

July-Aug-2021

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

B.Sc. Allied Health Sciences

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max.Marks:80]

I SEMESTER

PAPER – IV (FORENSIC SCIENCE & CRIMINALISTICS)

QP CODE: 8158

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Long Questions

10X1 = 10 Marks

1. Define Criminalistics. What are the duties of Criminalistics.

Short Essays: (Any – 8)

5 X 8 = 40 Marks

2. Forensic Medicine and Criminalistics
3. Describe the use of Medical knowledge in crime investigation
4. Morphologic studies in criminal justice
5. How is a DNA different that other types of indivusal evidence.
6. What is unknown evidence.
7. Least the 3 roles of crime scene investigation
8. Crime scene protocol
9. Chain of custody
10. Write the outline of flow of evidence from crime scene to court.

Very Short Essay (Any – 10)

3 X 10 = 30 Marks

11. Wild life Forensic Science.
12. Trace
13. Fire
14. DNA
15. Controlled substance
16. Preserving the evidence
17. Classification of the crime scene
18. Hair as evidence
19. Who is the father of Criminalistics
20. Write 3 types of evidence.
21. Report of writing.

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BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time: 1 ½ Hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

**V SEMESTER
PAPER – II (MRI)
QP CODE: 8512**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.
Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

6 x 3 = 18

1. What are the different sequences used in MRI spine.
2. What is T1 and T2 relaxation time?
3. Write its salient features of T1 relaxation time.
4. Define TR & TE.
5. What is a coil? What are types of coils?
6. What is shading artefact in MRI? How it can be corrected?

Short Answers Questions:

6 x 2 = 12

7. Enumerate various parts of MRI machine.
8. Name the phases used in liver CECT.
9. Enumerate the sequences used in MRI brain study.
10. What are the differences between T1 & T2 image?
11. How does fluid appear on T1, T2 and FLAIR sequences?
12. What is DWI sequence? Where it is used?

Draw Labeled Diagram:

3 x 4 = 12

13. Draw & label cross sectional anatomy of lungs.
14. Draw & label cross sectional anatomy of KUB.
15. Draw & label cross sectional anatomy of stomach.

Say True or False:

4x1=4

16. FFE sequence is used for identification of fat (T/F) –
17. T1 is about 2 times longer than T2 (T/F) –
18. Fluid appears bright on T2 (T/F) -
19. Stomach has greater and lesser curvatures (T/F) -

Fill in the blanks

4 x 1 = 4

20. Full form of PDW is _____.
21. FFE sequence is for identification of _____ & _____.
22. Water appears bright on _____ sequence.
23. Pulmonary veins arises from _____ chamber of heart.

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BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

B.Sc. ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max.Marks: 80]

I SEMESTER

PAPER – IV (NATIONAL HEALTH CARE SYSTEM)

QP CODE: 8128, 8133, 8138, 8143, 8148, 8153, 8163, 8168, 8173

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Long Questions

10X1 = 10 Marks

1. Briefly explain the steps to conduct a case control study. Add a note on differences between cohort study and case control study.

Short Essays: (Any – 8)

5 X 8 = 40 Marks

2. Write in brief about different fertility indicators.
3. Describe principles of Primary health care
4. Describe the Uses of epidemiology
5. Discuss salient features of National health Policy 2017
6. Write a brief note on measures to collect vital statistics.
7. Write in detail the Equipment of cold chain
8. Briefly explain about integrated vector management
9. What are eight components of Yoga
10. Describe briefly the Modes of disease transmission

Short Answers: (Any – 10)

3 X 10 = 30 Marks

11. Define maternal mortality ratio
12. Define Epidemic & Pandemic
13. What is Census?
14. Principles of Homeopathy
15. Functions of anganwadi workers
16. Name at least 3 live vaccines used under national immunization schedule.
17. Define monitoring and surveillance
18. Importance of community participation in health
19. Self-care in diabetes mellitus
20. What are the different modes of disease transmission?
21. Define Aim, Target & Objectives

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B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time : 1 ½ Hours]

II SEMESTER

[Max.Marks : 50]

PAPER – I (GENERAL PATHOLOGY)

QP CODE: 8211

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

3 x 6 = 18

1. Difference between benign and malignant neoplasm.
2. Modes of spread of microbes.
3. Write the classification of proteins. Give examples
4. Thermionic diode.
5. What are the components of blood and enumerate the cells within blood.
6. Sterilization types with examples.

Short Answers Questions:

2 x 6 = 12

7. Precautions to be taken while collecting sample.
8. Precautions while dealing with female patients.
9. Enumerate 4 symptoms caused by deficiency of vitamin A
10. Mention any four essential amino acids
11. Mention 2 functions of stomach
12. Name ventricles of brain

Draw Labeled Diagram:

4 x 3 = 12

13. Draw a neat labeled diagram of humerus.
14. Draw a neat labeled diagram of lungs.
15. Draw a neat labeled diagram of wrist joint.

Say True or False:

1 x 4 = 4

16. Lemon is a source of vitamin C.
17. Serum creatinine is a liver function test
18. Radial groove is a part of radius.
19. Stomach is divided into 5 parts.

Fill in the blanks

1 x 4 = 4

20. Femur is a _____ bone.
21. Normal platelet level is _____
22. 4th cranial nerve is also called as _____
23. Female genital organ is _____

a) Thyroid

b) Testis

c) Uterus

d) Seminal vesicles

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B.S.C MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time : 1 ½ Hours]

II SEMESTER

[Max.Marks: 50]

PAPER – II (IMAGING PHYSICS & RADIOGRAPHIC POSITIONING)

QP CODE: 8212

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

6 x 3 = 18

Describe the X ray projections under following headings:

a) FFD b) Centering point c) size of cassette d) Bucky/non-Bucky e) Position of patient
f) Extent of image

1. Caldwell's view
2. Lateral projection for elbow
3. Write about how parallel grids function & where it is used?
4. Open mouth view for cervical spine (C1, C2)
5. Radiography view of Schuler's view.
6. What is a semiconductor and write in brief about its types?

Short Answers Questions:

6 x 2 = 12

7. What is the principle of transformers
8. What is the difference between a step up and step down transformer?
9. What are the types of semiconductor?
10. What is charging capacitor?
11. What is stochastic effect of radiation exposure?
12. Name the carpal bones

Draw Labeled Diagram:

3 x 4 = 12

13. Draw a neat labeled diagram of Ankle joint
14. Draw a neat labelled diagram of humerus.
15. Draw a neat labeled diagram of hip joint and mention the radiographic views used for hip

Say True or False:

4 x 1 = 4

16. Infraorbitmetal line is parallel to cassette in Skull AP view
17. Step down transformer is used in filament circuit
18. PA projection reduces the exposure dose to gonads compared to AP
19. Increasing the focus patient distance will increase patient radiation dose

Fill in the blanks

4 x 1 = 4

20. MA timer is located on the _____ side of the high voltage transformer.
21. _____ is mainly for base of the skull.
22. While taking x ray skull lateral view, the direction of x ray should be _____ to interpupillary line.
23. In chest x-ray PA view the FFD is _____ feet.

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B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

[Time: 1 ½ Hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

V SEMESTER

PAPER – I (RADIOGRAPHY & SPECIAL PROCEDURES)

QP CODE: 8511

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

3 x 6 = 18

Describe the X ray projections under following headings:

- a) FFD b) Centring point c) size of cassette
d) Bucky/non-Bucky d) Position of patient e) Extent of image

1. Scapula Y view
2. Mandible oblique view
3. Chest lateral view
4. Reverse Towne's view of skull
5. Sternum lateral view.
6. TM joint open mouth view.

Short Answers Questions:

2 x 6 = 12

7. Name the views used for sternum.
8. Name commonly used phosphor in CR system?
9. Name the X ray views for paranasal sinuses & mention which sinuses are best visualized in each view.
10. Write two advantages of DR over CR?
11. Name four components of PACS.
12. Write two limitations of conventional radiography?

Draw Labeled Diagram:

4 x 3 = 12

13. Explain construction direct flat panel system of DR
14. Name the bones visualised in carpal tunnel view of wrist.
15. Write the difference between CR & DR

Say True or False :

1x4 = 4

16. In PA chest view centering point is D8 vertebral body(T/F) –
17. In scaphoid view hand is placed in radial deviation (T/F)–
18. Lordotic chest view is taken for better visualization of apices of lungs(T/F) -
19. Caldwell's view is best for visualization of frontal sinuses(T/F) -

Fill in the blanks

1 x 4 = 4

20. Full form of DICOM is _____.
21. The centering point in scaphoid view of wrist is _____.
22. In carpal tunnel view, wrist is dorsiflexed to _____ degrees.
23. Schuller's view is for better visualisation of _____.

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B.SC MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

Time: 1 ½ Hours]

[Max.Marks: 50]

III SEMESTER

PAPER – I (SPECIAL RADIOGRAPHIC POSITIONS)

QP CODE: 8311

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

3 x 6 = 18

Describe the X ray projections under following headings:

- a) FFD b) Centring point c) size of cassette d) Bucky/non-Bucky e) Position of patient
f) Extent of image

1. Scapula –oblique view.
2. Skull – Base of skull view.
3. Mandible –PA.
4. Chest-lardotic.
5. Sinuses-waters view.
6. Chest PA

Short Answers Questions:

2 x 6 = 12

7. Write in brief explaining about the patient preparation for barium swallow?
8. Mention any four indications for barium swallow?
9. What are the indications for HSG?
10. How will you position a patient for Caldwell's view?
11. Name the contrast used in IVP?
12. What are the complications of HSG?

Long Answer Questions:

4 x 3 = 12

Describe the procedures under following headings:

- a) Definition b) Preparation of patient c) Indications d) Contraindications e) Contrast used
f) Instruments used g) Specific positions used for procedure h) Procedure in brief.

13. IVU 14. HSG 15. Write about various types of contrasts used and three adverse reactions.

Say True or False:

1 x 4 = 4

16. HSG helps in evaluation of female infertility (T/F) –
17. Ileo Cecal junction should be visualized in barium swallow (T/F) –
18. Open mouth view is used for visualization of odontoid process (T/F) -
19. It is important to take the spot film prior to a barium procedure (T/F) -

Fill in the blanks

1 x 4 = 4

20. The _____ of the patient touches the image receptor in Waters view.
21. To view jugular foramina, _____ view is used.
22. _____ & _____ are the contrast media used in the double contrast examination.
23. oblique view in chest x-ray is used in radiography of _____

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B.S.C MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY EXAMINATION

Time: 1 ½ Hours]

[Max.Marks: 50]

III SEMESTER

PAPER – II (CLINICAL SCIENCES)

QP CODE: 8312

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Brief Answer Questions:

6 x 3 = 18

1. Define hyperthermia? What is mechanism of heat gain in human body?
2. What is difference between pleural effusion and empyema? Mention any 2 causes for each?
3. Define hemoptysis and mention its causes.
4. Define liver abscess and mention its causes.
5. Define hypertension. Enumerate two risk factors for hypertension.
6. What do you mean by intestinal obstruction and name the causes of intestinal obstruction?

Short Answers Questions:

6 x 2 = 12

7. Define systolic blood pressure. What is the normal systolic blood pressure?
8. Enumerate the factors maintaining the blood pressure.
9. Enumerate 4 symptoms of hypothermia?
10. Define pleural effusion and any two causes?
11. Name two gram negative organisms?
12. What is epistaxis and mention any 2 causes?

Long Answer Questions:

3 x 4 = 12

13. Define pancreatitis, common causes and types of pancreatitis?
14. What is Ghon's focus, causative organism and modalities used in diagnosis of TB?
15. Define blood pressure. Explain in brief the methods of indirect measurement of blood pressure.

Say True or False:

4 x 1 = 4

16. Blood in sputum is hematemesis. (T/F)
17. Smoking reduces risk of lung carcinoma. (T/F)
18. Jaundice is caused by low serum creatinine levels. (T/F) -
19. Oxygen saturation in the blood is measured by pulse oximeter. (T/F) -

Fill in the blanks

4 x 1 = 4

20. Normal systolic blood pressure ranges from _____ mm of Hg to _____ mm of Hg.
21. Presence of blood in pleural cavity is _____.
22. Total bilirubin contains _____ & _____.
23. Normal body temperature is _____.