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**B.Sc. IN MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY
(BMIT)**

Term-End Examination

June, 2011

BAHI-032 : RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGING

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART - A

1. Fill in the blanks : **1x10=10**

- (a) Cellulose Tri Acetate (CTA) was used as _____.
- (b) 'Detail' type intensifying screens have _____ size of crystals.
- (c) Intensifying screens should be cleaned with _____.
- (d) Walls of dark room should be painted in _____ colour.
- (e) In developer solution, M Q stands for metal and _____.
- (f) Kissing artifact can be seen in _____ type of processing.
- (g) pH of developer solution is _____.
- (h) _____ is used to read the image from PSP in CR system.

- (i) Selenium is used in _____ type of flat panel detectors.
- (j) _____ is an example of non-screen films.

2. Write short-notes on the following : **2x5=10**

- (a) Factors affecting speed of intensifying screens.
- (b) Care of PSP in CR system.
- (c) Starter solution.
- (d) pH of fixer solution.
- (e) Transverse section of intensifying screen.

PART - B

Attempt *any four* Questions :

5x4=20

3. Enlist the constituents of MQ type developer solution along with the function of each.
4. What is digital radiography and its advantages ?
5. What is the role of replenisher ?
6. Describe the properties of gelatin.
7. Give a comparative account of fixer used in manual and automatic processors.

PART - C

Attempt *any three* questions :

10x3=30

8. Describe the automatic film processor.
 9. Describe in detail the construction, functioning and types of intensifying screens.
 10. Explain CR and DR systems, along with its advantages and disadvantages.
 11. Describe the structure and functioning of Dry View Camera.
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