

RPSC Asst. Prof.

**Previous Year Paper
(Radio Diagnosis)
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प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व बारकोड /
Question Booklet No. & Barcode

इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक
कहा न जाए। Do not open this Question
Booklet until you are asked to do so.

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 24
Number of Pages in Booklet : 24
पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150
No. of Questions in Booklet : 150



Paper Code : 66

Sub : Radio Diagnosis

समय : 02:30 घंटे + 10 मिनट अतिरिक्त*

Exam Date 3/7/2025

अधिकतम अंक : 150

Time : 02:30 Hours + 10 Minutes Extra*

Maximum Marks : 150

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के पेपर की सील/पॉलिथीन बैग को खोलने पर प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने से पूर्व परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि :

- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या तथा ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित बारकोड संख्या समान हैं।
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका एवं ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक के सभी पृष्ठ व सभी प्रश्न सही मुद्रित हैं। समस्त प्रश्न, जैसा कि ऊपर वर्णित है, उपलब्ध हैं तथा कोई भी पृष्ठ कम नहीं है / मुद्रण त्रुटि नहीं है। किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति या दोषपूर्ण होने पर परीक्षार्थी वीक्षक से दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र प्राप्त कर लें। यह सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी। परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के 5 मिनट पश्चात् ऐसे किसी दावे/आपत्ति पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जायेगा।

On opening the paper seal/polythene bag of the Question Booklet before attempting the question paper, the candidate should ensure that :

- Question Booklet Number and Barcode Number of OMR Answer Sheet are same.
- All pages & Questions of Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are properly printed. All questions as mentioned above are available and no page is missing/misprinted.

If there is any discrepancy/defect, candidate must obtain another Question Booklet from Invigilator. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this. No claim/objection in this regard will be entertained after five minutes of start of examination.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये एक विकल्प भरना अनिवार्य है।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का मात्र एक ही उत्तर दीजिए। एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
4. OMR उत्तर-पत्रक इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर-पत्रक निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
5. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत रोल नम्बर भरने पर परीक्षार्थी स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगा।
6. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक में करेक्शन पेन/व्हाईटनर/सफेदा का उपयोग निषिद्ध है।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है।
8. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के पाँच विकल्प दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले (बबल) को उत्तर-पत्रक पर नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
9. यदि आप प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो उत्तर-पत्रक में पाँचवें (5) विकल्प को गहरा करें। यदि पाँच में से कोई भी गोला गहरा नहीं किया जाता है, तो ऐसे प्रश्न के लिये प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा।
10. * प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के उपरान्त अभ्यर्थी अनिवार्य रूप से ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक जाँच लें कि समस्त प्रश्नों के लिये एक विकल्प (गोला) भर दिया गया है। इसके लिये ही निर्धारित समय से 10 मिनट का अतिरिक्त समय दिया गया है।
11. यदि अभ्यर्थी 10% से अधिक प्रश्नों में पाँच विकल्पों में से कोई भी विकल्प अंकित नहीं करता है तो उसको अयोग्य माना जायेगा।
12. मोबाइल फोन अथवा अन्य किसी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

चेतावनी : अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए राजस्थान सार्वजनिक परीक्षा (भर्ती में अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अध्यापय) अधिनियम, 2022 तथा अन्य प्रभावी कानून एवं आयोग के नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही आयोग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

उत्तर-पत्रक में दो प्रतियाँ हैं - मूल प्रति और कार्बन प्रति। परीक्षा समाप्ति पर परीक्षा कक्ष छोड़ने से पूर्व परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पत्रक की दोनों प्रतियाँ वीक्षक को सौंपेंगे, परीक्षार्थी स्वयं कार्बन प्रति अलग नहीं करें। वीक्षक उत्तर-पत्रक की मूल प्रति को अपने पास जमा कर, कार्बन प्रति को मूल प्रति से कट लाइन से मोड़ कर सावधानीपूर्वक अलग कर परीक्षार्थी को सौंपेंगे, जिसे परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ ले जायेंगे। परीक्षार्थी को उत्तर-पत्रक की कार्बन प्रति चयन प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होने तक सुरक्षित रखनी होगी एवं आयोग द्वारा माँगे जाने पर प्रस्तुत करनी होगी।

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. It is mandatory to fill one option for each question.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
4. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Question Booklet. When you are directed to open the Question Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with Blue Ball Point Pen only.
5. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in OMR Answer Sheet. Candidates will themselves be responsible for filling wrong Roll No.
6. Use of Correction Pen/Whitener in the OMR Answer Sheet is strictly forbidden.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question.
8. Each question has five options marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. You have to darken only one circle (bubble) indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
9. If you are not attempting a question then you have to darken the circle '5'. If none of the five circles is darkened, one third (1/3) part of the marks of question shall be deducted.
10. * After solving question paper, candidate must ascertain that he/she has darkened one of the circles (bubbles) for each of the questions. Extra time of 10 minutes beyond scheduled time, is provided for this.
11. A candidate who has not darkened any of the five circles in more than 10% questions shall be disqualified.
12. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt with as per rules.

Warning : If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would be liable to be prosecuted under Rajasthan Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair means in Recruitment) Act, 2022 & any other laws applicable and Commission's Rules-Regulations. Commission may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

1. Ivermark syndrome is not associated with
- (1) Asplenia
 - (2) Right Atrial isomerism
 - (3) Situs ambiguous
 - (4) Bilateral bilobed lungs
 - (5) Question not attempted
2. Which is not true about Thallium ?
- (1) It is an original myocardial perfusion agent.
 - (2) It is cyclotron produced and decays by electron capture.
 - (3) It has less myocardial accumulation than ^{99m}Tc Technetium.
 - (4) Low photon energies result in poor resolution due to soft tissue attenuation.
 - (5) Question not attempted
3. A 67-year-old obese man develops a left groin swelling one day post-coronary intervention. Ultrasound reveals a 3 cm left femoral pseudoaneurysm. He is currently haemodynamically stable. Although he is being anticoagulated with heparin, Hb is stable. What is the most appropriate management option ?
- (1) Conservative management, recommending repeat ultrasound in 48 hours.
 - (2) Manual compression
 - (3) US-guided thrombin injection
 - (4) Percutaneous injection with the additional measure of inflating a balloon or across the pseudoaneurysm neck.
 - (5) Question not attempted
4. Which is not a correct statement regarding renal artery stenosis ?
- (1) Renal artery peak systolic velocity is more than 100 cm/sec.
 - (2) Renal artery to aortic velocity ratio is more than 3.5.
 - (3) A parvus tardus effect within the internal vessels.
 - (4) Stenosis may be underestimated if there is low soft tissue contrast.
 - (5) Question not attempted
5. With regards to imaging techniques in the detection of hibernating myocardium, which has the greatest specificity ?
- (1) ^{18}F - FDG positron emission tomography
 - (2) Thallium-201 rest-redistribution
 - (3) Technetium- ^{99m}Tc perfusion imaging
 - (4) Dobutamine stress magnetic resonance imaging
 - (5) Question not attempted
6. Which is not a correct protocol of fetal cardiac scanning ?
- (1) Transverse section of fetal chest shows a four chamber view with normal orientation of the cardiac apex to the left.
 - (2) The fetal heart should occupy the half of the area of thorax.
 - (3) Both ventricles should be of similar size.
 - (4) Valve of the foramen ovale should be visible as a thin mobile structure on the left side of the atrial septum.
 - (5) Question not attempted

7. A 30-year-old male being investigated for progressive intermittent left calf claudication. Doppler waveforms of the popliteal artery diminished during muscle contraction. Angiography reveals medial deviation of the popliteal artery, popliteal stenosis and post-stenotic dilatation. Which is the most likely diagnosis ?
 - (1) Popliteal aneurysm with thrombosis
 - (2) Ruptured Baker's cyst
 - (3) Popliteal artery entrapment syndrome
 - (4) Berger's disease
 - (5) Question not attempted
8. Which of the following favours pseudomyxoma peritonitis over sclerosing encapsulating peritonitis ?
 - (1) Scalloping of the liver edge
 - (2) Loculated fluid collection
 - (3) Peritoneal calcification
 - (4) Tethering of small bowel loops
 - (5) Question not attempted
9. Which is not a component of Carney's triad ?
 - (1) Multiple stomach GIST
 - (2) A functioning extra adrenal paraganglioma
 - (3) A pulmonary chondroma
 - (4) It is a genetic syndrome of young male
 - (5) Question not attempted
10. Which of the following is the most correct statement with regards to Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) ?
 - (1) Most patients present below the age of 50.
 - (2) More common in male.
 - (3) They are related to Leiomyoma or Leiomyosarcoma.
 - (4) Lymphadenopathy is rare..
 - (5) Question not attempted
11. Which is not true about Toxic megacolon ?
 - (1) It usually affects the transverse colon.
 - (2) Perforation is frequent.
 - (3) Haustra are always absent.
 - (4) Barium studies are indicated for diagnosis.
 - (5) Question not attempted
12. In an abdominal trauma patient, which of the following statements is true regarding imaging ?
 - (1) A "fast scan" (FAST) is highly operator-dependent and has variable accuracy.
 - (2) CT scan for blunt abdominal trauma should be performed with oral contrast only.
 - (3) Screening angiography is the primary screening tool for blunt abdominal trauma.
 - (4) A positive "fast scan" is highly specific for detecting solid organ injury.
 - (5) Question not attempted

13. A 40-year-old male presented with history of blunt trauma abdomen. On CT scan, there is parenchymal disruption involving more than 75% of a hepatic lobe with juxta-hepatic venous injuries. What is the grade of liver injury by American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST) ?
- (1) Grade II (2) Grade III
 - (3) Grade IV (4) Grade V
 - (5) Question not attempted
14. What is not true about Groove pancreatitis ?
- (1) Plate like hypo-attenuating lesion between pancreatic head and descending duodenum.
 - (2) May be associated biliary duct dilatation.
 - (3) Hyper enhancement of the lesion between pancreatic head and descending duodenum.
 - (4) EUS guided biopsy gives the final answer.
 - (5) Question not attempted
15. What is the stage of penile carcinoma if invasion of penile shaft is present ?
- (1) Stage I (2) Stage II
 - (3) Stage III (4) Stage IV
 - (5) Question not attempted
16. Goblet sign seen in diagnosis of
- (1) Ureteric Transitional Cell Carcinoma
 - (2) Polycystic Kidney Disease
 - (3) Van Hippel Landau Disease
 - (4) Tuberous Sclerosis
 - (5) Question not attempted
17. In a case of Blunt Trauma abdomen, on CT scan, there is laceration extending into the collecting system with a contained urine leak. What is the grade of renal injury by American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST) ?
- (1) Grade II (2) Grade III
 - (3) Grade IV (4) Grade V
 - (5) Question not attempted
18. Ureters can be anatomically divided into :
- (1) Two parts – Proximal and Distal
 - (2) Two parts – Abdominal & Pelvic
 - (3) Three parts – Abdominal, Pelvic, Intramural
 - (4) Four parts – Abdominal, Pelvic, Extramural, Intramural
 - (5) Question not attempted

19. A 75 year old male presented with complaint of hematuria on radiological investigations, there was invasion of inner half of the muscle layer with multiple regional lymph node metastasis within the true pelvis and there is no distant metastasis. What is the staging of tumor ?

- (1) $T_2 a N_2 M_0$ (2) $T_2 b N_2 M_1$
(3) $T_3 a N_3 M_0$ (4) $T_4 b N_3 M_1$
(5) Question not attempted

20. Which is a cause of isolated dilated calyx due to compression of a calyceal infundibulum from an adjacent artery ?

- (1) Post-obstructive uropathy
(2) Papillary necrosis
(3) Structure secondary to TB
(4) Fraley's syndrome
(5) Question not attempted

21. Which statement is not correct about radiological feature of renal stones on plain radiograph ?

- (1) Oxalate stones are more dense than bone.
(2) Oxalate stones are less dense than bone.
(3) Cysteine stones are less dense than bone.
(4) Uric acid stones are radiolucent.
(5) Question not attempted

22. Which is the most common location of oligodendroglioma ?

- (1) Frontal lobe
(2) Temporal lobe
(3) Parietal lobe
(4) Occipital lobe
(5) Question not attempted

23. Which is not a correct match of primary cerebral tumors and age groups ?

- (1) Brainstem Glioma in 0 – 5 years of age.
(2) Medulloblastoma in 5 – 15 years of age.
(3) Acoustic neuroma in 15 – 30 years of age.
(4) Glioma in 30 – 65 years of age.
(5) Question not attempted

24. A 45-year-old woman with mild proptosis undergoes a CT which shows enlargement of the bellies of the inferior and medial rectus muscle. Tendons appear normal. What is the likely diagnosis ?

- (1) Idiopathic orbital myositis
(2) Carotid cavernous fistulae
(3) Retro-orbital metastases
(4) Graves ophthalmopathy
(5) Question not attempted

25. Which is not a correct MRI feature of pituitary macro-adenoma ?

- (1) Low signal intensity on T_1 W image
- (2) Low signal intensity on T_2 W image.
- (3) Uniform or heterogenous enhancement on T_1 W image with Gadolinium.
- (4) Hemorrhagic change appear as high signal intensity on both T_1 W and T_2 W images.
- (5) Question not attempted

26. Which cranial suture synostosis is responsible for dolichocephaly ?

- (1) Bilateral coronal sutures
- (2) Bilateral lambdoid sutures
- (3) Sagittal suture
- (4) Metopic suture
- (5) Question not attempted

27. Which is not a true statement ?

- (1) Extradural hematoma crosses the suture lines.
- (2) Subdural hematoma crosses the suture lines.
- (3) Extradural hematoma crosses the dural reflection.
- (4) Subdural hematoma does not crosses a dural reflection.
- (5) Question not attempted

28. Minor diagnostic criteria for Neurofibromatosis type-1 (NF-1) are all except :

- (1) Macrocephaly
- (2) Small Stature
- (3) Visual pathway Glioma
- (4) Hamartomatous lesions
- (5) Question not attempted

29. While doing Intravenous urethrogram study, patient experiences uneasiness and there is sudden hypotension and tachycardia, what is false about management of hypotension and tachycardia ?

- (1) Monitor blood pressure
- (2) Elevate legs
- (3) Inj. Adrenaline (1:1000) in 1 ml IV stat
- (4) Rapid intravenous administration of large volume of ringer lactate.
- (5) Question not attempted

30. What is not true about Hangman's fracture ?

- (1) It is traumatic spondylolisthesis of C_2
- (2) Fracture occurs through both pedicles
- (3) C_2 subluxates posteriorly relative to C_3 .
- (4) Posterior arch elements are aligned
- (5) Question not attempted

31. As per Balthazar CT severity index of acute pancreatitis, CT feature of diffuse enlargement is

- (1) Score 4
- (2) Score 1
- (3) Score 2
- (4) Score 3
- (5) Question not attempted

32. Regarding ovarian fibromas, which statement is true ?

- (1) Hypo-attenuated mass on CT.
- (2) Not present as Meigs' syndrome.
- (3) Are usually bilateral.
- (4) Low signal intensity on T₁ W and T₂ W imaging.
- (5) Question not attempted

33. Which is not a diagnostic feature of cervical incompetence in a non-gravid patient by MRI ?

- (1) A shortened endo-cervical canal less than 3 cm.
- (2) A widened internal cervical or more than 2 mm.
- (3) Asymmetric widening of the endo-cervical canal.
- (4) Thinning or absence of the low signal intensity cervical stroma.
- (5) Question not attempted

34. MRI shows two separate normal sized uteri and cervixes with a septum extending into the upper vagina. The two uteri are widely separated, with preservation of the endometrial and myometrial widths. What name is given to this abnormality ?

- (1) Uterus didelphys
- (2) Mullerian agenesis
- (3) Completely septate uterus
- (4) Uterus bicornuate
- (5) Question not attempted

35. Which is not a sonography marker of Trisomy 21 ?

- (1) Absent Nasal bone
- (2) Short Humerus
- (3) Echogenic bowel
- (4) None of these
- (5) Question not attempted

36. Cross over sign in USG is sign which describes :

- (1) Cervico – isthmic ectopic
- (2) Caesarian scar ectopic
- (3) Abortion in process
- (4) Cervical ectopic
- (5) Question not attempted

37. Which is not a component of Biophysical Profile (BPP) score ?

- (1) Fetal breathing movements
- (2) Fetal limb movements
- (3) Fetal tone
- (4) Fetal lung agenesis
- (5) Question not attempted

38. Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation Volume Ratio is a sonographic indication for foetus at risk for

- (1) Hydrops Fetalis
- (2) Lung Hyperplasia
- (3) Placenta Previa
- (4) Oligohydramnios
- (5) Question not attempted

39. Which is not true about Papilloma Breast ?

- (1) It is a malignant neoplasm arising within a duct.
- (2) Nipple discharge may be watery or blood stained.
- (3) A well defined mass with or without micro calcification on mammography.
- (4) A filling defect is seen within a dilated duct or cyst on ultrasound.
- (5) Question not attempted

40. Indications for diagnostic mammogram include the following except

- (1) Nipple retraction
- (2) Nipple discharge
- (3) Acute breast abscess
- (4) Follow up of breast cancer patient
- (5) Question not attempted

41. Which needle is used in ultrasound guided core biopsy of breast mass ?

- (1) 14 G Needle (2) 16 G Needle
- (3) 18 G Needle (4) 20 G Needle
- (5) Question not attempted

42. A 25-year-old patient presents with chronic nasal obstruction and recurrent sinusitis. A water's view X-ray of the paranasal sinuses shows a radiodense opacity in the left maxillary sinus extending into the nasal cavity with upward convexity. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- (1) Left maxillary fungal sinusitis
- (2) Left antrochoanal polyp
- (3) Left maxillary Mucocele
- (4) Inverted papilloma
- (5) Question not attempted

43. Which is not a feature of pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland ?

- (1) Low signal intensity of T_1 W image.
- (2) High signal intensity of T_2 W image.
- (3) Calcification on CT is suggestive.
- (4) A well demarcated fast growing mass.
- (5) Question not attempted

44. The initial investigation of choice for salivary calculi is :

- (1) Contrast enhanced CT
- (2) MRI
- (3) Ultrasound
- (4) Occlusive Orthopantomogram
- (5) Question not attempted

45. Which is not a radiological feature of Retinoblastoma on MRI ?

- (1) High signal intensity on T_1 W images.
- (2) Low signal intensity on T_2 W images.
- (3) Minimal enhancement on T_1 W images with Gadolinium.
- (4) Low signal intensity on T_1 W images and high signal intensity on T_2 W images.
- (5) Question not attempted

46. Oedema and inflammatory cells infiltrate the optic nerve, resulting in uniform swelling and focal demyelination. Contrast enhanced T₁ W fat suppression sequence demonstrate focal enhancement at sites of increased T₂ signal intensity. What is the diagnosis ?
- (1) Optic Neuritis
 - (2) Optic Nerve Meningioma
 - (3) Optic Nerve Metastasis
 - (4) Orbital Lymphoma
 - (5) Question not attempted
47. Which is not true about Warthin's tumor ?
- (1) It is a benign adenolymphoma.
 - (2) It is found within parotid tail of older man.
 - (3) It is hypoechoic on ultrasonography.
 - (4) There is high fat attenuation on CT scan.
 - (5) Question not attempted
48. A 40-year-old with a Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia (MEN) syndrome has parathyroid hyperplasia with hyperparathyroidism recently diagnosed. Which of the following is a feature of MEN II rather than MEN I ?
- (1) Pheochromocytoma
 - (2) Pancreatic islet cell tumour
 - (3) Pituitary adenoma
 - (4) Parathyroid adenoma
 - (5) Question not attempted
49. Which is not true for Conn's syndrome ?
- (1) These are usually more than 2 cm.
 - (2) The lesion is low density (less than 10 HU) on CT scan.
 - (3) Low to intermediate signal intensity on T₁ W image in MRI.
 - (4) Intermediate signal intensity on T₂ W image in MRI.
 - (5) Question not attempted
50. Which of the following is a cause of acro-osteosclerosis rather than acro-osteolysis ?
- (1) Psoriasis
 - (2) Diabetes
 - (3) Polyvinylchloride work
 - (4) Hodgkin's
 - (5) Question not attempted
51. Which is not true about Insulinoma ?
- (1) Commonest Islet cell tumour presenting with hypoglycaemic episodes.
 - (2) Tumour is usually solitary.
 - (3) Tumour is usually small (less than 2 cm)
 - (4) 90% tumours are malignant tumours.
 - (5) Question not attempted
52. Which is a cause of Wormian bones ?
- (1) Osteomalacia
 - (2) Hypoparathyroidism
 - (3) Osteogenesis Imperfecta
 - (4) Hyperthyroidism
 - (5) Question not attempted

53. Which is not a radiological feature of Paget's disease ?

- (1) Cotton wool appearance in skull X-ray.
- (2) Protrusio acetabuli in Pelvic X-ray.
- (3) Ivory vertebrae
- (4) Cold lesions seen during the lytic phase
- (5) Question not attempted

54. A patient has thyrotoxicosis and a low radioactive iodine uptake at 24 hours. The differential diagnosis includes all the following except :

- (1) Graves disease
- (2) Subacute thyroiditis
- (3) Amiodarone intake
- (4) Thyrotoxicosis factitial
- (5) Question not attempted

55. Which statement is not true about perfusion scintigraphy ?

- (1) Effective dose is 2 mSv.
- (2) It is performed using injected microparticles of 99m technetium micro-aggregate albumin.
- (3) This assesses the distribution of pulmonary blood flow.
- (4) Particles micro embolize within the lung, providing a map of pulmonary blood flow.
- (5) Question not attempted

56. Patient instructions prior to a PET/CT for malignancy include all except :

- (1) Nothing by mouth within 6 hours
- (2) High carbohydrate diet within 24 hours
- (3) Drink plenty of water
- (4) No exercise within 24 hours
- (5) Question not attempted

57. Which is a common indication of embolization ?

- (1) Visceral hemorrhage from gastro-intestinal tract.
- (2) Arteriovenous malformation
- (3) Pre-operative de-vascularization
- (4) All of these
- (5) Question not attempted

58. A patient is admitted with an upper GI bleed and abdominal distension. Endoscopy reveals esophageal varices which were sclerosed. A CT abdomen shows evidence of portal hypertension. The interventional radiologist refused to do a percutaneous liver biopsy because the patient had

- (1) A prolonged prothrombin time
- (2) A platelet counts of less than 20,000
- (3) Ascites
- (4) All of these
- (5) Question not attempted

59. Which statement is not true about Trans-Jugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Stent Shunt (TIPSS) insertion ?

- (1) This involves the creation of a track between the portal vein and one of the hepatic artery followed by insertion of an expandable stent to maintain its patency.
- (2) Major indication is in patients with acute variceal hemorrhage which is resistant to emergency endoscopic sclerotherapy.
- (3) Encephalopathy is a contraindication.
- (4) Right heart failure is a contra-indication.
- (5) Question not attempted

60. When a fast-moving electron is deflected by a nucleus of a tungsten atom, it produces

- (1) Photoelectron
- (2) Characteristic radiation
- (3) Bremsstrahlung radiation
- (4) All of these
- (5) Question not attempted

61. What is Grid Ratio ?

- (1) Ratio of height of the lead strips to the distance between the strips.
- (2) Ratio of number of the lead strips to the distance between the strips.
- (3) Ratio of distance between the lead strips to the height of the strips.
- (4) Ratio of distance between the lead strips to the number of the strips.
- (5) Question not attempted

62. What is true about Anti-scatter grids ?

- (1) They are placed between the tube and the patient.
- (2) Crossed grid can be used with oblique radiography technique.
- (3) They consist of thick lead strips separated by radiolucent materials.
- (4) Cause an increase in patient dose.
- (5) Question not attempted

63. Which is not an advantage of digital subtraction angiography in comparison to manual angiography ?

- (1) It is a rapid process.
- (2) It gives improved contrast resolution.
- (3) Lower cost
- (4) Less radio opaque contrast medium is needed.
- (5) Question not attempted

64. Regarding deterministic effects of ionizing radiation, which is not true ?

- (1) A threshold must be exceeded before an effect is observed.
- (2) Cataract induction is an example.
- (3) The probability of a deterministic radiation effect is inversely proportional to dose.
- (4) The severity of effect increases with radiation dose.
- (5) Question not attempted

65. The full form of SPECT is
- (1) Single Positron Emission Computed Tomography
 - (2) Single Proton Emission Computed Tomography
 - (3) Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography
 - (4) Single Particle Emission Computed Tomography
 - (5) Question not attempted
66. Which of the following is type of stochastic effects ?
- (1) Skin erythema
 - (2) Infertility
 - (3) Cataracts
 - (4) Leukemia
 - (5) Question not attempted
67. Ratio of the acoustical power produced by the transducer to the power required to raise tissue temperature in the beam area by 1°C is
- (1) Acoustic Index
 - (2) Tissue Index
 - (3) Thermal Index
 - (4) Beam Index
 - (5) Question not attempted
68. CDF in radiology means
- (1) Contrast Doubling Factor
 - (2) Contrast Degradation Factor
 - (3) Contrast Digital Factor
 - (4) Contrast Diagnostic Factor
 - (5) Question not attempted

69. The X-Rays emerging from the target in an X-Ray tube are
- (1) Termed as primary radiation
 - (2) Bremsstrahlung and characteristic radiation
 - (3) Both Termed as primary radiation & Bremsstrahlung and characteristic radiation are true
 - (4) Scattered radiation
 - (5) Question not attempted
70. Which is the correct answer ?
The electron binding energy (KeV) of Tungsten for K-shell electron is :
- (1) 69.5
 - (2) 20.0
 - (3) 23.2
 - (4) 2.8 – 1.9
 - (5) Question not attempted
71. Which statement is not true about technique of PET-CT ?
- (1) Imaging is started 30 minutes following FDG injection.
 - (2) A patient must be fasted for 4 to 6 hours prior to imaging.
 - (3) Blood glucose level should be less than 150 mg/dl before injecting FDG.
 - (4) Strenuous activity is avoided prior to imaging.
 - (5) Question not attempted
72. What is correct statement about Compton scatter ?
- (1) Also called elastic scattering.
 - (2) Most likely to occur between photons and valence shell electrons.
 - (3) It is highly dependent on photon energy in the diagnostic range.
 - (4) All of these
 - (5) Question not attempted

73. When radiographic film is exposed and processed, the increase in observed darkness in the film corresponds to an increase in density of reduced silver grains adhering to the film support.

What is the type of image noise ?

- (1) Electronic Noise
- (2) Structured Noise
- (3) Grain Noise
- (4) Anatomical Noise
- (5) Question not attempted

74. In tissue harmonic imaging, what is incorrect ?

- (1) Higher harmonic used with wide bandwidth transducers.
- (2) Multiple frequencies are needed in TH1.
- (3) TH1 improves lateral resolution.
- (4) TH1 increases side lobe artifacts.
- (5) Question not attempted

75. Which is the stepwise right procedure for manual processing of X-Ray film in dark room ?

- (1) Development → Rinsing → Fixing → Washing → Drying
- (2) Fixing → Rinsing → Development → Washing → Drying
- (3) Development → Fixing → Washing → Drying
- (4) Fixing → Development → Washing → Drying
- (5) Question not attempted

76. Non-ionic dimer contrast media is

- (1) Visipaque (Iodixanol)
- (2) Omnipaque (Iohexol)
- (3) Angiograffin (Diatrizoic Acid)
- (4) Urograffin (Diatrizoate)
- (5) Question not attempted

77. The skyline projection can be used to :

- (1) Assess the retro patellar joint space for degenerative disease.
- (2) Diagnose chondromalacia patellae.
- (3) Confirm the presence of a vertical patella fracture in acute trauma.
- (4) All of these
- (5) Question not attempted

78. For a good mediolateral view during mammography, a small amount of following muscle should be visible :

- (1) Pectoralis major
- (2) Pectoralis minor
- (3) Serratus anterior
- (4) Teres minor
- (5) Question not attempted

79. Which is incorrect statement for malignant gastric ulcer on barium studies ?

- (1) Multiplicity is common.
- (2) Location is usually the antrum.
- (3) Common meniscus sign is seen.
- (4) Hampton's line is not seen.
- (5) Question not attempted

80. In enteroclysis, the tip of the tube (Bilbao Dotter tube) is placed -

- (1) Beyond duodeno-jejunal flexure
- (2) At first part of duodenum
- (3) At second part of duodenum
- (4) At ileo-caecal junction
- (5) Question not attempted

81. Which is not a feature of coeliac disease in Barium Meal Follow Through Study ?

- (1) Flocculation
- (2) Segmentation
- (3) Moulage sign
- (4) Normal Jejunoiliac fold pattern
- (5) Question not attempted

82. All of the following are true about atropine except

- (1) Pre-anaesthetic medicine
- (2) Lessen the degree of A-V block
- (3) Overcome the severe carotid sinus reflex
- (4) Decrease the heart rate
- (5) Question not attempted

83. Multiple cystic dilatation involving only the extra hepatic bile duct is seen in which type of choledochal cyst by Todani classification ?

- (1) Type II
- (2) Type III
- (3) Type IV a
- (4) Type IV b
- (5) Question not attempted

84. Best view for TMJ dislocation

- (1) Skull lateral
- (2) Water's view
- (3) Caldwell's view
- (4) OPG
- (5) Question not attempted

85. Which is a feature of Duplex kidney ?

- (1) A congenital abnormality where drainage of kidney is via two collecting systems.
- (2) On ultrasound, a duplex kidney is longer than normal in bipolar length.
- (3) On Intravenous urethrogram, Drooping Lily sign is seen.
- (4) All of these
- (5) Question not attempted

86. What is false about Caldwell view-angle of tube ?

- (1) Also called occipitofrontal view
- (2) Tube angle is 15 – 20°
- (3) Good view for ethmoidal sinus
- (4) Good view for maxillary sinus
- (5) Question not attempted

87. Which is a radiographic feature of congenital syphilis ?

- (1) Periostitis
- (2) Metaphysitis
- (3) Osteomyelitis
- (4) All of these
- (5) Question not attempted

88. Calcaneal pitch angle suggestive of flat foot is
- (1) when the pitch angle is between $22 - 25^\circ$.
 - (2) when the pitch angle is less than $17 - 18^\circ$.
 - (3) when the pitch angle is more than $17 - 18^\circ$.
 - (4) None of these
 - (5) Question not attempted
89. Epiphysis for sternal end of clavicle fuses at which age ?
- (1) 20 years (2) 25 years
 - (3) 35 years (4) 40 years
 - (5) Question not attempted
90. Which of the following is the primary advantage of Digital Breast Tomosynthesis (DBT) over conventional digital mammography ?
- (1) Reduced radiation dose compared to digital mammography.
 - (2) Increased ability to detect microcalcifications.
 - (3) Improved lesion characterization and reduced tissue overlap.
 - (4) Faster imaging time compared to full-field digital mammography.
 - (5) Question not attempted
91. False about single source DECT (Dual Energy CT) :
- (1) Detector arrays are made of cerium activated garnet (Gemstone Spectral Imaging).
 - (2) Better spectral separation compared to dual source DECT.
 - (3) Better temporal registration.
 - (4) Changes KVP settings rapidly in same rotation.
 - (5) Question not attempted
92. Which MRI sequence is most commonly used for attenuation correction in PET-MRI ?
- (1) T1-weighted sequence
 - (2) Dixon sequence
 - (3) Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR)
 - (4) Gradient echo sequence
 - (5) Question not attempted
93. Benefits of Digital Breast Tomosynthesis (DBT) :
- (1) Better perception of calcification clusters on thin slices.
 - (2) Increased sensitivity in dense breast tissue.
 - (3) Malignant lesions may appear more malignant & benign lesions more benign.
 - (4) Both increased sensitivity in dense breast tissue and malignant lesions may appear more malignant & benign lesions more benign.
 - (5) Question not attempted
94. Regarding PW Doppler, the following are true except :
- (1) Is subject to the Nyquist limit.
 - (2) Has two dedicated crystals for sending and receiving.
 - (3) Can measure velocities at varying depth.
 - (4) Is used in tissue Doppler imaging.
 - (5) Question not attempted

95. Gadolinium Based Contrast Agent (GBCA) used as a blood pool agent for MR angiography is

- (1) Gadodiamide (Omniscan)
- (2) Gadofosveset (Vasovist) Trisodium
- (3) Gadoxetate disodium (Eovist)
- (4) Gadoteridol (ProHance)
- (5) Question not attempted

96. Which of the following features is most characteristic of modern, next generation PACS solutions ?

- (1) Cloud-based storage with AI-powered image analysis.
- (2) Dedicated workstations requiring on-premise servers.
- (3) Manual hanging protocols based on radiologist preference.
- (4) Standalone operation without EHR integration.
- (5) Question not attempted

97. False about Ultrasound Contrast Agents (UCA) :

- (1) Low MI contrast imaging mode is required.
- (2) Second generation UCA have more stable bubbles for longer window period for imaging.
- (3) UCA can be used in both compromised renal functions as well as in severe coronary artery disease.
- (4) Malignant lesions are hypo-enhancing on late phase (show washout).
- (5) Question not attempted

98. Which of the following is a significant challenge in fMRI interpretation ?

- (1) Distinguishing neural activity from vascular changes
- (2) Inability to differential fine and coarse activity changes
- (3) Poor spatial resolution
- (4) Less time taking in acquisition
- (5) Question not attempted

99. Name the imaging which uses electronic steering of ultrasound beams from an array transducer to image the same tissue multiple times by using parallel beams oriented in different directions and averages them together into a single image.

- (1) Spectral Doppler Imaging
- (2) Frequency Compound Imaging
- (3) Tissue Harmonic Imaging
- (4) Spatial Compound Imaging
- (5) Question not attempted

100. Which endovascular intervention is the FIRST-LINE treatment for a suitable patient with a 6.5 cm asymptomatic abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) ?

- (1) Open Surgical Repair (OSR)
- (2) Endovascular Aneurysm Repair (EVAR)
- (3) Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty (PTA)
- (4) Thrombolytic therapy
- (5) Question not attempted

101. False about Arterial Spin Labelling (ASL) MR imaging :

- (1) Arterial blood is marked with intravenous contrast agent.
- (2) Labelling technique may be spatially or velocity selective.
- (3) Continuous ASL can achieve larger signal and is more sensitive than pulsed ASL.
- (4) Implementation of continuous ASL requires special RF labelling scheme known as flow driven adiabatic inversion.
- (5) Question not attempted

102. Which of the following is a key clinical advantage of Dual-Energy CT (DECT) over conventional single-energy CT ?

- (1) Higher spatial resolution
- (2) Lower radiation dose in all cases
- (3) Material decomposition
- (4) Faster acquisition time for all body parts imaging
- (5) Question not attempted

103. True about modern AI (Artificial Intelligence) :

- (1) AI is a subset of ML (Machine Learning)
- (2) ML (Machine Learning) is a subset of DL (Deep Learning)
- (3) AI "Black Box" denotes the transparency inherent in current AI models.
- (4) The accelerated progression of AI in recent years is a byproduct of interplay of surge in big data and advancements in computational power.
- (5) Question not attempted

104. Functional MRI is based on all principles except :

- (1) Local increase in de-oxyhemoglobin.
- (2) Local decrease in de-oxyhemoglobin.
- (3) No increase in oxygen extraction fraction.
- (4) De-oxyhemoglobin alters the T_2 W MRI signal.
- (5) Question not attempted

105. When a single needle technique is used in FNAC, multiple punctures are required to obtain multiple samples, which can be more traumatic. Better alternative to this approach is

- (1) Perform biopsy
- (2) Use of co-axial needle system
- (3) Give single sample
- (4) Lesion cannot be sampled
- (5) Question not attempted

106. Which is a part of PACS ?

- (1) HIS
- (2) HL3
- (3) EMR
- (4) RIS
- (5) Question not attempted

107. Identify incorrect match :

- (1) PACS – Picture Archiving and Communication System
- (2) DICOM – Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine
- (3) LCD – Liquid Cathode Display
- (4) RAID – Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks
- (5) Question not attempted

108. In complex curve catheters, the primary and secondary curves are in the same direction in all but:

- (1) Cobra Catheter
- (2) Head Hunter
- (3) Renal Double Curve Catheter
- (4) Simon's Catheter
- (5) Question not attempted

109. Identify Incorrect statement about MR-HIFU (MRg FUS):

- (1) MRI is used for planning and real time temperature mapping for monitoring.
- (2) Its application is limited to uterine fibroids.
- (3) Ultrasound energy causes focused coagulative necrosis in MR-HIFU.
- (4) Dedicated abdomino pelvic coils designed for therapy applications are integrated within the table for positioning ease.
- (5) Question not attempted

110. All define the components of Evidence based medicine except:

- (1) Evidence based parameter
- (2) Best research evidence
- (3) Clinically relevant research
- (4) Randomized controlled trials
- (5) Question not attempted

111. Which is a stochastic type of radiation effect?

- (1) Erythema
- (2) Skin necrosis
- (3) Cataract
- (4) Carcinogenesis
- (5) Question not attempted

112. Half life of Iodine 123 is

- (1) 110 min.
- (2) 13.27 hrs.
- (3) 6.02 hrs.
- (4) 1.93 days
- (5) Question not attempted

113. Under which section, every offence under the PCPNDT Act is cognizable non-bailable and non-compoundable?

- (1) Section 25
- (2) Section 26
- (3) Section 27
- (4) Section 28
- (5) Question not attempted

114. Form "C" in PC-PNDT is for

- (1) Rejection of Application for Grant/Renewal of Registration
- (2) Maintenance of Records by the Genetic Counselling Center
- (3) Form of Consent for Invasive Techniques
- (4) Maintenance of Records by Genetic Laboratory
- (5) Question not attempted

115. "The Appropriate Authority may Suo Moto, or on complaint, Issue a notice to the Genetic Counselling Centre, Genetic laboratory or Genetic clinic to show cause why its registration should not be suspended or cancelled for the reasons mentioned in the notice". - is under which Section of PCPNDT Act?

- (1) Section 19
- (2) Section 20
- (3) Section 21
- (4) Section 22
- (5) Question not attempted

116. Which of the following scenarios BEST violates the principle of *patient autonomy* in the doctor-patient relationship?

- (1) A doctor prescribes a cheaper generic drug instead of a branded one to reduce costs.
- (2) A surgeon performs an emergency life-saving procedure without consent on an unconscious patient.
- (3) A physician refuses to disclose a terminal diagnosis to the family against the patient's wishes.
- (4) A doctor pressures a patient to undergo an elective surgery despite their explicit refusal.
- (5) Question not attempted

117. Certificate of Registration of the genetic centre issued by the appropriate authority of PCPNDT is

- (1) Form 'A' (2) Form 'B'
- (3) Form 'C' (4) Form 'D'
- (5) Question not attempted

118. Which action violates patient confidentiality in radiology reporting?

- (1) Discussing findings with the referring clinician
- (2) Uploading DICOM images to unencrypted personal cloud storage
- (3) Using anonymized cases for teaching
- (4) Sharing reports via hospital EHR system
- (5) Question not attempted

119. Consumer Protection Act was first enacted in which year in India?

- (1) Year 1984 (2) Year 1986
- (3) Year 2004 (4) Year 2019
- (5) Question not attempted

120. In the PCPNDT Act, Appropriate Authority means

- (1) Appropriate authority appointed under Section 16.
- (2) Appropriate authority appointed under Section 18.
- (3) Appropriate authority appointed under Section 17.
- (4) Appropriate authority appointed under Section 20.
- (5) Question not attempted

121. What should not be done for public protection in radiology department?

- (1) Appropriate signage should be displayed at places which are under high radiation exposure.
- (2) Attendants should always be asked to accompany the patient for radiography.
- (3) Periodic surveillance of radiation levels should be carried out in and around the rooms housing the radiation equipment.
- (4) A radiation safety officer should be appointed for the over view of radiation zones.
- (5) Question not attempted

122. Which is a false statement ?

- (1) Bochdalek Hernia is the most common type.
- (2) Morgagni Hernia usually present later in childhood or adults.
- (3) Majority of Bochdalek Hernia are right sided.
- (4) Morgagni Hernia is anterior herniation through the foramen of Morgagni.
- (5) Question not attempted

123. Which of the following is remnant of umbilical artery in adult ?

- (1) Ligamentum teres
- (2) Superior vesical artery
- (3) Medial umbilical ligament
- (4) Ligamentum arteriosum
- (5) Question not attempted

124. How many lobes are present in right lung ?

- (1) Two
- (2) Three
- (3) Four
- (4) Five
- (5) Question not attempted

125. All of the following help in formation of IVC except :

- (1) Sacrocardinal segment of IVC
- (2) Caudal part of right supra-cardinal vein.
- (3) Right supracardinal - sub-cardinal anastomosis.
- (4) Sub-cardinal sinus
- (5) Question not attempted

126. Which one is not a correct sonography finding of Gut Signature histology ?

- (1) Muscularis mucosa is hypoechoic in sonography.
- (2) Muscularis propria is hypoechoic in sonography.
- (3) Submucosa is hypoechoic in sonography.
- (4) Serosa is echogenic in sonography.
- (5) Question not attempted

127. Dystrophic calcification is not found in

- (1) Traumatic Fat Necrosis in the breast.
- (2) Vitamin A intoxication.
- (3) Gamma Gandy bodies in chronic venous congestion of the spleen.
- (4) Dens old scars.
- (5) Question not attempted

128. Which is not a feature of syphilitic osteomyelitis ?

- (1) Brodie's abscess
- (2) Wimberger's sign
- (3) Periostitis
- (4) Metaphysitis
- (5) Question not attempted

129. Which is the commonest subtype of renal cell carcinoma ?

- (1) Clear cell carcinoma
- (2) Papillary carcinoma
- (3) Chromophobe RCC
- (4) Renal medullary carcinoma
- (5) Question not attempted

130. Which is not a correct MRI finding in locoregional staging of carcinoma of cervix ?

- (1) Lower 1/3 vaginal involvement with parametrial invasion in stage II A.
- (2) Involvement of lower 1/3 of vagina in stage III A.
- (3) Pelvic wall invasion in stage III B.
- (4) Bladder or rectal invasion in stage IV A.
- (5) Question not attempted

131. Example of coagulative necrosis is

- (1) Renal Infarct
- (2) Stroke
- (3) Malignant hypertension
- (4) Acute pancreatitis
- (5) Question not attempted

132. Which statement is correct for Tetralogy of fallot ?

- (1) Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction.
- (2) Right ventricular hypertrophy.
- (3) A large V.S.D.
- (4) Aorta overriding the interventricular septum.
- (5) Question not attempted

133. Location of primary visual cortex-

- (1) Precentral gyrus
- (2) Postcentral gyrus
- (3) Sylvian fissure
- (4) Calcarine fissure
- (5) Question not attempted

134. Which statement is not true ?

- (1) Breast is a modified sebaceous gland.
- (2) Functional unit of breast is terminal ducto-lobular unit.
- (3) Breast is composed of 15-20 lobes.
- (4) Each breast lobe consists of lobar duct, smaller branch ducts and lobules.
- (5) Question not attempted

135. Secretion of cortisol is highest at

- (1) Mid-night
- (2) Early morning
- (3) Afternoon
- (4) Evening
- (5) Question not attempted

136. Which is not a correct statement ?

- (1) Fetal side of placenta consists of chorionic plate and chorionic villi.
- (2) Maternal side of placenta consists of decidua basalis which opens into intervillous space.
- (3) Fetal villi are not immersed in maternal blood located in the intervillous spaces.
- (4) Placental lakes represent areas of intervillous spaces devoid of placental villous trees.
- (5) Question not attempted

137. Periarticular osteoporosis, marginal erosions and morning stiffness best describes

- (1) Osteoarthritis
- (2) Gout
- (3) Rheumatoid arthritis
- (4) Septic arthritis
- (5) Question not attempted

138. Which is not a radiological feature of tuberculous infection of vertebral bodies ?

- (1) It usually affect the anterior vertebral body.
- (2) Early destruction of discs is seen.
- (3) Two or more vertebral may be involved.
- (4) Lumbar abscesses may cause psoas bulging.
- (5) Question not attempted

139. Which is the most common location for giant cell tumour ?

- (1) Distal tibia
- (2) Proximal femur
- (3) Distal femur
- (4) Distal fibula
- (5) Question not attempted

140. Which is not true about Treacher Collins syndrome ?

- (1) Autosomal recessive
- (2) Deafness
- (3) Maxillary Hypoplasia
- (4) Hypo-plastic paranasal sinuses
- (5) Question not attempted

141. What is not a potential cause of Avascular necrosis of hip ?

- (1) Gaucher's disease
- (2) Sickle cell anemia
- (3) Caisson disease
- (4) None of these
- (5) Question not attempted

142. Which is not a radiographic feature of Neurofibromatosis ?

- (1) Angular Kyphoscoliosis
- (2) Micro-crania
- (3) Ribbon ribs
- (4) Pseudoarthrosis of Tibia, Fibula or Clavicle.
- (5) Question not attempted

143. Secondary osteosarcoma can occur in

- (1) Paget's Disease
- (2) Post Radiotherapy
- (3) Fibrous Dysplasia
- (4) All of these
- (5) Question not attempted

144. Which is not a correct statement about bronchial carcinoid ?

- (1) A common neuroendocrine tumor derived from bronchial APUD cells.
- (2) Peak of presentation is during 5th decade of life.
- (3) Carcinoid may secrete serotonin, histamine and ACTH hormones.
- (4) It demonstrate marked contrast enhancement on CT scan.
- (5) Question not attempted

145. What is not commonly analysed pattern in HRCT in diffuse lung disease ?

- (1) Reticular or linear
- (2) Nodular
- (3) Ground glass opacity to consolidation
- (4) Mass formation
- (5) Question not attempted

146. Which statement is not correct about the radiological features of cardiogenic pulmonary oedema ?

- (1) Cardiomegaly is seen in cardiogenic oedema.
- (2) Plural effusion is common in cardiogenic oedema.
- (3) Septal lines are less common in cardiogenic oedema.
- (4) Peribronchial cuffing is common in cardiogenic oedema.
- (5) Question not attempted

147. What is not a characteristic of LAM (lymphangioleiomyomatosis) ?

- (1) Diffuse thin walled cysts through out lungs with no zonal dominance.
- (2) Occurs exclusively in women during child bearing age.
- (3) Lung volume is reduced with fibrosis.
- (4) Occasional interlobular septal thickening.
- (5) Question not attempted

148. Which statement is correct about solitary pulmonary nodule except ?

- (1) It measures more than 3 cm in diameter.
- (2) Irregular popcorn calcification suggest a hamartoma.
- (3) A well defined mass with a smooth pencil sharp margins is likely to be benign.
- (4) None of these
- (5) Question not attempted

149. A 40-year-old man with recurrent left lower lobe pneumonias presents with fever and cough. CT shows a well-defined area of low attenuation with fine enhancing septae within the area of consolidation. An anomalous vessel supplies the mass, apparently arising directly from the aorta. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- (1) Intra-lobar sequestration
- (2) Lymphoma
- (3) Bronchoalvolar cell carcinoma
- (4) Infected bronchogenic cyst
- (5) Question not attempted

150. Which statement is correct about mediastinal mass except ?

- (1) Retrosternal Goitre is a lesion of anterior mediastinum.
- (2) Dilatation of superior vena cava is a lesion of anterior mediastinum.
- (3) Bronchogenic cyst is a lesion of middle mediastinum.
- (4) Dilatation of azygos vein is a lesion of middle mediastinum.
- (5) Question not attempted

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145. What is not commonly analysed in H&T in diffuse lung disease?
- Reticular or linear
 - Nodular
 - Ground glass opacity to consolidation
 - Mass formation
 - Question not attempted
146. Which statement is not correct about the radiological features of cardiac and pulmonary oedema?
- Cardiomegaly is seen in cardiogenic oedema.
 - Plural effusion is common in cardiogenic oedema.
 - Septal lines are less common in cardiogenic oedema.
 - Peribronchovascular cuffing is common in cardiogenic oedema.
 - Question not attempted
147. What is not a characteristic of LAM (Lymphangioleiomyomatosis)?
- Diffuse thin walled cysts through out lungs with no zonal dominance.
 - Occurs exclusively in women during child bearing age.
 - Lung volume is reduced with fibrosis.
 - Occasional interlobular septal thickening.
 - Question not attempted
148. Which statement is correct about solitary pulmonary nodule except?
- It measures more than 2 cm in diameter.
 - Irregular popcorn calcification suggest a hamartoma.
 - A well defined mass with a smooth peripheral sharp margins is likely to be benign.
 - None of these
 - Question not attempted
149. A 40-year-old man with recurrent left lower lobe pneumonia presents with fever and cough. CT shows a well-defined area of low attenuation with fine enhancing septae within the area of consolidation. An anomalous vessel supplies the mass superiorly arising directly from the aorta. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Infra-hilar sequestration
 - Lymphoma
 - Bronchovascular cell carcinoma
 - Intra-arterial bronchogenic cyst
 - Question not attempted
150. Which statement is correct about mediastinal mass except?
- Retrosternal Goitre is a lesion of anterior mediastinum.
 - Dilatation of superior vena cava is a lesion of anterior mediastinum.
 - Bronchogenic cyst is a lesion of middle mediastinum.
 - Dilatation of axillary vein is a lesion of middle mediastinum.
 - Question not attempted