

Roll No.....

- Q9. Which type of X -rays mostly used in Diagnostic Imaging-
- a) K-Characteristic c) Pair production
b) L-Characteristic d) Coherent scattering
- Q10. Which type of X -rays are produced when electron is slowed by the electric field of a target atom nucleus-
- a) Scattered Radiation b) Bremsstrahlung Radiation
b) Leakage Radiation d) Characteristic Radiation
- Q11. If we increase Tube Current then which statement is correct-?
- a) Quantity of Radiation increases c) No Change in Quality & Quantity
b) Quality of Radiation Increases d) Energy of the beam increases
- Q12. Which type of CT scan used in Diagnostic Radiology?
- a) T-CAT b) E-CAT c) SPECT d) Both A & B
- Q13. Name of the scientist who developed first CT scanner with Sir Godfrey Hounsfield-
- a) Dr. Edison b) Dr. Cormack c) Dr. Purcell d) W.C. Roentgen
- Q14. International Day of Radiology is celebrated on?
- a) 2nd Dec b) 1st May c) 22nd Aug d) 8th Nov
- Q15. The main difference between X-rays and Light is?
- a) Speed b) Mass c) Energy d) Type of wave

SECTION - B

Answer any **THREE** of the following: (3 × 10 Marks = 30 Marks)

- Q1. Define Principle of MRI. Explain. different types of sequences used in MRI.
- Q2. Define advantage & disadvantages of CT & MRI.
- Q3. Define the role of MRI in Rotator cuff injury.
- Q4. Define necessary conditions for X-ray Production.

SECTION - C

Answer any **TWO** of the following: (2 × 15 Marks = 30 Marks)

- Q1. Describe in detail about PACS and their importance in Radiology department.
- Q2. Describe Protocol & sequences of MRI shoulder joint. Explain the role of MRI in AVN
- Q3. Describe the role of X-rays and MRI in Paget's disease with labeled diagram
