

Aug-2026

**BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
POST GRADUATE DEGREE EXAMINATION**

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

MD RADIOLOGY – PAPER - I

QP CODE: 5061

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
Each answer should be written on new page only.
Write Question No. in the middle of the page.

Long Essay

2x20=40 Marks

1. Discuss the principles of image formation in ultrasound, CT, and MRI. Analyze the advantages and limitations of each modality in clinical practice.
2. A radiology department reports repeated image quality issues and processing artifacts. Discuss dark room requirements, film processing techniques, common artifacts, quality control measures, and corrective actions.

Short Essay

6x10=60 Marks

3. Half-value layer (HVL) and filtration.
4. Automatic exposure control (AEC).
5. Contrast and spatial resolution.
6. Mammography equipment and positioning techniques.
7. Development and anatomy of the pancreas.
8. Physiology of renal function.

19/08

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[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

MD RADIOLOGY – PAPER - II

QP CODE: 5062

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each answer should be written on new page only.

Write Question No. in the middle of the page.

Long Essay

2x20=40 Marks

1. A 60-year-old chronic smoker presents with hemoptysis and weight loss. Discuss the radiological approach to evaluation of a suspected bronchogenic carcinoma, including the role of chest radiography, CT, PET-CT, staging, and image-guided interventions.
2. A patient presents with acute abdominal pain and suspected bowel obstruction. Discuss the imaging evaluation of acute abdomen, highlighting the role of radiography, ultrasound, CT, and recent advances in diagnosis and intervention.

Short Essay

6x10=60 Marks

3. Imaging anatomy of the tracheobronchial tree.
4. Radiological evaluation of pleural effusion.
5. Imaging of diffuse liver diseases.
6. Radiological anatomy of the biliary tree.
7. Imaging features of acute pancreatitis.
8. Percutaneous image-guided drainage procedures in the abdomen.

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[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**MD RADIOLOGY – PAPER - III
QP CODE: 5063**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each answer should be written on new page only.

Write Question No. in the middle of the page.

Long Essay

2x20=40 Marks

1. Discuss systematic approach to fetal echocardiography . explain the optimisation of usg controls, standard diagnostic views required and key usg features to differentiate a normal heart from congenital cardiac anomalies.
2. A pregnant woman presents with acute pelvic pain during the second trimester. Discuss the imaging approach, differential diagnosis, safety considerations, and recent advances in obstetric imaging.

Short Essay

6x10=60 Marks

3. CT angiography in aortic diseases.
4. Imaging of deep venous thrombosis.
5. Imaging of urinary tract obstruction.
6. Doppler evaluation in high-risk pregnancy.
7. Imaging features of osteomyelitis.
8. Role of PET-CT in musculoskeletal tumors.

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[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**MD RADIOLOGY – PAPER - IV
QP CODE: 5064**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
Each answer should be written on new page only.
Write Question No. in the middle of the page.

Long Essay

2x20=40 Marks

1. A 65-year-old patient presents with acute onset hemiplegia and aphasia. Discuss the imaging approach to acute ischemic stroke, including CT, MRI, perfusion imaging, vascular imaging, and the role of endovascular interventions in management.
2. A patient presents with a neck swelling suspected to be malignant. Discuss the radiological evaluation of head and neck masses, including imaging modalities, staging, image-guided biopsy techniques, and recent advances in diagnosis and treatment planning.

Short Essay

6x10=60 Marks

3. Imaging anatomy of the ventricles and cerebrospinal fluid pathways.
4. CT and MRI features of intracranial hemorrhage.
5. Imaging of paranasal sinus diseases.
6. Radiological evaluation of orbital masses.
7. Imaging anatomy of the temporal bone.
8. Ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) of neck lesions.