

Online Examinations (Odd Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2021 - 2022)

Course Name - --Clinical Radiography- Positioning Part 1

Course Code - BMRIT303

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

10. 1. The first carpometacarpal joint of thumb can best visualized in

Mark only one oval.

- AP view of hand
- PA view of thumb
- AP view of thumb
- Lateral view of thumb

11. 2. The forearm should not be X-rayed in PA position because

Mark only one oval.

- It involves rotation of radius
- It involves rotation of ulna
- It involves rotation of elbow
- Radius and ulna lies parallel

12. 3. In PA projection of hand, it is

Mark only one oval.

- Pronated
- Everted
- Flexed
- Supinated

13. 4. The carpal bones arranged in proximal row are named as _____

Mark only one oval.

- Scaphoid lunate
- Triquetral and pisiform
- Trapezium trapezoid, capitate and hamate
- Both (a) & (b)

14. 5. In carpal tunnel projection the image should demonstrate _____

Mark only one oval.

- Pisiform and the hook of hamate
- Tubercle of scaphoid & trapezium
- A concavity
- All of these

15. 6. Which one of the following is best view to demonstrate scaphoid bone_____

Mark only one oval.

- Ulnar deviation
- Posterior oblique
- Lateral
- All of these

16. 7. In hand posterior oblique, both the hands are_____

Mark only one oval.

- Externally rotated with 30°
- Internally rotated with 45°
- Externally rotated with 45°
- Internally rotated with 30°

17. 8. In hand anterior oblique, the vertical central ray is centered over the_____

Mark only one oval.

- Head of 5th metacarpal
- Head of 3rd metacarpal
- Head of 2nd metacarpal
- Head of 1st metacarpal

18. 9. In order to demonstrate the anterior and posterior displacement in fracture of metacarpal bones the most useful view would be

Mark only one oval.

- PA view of hand
- PA view of wrist ulna deviation
- Lateral view of hand
- Lateral view of wrist joint

19. 10. Which bone is the focus in the PA ulnar deviation projection of the wrists?

Mark only one oval.

- Lunate
- Scaphoid
- Pisiform
- Capitate

20. 11. Which projection shows the coronoid process free of superimposition?

Mark only one oval.

- AP elbow
- Medical oblique elbow
- Lateral oblique elbow
- AP forearm

21. 12. The hand should be pronated for an

Mark only one oval.

- Internal oblique elbow
- AP elbow
- AP forearm
- None of these

22. 13. What is the proper position for an AP forearm projection?

Mark only one oval.

- Hand supinated
- Hand pronated
- Elbow at 90 degree
- Both (a) & (c)

23. 14. Where is the central ray location for an PA oblique hand projection?

Mark only one oval.

- Parallel to the third MCP joint
- Perpendicular to the third MCP joint
- Parallel to the third PIP joint
- Parallel to the third DIP joint

24. 15. The palm of the hand is formed by the

Mark only one oval.

- Carpal bone
- Metacarpal bone
- Phalanges
- Both (b) & (c)

25. 16. There are _____ phalanges in unilateral hand.

Mark only one oval.

- 14
- 13
- 16
- 33

26. 17. Which view of the shoulder shows the greater tubercle in profile?

Mark only one oval.

- Neutral
- Internal rotation
- Transthoracic
- External rotation

27. 18. The posterior aspect of the hand is against the leg for which view of the shoulder?

Mark only one oval.

- External rotation
- Internal rotation
- Neutra
- Transthoracic

28. 19. To demonstrate joint space in lateral view of the knee joint, it is advisable to keep the knee

Mark only one oval.

- Flexed to 90°
- In oblique position
- Flexed to 20° to 30°
- Extended fully

29. 20. Which projection will best demonstrate the sinus tarsi, cuboid and tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal?

Mark only one oval.

- Lateral oblique foot
- Lateral foot
- Medial oblique foot
- All of these

30. 21. Patella is a _____

Mark only one oval.

- Flat bone
- Long bone
- Irregular
- Sesamoid bone

31. 22. Which of the following projection will best demonstrate the carpal scaphoid?

Mark only one oval.

- Radial deviation
- Carpal tunnel
- Lateral
- Ulnar deviation

32. 23. Which projection of the foot will best demonstrate the longitudinal arch?

Mark only one oval.

- 30 degree medial oblique
- Lateral weight-bearing
- Lateromedial
- Mediolateral

33. 24. Skyline view is used for

Mark only one oval.

- Talus
- Scapula
- Patella
- Hip joint

34. 25. In order to better visualize joint space in AP view of knee joint the tube is angled 5 to 7 degree

Mark only one oval.

- Cranially
- Caudally
- Towards medial side
- Towards lateral side

35. 26. The patient is asked to take some purgative one day before the examination of LS spine in order to

Mark only one oval.

- Clear the bowel
- To absorb the gases
- Both a & b
- None of these

36. 27. The vertebral column normally consist of _____ small irregular bones called vertebrae.

Mark only one oval.

- 33
- 30
- 29
- 22

37. 28. When taking an AP limber X-ray image, where should the CR be focused?

Mark only one oval.

- 1" above the iliac crest
- At the belly button
- Halfway between ASIS and PSIS
- 1" - 2" below the iliac crest

38. 29. When taking a swimmer's view image, where should the CR be pointed and what should the tube tilt be?

Mark only one oval.

- Through C7 prominence and 15° tube tilt towards the head
- Through C7 prominence and no tube tilt
- Through C7 prominence and 15° tube tilt towards the floor
- Through the inferior edge of the scapula and a 15° tube tilt towards the floor

39. 30. Which of the following are demonstrated in the oblique position of the cervical spine?

Mark only one oval.

- Intervertebral foramina
- Apophyseal joints
- Intervertebral joints
- All of these

40. 31. In order to demonstrate atlas and axis in AP projection, the patient is asked to

Mark only one oval.

- Breathe normally
- Close the mouth
- Open the mouth
- Move the head side to side

41. 32. The ileum, ischium and pubic are the parts of

Mark only one oval.

- Hip bone
- Small intestine
- Femur
- Humerus

42. 33. The grid is not necessary in making a radiograph of

Mark only one oval.

- Lateral pelvis
- AP lumbar spine
- AP view of pelvis
- Lateral cervical spine

43. 34. For AP view of coccyx the central ray is directed

Mark only one oval.

- 25° towards head
- 10° towards head
- 25° towards feet
- 10° towards feet

44. 35. IOPA

Mark only one oval.

- Intra para Apex
- Intraoral peri apical
- Intra para align
- Intraoral peri apical.

45. 36. Intraoral films are

Mark only one oval.

- Single emulsion
- Double emulsion
- Both can be used
- None of these

46. 37. Interlobar effusion of the chest can be demonstrated in

Mark only one oval.

- Lordotic projection
- PA view
- AP view
- Recumbent position

47. 38. The part of the tooth that projects above the gingival (gum) are

Mark only one oval.

- Root
- Apex
- Crown
- Canal

48. 39. Intraoral radiography is

Mark only one oval.

- Bitewing radiography
- Periapical radiography
- Occlusal radiography
- All of these

49. 40. Periapical radiography view demonstrates

Mark only one oval.

- Crowns of the teeth of the premolar and molar region
- Root of the tooth and the surrounding bone
- Occlusal plane
- All of these

50. 41. Lordotic view of chest is done for

Mark only one oval.

- Thyroid gland
- Lordosis of thoracic vertebrae
- Apices of lung
- Lower ;part of lung

51. 42. Which of the following would best demonstrate the free air in the right pleural cavity?

Mark only one oval.

- Left lateral decubitus
- Right lateral decubitus
- Erect
- Supine

52. 43. In sternum anterior-oblique projection, why the patient is rotated to either side because

Mark only one oval.

- Radiographic factor become less
- To avoid superposition of sternum over thoracic vertebrae
- Both (a) & (b)
- None of these

53. 44. Interlober effusion of the chest can be demonstrated in

Mark only one oval.

- Lordotic projection
- Recumbent position
- PA view
- AP view

54. 45. Aspirated foreign bodies in older children and adults are most likely to lodge in the

Mark only one oval.

- Right main bronchus
- Left main bronchus
- Oesophagus
- G-junction

55. 46. All the following statements regarding respiratory structures are true except

Mark only one oval.

- left lung has two fissures.
- inferior portion of a lung is its apex.
- each lung is enclosed in pleural membrane.
- main stem bronchi enter the lung hilum

56. 47. Sternoclavicular articulations are likely to be demonstrated in all of the following except

Mark only one oval.

- weight-bearing
- RAO
- LAO
- PA

57. 48. In which projection of the foot are the interspaces between the first and second cuneiforms best demonstrated?

Mark only one oval.

- Lateral oblique Foot
- Medial oblique Foot
- Lateral Foot
- Weight Bearing Foot

58. 49. All the following structures are associated with the posterior femur except

Mark only one oval.

- popliteal surface
- intercondyloid fossa
- intertrochanteric line
- linea aspera

59. 50. Movement of a part toward the midline fo the body is termed

Mark only one oval.

- eversion
- Inversion
- Abduction
- Adduction

60. 51. The lumbar vertebral lamina is represented by what part of the “Scotty dog” seen in a correctly positioned oblique lumbar spine?

Mark only one oval.

- Eye
- Nose
- Body
- Ear

61. 52. To demonstrate position for towns in AP projection the central ray is directed

Mark only one oval.

- 25° – 30° caudally
- 25° – 30° cranially
- 30° – 40° caudally
- 30° – 40° cranially

62. 53. Lauensteins projection view basically done for

Mark only one oval.

- Pelvis
- SI joint
- Hip joint & upper third of femur
- Chest region

63. 54. For cranium Caldwell projection, the central ray is

Mark only one oval.

- 15° cranially
- 30° caudally
- 15° caudally
- 30° laterally

64. 55. Parieto – orbital oblique projection basically done for

Mark only one oval.

- Head of femur
- Hip joint
- Paranasal sinuses
- Optic foramen

65. 56. In the AP axial projection (Towne's method) of the skull, with the central ray directed 30 degrees caudal to the OML and passing midway between the external auditory meatus, which of the following is best demonstrated

Mark only one oval.

- Frontal bone
- Sella turcuca
- Occipital bone
- Basal foramina

66. 57. The waters method is also known as a _____ projection

Mark only one oval.

- Parietocanthial
- Parietomental
- Parietoglabellar
- Parietonasal

67. 58. Which skull shape is known by a 40 degrees angle of the petrous pyramids?

Mark only one oval.

- Mesocephalic
- Bradycephalic
- Brachycephalic
- Dolichocephalic

68. 59. The central ray enters 2 inches superior to the EAM for which position?

Mark only one oval.

- Lateral skull
- Caldwell method
- Towne's method
- AP view

69. 60. The central ray location for a Towne's method is

Mark only one oval.

- 1.5 inches above glabella
- 2 inches above glabella
- 2.5 inches below glabella
- 2 inches below glabella

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