

46. Femoral ring is bounded by the following structures except

- (a) Femoral vein
- (b) Inguinal ligament
- (c) Femoral artery
- (d) Lacunar ligament

Ans. (c). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 1-20.

47. Deep palmar arch

- (a) Formed by the continuation of the radial artery
- (b) Gives 3 digital branches
- (c) Lies behind lumbricals
- (d) Lies at proximal palmar crease

Ans. (a). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 1-20.

48. Longest ligament around the hip joint is

- (a) Iliofemoral
- (b) Ischiofemoral
- (c) Pubofemoral
- (d) Ligamentous teres

Ans. (a). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-90.

49. Short saphenous vein is a tributary of

- (a) Medial marginal vein
- (b) Popliteal vein
- (c) Posterior tibial vein
- (d) Dorsal venous arch

Ans. (b). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Suneet Bhargava, p. 1-20.

50. Foot drop is caused by damage to

- (a) Interosseous nerve
- (b) Superficial peroneal nerve
- (c) Deep peroneal nerve
- (d) Deltoid ligament of the ankle joint

Ans. (c). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

51. Femoral nerve does not supply to

- (a) Sartorius
- (b) Rectus femoris
- (c) Tensor fasciae latae
- (d) Articularis genu

Ans. (c). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 1-20.

52. Which of the following muscles are flexors of the thigh?

- (a) Psoas
- (b) Pectineus
- (c) Rectus femoris
- (d) Vastus lateralis

Ans. (b). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

92. Vestibular fibers relay in

- (a) Vermis
- (b) Lateral genicular body
- (c) Flocculonodular lobe of cerebellum
- (d) Auditory cortex

Ans. (c). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

93. In children the cerebral blood flow is approximately _____ of the adult.

- (a) Half
- (b) Same
- (c) 2 times
- (d) 3 times

Ans. (c). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

94. Blood brain barrier is not present in

- (a) Area postrema
- (b) Corpus striatum
- (c) Corpus callosum
- (d) Cerebral cortex

Ans. (a). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

95. Endolymph drains into

- (a) Extradural space
- (b) Subdural space
- (c) Subarachnoid space
- (d) Virchow-Robin space

Ans. (b). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

96. Which ion is more in CSF?

- (a) Cl^-
- (b) HCO_3^-
- (c) Na^+
- (d) K^+

Ans. (a). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

97. SA node acts as a pacemaker of the heart because of the fact that it

- (a) Is capable of generating impulses spontaneously
- (b) Has rich sympathetic innervations
- (c) Has poor cholinergic innervations
- (d) Generates impulses at the higher rate

Ans. (d). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

24 MCQs in Radiology

152. Each kidney contains about _____ nephrons.

- (a) One million
- (b) Two million
- (c) Four million
- (d) Half million

Ans. (a). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

153. Which of the following is minimally excreted in urine

- (a) Urea
- (b) Creatinine
- (c) Uric acid
- (d) Chloride

Ans. (c). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

154. GFR is increased when

- (a) Plasma osmotic pressure is increased
- (b) Glomerular hydrostatic pressure is decreased
- (c) Tubular hydrostatic pressure is increased
- (d) Increased renal blood flow

Ans. (d). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

155. What is the glomerular filtration rate (ml/min)?

- (a) 100
- (b) 125
- (c) 150
- (d) 175

Ans. (b). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

156. All of the following are actively reabsorbed from the proximal tubules, except

- (a) Sodium
- (b) Urea
- (c) Amino acid
- (d) Urea and water

Ans. (d). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

157. Juxtamedullary nephrons in kidney are what percentage of total nephrons

- (a) 15
- (b) 50
- (c) 70
- (d) 90

Ans. (d). Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.

158. Following is least absorbable in tubules

- (a) Creatinine
- (b) Glucose
- (c) Urea
- (d) Sucrose

225. What is a soma?

- (a) 80% lipid and 20% protein; helps insulate the axon; facilitates action potential; prevents signals from getting crossed between neurons.
- (b) Cell body; contains the nucleus.
- (c) Facilitates communication between neurons by releasing neurotransmitters after they receive the electrical message sent down the axon.
- (d) Space between terminal buttons of the cell sending the message (presynaptic cell) and the membrane of the cell receiving the message (postsynaptic cell).

Ans. (b). *Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.*

226. What is the terminal button?

- (a) 80% lipid and 20% protein; helps insulate the axon; facilitates action potential; prevents signals from getting crossed between neurons.
- (b) Cell body; contains the nucleus.
- (c) Facilitates communication between neurons by releasing neurotransmitters after they receive the electrical message sent down the axon.
- (d) Space between terminal buttons of the cell sending the message (presynaptic cell) and the membrane of the cell receiving the message (postsynaptic cell).

Ans. (c). *Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.*

227. What is the synapse?

- (a) 80% lipid and 20% protein; helps insulate the axon; facilitates action potential; prevents signals from getting crossed between neurons.
- (b) Cell body; contains the nucleus.
- (c) Facilitates communication between neurons by releasing neurotransmitters after they receive the electrical message sent down the axon.
- (d) Space between terminal buttons of the cell sending the message (presynaptic cell) and the membrane of the cell receiving the message (postsynaptic cell).

Ans. (d). *Textbook of Radiology for Residents & Technicians, 5th ed., S.K. Bhargava & Sumeet Bhargava, p. 48-96.*

228. The teeth break-up food into small parts by a process called

- (a) Absorption
- (b) Deglutition