

028/2018

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

Total Number of Questions : 100

Time : 75 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

028/2018

1. First Keralite appointed as the Attorney General of India :
(A) G. Madhavan Nair (B) K. K. Venugopal
(C) V. Ramkumar (D) Nariman N.
2. Who is the Ambassador the Union governments 'skill India campaign' ?
(A) Shahrukh Khan (B) Vidya Balan
(C) Priyanka Chopra (D) Amitabh Bachan
3. Who is known as 'Kerala Gowthaman' ?
(A) C. Keshavan (B) K. Kelappan
(C) Kurissery Gopalapillai (D) None of the above
4. Which article empowered the authority to declare Economic emergency in India ?
(A) Article 368 (B) Article 370 (C) Article 363 (D) Article 360
5. Who is the only Keralite mention in the Auto-Biography of Mahathma Gandhi ?
(A) Sree Narayana Guru (B) K.P. Kesheva Menon
(C) Barister GP Pillai (D) Ayyankali
6. Who is the founder of ESAFF ?
(A) K. Paul Thomas (B) M. A. Yusuffali
(C) Ravi Pillai (D) A. Ouseppachan
7. World Youth Skills Day was observed on :
(A) July 4 (B) August 6 (C) July 15 (D) June 5
8. India's first Cartoon museum is at :
(A) New Delhi (B) Mumbai (C) Thrissur (D) Kayamkulam
9. The Right to Information act 2005 covers whole India except :
(A) Sikkim (B) Nagaland
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Jammu and Kashmir

A

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{P.T.O.}

10. Football was introduced as a competitive event in Olympics in the year :
(A) 1901 (B) 1904 (C) 1908 (D) 1911
11. Which constitutional amendment is done to pass the GST bill ?
(A) 120 (B) 101 (C) 105 (D) 110
12. The Apex bank of agricultural sector :
(A) NABARD (B) Gramin Bank
(C) State Co-operative Bank (D) Reserve Bank of India
13. Which country will host the 2024 Olympics ?
(A) Italy (B) Germany (C) France (D) England
14. Who is consider as the National teacher of India and the spiritual successor of Gandhiji ?
(A) Lal Bahadur Sastri (B) Dr. Radha Krishnan
(C) Vinobabhave (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
15. Which of the following Charter act ended the commercial monopoly of East India Company in India ?
(A) Charter act of 1833 (B) Charter act of 1793
(C) Charter act of 1853 (D) Charter act of 1813
16. Minority rights are given in :
(A) Article 31 (B) Article 25 to 28 (C) Article 29 to 30 (D) Article 33
17. Who is called as 'Kerala Tagore' ?
(A) Vyloppilli (B) Ulloor (C) Kumaranasan (D) Vallathol
18. Among the following which is regarded as the protector of Indian Constitution ?
(A) Supreme Court (B) Parliament (C) President (D) Central Cabinet

19. The fundamental duties of the Constitution were incorporated on the recommendations of :
- (A) Swaram Singh Committee (B) Govardhan Mehta Committee
(C) Ashok Metha Committee (D) Jithender Singh Committee
20. Who is known as Jhansi Rani of Kerala ?
- (A) Kuttimaluamma (B) Ayshabhai
(C) K. R. Gauriyamma (D) Akkama Cheriyan
21. Sandwich sign in mesentery is seen in :
- (A) Sclerosing mesenteritis (B) Lymphoma
(C) Crohns disease (D) Peritoneal tuberculosis
22. Reversal of corticomedullary pattern is seen in :
- (A) Diabetic nephropathy (B) Amyloidosis
(C) Palillary necrosis (D) ARPKD
23. Size of Microbubbles in ultrasound contrast agents are :
- (A) 10-17 micrometer (B) 2-7 micrometer
(C) 1-3 micrometer (D) 20-27 micrometer
24. Fecal tagging is done in :
- (A) CT colonography (B) Defecography
(C) MR enterography (D) MR defecography
25. Which one of the following antenataly detected condition shows no spontaneous regression ?
- (A) Cytic adenomatoid malformation
(B) Congenital neuroblastoma
(C) Cystic hygroma
(D) Duodenal atresia
26. Choroidal excavation is seen in :
- (A) Choroidal detachment (B) Choroidal hematoma
(C) Choroidal melanoma (D) Retinal detachment

27. IVP showing "egg in spoon" appearance is diagnostic of :
- (A) PUJ obstruction (B) Horse shoe kidney
(C) Medullary sponge kidney (D) Renal papillary necrosis
28. "Apple on string" heart is seen in :
- (A) Persistent truncus (B) Ebsteins anomaly
(C) TAPVD (D) Transposition of great arteries
29. Chest radiograph in a SLE patient is unlikely to reveal :
- (A) Interstitial fibrosis (B) Pleural effusion
(C) Elevated diaphragm (D) Pneumonitis
30. Steeple sign is seen in :
- (A) Caustic stricture esophagus (B) Laryngeal hemangioma
(C) Croup (D) Epiglottitis
31. False statement regarding lung hila in chest X-ray is :
- (A) Eparterial bronchus seen on left side
(B) Left hilum is at a higher level
(C) Margin of hilum concave laterally
(D) Minor part of hilar shadow is formed by bronchus
32. Tree in bud sign is classically seen in :
- (A) Pulmonary TB (B) Bronchiectasis (C) Emphysema (D) Silicosis
33. Crescent sign in chest radiograph is seen in :
- (A) Unruptured lung hydatid (B) Pulmonary gangrene
(C) Dermoid cyst (D) Wegeners granulomatosis
34. Reverse bat wing appearance is seen in :
- (A) Pulmonary edema (B) Following clearance of pulmonary edema
(C) Lupus pneumonitis (D) Eosinophilic pneumonitis
35. Enlargement of skull is not seen in :
- (A) Adrenoleukodystrophy (B) Alexanders disease
(C) Canavans disease (D) Hurlers disease

36. Humming bird appearance in MR brain is seen in :
(A) Huntingtons disease (B) Progressive supranuclear palsy
(C) Multisystem atrophy (D) Wilsons disease
37. Anode rotating speed in x-ray tube is :
(A) 30,000 RPM (B) 300 RPM (C) 3000 RPM (D) 5000 RPM
38. Best radiologic investigation for local staging of ca rectum is :
(A) Transrectal ultrasound (B) MD CT
(C) PET scanning (D) MRI
39. Intraluminal T1 bright signal in gall bladder is not seen in :
(A) Adenomyosis of Gb (B) Pigment stones
(C) Biliary sludge (D) Fasting state bile
40. Pine tree bladder is seen in :
(A) Augmentation cystoplasty (B) Tuberculosis
(C) Neurogenic bladder (D) Cystitis glandularis
41. String of beads appearance in renal angiogram is seen in :
(A) Poly arteritis nodosa (B) Fibromuscular dysplasia
(C) Renal AV fistula (D) Aneurysm of renal artery
42. Iodinated contrast hexabrix is :
(A) Non ionic dimer (B) Ionic monomer
(C) Ionic dimer (D) Non ionic monomer
43. Crohns disease associated fistula in ano, as per St James University classification is :
(A) Type 2 (B) Type 3 (C) Type 4 (D) Type 5
44. Pearl necklace sign in MR imaging is seen in :
(A) Adenomyomatosis of gall bladder
(B) Array of intraductal CBD stones
(C) Gall stones
(D) Chronic cholecystitis

45. In liver MDCT, arterial phase images are obtained in :
 (A) 0 to 15 seconds (B) 20-30 seconds
 (C) 30-40 seconds (D) 50-70 seconds
46. Post intravenous Gd-BOPTA MR imaging is useful for :
 (A) Arterial phase imaging
 (B) Combined arterial and portal venous phase images
 (C) Arterial, venous and late hepatocyte phase imaging
 (D) Late hepatocyte phase imaging only
47. Pneumobilia is not seen in :
 (A) Gall stone ileus (B) Post sphincterotomy
 (C) Old age (D) Necrotizing entero colitis
48. Central dot sign is seen in :
 (A) Carolis disease (B) Focal nodular hyperplasia
 (C) Liver hydatid (D) Hemangioma liver
49. Driven snow appearance is seen in :
 (A) Cementoma (B) Caicifying odontogenic epithelial tumor
 (C) Frost bite (D) Adamantinoma
50. One year old child presents with white pupillary reflex. Next investigation of choice is :
 (A) MRI (B) ULTRASOUND
 (C) CT SCAN (D) X-ray orbit
51. Gyral pattern of enhancement is not seen in contrast MR of :
 (A) Cerebral infarction (B) Leptomeningeal metastasis
 (C) Sturge weber syndrome (D) Neurofibromatosis
52. Twin peak sign is seen in :
 (A) Mono chorionic mono amniotic twins
 (B) Di chorionic di amniotic twins
 (C) Mono chorionic di amniotic twins
 (D) Di chorionic mono amniotic twins

53. CT Densitometry is useful in :
 (A) Otitis media (B) Osteopetrosis (C) Otosclerosis (D) Oto mycosis
54. Tear drop sign is seen in :
 (A) Fracture lacrimal bone (B) Injury to nasolacrimal duct
 (C) Blow out fracture floor of orbit (D) Scleral rupture
55. DDH is best evaluated with :
 (A) MRI (B) MDCT (C) Arthrography (D) Ultrasound
56. Wyberg type 3 patella is associated with :
 (A) Chondromalacia patella (B) Patella baja
 (C) Patellar dislocation (D) Patellar rupture
57. Earliest evidence of healing rickets is :
 (A) Reappearance of metaphyseal white line
 (B) Normal alkaline phosphatase
 (C) Loss of metaphyseal cupping
 (D) Narrowing of physeal plate
58. Tomb stone ileum is seen in :
 (A) Morquio disease (B) Bilateral DDH
 (C) MPS1 (D) Achondroplasia
59. Double decidual sac sign is seen in :
 (A) Twin pregnancy (B) Ectopic pregnancy
 (C) Subchorionic hematoma (D) Normal pregnancy
60. One of the following is not a radiologic sign of osteogenesis imperfecta :
 (A) Thin calvarium (B) Excess callus
 (C) Platy spondyli (D) Wimberger sign
61. Curvilinear suprasellar calcification is seen in :
 (A) Colloid cyst (B) Craniopharyngioma
 (C) Meningioma (D) Dermoid cyst

62. Thyroid ablation is done with :
 (A) Technetium pertechnetate (B) Thallium
 (C) Iodine 123 (D) Iodine 131
63. Most important sequence for pancreatic MR imaging :
 (A) T1 FS imaging (B) T2 images
 (C) T1 images (D) T2 FS images
64. Saucerisation is seen in :
 (A) Osteosarcoma (B) Plasmacytoma
 (C) Ewings sarcoma (D) Chondrosarcoma
65. In petrous bone MR imaging, number of nerves seen at IAC is :
 (A) Two (B) Four (C) Three (D) Five
66. Empty sac sign is seen in :
 (A) Following complete abortion (B) Arachnoiditis
 (C) Disc prolapse (D) Reducible hernia
67. Vertebral step sign is seen in :
 (A) Haemophilia (B) Gauchers disease
 (C) Thalassemia (D) Ochronosis
68. Crystal used in ultrasound is :
 (A) Lead zirconate titanate (B) Calcium tungstate
 (C) Caesium iodide (D) Barium cyanofluoride
69. Pseudo fracture is not seen in :
 (A) Osteopetrosis (B) Osteomalacia
 (C) Pagets disease (D) Osteogenesis imperfecta
70. Nuchal fold thickness is measured at :
 (A) 11-14 weeks (B) 21-24 weeks (C) 31-34 weeks (D) 36-38 weeks
71. Ideal time for doing HSG is :
 (A) 3-6 days of menstrual cycle (B) 10-13 days of menstrual cycle
 (C) 1-3 days of menstrual cycle (D) 7-10 days of menstrual cycle

72. Melting sign is seen in resolution of :
 (A) Pulmonary edema (B) Pulmonary infarct
 (C) Consolidation (D) Ca bronchus - post radiation
73. Renal scarring is best detected by technitium labelled with :
 (A) DTPA (B) DMSA (C) MAG3 (D) Per technetate
74. Hidebound appearance is seen in :
 (A) Systemic sclerosis (B) Stroglyoidiasis
 (C) Whipples disease (D) Coeliac disease
75. Antral sign is seen in :
 (A) Fungal sinusitis (B) Angiofibroma
 (C) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (D) Mucocoele
76. Napkin ring lesion is seen in :
 (A) Amoebic ulcer (B) Diverticular disease
 (C) Ulcerative colitis (D) Ca colon
77. Crazy pavement appearance is seen in :
 (A) Alveolar proteinosis (B) Alveolar microlithiasis
 (C) Alveolar rupture (D) Alveolar edema
78. What type of renal stone is seen in terminal ileal disease ?
 (A) Uric acid (B) Oxalate
 (C) Triple phosphate (D) Cysteine
79. Swiss cheese nephrogram is seen in :
 (A) Acute obstruction (B) Renal artery stenosis
 (C) ARPKD (D) ADPKD
80. Whimberger sign of syphilis is seen in :
 (A) Epiphysis (B) Metaphysis (C) Diaphysis (D) physis
81. Bullet shaped vertebra is seen in :
 (A) Achondroplasia (B) Morquio (C) Turners (D) Hurlers

82. Double PCL appearance is seen in :
(A) ACL tear (B) Splitting of PCL
(C) Patellar tendon tear (D) Meniscal tear
83. Spring water cyst is :
(A) Arachnoid cyst (B) Pleuropericardial cyst
(C) Hydatid cyst (D) Lymphatic cyst
84. Reverse 3 sign in barium swallow is seen in :
(A) Peri ampulalry carcinoma (B) Left atrial enlargement
(C) Coarctation of aorta (D) Aberrant right subclavian
85. False statement regarding isolated levocardia is :
(A) Left dome at lower level
(B) Right dome at lower level
(C) Stomach on right side
(D) Very high incidence of serious congenital heart diseases
86. Tigroid appearance is seen in :
(A) Wilsons disease
(B) Progressive supranuclear palsy
(C) Metachromatic leukodystrophy
(D) Adreno leukodystrophy
87. Noise within MR gantry during scanning is due to :
(A) Super conducting coil (B) Gradient coil
(C) Shimming coil (D) RF coil
88. Acroosteolysis is not seen in :
(A) sarcoidosis (B) hyper parathyroidism
(C) acromegaly (D) pycnodysostosis

89. Arteria radicularis magna-common site is :
 (A) Cervical (B) High thoracic (C) Lower thoracic (D) Lumbar
90. Lamda sign in scintigraphy is seen in :
 (A) Sarcoidosis (B) Stress fracture
 (C) Pulmonary thromboembolism (D) Retrosternal thyroid
91. Toddlers fracture is seen in :
 (A) Femur (B) Talus (C) Tibia (D) Metatarsals
92. Vanishing lung is seen in :
 (A) SLE (B) Rheumatoid arthritis
 (C) Interstitial fibrosis (D) Systemic sclerosis
93. Permeative bone destruction pattern is not seen in :
 (A) Acute osteomyelitis (B) Acute osteoporosis
 (C) Eosinophilic granuloma (D) Ewings sarcoma
94. Best investigation for pancreas divisum is :
 (A) MDCT (B) MRCP
 (C) ERCP (D) Endoscopic ultrasound
95. Anode target material in mammography tube is :
 (A) Molybdenum (B) Tungsten (C) Copper (D) Rhenium
96. Owl eye appearance in MR spine is noted in :
 (A) Vertebral infarct (B) AVM spinal cord
 (C) Spinal cord infarct (D) Neurofibroma
97. Super numerary teeth seen in :
 (A) Osteogenesis imperfecta (B) Ectodermal dysplasia
 (C) Ellis vancrevald disease (D) Cleidocranial dysplasia
98. Renal halo sign is seen in :
 (A) Acute pancreatitis (B) Acute pyelonephritis
 (C) Renal abscess (D) Acute nephritis

99. T2 hypointensity is seen in :

- (A) Craniopharyngioma
- (B) Chordoma
- (C) Corpus callosum lipoma
- (D) Rathke cleft cyst

100. Gamma gandy bodies are seen in :

- (A) Spleen MRI images
- (B) Liver scintigraphy
- (C) Liver MR imaging
- (D) Scintigraphy of spleen

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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