

RADIOLOGY WARD TEST

(B1+B2)

SAQs

- (1) What are investigations in Acute Abdomen?
- (2) What is mammography? Write down the different views of mammography?
- (3) What are the advantages of a Chest X-ray? Name the different views in the Chest X-ray?



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INTERNAL EVALUATION TEST 4TH YEAR MBBS

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Name:

Group: B2

Q.01 In plain film of the abdomen small bowel obstruction can be diagnosed by.
a) Central location b) Valvulae conniventes can be made out
c) In the erect films air fluid level d) All of above

Q.02 In a case of renal failure with total anuria, ultrasound was found to be normal next line of investigation is
a) Retrograde pyelography b) IVP
c) Anterograde pyelography d) DTPA Renogram

Q.03 Commonest cause of intracranial calcification is
a) Pineal calcification b) Intracranial aneurysm
c) meningioma d) Tuberculoma

Q.04 Patient had acute pancreatitis which is now in resolving state. Modality you will chose for follow up?
a) Ultrasound b) CT c) MRI d) MRCP

Q.05 Which of the following is not a contraindication for IVP?
a) Renal function b) Hyperpyrexia
c) Multiple myeloma d) Skeletal metastasis

Q.06 Right sided of mediastinal shadow is not found by
a) SVC b) Right innominate
c) RA d) Right ventricle

Q.07 On mammography a lesion is seen in medial quadrant of breast on MLO view. Location of the lesion in breast on MLO film is.
a) Superior b) Inferior c) Lateral d) Oblique

Q.08 Investigation of choice for pancreatitis?
a) CT Plain b) USG c) CT Contrast d) MRI

Q.09 Which of the following is endocrine and exocrine both?
a) Pancreas b) Liver c) Spleen d) Heart

Q.10 The cause of homogenous opacity on X-ray is all except.
a) Pleural effusion b) Diaphragmatic Hernia
c) Massive Consolidation d) Emphysema