	Reg. No.						I
THIRD YEAR B	Deemed University) .Sc. N.M.T. DEGREE EX	AMIN	ATIC	ON – d	JUNE	2006	
, , , , , , , , , ,	Wednesday, June 14, 2						
ne: 3 Hrs.					Ma	x. Mar	ks: 80
Answer ALL the qu	estions.						
-	flow charts wherever appropr TE ANSWER BOOKS FOR		ON 'A	' & SE	CTIO	N 'B'	

Answer ALL the questions.

USE TWO SEPARATE ANS

SECTION - 'A': IMMUNOLOGY, RADIOIMMUNOASSAY: 50 MARKS

- 1. Write short notes on any FOUR:
- Selective theory.

Time: 3 Hrs.

- Forces binding Antigen and Antibody.
- Immunoglobulin and receptors.
- Identical and partially identical Antigens.
- 1E. Migration inhibition test.

 $(5\times4=20 \text{ marks})$

- 2. Write short notes on any SIX:
- Comparison between non isotopic and isotopic assays.
- 2B. Acceptance of RIA results.
- Equilibrium and non equilibrium assays.
- 2D. Problems in the initiation of IRMA.
- Microspot assays.
- 2F. 1251: and ideal in vitro radionuclide.
- Collection of RIA samples.

 $(5\times6=30 \text{ marks})$

SECTION - 'B': MEDICAL STATISTICS: 30 MARKS

Which are the measures of central tendency? For the given data, find the value of each of 3. them.

8. 12, 2,

6,

8.

9.

7,

11, 10

(1+4 = 5 marks)

4. Certain pesticide is packed into bags by a machine. A random sample of 10 bags is drawn and their contents are found to weigh as follows:

50, 49, 52, 44,

45.

48.

46.

45. 49, 45

Test if the average packing can be taken to be 50kg.

(Tabulated t $_{0.05}$ for 9 degree freedom = 2.262)

5. Show that the coefficient of correlation is independent of scale and origin of the variables.

(5 marks)

- 6A. Define sensitivity and specificity.
- 6B. Calculate sensitivity in the following:

	Test Result	
	-	+
Well	836 = TN	44 = FB
III -	26 = FN	94 = TP

 $(2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5 \text{ marks})$

- 7A. How can we divide the total time for counting background counts and gross sample counts so as to have minimum error in the net count rate?
- 7B. Write down the general formula for the propagation of errors and derive the formula for the error propagation in multiplication of two data.

(5+5 = 10 marks)

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MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

THIRD YEAR B.Sc. N.M.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: RADIATION BIOLOGY & INVITRO NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Thursday, June 15, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Answer ALL the questions.

SECTION - 'A': RADIATION BIOLOGY: 30 MARKS

- 1. Describe the pathological consequences of ionizing radiation on mammalian bone.
- 2. Add a short note on the effect of ionizing radiation on human salivary glands.
- 3. Describe various types of interaction of radiation with matter.
- What is LD₅₀? Describe how experimentally it is calculated.
- 5. Draw a typical shouldered *in vitro* mammalian cell survival curve and explain the parameters D_0 , D_0 and N. Briefly explain the various models of cell killing.
- What are chromosome aberrations? Describe briefly with an illustrated diagrams.

 $(5\times6 = 30 \text{ marks})$

SECTION - 'B': INVITRO NUCLEAR MEDICINE: 50 MARKS

- 7. A male patient suffering from Iron deficiency anemia has been referred to the department of Nuclear Medicine for a ferrokinetic study to find out the cause of anemia. Write in details the patient preparation and the procedure protocol for
- 7A. Plasma iron clearance.
- 7B. Iron utilization.

(10+5 = 15 marks)

8. With a neat diagram explain the principles of RIA. How does RIA differ from IRMA?

(10+5 = 15 marks)

- 9. Write short notes on any FOUR:
- 9A. Detection of radiocarbon.
- 9B. Curve stripping.
- 9C. Blood volume estimation by radioisotope technique.
- 9D. RBC survival study.
- 9E. Total Body water estimation.

 $(5\times4 = 20 \text{ marks})$



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MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

THIRD YEAR B.Sc. N.M.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2006

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR MEDICINE INSTRUMENTATION

Friday, June 16, 2006

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 80

 A new Gamma Camera that was bought for your department 6 months ago has to be used on patients for tomorrow. Describe your role for today.

(20 marks)

With a neat and labeled block diagram explain the principle and working of a thyroid uptake probe.

(20 marks)

Write in detail about the detector used in PET scanners.

(20 marks)

- Write short notes on:
- 4A. COR.
- B. Fan beam collimators.
- 4C. Brute Force Technique.
- 4D. Attenuation Correction.

 $(5\times4 = 20 \text{ marks})$

