

**Clinical Appointment in Radiology**  
(24 hours / per month x 6 months - 144 hours)

**Objectives**

At the end of this appointment the students should be able to,

1. Describe the imaging modalities available and state the indications, advantages and disadvantages of each modality.
2. Describe the radiological anatomy across all the imaging modalities and learn the respective terminology used in each of the imaging modality.
3. Describe the preparation of patients for various radiological techniques such as X Ray KUB, Ultrasound scan abdomen & pelvis, Barium enema, angiogram and IVU.
4. Develop the skill of filling up requisition forms for radiological procedures and learn the importance of providing relevant information for a likely diagnosis.
5. In case of plain radiography, learn the regions and views to be requested.
6. Identify the radiological anatomy of a chest radiograph in detail (PA & Lateral) and assess the cardiac size on CXR. Interpret and analyze the features which would contribute to apparent cardiomegaly.
7. Identify a normal CXR from abnormal CXR and posteroanterior CXR from anteroposterior CXR.
8. Interpret common CXR abnormalities such as cardiomegaly, pneumonic consolidation, pleural effusion, lung collapse, pneumothorax, bronchial neoplasm (primary & metastatic), atrial and ventricular septal defect, heart failure, pericardial effusion, pulmonary tuberculosis and ARDS.
9. Interpret common AXR abnormalities such as intestinal obstruction, bowel perforation and pancreatic calcification.
10. State the indications for Ultrasound examinations from head to toe. Describe and identify common abnormalities such as renal and gallbladder calculi, hydronephrosis, space occupying lesions including metastases, lymphadenopathy, IUP, uterine fibroids, adnexal masses, benign and malignant pathologies of Thyroid and Breast.
11. Identify radiological anatomy of vascular system on angiography and describe common pathologies such as stenosis, occlusion, aneurysm and arteriovenous malformation.
12. Describe common abnormalities seen on IVU such as calculi and hydronephrosis. Polyps, malignant lesions, diverticular disease etc, on barium studies of upper and lower GIT.
13. State the applications and limitations of various imaging modalities available for diagnosis of human diseases.
14. Identify common pathologies diagnosed on CT scan such as intracranial hemorrhage, tumours and cerebral infarction.
15. Diagnosis of Disc prolapse, brain tumors on MRI.
16. Learn the Radiation protection measures adopted in a Radiology Department.