

BLDE UNIVERSITY

Feb-2018

B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time : 1 ½ Hours]

[Max.Marks : 50]

PAPER – I (BASIC SCIENCES)

QP CODE: 8111

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

3 x 6 = 18

1. What is bleeding time and clotting time and mention their normal ranges?
2. Mention 3 functions of blood
3. What are the sources of vitamin C and its deficiency symptoms?
4. Enumerate types of lipids with an example for each.
5. Name the paranasal sinuses in skull.
6. Write the parts of pancreas.

Short Answers Questions:

2 x 6 = 12

1. Write the normal values of following liver function tests?
a) Total serum bilirubin b) Serum albumin c) Serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT) d) Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SGPT)
2. Mention 2 functions of kidneys
3. Mention 2 functions of WBC
4. Name the parts of stomach.
5. Enumerate bones forming shoulder joint.
6. Name the 7 to 12 cranial nerves.

Draw Labeled Diagram:

4 x 3 = 12

1. Draw a neat labeled diagram of Tibia.
2. Draw a neat labeled diagram of Liver & its lobes.
3. Draw a neat labeled diagram of Stomach.

Say True or False :

1 x 4 = 4

1. Hemoglobin is present in WBC :True/False
2. The name of 3rd Cranial nerve is Trigeminal nerve :True/False
3. Greater trochanter is seen in humerus bone. :True/False
4. Lesser tuberosity is a part of femur. :True/False

Fill in the blanks

1 x 4 = 4

1. Substances that increase the velocity or rate of chemical reaction without itself undergoing any change are called _____ substances.
2. Greater tuberosity is a part of _____ bone.
3. Normally arch of aorta has _____ branches.
4. Numbers of carpal bones are _____.

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B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time : 1 ½ Hours]

[Max.Marks : 50]

PAPER – II (RADIOGRAPHIC PHYSICS & POSITIONING)

QP CODE: 8112

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

3 x 6 = 18

Describe the X ray projections under following headings:

- a) FFD b) Centring point c) size of cassette d) Bucky/non-Bucky
- e) Position of patient f) Extent of image.
1. Antero-posterior projection of shoulder joint.
2. Lordotic projection for chest.
3. Antero-posterior projection for knee joint
4. Lateral projection for lumbar spine
5. Where dark room should be located and why?
6. Name three common problems with improper screen use?

Short Answers Questions:

2 x 6 = 12

1. Name the bones forming the hip joint?
2. What is TLD and for what it is used?
3. What is AP projection?
4. What are the three types of illumination required in dark room?
5. What is dry and wet bench?
6. Enumerate types of entrances to dark room.

Draw Labeled Diagram:

4 x 3 = 12

1. Draw a neat labeled diagram of humerus.
2. Draw a labelled diagram of a cassette.
3. Draw a neat labeled diagram of kidney.

Say True or False:

1 x 4 = 4

1. A patient is rotated $>90^\circ$ for a PA oblique projection of the chest(T/F)-
2. The centring point for PA hand projection is wrist joint. (T/F)-
3. Dark room should be away from hot or damp areas(T/F) -
4. Electrical interlock is fitted in double door system type of entrance for the dark room (T/F) -

Fill in the blanks

1 x 4 = 4

1. The centring point for AP projection of ankle is _____.
2. The AP open mouth view is used to demonstrate _____ vertebrae.
3. Processing tanks are made up of _____ to avoid erosion.
4. Use of _____ fluoroscopy, when possible is helpful to reduce radiation.

B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time : 1 ½ Hours]

[Max.Marks : 50]

IIIrd SEMESTER

PAPER – I (SPECIAL RADIOGRAPHIC POSITIONS)

QP CODE: 8311

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

3 x 6 = 18

Describe the X ray projections under following headings:

- a) FFD b) Centring point c) size of cassette
 d) Bucky/non-Bucky d) Position of patient e) Extent of image
1. Sternum – Lateral view
 2. Scapula – AP view
 3. PNS – Caldwell view
 4. TMJ – Open mouth view
 5. Skull - Towne's view.
 6. Atlanto axial joint – Lateral view

Short Answers Questions:

2 x 6 = 12

7. Write in brief explaining about the patient preparation for barium enema?
8. Mention any four indications for HSG?
9. What are the indications for Fistulogram?
10. Enumerate any four common adverse reactions for IV contrast media?
11. How will you prepare a child of 12 yrs age for enteroclysis procedure?
12. What are complications of barium swallow?

Long Answer Questions

4 x 3 = 12

Describe the procedures under following headings:

- a) Definition b) Preparation of patient c) Indications d) Contraindications
 e) Contrast used f) instruments used g) specific positions used for procedure
 h) Procedure in brief.

13. BARIUM SWALLOW. 14. IVU. 15. SIALOGRAPHY.

Say True or False:

1 x 4 = 4

16. In skull X ray lateral view the central x ray beam is directed perpendicular & superior to external acoustic meatus (T/F) –
17. In law view of mastoid schuller's view X-ray beam is directed at 15⁰ oblique plain cephalocaudally(T/F)–
18. IVU is performed to look for excretory function of the kidneys(T/F) -
19. Rectal enema is given on the day before performing Enteroclysis(T/F) -

Fill in the blanks

1 x 4 = 4

20. Infraorbitometal line is _____ to cassette in Skull AP view.
21. To view jugular foramina. _____ view is used.
22. ____ & _____ are immediately given for management of allergic contrast reaction in IVU.
23. A double contrast examination filming has to be completed within _____ minutes for good double contrast effect.

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IIIrd SEMESTER

PAPER – II (CLINICAL SCIENCES)

QP CODE: 8312

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

6 x 3 = 18

1. What do you mean by pancreatitis and enumerate the types?
2. What is mechanism of heat gain in human body?
3. Define pneumothorax and enumerate its types.
4. What is bronchogenic carcinoma, enumerate various causes leading to carcinoma bronchus.
5. Define peptic ulcer disease, causes and imaging modality of choice?
6. What are the clinical symptoms and imaging modality of choice in a patient of liver abscess?

Short Answers Questions:

6 x 2 = 12

7. What are various symptoms of hyperthermia?
8. What are the objectives of FIRST AID?
9. What are the DO's & DON'T'S in POISONING?
10. What is pneumothorax?
11. What is hemptosis and mention any 2 causes?
12. Define epitaxis ?Mention two causes.

Long Answer Questions

3 x 4 = 12

13. What are the main components of Basic Life Support? Explain in detail how Airway, Breathing & Circulation is maintained.
14. Define hypothermia. What are various sites of temperature measurements in human body? What are various symptoms of hypothermia?
15. Write about pneumonia, types and its causative organisms and what are the radiological investigations used to diagnose pneumonia?

Say True or False:

4 x 1 = 4

16. Hypertension is defined as SBP >140 of Hg & DBP >90 mm of Hg.
17. Normal blood pressure in adults is 180/120 mm of Hg.
18. Abscess have thick wall than cysts (T/F)
19. Blood in sputum is hemptysis(T/F)

Fill in the blanks

4 x 1 = 4

20. Ghon's focus is seen in _____ disease.
21. Total bilirubin contains _____ & _____.
22. Tachycardis heart rate above _____ bpm
23. Normal diastolic blood pressure ranges from _____ mm of Hg to _____ mm of Hg.