1) **Q.No.1** and **Q.No.2** are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Attempt **ANY SEVEN** questions from Q.3 to Q.10.
3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Describe various chest x ray signs of primary and post primary pulmonary tuberculosis. **[15]**

Q.2 Describe the technique and normal appearance of double contrast enema of the colon. Describe the imaging findings in inflammatory diseases of the colon. **[15]**

Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following: **[70]**

Q.3 Discuss the imaging features of Polycystic ovary syndrome along with clinico pathological correlation.

Q.4 Enumerate benign focal lesions of liver, with their diagnostic imaging features.

Q.5 Describe the radiological anatomy of the mediastinum. Discuss the imaging features of common mediastinal masses in adults.

Q.6 Describe the radiological findings of Ulcerative Colitis. How will you differentiate it from Crohn's Disease?

Q.7 Classify neuroendocrine tunours of Pancreas. Describe their imaging features.

Q.8 Discuss the role of CT in differential diagnosis of solitary pulmonary nodule.

Q.9 Describe the technique of color Doppler imaging of lower limb veins and imaging features of deep vein thrombosis.

Q.10 What are stages of Sarcoidosis? Describe the chest radiography and HRCT findings in Sarcoidosis.

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DMRD

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SONGAD : SUMMER – 2016
SUBJECT : ANATOMY PHYSICS APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY & IMAGING INCLUDING CONTRAST MEDIA
(PAPER - I)

Day : Wednesday
Date : 01-06-2016

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B.:
1) **Q.No.1** and **Q.No.2** are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Attempt **ANY SEVEN** questions from Q.3 to Q.10.
3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Draw a labeled diagram of Broncho-pulmoary segments on Chest PA and Lateral Radiogrpahy. **[15]**

Q.2 Discuss the anatomy and the radiological evaluation of injuries of cranio-vertebral junction. **[15]**

Attempt **ANY SEVEN** of the following: **[70]**

Q.3 Name the advances in mammography equipment, with a brief description of mammographic features of malignancy.

Q.4 Discuss the effects of "Scatter radiation" and the methods devised to deal with it.

Q.5 Discuss the principle and applications of Colour Doppler.

Q.6 Discuss hiatus hernias on the basis of embryology of the diaphragm.

Q.7 Discuss MRI safety considerations in pregnancy.

Q.8 Discuss the causes and radiological diagnosis of varicocele.

Q.9 Discuss the pathophysiology of rickets.

Q.10 Define basic units of radiation exposure. Describe the biological effects of Radiation.

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SONGAD : SUMMER 2015
SUBJECT : PAPER-I – PHYSICS APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY AND IMAGING INCLUDING CONTRAST MEDIA

Day : Monday
Date : 1/6/2015

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Discuss the biological effects of radiation and the measures taken to protect radiation workers and patients in a Radio-diagnosis department. **(15)**

Q.2 Classify the contrast agents used in magnetic resonance imaging according to their use in various parts of the body. Discuss the uses of tumor specific contrast agents. Write a brief note on MRI contrast agent safety. **(15)**

Q.3 Attempt any **SEVEN** of the following: **(70)**

a) Compare computed radiography and digital radiography.

b) With the help of diagrams explain the principle of Doppler ultrasound. Describe its application in neck ultrasound.

c) Write briefly about the principles of PET and clinical applications of PET CT.

d) What are the basic properties of X-rays? Discuss various factors affecting scatter radiation and techniques to minimize scatter radiation.

e) Discuss the segmental anatomy of liver and its importance.

f) Enumerate and describe the CT artifacts that you know of.

g) What is the technique involved in full wave rectification? Mention its uses in radiology.

h) Describe the anatomy of primary and secondary pulmonary lobule.

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SONGAD : SUMMER 2015
SUBJECT : PAPER-II – DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY GENERAL

Day : Wednesday
Date : 3/6/2015

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Describe the radiological findings of pulmonary complications in patients infected with HIV. **(15)**

Q.2 Describe the normal venous anatomy of the lower limbs and discuss the concepts of peripheral vascular interventions. **(15)**

Q.3 Attempt any **SEVEN** of the following: **(70)**

a) Describe the radiological findings of ileocaecal tuberculosis. How will you differentiate it from Crohn's disease?

b) Enumerate various pleural tumors. Discuss their differential diagnosis.

c) Discuss imaging features and interventional technique used in HCC.

d) Discuss pathophysiology and imaging features of respiratory distress in newborns.

e) Discuss the imaging features of Pancoast tumor.

f) Describe the radiological findings in mitral valve disease.

g) Enumerate the causes of intermittent claudication of the lower limb. How will you evaluate such a patient with the imaging modalities available to you?

h) Briefly describe the thoracic skeletal changes associated with cardiovascular disease.

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SONGAD : SUMMER 2015
SUBJECT : PAPER-III – DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY SPECIAL

Day : Friday
Date : 5/6/2015

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Describe the role of computerized tomography in evaluation of cranio-cerebral trauma. **(15)**

Q.2 Describe the development of the kidney and discuss radiological and imaging features of cystic diseases of the kidney. **(15)**

Q.3 Attempt any **SEVEN** of the following: **(70)**

a) Enumerate the normal variants on a CT of the paranasal sinuses and their significance for FESS.

b) Discuss role of USG and color Doppler in the evaluation of uterine masses.

c) What are the causes of subarachnoid hemorrhage? Discuss the role of imaging in a case of subarachnoid hemorrhage.

d) Enumerate causes of unilateral proptosis. Describe their differential diagnosis and imaging findings.

e) What is vesico-ureteric reflux? Discuss its causes and grading. Briefly describe the role of imaging in this condition.

f) Describe the imaging modalities used in evaluating infertility. With the help of diagrams outline the algorithm which may be followed in the work up of such a patient.

g) Enumerate causes of urethral strictures. Briefly discuss the role of ascending urethrogram in strictures due to trauma. Name common complications of urethral strictures.

h) Discuss the differential diagnosis and imaging features of a painless expansile lesion of a single rib in an adult.

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BHARATI VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, PUNE-43

SONGAD : JUNE 2014

SUBJECT : PAPER-I- PHYSICS APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY AND IMAGING INCLUDING CONTRAST MEDIA

Day : Monday
Date : 02-06-2014

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 What is maximum permissible dose? Describe the methods of radiation protection to the patient and to the staff in the diagnostic radiology department. **(25)**

Q.2 List the various types of iodinated contrast agents and discuss in detail, the chemical structure of these contrast agents which has a bearing on their viscosity, osmolarity, related side effects and advantages. **(25)**

Q.3 Discuss the imaging modalities used in the evaluation of breast lesions with special emphasis on the indications and role of MR imaging. Describe the imaging findings in a BIRADS 4 lesion. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on: **(25)**

a) Ultrasound contrast agents

b) Elastography

c) Artifacts in radiographic film.

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SONGAD : JUNE 2014

SUBJECT : PAPER-II- DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY GENERAL

Day : Wednesday
Date : 04-06-2014

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Describe the blood supply of the large intestine. Discus the role of imaging in inflammatory lesions of the bowel. **(25)**

Q.2 Classify congenital heart diseases. Write in detail about the radiological findings of patent ducts arteriosus. **(25)**

Q.3 Classify mediastinal masses and briefly mention the role of imaging in localization and diagnosis of posterior mediastinal masses. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on: **(25)**

a) Solitary thyroid nodule

b) Precocious puberty

c) Sickle cell anemia

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SONGAD : JUNE 2014

SUBJECT : PAPER-III- DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY SPECIAL

Day : Friday
Date : 06-06-2014

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Discuss the radiological anatomy of para-pharyngeal spaces with suitable diagrams. Enumerate the most common pathological lesions specific to each of these spaces with a brief mention of the relevant imaging features. **(25)**

Q.2 Discuss the radiological and imaging techniques in a fifty year male with haematuria. **(25)**

Q.3 What are the causes of subarachnoid haemorrhage? Discuss the radiological approach in a suspected case of subarachnoid haemorrahge. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on: **(25)**

a) Nephrocalcinosis

b) Corpus callosal agenesis

c) Retroperitoneal fibrosis.

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SONGAD : JUNE 2013
SUBJECT : PAPER-II - DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY GENERAL

Day : Wednesday
Date : 05-06-2013

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Classify congenital heart diseases. Write in detail about the radiological findings of rheumatic heart disease. **(25)**

Q.2 What are the causes of chronic obstructive airway disease? Describe the chest X-ray and HRCT findings in different types of emphysema. **(25)**

Q.3 Write a short note on pancreatic anatomy. Describe in brief various CT features of acute pancreatitis. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on: **(25)**

a) Hirschprung's disease

b) Swyer James Syndrome

c) Causes of rib notching.

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SONGAD : JUNE 2013

SUBJECT : PAPER-III - DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY SPECIAL

DHANANJAY VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, PUNE-43 LIBRARY 13

Day : Friday
Date : 07-06-2013

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Classify spinal tumours. Discuss differential diagnosis and Radiological features of extradural spinal tumours. **(25)**

Q.2 With the help of diagrams describe the anatomy of the neck spaces. Enumerate the differential diagnosis of parapharyngeal masses and salient imaging features which aid in their differential diagnosis. **(25)**

Q.3 Describe the role of imaging in renal transplant. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on: **(25)**

a) Early findings in Rheumatoid arthritis

b) Medullary sponge kidney

c) Giant cell tumour of bone.

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SONGAD : JUNE 2012

SUBJECT : PAPER-I - PHYSICS APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY AND IMAGING INCLUDING CONTRAST MEDIA

DMRD

Day : Saturday
Date : 02-06-2012

Time : 2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.
Max. marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Describe with the help of a neat diagram, construction and working of a rotating anode x-ray tube. What is line focus principle? **(25)**

Q.2 Classify intravascular contrast media. What are the advantages of new generation of contrast media? How do you manage a case of adverse contrast reaction? **(25)**

Q.3 Describe T_1 and T_2 relaxation in MRI. What is free induction decay? What is the difference between T_2 and T_2* (star) ? **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) The lead apron

b) Ultrasound transducers

c) Multidetector CT.

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SONGAD : JUNE 2012

SUBJECT : PAPER-II - DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY GENERAL

DMRD

Day : Monday
Date : 04.06.2012

Time : 2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.
Max. marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Classify infections of the lung. Discuss in detail the radiological findings of pulmonary tuberculosis. **(25)**

Q.2 Discuss cyanotic and acyanotic heart diseases and their radiological findings. **(25)**

Q.3 Discuss the various causes of non-traumatic acute abdomen and their radiological findings. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) Rickets

b) Role of doppler in infertility

c) Ectopic pregnancy.

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SONGAD : JUNE 2012

SUBJECT : PAPER-III - DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY SPECIAL

DMRD

Day : Wednesday
Date : 06-06-2012

Time : 2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.
Max. marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 With the help of diagrams describe normal orbital anatomy. Discuss the differential diagnosis and imaging findings in a case of unilateral proptosis. **(25)**

Q.2 What are the causes of epilepsy? How would you radiologically investigate a case of epilepsy? **(25)**

Q.3 Describe the techniques of MCUG and RUG. Enumerate the causes of urethral obstruction and describe their urethrographic appearances. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) Phaeochromocytoma

b) B scan

c) Ultrasound contrast media.

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D.M.R.D.
(Radiology)

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SONGAD : JUNE 2011
SUBJECT : PAPER-I – PHYSICAL APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY AND IMAGING INCLUDING CONTRAST MEDIA

Day : Saturday
Date : 04-06-2011

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 What is rectification? Discuss the solid state rectifier. How do you test the working of rectifier system? **(25)**

Q.2 What are x-ray intensifying screens? Enumerate their advantages. **(25)**

Q.3 Describe the anatomy of the thyroid gland and role of radiology and imaging in diagnosis of thyroid lesions. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) USG contrast media

b) TLD

c) 4-D Sonography.

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SONGAD : JUNE 2011
SUBJECT : PAPER-II – DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY GENERAL

Day : Monday
Date : 06-06-2011

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Discuss the role of ultrasound in first trimester of pregnancy. **(25)**

Q.2 Describe briefly anatomy of male adult urethra. How will you investigate a case of urethral trauma? **(25)**

Q.3 Classify haemolytic anaemias. Discuss the differential diagnosis of thalessimia and sickle cell anaemia. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) Geographical skull

b) Osteogenesis imperfecta

c) Carcinoid tumour.

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SONGAD : JUNE 2011
SUBJECT : PAPER-III – DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY SPECIAL

Day : Wednesday
Date : 08-06-2011

Time : 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Classify mediastinal masses. Discuss their differential diagnosis with imaging. **(25)**

Q.2 Discuss the radiological diagnosis of metabolic bone diseases. **(25)**

Q.3 Describe the various radiological appearances of hydatid cysts. Discuss differential diagnosis. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) Scleroderma

b) Horse shoe kidney

c) Placenta previa.

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SONGAD : JUNE – 2010
SUBJECT : RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER – I
(PHYSICS APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY AND IMAGING INCLUDING CONTRAST MEDIA)

Day : Saturday
Date : 05-06-2010

Time : 2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B. :

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q. 1 Describe in detail the structure of an ultrasound transducer and discuss the principles of colour Doppler. **(25)**

Q. 2 Describe in detail the process of xeroradiography and discuss its advantages and disadvantages in comparison to convertional mammography. **(25)**

Q. 3 Describe the radiographic techniques of **(25)**

a) Calcaneum
b) Scaphoid bone
c) Schuller's view

Q. 4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) Scatter radiation

b) Non ionic urographic contrast agents

c) Heel effect

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SONGAD : JUNE – 2010
SUBJECT : RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER – II
(DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY GENERAL)

Day : Monday
Date : 07.06.2010

Time : 2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B. :

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q. 1 Describe the anatomy of radiological anterior mediastinum and discuss in detail the differential diagnosis of anterior mediastinal masses in adults. **(25)**

Q. 2 Describe in detail Rheumatoid arthritis with emphasis on radiological findings. **(25)**

Q. 3 Discuss the role of imaging in pulmonary embolism. **(25)**

Q. 4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) Rib notching

b) Congenital syphilis

c) Pycnodyostosis

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SONGAD : JUNE – 2010
SUBJECT : RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER – III
(DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY SPECIAL)

Day : Wednesday
Date : 09-06-2010

Time : 2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 100

N.B. :

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q. 1 Discuss the role of radiology in haemolytic anaemias. **(25)**

Q. 2 Describe metabolic bone diseases with special emphasize on radiological findings. **(25)**

Q. 3 Discuss briefly congenital diseases of heart. **(25)**

Q. 4 Write short notes on : **(25)**

a) MR spectroscopy

b) Ultrasound contrast media

c) Scimitar syndrome

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SONGAD: JUNE-2009
SUBJECT: RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER –I
(Physics Applied to Radiology & Imaging Including Contrast media)

Day: Saturday
Date: 06-06-2009

Time: 2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.
Max. marks: 100

N.B.:
1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 Describe the principles of Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA) and its advantages over conventional angiography. Discuss the pitfalls of intravenous D.S.A. **(25)**

Q.2 Describe the basic interaction of X-Ray with matter. Discuss the role of Photoelectric effect in diagnostic Radiology. **(25)**

Q.3 State the physical principles of 2D and Colour Doppler Imaging. Describe the clinical application of high frequency transducers and ultrasound contrast. **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on:- **(25)**

a) CT evaluation of proptosis.

b) Drooping Lily sign.

c) T.V.S. in Ectopic gestation.

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SONGAD: JUNE-2009
SUBJECT: RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER –II
(Diagnostic Radiology General)

Day: Monday
Date: 08-06-2009

Time: 2:00 P.M. To 5:00 P.M.
Max. marks: 100

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 What is deep vein thrombosis. Discuss the role of Imaging techinques. **(25)**

Q.2 Describe various radiological appearances of ulcerative colitis with differential diagnosis **(25)**

Q.3 Discuss the role of Radiology in renal transplant **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on:- **(25)**

a) Nephrocalcinosis

b) Hyaline membrane disease.

c) Subclavian steal

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SONGAD:.. JUNE-2009
SUBJECT: RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER –III
(Diagnostic Radiology Special)

Day: Wednesday
Date: 10-06-2009

Time: 2.00 P.M. To 5.00 P.M.
Max. marks: 100

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 Discuss the role of Radiologist in pneumoconiosis **(25)**

Q.2 Discuss the Radiology of acute scrotum. **(25)**

Q.3 What are the causes of dysphagia? Discuss your approach to an elderly patient presenting with dysphagia **(25)**

Q.4 Write short notes on:- **(25)**

a) Superior mescenteric artery syndrome

b) Sialography

c) Carcinoid tumors

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