BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) July - 2022

B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time: 1 1/2 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

V SEMESTER

PAPER – I (RADIOGRAPHY & SPECIAL PROCEDURES) **QP CODE: 8511**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked. Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Bı	rief A	Answer Questions:	$3 \times 6 = 18$
		Describe the X ray projections under following headings:	
		a) FFD b) Centering point c) size of cassette	
		d) Bucky/non-Bucky e) Position of patient f) Extent of image	
	1.	Wrist Carpel tunnel view	
	2.	Mandible oblique view	
	3.	Chest decubitus view	
	4.	Caldwell's view of skull	
	5.	Cervical spine oblique view.	
	6.	Atlanto-axial open mouth view.	
Sł	ort	Answers Questions:	$2 \times 6 = 12$
	7`.	Name the X ray views for paranasal sinuses & mention which sinuses are best views	sualized in each view.
		Name the views used for temporal bone.	
	9.	Name commonly used phosphor in CR system?	
		Write two advantages of DR over CR?	
		Name four components of PACS.	
		Write two limitations of conventional radiography?	
Dı		Labeled Diagram:	$4 \times 3 = 12$
	13	Draw a neat labelled diagram of knee joint.	
	14	Draw a neat labelled diagram of radius.	
	15	Draw a neat labelled diagram of tibia.	
Sa	y T	rue or False :	1x4 = 4
	16	In scaphoid view of wrist centering point is midway between carpals(T/F) –	
	17	. Water's view is antero-posterior view(T/F)-	
	18	In Towne's view orbitomeatal line is parallel to floor(T/F) -	
	19	. Schuller's view is best for visualization of mastoid(T/F) -	
Fi	$1 \times 4 = 4$		
	20	. Full form of PACS is	
	21	. The centring point in PA view of chest is	
		. In lordotic chest view, the degree of dorsiflexion is.	
	23	. Schuller's viewis for better visualisation of	

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) July-2000

B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time: 1 1/2 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

V SEMESTER PAPER - II (MRI) **QP CODE: 8512**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked. Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief.	$6 \times 3 = 18$		
	1.	Describe longitudinal & transverse magnetization.	
	2.	What is T1 and T2 relaxation time?	
	3.	Write its salient features of T2 relaxation time.	
	4.	What is a coil? What are types of coils?	
	5.	What is aliasing artefact in MRI? How it can be corrected?	
	6.	Define TR &TE.	
Short	Ans	swers Questions:	$6 \times 2 = 12$
	7.	What are the advantages of permanent magnets in MRI?	
	8.	Enumerate various parts of MRI machine.	
	9.	Enumerate the sequences used in MRI brain study.	
	10.	What is T1, T2&PDW image	
	11.	Write about RF coils.	
	12.	Name the phases used in liver CECT.	
Draw	Lab	$3 \times 4 = 12$	
	13.	Draw & label cross sectional anatomy of arch of aorta.	
	14.	Draw & label sectional anatomy of lung lobes.	
	15.	Draw & label sectional anatomy of KUB.	
Say T	rue	or False:	4x1=4
	16.	Fat is suppressed on STIR(T/F) –	
	17.	T1 is about 5-10 times longer thanT2(T/F)-	
	18.	Fluid appears bright on T2(T/F) -	
	19.	Right lung has three lobes(T/F) -	
Fill in	$4 \times 1 = 4$		
	20.	Full form of STIR is	
	21.	FFE sequence is for identification of&	
	22.	Water appears dark onsequence.	
		Left common carotid artery is branch of .	