

**POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO**

**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXMINATION**  
**JANUARY, 1990**

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1990

Time: 2.00 p.m. -5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Answer all questions.**

1. What are the radiological features of rheumatoid disease?
2. What radiological abnormalities might be found in a patient with hypothyroidism ?
3. A 20-yr. old man has sudden onset of pain in the chest.  
What conditions would you consider, and what radiological examinations would help you establish the diagnosis ?
4. What radiological techniques do you find of value in a patient with a liver abscess ?
5. What investigations would you carry out in the investigation of a patient with a scrotal swelling ?  
Describe the differential diagnosis and possible findings.
6. Discuss the value of ultrasound in the antenatal detection of congenital abnormalities.
7. List the possible causes of haematuria in a 60-yr. Old male. Discuss their investigation.
8. If you developed sciatica following intermittent backache, what investigations would you prefer? Give reasons.
9. What investigations would you carry out in a patient who is unwell following blunt abdominal trauma ?

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**OCTOBER, 1991**

Date: 21<sup>st</sup> October 1991

Time: 2.00 p.m.- 5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Answer all questions**

1. Give 3 biochemical abnormalities in primary hyperparathyroidism. Indicate possible findings in those radiological investigations you consider valuable in the investigation of this disease.
2. Discuss the radiological investigation of clinically suspected deep venous thrombosis in the legs.
3. List causes of dysphagia in an adult. Describe the radiological features of four of them.
4. Discuss the aetiology and radiology of vertebral collapse.
5. A patient presents clinically with subarachnoid hemorrhage. Discuss the radiological investigation.
6. Give predisposing factors for hepatocellular carcinoma. Describe the radiological findings in this disease.
7. Discuss the radiological investigation of a 2-year-old male with recurrent urinary tract infection.
8. Describe the ultrasound features of intrauterine growth retardation. What are the possible causative factors?
9. What features may be seen on the plain chest radiograph of a patient with mitral stenosis ?

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER, 1992**

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> December 1992

Time: 2.00 p.m.- 5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Answer all questions**

1. Describe the radiological findings seen in a chest X-ray of a patient suffering from AIDS.
2. Describe the CT findings seen in a patient suffering from closed head injury. (Excluding facial injuries)
3. Describe the radiological investigations and findings a child presenting with a painful hip.
4. Describe the radiological investigations and findings a patient with sarcoidosis of the chest.
5. You, as a radiologist, are asked to advise on the management of a young adult hypertensive. What investigations do you consider useful, and why?
6. Indicate four causes of mitral regurgitation and describe the plain chest radiograph appearances you associate with this valve fault.
7. Describe the radiological assessment of a patient with dissecting aneurysm of the thoracic aorta. What underlying causes of this condition do you know?
8. Discuss the radiological diagnosis and treatment of intussusception in a child.
9. What are the possible radiological findings in a patient with chronic renal failure.

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**AUGUST, 1993**

Date: 9<sup>th</sup> August 1993

Time: 2.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Answer all questions**

1. Discuss the radiological diagnosis and treatment of renal artery stenosis. Your answer should include an account of major complications and side effects.
2. Discuss the radiological investigation to differentiate between a benign and malignant bone tumor.
3. Describe the radiological features of Crohn's disease. Discuss the differential diagnosis.
4. Give concise descriptions of the chest x-ray appearances of
  - (a) Mitral stenosis
  - (b) Coarctation of the aorta
  - (c) Pneumothorax
5. Discuss the radiological investigation of a patient with hip pain four years after joint replacement.
6. Describe the radiological stigmata of chronic steroid therapy.
7. Discuss the radiological investigation of a neonate presenting with acute abdominal distension.
8. Describe the ultra sound finding in
  - (a) Acute pancreatitis
  - (b) Chronic pancreatitis
  - (c) Carcinoma of the pancreas
9. Discuss the radiological imaging aspects of myelomatosis.

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER, 1994**

Date: 12<sup>th</sup> December 1994

Time: 2.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Answer all questions.**

1. Write brief notes on the radiographic appearances in bone of:
  - a. Hyperparathyroidism
  - b. Sarcoid
  - c. Hemophilia
2. Discuss the radiological management of a patient presenting with suspected pulmonary embolic disease.
3. Describe the radiological findings in the central nervous system in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
4. Describe the radiological changes of and investigation of acute cholecystitis.
5. Discuss concisely the role of ultrasound in the assessment of the liquor amnii and the significance of any abnormalities, which may be found.
6. What are the important injuries likely to arise from severe blunt trauma to the thorax ? Which imaging modalities are appropriate for a prompt diagnosis and what are the possible findings ?
7. Describe the radiological changes seen in vesico-ureteric reflux.
8. Discuss briefly the role of the various imaging techniques available for the investigation of a patient suspected of having a pancreatic carcinoma.
9. List the systems that may be affected by diabetes and give a brief description of the radiological manifestations.

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER, 1995**

Date: 11<sup>th</sup> December 1995

Time: 2.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Answer all questions.**

1. Discuss the differential diagnosis and imaging techniques available to assess a lytic lesion in the upper tibial metaphysis of a child of 14 years.
2. Discuss the radiological assessment of and methods of treatment available in a patient with an ischaemic foot.
3. Write short notes on the radiological appearances in:
  - (a) Scurvy
  - (b) Non-accidental injury
  - (c) Haemochromatosis
4. Describe the radiological features, which may occur in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in children.
5. Discuss the differential diagnosis and methods of imaging available to assess a solitary pulmonary nodule in an adult patient.
6. Describe the radiological features and investigation in a patient with a suspected dissection of the thoracic aorta.
7. Describe the radiological features, which may be seen:
  - (a) After exposure to asbestos
  - (b) In tuberculosis affecting bone
  - (c) Gout
8. Discuss the radiological investigations in a 50-year-old female presenting with jaundice.
9. Write a brief account of the radiological findings in:
  - (a) Radiation pneumonitis
  - (b) Pulmonary aspergillosis
  - (c) Haemtoma of the lung
  - (d) Inhaled foreign body in childhood

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER, 1996**

Date: 9<sup>th</sup> December 1996

Time: 2.00 p.m. -5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Answer all questions.**

1. Describe the chest x-ray in ischaemic heart disease.
2. Discuss the investigation of a 60-year-old male patient presenting with frank haematuria.
3. Discuss the radiological investigation following blunt trauma to the chest.
4. Describe radiological features found in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in adults.
5. Write short notes on :
  - (a) Enchondroma
  - (b) Chondroblastoma
  - (c) Fibrous dysplasia
6. Discuss the radiological investigation and findings in non-accidental injury in children.
7. Write short notes on the radiological features in
  - (a) Non-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis
  - (b) Ankylosing spondylitis
  - (c) Sickle cell anemia
8. Describe the methods of investigation and radiological features of acute osteomyelitis.
9. Describe the radiological manifestations of ulcerative colitis.

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER 1997**

Date: 8<sup>th</sup> December 1997

Time: 2.00 p.m. -5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Answer all questions.**

1. Define pulmonary oedema. Describe the appearances you may see on a plain radiograph.
2. Describe the radiology of hypernephroma.
3. Describe the radiological findings of an adult patient with an extradural haematoma. (Exclude MRI)
4. Day old baby presents with bilious vomiting. Enumerate the possible causes. Describe what changes you may see on plain radiography.
5. What are the changes you may see on CT and MRI in a patient with an acoustic neuroma ?
6. List the causes of a vascular necrosis of bone in an adult and describe the radiological features.
7. A 61-year-old male presents with progressive paraparesis. List the three most common causes and indicate how imaging can help in the management.
8. A 1 cm. soft tissue opacity is seen in the middle lobe of the right lung in a 45 year old adult female patient. List 4 common causes. Describe radiological features you would look for and discuss their relevance in relation to the causes you have listed.
9. List the types of industrial lung diseases. Describe the changes seen on a PA radiograph of the chest in Silicosis.

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER, 1998**

Date:7<sup>th</sup> December 1998

Time:2.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Candidates are advised to write clearly and concisely. This is a radiological paper and candidates are expected to demonstrate their own knowledge and practice of radiology in the way they structure the answers. Where relevant, technical details of any radiological examination quoted should be given.**

**Answer all questions.**

1. Describe the imaging features of benign hepatic-Haemangioma.
2. Discuss the role of radiology in the diagnosis and management of oesophageal carcinoma.
3. Describe the changes that may be seen on CXR of a patient with rheumatoid arthritis.
4. Discuss the differential diagnosis of radiological evaluation of abdominal distension in a neonate.
5. List important causes of polyhydroamnios and describe the ultra sound assessment of polyhydroamnios.
6. What is hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy (HPOA) and list the main causes.
7. Discuss the role of radiology in the diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis.
8. Enumerate the causes of haematuria in a 55-year old woman and write brief notes on the relevant radiological investigations.
9. Describe the various causes that cause Atlanto-axial instability.

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**DECEMBER, 1999**

Date: 6<sup>th</sup> December 1999

Time: 2.00p.m. -5.00 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Candidates are advised to write clearly and concisely. This is a radiological paper and candidates are expected to demonstrate their own knowledge and practice of radiology in the way they structure the answers. Where relevant, technical details of any radiological examination quoted should be given.**

**Answer all questions.**

1. Describe the findings on a plain radiograph of the chest in mitral stenosis.
2. A female patient presents to the Dept. of Imaging with a mass in the right lower abdomen.
  - (a) List the possible differential diagnoses.
  - (b) Briefly describe how you would investigate this patient.
  - (c) Outline how you would assist in the management.
3. Describe the radiological features related to trauma to the elbow region in a child.
4. Describe the radiological features and investigations in a patient with suspected abdominal aortic aneurysm. List three possible complications of an abdominal aortic aneurysm.
5. Discuss the role of ultrasound in first trimester of pregnancy.
6. A neonate presents with conjugated hyperbilirubinaemia. List the possible causes for this condition.  
Discuss briefly the imaging techniques you would use and their advantages and limitations in arriving at a definite diagnosis.
7. Describe the radiological features in endogenous Cushing's disease.
8. Describe the radiological findings in a double contrast barium enema of an adult patient presenting with blood in the stools.
9. Discuss the role of diagnostic imaging in a patient presenting with seizures.

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**MD (RADIOLOGY) PART II EXAMINATION**  
**JANUARY 2002**

Date: 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2002

Time: 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

**ESSAY PAPER**

**Candidates are advised to write clearly and concisely. This is a radiological paper and candidates are -expected to demonstrate their own knowledge and practice of radiology in the way they structure the answers. Where relevant, technical details of any radiological examination quoted should be given.**

**Answer all questions.**

1. Outline the imaging findings in superior sagittal sinus thrombosis.
2. Define pulmonary oedema. Describe the features you may see on a plain radiograph.
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3. List the differential diagnosis of a patient presenting with haemoptysis. Describe the radiological diagnosis and the management of one of the conditions you have mentioned.
4. A young adult presents with a lump in the right loin. Mention the diagnostic possibilities. Describe the imaging findings and the radiological management of one such condition.
5. Describe the sonographic appearances in a young female with suspected ectopic pregnancy.
6. Two months after kidney transplant a 34 year old- male patient developed signs of obstructive nephropathy. What is your radiological management of the problem if surgery is not feasible
7. A 60 year old female presented with passing blood in the stools. What are the diagnostic possibilities ? Briefly mention the imaging findings in two such conditions.
8. List the fractures that could occur in trauma to the cervical spine. Describe the imaging findings of one such fracture.
9. Describe briefly the radiological features of Legg-Calve' Perthes disease.