

Government Medical College and Hospital Sector 32, Chandigarh

Post: Senior Resident Radiodiagnosis

QUESTION BOOKLET

Time: 120 Minutes

Number of Question: 100

Maximum Marks: 100

Name of Candidate

Roll Number: In figure

In Words

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Signature of the Candidate: _____

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

INSTRUCTIONS:-

1. Write your Roll Number on the Question Booklet and also on the OMR Sheet in the space provided. You will be required to give your thumb impression on the OMR sheet in the space provided.
2. This question booklet contains 100 MCQ's. Once you are permitted to open the Question Booklet, please check for any missing question / misprint etc. and in case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent / Invigilator within 10 minutes of the start of the test.
3. Each question has four alternative answer (A, B, C, D) out of which only one is correct. For each question, **darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D)**, whichever you think is the correct answer, on the OMR Answer sheet **with Black or Blue Ball Pen only**. Do not use any other Pen / Gel pen / Pencil etc. **Do not Tick $\sqrt{}$ or \times on the OMR Sheet**. Darken the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the Questions given in the Question Booklet.
4. Each MCQ is of One (01) mark. There is no negative marking.
5. If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the OMR Answer sheet.
6. The OMR Answer sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. Any resultant loss to the candidates on the above account, i.e. not following instructions completely and properly, shall be the responsibility of the candidates only.
7. After the test, handover the Question Booklet and OMR sheet to the Invigilator on duty.
8. A Candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper or the any assistance or found giving or receiving assistance or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
9. Telecommunication equipment such as pager, cellular phone, wireless, scanner, smart watch/ watch etc. is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.
10. Candidate should ensure accuracy of their personal details on the OMR Sheet i.e. Name and Roll No. as well as thumb impression. The personal details are to be filled in by the candidates with his/her own hand writing.

1. Which one of the following features favours the diagnosis of transient tachypnoea of the newborn (TTN)?
 - A. A ground glass appearance throughout both lungs
 - B. Hyper inflated lungs
 - C. Loss of lung volume
 - D. Radiographic resolution of GGO after 2 weeks
2. What specific radiological findings would confirm the diagnosis of mal-rotation on GI contrast study?
 - A. DJ flexure on the right of the spine
 - B. On the supine radiograph the D-J flexure lies to the left of the midline.
 - C. On a lateral view the D-J flexure is posterior,
 - D. On the supine radiograph the D-J flexure lies at the level of the duodenal bulb
3. Which of the following is NOT true regarding pulmonary sequestration?
 - A. Arterial supply is mostly via descending aorta
 - B. Extralobar sequestration is commonly seen in older children and adults
 - C. Associated anomalies are commonly seen in extralobar type
 - D. No definite communication is seen with tracheobronchial tree
4. Most common solid renal mass in a newborn is?
 - A. Wilm's tumor
 - B. Rhabdoid tumor
 - C. Mesoblastic nephroma
 - D. Renal cell carcinoma
5. Which of the following is True regarding normal myelination?
 - A. Ventral brainstem should be myelinated at term birth
 - B. Unmyelinated white matter is hyperdense compared to normal grey matter
 - C. T1 is the most sensitive sequence in children <1 year of age
 - D. Terminal zone of myelination are hypointense on T2
6. Which one of the following statements regarding a PDA is NOT true?
 - A. May have cardiomegaly
 - B. Obscuration of aorto-pulmonary window
 - C. Right to left shunt
 - D. Pulmonary plethora
7. A 38-year-old man is referred to a chest physician for evaluation of a chronic productive cough. Over the past 10 years he has experienced increased expectoration of mucoid sputum that became purulent during infective exacerbations. On plain radiography the trachea had a corrugated outline. CT evaluation revealed dilatation of the trachea and mainstream bronchi. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Amyloidosis
 - B. Mounier-Kuhn disease
 - C. Relapsing polychondritis
 - D. Tracheal leiomyoma
8. Which of the following is NOT true in differentiating between pleural effusion and ascites?
 - A. There is lateral displacement of crus in pleural effusion
 - B. Interface between fluid and liver is hazy in ascites
 - C. Ascites fluid does not come in bare area between coronary ligament
 - D. Fluid that is seen internal to the concentric rings of diaphragm is ascites

9. Which of the following is True regarding tracheo-esophageal fistula?
- A. Type D is most common
 - B. Ionic iodinated contrast medium is used to diagnose H type fistula
 - C. Antenatally oligohydramnios may be present
 - D. There is absence of air in stomach in type A fistula
10. Which of the following is NOT true regarding pectus excavatum?
- A. Blurring of left heart border
 - B. Displacement of heart towards left
 - C. Widening of the cardiac silhouette
 - D. Horizontal posterior ribs
11. Which of the following is NOT a feature on CT chest in COVID infection?
- A. Vascular dilatation
 - B. Vacuolar sign
 - C. Sub-pleural band
 - D. Galaxy sign
12. Which of the following is NOT true regarding bronchogenic cysts?
- A. Sub-carinal location is most frequent
 - B. Thin walled lesions
 - C. Infection is more common in mediastinal bronchogenic cysts as compared to pulmonary bronchogenic cysts
 - D. Fluid contents can vary in attenuation
13. Which of the following is True for the lung distal to bronchial atresia?
- A. Hyperlucent and hypervascular
 - B. Hyperlucent and hypovascular
 - C. Hypolucent and hypovascular
 - D. Hypolucent and hypervascular
14. Which of the following is NOT true for cystic fibrosis?
- A. Bronchial wall thickening
 - B. Increased lung volume
 - C. Hilar enlargement may be seen on x ray
 - D. Central and lower lobe predominance
15. The most typical radiological appearance of Brodie's abscess is:
- A. Cavity with area of sclerosis
 - B. Cavity of osteolytic lesion
 - C. Cavity with sequestrum
 - D. Area of osteosclerosis
16. The number of carpal bones seen in radiograph of an infant is
- A. 0
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 5
17. Champagne glass pelvis is seen in
- A. Achondroplasia
 - B. Down's syndrome
 - C. Cretinism
 - D. Congenital dislocation of hip

- 18 Normal metacarpal index is
A. Less than 5.4
B. 5.4 to 7.9
C. 10.4 to 12.2
D. 8.4 to 10.4
- 19 Which one of the following is the earliest radiographic manifestation of childhood leukaemia?
A. Radiolucent transverse metaphyseal bands
B. Diffuse demineralization of bones.
C. Osteoblastic lesion in skull
D. Parenchymal pulmonary lesion on chest films
- 20 Radiolucent multilocular cyst of the body of mandible is most likely
A. Abscess
B. Dental cyst
C. Dentigerous cyst
D. Adamantinoma
- 21 Chondroblastoma arises commonly from:
A. Epiphysis of long bone
B. Metaphysis of long bone
C. Diaphysis of long bone
D. Flat bones
- 22 Enlargement of epiphysis is seen in:
A. Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia
B. Hypothyroidism
C. Rickets
D. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
- 23 Calcification of intervertebral disc is seen in:
A. Gout
B. Rheumatoid arthritis
C. Alkaptonuria
D. Psoriasis
- 24 An aneurysm of sinus of Valsalva usually arises from
A. Right aortic sinus
B. Left aortic sinus
C. Posterior aortic sinus
D. Aortic annulus
- 25 Boehler's angle is lost in fracture of:
A. Talus
B. Femoral neck
C. Calcaneum
D. Tibial plateau
- 26 In congenital syphilis Saber tibia is due to:
A. Periostitis
B. Diaphysitis
C. Metaphysitis
D. Osteomyelitis

- 27 Chondrocalcinosis is specifically seen in:
- Gout
 - OA
 - Pseudogout
 - Septic arthritis
- 28 Heterotopic calcification is seen in all Except:
- Gout
 - Ankylosing spondylitis
 - Revised surgery
 - Forester's disease
- 29 A "Jones fracture" specifically refers to a fracture of which metatarsal
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- 30 Heberden's nodes are found in:
- PIP joints in OA
 - DIP joints in OA
 - PIP joints in RA
 - DIP joints in RA
- 31 A 28 yr old male meets with RSA and cervical spine injury is anticipated. After stabilising the patient, MRI is planned to rule out ligament injury. Which of the following is NOT True regarding the anatomy of ligaments of cervical spine?
- Odontoid ligament comprises of alar and apical ligaments
 - Tectorial membrane is continuation of Posterior longitudinal ligament
 - Odontoid, Tectorial Membrane and cruciate are extrinsic ligaments
 - Apical ligament is also known as suspensory ligament.
- 32 Which of the following is FALSE about SLIC?
- For a Score of ≤ 3 , non-operative management is considered
 - For a Score of ≥ 5 , operative management is considered
 - It includes Morphology, Disco-ligamentous Complex (DLC) and Neurologic Status
 - SLIC stands for Severity Scale of Cervical Spine Injury Classification
- 33 Which of the following is not seen in cleido-cranial dysplasia?
- Ribbon ribs
 - Absent clavicles
 - Failure of fusion of neural arches
 - Short 2nd and 5th middle phalanges
- 34 Barium swallow is ordered for a patient, suspected with perforation of esophagus post forceful retching. Which is the preferred agent for swallow?
- 100% w/v Barium suspension
 - Iopamidol
 - Megluminediatrizoate (Gastrografin)
 - Dilute 20-25% barium suspension
- 35 In which of the following arthritis, bone density is usually maintained-
- Psoriatic Arthritis
 - Ankylosing Spondylitis
 - Reiter's disease associated arthritis
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis

- 36 Correct statement for the radiological anatomy of prostate gland is:
- The central zone atrophies with advancing age.
 - The anterior fibromuscular band separates the prostate from the rectum.
 - The prostate gland is a flattened conical structure with its apex pointed superiorly.
 - The zonal anatomy of adult prostate is best seen on T1W MRI images.
- 37 Which statement is True about Addison's disease:
- There are decreased ACTH levels.
 - Adrenal gland may appear atrophied on CT scan.
 - Decreased levels of Melanocyte stimulating hormone.
 - Idiopathic autoimmune diseases are the major cause in developing countries
- 38 State the Wrong statement about the types of twins on ultrasonography:
- Monochorionic- monoamniotic twins share a single placenta and a single amnion.
 - All Monochorionic twins are monozygotic.
 - Monochorionic twins is the least common type of twinning.
 - Not all the dichorionic- diamniotic twins are dizygotic.
- 39 For diagnosis of cervical incompetence during 2nd trimester of pregnancy, select the Wrong statement:
- The cervix usually measures more than 3 cm.
 - Transabdominal ultrasound is more helpful than transvaginal ultrasound.
 - The lower limit of cervical length is 2.5 cm to diagnose cervical incompetence
 - Diagnosis of incompetent cervix is based on the cervical length and cervical canal width.
- 40 Which one of the following is NOT an example of primary peritoneal cancer?
- Extraovarian primary peritoneal carcinoma.
 - Serous surface papillary carcinoma.
 - Normal sized ovarian- carcinoma syndrome.
 - Metastatic peritoneal carcinomatosis.
- 41 Mark the Wrong statement for twin -to- twin transfusion syndrome.
- The recipient twin gets overhydrated.
 - The donor twin develops high blood pressure.
 - The recipient twin can develop heart failure due to the fluid overload.
 - Always occur in monochorionic twins
- 42 A hysterosalpingogram (HSG) is showing single vagina, single cervix, two separate uterine cavities leading to wide apart separate uterine horns with fundal indentation on ultrasound - what is the diagnosis?
- Bicornisbicollis.
 - Didelphus uterus.
 - Septate uterus.
 - Bicornuate uterus.
- 43 Correct sequence regarding fallopian tube parts starting from uterus is:
- Intramural, isthmic, ampullary, fimbria.
 - Isthmic, intramural, ampullary, fimbria.
 - Isthmic, ampullary, Intramural, fimbria.
 - Ampullary, fimbria, isthmic, intramural.
- 44 Which of the following most favours Crohn's versus pseudomembranous colitis?
- Ascites
 - Absence of small bowel involvement
 - Fibro fatty mesenteric proliferation around involved colon
 - Low attenuation mural thickening

- 45 Which is the most common CT finding in the shock bowel?
- Increased small bowel mucosal enhancement
 - Small bowel luminal dilation
 - Fluid filled loops of small bowel
 - Colonic involvement greater than small bowel
- 46 Which of the following favours gastric lymphoma rather than other gastric malignancies?
- Preservation of the fat planes around the stomach
 - Luminal narrowing
 - Heterogeneous gastric wall thickening
 - Involvement of proximal half of stomach
- 47 Which of the following is the most Correct statement with regards to gastrointestinal stromal tumour of stomach?
- Most patients present below the age of 50
 - GIST of the stomach tend to have a more aggressive histology when compared with GIST from other sites
 - Mural calcification is a common feature
 - Central fluid attenuation /necrosis is common
- 48 Which of the following statements is correct for ovarian fibromas?
- Demonstrate rapid enhancement on CECT.
 - Commonly present as Meig's syndrome
 - Are usually bilateral
 - Low on T1 and T2, less or equal to Myometrium.
- 49 In prostate cancer which of the following best describes changes in magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS)
- Elevated choline
 - Reduce citrate
 - Elevated choline to citrate ratio
 - Elevated citrate to choline ratio
- 50 Which of these is the cause of rim nephro gram
- Acute complete arterial occlusion
 - Acute ureteric obstruction
 - Polycystic kidney disease
 - Medullary sponge kidney
- 51 In dynamic renal imaging:
- The patient must not eat or drink for six hours prior to the test
 - Provides information on total and divided renal function only
 - Total divided renal function are evaluated in addition to rates of transit through parenchyma and outflow.
 - DTPA diethylene triaminepenta-acetic acid has the advantage of higher renal concentration than inulin.
- 52 A 3 centimetre cystic lesion is seen on CT. Thickened septa are noted with nodular areas of calcification, with solid non enhancing areas. which of the following Bosniak classification best describes the lesion?
- I
 - II
 - II F
 - III

- 53 HSG shows small diverticular outpouchings in the isthmus portion of right fallopian tube with distal tube occlusion. what is the diagnosis?
- Salpingitis isthmica nodosa
 - Tubal polyps
 - Asherman syndrome
 - Adenomyosis
- 54 Which of the following lesions show central diffusion restriction?
- Brain abscess
 - Brain metastases
 - Glioblastoma multiforme
 - Chronic stroke
- 55 Which of the following is an extramedullary intradural tumour?
- Ependymoma
 - Astrocytoma
 - Schwannoma
 - Haemangioblastoma
- 56 Feature Not seen in uncal herniation.
- 4th nerve compression
 - 3rd nerve compression
 - PCA compression
 - Widening of the ipsilateral CP angle cistern
- 57 Which of the following is most likely to be angiographically occult (not seen on catheter angiogram)
- Meningioma
 - cavernous malformation
 - AVM
 - Glioblastoma
- 58 If a patient with serious concern for cauda equina syndrome cannot undergo MRI, what is the next test of choice
- Lumbar radiograph
 - NCCT lumbar spine
 - CT myelogram lumbar spine
 - Tc 99 bone scan with SPECT.
- 59 Fracture of orbital floor is most likely to affect which cranial nerve?
- V1
 - V2
 - V3
 - IV
- 60 Appearance of Hyperacute blood on MRI is:
- T1 hyperintense T2 hyperintense
 - T1 hyperintense T2 hypointense
 - T1 isointense T2 hyperintense
 - T1 isointense T2 hypointense
- 61 Reason for diffusion restriction in stroke:
- Disruption of cell membranes allowing water to leak out of cells.
 - Failure of Na/K pumps allowing water to leak into cells
 - VEGF release
 - Mitochondria failure with cytochrome release into cytoplasm

- 62 Diagnostic reference level for CTDI volume (prescribed by ACR) for head CT in adult
- 25 mGy
 - 50 mGy
 - 75 mGy
 - 100 mGy
- 63 Which of the following is False regarding photon counting detector CT
- New CT technique, X-ray photon number and their energies are directly recorded as electronic signal.
 - Smaller detector pixel size
 - Reflective septae are required for each detector element.
 - Elimination of electronic noise
- 64 Which one of the following is MOST likely to cause a jugular foramen mass?
- Paraganglioma
 - Astrocytoma
 - Schwannoma
 - Meningioma
- 65 Which one of the following is NOT located in the cavernous sinus?
- Oculomotor nerve
 - Third division of the trigeminal nerve
 - Internal carotid artery
 - Abducens nerve
- 66 Which one of the following is NOT usually associated with a tethered cord?
- Spinal lipoma
 - Chiari I malformation
 - Thick filum terminale
 - Diastematomyelia
- 67 Progressive intracranial occlusive arteriopathy (Moya moya syndrome) is associated with all the following conditions EXCEPT:
- Sickle cell disease.
 - Neurofibromatosis type 1.
 - Tuberous sclerosis.
 - Radiation therapy.
- 68 Perineural spread of neoplasm involves which cranial nerves most commonly?
- III and IV.
 - V and VII
 - VI and VIII.
 - IX and X.
- 69 Protons in different molecules differ in all following ways Except
- T1
 - T2
 - Gyromagnetic ratio
 - Precession frequency
- 70 Chemical shift artefact causes mis-registration of fat and water signal in which of the following ways?
- Fat signal is collected in a separate echo from water signal.
 - Fat signal is shifted along the frequency encoding axis.
 - Fat signal is shifted along the phase encoding axis.
 - Fat signal is shifted along the slice selection axis

- 71 The difference between T2 and T2* is
- T2* represents the combination of static magnetic field inhomogeneity, which is T2, and varying molecular magnetic field inhomogeneity.
 - T2 represents the combination of static magnetic field inhomogeneity, which is T2*, and varying molecular magnetic field inhomogeneity.
 - T2* represents the combination of static magnetic field inhomogeneity and varying molecular magnetic field inhomogeneity, which is T2.
 - T2 represents the combination of static magnetic field inhomogeneity and varying molecular magnetic field inhomogeneity, which is T2*
- 72 First reliable grey scale sign of intrauterine pregnancy on sonography is
- Thickened endometrium
 - Fluid in endometrium
 - Intradecidual sign
 - Yolk sac
- 73 Which is the specific pattern of involvement on HRCT suggesting Connective tissue related ILD?
- Basal Involvement
 - Sub-pleural sparing
 - Anterior lobe involvement
 - Hilar involvement
- 74 "Hot nose sign" on TC 99m scan is representative of-
- Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma
 - Hypoxic Injury
 - Encephalopathy
 - Brain death
- 75 International association for the study of lung cancer has divided mediastinal nodes into how many stations
- 10
 - 12
 - 13
 - 14
- 76 Which of the following is exclusively infrahyoid cervical space?
- Carotid space.
 - Retropharyngeal space.
 - Visceral space.
 - Perivertebral space
- 77 Which of the following does NOT show T2 hyperintense dentate nucleus?
- Metronidazole
 - Carbon monoxide.
 - Canavan disease.
 - Maple syrup urine disease
- 78 Fatty replacement of the pancreatic parenchyma is seen in which of the following disease spectrum?
- Von Hippel Lindau Disease
 - Osler Weber Rendu Disease
 - Cystic Fibrosis
 - Bird Hogg Dube syndrome

- 79 Thyroid Inferno is seen in which of the following disease?
- Hashimoto Thyroiditis
 - Riedel's struma
 - de Quervain's disease
 - Graves' disease
- 80 Which of the following U/S markers is associated with greatest increased risk for trisomy 21 in fetus
- Echogenic foci in heart
 - Hyperechogenic bowel
 - Choroid plexus cysts
 - Nuchal edema
- 81 Unilateral small smooth kidney on IVP is seen in
- Renal artery stenosis
 - Reflux nephropathy
 - Tuberculosis
 - Lobar infarction
- 82 Plethora on Chest X-Ray can be seen in all of the following conditions Except
- Tetralogy of Fallot
 - VSD
 - ASD
 - PDA
- 83 Which of the following is NOT true for Focussed assessment with sonography for trauma (FAST)
- Helpful in grading of injuries
 - Done in Blunt abdominal and chest trauma patient
 - Is bed side screening tool
 - Used to look for pericardial effusion, pleural effusion and intraperitoneal fluid
- 84 If Contrast CT of abdomen shows peripancreatic inflammation with less than 30% necrosis and ascites, the modified CT severity index will be
- 2
 - 4
 - 6
 - 8
- 85 If on contrast enhanced CT of 50-year-old man, left adrenal gland is bulky with HU of 10, most likely diagnosis is
- Adrenal adenoma
 - Myelolipoma
 - Adrenal metastasis
 - Adrenal carcinoma
- 86 If ultrasonography of neck in a 50 year old female shows hypoechoic mass with micro-calcification and cystic lymph nodes in neck, most likely diagnosis is
- Medullary carcinoma
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Anaplastic carcinoma
 - Papillary carcinoma
- 87 Following are ultrasonic features of gangrenous cholecystitis EXCEPT
- Positive Murphy's sign
 - Distended gall bladder
 - Bands of echogenic tissue in the gall bladder lumen
 - Irregular thickened gall bladder wall

- 88 In a patient with breast malignancy, which of the following ultrasonic features is most specific of lymph nodal involvement?
- Enlarged size of more than 1cm
 - Diffuse cortical thickening
 - Eccentric cortical thickening
 - Hilar vascularity
- 89 Which of the following statements is NOT true about omphalocele on ultrasound?
- Diagnosis should not be made before 12 weeks
 - Association with aneuploidies is high
 - It is a para-midline defect in anterior abdominal wall
 - It is covered by a membrane
- 90 A 55-year-old lady, complaining of recent flattening of the longitudinal arch of the foot, is referred for an ultrasound examination of the left ankle. Which tendon should be the subject of particular scrutiny?
- Achilles tendon
 - Flexor hallucis longus
 - Tibialis anterior
 - Tibialis posterior
- 91 Radiation mediates its effect by
- Denaturation of DNA
 - Ionization of molecules
 - Protein coagulation
 - Osmolysis of cells
- 92 Ossification of fetal skeleton begins in the
- 1st week of gestation
 - 2nd week of gestation
 - 5th week of gestation
 - 5th month of gestation
- 93 HRCT shows multiple thin walled cysts in bilateral lungs, which of the following findings favour the diagnosis of Langerhans cell Histiocytosis rather than Leiomyomatosis
- Smoking history
 - Female sex
 - Increased lung volumes
 - Plural effusion
- 94 Echogenic area adjacent to gall bladder which is isointense on T1 in phase gradient echo MRI images and shows signal loss on T1 out of phase images, the most likely diagnosis is:
- Focal nodular hyperplasia
 - Haemangioma
 - Focal hepatic steatosis
 - Focal fatty sparing
- 95 Which of the following is True regarding Takayasu's aorto-arteritis?
- More common in males
 - Left subclavian artery is most commonly involved
 - Calcification is seen in 80% of cases
 - Pulmonary arteries are spared

- 96 1.5 cm nodule in a cirrhotic liver that demonstrates hyperintensity on T1-W imaging, isointensity on T2-W imaging, but without increased enhancement in the arterial phase of imaging relative to the surrounding liver parenchyma is likely to represent
- A. Regenerative nodule
 - B. Dysplastic nodule
 - C. Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - D. Hemangioma
- 97 Fibrino-purulent stage of empyema is best diagnosed on
- A. Plain CT
 - B. US
 - C. Contrast CT
 - D. MRI
- 98 Routine sonography on a young female patient shows echogenic foci in gall bladder wall with comet tail artifacts and normal gall bladder wall thickness, most likely diagnosis is
- A. Emphysematous cholecystitis
 - B. Adenomyomatosis
 - C. Porcelain gall bladder
 - D. Chronic cholecystitis
- 99 Which of the following Doppler ultrasound parameters is the best predictor of fetal compromise?
- A. SD ratio of umbilical artery
 - B. RI of umbilical artery
 - C. RI of MCA
 - D. Cerebro-placental ratio
- 100 MRI demonstrates a 3 cm, well-defined lesion in the right lobe of liver that is homogenous except for a central scar, post gadolinium the lesion shows enhancement in arterial phase and is isointense in porto-venous phase. The central scar shows late and prolonged enhancement. The most likely diagnosis is?
- A. Hepatic adenoma
 - B. Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - C. Focal nodular hyperplasia
 - D. Giant cavernous haemangioma

SUBJECT

RADIO DIAGNOSIS

1	B
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	C
6	C
7	B
8	B
9	D
10	A
11	D
12	C
13	B
14	D
15	A
16	B
17	A
18	B
19	A
20	D

21	A
22	D
23	C
24	A
25	C
26	A
27	C
28	C
29	D
30	B
31	C
32	D
33	A
34	B
35	A
36	A
37	B
38	C
39	B
40	D

41	B
42	D
43	A
44	C
45	A
46	A
47	D
48	D
49	D
50	A
51	C
52	D
53	A
54	A
55	C
56	A
57	B
58	C
59	B
60	C

61	B
62	C
63	C
64	A
65	B
66	B
67	C
68	B
69	C
70	B
71	C
72	C
73	C
74	D
75	D
76	C
77	B
78	C
79	D
80	D

81	A
82	A
83	A
84	C
85	A
86	D
87	A
88	C
89	C
90	D
91	A
92	C
93	A
94	C
95	B
96	B
97	B
98	B
99	D
100	C