

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 33/2024/OL

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Exam: Assistant Professor in Radiodiagnosis

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Department Medical Education

Question1:-Which one is wrong about conus elasticus ?

- A:-It is a fibrous membrane.
- B:-It's presence can influence the 'T' stage of tumour
- C:-It's attached to cricoid cartilage at one end
- D:-It's attached to thyroid cartilage on the other end

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question2:-Inherent filtration of X-ray beam is referred as

- A:-Filtration of the beam by X-ray tube housing
- B:-Filtration of the beam by the added filters placed at the window of the tube
- C:-Filtration of the beam by the grid placed between the X-ray tube and patient
- D:-Filtering the low energy electrons from the cathode of the X-ray tube

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-Tumour in right lung with metastatic right hilar node, right lower paratracheal node and one another node just anterior to trachea. The 'N' staging would be

- A:-N1
- B:-N2
- C:-N3
- D:-N status can not be assessed

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:-Regarding achalasia cardia, which one is correct ?

- A:-The narrowing occurs at the gastro-oesophageal junction
- B:-If cancer develops, commonly occurs in the narrowed segment
- C:-Hiatus hernia is inversely related to achalasia cardia
- D:-Dysphagia with solids than with liquids

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-Radio frequency ablation of liver lesion is somewhat contraindicated, if

- A:-The lesion is close to a large vessel

B:-More than one lesion is there

C:-The size is more than 2 cm

D:-The lesion is close to Gall bladder fossa

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-If you want to do immunohistochemistry on fine needle aspiration, the following method can be adopted

A:-Make more number of slides

B:-Preparation of cell block from the aspirate

C:-Liquid based cytology

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question7:-A patient with carcinoma uterine cervix comes to you for CT chest to rule out intrathoracic metastasis. She gives the history of contrast allergy while she was undergoing CT study of abdomen. How will you proceed ?

A:-Give test dose for contrast and proceed

B:-Inj. Avil will be give, followed by contrast

C:-Will be asking for plain CT scan

D:-Will be denying CT study as intrathoracic mets is unlikely in carcinoma uterine cervix

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-In pancreatic divisum, which among the following is incorrect ?

A:-Increase in the cranio-caudal length of pancreas

B:-Increase in the antero-postero diamension of pancreas

C:-Presence of superior mesenteric artery and superior mesenteric vein in the cleft between dorsal and ventral elements

D:-A, B and C are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question9:-What is retromolar trigone (RMT) ?

A:-It's a space

B:-It's mucosa

C:-It's anterior margin of ramus of mandible

D:-It's buccinator muscle

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-Which among the following is correct ?

A:-With left sided aortic arch, aberrant right subclavian artery produces anterior indentation on oesophagus.

B:-With left sided aortic arch, aberrant right subclavian artery produces posterior indentation on oesophagus.

C:-With right sided aortic arch, aberrant left subclavian artery produces anterior indentation on oesophagus.

D:-With right sided aortic arch, aberrant left common carotid artery produces posterior indentation on oesophagus.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-Which among the following is incorrect ?

A:-Parapharyngeal space is medial to masticator space.

B:-Levator veli palatini muscle is traversing close to and peripheral to visceral fascia.

C:-Sinus of Morgagni is in the pharyngo-basilar fascia.

D:-The visceral fascia around the constrictor muscles continues over the buccinator muscle.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-To assess cellularity of a lesion in MRI, which sequence is helpful ?

A:-T2 weighted

B:-Spectroscopy

C:-Diffusion weighted

D:-perfusion

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-For detecting minimal pleural effusion in chest X-ray, which view is ideal ?

A:-Chest X-ray lordotic view

B:-Chest X-ray AP view

C:-Chest X-ray AP view in Tredelenberg's position

D:-Chest X-ray lateral decubitus view

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question14:-Which among the following is incorrect ?

A:-Mammogram is the only imaging modality where micro calcification can be detected

B:-When a patient is presenting with breast lump, mammogram is a mandate

C:-In screening mammography, ultrasound need often to be included

D:-Stereotactic biopsy is the only solution for micro calcifications

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-Iodine quantification in voxel of tissue is possible with

A:-Dual energy CT

B:-Spiral CT

C:-256 slice CT

D:-Hybrid CT

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-Which pair is wrong ?

A:-Chondrosarcoma - calvarium

B:-Osteogenic sarcoma - metaphysis

C:-Chondroblastoma - epiphysis

D:-Chordoma- vertebral body

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question17:-In the assessment of a pathological lymph node in ultrasonography, the most reliable indicator is

A:-Obliteration of hilum

B:-Round shape

C:-Short axis more than 8/10 mm depending on the location

D:-Altered texture

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question18:-Which among the following is correct regarding ultrasonography ?

A:-Penetration is inversely proportional to frequency

B:-Image resolution is inversely proportional to frequency

C:-Image is formed on refraction of waves

D:-Different Piezo-electric crystals are mounted within the transducer for emitting and receiving sound waves

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-The most important document in any radiological interventional procedure is

A:-Proper request from clinician

B:-Blood tests report including bleeding parameters

C:-Informed consent

D:-Well explained procedure note

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question20:-PNDD certificate issued to a centre is valid for

A:-1 year

B:-2 years

C:-5 years

D:-10 years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-Lingula of lung is best seen in which X-ray view ?

A:-Lordotic

B:-Apical

C:-Left lateral decubitus

D:-Right lateral decubitus

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question22:-Pneumonia alba is seen in

A:-Congenital TB

B:-Congenital malaria

C:-Neonatal HIV

D:-Congenital syphilis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-The earliest radiologic sign of mitral stenosis is

A:-Straightening of the left border of the cardiac silhouette

B:-Upper lobe pulmonary veins are congested and prominent

C:-Inverted moustache sign

D:-Kerley B lines

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question24:-False statement regarding atrial myxomas.

A:-Solitary lesions are common in the left atrium

B:-Solitary lesions are common in Carney Complex

C:-Calcifications are common in right atrial lesions

D:-Clinical features may resemble infective endocarditis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-First X-ray sign pulmonary thromboembolism.

A:-Wester mark sign

B:-Palla sign

C:-Fleischner sign

D:-Knuckle sign

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question26:-Atoll sign is seen in

A:-Tuberculosis

B:-Cryptogenic organising pneumonia

C:-Aspergillosis

D:-Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question27:-The following is NOT seen when pulmonary venous pressure is less than 25 mm of Hg.

A:-Upper lobe diversion

B:-Alveolar edema

C:-Kerly B line

D:-Interstitial edema

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-The following typically shows subendocardial involvement EXCEPT

A:-Amyloidosis

B:-Systemic sclerosis

C:-Infarction

D:-Sarcoidosis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question29:-Fluid colour sign in USG seen in

A:-Pleural plaque

B:-Pleural effusion

C:-Hemangioma

D:-Lympho venous malformation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-In the lateral view of chest X-ray.

A:-The left hemidiaphragm is lower than the right

B:-The right hemidiaphragm is lower than the left

C:-The right dome is fully traceable

D:-The dome closer to the film is lower

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Lung volume is maintained in

A:-UIP

B:-NSIP

C:-LAM

D:-DIP

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-Patchy ground glass opacities with peripheral perivascular cyst seen in

A:-DIP

B:-RB ILD

C:-LIP

D:-NSIP

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question33:-All are features of air space opacity EXCEPT.

A:-Air bronchogram

B:-Silhouette sign

C:-Preserved lung volume

D:-Reticular shadow

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-Regarding Congenital pulmonary airway malformation, the FALSE statement is

A:-Spontaneous resolution can occur

B:-Type 4 is a large cyst

C:-Type 2 shows cyst of size < 2 cm

D:-Type 1 shows microcyst

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question35:-True in pneumothorax

A:-Sea shore sign

B:-Bar code sign

C:-Positive lung slide

D:-Prominent B pattern

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question36:-Unilateral pulmonary oedema is seen in ipsilateral lung pathology of all EXCEPT

A:-Pulmonary venous occlusion

B:-Patient positioning

C:-R-L shunt

D:-Pulmonary thromboembolism

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question37:-Eggshell calcification true statement

A:-Seen in tuberculosis

B:-Shell-like calcification up to 1 mm thickness

C:-At least in 2 nodes ring shadow must be complete

D:-One node should be 1 cm in diameter

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-All are hyper-enhancing lesions in mediastinum EXCEPT.

A:-Castleman's disease

B:-Ectopic thyroid

C:-Paraganglioma

D:-Lymphoma

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question39:-Atypical features for intrapulmonary lymph nodes include

- A:-Triangular shape
- B:-Located within 1 cm of visceral pleura
- C:-Upper zone location
- D:-Smooth outline

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-Regarding adenocarcinoma of the lung **true** statement is

- A:-Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia is a ground glass nodule of more than 10 mm
- B:-Carcinoma in situ is a solid nodule of more than 10 mm
- C:-Minimally invasive carcinoma is part solid nodule of 5 mm
- D:-Invasive adeno carcinoma is ground glass nodules of less than 10 mm

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-Which of the following is true regarding the radiological diagnosis of sliding hiatus hernia on a barium swallow ?

- A:-Z line is located below the hiatus
- B:-Hiatus measuring more than 2 cm in diameter
- C:-A pouch of stomach above the hiatus of more than 2 cm
- D:-Two or more gastric folds seen passing from the stomach across the hiatus

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-Superior mesenteric artery syndrome is due to obstruction on which level.

- A:-2nd part of duodenum
- B:-3rd part of duodenum
- C:-4th part of duodenum
- D:-Duodenojejunal flexure

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-Characteristic feature of malignant gastric ulcer.

- A:-Projecting ulcer
- B:-Greater curvature ulcer
- C:-Hamptons line
- D:-Carmans meniscus sign

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question44:-String of beads sign is diagnostic of which of the following condition.

- A:-Large bowel obstruction
- B:-Normal patients
- C:-Small bowel obstruction

D:-Sigmoid volvulus

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-Porcelain gall bladder is seen in which of the following condition.

A:-Malignancy of gall bladder

B:-Chronic inflammation of gall bladder

C:-Emphysemation Cholecystitis

D:-Choledochal cyst

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-Constriction of 2nd part of duodenum with preservation of folds is a characteristic features of the following condition.

A:-Pancreatic cyst

B:-Chronic pancreatitis

C:-Choledochoceles

D:-Annular pancreas

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question47:-Double bubble appearance in plain X-ray characteristic of which of the following condition ?

A:-Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

B:-Duodenal atresia

C:-Midgut volvulus

D:-Meconium ileus

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-The hallmark of scimitar syndrome

A:-Over expansion of the affected lobe

B:-Tubular heart

C:-Hypoplasia of the involved lung

D:-Mass with air fluid level

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Which of the following is a characteristic feature of autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease ?

A:-Unilateral normal size kidney

B:-Bilateral enlarged hyperechoic kidney

C:-Visible cysts of variable size

D:-Hepatic cysts

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-Anterior beak of vertebral bodies is seen which of the following condition ?

A:-Fibrous dysplasia

B:-Mucopolipidosis

C:-Morquio syndrome

D:-Ollier disease

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-In IVU compression is contraindicated in which of the following conditions ?

A:-Aortic aneurysm

B:-Recent abdominal surgery

C:-Children

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-Eggshell calcification of urinary bladder wall with preserved bladder capacity is characteristic of which of the following condition ?

A:-Tuberculosis

B:-Schistosomiasis

C:-Malakoplakia

D:-Emphysematous Cystitis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-Testicular microlithiasis is associated with all of the following except

A:-Tuberculosis

B:-Testicular cancer

C:-Testicular atrophy

D:-Cryptorchidism

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question54:-Which of the following is true regarding endometrial thickness measurement by ultrasound ?

A:-As a single layer

B:-As a double layer

C:-As a four layer

D:-As a five layer

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-Laparoscopy is better than hysterosalpingography in which of the following condition ?

A:-Pelvic adhesion

B:-Tubal patency assessment

C:-Endometrial polyp

D:-Submucous fibroid

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-All of the following are association of horseshoe kidney except

A:-Wilms tumor

B:-Renal cell carcinoma

C:-Medullary sponge kidney

D:-Renal calculi

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-Cobra head appearance in IVU is seen in which of the following condition ?

A:-Calculus

B:-Blood clot

C:-Ureterocele

D:-Carcinoma

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Torcula is elevated in which of the following condition ?

A:-Dandy-walker malformation

B:-Arachnoid cyst

C:-Cerebellar hypoplasia

D:-Vermin dysgenesis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question59:-Extravasation of contrast within the perivascular space in CT urography is characteristic of which of the following ?

A:-Bladder contusion

B:-Intraperitoneal rupture of bladder

C:-Extraperitoneal rupture of bladder

D:-Interstitial bladder injury

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-Characteristic of CECT appearance of pheochromocytoma.

A:-Rapid enhancement and slower washout

B:-Rapid enhancement and rapid washout

C:-Slow enhancement and slower washout

D:-Slow enhancement and rapid washout

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question61:-Characteristic imaging features of penile fracture.

A:-Disruption of Buck's fascia

- B:-Disruption of dartos fascia
- C:-Disruption of tunica albugina
- D:-Disruption of urethra

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-All of the following are features of grade IV renal injury except.

- A:-Avulsion of renal hilum
- B:-Renal pelvic laceration
- C:-Segmental renal artery injury
- D:-Main renal artery injury with contained hemorrhage

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question63:-All of the following are true regarding adenomyosis except.

- A:-Junctional zone more than 12 mm
- B:-Junctional zone less than 5 mm
- C:-Subendometrial echogenic striation
- D:-Poor definition of endomyometrial interface

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-Number of segments in prostate imaging

- A:-5
- B:-15
- C:-39
- D:-26

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-All of the following are true regarding renal transplant except.

- A:-Artery is anastomosed to external iliac artery
- B:-Vein is anastomosed to external iliac vein
- C:-Vein is anastomosed to inferior vena cava
- D:-Ureter is anastomosed to dome of bladder

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-Renal cyst with thick irregular wall is classified in which category ?

- A:-Bosniak - II
- B:-Bosniak - II F
- C:-Bosniak - III
- D:-Bosniak - IV

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-All of the following are worrisome features of IPMT (Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Tumor) except.

A:-Cyst > 3 cm

B:-Enhancing mural nodule <5 mm

C:-Thickened cyst wall

D:-Cyst growth ratio > 1 mm/2years

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question68:-Which of the following is true regarding hepatocellular Carcinoma ?

A:-Enhance in late arterial phase

B:-Enhance in delayed phase

C:-Centripetal enhancement

D:-No washout in delayed phase

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-Which of the following is true regarding portal vein gas ?

A:-Central distribution

B:-Peripheral distribution

C:-More gravity dependent

D:-No peripheral bifurcations

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question70:-Which of the following is not a feature of epiploic appendagites ?

A:-Large heterogeneous fatty mass

B:-Small fatty mass

C:-Hyperattenuated rim

D:-Central vascular dot sign

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Which of the following is an iso-osmolar contrast medium ?

A:-Iohexol

B:-Iopamidol

C:-Iodixanol

D:-Ioversol

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question72:-Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis is more common with

A:-Gadodiamide

B:-Gadobutrol

C:-Gadoterate meglumine

D:-Gadoteridol

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question73:-Which of the following conditions results in progressive hemispheric

atrophy of the head of the caudate nucleus ?

A:-Rasmussen's encephalitis

B:-Wilson's disease

C:-Leigh syndrome

D:-Alexanders disease

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-In MR imaging of a patient with Dementia which of the following match is WRONG ?

A:-Progressive non-fluent aphasia : predominant left posterior fronto-insular atrophy

B:-Binswanger disease : Cortical Microbleeds

C:-CADASIL : External capsule hyperintensity

D:-CJD - Diffusion Hyperintensity in the cortex and basal ganglia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question75:-All are true of Intracranial vessel wall imaging EXCEPT

A:-The signal from blood must be kept high to distinguish the vessel wall from the lumen

B:-The most commonly used 3D sequence is fast spin-echo with variable low refocusing flip angles

C:-Concentric wall thickening and enhancement is seen in vasculitis

D:-3D acquisition with isotropic voxel sizes is used

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question76:-The area of the ischemic core in CT perfusion of acute stroke shows

A:-Decreased MTT

B:-Decreased CBV

C:-Decreased Tmax

D:-Increased CBF

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-Bright spotty lesions in spinal MRI is seen in

A:-Sarcoidosis

B:-NMO spectrum disorder

C:-Spinal dural fistula

D:-Viral myelitis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-In the WHO 2021 Brain tumor classification, layered diagnostic reports are given. This includes all the following EXCEPT

A:-Integrated diagnosis (histology plus molecular)

B:-Histological diagnosis

C:-CNS WHO Grade in Roman numerals

D:-Molecular Information

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-Which of the following MRI techniques is not quantitative ?

A:-SWI

B:-QSM

C:-Synthetic MRI

D:-DSC perfusion

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question80:-Imaging the Glymphatic system is possible by

A:-MRI with intrathecal administration of contrast material

B:-Blood Oxygen level-dependent imaging

C:-MR spectroscopy

D:-Contrast-enhanced Magnetic Resonance angiography

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-Which perfusion imaging parameter is commonly used in brain tumor imaging for assessing increased perfusion ?

A:-MTT obtained by Dynamic susceptibility contrast MRI

B:-rCBF obtained by Dynamic contrast-enhanced perfusion

C:-MTT obtained by Dynamic contrast-enhanced perfusion

D:-rCBV obtained by Dynamic susceptibility contrast MRI

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-Clinical applications of BOLD Functional MRI include all EXCEPT

A:-Language lateralisation

B:-Evaluation of white matter integrity

C:-Eloquent cortex mapping

D:-Memory lateralisation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-Central vein sign is seen in

A:-SWI of MRI brain in Multiple sclerosis

B:-Post contrast T1 MRI brain in Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

C:-FLAIR MRI brain in Glioblastoma

D:-T2 weighted MRI brain image in Tuberculoma

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-Neurite orientation and dispersion density imaging

A:-Evaluates microstructural features in brain using diffusion-weighted imaging

B:-Evaluates the magnetisation transfer contrast between protons

C:-Evaluates chemical environment using MR spectroscopy

D:-Evaluates iron deposition using method of quantitative susceptibility mapping

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question85:-Arterial transit artifact in Arterial Spin Labelling (ASL) perfusion can be seen in

A:-Multiple sclerosis

B:-Moya-Moya disease

C:-Metachromatic leukodystrophy

D:-Glioblastoma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-Transmantle sign in MRI brain is seen in

A:-Heterotopia

B:-Cortical dysplasia

C:-DNET

D:-Polymicrogyria

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-Which of the following is NOT seen in carotid artery dissection ?

A:-String sign

B:-Crescent sign

C:-Pseudoaneurysm formation

D:-String of beads appearance

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-Regarding Spinal cord involvement in MOGAD, which statement is true ?

A:-Cervical cord is often preferentially affected

B:-Leptomeningeal involvement is relatively more common than in MS & NMOSD

C:-Lens-shaped enhancement in sagittal images is classical

D:-Axial T2-sequences may show bilateral hyperintensities that are mostly confined to the anterior horn area

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-In Neurosarcoidosis, which of the statement is false ?

A:-Among the cranial nerves, facial and optic are most commonly involved

B:-In the spinal cord post-contrast axial images, trident sign may be seen

C:-Parenchymal lesions in the brain are periventricular with diffusion restriction and haemorrhage

D:-Pachymeningeal thickening and enhancement can occur

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-The following imaging finding is NOT usually seen in spontaneous intracranial hypotension

A:-Venous distension sign

B:-Subdural hematoma

C:-Leptomeningeal enhancement

D:-Pituitary gland enlargement

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-SLAM sign is seen in

A:-Rotator cuff tear

B:-Ankle tendonitis

C:-Trochantric bursitis

D:-Lunate dislocation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:-Osgood-Schlatter disease is

A:-Tibial tubercle apophysitis

B:-Calcaneal apophysitis

C:-Inferior patellar pole apophysitis

D:-Greater Trochanter Apophysitis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question93:-Positive PCL line sign is seen in

A:-Lateral collateral ligament injury

B:-Anterior cruciate ligament tear

C:-Medial collateral ligament injury

D:-Posterior cruciate ligament tear

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-In osteogenesis imperfecta, which of the following is NOT seen

A:-Zebra-stripe sign

B:-Basilar invagination

C:-Cod fish vertebra

D:-Bone within bone appearance

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-Which radiological finding is highly specific for non-accidental injury ?

A:-Mid-clavicular fracture

B:-Metaphyseal corner fracture

C:-Greenstick fracture

D:-Linear simple fractures of the parietal bone

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-70-years-old woman with lytic bone lesion in the metacarpal is most likely due to metastasis from malignancies from which of these site ?

A:-Colon

B:-Thyroid

C:-Lung

D:-Liver

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question97:-Features of Breast Fibroadenoma in imaging are all EXCEPT

A:-Post-contrast MRI shows relatively rapid uptake and reduction in enhancement towards the latter part of the study

B:-Popcorn calcification in Mammography

C:-MRI shows slow initial contrast enhancement followed by a persistent delayed phase

D:-MRI shows internal septations with features of smooth margins

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-Malignant breast mass in ultrasound has

A:-Larger transverse than AP diameter

B:-Uniform hyperechogenicity

C:-Posterior acoustic shadowing

D:-Gently curving smooth lobulations

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question99:-In a young 16 years-old male with knee pain radiograph showed a well-defined lobular lytic lesion in the proximal tibial epiphysis extending into metaphysis. There is a thin sclerotic rim with no matrix calcification. Which is the following is most likely diagnosis ?

A:-Osteoid osteoma

B:-Chondroblastoma

C:-Giant cell tumor

D:-Enchondroma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question100:-Which of the following radiological features favours rheumatoid arthritis over psoriatic arthritis ?

A:-Juxta articular osteopenia

B:-Acro-osteolysis

C:-Sausage digit

D:-Pencil-in-cup deformity

Correct Answer:- Option-A