

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA
IN MEDICAL RADIO-DIAGNOSIS, APRIL 1990

Part II

RADIO-DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL the questions.

1. How do you proceed to investigate a case of bronchogenic carcinoma of lung? (20 marks)
 2. How would you investigate a suspected case of subarchanoid haemorrhage? (20 marks)
 3. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Coarctation of aorta.
 - (b) Double contrast examination of upper gastrointestinal tract. (2×10=20 marks)
 4. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Role of isotopes in renal lesions.
 - (b) Unilateral enlargement of kidney. (2×10=20 marks)
 5. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Fluorosis.
 - (b) Carcinoma of stomach. (2×10=20 marks)
-

EXAMINATION FOR THE POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
MEDICAL RADIOLOGY (D.M.R.D.), SEPTEMBER 1990.

Part II

Paper II — RADIO-DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours. Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL the questions.

1. How would you investigate a case of suspected renal hypertension. (20 marks)
 2. Describe the imaging features of the following in detail :
 - (a) Intracranial tuberculosis. (10 marks)
 - (b) Ulcerative colitis. (10 marks)
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Interventional radiology. (10 marks)
 - (b) Ultrasound studies of space occupying lesions of liver. (10 marks)
 - (c) Cavitating lung lesions. (10 marks)
 4. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Diaphragmatic hernia. (10 marks)
 - (b) Obstructive uropathy. (10 marks)
 - (c) Kerley's Lines. (10 marks)
-

APRIL 1992

[211]

**EXAMINATION FOR THE POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
MEDICAL RADIOLOGY-DIAGNOSIS (DMRD), APRIL 1992.**

Part II

**Paper II — RADIODIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE**

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL questions.

- 1. Discuss the radiological methods in investigation of
"Mediastinal Tumour". (25 marks)**

 - 2. Briefly discuss the role of radiology in the diagnosis
of "Adrenal Mass". (25 marks)**

 - 3. Write short notes on : (5 × 10 = 50 marks)**
 - (a) Hida scan.**
 - (b) Congenital mega ureter.**
 - (c) Hysterosalpingography.**
 - (d) Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma.**
 - (e) Blow out fractures.**
-

APRIL 1993

[RS 263]

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY – DIAGNOSIS

Part II – Paper II

RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

SECTION A

1. What are the causes of swelling of Thyroid gland? Describe the role of radioactive iodine in the diagnosis of Thyroid Swellings.
(20)
2. Write in detail the various radiological procedures involved in the diagnosis of Haemetemesis in a woman of 30 years of age.
(20)

SECTION B

3. Enumerate the causes of Congenital Heart Lesions involving left to right shunt. Describe in detail about Atrial Septal Defect.
(20)
 4. Describe the radiological features of the following :
(4 × 10 = 40)
 - (a) Tuberculoma of Brain
 - (b) Medical Renal Diseases
 - (c) Congenital Valves of Posterior Urethra
 - (d) Bone changes in Leprosy.
-

NOVEMBER 1993

[PR 503]

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY — DIAGNOSIS.

Part II

Paper II — RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR
MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

SECTION A

1. What is isotope renography? Discuss the role of the same :
evaluation of the kidneys. (20)
2. Write in detail the various diagnostic imaging procedures in-
volved in the evaluation of a case of obstructive jaundice in a man
aged 45 years. (20)

SECTION B

3. What are the causes of periosteal reaction? Describe the ra-
diological features of osteosarcoma. (20)
 4. Describe the radiological features of the following :
(4 × 10 = 40)
 - (a) Meningioma of the brain.
 - (b) Polycystic kidneys.
 - (c) Achalasia cardia.
 - (d) Perthes disease.
-

APRIL 1994

[VM 1227]

Diploma in Medical Radiology - Diagnosis

Part II — Paper II

RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

Answer Sections A and B in separate answer books

Section A

1. What are the various isotopic investigations of the urinary tract? What are the isotopes used? Describe in detail RENOGRAM (20)
2. Discuss the differential diagnosis of Jaundice. How do you proceed to diagnose a case? (20)

Section B

3. Enumerate and describe the various congenital bone lesions (20)
4. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Adrenal tumours
 - (b) Madelung deformity
 - (c) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - (d) Lymphography (4X10 = 40)

APRIL 1997

MP 314

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY - DIAGNOSIS

(New Regulations)

Paper III - RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time: Three hours

Max. marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. Discuss the role of radio isotopes in ischaemic heart disease. (25)
2. Discuss the diagnosis of a pelvic mass in a 26 year old female. (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) Intrauterine growth retardation
 - (b) Carpal tunnel view
 - (c) Splenoportogram
 - (d) Posterior urethral valve
 - (e) Total hip replacement - radiological features.

(5x10=50)

OCTOBER 1997

MS 314

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY-DIAGNOSIS

(New Regulations)

Paper III - RADIO DIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time: Three hours

Max.marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. Discuss the aetiology, pathology and diagnosis of peptic ulcer. (25)
2. Describe the technique used in diagnosis of liver pathology by Isotopes. (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) Tc_{99m}
 - (b) Cystic disease of pancreas
 - (c) Chemical types of renal calculi
 - (d) Chorion carcinoma
 - (e) Hydrocephalus.

(5x10=50)

APRIL 1998

[SV 335]

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY — DIAGNOSIS.

(New Regulations)

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

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Describe the C.T. findings in C.P. angle tumours. (25)

2. Discuss the causes of respiratory distress in the new born. What will be your approach for the evaluation of such a case?

3. Write briefly on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Oesophageal varices.
 - (b) Radionuclide tenography.
 - (c) Isotope scan of the thyroid.
 - (d) Osteogenesis imperfecta.
 - (e) Enteroclysis.

APRIL 1999

[SG 1516]

Sub. Code : 3021

**DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY – DIAGNOSIS
EXAMINATION.**

(New Regulations)

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

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss the role of CT and MRI in head injury. (25)
 2. What are the complications of renal transplant?
Discuss the role of imaging in their evaluation. (25)
 3. Write briefly on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Sonography in 1st trimester.
 - (b) Osteoclastoma.
 - (c) Diaphragmatic hernia.
 - (d) Meningioma.
 - (e) Mammography.
-

OCTOBER 1999

[KA 1516]

Sub. Code : 3021

**DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY – DIAGNOSIS
EXAMINATION.**

(New Regulations)

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

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss the role of radio-isotopes in 'metastatic work up'. (25)
 2. Describe the various methods and techniques of Radiological investigation of the urinary tract. (25)
 3. Write briefly on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Radiological features of Rickets
 - (b) Plasmacytoma
 - (c) Aneurysm of abdominal aorta
 - (d) Mammography
 - (e) Psoas shadow.
-

APRIL 2000

[KB 1516]

Sub. Code : 3021

**DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY-DIAGNOSIS
EXAMINATION.**

(New Regulations)

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

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Describe the anatomy of the broncho-pulmonary segments. Discuss the types of bronchiectesis and their imaging features. (25)
 2. A 60 year male patient presenting with bleeding per rectum. Discuss the radiological approach to such a case. (25)
 3. Write short notes on the following : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Carotid doppler sonography
 - (b) Bone scintigraphy
 - (c) Sonographic signs of foetal death
 - (d) Signs of malignant features of mammography
 - (e) Magnetic resonance imaging in degenerative disc disease.
-

OCTOBER 2000

[KC 1516]

Sub. Code : 3021

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL RADIOLOGY — DIAGNOSIS
EXAMINATION.

(New Regulations)

Paper III — RADIODIAGNOSIS INCLUDING
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

1. Describe the radiological diagnosis of meningiomas. (25)
 2. How will you investigate a case of haemetemesia? (25)
 3. Write briefly on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Portal hypertension.
 - (b) Osteoclastoma.
 - (c) Isotope renography.
 - (d) Neuroblastoma.
 - (e) Hydrocephalus.
-