



RADIODIAGNOSIS

PAPER – III

RDG/J/14/40/III

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

Important instructions:

- 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.

1. Enumerate various imaging techniques employed for radiological evaluation of small bowel pathologies. Discuss the merits and demerits of each technique. Discuss in brief, CT findings in a case of illeocecal tuberculosis. 2+5+3
2. Enumerate various conditions associated with polypoidal lesions in the large bowel. How will you distinguish between benign and malignant polyp on imaging? Discuss the merits and demerits of virtual CT colonoscopy in a case of suspected familial polyposis coli. 2+4+4
3. Enumerate the causes of arterial phase enhancing focal lesions in the liver. Discuss the role of MDCT and MRI in differential diagnosis of these lesions. 2+(4+4)
4. A 40 year old female with pain abdomen is found to have a cyst in the body of pancreas on ultrasound. Enumerate various possible causes. Discuss the imaging algorithm you would follow for arriving at diagnosis in this case. 2+8
5. A forty year old female patient presented with complaint of vague right lumbar pain. An ultrasound revealed a cystic lesion in right kidney. She was advised to undergo CT scan by the radiologist for further evaluation. Enumerate possible causes. Discuss the CT protocol and findings in various lesions. 2+(2+6)
6. Enumerate the causes of a palpable lumbar mass in a five year old child. Discuss the algorithmic approach you would use to arrive at diagnosis in this case. 2+8
7. Define habitual abortion. Enumerate various causes of habitual abortion. Discuss the role of imaging in diagnosis and follow up of these cases. 1+2+(5+2)