JUNE 2022

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 1

1. An 11- year- old male presented with a limp of 01 month duration. a) How will you evaluate this patient radiologically? [5]

b) What are the possible causes in such a case? Describe their imaging features in brief. [2+3]

2. Enumerate the various CNS manifestations in HIV. Discuss the characteristic imaging findings in any two of them. [4+(3+3)]

3. A 3-year-old male child presented with leukocoria. a) What are the possible causes? [3]

b) Describe the imaging features of each of these. [7]

4. Enumerate the various salivary gland tumours. Discuss the role of imaging and the characteristic imaging findings of these various tumours. [2+(4+4)]

5. What are the causes of subarachnoid haemorrhage? Describe their imaging features in brief.

[4+6] 6. Describe the skeletal changes on imaging in: a) In leukemia. [5]

b) In haemolytic anaemia. [5]

7. What are the malignant lesions affecting the thyroid gland? Describe in brief the imaging features of each. [3+7]

8. Describe the imaging findings in meniscal tears of the knee on MRI. Discuss the role of MR arthrography in the evaluation of the knee joint. [6+4]

9. Name the various nerve sheath tumors. Describe their imaging features in brief. [3+7]

10. What are the cystic lesions affecting jaw? Describe their imaging features in brief. [3+7]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 2

1. How are vascular anomalies classified according to International society for the study of vascular anomalies? Describe each in brief. [5+5]
2. Describe in brief role of ultrasonography in lung and pleural pathologies. [10]
3. What is “triple rule-out” Coronary CT angiography? Describe the technique in brief. [3+7]
4. What are the causes of multiple pulmonary nodules? Describe their distinctive features in brief. [5+5]
5. Describe in brief cardiac tumors. What are their distinctive imaging findings? [4+6]
6. Describe in brief the artifacts associated with color doppler imaging. How will you prevent them? [4+6]
7. Discuss the differential diagnosis of various cystic lesions of the lung on CT chest. [10]
8. Describe the role of imaging in an adult presenting with haemoptysis and the role of interventional radiology in that case. [5+5]
9. A 26 year old female presents to the emergency department with pain in the right side of the pelvis. What are the possible causes of pain in such a patient? Describe in brief the imaging findings. [4+6]
10. Describe the role of imaging in patients with erectile dysfunction. [10]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 3

1. Describe the role of imaging in the management of renal transplant patients. [10]
2. A 76-year-old male presents with difficulty in micturition. What will be your approach to image this patient? What is the role of different modalities in such a case? [6+4]
3. Describe in brief, the role of imaging in chronic liver disease. [10]
4. Describe in brief the ultrasonographic findings of ectopic pregnancy. [10]
5. What are the causes of nephrocalcinosis? Describe in brief their imaging findings. [5+5]
6. Describe imaging findings of necrotizing enterocolitis. [10]
7. Describe the pathophysiology, the various imaging findigs on plain X-ray, ultrasound and CT in genitourinary tuberculosis. [2+2+3+3]
8. Enumerate the various hyperenhancing liver lesions on CT and their differentiating imaging findings. [4+6]
9. Describe in brief imaging findings of mesenteric ischemia. [10]
10. Describe in brief the imaging findings of cystic pancreatic tumors. [10]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 4

1. Describe the principle, technique and applications of elastography. [3+3+4]
2. What is scatter radiation? Describe various methods to reduce it. [5+5]
3. What is parallel imaging? Describe in brief its technique. [3+7]
4. a) Pulse fluoroscopy. [5] b) Zero lead aprons. [5]
5. What is Magnetic Resonance Urography? Describe its technique in brief. What are its applications, advantages and disadvantages? [2+4+4]
6. What are the techniques of MR perfusion? Describe them in brief. [4+6]
7. What is chemical shift imaging? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of chemical shift in MRI. [4+(3+3)]
8. What is K space? How is the concept used in various MR sequences? [5+5]
9. What are fat suppression techniques on MRI? Describe in brief the various sequences used for fat suppression. [4+6]
10. a) Breast tomosynthesis. [5] b) Artificial intelligence in Radiology. [5]

DECEMBER 2022

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 1

1. Enumerate the various types of spinal dysraphism. Describe the neuroimaging findings in open spinal dysraphism. [3+7]
2. Discuss the imaging features of different types of brain herniations and their complications. [7+3]
3. Enumerate the suprahyoid neck spaces. Discuss the contents of the masticator space and diagnostic approach to a mass epicentered in masticator space. [3+7]
4. Describe the radiographic and MR imaging findings in a patient with recurrent shoulder dislocation. Describe the role of MR arthrography in the same. [6+4]
5. Describe the MR protocol for evaluation of temporal lobe epilepsy. Discuss the role of advanced MR imaging and nuclear imaging techniques in evaluation of epilepsy. [5+5]
6. Describe the differentials of an extraconal orbital mass in an 8 year old child along with their imaging findings. [3+7]

7. What are the risk factors for developmental dysplasia of hip? Describe the radiographic and Ultrasound evaluation of developmental dysplasia of hip in a child. [2+4+4]
8. Discuss the differentials along with their imaging findings in a child with retrocerebellar cyst. [10]
9. Discuss the ultrasound and MRI findings in a preterm neonate with hypoxia. [5+5]
10. What are the various causes of Cushing's syndrome? Describe the imaging workup of a patient presenting with Cushing's syndrome. [3+7]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 2

1. Discuss the technique and limitations of Focussed Assessment with Sonography in Trauma (FAST). Discuss the extended use of FAST in chest in a case of blunt trauma. [4+(2+4)] 2. Discuss the indications, technique and limitations of cardiac MRI for ischemic heart disease. [2+6+2]
3. Enumerate the various causes of unilateral hyperlucent hemithorax on a chest radiograph. Discuss the imaging approach to a child with unilateral lucent lung on chest radiograph. [4+6]
4. Describe the International Thymic Malignancy Interest Group classification of mediastinal compartments. Discuss the imaging differentials of a middle mediastinal mass. [4+6]
5. Discuss the imaging workup of a patient of blunt abdominal trauma presenting with hematuria. [10]
6. Describe the technique for renal doppler. Discuss the role of doppler ultrasound in the evaluation of suspected renal hypertension. [3+7]
7. Describe the color doppler findings in lower limb venous incompetency. Discuss the interventional procedures for its management. [5+5]
8. Describe the pathophysiology of ground glass opacities in the lung on CT scan. Discuss the differential diagnosis. [3+7]
9. Discuss the pathophysiology and associations of tetralogy of Fallot. Describe the radiographic and MRI imaging findings. [(2+2)+(3+3)]
10. Discuss the pathophysiology and associations of tetralogy of Fallot. Describe the radiographic and MRI imaging findings. [(2+2)+(3+3)]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 3

1. Discuss the complications of acute severe pancreatitis and role of interventional radiology in their management. [6+4]
2. Describe the Liver imaging Reporting and Data system used for imaging findings in a liver lesion, enumerating the major and ancillary features. State the clinical settings in which it is used and others where it is not meant to be used. [7+3]
3. Describe the classic Bosniak criteria for classification of renal cysts. Highlight the clinical significance and drawbacks of this system. [7+3]
4. Enumerate the pretesticular, testicular and post testicular conditions that cause male infertility. Discuss the role of imaging in workup of male infertility. [4+6]
5. Discuss the role of imaging in the workup of a neonate with suspected biliary atresia. What are the imaging differential diagnosis for this condition? [7+3]
6. Describe the radiological anatomy of retroperitoneal spaces. Discuss the imaging approach to a primary retroperitoneal mass lesion. [3+7]
7. Discuss the etiology, imaging findings and interventional management options in hepatic venous outflow tract obstruction. [2+5+3]
8. Discuss the imaging differentials in a 2-year-old child presenting with a liver mass. What are the biochemical investigations that can aid imaging in diagnosis? [7+3]

9. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Hirschsprung's disease. Discuss the imaging features and differential diagnosis. [2+(6+2)]
10. Describe the classification for mullerian duct anomalies. Discuss the imaging features of the different anomalies. [3+7]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 4

1. Discuss the principle and clinical utility of susceptibility weighted MR imaging in brain. [4+6]
2. Describe the various methods to acquire dual energy CT. Discuss the applications of dual energy CT in pulmonary pathologies. [5+5]
3. Compare different types of cerebral MR angiographic techniques discussing their principle, applications and limitations. [4+4+2]
4. Explain the terms Volume CT dose index (CTDI vol) and Dose length product (DLP). Discuss the various techniques for controlling radiation dose in CT. [3+7]
5. Discuss the preoperative imaging evaluation of donor and receipient for liver transplantation. [5+5]
6. Discuss the various types of embolising agents with their clinical use. [5+5]
7. Define impact factor of a journal. Discuss the different types of study designs for research. [2+8]
8. Describe the various radionuclide studies used in evaluation of urinary tract pathology, emphasizing their clinical utility as well as limitations. [10]
9. Describe the construction and principle of an X-ray tube. Discuss causes of X-ray tube failure. [4+3+3]
10. Describe any five ultrasound artifacts along with ways to reduce them and their clinical utility, if any. [2+2+2+2+2]

APRIL 2023

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 1

1. Enumerate the bone forming tumors. Discuss the imaging features of osteosarcoma. [2+8]
2. Describe in brief the technique and appearances of various anatomical structures on ocular ultrasound. Discuss imaging features of idiopathic orbital inflammation. [2+3+5]
3. A 30-year-old man is brought to the emergency department with symptoms of acute stroke with onset 1 hour back. Discuss the imaging evaluation in such a case. Describe the role ofinterventional radiology in acute ischemic stroke. [6+4]
4. Describe briefly the neuroimaging manifestations of COVID-19. [10]
5. a) BIRADS classification system. [5] b) Describe the role of sonography in the evaluation of breast lump. [5]
6. What is branchial cleft cyst? Discuss its types and imaging features. [2+(2+6)]
7. Discuss various radiographic findings in rickets and osteomalacia. [5+5]
8. a) Various stages of intracerebral haemorrhage as seen on MRI and the underlying pathophysiological basis for the observed imaging findings. [2+3] b) Neuroimaging manifestations of congenital TORCH infections. [5]
9. a) Various stages of intracerebral haemorrhage as seen on MRI and the underlying pathophysiological basis for the observed imaging findings. [2+3] b) Neuroimaging manifestations of congenital TORCH infections. [5]
10. Discuss the role of ultrasound in the evaluation of thyroid nodule. [10]

PAPER 2

1. Describe bolus tracking technique used during MDCT pulmonary angiography. Discuss the MDCT findings in a case of acute pulmonary thromboembolism. [5+5]
2. Describe anatomy of secondary pulmonary lobule on HRCT. Describe role of HRCT in the diagnosis of interstitial lung disease. [3+7]
3. a) Doppler evaluation of acute lower limb ischemia. [5]b) Color Doppler in testicular torsion. [5]
4. Discuss the plain radiographic findings in Congenital Heart Diseases. [10]
5. a) Uterine artery Doppler in pregnant female. [5] b) Lung ultrasound in emergency department. [5]
6. Discuss the thoracic imaging manifestations in Collagen vascular diseases. [10]
7. Enumerate causes of unilateral opaque hemithorax. Describe the role of imaging in the evaluation of unilateral opaque hemithorax in an adult. [3+7]
8. Describe the classification of developmental lung anomalies. Discuss CT findings in any three common developmental lung anomalies. [4+6]
9. a) Describe the chest radiographic findings in Rheumatic Heart Disease. [5] b) Briefly discuss the role of ultrasound Doppler in postoperative evaluation of AV fistula for dialysis. [5]
10. Discuss the types of urinary bladder trauma and role of imaging in diagnosis and management of such cases. [4+6]

PAPER 3

1. Write in brief about the technique of triple phase CT scan for focal hepatic lesions. Describe triple phase CT scan findings in hepatocellular carcinoma. [5+5]
2. What is intestinal malrotation? Enumerate various types of intestinal malrotation. Describe the radiological findings in a case of mid gut volvulus. [2+3+5]
3. What are the indications of 1st trimester ultrasound? Briefly discuss the assessment of fetal congenital anomalies by first trimester ultrasound. [4+6]
4. Discuss the imaging evaluation and differential diagnosis in a 60 year old woman with postmenopausal bleeding. [4+6]
5. Enumerate the causes of lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Describe briefly the role of imaging and intervention in a case of lower gastrointestinal bleeding. [3+(4+3)]
6. Enumerate the imaging modalities used for adrenal lesions. Describe in brief the CT scan protocol and systematic approach to evaluate adrenal lesions. [2+(3+5)]
7. What is fetal growth restriction? Discuss the role of Ultrasound and Doppler in its diagnosis and management. [2+8]
8. a) Draw cross-sectional anatomy of prostate. Discuss briefly the role of MRI in prostate pathologies. [2+5] b) PIRADS. [3]
9. Enumerate various interventions in the biliary tract. Briefly discuss the indications, contraindications, procedure & complications of Percutaneous Transhepatic Biliary Drainage (PTBD). [2+8]
10. Discuss briefly the role of imaging in a 40 year female presenting with haematuria. [10] PAPER 4

1. Briefly describe the techniques of MR neurography & Black Blood Imaging of Brain. [5+5] 2. Discuss use of isotopes in evaluation of thyroid lesions. [10]
3. What are the advantages and limitations of 3T over 1.5T MRI? Briefly discuss MRI safety. [6+4]
4. a) Role of sonoelastography in Obstetrics and gynaecology. [5] b) Pulmonary MRI. [5]
5. a) Hand Held Digital Radiography System. [5] b) Mobile CT scan and its applications. [5]

6. What are the limitations of standard coronary CT scan with a retrospective ECG gated acquisition? Describe the current & novel imaging strategies to overcome these limitations. [5+5]
7. Describe various techniques and methods to reduce radiation dose to patients during radiography and CT scans? [5+5]
8. Discuss post mortem imaging & its applications. [10]
9. a) Hepatobiliary MRI contrast agents. [5] b) CT enterography. [5]
10. a) Beam restricting devices. [5] b) Thermionic emission in X-ray production. [5] **OCTOBER 2023**

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 1

1. What are the risk factors for osteoporosis. Discuss the imaging differential diagnosis of osteoporotic vertebral fracture and their distinguishing features. [2+(4+4)]
2. Describe the anatomy of the subarachnoid spaces. How will you investigate a case suspected of acute subarachnoid hemorrhage. Describe in brief endovascular management of intra-cranial aneurysm. [2+4+4]
3. Discuss the techniques, imaging features & limitations of sonographic evaluation of the rotator cuff. [3+4+3]
4. Enumerate causes of hypertrophic osteoarthropathy. Describe its imaging findings on plain radiograph and discuss the differential diagnosis. [3+(3+4)]
5. Enumerate the various types of osteosarcoma. Discuss conventional radiographic features of the most common form. What is the role of MRI in its evaluation? [3+4+3]
6. Describe the imaging features of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma. Discuss the role of radiological intervention in its management. [5+5]
7. Enumerate the infrahyoid neck spaces. Discuss the imaging features of carotid space pathologies. [4+6]
8. a) Draw representative diagrams of axial and coronal cross sectional anatomy of inner ear. [4] b) Imaging workup in a child presenting with congenital sensorineural hearing loss. [6]
9. What are the multisystem imaging features that may be seen in a patient with rheumatoid arthritis? Describe the differentiating radiographic features from erosive osteoarthritis. [7+3]
10. Enumerate pediatric spinal cord neoplasms. Discuss the Radiological features of various intradural extra medullary spinal masses in a child. [3+7]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 2

1. Describe the normal anatomy of Coronary arteries and discuss the role of MDCT in coronary artery disease. [4+6]
2. Discuss the diagnostic approach in a 7 year old boy presenting with a progressive pulsatile swelling in the right forearm. Describe the imaging findings with Doppler and MRI. [4+(3+3)]
3. Discuss the role of CT in evaluation of patients with traumatic head injury with description of technique and types of injury. What is the role of MRI in evaluation of traumatic brain injury? [(2+4)+4]
4. Enumerate the causes of aortic aneurysm in a 40-yr-old male patient. What are the imaging features of aortic aneurysm on CT angiography? Describe the role of endovascular treatment in aortic aneurysm. [3+4+3]
5. Enumerate posterior mediastinal masses. How will you approach a case of posterior mediastinal mass? [4+6]
6. Define pulmonary sequestration. Describe its types & discuss CT findings. [2+(3+5)]

7. Discuss the differential diagnosis in a 25-year-old male presenting with life threatening haemoptysis. Discuss the role of interventional radiology in management. [4+6]
8. Define pulmonary edema. Enumerate its causes. Describe the radiographic findings in pulmonary edema. [2+3+5]
9. Describe the arterial anatomy of carotid vascular system with the help of labeled diagrams. Discuss the role of ultrasound & color Doppler imaging in its evaluation. [4+6]
10. Describe the latest AAST liver injury scale. What are the delayed complications of injury to the liver? [4+6]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 3

1. Describe in brief the role of plain radiography, enteroclysis, USG, CT and MRI in evaluation of small bowel obstruction. [2+2+2+2+2]
2. What is Placenta Accreta? What are its types? Briefly describe the imaging features that are helpful in its diagnosis. [2+3+5]
3. What are the paraneoplastic syndromes associated with renal cell carcinoma? Describe the MDCT technique for evaluation of RCC and its imaging features. [3+(3+4)]
4. Classify polypoidal lesions of colon. Discuss the imaging findings of colonic carcinoma on crosssectional imaging. [3+7]
5. Enumerate possible causes of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia in a neonate. Describe imaging features of any 2 of these causes. [4+6]
6. Describe the indications, technique and possible complications of transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS). [3+4+3]
7. Discuss the role of transvaginal USG, HSG and MRI in the evaluation of female infertility. [3+3+4]
8. An 18-year-old girl is referred with complaint of primary amenorrhea. Enlist the radiological investigations & key radiological findings in any one clinical condition which may present as primary amenorrhea. [2+8]
9. Discuss the role of imaging in evaluation of renal transplant donor. Discuss role of USG and Scintigraphy in various types of renal graft dysfunction. [4+6]
10. Describe the technique, imaging features and limitations of USG Doppler imaging in erectile dysfunction. [3+4+3]

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS PAPER 4

1. Discuss indications, technique and complications of splenic artery embolisation. [2+4+4]
2. Discuss the role of interventional radiology in management of portal hypertension. [10]
3. Describe the role of scintigraphy in cardiac imaging with emphasis on myocardial perfusion and viability. [4+6]
4. Describe the basis of BOLD imaging. Write its utility and limitations. [4+6]
5. Discuss principle, various techniques of elastography and their clinical applications. [3+3+4]
6. Describe technique of MRCP and enumerate the most commonly used sequences. What are the advantages and disadvantages of MRCP vs ERCP? [4+6]
7. Write in brief the principles of radiofrequency ablation [RFA]. Enlist its indications, contraindications and complications in management of hepatocellular carcinoma. [4+6]
8. What are the emergency drugs that should be available in radiology department? What are the clinical hallmarks of severe contrast reaction and discuss its management? [3+(3+4)]
9. What is the principle of PET scanning? Briefly discuss the role of FDG-PET scanning and importance and clinical utility of two non-FDG molecules of PET scanning. [3+7]

10. Define the statistical terms “accuracy”, “positive predictive value” and “negative predictive value”, citing their clinical usefulness. [4+3+3]

DNB QUESTION PAPERS – JUNE 2025

Paper1
- CNS tumors in adults
Pituitary tumor
- HIV CNS
- extremity soft tissue tumors
- avascular necrosis pathogenesis, imaging in AVN hip
- multiple myeloma imaging. Vs mets
- skeletal changes in leukemia, hemolytic anemia
- hyperparathyroidism imaging. Primary vs secondary difference
- TM joint anatomy and lesions
- unilateral proptosis causes and imaging
- MRI technique for ACL and ACL tear finding

Paper 2
- mediastinal compartments by mdct, contents, anterior mediastinum imaging
- cardiac mri, indication, technique, things to look for
- unilateral opaque hemithirax, pleural mesothelioma,
- pulmonary AVM, interventional management
- congenital heart disease xray,
- cystic lung disease differentials
- secondary pulmonary lobule, ILD
- lower limb arterial anatomy, doppler findings
- splenic trauma AAST
- short note on aortic dissection

Paper 3
-sonosalpingography
Role of ultrasound in cervical incompetence
-segmental anatomy of liver, LIRADS
-portal biliopathy, primary sclerosing cholangitis
-malignant abdominal lesions in children, describe any 2
-male urethra anatomy, conditions affecting
-mesenteric ischemia, intervention
-lymphoma pathology, GI lymphoma imaging
-genitourinary TB, pathophysiology, imaging
-fetal growth restriction, doppler in evaluation and management -ca cervix staging, imaging role

Paper 4
- Uterine fibroid mapping using MRI, interventional management of fibroid
- MR Elastography principle and clinical use
- Hepatic iron estimation, post mortem CT
- AI in radiology
- Xray tube image, production of xray, radiation protection
- DECT principle, applications
- double contrast barium enema, nuclear medicine in renal infection
- RF coils, MR artifacts
- Embolizing agents
- Pathogenesis of contrast induced nephropathy. Methods to prevent it

DNB QUESTION PAPERS – DECEMBER 2025

PAPER 1 :

1. a) X-ray features of rickets and osteomalacia. [5] b) Ewing's sarcoma.
2. Give the differential diagnosis and imaging features of synovial disorders affecting the knee joint.
3. a) Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma. b) Otosclerosis.
4. Discuss differential diagnosis and imaging features of suprasellar brain tumors.
5. Write the principle of digital breast tomosynthesis, and its advantages. Discuss in brief various suspicious calcifications seen on mammography.
6. Discuss imaging and differential diagnosis of intramedullary spinal cord tumors.
7. Discuss the MR imaging of carcinoma base of tongue and importance of retromolar trigone.
8. Discuss the differential diagnosis of ring enhancing lesions in an adult.
9. a) Enumerate the common causes of subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH). b) How will you evaluate a suspected case of SAH?
10. a) MRI features of mesial temporal sclerosis. b) Neuromyelitis optica.

PAPER 2 :

1. a) Usual interstitial pneumonia (UIP). b) Crazy paving pattern on HRCT chest.
2. Discuss the imaging evaluation of carcinoma lung with the latest TNM classification.
3. Classify types and evaluation of thoracolumbar spinal trauma.
4. a) Coronary calcium scoring. b) Tetralogy of Fallot.
5. a) Bronchopulmonary aspergillosis. b)Thymoma.
6. Differential diagnosis and imaging evaluation in a patient with acute scrotal pain. [
7. Discuss role of MRI in ischemic and non ischemic cardiomyopathy.
8. a) Doppler imaging features in a case of varicose veins of the lower limb. b) Role of doppler in a case of transient ischemic attack (TIA).
9. a) Role of doppler evaluation in a case of extrahepatic portal hypertension. b) Doppler evaluation of the ductus venosus and its significance in IUGR evaluation
10. a) Imaging in a case of extraperitoneal bladder injury. b) Respiratory distress of the newborn.

1. Discuss the diagnostic algorithm of cystic ovarian masses with MRI evaluation in ovarian malignancy.
2. a) Bosniak classification of renal cysts. b) Renal angiomyolipoma.
3. a) Klatskin tumour. b) Groove Pancreatitis.
4. Discuss the multiparametric evaluation of bladder carcinoma with the VIRADS classification.
5. a) Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. b) Evaluation of vesico-ureteral reflux.
6. Discuss the causes and imaging in post partum haemorrhage. What is the role of the interventional radiologist in management?
7. a) Gastrointestinal stromal tumour. b) Ileocaecal tuberculosis.
8. a) Ectopic pregnancy. b) Hydatidiform mole.
9. a) Choledochal cyst. b) Pheochromocytoma.
10. a) NAFLD - Non alcoholic fatty liver disease. b) MRI evaluation of Crohn's disease.

PAPER 4

1.Bronchial artery embolization, HIDA scan.
2. Advantage of 3 Tesla MRI over 1.5 Tesla and its limitations. Advantages and disadvantages of CR and DR imaging.
3. Discuss the steps to reduce the radiation dose in CT.
4.a) Role of MRI perfusion in brain tumors. b) Principles of RF ablation.
5. Cartilage imaging in MRI. b) Zero TE MR and its applications.
6.Discuss the hazards related to MR imaging and the safety considerations in a MRI facility.
7.a) MRI contrast media. b) Types of contrast in bowel preparation for CT examination.
8. a) Randomized control trial. b) Radiological anatomy of neck spaces.
9. a) Photon counting CT. b) Mammography tube.
10. a) PC-PNDT Act. b) Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD).

DNB RADIODIAGNOSIS JUNE 2026

Paper 1

1.
a. Cranial USG procedure (2)
b. grading of PVL(4) and GMH(4)

2.
a. Imaging features in 7 yr old male with pyogenic osteomyelitis (7)and
b. describe DDs(3)

3.
Acromegaly imaging work up (10)

4.
a. Glioma imaging features (5)
b. MR perfusion role (5)

5.
a. Enumerate salivary gland tumors (2)

b. imaging of pleomorphic adenoma (4) and
c. Warthins tumor(4)

6.
a. Enumerate causes of leukokoria (2)
b. describe usg findings of leukokoria (4)
c. retinoblastoma CT findings(4)

7.
a. anatomy of brachial plexus (3) and
b. Role of MR neurography in brachial plexopathy (7)

8.
Rheumatoid arthritis
a. imaging features in hand (4)
b. imaging features in wrist (4)
c. dds (2)

9.
a. Enumerate Extradural spinal tumors(3)
b. Imaging features of extradural tumors (4)
c. difference between intradural and extradural tumors(4)

10.
a. Non mass enhancement (5)
b. 35 yr old women with unilateral discharge imaging work up (5)

JUNE 2026 Paper 2

1.
a. Pulmonary Imaging findings in immunocompromised individual (2)
b. Imaging finding of infections in HIV + and HIV - individuals (4+4)

2.
Thoracic findings in connective tissue disorders (10)

3.
a. Enumerate causes of PAH (2)
b. Describe CXR and CT findings of PAH (4+4)

4.
List specific features of fractures in pediatrics.
Imaging findings in Non accidental injury in infants (5+5)

5.
a. Enlist lines/tubes/catheters in ICU patient and their correct position in CXR (6) Difference between cardiogenic and non cardiogenic pulmonary edema (4)

6.
25 year female with gangrene in fingers list causes and differentials with imaging features (10)

7.
50 year old male present with massive hemoptysis write approach to imaging and management (10)

8.
AV fistula mapping and complications and imaging features (5+5)

9.
35 year male with RTA present with hematuria write imaging approach and management (10)

10.
a. Anatomy of pericardium (3)
b. CT and MRI findings of constrictive pericarditis (7)

JUNE 2026 Paper 3

1.
a. Enumerate pediatric liver masses(2)
b. Imaging features of hepatoblastoma(4)
c. Role of imaging in it's Staging(4)

2.
a. Postmenopausal bleeding Imaging workup (5)
b. MR staging of Carcinoma endometrium (5)

3.
a. Imaging features of renal stones on X ray and DECT (5)
b. Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis (5)

4.
a. Embryology of Pancreas(5)
b. Enumerate congenital anomalies of pancreas(2)
c. Imaging findings of pancreatic divisum(3)

5.
a. List down X-ray features of large bowel obstruction (2)
b. 80 year old male presents with Intestinal obstruction write down imaging workup (8)

6.
Imaging workup of adrenal incidentaloma (10)

7.
a. Portal hypertension imaging findings (5)
b. TIPSS procedure/indications/contraindications(5)

8.
HSG
a. indications (2)
b. Procedure (4)
c. Findings in genital TB(4)

9.
Imaging findings of Ectopic pregnancy (10)

10.
a. Role of Multiparametric MRI in Ca prostate (8)
b. PSMA PET in ca prostate(2)

JUNE 2026 Paper 4

1.
a. Protocol of whole body MRI (5)
b. Applications in Oncology(5)

2.
a. Enumerate MR contrast agents(3)
b. Role of hepatobiliary contrast specific agents in non cirrhosis focal liver lesions(7)

3.
a. Phase contrast MRI in brain (5)
b. Applications in Brain(5)

4.
a. Digital Radiography (5)
b. Advantages and disadvantages over Conventional radiography(5)

5.
a. Enumerate radiopharmaceuticals in PET imaging (5)
b. Applications of them in oncology (5)

6.
a. Protocol of breast MRI for differentiating benign vs malignant breast mass (5)
b. MR imaging of malignant breast lesions(5)

7.
a. RFA principles and procedures (3)
b. Applications in bone and soft tissue lesions(7)

8.
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