

RADIOTHERAPY

PAPER – II

RTH/J/17/41/II

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

Important instructions:

- Attempt all questions in order.
- Each question carries 10 marks.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.
- Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.
- Answer all the parts of a single question together.
- Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.
- Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.

Write short notes on:

1. a) Latest FIGO staging system for cancer of endometrium. 6+4
b) What is the role of radiation in Stage I Ca endometrium?
2. a) Techniques of post-mastectomy external radiation. 6+4
b) How are the adjacent fields matched?
3. a) Enumerate the technical steps of Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT) in a flowchart. 3+2+2+3
b) When is SBRT used in lung cancers?
c) What T and N stage lung cancers are suitable for SBRT?
d) Strategies for managing motion in SBRT for lung tumours.
4. A 40 year male presents with a complaint of hematuria and his CT scan shows a left renal mass with a renal vein thrombus and poorly functioning left kidney. 3+3+4
a) What other investigation will you do and why?
b) What treatment will you suggest and why?
c) A year later, the patient has extensive bone and lung metastasis. How will you treat the patient?
5. RTOG 90-03 used four different fractionation regimens to treat head-neck cancers, while the UK CHART trial used two different fractionation regimens. Drawing from the results of these two landmark trials explain: 5+5
a) Various fractionation schedules that have been used in head-neck cancers.
b) The radiobiologic principles that may account for the variable outcomes of patients assigned to the various arms.
6. What are the clinical features of retinoblastoma? Write a note on bilateral retinoblastoma. 4+6

P.T.O.

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| 7. | a) Techniques of total body irradiation. | 6+4 |
| | b) What are the organs to be shielded in total body irradiation and how? | |
| 8. | a) What are the high-risk factors for medulloblastoma? | 5+5 |
| | b) How does risk-stratification affect its treatment? | |
| 9. | How do you keep a patient of testicular NSGCT stage I on surveillance?
What are the poor prognostic factors? | 6+4 |
| 10. | Problems of giving chemotherapy to elderly patients. | 10 |
