



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

Programme – B.Sc.(MRIT)-2022

Course Name – Clinical Radiography-Positioning Part II

Course Code - BMRITC401

( Semester IV )

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

### Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) select Parieto-orbital oblique projection also known as ?
- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Judet projection  | b) Lauenstein's projection |
| c) Waters projection | d) Rhese projection        |
- (ii) apply In the AP axial projection (Towne's method) of the skull, with the central ray directed 30° caudal to the OML and passing midway between the external auditory meatus, which of the following is best demonstrated
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) Frontal       | b) Occipital bone |
| c) Sella turcica | d) Basal foramina |
- (iii) select Which of the following skull positions will demonstrate the cranial base, sphenoid sinuses, atlas and odontoid process?
- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| a) AP axial         | b) Towne's |
| c) Submentovertical | d) Towne's |
- (iv) select The maximum field of view which can be obtained with a specific radiographic system is generally limited by the:
- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) Focal spot size | b) Anode size   |
| c) Anode angle     | d) Focal Length |
- (v) tell Dental radiography consists of
- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Intra-oral radiography | b) Extra-oral radiography |
| c) Both (1) and (2)       | d) None of these          |
- (vi) infer Cephalometry technique used in
- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Orthodontic       | b) Orthomatic   |
| c) Implant treatment | d) All of these |
- (vii) choose Orthopantomogram is taken to rule out lesion in
- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| a) Mandible    | b) Maxilla |
| c) Facial bone | d) Skull   |
- (viii) tell The best projection to demonstrate the frontal sinuses is the \_\_\_\_

- a) Caldwell  
c) SMV
- b) Towne's  
d) Oblique projection
- (ix) choose Which of the following best describes forensic radiography?
- a) A method of analyzing handwriting in forensic investigations.  
b) The use of radiation to create images for identifying and analyzing evidence in criminal cases.  
c) A technique for analyzing DNA samples in crime scene investigations.  
d) A method of analyzing chemical composition of substances found at crime scenes.
- (x) select Which of the following is NOT a common classification of forensic radiography?
- a) Skeletal radiography  
b) Dental radiography  
c) Soft tissue radiography  
d) Textile radiography
- (xi) choose in forensic radiography, what is the main concern regarding patient consent?
- a) Patient name  
b) Radiation exposure  
c) Permission to access medical records  
d) The right to privacy
- (xii) select Which type of forensic radiography is used for identifying bite marks?
- a) Dental radiography  
b) Soft tissue radiography  
c) Skeletal radiography  
d) Radiography
- (xiii) choose Which of the following is a common technique used in macroradiography to enhance image quality?
- a) Ultrasonography  
b) Magnification  
c) Contrast media injection  
d) Radioscopy
- (xiv) choose What is macroradiography primarily used for?
- a) Microscopic analysis  
b) Macroscopic Magnification analysis  
c) Nanostructure imaging  
d) Electron microscopy
- (xv) select Which of the following imaging techniques is commonly used in macroradiography?
- a) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)  
b) X-ray imaging  
c) Ultrasound imaging  
d) Fluorescence imaging

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Define how does the Radiology Department handle legal requests for patient imaging records? (3)
3. describe How are surgical instruments sterilized before use in the operation theatre? (3)
4. explain referral criteria in neonates ? (3)
5. Define how do radiographers adjust techniques when imaging trauma patients compared to routine radiography? (3)
6. Elaborate common techniques used in foreign body radiography? (3)

OR

Define What is an OPG and what is its primary application in dentistry? (3)

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. explain in details general precautions in operation theatre ? (5)
8. explain the indications centering patient position technical factors of mastoids ? (5)
9. explain what is asepsis in technique checking of main supply and functions of equipment in OT ? (5)
10. explain in detail the patient positioning and centering of lateral dorsal decubitus Xray with technical factors and anatomy ? (5)

11. explain in detail the patient positioning and centering of lateral decubitus Xray with technical factors and anatomy ? (5)

12. explain briefly OPG X-ray ? (5)

**OR**

Elaborate the patient positioning and centering of KUB Xray with technical factors and anatomy ? (5)

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