

RADIODIAGNOSIS

PAPER – I

RDG/D/13/40/I

Time : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- *This question paper consists of 10 questions divided into Part 'A' and Part 'B', each part containing 5 questions.*
- *Answers to questions of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are to be strictly attempted in separate answer sheet(s) and the main + supplementary answer sheet(s) used for each part must be tagged separately.*
- *Answers to questions of Part 'A' attempted in answer sheet(s) of Part 'B' or vice versa shall not be evaluated.*
- *Answer sheet(s) of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are not to be tagged together.*
- *Part 'A' and Part 'B' should be mentioned only on the covering page of the respective answer sheet(s).*
- *Attempt all questions in order.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*
- *Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.*
- *Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.*
- *Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.*
- *Answer all the parts of a single question together.*
- *Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.*
- *Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.*

PART A

1. Enumerate any four clinical conditions which produce a left to right cardiac shunt. Discuss the key radiological findings in any two. What would be the radiographic signs of the possible haemodynamic complications, if the condition remains untreated? 2+(3+3)+2

2. A 19-year-old girl is referred with complaint of primary amenorrhea from the Department of Gynecology. As a radiologist, how would you evaluate her? Enlist the radiological investigations that might be beneficial to her, enumerating the precise entities you might identify with each. Describe the key radiological findings in any one clinical condition which may present as primary amenorrhea. 2+5+3

3. A 24-year-old male with presenting features of low grade fever, lassitude, and aseptic pyuria is referred to you for radiological work up. What is the likely diagnosis? How would you investigate this patient? Describe the key radiological signs, specifying the changes in early, intermediate and late stages of the disease. 1+3+6

4. A 26-year-old patient, who is 12 weeks post-partum, is referred to you for radiological appraisal with a history of bleeding per vaginum and raised beta-HCG levels. What is the likely diagnosis? How would you evaluate this patient? Discuss the possibilities with their key radiological findings. 1+3+6

5. A 38-year-old road traffic accident victim is brought to you from the Casualty with history of frank haematuria. How would you evaluate this patient? Discuss the possibilities with their key radiological findings. 4+6

P.T.O.