



**NEET PG 2025**

**Radiology Previous  
Year Questions with  
Solutions**

**TUTORIALS**

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## RADIOLOGY

## Q.1

**Clinical Question:**

A 45-year-old male presented with difficulty swallowing, weight loss, and a chest X-ray showing associated bronchiectasis. The patient undergoes the contrast study shown below. What is the investigation of choice to confirm the diagnosis?

**Options:**

- A) Manometry
- B) CECT chest
- C) Upper GI endoscopy
- D) Esophagogram

**Correct Answer: A) Manometry**

## Q.2

**Clinical Question:**

A 50-year-old male presents with right flank pain. A contrast-enhanced CT scan of the abdomen reveals the findings as shown below. Based on the clinical presentation and CT image, what is the most likely diagnosis?

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**Options:**

- A) Gall bladder cancer
- B) Renal carcinoma
- C) Retroperitoneal tumor
- D) Left lobe liver abscess

**Correct Answer: B) Renal carcinoma**

**Q.3**

**Clinical Question:**

A newborn is admitted to the NICU in the first 24 hours of birth with severe dyspnea/respiratory distress. A chest x-ray is done, which is shown below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



**Options:**

- A) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- B) Congenital Pulmonary airway malformation

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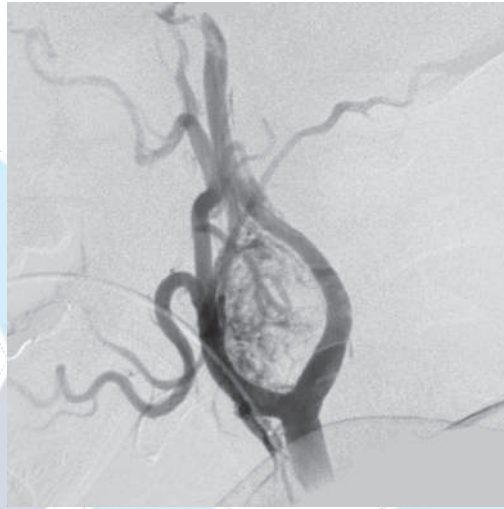
- C) Loculated pneumothorax
- D) Congenital lobar emphysema

**Correct Answer: A) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia**

**Q.4**

**Clinical Question:**

A 50-year-old male presents with a right-sided neck swelling, which is pulsatile in nature and is compressible, refilling on removal of pressure. A CT-angiogram was performed and is shown below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



**Options:**

- A) Carotid body tumour
- B) Carotid aneurysm
- C) AV fistula
- D) Hemangioma

**Correct Answer: A) Carotid body tumour**

**Q.5**

**Clinical Question**

Identify the correct features of the investigation shown in the given image.



**Options:**

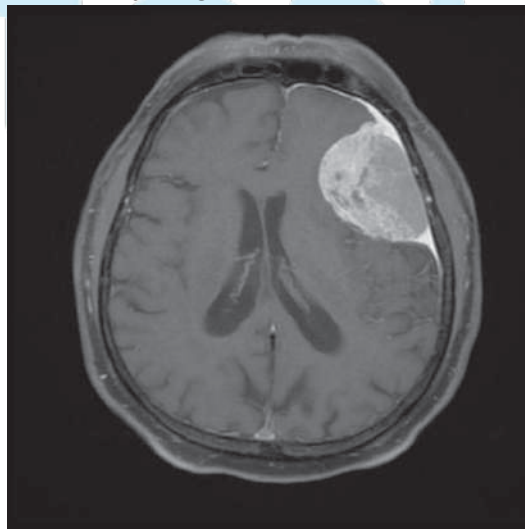
- A) Invasive and can be a therapeutic treatment for bladder calculi
- B) Non-invasive and used to diagnose ureteropelvic junction obstruction
- C) Non-invasive and gold standard for diagnosing bladder cancer
- D) Requires percutaneous access to the renal pelvicalyceal system

**Correct Answer: B) Non-invasive and used to diagnose ureteropelvic junction obstruction**

**Q.6**

**Clinical Question:**

A 32-year-old female presents with recurrent headaches, and an MRI brain was done as shown below. What is the most likely diagnosis?



**Options:**

- A) Glioma
- B) Ependymoma

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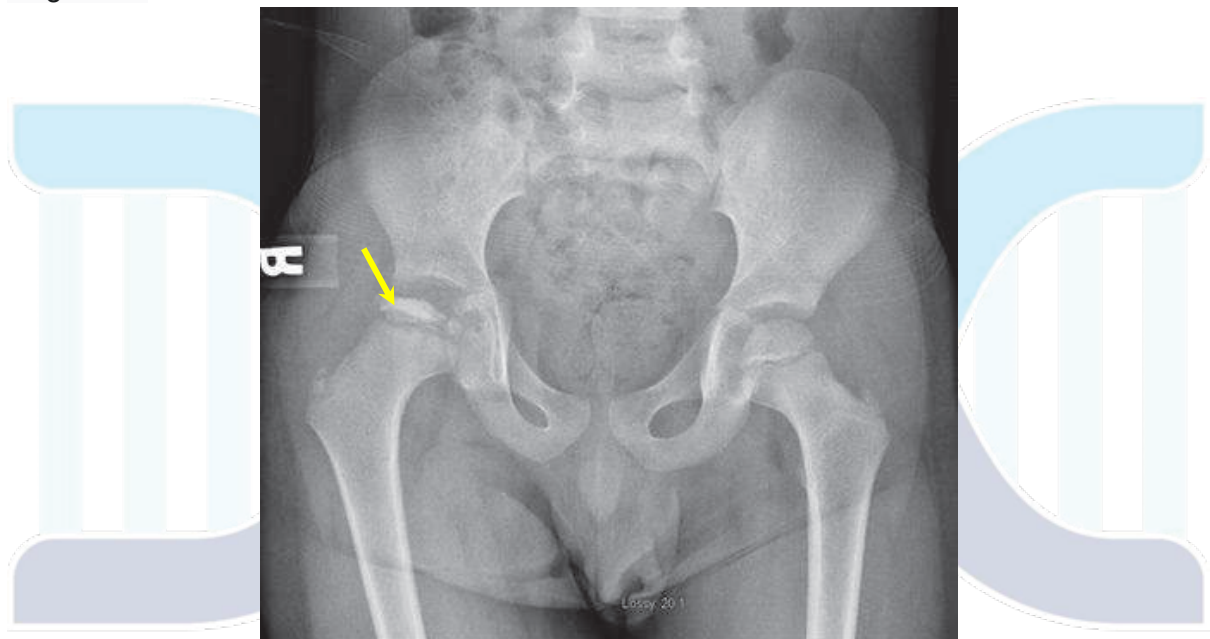
- C) Meningioma
- D) Pilocytic astrocytoma

**Correct Answer: C) Meningioma**

**Q.7**

**Clinical Question:**

An 8-year-old presents to the orthopedics OPD with complaints of a painless limp for the past 1 week. An X-ray is done and is shown below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



**Options:**

- A) Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip
- B) Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis
- C) Perthes disease
- D) D) Tuberculosis hip

**Correct Answer: C) Perthes disease**

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