

2010



Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Candidate. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Invigilator. \_\_\_\_\_

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**RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II**  
**SECTION – A (Marks 20)**

**Time allowed: 25 Minutes**

**NOTE:-** Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

**Q. 1** Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Which of the following is **NOT** an isotope?  
A. Technetium 99    B. Iodine 131    C. Lithium 202    D. Sodium 88
- (ii) Which of the following is the **INCORRECT** statement about X-ray?  
A. It is electromagnetic radiation    B. Its speed is equal to the speed of light  
C. It possesses very high energy    D. It cannot cause ionization
- (iii) Which of the following is **INCORRECT**?  
A. X-rays were invented by Roentgen    B. X-rays are used for diagnosis of diseases  
C. X-rays are used for treatment    D. X-rays can cause genetic mutation
- (iv) Which of the following increases radiation dose?  
A. Grid    B. Filter    C. Collimator    D. Lead shield
- (v) Which of the following is an **INCORRECT** statement?  
A. Filters remove soft X-rays  
B. Collimation reduces field of X-rays  
C. Low KV X-rays are used in mammography  
D. Intensifying screens increase radiation dose
- (vi) Which of the following is study of spinal cord?  
A. Myelography    B. Lymphography  
C. Sialography    D. Arthrography
- (vii) Which of the following is inflammation of brain?  
A. Meningitis    B. Osteomyelitis  
C. Encephalitis    D. Hepatitis
- (viii) Which of the following is study of bones and muscles?  
A. Myelography    B. Arthrography  
C. Musculo-skeletal radiography    D. Mammography
- (ix) Which of the following is **NOT** a part of skull?  
A. Orbit    B. External auditory meatus  
C. Petrous bone    D. Iliac bone
- (x) Which is the most important film in acute abdomen?  
A. KUB    B. Supine abdomen  
C. Erect abdomen    D. Decubitus film

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DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xi) Which of the following is **NOT** a part of MRI?  
A. Coil B. RF pulse  
C. Magnet D. Hounsefield
- (xii) Which of the following is **NOT** an endocrine gland?  
A. Pituitary B. Salivary C. Adrenal D. Thyroid
- (xiii) Which of the following is **INCORRECT** about X-ray chest?  
A. For PA basic central ray is right angle to film and is directed at the 4<sup>th</sup> thoracic vertebra  
B. An expiratory film is also required to demonstrate pneumothorax  
C. Central ray for lateral basic is directed at anterior axillary line  
D. High KV film is required to see maximum structures
- (xiv) Which of the following is **NOT** the component of mammography?  
A. Tube B. Compression device  
C. Filter D. Double emulsion coated film
- (xv) Which of the following is the most serious reaction with contrast media?  
A. Headache B. Arrhythmia  
C. Hypotension D. Urticaria
- (xvi) Which of the following is **INCORRECT**?  
A. Rem is unit of radiation protection B. Telsa is unit of magnetism  
C. Hertz is unit for measuring sound D. Rad is unit for energy
- (xvii) Which of the following is occipitofrontal view?  
A. Water's view B. Caldwell view C. Stryker's view D. Towne's view
- (xviii) Which of the following is **CORRECT**?  
A. Coronal plane divides body into superior and inferior part  
B. In OF 10 median sagittal plane is parallel to film  
C. Centering for lateral pituitary fossa is same as for lateral skull  
D. Inter-papillary line is perpendicular to film is lateral view of PNS
- (xix) What is the structure visible with naked eye called?  
A. Gross B. Radiographic C. Microscopic D. Surgical
- (xx) Which of the following pairs does **NOT** match?  
A. Cholecystography---- gall bladder B. Mammography ----- breast  
C. Myelography ----- muscles D. Sialography ----- salivary gland

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

— 2HA-1050 —



# RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

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Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE:- Answer any twenty five parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

## SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Attempt any TWENTY FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

- (i) What is Electro magnetic radiation?
- (ii) How are X-rays produced? Write briefly.
- (iii) What is Intensifying screen?
- (iv) What is Collimation?
- (v) What precaution you may give a patient booked for mammography?
- (vi) What preparation are required for barium enema?
- (vii) What is Dysphagia? What is the investigation done to diagnose this condition?
- (viii) What is Compression device?
- (ix) What are the Indications or barium swallow?
- (x) What are serious side effects of intravascular contrast media?
- (xi) What is Gastro graphing?
- (xii) What is the contrast media used in MRI? What is its dose in adults?
- (xiii) What are the advantages of MRI over CT Scan?
- (xiv) What preparations are required for ultrasound of abdomen and pelvis?
- (xv) What is Doppler?
- (xvi) What are the advantages of ultrasound over other means of Imaging?
- (xvii) What is Gamma camera?
- (xviii) Name the different parts of long bones.
- (xix) What is MPD?
- (xx) What is PACS?
- (xxi) What is Nephrograme?
- (xxii) Write down the sequence of films taken during IVU.
- (xxiii) What is Maximum Permissible Dose? Also write its significance.
- (xxiv) What is Water's view? How is it taken?
- (xxv) What is the Centering for pituitary fossa and skull lateral view?
- (xxvi) What is Focusing cup?
- (xxvii) What is Rem and RAD?
- (xxviii) Name Carpal bones.
- (xxix) What is PTC?
- (xxx) Name the devices used in radiography for a radiation protection?
- (xxxi) What is the significance of ALARA?

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note:- Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3 What is Hysterosalpingography? Write about the technique of study. What important preparations are required?
- Q. 4 Write about the Somatic and Genetic effects of radiation.
- Q. 5 Differentiate between CT and MRI.
- Q. 6 Name the Paranasal sinuses. Write down the technique of three standard views for PNS.
- Q. 7 What is Lumber puncture? Why is this done? Write down the technique of views.