Version No.				
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ROLL NUMBER						

RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES II
HSSC-II
SECTION – A (Marks 08)
Time allowed: 15 Minutes

Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on this page and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed.

Do not use lead pencil.

حصّہ اوّل لازمی ہے۔اس کے جوابات اسی صفحہ پر دے کر ناظم مرکز کے حوالے کریں۔کاٹ کر دوبارہ لکھنے کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔لیڈ پنسل کا استعمال ممنوع ہے۔

Answer Sheet No. _____ Candidate's Sign. _____ Invigilator's Sign. _____

Fill the relevant bubble against each question:

	Question	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1.	Stomach is anatomically located in:	Epigastric region	Left lumbar region	Left hypochondrium	Right hypochondrium	◯	◯	◯	◯
2.	Number of tarsal bones are:	3	5	6	7	◯	◯	◯	◯
3.	Subject contrast is improved when:	kVp is increased	kVp is decreased	mAs are increased	mAs are decreased	◯	◯	◯	◯
4.	Lordotic projection is used for:	Apices of lungs	Lower lobe collapse	Upper lobe collapse	Middle lobe collapse	◯	◯	◯	◯
5.	Effective dose can be expressed as:	Gray	Sievert	Joules	Curie	◯	◯	◯	◯
6.	The radiographic projection commonly used to visualize the frontal and ethmoid sinuses is :	Waters view	Lateral view	Caldwell view	Oblique view	◯	◯	◯	◯
7.	A radiopaque substance is one that:	Allows X-rays to pass through easily	Absorb X-rays and appear white on the image	Appear black on the image	Produce artifacts on the image	◯	◯	◯	◯
8.	Which of the following term is used to describe a patient who is lying on their back?	Supine	Prone	Sims	Flowers	◯	◯	◯	◯

RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES II
HSSC-II

Time Allowed: 2:15 Hours **Total Marks Section: 32**

Note: Answer all parts from Section "B" and all questions from Section 'C' on the provided **E-Sheet.** Write your answers on the allotted/given spaces.

SECTION – B (Marks 2x10=20)

Q. 2	**Attempt the following questions.**				
(i)	What is bronchogram?	**2**	**OR**	What is towne view?	**2**
(ii)	Name bones which form atlanto-occipital joint.	**2**	**OR**	Name views for temporomandibular joint.	**2**
(iii)	Name any four parts of large intestine.	**2**	**OR**	Name different parts of thyroid gland.	**2**
(iv)	What is space charge effect?	**2**	**OR**	Write anatomy of elbow joint.	**2**
(v)	Explain focusing cup in x-ray tube?	**2**	**OR**	Draw upper part of femur bone.	**2**
(vi)	How is centering done for X-ray of ankle joint?	**2**	**OR**	What is prone position for X-ray imaging?	**2**
(vii)	Which various views used for cervical spine?	**2**	**OR**	What is contrast media in radiography?	**2**
(viii)	How will you minimize the unnecessary radiation exposure to the patient?	**2**	**OR**	What is Claustrophobia?	**2**
(ix)	What is ALARA?	**2**	**OR**	What instruction must give to the patient to achieve successful lateral thoracic projection?	**2**
(x)	Why is proper collimation important?	**2**	**OR**	What bony structures are seen on a pelvis outlet view?	**2**

SECTION -C (Marks 2x6=12)

Note:	**Attempt all questions. Marks of each question are given along with each question.**				
(i)	What are the projections used for X-rays of right hand? Explain PA projection in detail.	**6**	**OR**	Where is scaphoid bone located and how its x-ray is done?	**6**
(ii)	What is image sharpness and what are the factors which reduce image sharpness?	**6**	**OR**	Write Procedure of barium swallow in detail and what are the side effects of the procedure?	**6**