RADIODIAGNOSIS

PAPER – IV

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

Write short notes on:

1. Advances in technology to reduce radiation to a patient during radiography.  
   
2. Clinical applications and techniques of fat suppression in MR imaging.  
   
3. Principles of perfusion CT and quantification of tumor perfusion parameters.  
   
   
5. a) What is the principle of MR contrast enhancement?  
     b) Describe any two organ specific contrast agents and their clinical applications.  

P.T.O.
RADIODIAGNOSIS

PAPER – IV

Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page ‘1’

- 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.

PART B

6. Indications, technique and complications of uterine artery embolization. 2+6+2

7. Advances in ultrasound transducer technology. 10

8. a) Fusion imaging. 5+5
   b) ELORA.

9. a) Zero lead aprons. 5+5
   b) Spatial compound imaging.

10. Advances in MR gradient technology and its advantages. 10

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