FINAL EXAM
DECEMBER 2019

NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS

RADIODIAGNOSIS
PAPER-I

TIME: 3 HOURS
MAX. MARKS: 100

RDG/D/19/40/I

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 question(s) of Part A attempted in answer sheet(s) of part B or Vice versa shall not be evaluated.
- Answer sheets 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 sheets.
- 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.

Write Short notes on:

PART A

1. a) Draw a labelled diagram of neck spaces.   6+4
   b) Enumerate lesions of parapharnygeal spaces.

2. a) Describe in brief revised WHO classification of brain tumours.   7+3
   b) Enumerate primitive Neuroectodermal tumours of the brain.

3. a) A 45-year-old female came with a lump in unilateral breast. How will you evaluate this patient on imaging?   6+4
   b) Describe BI-RADS classification used for reporting of mammogram.

4. a) Enumerate various causes of hemolytic anemia.   2+(5+3)
   b) Describe the imaging findings in a case of thalassemia major. How will you differentiate it from sickle cell disease on imaging?

5. a) State the distinguishing features of intramedullary, extramedullary-intradural and extradural spinal lesions on MRI.   6+4
   b) Discuss briefly the differential diagnosis of intramedullary spinal lesions.

P.T.O

-1-