

**RADIODIAGNOSIS**  
**PAPER-III**TIME: 3 HOURS  
MAX. MARKS: 100

RDG/D/19/40/III

**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) Describe the anatomy of retroperitoneum on imaging. 4+6  
b) Describe the radiological findings of 2 common non- tumour conditions occurring in the retroperitoneum.
2. a) Name the diseases associated with H.pylori infection. 4+6  
b) Briefly discuss Barium meal features of benign and malignant gastric ulcers supported by a suitable diagram.
3. a) Mention the various interventional techniques used in the management of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). 4+6  
b) Briefly describe the guidelines outlining the criteria of response assessment of hepatocellular carcinoma.
4. a) What are the causes of vesico-ureteric reflux? 5+5  
b) Describe the imaging in vesico-ureteric reflux along with its grade with well labelled diagrams.
5. a) Enumerate causes of Gastroduodenal artery bleed. 3+3+4  
b) Mention current imaging techniques for its diagnosis.  
c) Describe Interventional Radiology techniques used in its management.

P.T.O