### RADIOLGY

#### TEST 1

1. High resolution CT scanning technique is used in the diagnosis for diseases of:
   - (a) Brain
   - (b) Bladder
   - (c) Lungs
   - (d) Stomach

2. When ultrasound scanning shows a focal lesion in liver, then the next line of investigation is done by:
   - (a) FNAC
   - (b) PTC
   - (c) CT scanning
   - (d) Radionuclide scanning

3. Ossification center at ischial tuberosity appears at:
   - (a) 5 years
   - (b) 10 years
   - (c) 12 years
   - (d) 16 years

4. Sun ray appearance is seen in:
   - (a) Osteoclastoma
   - (b) Fibrous dysplasia
   - (c) Osteosarcoma
   - (d) Chondrosarcoma

5. All of the following are features of Splenic rupture, except:
   - (a) Elevation of left diaphragm
   - (b) Obliteration of colonic air bubbles
   - (c) Obliteration of psoas shadow
   - (d) Obliteration of splenic outline

6. ‘Ring shadow’ on Pyelography is seen in:
   - (a) Severe hydronephrosis
   - (b) Renal papillary necrosis
   - (c) Simple cyst
   - (d) Ureterocele

7. “Snow storm” appearance is seen in:
   - (a) Gas in aorta
   - (b) Vesicular mole
   - (c) Nuchal translucency
   - (d) Overlapping of cranial bones

8. Least radiosensitive tissue among the following is:
   - (a) Ovary
   - (b) Nervous tissue
   - (c) Lymphocytes
   - (d) Intestinal mucosa

9. Enterocysis is the study of:
   - (a) Liver
   - (b) Rectum
   - (c) Esophagus
   - (d) Small intestine

10. ‘Claw sign’ is characteristically seen in:
    - (a) Intussusception
    - (b) Round worm in bowel
    - (c) Malabsorption
    - (d) Sigmoid values

11. “Hair-on-end” appearance is seen in:
    - (a) Thalassemia
    - (b) Melorheostosis
    - (c) Pyknody sostosis
    - (d) Perthes disease

12. High resolution computed tomography of the chest is the ideal modality for evaluating:
    - (a) Lung mass
    - (b) Pleural effusion
    - (c) Interstitial lung disease
    - (d) Mediastinal adenopathy

13. Egg shell calcification is seen in:
    - (a) Silicosis
    - (b) Treated lymphoma
    - (c) Sarcoids
    - (d) All of the above
14. The Investigation of choice in head injury in a patient with post-traumatic seizures is:
   (a) MRI  
   (b) X-ray  
   (c) Ultrasonogram  
   (d) CT brain

15. The Investigation of choice in head injury in a patient with post-traumatic seizures is:
   (a) MRI  
   (b) X-ray  
   (c) Ultrasonogram  
   (d) CT brain

16. Amount of radiation needed for Hodgkin’s lymphoma is:
   (a) 1600 cGy to 2400 cGy  
   (b) 2600 cGy to 3400 cGy  
   (c) 3600 cGy to 4400 cGy  
   (d) 4600 cGy to 5400 cGy

17. Which one of the following is a natural estrogen?:
   (a) Estrone  
   (b) Mestranol  
   (c) Dienestrol  
   (d) Ethinyl estradiol

18. Breast milk can be suppressed effectively by all of the following means, except:
   (a) Testosterone and estrogen intramuscularly  
   (b) Bromocriptine orally  
   (c) Fluid restriction  
   (d) Ethinyl estradiol orally

19. All of the following are true about Arias-Stella reaction, except:
   (a) Loss of polarity of cells  
   (b) Specific to ectopic pregnancy  
   (c) Presence of hyperchromatic nuclei  
   (d) Adenomatous change of endometrial glands

20. All of the following are true about labour pain, except:
   (a) It is due to ischaemia  
   (b) Pain of uterine contractions carried by T6 to T9  
   (c) Pain of cervical dilatation and stretching by sacral plexus  
   (d) It is due to stretching of structures adjacent to uterus

21. Predisposing factors for PIH are:
   (a) Family history of Pre-eclampsia or eclampsia  
   (b) Multiple pregnancy  
   (c) Primigravida  
   (d) All of the above

22. Maternal serum alpha-feto protein (MSAFP) can be used to detect:
   (a) Down syndrome  
   (b) Anencephaly  
   (c) Spina bifida  
   (d) All of the above

23. “Powder burns” is seen in:
   (a) HIV  
   (b) Endometriosis  
   (c) Uremia  
   (d) Hilus cell tumor

24. pH of amniotic fluid is:
   (a) 4.5  
   (b) 6  
   (c) 7  
   (d) 7.2

25. All are true about twins pregnancy, except:
   (a) Twins having opposite sex are always binovular  
   (b) Malpresentation is more common in the second baby  
   (c) There is increased risk of prematurity  
   (d) Twins having same sex are always uniovular

26. Which one of the following tumors is not caused by HPV—Human papilloma virus?:
   (a) Cancer cervix  
   (b) Intraepithelial dysplasia of anus  
   (c) Laryngeal papilloma  
   (d) None of the above
27. A case of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia belongs to high risk group of disease develops after:
   (a) Spontaneous abortion
   (b) Ectopic pregnancy
   (c) Hydatidiform mole
   (d) Full term pregnancy

28. All of the following are destructive operations, except:
   (a) Cleidotomy
   (b) Craniotomy
   (c) Episiotomy
   (d) Evisceration

29. About HCG:
   (a) It has a specific a-subunit and a nonspecific
   (b) Doubling time in plasma is 1.4 to 2 days
   (c) Can be detected only after 4 weeks
   (d) Half life of 7 days p-subunit

30. The endometrium at the 22nd day of menstrual cycle is:
   (a) Regenerative
   (b) Proliferative
   (c) Secretory
   (d) Menstruation

31. Which one of the following is true about Nabothian cysts?
   (a) Treatment is directed towards chronic cervicitis
   (b) Found in Bartholin’s gland
   (c) They are congenital cysts
   (d) They are usually single

32. All of the following are causes of antepartum hemorrhage, except:
   (a) Vasa praevia
   (b) Placenta praevia
   (c) Abruptio placenta
   (d) Perineal lacerations

33. Sperm count less than 20 million per mL is:
   (a) Oligospermia
   (b) Asthenospermia
   (c) Azoospermia
   (d) Teratospermia

34. Yolk sac can be detected by abdominal ultrasonography at the earliest by:
   (a) 5th week
   (b) 6th week
   (c) 7th week
   (d) 8th week

35. CEA-125 is found in:
   (a) Carcinoma pancreas
   (b) Carcinoma breast
   (c) Carcinoma colon
   (d) Carcinoma ovary

36. The drugs used in Myelography are:
   (a) Metrizamide
   (b) Conary-280
   (c) Myodil
   (d) Conrary-420

37. All of the following are echogenic, except:
   (a) Bile
   (b) Bone
   (c) Blood
   (d) Air

38. A curved cassette is used for Radiography of:
   (a) Mandible
   (b) Sinuses
   (c) Pelvis
   (d) Skull

39. “Spiders’ leg” appearance of radiograph is seen in:
   (a) Horse-shoe kidney
   (b) Duplication of renal pelvis
   (c) Polycystic kidney
   (d) Tuberculosis of kidney

40. The contrast material used in Barium swallow is:
   (a) Barium sulphate
   (b) Barium hydrochloride
   (c) Sodium iodide
   (d) Organic iodide
41. Snow man appearance of the heart is seen in:
   (a) TAPVC
   (b) Tetralogy of Fallot
   (c) ASD
   (d) Coarctation of aorta

42. Base of the heart is formed by:
   (a) Right atrium
   (b) Left ventricle
   (c) Left atrium
   (d) Right ventricle

43. None tumor tissue is diagnosed better by:
   (a) Contrast CT
   (b) PET
   (c) MRI
   (d) Doppler

44. Inferior rib notching is characteristically seen in:
   (a) Neurofibromatosis
   (b) Rheumatoid arthritis
   (c) Rickets
   (d) Paget's disease

45. MIBGs is used to diagnose:
   (a) Phaeochromocytoma
   (b) Onset of labour
   (c) Before term
   (d) All of the above

46. Hilar dance on fluoroscopy is seen in cases of:
   (a) ASD
   (b) Bronchiectasis
   (c) Both
   (d) None

47. Pathognomic feature of pulmonary tuberculosis is:
   (a) Upper lobe infiltrates
   (b) Nothing
   (c) Cavities
   (d) Miliary mottlings

48. Water's view is:
   (a) Anteroposterior view
   (b) Occipitomental view
   (c) Occipitofrontal view
   (d) Lateral view

49. “Double shadow” is seen in:
   (a) IBD
   (b) Pinealoma
   (c) Mitral stenosis
   (d) None of the above

50. Craniospinal irradiation is given for:
   (a) Medulloblastomas
   (b) Pineoblastomas
   (c) Pineal germinoma
   (d) All of the above
1. **Rhabdomyosarcoma** is treated by:
   (a) Chemotherapy
   (b) Radiation
   (c) Surgery
   (d) All of the above

2. **Gray** is a unit for:
   (a) Activity
   (b) Absorbed dose
   (c) Exposure
   (d) Dose equivalent

3. Which one of the following is a recognized X-ray feature of rheumatoid arthritis?
   (a) Bone erosions
   (b) Juxta-articular osteosclerosis
   (c) Sacroilitis
   (d) Peri-articular calcification

4. **High resolution Computed Tomography** of the chest is the ideal modality for evaluating:
   (a) Pleural effusion
   (b) Interstitial lung disease
   (c) Lung mass
   (d) Mediastinal adenopathy

5. “**Bird of Prey**” sign in barium study is seen in:
   (a) Rectal cancer
   (b) Sigmoid volvulus
   (c) Diverticulosis of colon
   (d) Coecal volvulus

6. **Left atrium** is best visualised in:
   (a) Lateral view
   (b) AP view
   (c) Oblique view
   (d) PA view

7. **Gall-bladder stones** are best diagnosed by:
   (a) Abdominal X-ray
   (b) Ultrasound
   (c) CT scan
   (d) MRI scan

8. **Lentigenous appearance on CT-Scan of brain** is seen in:
   (a) Medulloblastoma
   (b) Glioma
   (c) Craniopharyngioma
   (d) Ependymoma

9. **Benign Prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)** is best diagnosed by:
   (a) Ultrasound scan
   (b) CT-Scan
   (c) T1 weighted MRI scan
   (d) T2 weight MRI scan

10. **First investigation of choice for diagnosis of Pericardial effusion** is:
    (a) Echocardiography
    (b) Angiocardiography
    (c) Computed tomography
    (d) Magnetic Resonance imaging

11. **Fluoroscopy** is a:
    (a) Post dated imaging
    (b) Real time radiography
    (c) Plane imaging
    (d) Motion capture imaging

12. “**Hot spots**” in radiodiagnosis refers to:
    (a) The area to be irradiated
    (b) The area around cancer zone
    (c) The area around non specific zone
    (d) The area of normal tissue

13. The **Investigation of choice for adrenal mass** is:
    (a) Pain X-ray abdomen
    (b) Ultrasonogram
    (c) CT-Scan
    (d) MRI scans
### PEARLS

**K-6 Test Papers for Practice**

14. ‘Boot shaped heart’ is characteristically seen in:
   - (a) Coarctation of aorta
   - (b) Eisenmenger’s syndrome
   - (c) Tetralogy of Fallot
   - (d) VSD

15. Orbital foramen is best viewed in:
   - (a) Orbital PA view
   - (b) Water’s view
   - (c) Paranasal sinuses AP view
   - (d) Caldwell’s view

16. Gold Standard test for Renal artery stenosis:
   - (a) CT
   - (b) Arteriography
   - (c) IVP
   - (d) MRI

17. In CT value 0 is assigned for:
   - (a) Bone
   - (b) Water
   - (c) Fat
   - (d) Air

18. Mammographic view is:
   - (a) Cleavage and lateral
   - (b) Cleavage and lateral oblique
   - (c) Craniocaudal and lateral
   - (d) Craniocaudal and lateral oblique

19. Osteoblastic secondaries are seen in:
   - (a) Carcinoma postate
   - (b) Carcinoma stomach
   - (c) Carcinoma lung
   - (d) Carcinoma pancreas

20. Pencil thin cortex is seen in:
   - (a) Rickets
   - (b) Scurvy
   - (c) Osteomalacia
   - (d) Osteopetrosis

21. Cell most sensitive to radiation is:
   - (a) Lymphocyte
   - (b) Neutrophil

   - (c) Basophil
   - (d) Platelets

22. Xero-radiography is used in _____ Cancer detection:
   - (a) Stomach
   - (b) Breast
   - (c) Colonic
   - (d) Pancreatic

23. Dye used for myelography is:
   - (a) Conray 320
   - (b) Myodil
   - (c) Dianosil
   - (d) Iopanoic acid

24. Disseminated small nodules with calcification in chest suggest:
   - (a) Histoplasmosis
   - (b) Aspergillosis
   - (c) Cryptococcosis
   - (d) Coccidiodomycosis

25. Tracheal bifurcation is best visualized on which standard view of the chest:
   - (a) Left anterior oblique
   - (b) Left posterior oblique
   - (c) Right anterior oblique
   - (d) Right post. oblique

26. Meckel’s diverticulum is best diagnosed by:
   - (a) X-ray
   - (b) Ultrasound
   - (c) CT-Scan
   - (d) Tc99 pertechnetium scan

27. Thickness of skull is increased in:
   - (a) Rickets
   - (b) Osteomalacia
   - (c) Hyperparathyroidism
   - (d) Thalassemia

28. Double bubble sign in X-ray is seen in:
   - (a) Colon carcinoma
   - (b) Duodenal atresia
   - (c) A. pancreatitis
   - (d) Perforation
29. The asymmetric growth on ultrasound imaging is seen in:
   (a) Anencephaly
   (b) Trisomy 18
   (c) Congenetal rubella syndrome
   (d) Renal anomalies

30. A patient with progressive jaundile with clay coloured stool. The following investigations can be used, except:
   (a) Oral cholecystography
   (b) Transhepatic biopsy
   (c) ERCP
   (d) USG

31. The best method of investigation is a case of acute cholecystitis is:
   (a) Ultrasound
   (b) ERCP
   (c) OCG
   (d) Radionucleide imaging

32. CT-Scan was invented by:
   (a) Godfrey Hounsfield
   (b) Eric storz
   (c) John snow
   (d) Takashita Koba

33. The most radiosensitive tissue is:
   (a) Brain
   (b) Bone marrow
   (c) Thyroid
   (d) Liver

34. Contrast agent used in PET scan is:
   (a) FDG
   (b) Gallium
   (c) Gadolinium
   (d) Iodine

35. Pleural effusion without evident lung infiltration is most often due to:
   (a) Viral pleurisy
   (b) Carcinoma
   (c) Lymphoma
   (d) Tuberculosis

36. Hilar dance on fluoroscopy is seen in:
   (a) ASD
   (b) TOF
   (c) VSD
   (d) TGV

37. Renal agent used for assessing cortical functioning mass is:
   (a) TC-99 m DTPA
   (b) TC-99 m DMSA
   (c) TC-99 m Gluchohepatanate
   (d) T-131-Hippuran

38. Bead cystogram is used for the diagnosis of:
   (a) Ca bladder
   (b) Stress incontinence
   (c) Thimble bladder
   (d) Diverticulum

39. Water lilly appearance in chest X-ray suggestive of:
   (a) Bronchiectasis
   (b) Bronchopleural fistula
   (c) Hydatid cyst
   (d) Sequestration cyst of lung

40. The ‘String of beads’ or sausage appearance of the renal artery is due to:
   (a) Fibromuscular hyperplasia
   (b) Subadventitial fibroplasia
   (c) Medical fibroplasias with aneurysms
   (d) Outercoat fibroplasias with aneurysms
   (e) None of the above

41. A 15-year-old boy was treated for retinoblastoma at the age of 1 year presented with pain and swelling around the knee, X-ray showed some typical appearance. Most likely diagnosis is:
   (a) Ewing sarcoma
   (b) Osteosarcoma
   (c) Osteoid osteoma
   (d) Chondrosarcoma

42. Cell most sensitive of radiations:
   (a) Lymphocyte
   (b) Neutrophil
   (c) Basophil
   (d) Platelets
43. Eleven pairs of ribs are seen most commonly in:
   (a) Trisomy 13
   (b) Trisomy 21
   (c) Cri-du cat syndrome
   (d) Osteomalacia

44. “Champagne glass” pelvic is seen in:
   (a) Hurler’s syndrome
   (b) Paget’s disease
   (c) Achondroplasia
   (d) Osteomalacia

45. The earliest changes noted in X-ray in acute osteomyelitis in adulthood is:
   (a) Soft tissue swelling
   (b) Sequestrum
   (c) Periosteal reaction
   (d) Erosion of endosteum

46. Tracheal bifurcation is best visualised on which standard view of the chest:
   (a) Left anterior oblique
   (b) Left posterior oblique
   (c) Right anterior oblique
   (d) Right post. oblique

47. Presently which of the following techniques is most sensitive for evaluation of extraadrenal pheochromocytoma?
   (a) CT-Scan
   (b) MIBG Scan
   (c) Ultrasound
   (d) MRI Scan

48. The treatment of choice in the management of chronic myeloid leukemia is:
   (a) Splenic irradiation
   (b) Busulphan (myleran) therapy
   (c) Interferon-alfa (IFN-a) therapy
   (d) Imatinib

49. Idiopathic deep vein thrombosis (Trousseau’s syndrome) is associated with:
   (a) Primary hepato cellular cancer
   (b) Gastric adenocarcinoma
   (c) Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
   (d) Adenocarcinoma of colon

50. All of the following are true regarding nasopharyngeal carcinoma, except:
   (a) Non keratinizing nasopharyngeal carcinoma are usually associated with EBV
   (b) Metastases occur late in the course of disease
   (c) Epistaxis and nasal obstruction are the usual initial presenting symptoms
   (d) Cranial nerve syndromes secondary to invasion of base of skull are frequently seen
1. The radiation tolerance dose for a mature bone (<5% damage 5 years of irradiation) is:
   (a) 40 Gy
   (b) 50 Gy
   (c) 60 Gy
   (d) 70 Gy

2. Tram - line calcification is seen in:
   (a) Ependymoma
   (b) Thrombosed cerebral vein
   (c) Meningioma
   (d) Struge-Weber syndrome

3. 'Thimble' bladder is seen in:
   (a) Cystitis cystica
   (b) Chronic tubercular cystitis
   (c) Neurogenic bladder
   (d) Acute tubercular cystitis

4. "Bone within a Bone" appearance is seen in:
   (a) Osteogenesis imperfecta
   (b) Osteopetrosis
   (c) Scurvy
   (d) Richets

5. Signs of increased intracranial tension in a skull X-ray of a child show:
   (a) Separation of the sutures
   (b) Tense anterior fontanelle
   (c) Silver beaten appearance of the bones
   (d) All of the above

6. “Egg shell” calcification in hilar nodes suggest:
   (a) Asbestosis
   (b) Silicosis
   (c) Berylliosis
   (d) Baritosis

7. If a women has BRCA-I gene mutation she has 50% lifetime risk of developing cancer. This gene is located on the:
   (a) Long arm of chromosome 17
   (b) Short arm of chromosome 17
   (c) Long arm of chromosome 13
   (d) Short arm of chromosome 13

8. Which one of the following organs should always be imaged in a suspected of bronchogenic carcinoma?
   (a) Adrenals
   (b) Kidney
   (c) Spleen
   (d) Pancreas

9. The most radiosensitive tissue is:
   (a) Brain
   (b) Bone marrow
   (c) Thyroid
   (d) Liver

10. Bead Cystogram is used for the diagnosis of:
    (a) Ca bladder
    (b) Stress incontinence
    (c) Thimble bladder
    (d) Diverticulum

11. Which is most sensitive to radiation?
    (a) Liver
    (b) Lungs
    (c) Bone marrow
    (d) Pancreas

12. A female child took radiation for some illness during her childhood. Bone marrow depression was observed in her future life, the organ sensitive to radiation was:
    (a) Thyroid
    (b) Lungs
    (c) Bone marrow
    (d) Stomach
### Test Papers for Practice

13. Central dot sign on CT-Scan is seen in?
   - (a) Caroli’s disease
   - (b) Primary sclerosing cholangitis
   - (c) Polycystic liver disease
   - (d) Liver hamartoma

14. “Bird of Prey” sign is seen in the radiographic barium examination of:
   - (a) Gastric volvulus
   - (b) Intussusception
   - (c) Sigmoid volvulus
   - (d) Caecal volvulus

15. All of the following are the radiological features of osteomalacia, except:
   - (a) Triadiate pelvis
   - (b) Milkman's fractures
   - (c) Osteopenia
   - (d) Lytic lesions

16. At the 1 year of age, the number of carpal bones seen in the skiagram of the hand is?
   - (a) Nil
   - (b) 1
   - (c) 2
   - (d) 3

17. Central stellate scar on CT-Scans are seen in?:
   - (a) Renal haemangiomas
   - (b) Renal oncocytomas
   - (c) Wilm’s tumors
   - (d) Papillomas

18. Nipple shadows on chest radiograph characteristically have a sharp:
   - (a) Medial margin
   - (b) Lateral margin
   - (c) Superior margin
   - (d) Inferior margin

19. Adder head appearance is found in:
   - (a) X-ray
   - (b) USG
   - (c) IVP
   - (d) CT

20. Thumb-printing sign is found in:
   - (a) Ischemic colitis
   - (b) Ulcerative colitis
   - (c) IBD
   - (d) None

21. Investigation of choice for renal artery stenosis:
   - (a) MRI
   - (b) DSA
   - (c) Duplex USG
   - (d) Renal Angiography

22. Investigation of choice for blunt trauma of abdomen is:
   - (a) CT-Scan
   - (b) USG
   - (c) X-ray
   - (d) MRI

23. For detecting minimal pleural effusion X-ray is done in:
   - (a) lateral decubitus
   - (b) Oblique
   - (c) Supine
   - (d) PA view

24. In case of pneumothorax X-ray is done in:
   - (a) Expiration
   - (b) Inspiration
   - (c) PA view
   - (d) None

25. Ultrasonography transducer contain:
   - (a) Sodium fluordide
   - (b) Lead Zorconate
   - (c) Caesium fluoride
   - (d) None

26. CT scan was invented by:
   - (a) Marconi
   - (b) Godfrey Hounsfield
   - (c) Compton
   - (d) Joule