

# *Radiology Mini Osce archive*

## *Rouh Group D*

**Q1:**

**1. SSS THROMBOSIS \*\***

**2. Epidural hematoma**

**3. Normal CT**

مش هاي الصورة بالضبط بس اشي قريب كان



**Q2:**

كانت جايبة صورتين والجواب كان انه

**Reduction with out recurrence  
doesn't need surgical resection**



- Claw sign
- barium enema
- intussusception

**Q3:**

وزي هاي انه **air under daiphragm**

6.

Bowel perforation



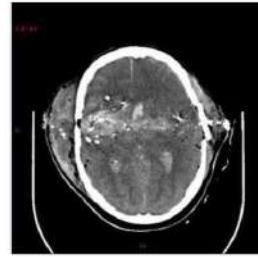
Q1:

**BOWEL PERFORATION**



**Q4:**  
*What is the true regarding this picture?*

No epidural hemorrhage



**Q5:**  
*Esophageal atresia w/o fistula*



**Q6:**  
*Hydronephrosis*



**Q7:**  
*Normal x ray*



**Q8:**

**What is the true regarding this picture?**

**1)large bowel obstruction**

**2)The most common cause of it is adhesions.\*\*\*\***



**Q9:**

**Diagnosis?**

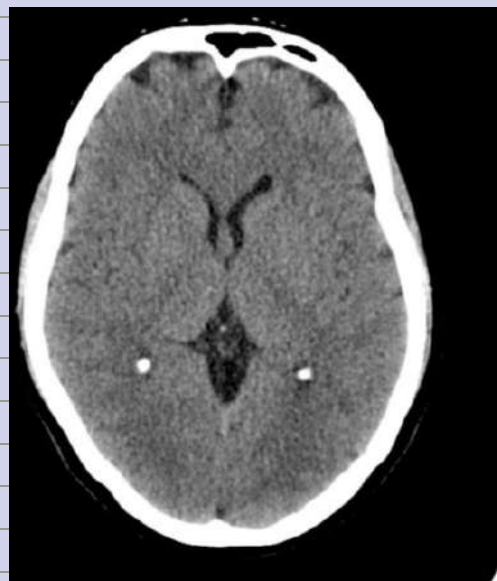
**Hydropneumothorax**



**Q10:**

**الف سهم ونجمة وكان بدھا**

**Anatomy of frontal horn of left ventricle + frontal lobe**



**Q11:**  
**Diagnosis?**  
**Neurogenic bladder**



**Q12:**  
**Diagnosis?**  
**Lt lower lobe collapse**



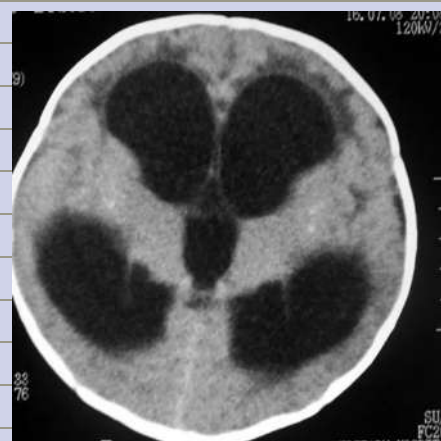
**Q13:**  
**Diagnosis?**  
**Greenstick**



**Q14:**  
**Diagnosis?**  
**Gall bladder stone**



**Q15:**  
**Diagnosis?**  
**Hydrocephelus**





**Q16:**

*All of these signs are present except?*

*1)football sign*

*2)falciform ligament sign*

*3)crescent sign\*\*\**



**Q17:**

*Diagnosis?*

*Hydronephrosis*



**Q18:**

*Diagnosis?*

*Gastric obstruction in duodenal portion*



**Q19:**

ناسيه كيف كانت صيغة السؤال بس كانت  
جاييه هذول الصورتين وبدها الصح



**A**



**B**

**A: renal cell carcinoma**

**B: simple cyst**

**Q20:**

**Diagnosis?**

**Urinary bladder stone**

وكان معها صورة تانية ل  
**stone**

كان بدها الصح

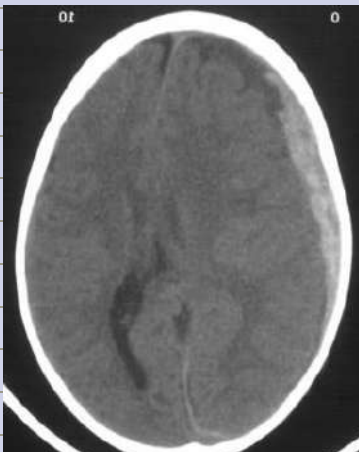


**Reporting:**

**1) Write a report about this picture :**

ما كانت بالضبط هاي الصورة بس انه كانت

**subdural hematoma**



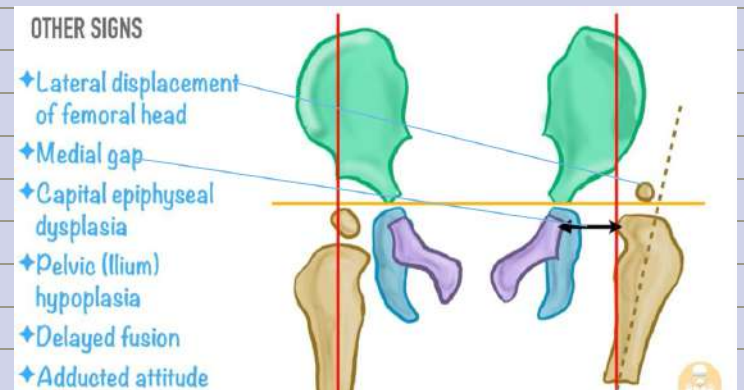
***This is a non-enhanced soft tissue***

***CT scan of the brain Window:***

***There is a crescent-shaped  
hyperdense lesion in the left  
frontoparietal region***

***It crossed suture line represents an  
acute subdural hematoma. There is  
effacement of sulci but no shift of  
the midline structures***

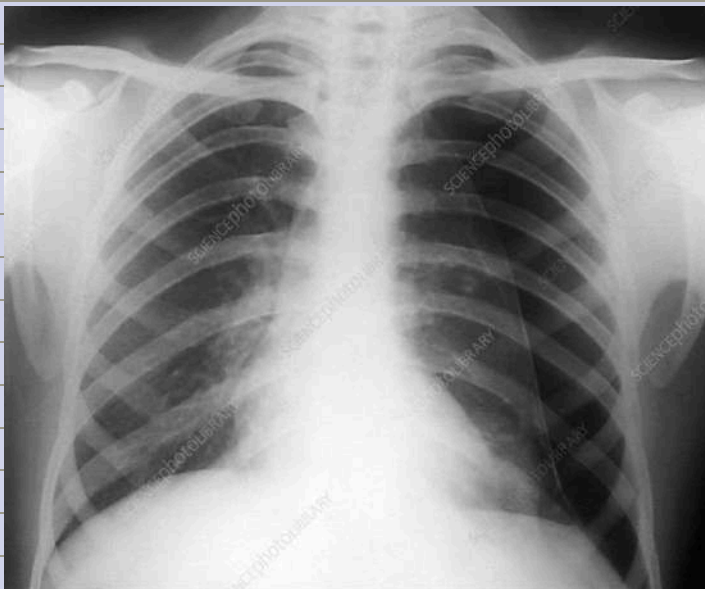
2) 5 year old boy with DDH write a report about the picture



3) Write a report about this picture :

ما كانت بالضبط هاي الصورة بس انه كانت

**Lt sided simple pneumothorax**



**PA cxr male erect good exposure , visible pleural edges of Lt lung and increased ipsilateral ICS w no mediastinal shift no tracheal deviation normal both costophrenic angles normal cardiothoracic ratio, non remarkable bony thoracic cage and no hilar lymphadenopathy No deviation of trachea or mediastinal structures**

الصورة كان مبين فيها بس ال **pleural edges** باقي ال **signs** لا



***Mini-osce archive***

# ***Radiology***

***Group D***

***Done by Boshra Al-omoush***

***Abdelraheem alawneh***



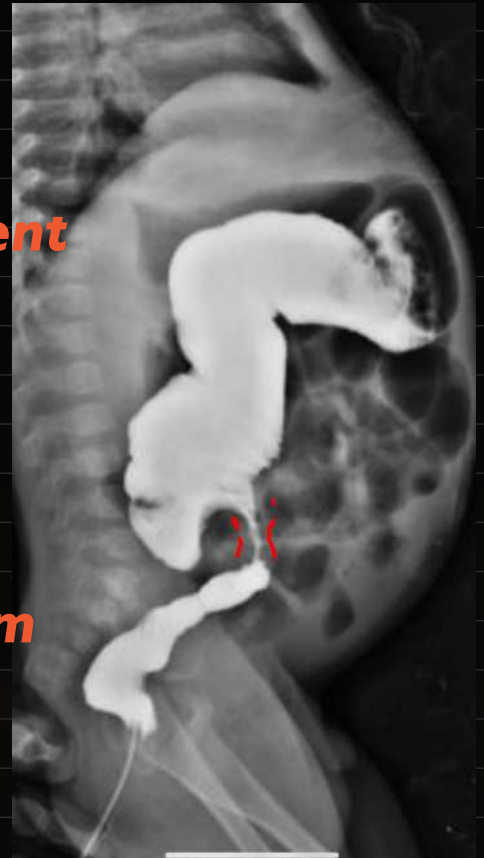
**1-One is true regarding this photo:**



- A)VUR**
- B)pure MCUG**
- C)prostatic stricture**
- D)penile stricture**
- E) None of the above choices**

عليها خلاف بين الجواب الاول والثاني بس بحس الاول اصح

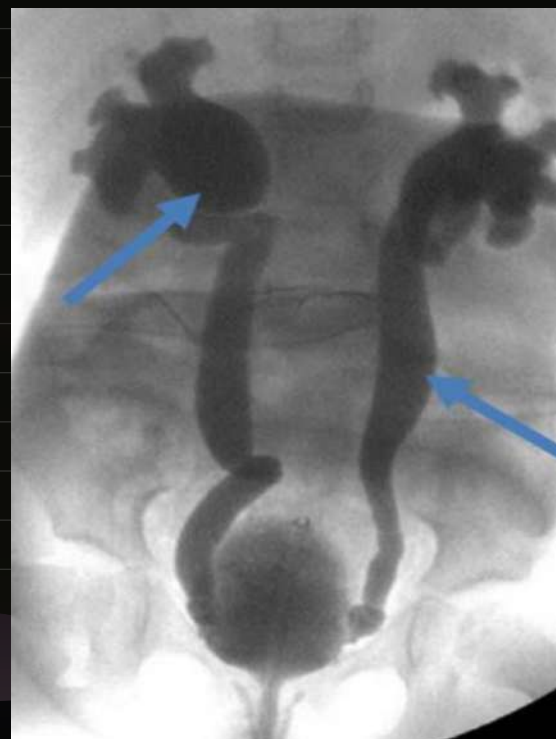
**2-Child with abdomin distended ,no meconium passage,barium show patent anus :**



- A)radiological sign correlate with findings**
- B)recto-sigmoid ratio less than one\***
- C)the defenitve diagnosis is meconium iliec**
- D)doesn't need histopathology**

**3-One is true ?**

- A)VUR VI**
- B)VUR V\***
- C)VUR I**
- D)IVU**
- E)Urethral stone**





**4-One is true for 4m baby with positive family history of DDH, referred to you this radiological image :**

- A)normal**
- B)bilateral DDH**
- C)right DDH**
- D)left DDH**
- E)need another image at 6m**



**5-Spot diagnosis ?  
Hydropneumothorax**

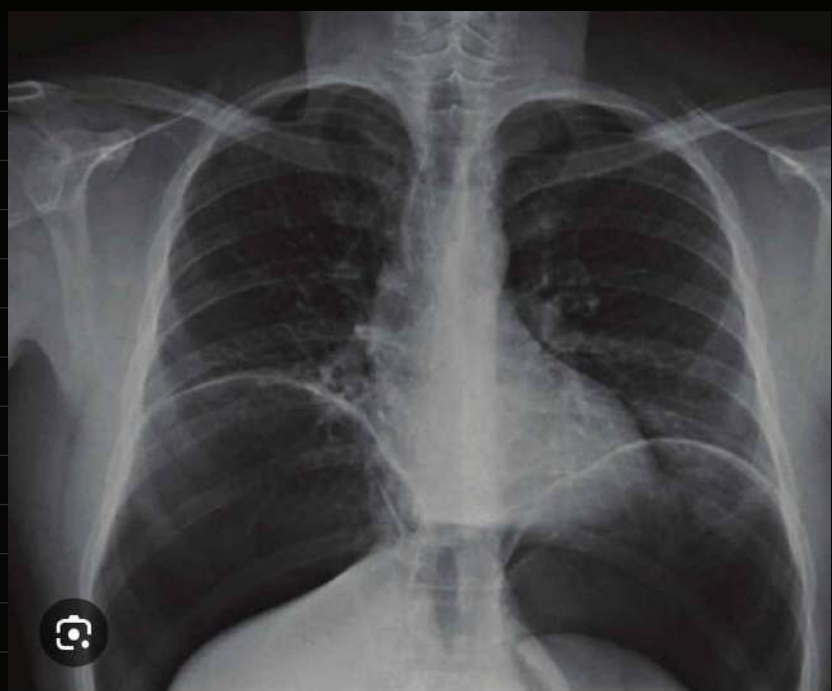


**6-Spot diagnosis?  
Diaphragmatic hernia**

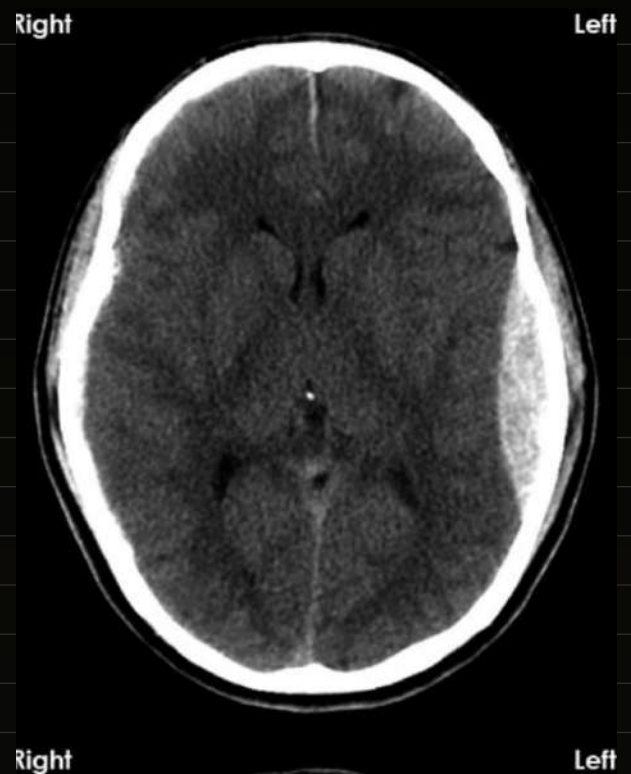




**7-Spot diagnosis?**  
**pneumoperitoneum**



**8-spot diagnosis?**  
**Epidural hematoma**



**9-spot diagnosis?**  
**Basilar artery thrombosis**



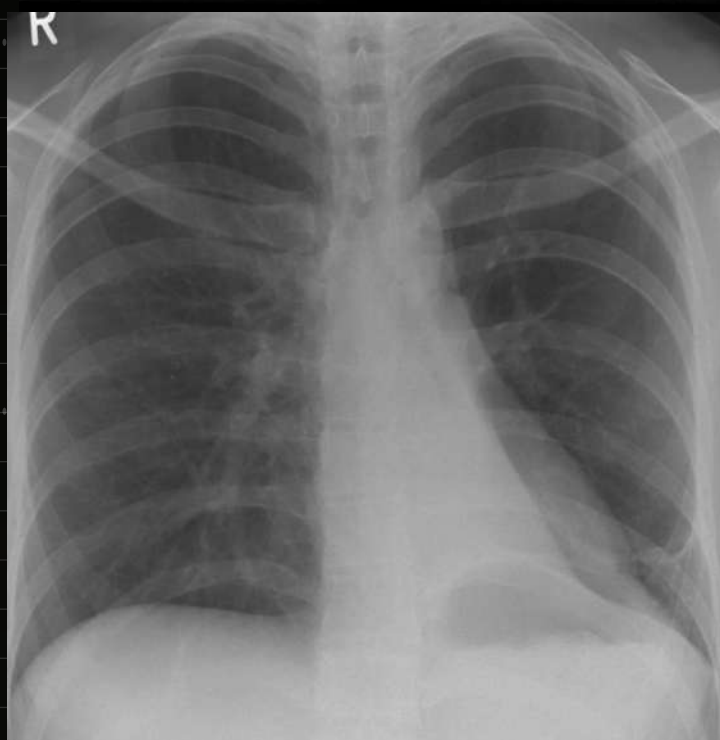
**I 0-correct ?**

**A)femur fracture**

**B)sliding\***



**I 1-spot diagnosis?**  
**Lower lobe collapse**



**I 2-spot diagnosis:**

**A)normal \***

**B)diffuse cerebral edema**



**I 3-this photo represents?**

**Leg frog postion**



**I 4-kub,correct about this case?**

- A)staghorn\***
- B)ureter stone**
- C)urethral stone**



**I 5-Spot diagnosis?**  
**Hydronephrosis**



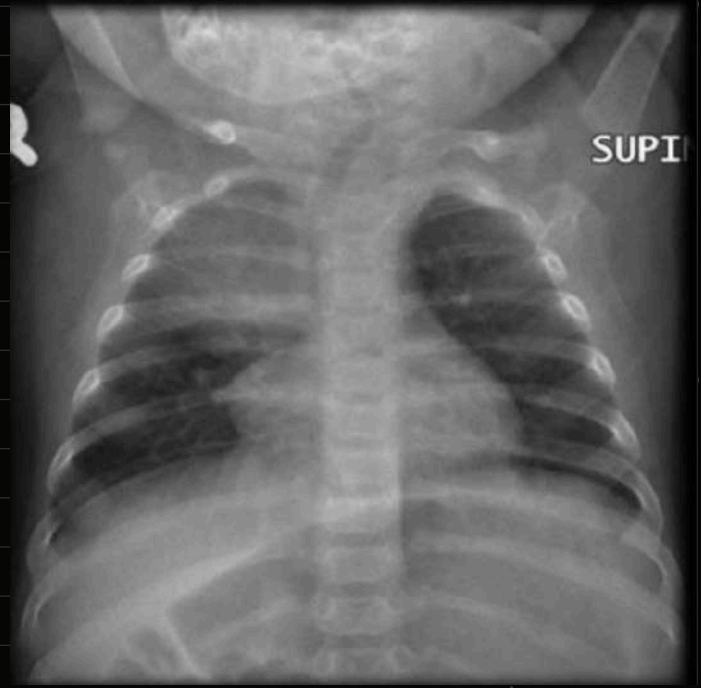
## **I6-child with aspiration and radiological findings ;**

**A)normal cxr**

**B)pneumonia**

**C)tracheo-esophageal fistula**

**على الاغلب الخيار الاول**



## **I7-spot diagnosis;**

**A)Midgut volvulus\***

**B)Duodenal atresia**

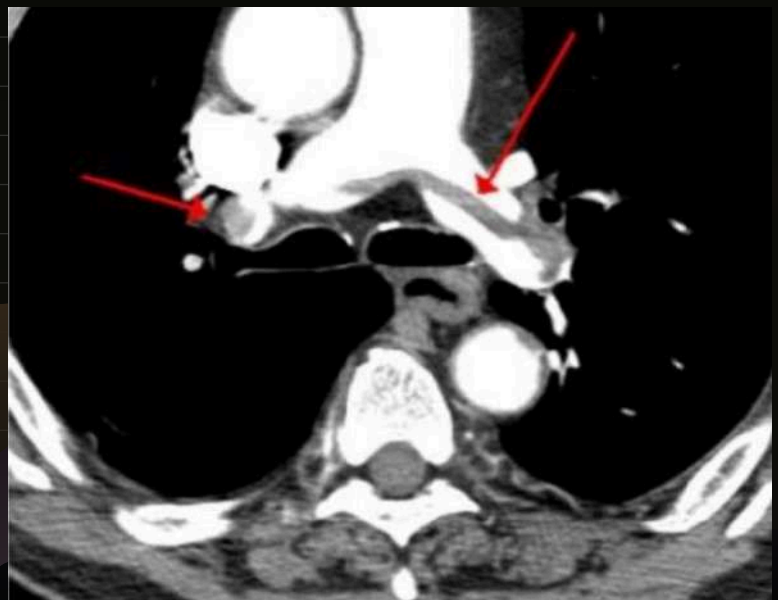


## **I8-TRUE;**

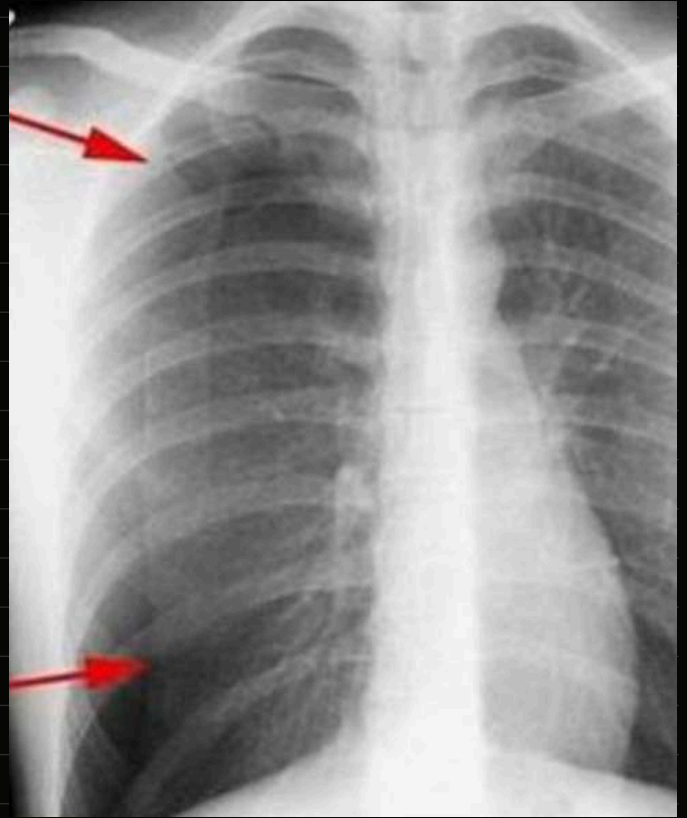
**A)Major PE\***

**B)TB**

**C)Cyst**

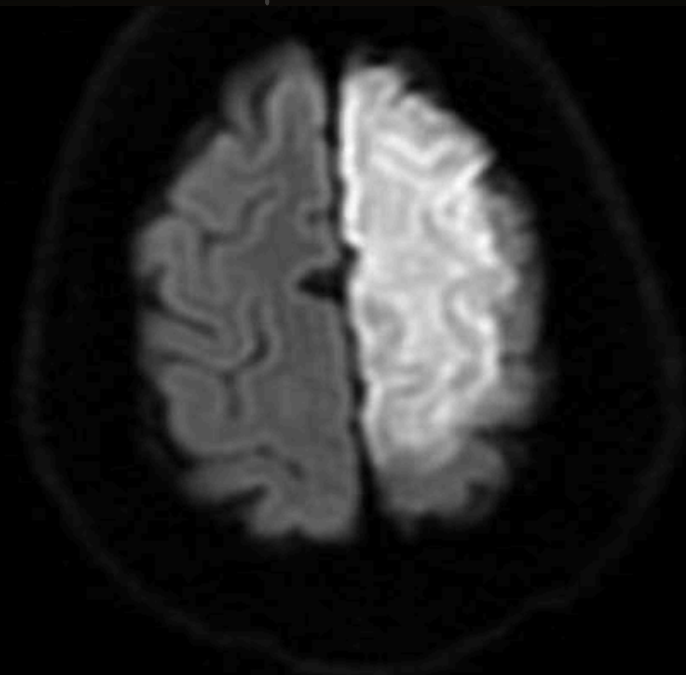


**19-spot diagnosis;  
Pneumothorx**



**20-spot diagnosis;**

- A) Infarction of ACA territory\***
- B) Parietal lobe hemorrhage**
- C) Parietal lobe infarction**
- D) Subarachnoid hemorrhage**







One is true ?

A-erect position

B- large bowel dilatation

C- small bowel obstruction and  
appearance of haustra

D- obstruction and the x-ray  
demonstrate the cause





زي هاي تقريبا

One is true?

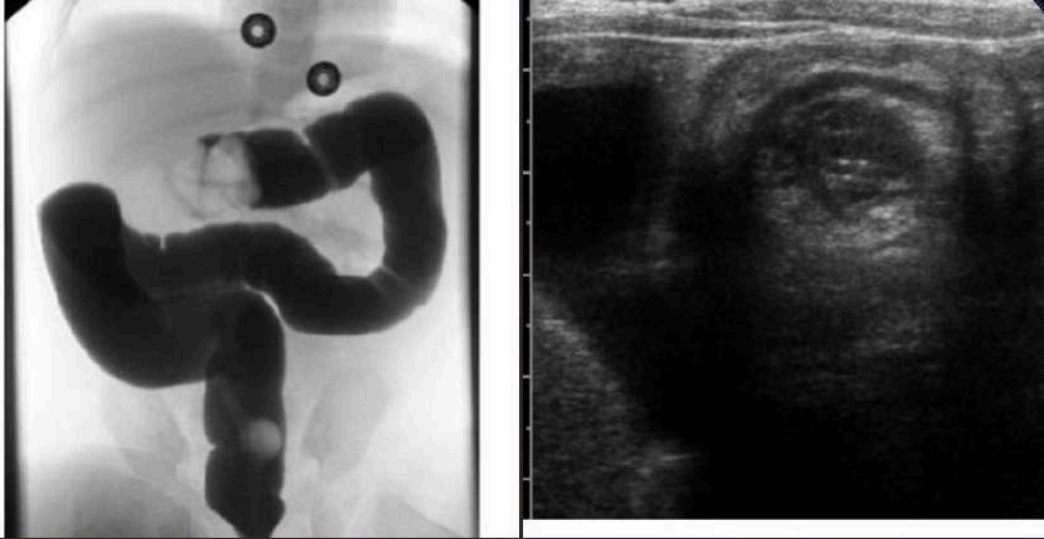
A- gallstone with no evidence of  
cholecystitis

B-acute calculas cholecystitis

C-acute acalculas cholecystitis

D-chronic calcaulas cholecystitis

12:35 PM



هذول الصورتين مع بعض

One is false?

A- target sign

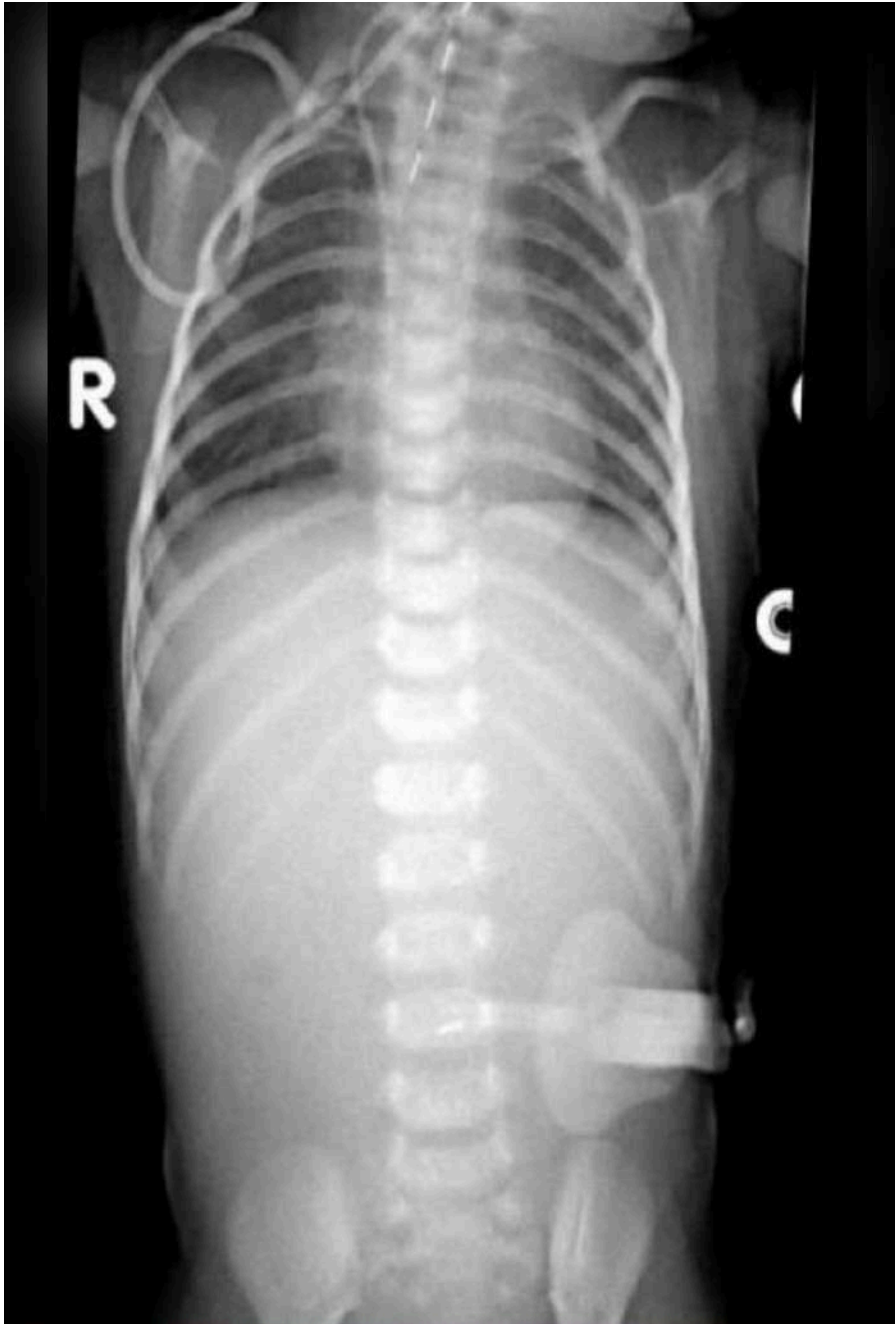
B- claws sign

C-riglers sign

D-no apple core sign

E-coil spring sign

12:35 PM



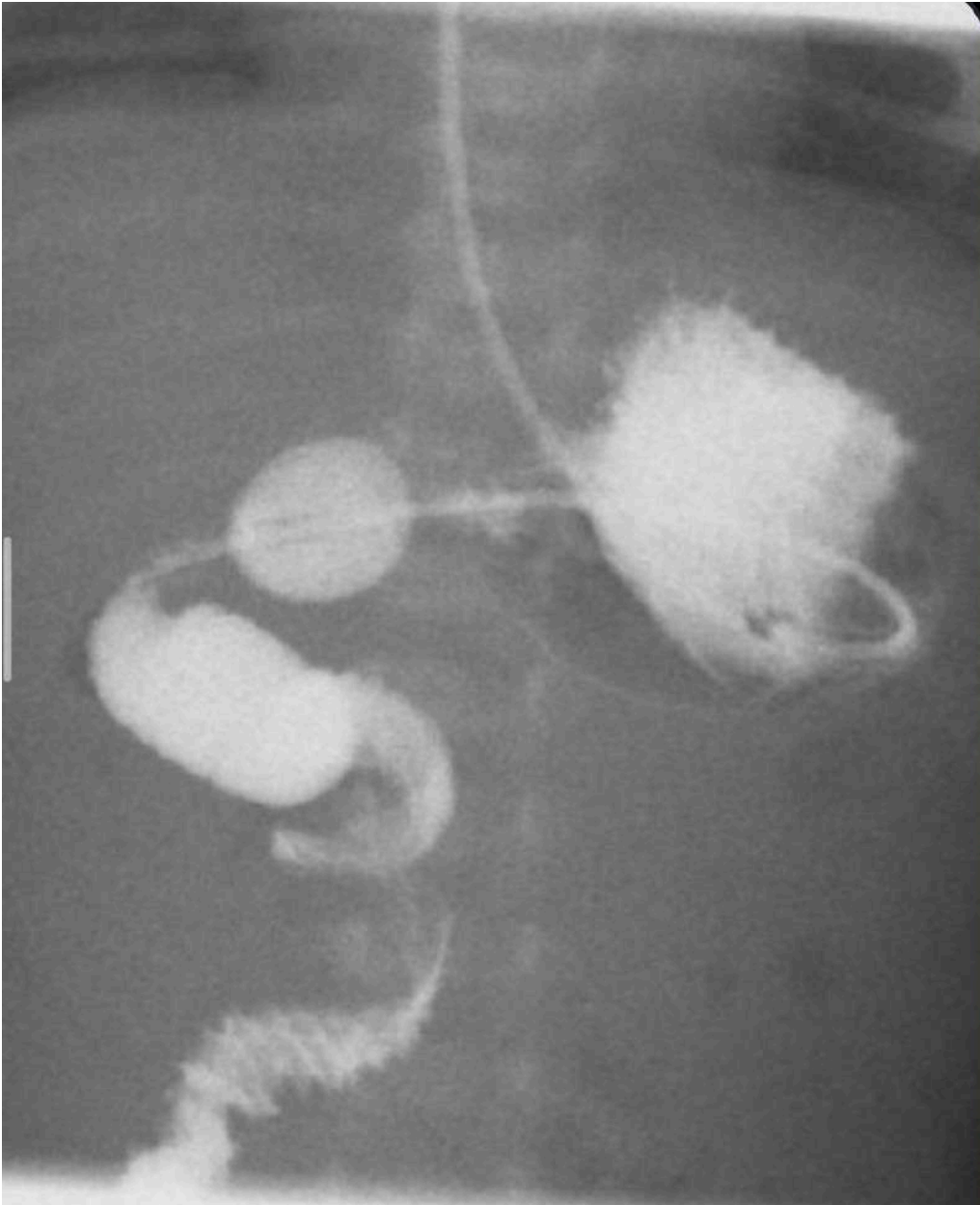
One is true?

A-normal

B- atresia with fistula

C- atresia without fistula

12:35 PM

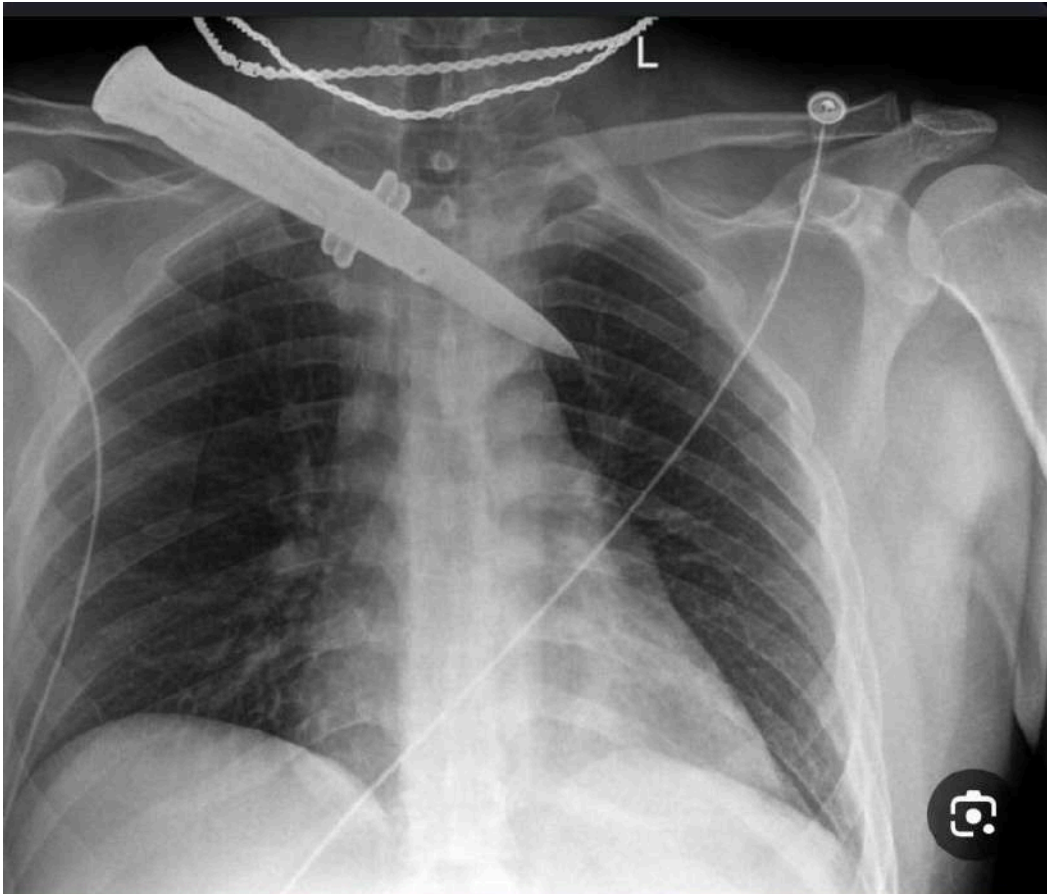


One is false ?

A- lead to ischemic if not treated surgically

B-first presentation in first 48 hours of life

12:35 PM



About this picture one is true?

A- pneumothorax

B- hemothorax

C-normal

كان معها صورتين

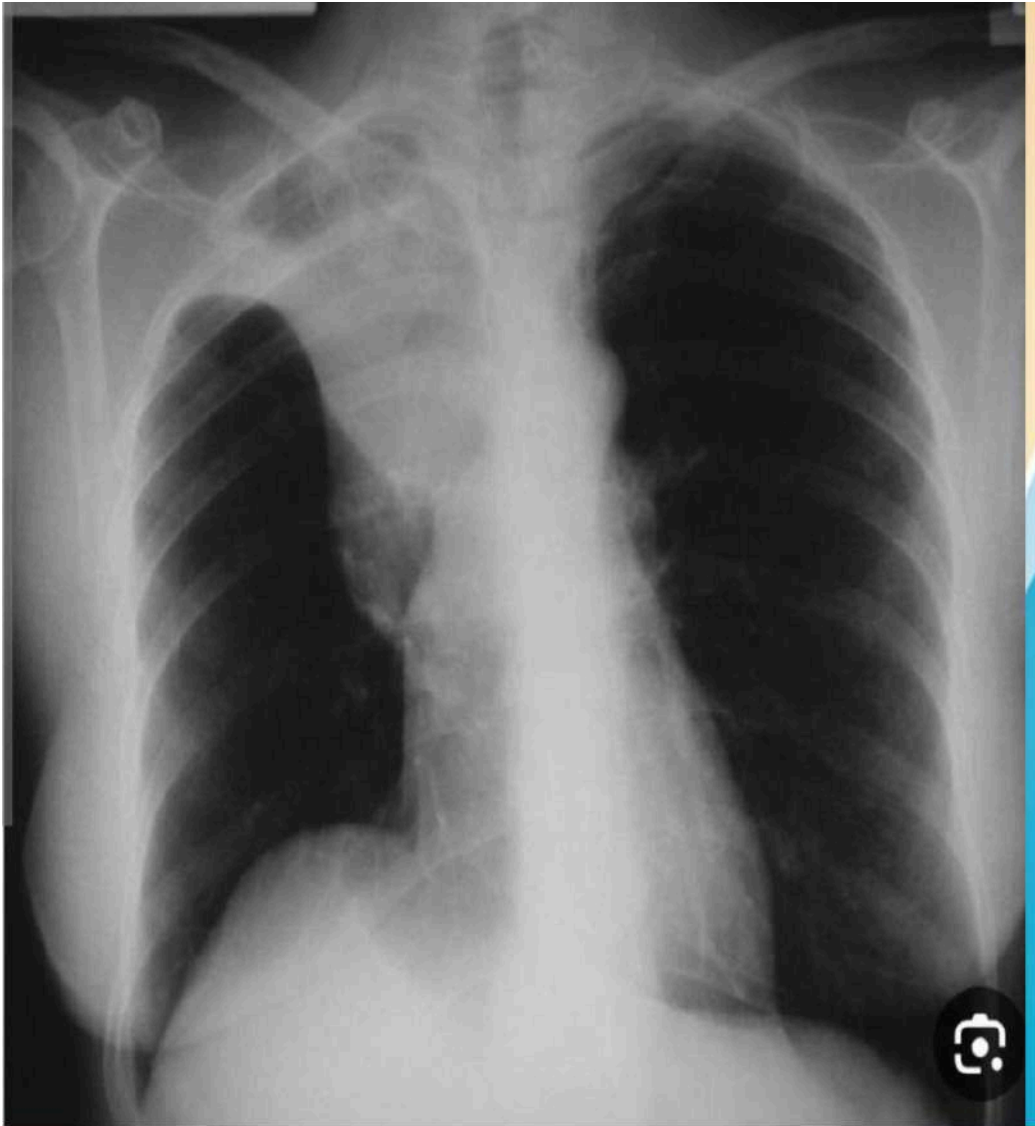
edited 12:35 PM



One of the following is false?

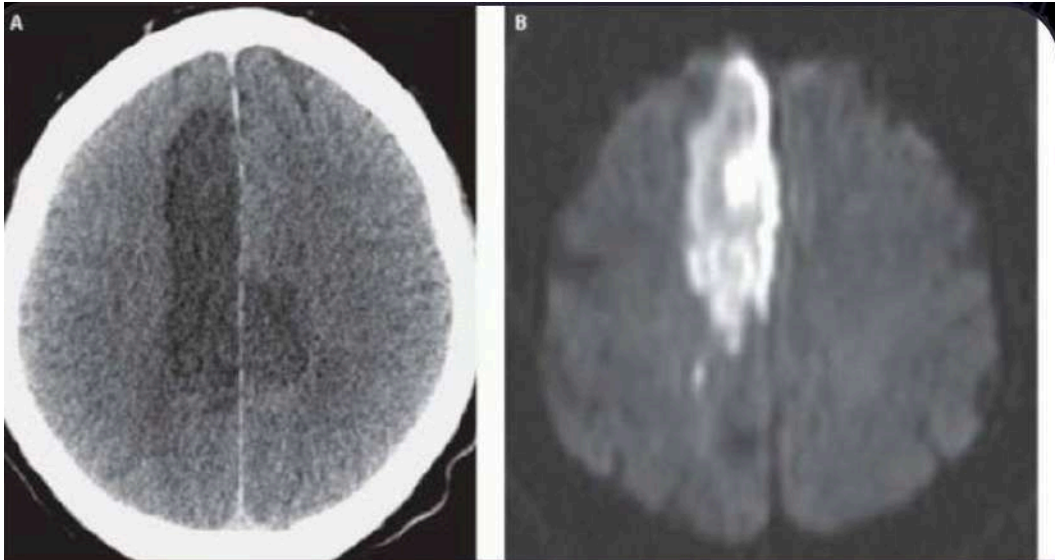
- A- rt pulmonary thrombus
- B- lt pulmonary thrombus
- C- pulmonary trunk thrombus
- D- aspirin is enough for treatment





About this picture one is true?  
Rt upper collaps

12:35 PM



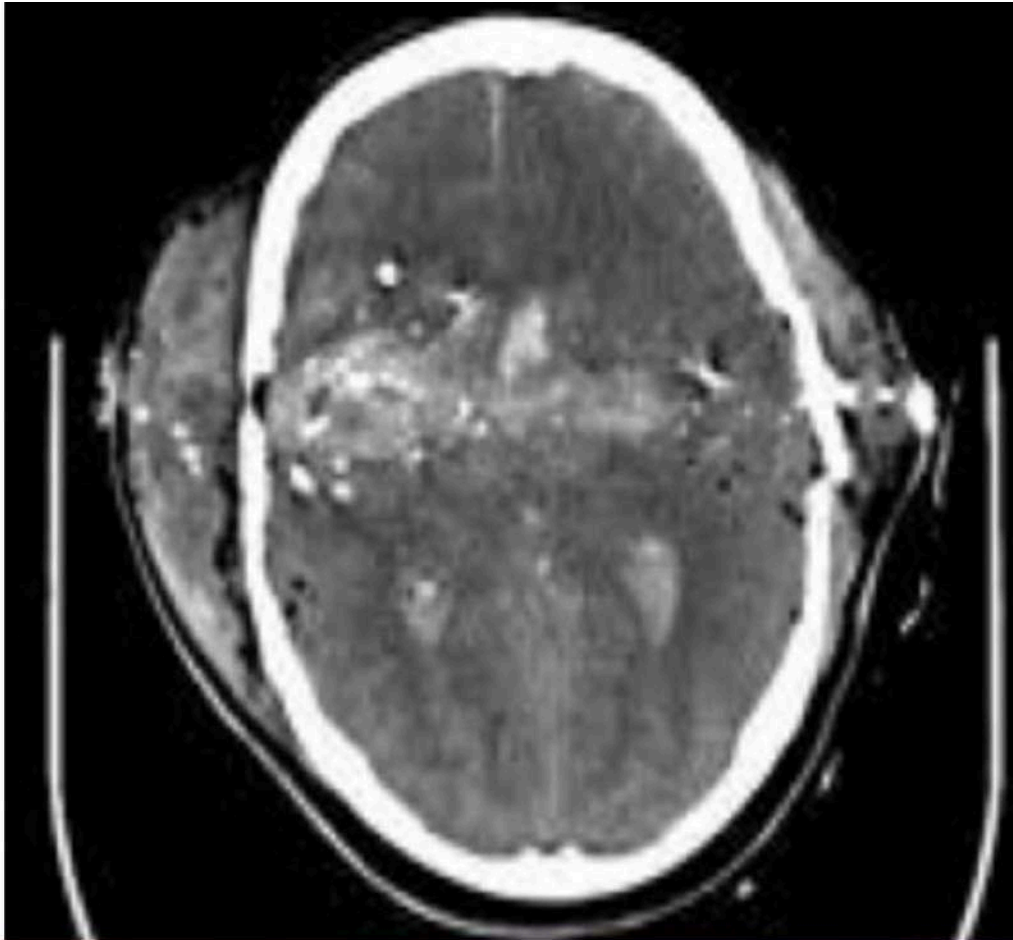
About this picture one is true?  
Acute ACA infarction

12:35 PM



True match ?  
D lentiform

12:35 PM



One of the following is false?

A-bilateral subglial hematoma

B-bilateral bone fracture and  
fragmenation

C- there is no pneumocephalus

D-interventricular hemorrhage

12:35 PM



About this picture one is true?

- A- no fracture
- B- distal radius fracture
- C- distal ulnar fracture
- D- scaphoid fracture
- E- metacarpal fracture

12:35 PM



About this picture one is true?

A- no fracture

B- distal radius fracture

C- distal ulnar fracture

D- scaphoid fracture

E- metacarpal fracture

12:35 PM





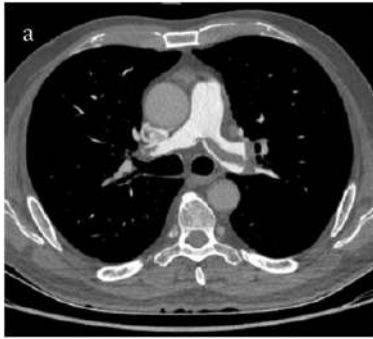
# Radiology mini osce group B:



→ hydropneumothorax



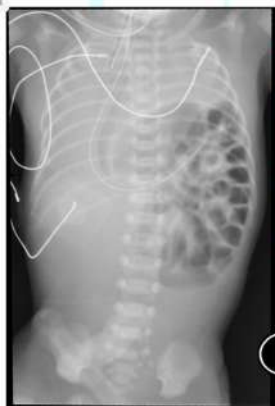
→ left pleural effusion



→ major PE



→ urgent surgical intervention



→ CDH needs barium follow through

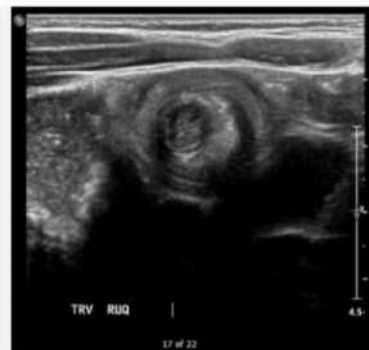


→ pneumatosis intestinalis



one is false :

→ non blind ended structure



→ air reduction can reduce the number of surgical cases



→ calculous  
cholecystitis



→ left DDH

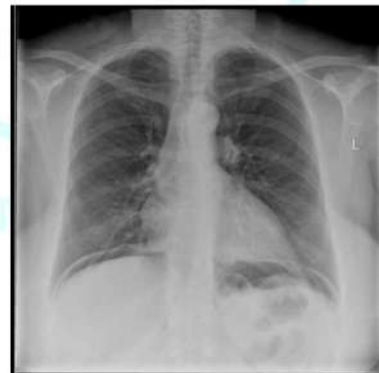


→ CT coronal reconstruction  
of the abdomen

Nature Reviews | Urology



→ right kidney RCC



one is false?  
→ normal CXR



→ thoracic wedge fracture



→ moderate  
to severe VUR  
grade V?



→ football sign +  
falxiform ligament



→ osteolytic  
mets



→ right ICA infarction

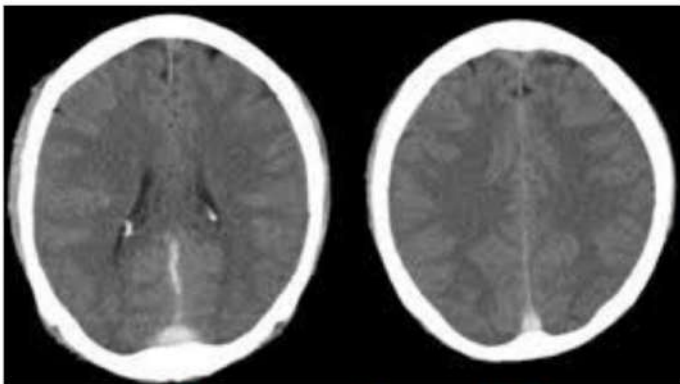


→ left lentiform  
hemorrhage



one is false :  
→ subdural  
hematoma

- reports



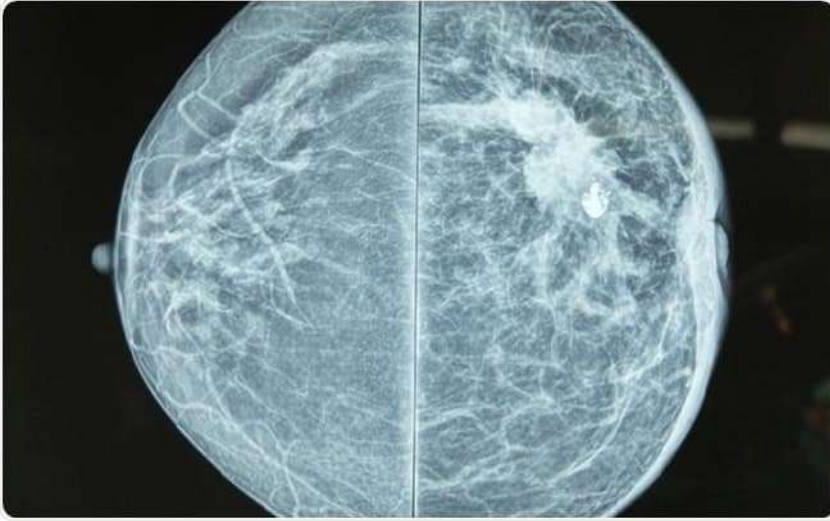
# **Radiology final exam MCQ**

**Done by : Yosor Alajaleen**



## ✓ الامتحان كان كله صور

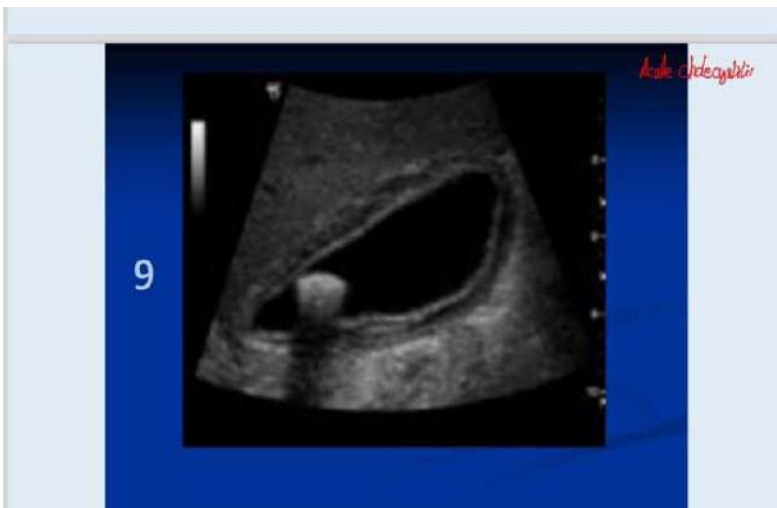
1)



A) malignancy ✓

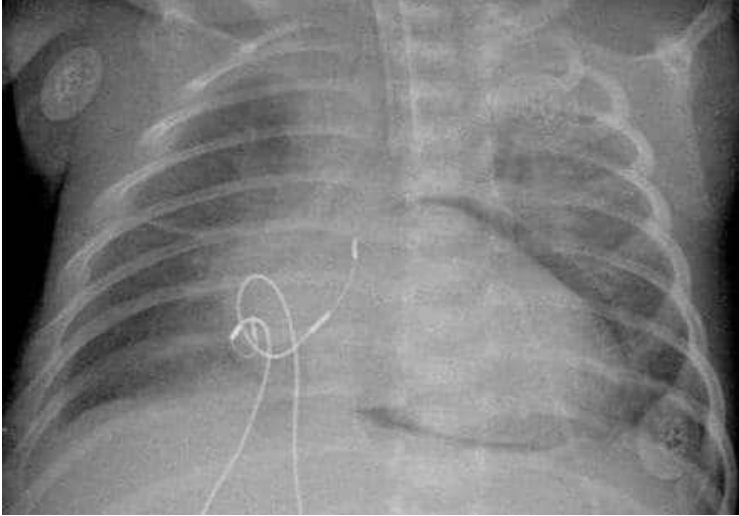
B) benign

2)



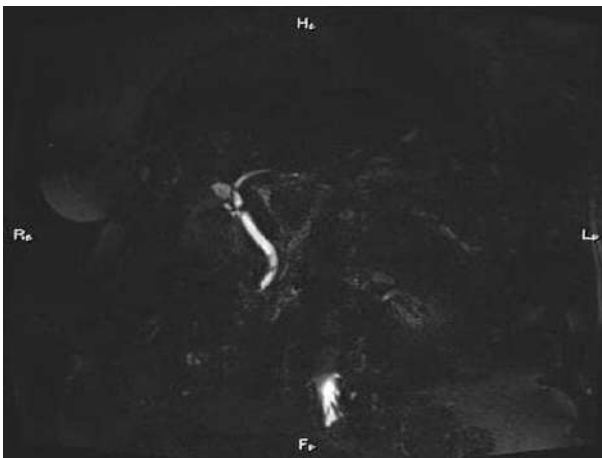
Acute cholecystitis ✓

3)



Pneumopericardium ✓

4)



- A) **MRCP** ✓
- B) **ERCP**
- C) **MRI LIVER**

5)

Acute appendicitis



6) HPS

Name of study :  
ultrasound of pyloric region

Q6

Findings :  
Increase in the single muscle  
thickness and length

Diagnosis :  
hypertrophic pyloric stenosis



7)



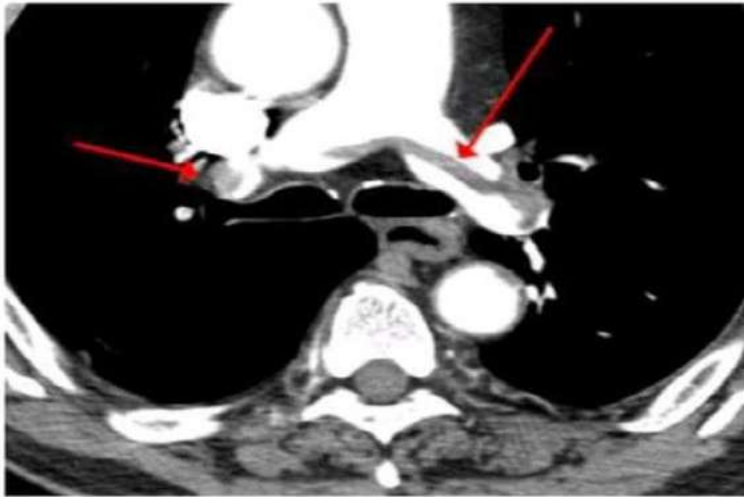
Hydronephrosis without stone

8)



Slipped capital femoral epiphysis

9)



A)major PE ✓

B)minor PE

10)

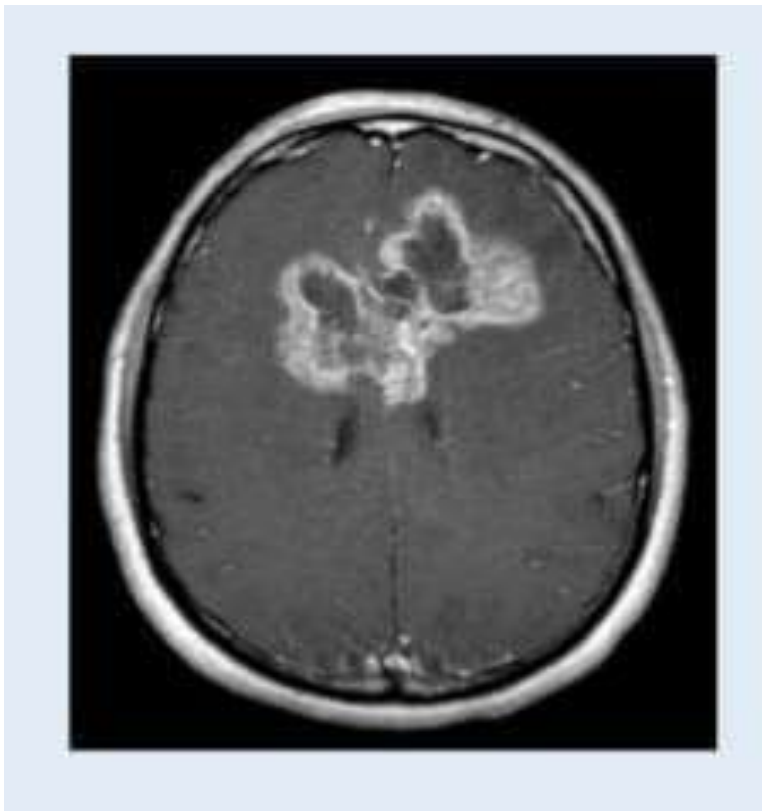
Acute epidural hematoma.



## 11) MCA Thrombosis



## 12) glioblastoma multiform (high grade glioma)





### 13) Hirsch sprung disease



### 14)



stage 5 VUR

**15)**

Sigmoid valvula

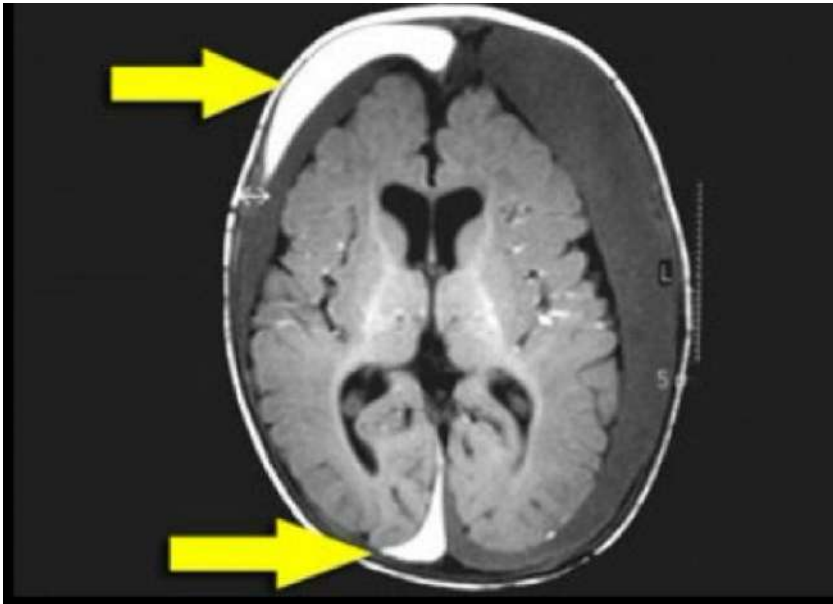


**16)**



**Normal CXR**

17)



- A) just epidural hematoma
- B) child abuse ✓

18)

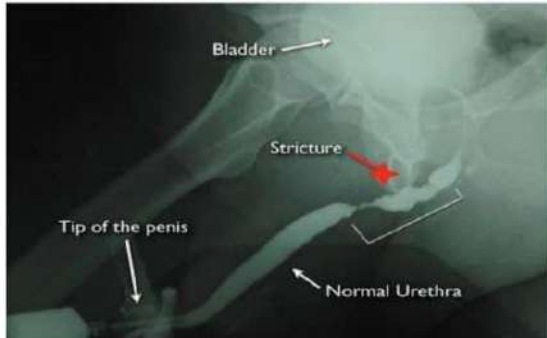


Select one:

- a. IT IS A NORMAL PELVIS FOR SUCH AGE.
- b. IT IS URGENT FOR INTERNAL FIXATION SURGICAL TREAT
- c. IT IS BILATERAL PERTHES DISEASE
- d. NO COXA MAGNA SEEN.
- e. NO COXA PLANA SEEN

19)

18. One is wrong:



Intact distal penile urethra

Stricture at bulbar urethra

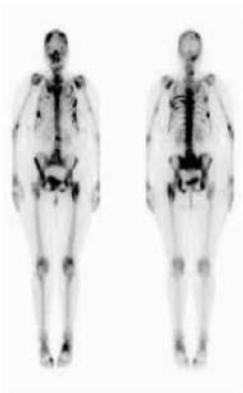
Leak at membranous urethra XXX

The Q : where is the stricture

- A) **Bulbar** ✓
- B) **Membranous**

20)

21.



Bone mets due to breast cancer

21)

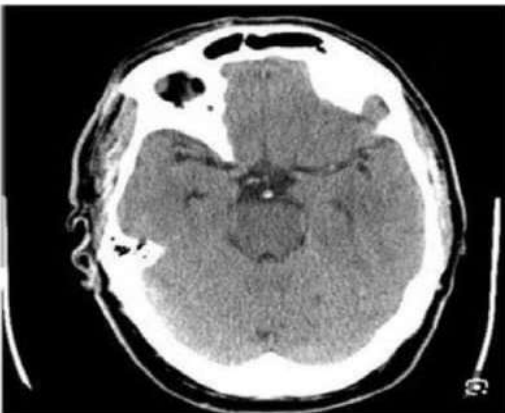
24.



Bilateral hydrosalinx

22)

30.



Basilar vein thrombosis

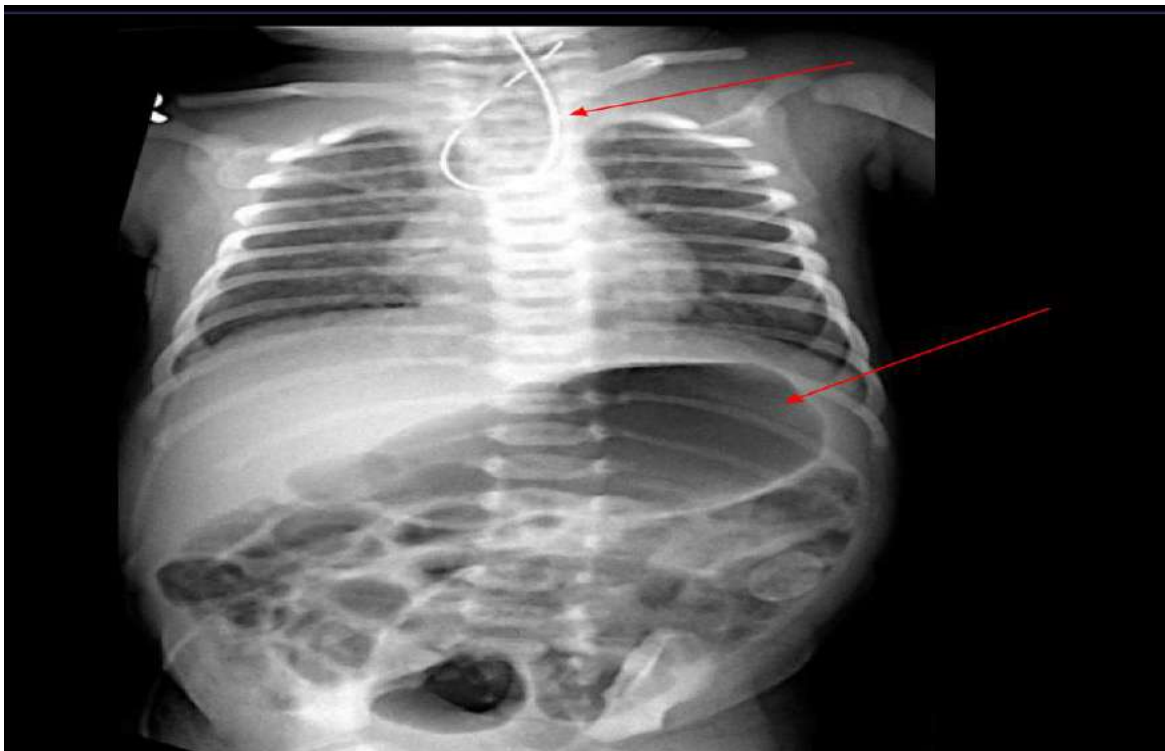
## 23) dexta scan

وكانوا 1- .. 1- .. 0.5 .. 0.5- .. 0.8-

## NORMAL

بتوخذ اقل رقم من الأرقام وبناء عليه بتجاوب

## 24)

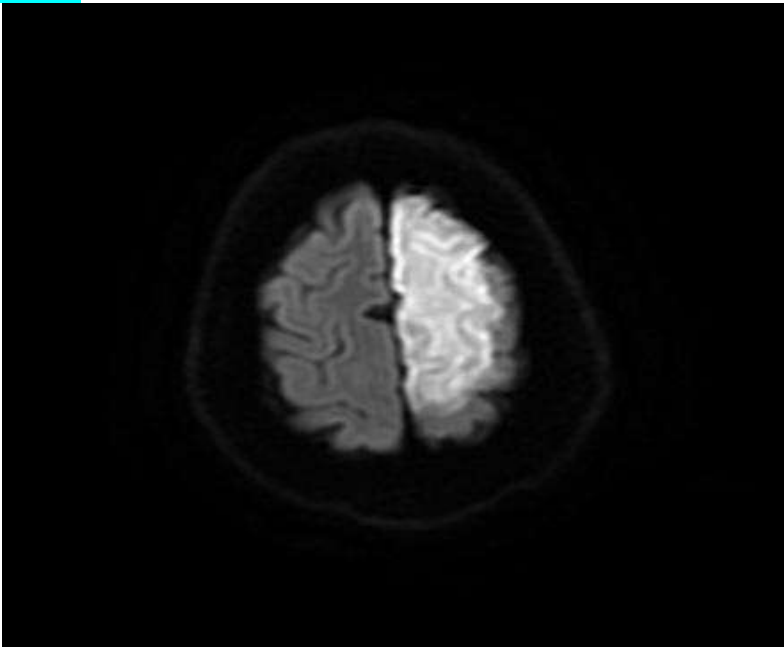


A) Esophageal atresia without fistula

B) Esophageal atresia with fistula ✓



25)



- A) ASA infarction ✓
- B) MSA infarction

26)



- A) Metastasis ✓
- B) meningioma
- C) high grade glioma

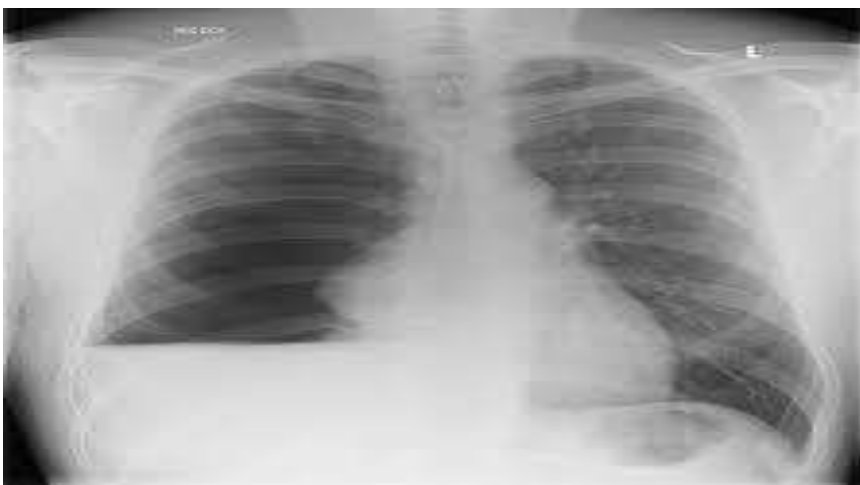
## 27) ultra sound machine



## 28) “aprone” used by radiologist in:

- A) MRI
- B) CT ✓
- C) US

## 29)



Hydro pneumothorax ✓

**30)**



**Diaphragmatic Hernia ✓**

**31) Pneumoperitoneum**



**32)**

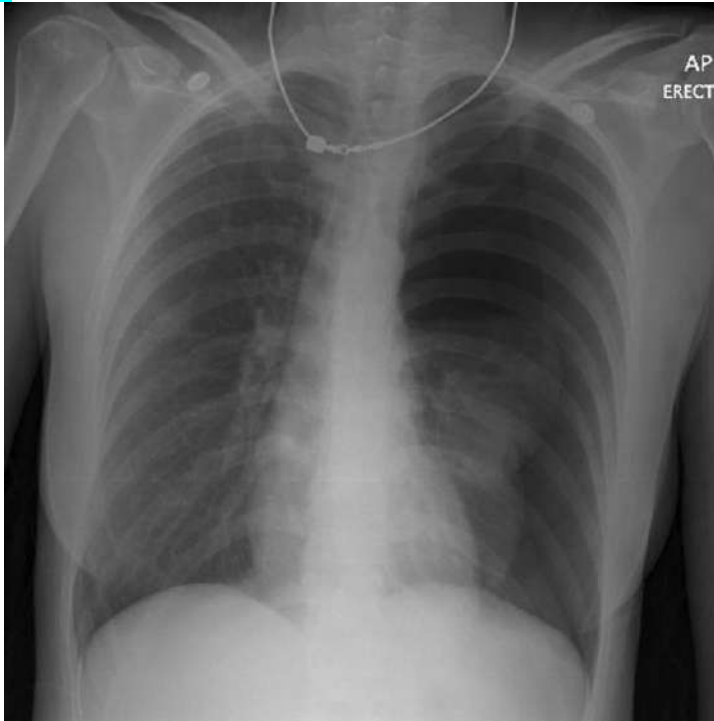


- A) ureteric stone ✓
- B) tumor in the lt kidney
- C) Incomplete duplication of both kidneys.

**33) Degenerative osteoarthritis ✓**



34)



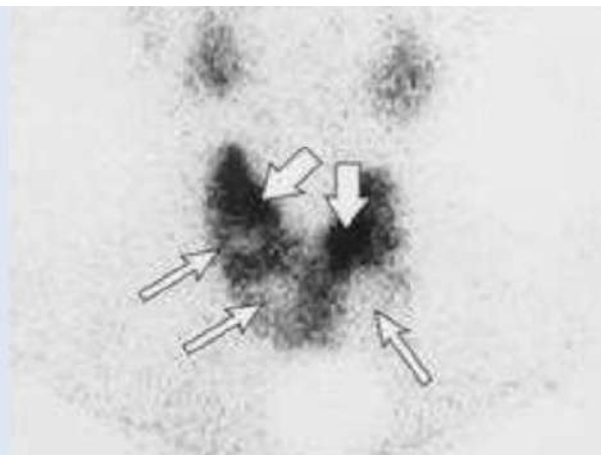
A) tension pneumothorax ✓

B) non tension

الصورة ما كانت واضحة هيئك

35)

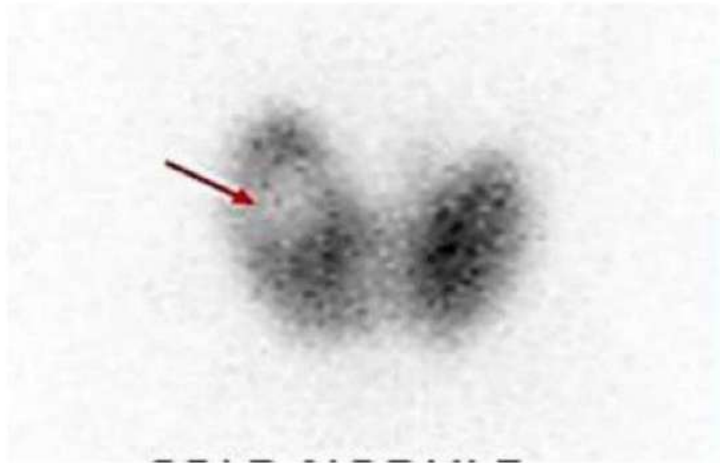
- 1-polysystic kidney
- 2-multinodular goiter
- 3-cold nodule
- 4-gravis disease





**36)**

- a) **Cold nodule**
- b) Hot nodule
- c) Normal thyroid
- d) Graves' disease



**37)**

- a) Normal thyroid
- b) **Graves' disease**
- c) Kidney image

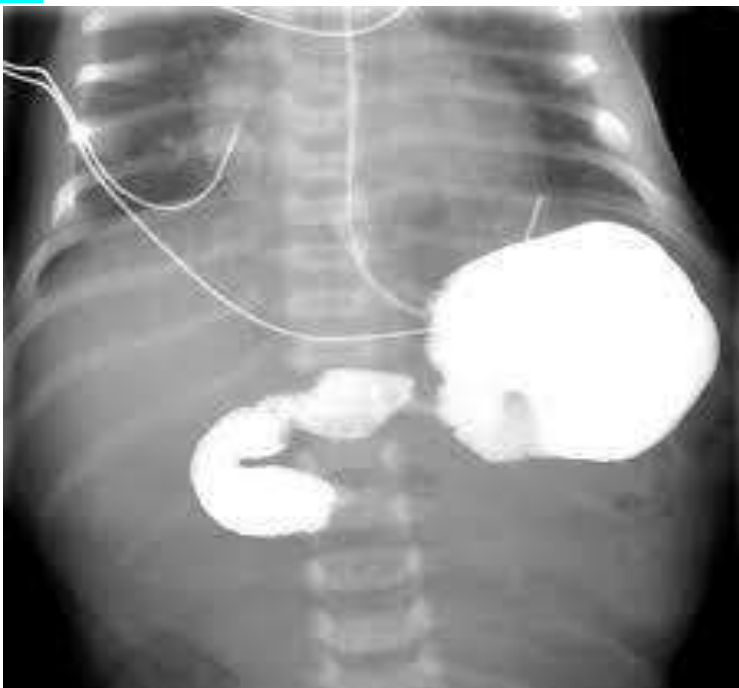


38)



**Intestinal malrotation ✓**

39)



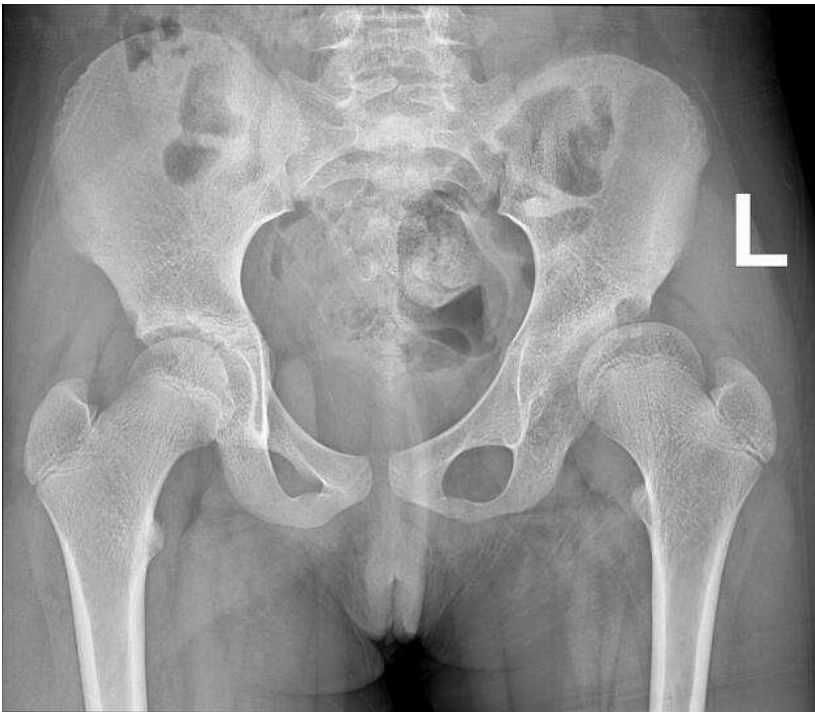
**Midgut valvulus ✓**

**40)**



**Scaphoid fracture** ✓

**41)**



**DDH** ✓



# الطبيب والجراحة لجنتنة

- Dear colleague, radiology pictures & cases are for practice, please study your lectures then practice & don't rely on this file to pass the course, as exam changes are regularly done.
- This file contains past years questions , and it will be regularly updated .

# radiology

**Group D**



- **abdomen**

1- according to this  
image :

- a) gall stone
- b) acute cholecystitis
- c) Appendicitis
- d) Renal stone

انتبهوا لل:

wall thickening + edema  
إذا كانوا موجودين يكون الجواب

**b**



**duodenal atresia**



What is the most common cause for this case

- a) CA colon
- b) Adhesion
- c) Valvulus
- d) Recent surgery
- e) Sigmoid CA

This pic → large bowel obstruction



according to this x ray  
what is false

a) neurogenic bladder

b) hydronephrosis not seen

وباقى الخيارات وصف عن

neurogenic bladder

مش موجود بالمحاضره

بس الاجابه واضحه

\*\*انتبهوا الاغلب حطها A لانهم ما قرأوا السؤال للاخر

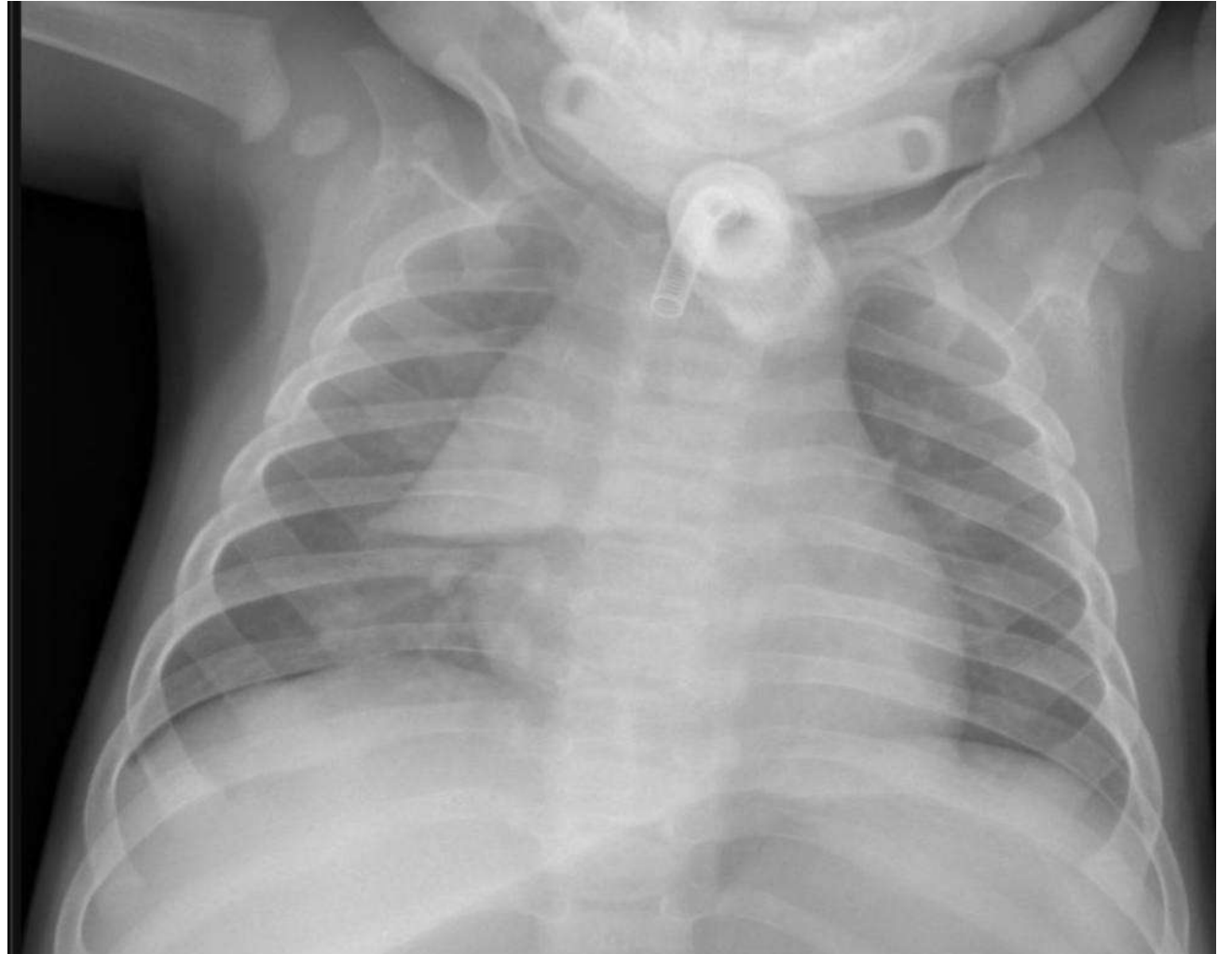


Chest



this case in neonate is

- a) Normal chest x ray
- b) Right middle lobe collapse
- c) Right upper lobe collapse
- d) Right middle lobe Consolidation



**a) LLL collapse**

**b) RLL collapse**

**c) RUL collapse**

**d) LUL collapse**

كانت الصورة اوضح شوي وكان في

**Double border of heart**

**Sail sign**



few minutes after  
delivery this child suffer  
from SOB

a) eosophagial fistula

**b) RDS**

c) pneumonia

d) Forign body

الصورة واضحة في عنا

**Bell shape**



**a) right pneumothorax**

**b) left pneumothorax**

**c) LLL collapse**

**d) Plural effusion**

**e) Consolidation**

**Visible visceral line**

**Rt hyper inflated**

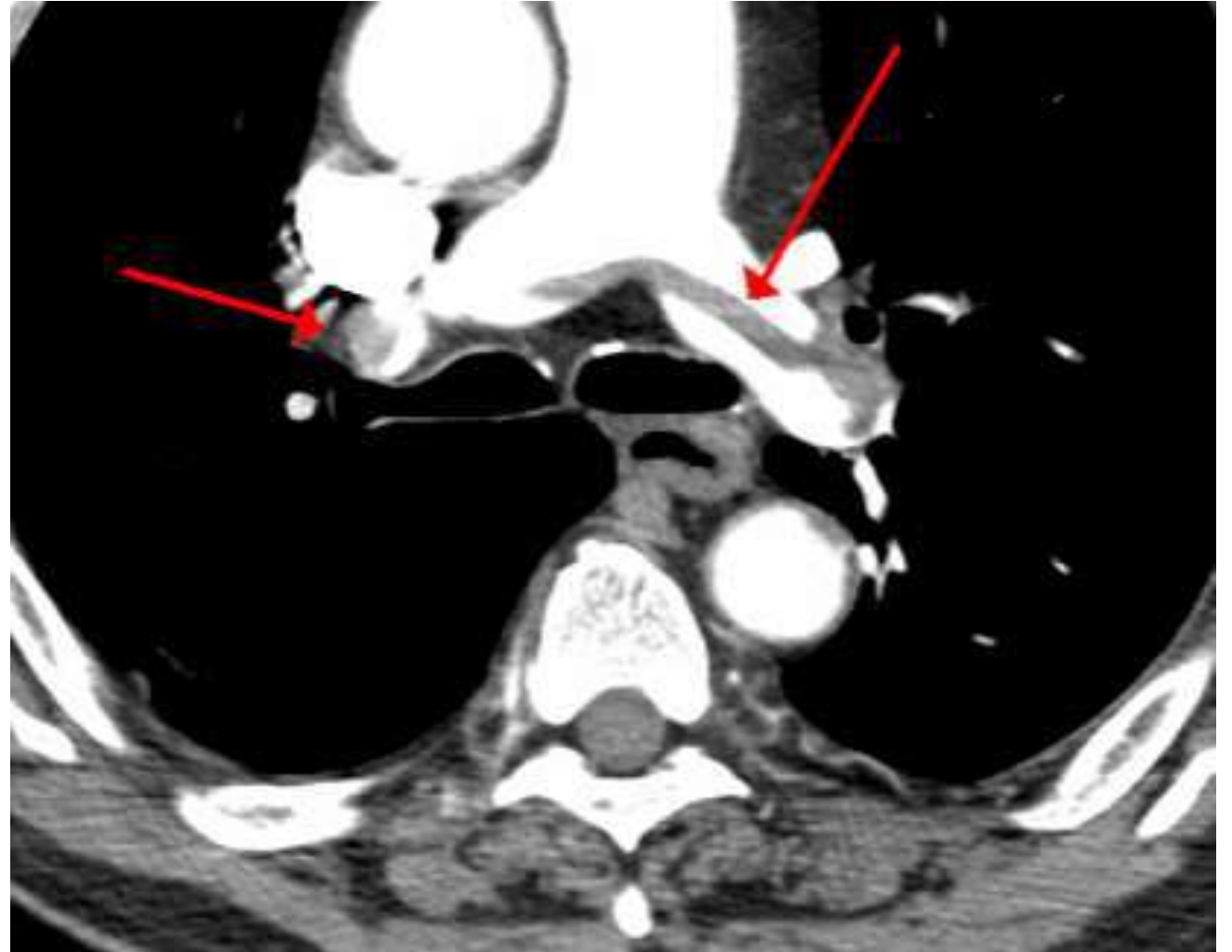


This chest ct  
considered

- a) **Major PE**
- b) Minor PE
- c) TB
- d) Cyst

الصورة تقريبية

البياض كان اكثر من هاي الصورة  
ومسكرة كامل



Neuclear

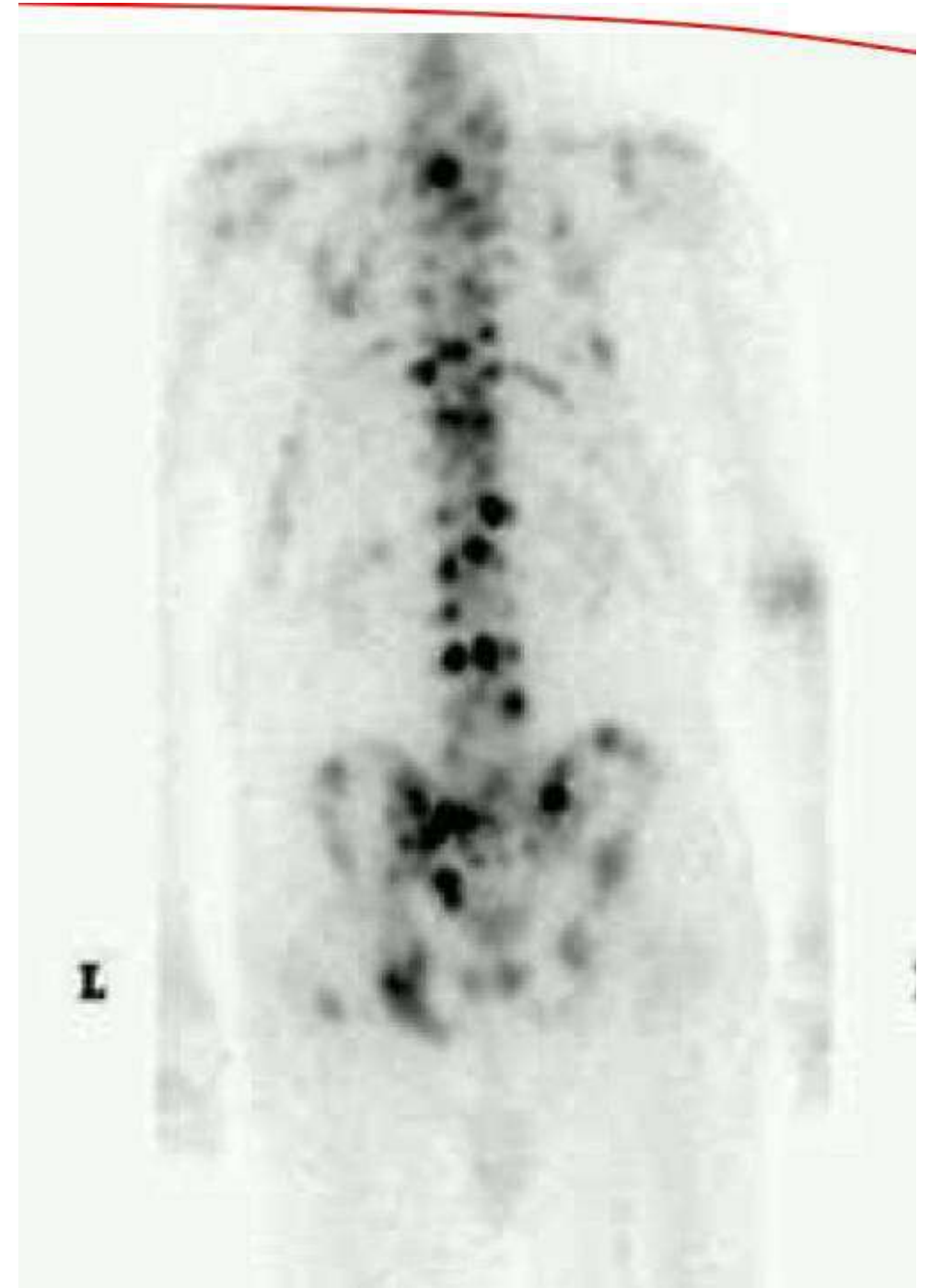


**a) Bone metastasis**

**b) Normal**

**c) Paget disease**

**d) osteoporosis**



- a) Normal thyroid
- b) Graves' disease**
- c) Kidney image



female

Dexa scan for patient, The T score value

L1=-2.7

L2=-2.9

L3=-2.9

L4+L5=-2.4 Patient suffer from ????

- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Osteopenia
- c) Normal patient

-1, -0.9, +1, +2

normal

انحراف

osteopenia

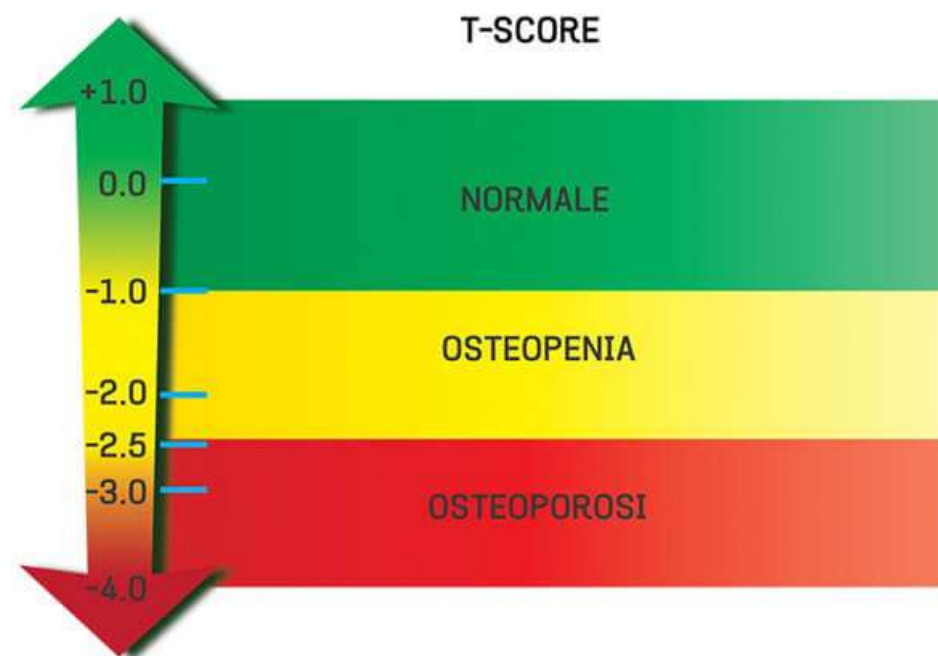
-1.1 - -2.5

osteoporosis

-2.6 >

نقص كثافة العظام

T SCORE	CLASSIFICATION	PERCENTAGE LOSS
0.0	Normal	0%
-1.0	Osteopenia	10%
-2.0	Osteopenia	20%
-2.5	Osteoporosis	25%
-3.0	Osteoporosis	30%
-4.0	Severe Osteoporosis	40%

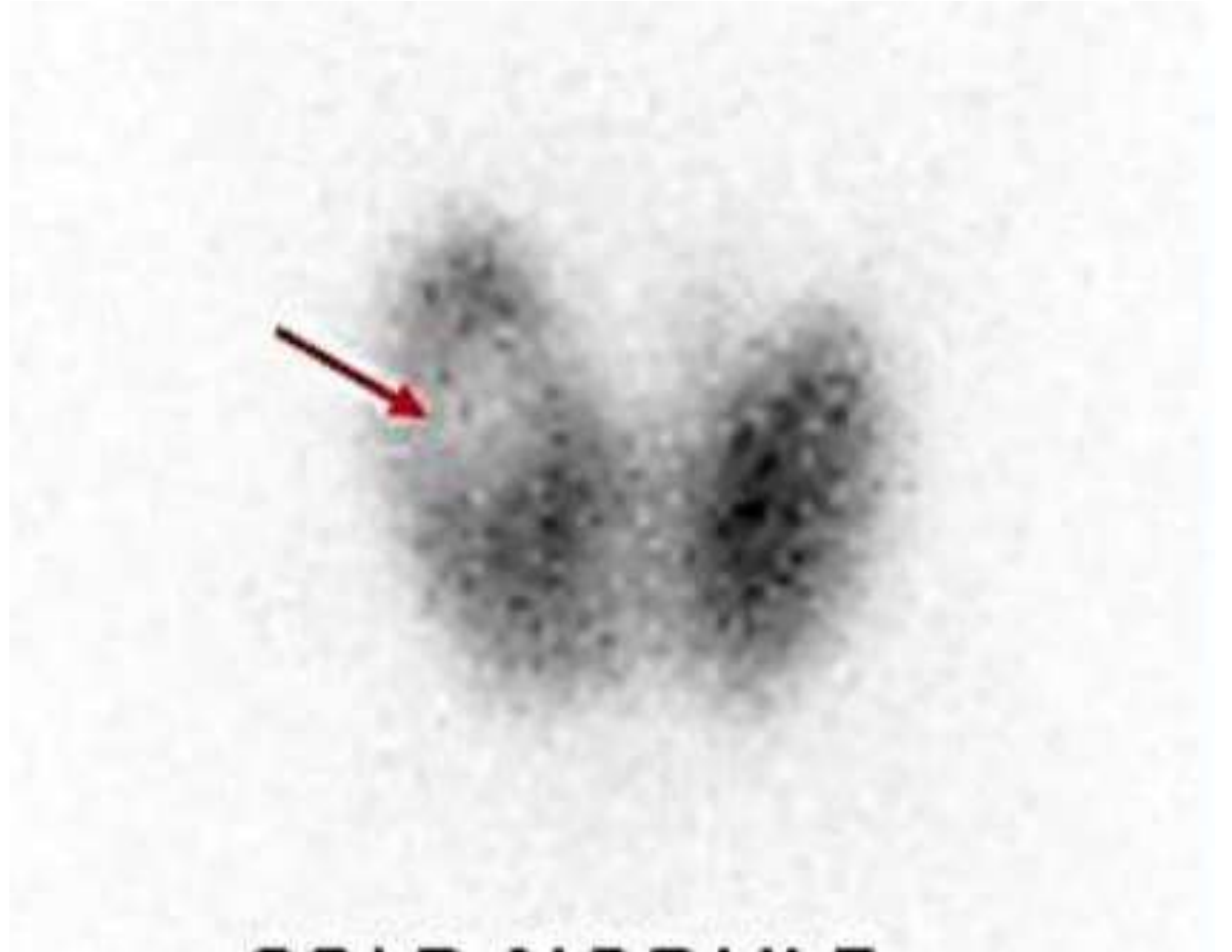


**a) Cold nodule**

**b) Hot nodule**

**c) Normal thyroid**

**d) Graves' disease**



MSS



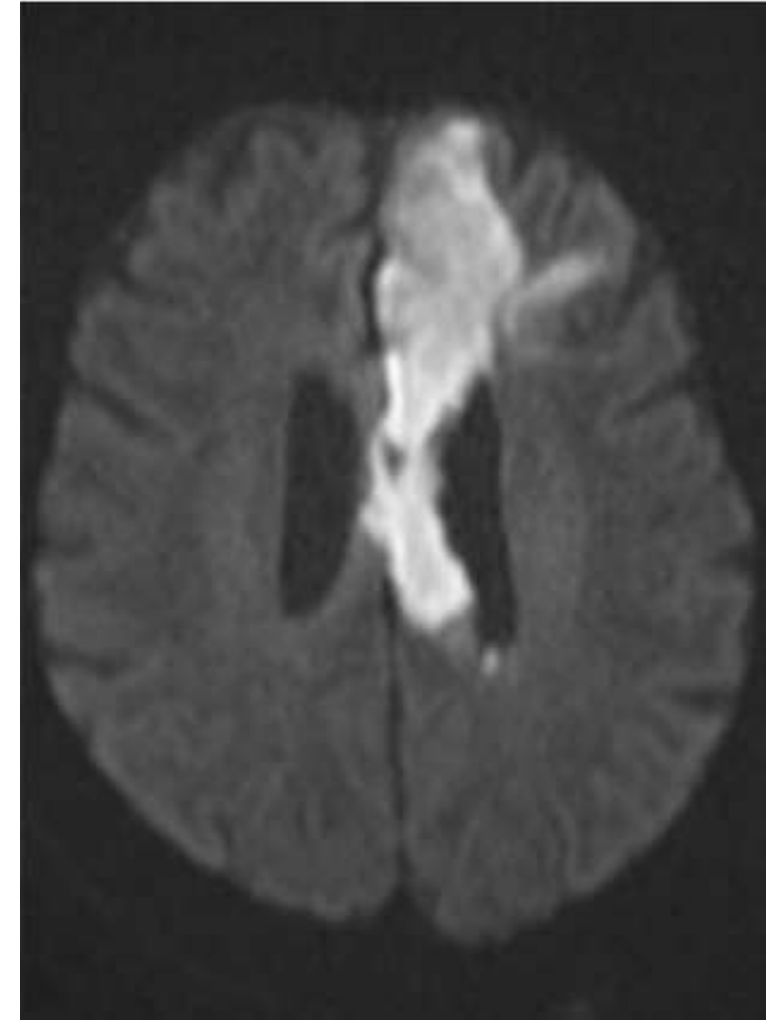
When you see this xr  
what your spot  
diagnosis

- a) Rt ddh without dislocation
- b) Unilateral ddh
- c) Rt ddh with dislocation
- d) Lt ddh with dislocation



Neuro

- a) Chronic aca infarction
- b) Acute aca infarction**
- c) Subarachnoid hematoma
- d) Mca infarction



All of the following  
true about it except :::

**a) Considered Accidental injury**

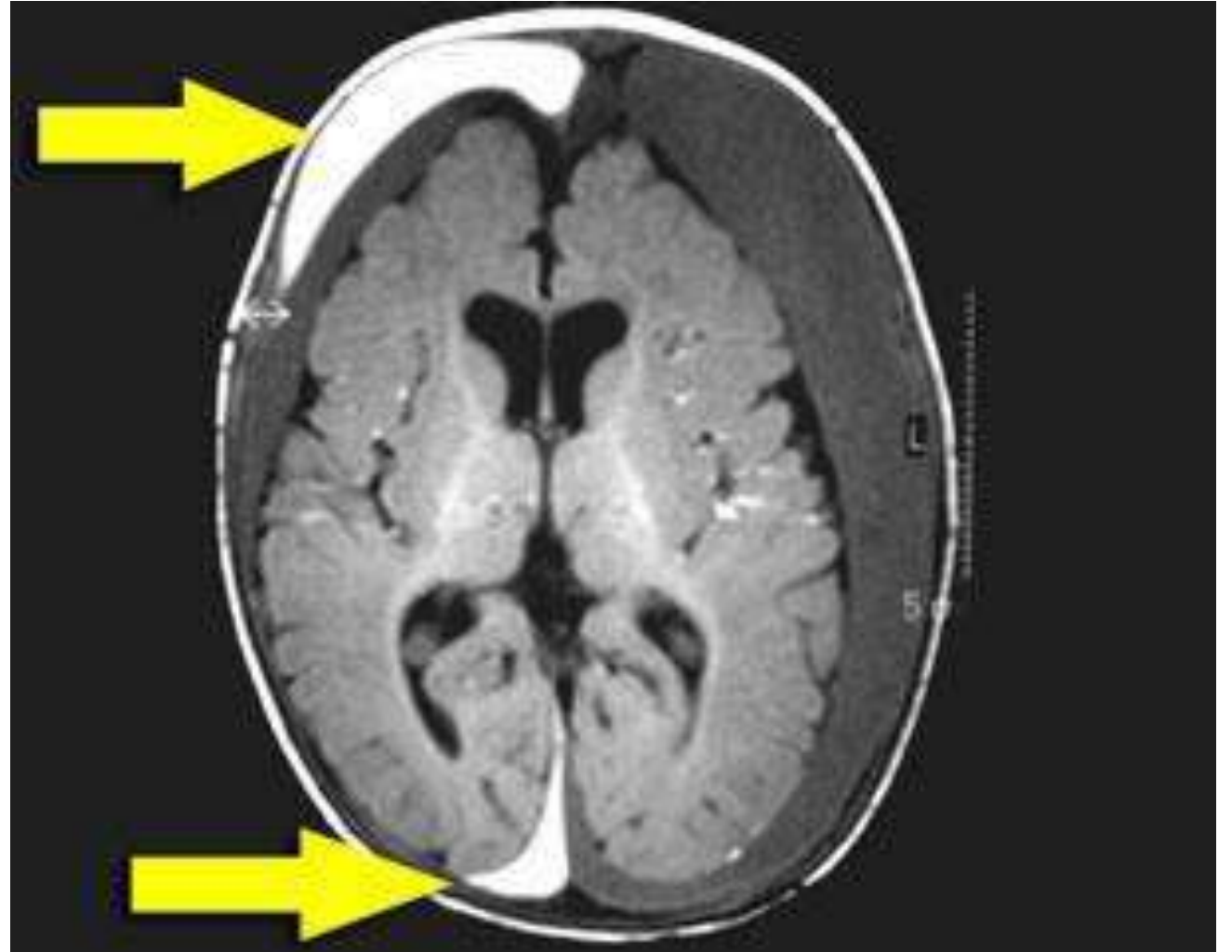
b) Non accidental injury

c) Call police

خيارات للتصرف مع تعنيف الاطفال

الخيارات كانت نوعا ما مش مقنعه  
بس الدكتوراه في المحاضره ركزت انه  
دائما تعنيف الاطفال بنعتبره

Non accidental



الصورة تقريبا هيئ كانت

a) Low grade glioma

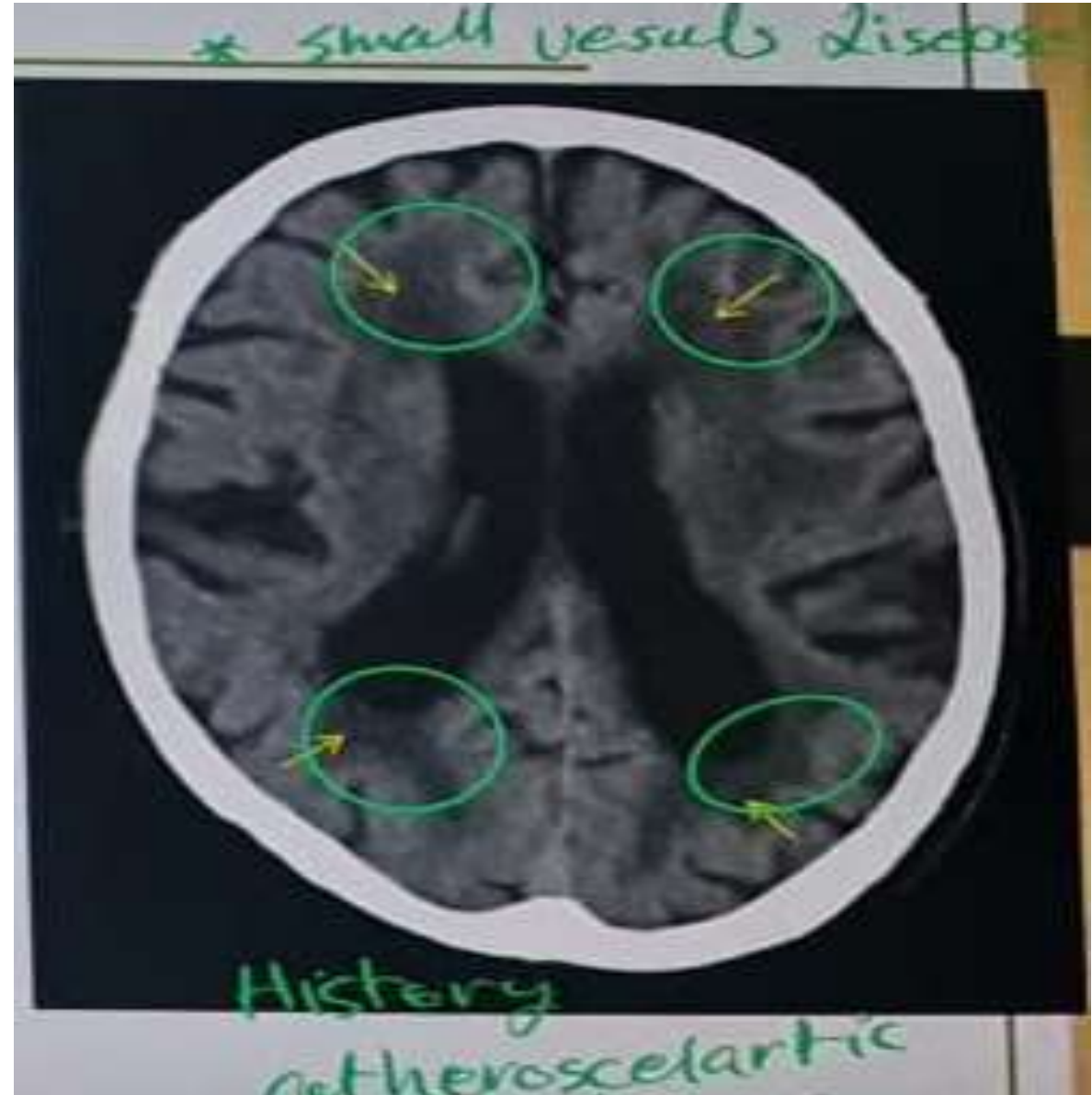
**b) High grade glioma**

c) Aca infarction

d) Meningioma



**There is evident of transependymal edema**



\*Brain CT after RTA with Rt epidural hematoma

السؤال كان شو الاشياء اللي مش موجود بالصورة

ans :no Rt epidural hematoma

\*KUB

الصورة ما كانت واضحة كثير بس كان في

Radiolucent (costal margin)

gall stone



# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Done by : Eiman Alrfou & Afnan bassam

ارشيف الاشعة

Group C

Q1. What is the type of fracture:

- A. Green stick fracture
- B. Communitied fracture
- C. Burst fracture

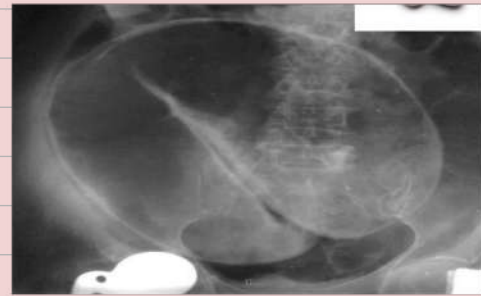
Answer : A



ملاحظة ما اجت هاي الصورة حرق في بس كانت سهلة وواضحة

Q2. This sign present in :

- A. small bowel obstruction
- B. Sigmoid volvoules
- C. Pnuemopretonium
- D. Acute appendicitis

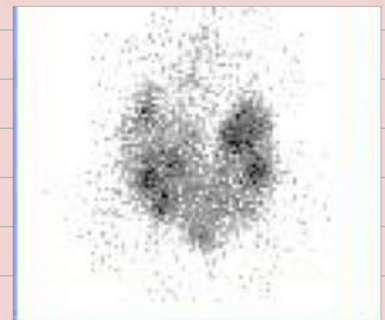


Answer : B

Q3. Which of the following represent this picture :

- A. Graves disease
- B. Normal thyroid
- C. Multinodular goiter

Answer : c



Q4. Which of the follwing present in this picture

A. Hot nodule

B. Cold nodule

C. Graves with papillary carcinoma

Answer : B



Q 5. T score values

L1: -2,7      L3: -2,9

L2: -2,6      L4: -2,8

A. Lumbar osteoporosis

B. Lumbar osteopenia

C. Lumbar mets

D. Normal lumbar

Answer : A

Q 6. Choose the correct answer

A. right upper lobe collapse

B. Left lower lobe consolidation

C. Left lower lobe collapse

D. Middle lower lobe collapse

Answer : C



ملحظة : الصورة ما اجت حرق مع السلايد

Q 7. Identify this abnormality :

A. Perthes disease

B. DDH

Answer : D



C. Bone mets

ملاحظة : الصورة ما اجت حرق في منه السلايد

D. Slipped capital femoral epiphysis

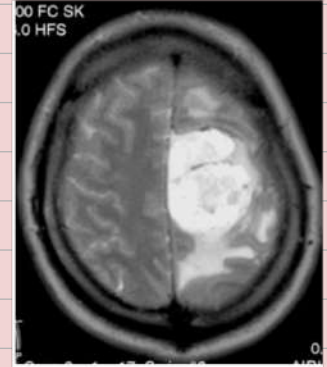
Q 8. choose the spot diagnosis in this brain lesion

A. Intercerebral hemorrhage

B. Meningioma

C. Hemangioma

Answer : B



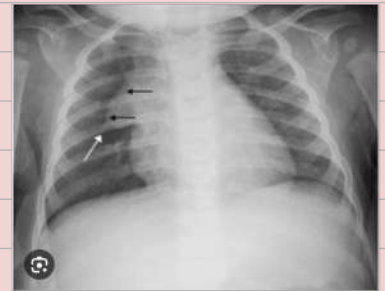
Q 9. This picture represent :

A. Normal chest X ray

B. Right upper lobe collapse

C. Left lower lobe collapse

Answer : A



Q 10. This picture represent :

A. Renal cell carcinoma

B. Renal stone

C. Normal kidney

D. Hydronephrosis

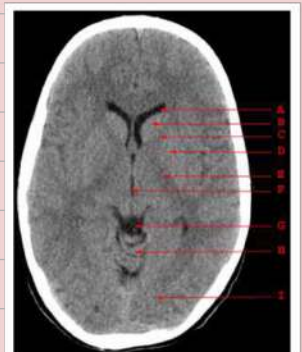
Answer : D



Q 11. All of the following is false except :

كان سؤال اناتومي ومخرطة التراكيب وبدها الصلح فهاي الصورة مهمة وهي اصلا الدكتور بدرك على الاناتومي

- A. Anterior Horn of the Lateral Ventricle
- B. Caudate Nucleus
- C. Anterior Limb of the Internal Capsule
- D. Putamen and Globus Pallidus
- E. Posterior Limb of the Internal Capsule
- F. Third Ventricle
- G. Quadrigeminal Plate Cistern
- H. Cerebellar Vermis



Q 12. All of the following are false except:

- A. Right renal stone
- B. Give oral contrast
- C. No iv or oral contrast used

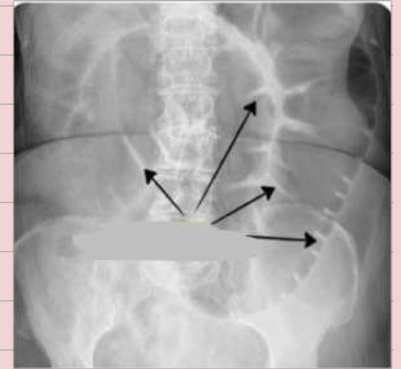
Answer : C



Q 13. Choose the correct answer :

- A. Small bowel obstruction
- B. Acute appendicitis
- C. Large bowel obstruction

Answer : C



Q 14. Choose the correct answer :

- A. Bone metastasis
- B. Multiple fracture
- C. Communicated fracture

Answer : A



ملاحظة : الصورة ما اجت حرق من السلايد

Q 15. Case study السؤال كان عبارة عن شخص تعرض لل Trauma وشو هو الاشئ اللي مش موجود  
بالصورة يعني كانت عبارة عن مجموعة خيالات من مخاضرات Stroke & trauma

Q 16. Which of the following answers are mostly true :

- A. Pleural effusion

B. Left pneumothorax

C. Hydropneumothorax

D. Right middle lobe collapse

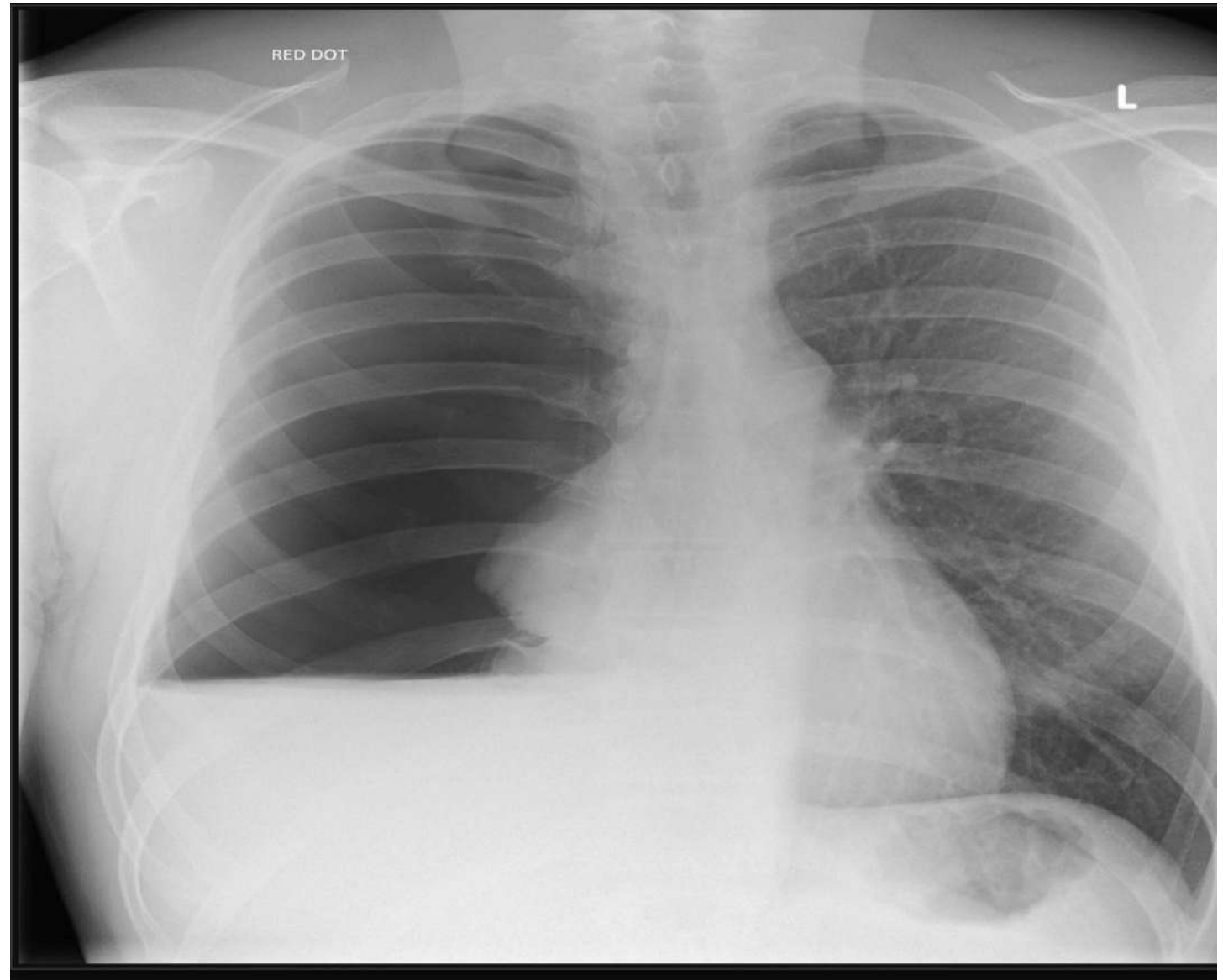
Answer : c



# Radiology

Group B

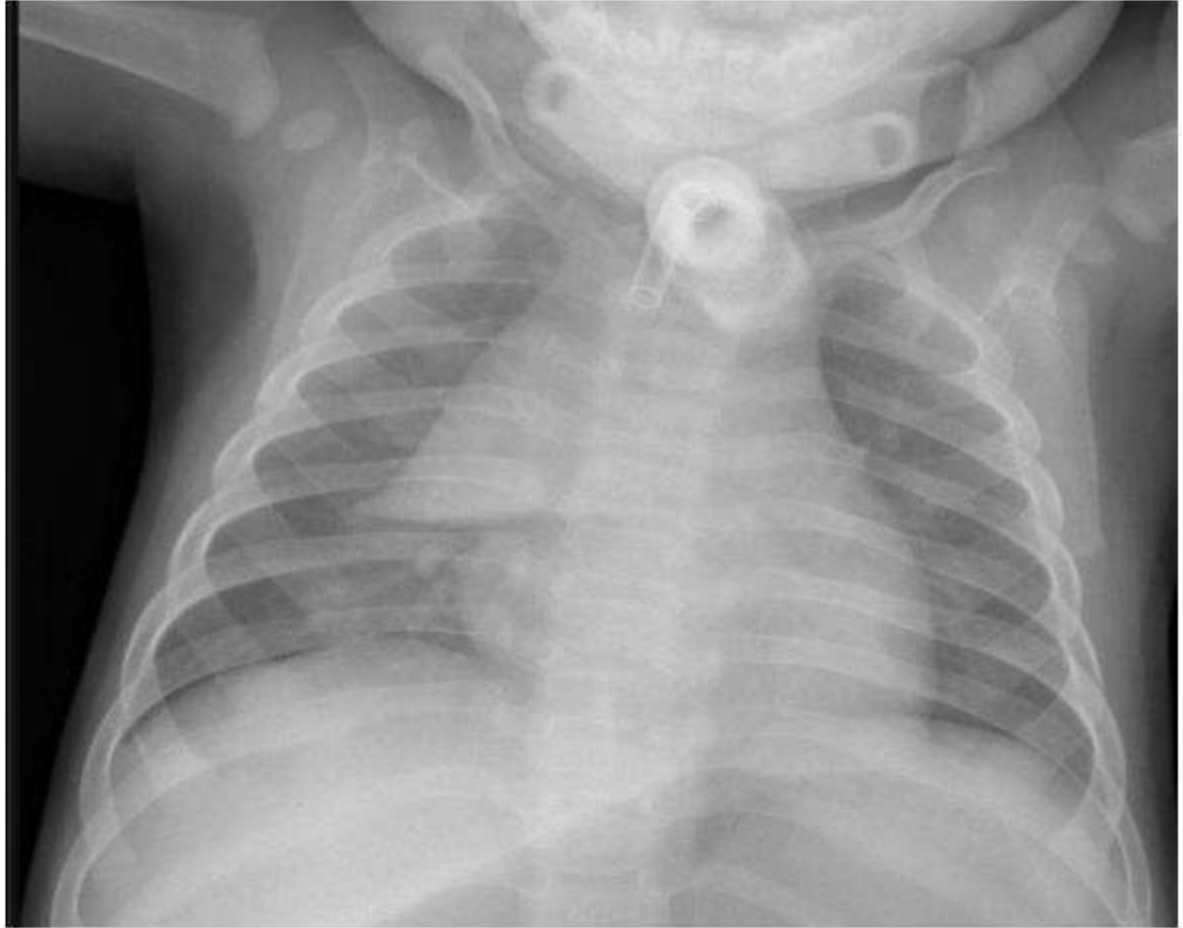
hydropneumothorax



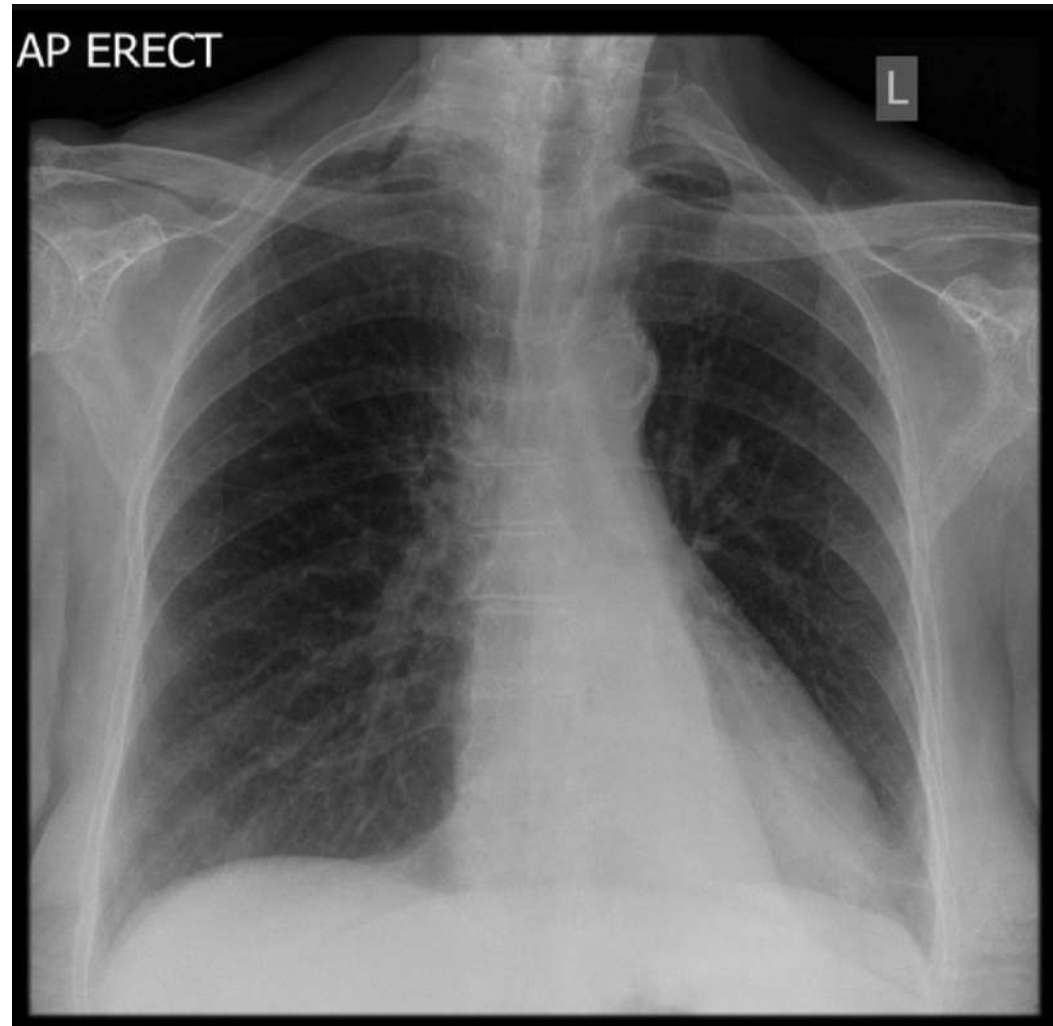


this case in neonate is

- a) Normal chest x ray
- b) Right middle lobe collapse
- c) Right upper lobe collapse
- d) Right middle lobe Consolidation



left lower lung  
collapse



Dexa scan for patient ,The T score value

L1=-2.6      L2=-3

L3=-2.3      L4=-2

L5=-1

Patient suffer from ????

a) Osteoporosis

b) Osteopenia

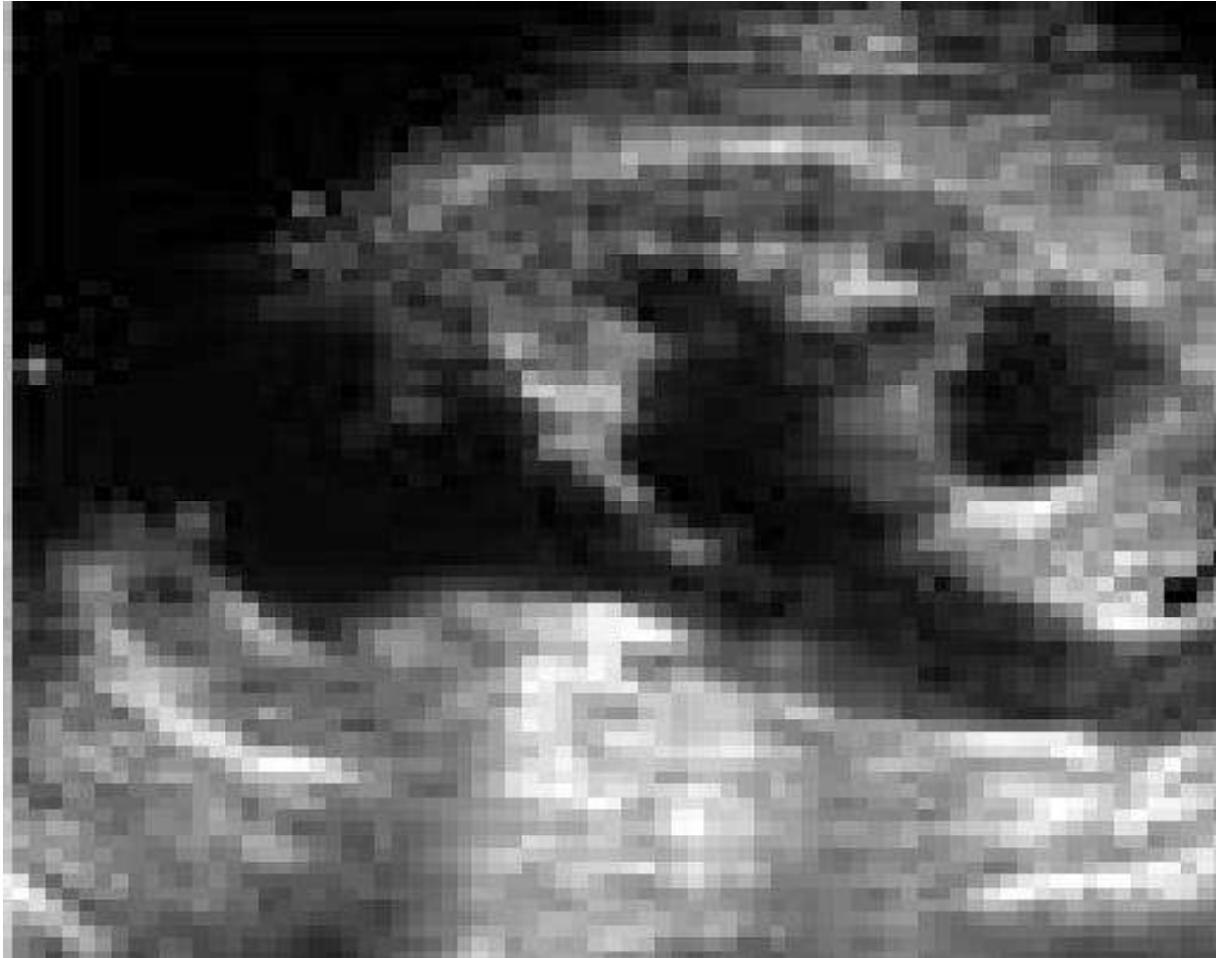
c) Normal patient

a) Widening growth plate in  
right

B) Perthes disease



Hydronephrosis  
without stones



scaphoid bone  
fracture



calculus cholecystitis

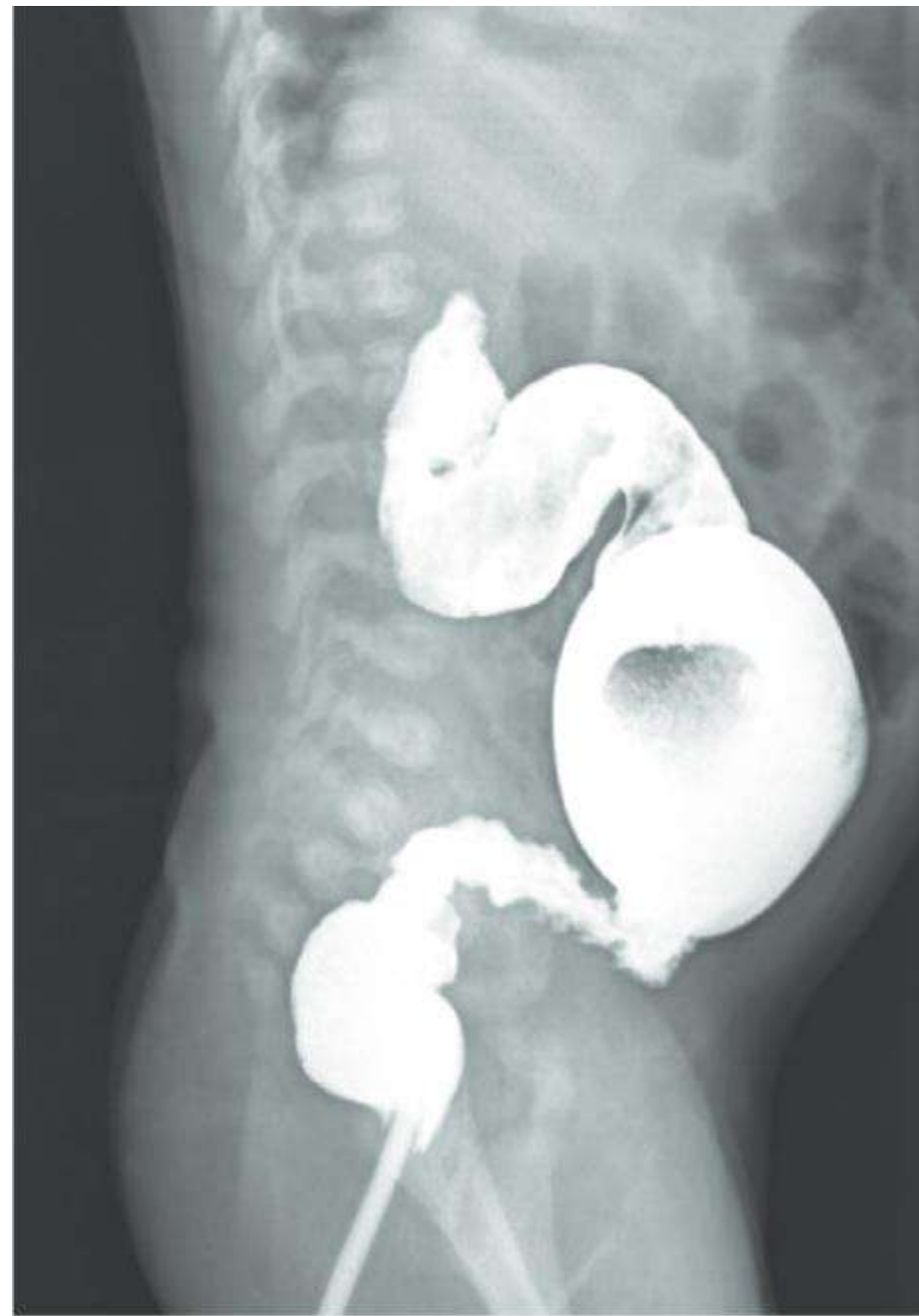




# LARGE BOWEL OBSTRUCTION



There is narrowing in the  
rectum Dilatation in  
sigmoid colon Recto  
sigmoid index  $<1$



Pulmonary  
embolism (PE)



## Duodenal atresia



## Vesicoureteral reflux



Axial non-enhanced computed tomography in a 56-year-old man who presented with unresponsiveness

**Hyperdense  
basilar artery**



Two days after CO intoxication, a 57-year-old woman

- Hemorrhage in globus pallidus

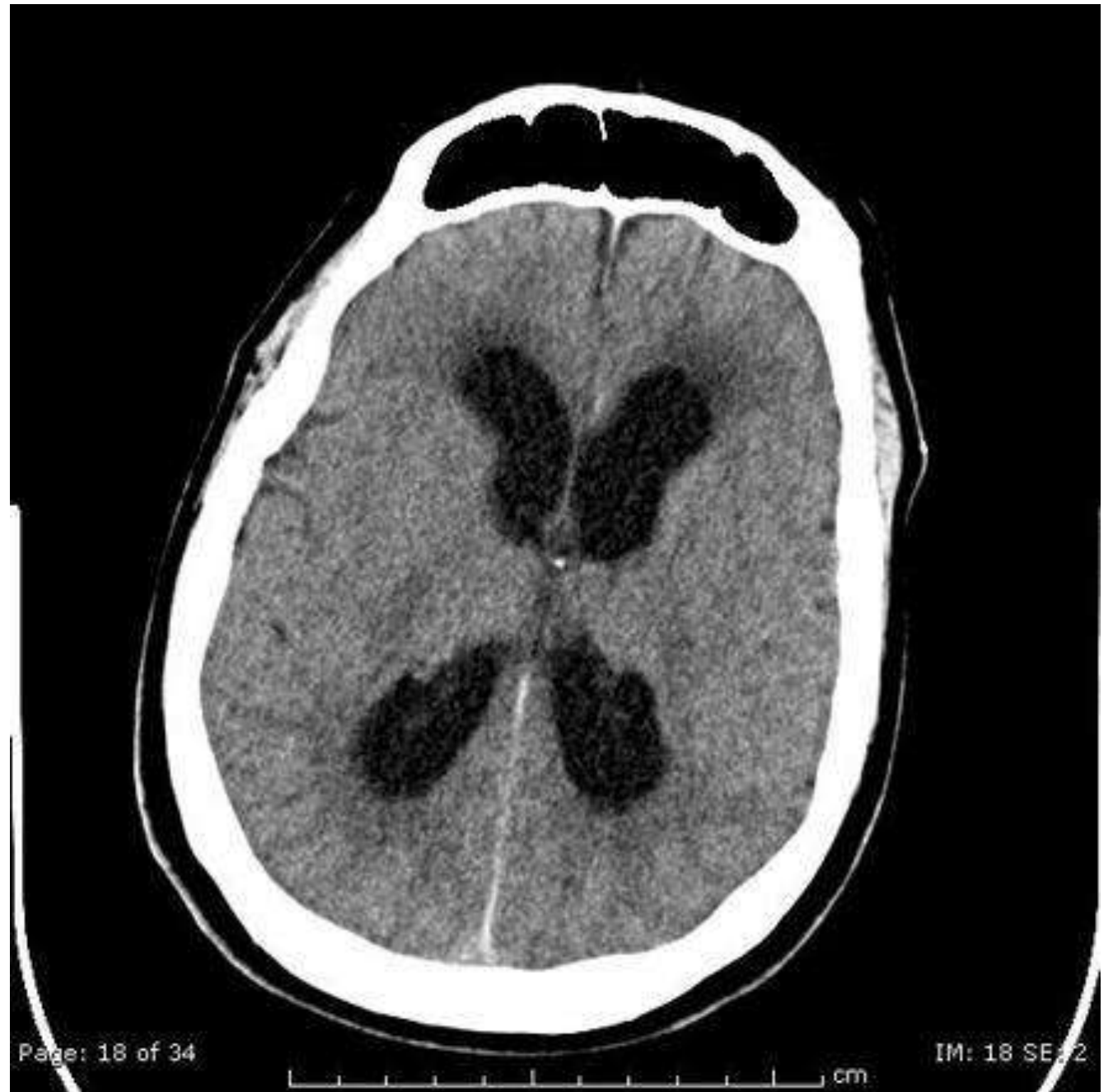




frog position



## ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS



- diffuse brain edema



pneumothorax



brain tumor

# **Radiology Archive**

**Wateen Group A**

**Done by : Batool frehat**



**1) hydronephrosis**



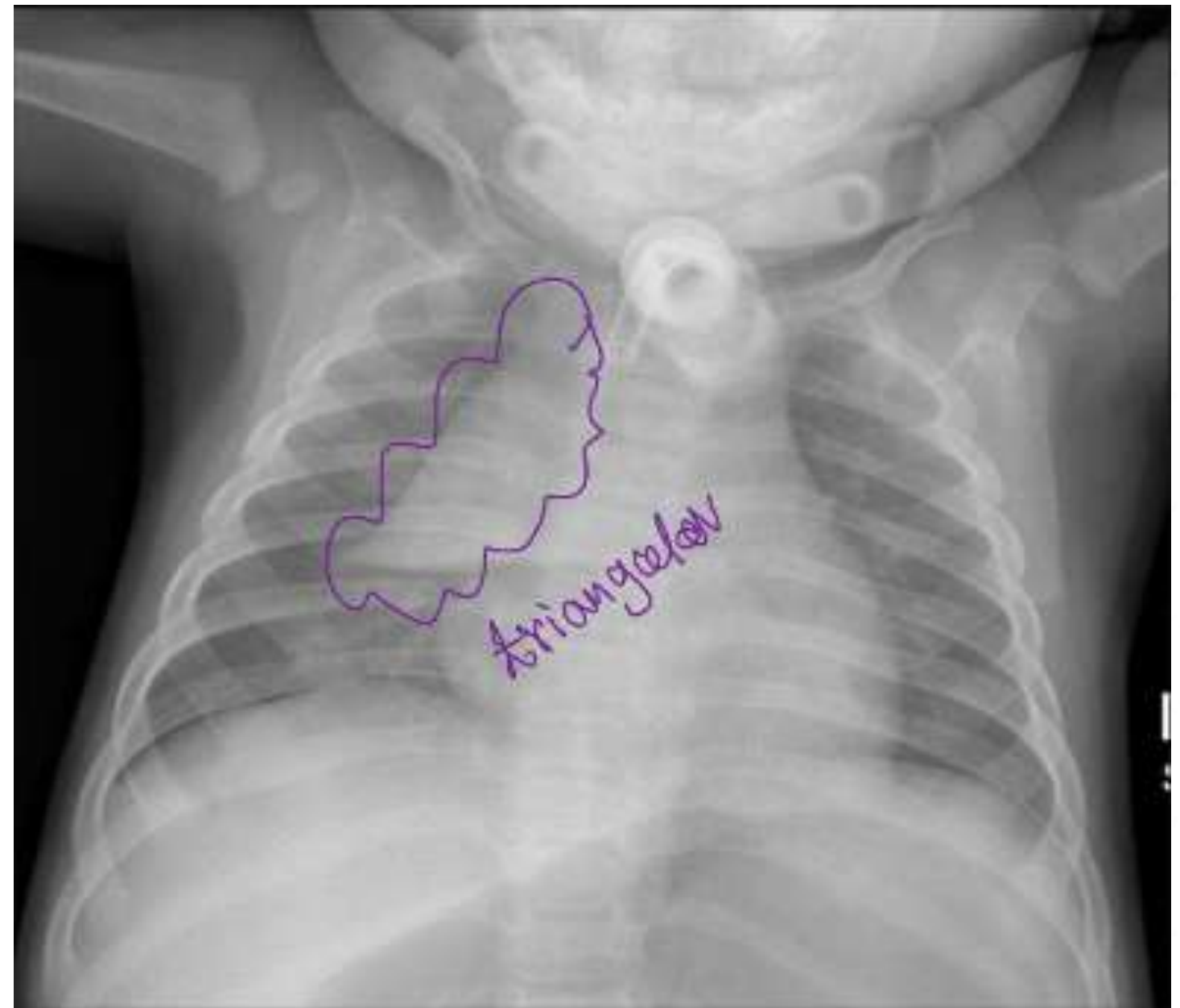
**2) findings?**

- a- right hilar lymphadenopathy**
- b- right hilar lymphadenopathy with pneumothorax**
- c- all of above is false**



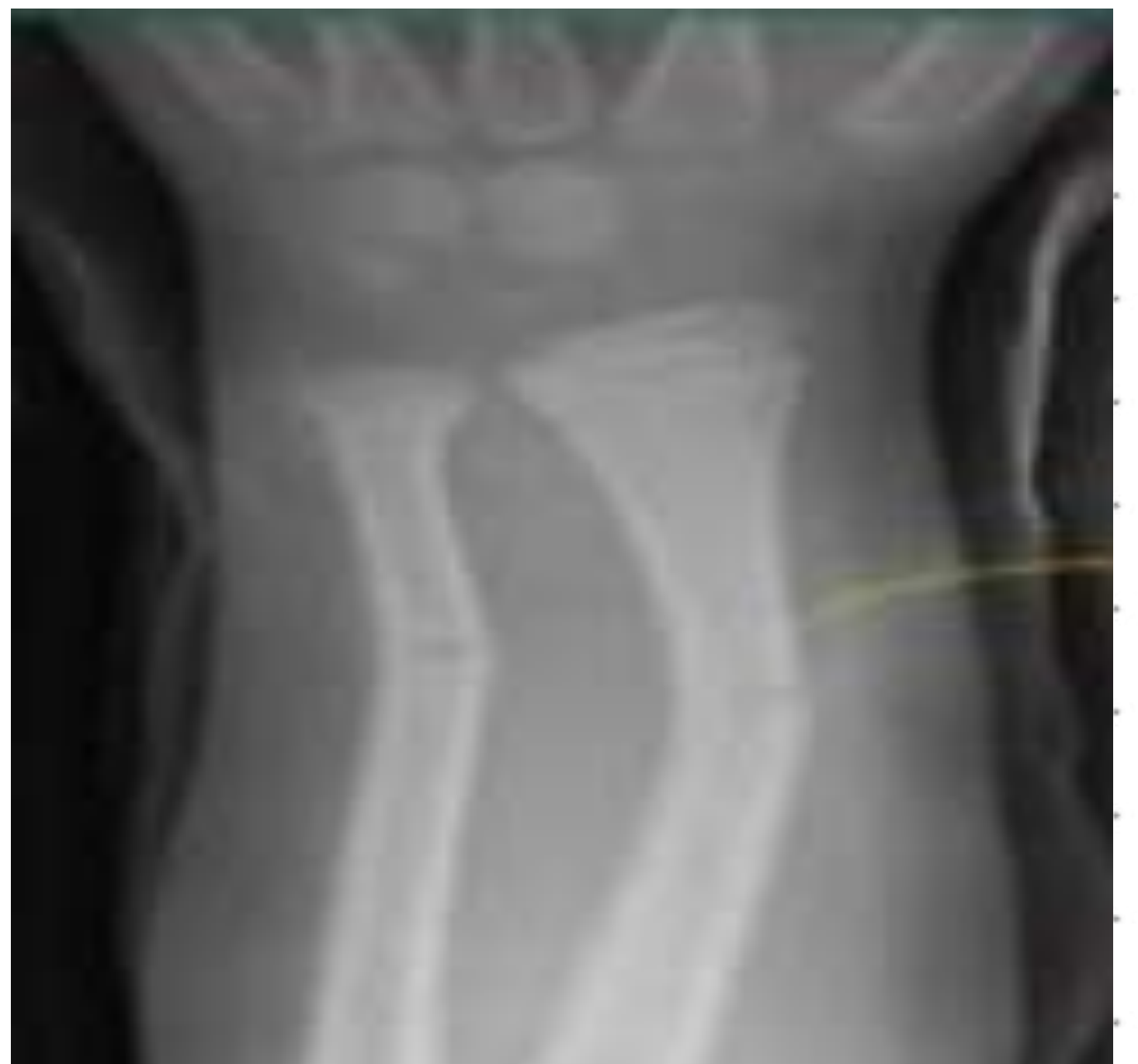
**3) findings?**

- a- right triangular opacity**
- b- normal sign**



**4) what is the type of this fracture ?**

- a- green stick fracture**
- b- comminuted fracture**
- c- burst fracture**





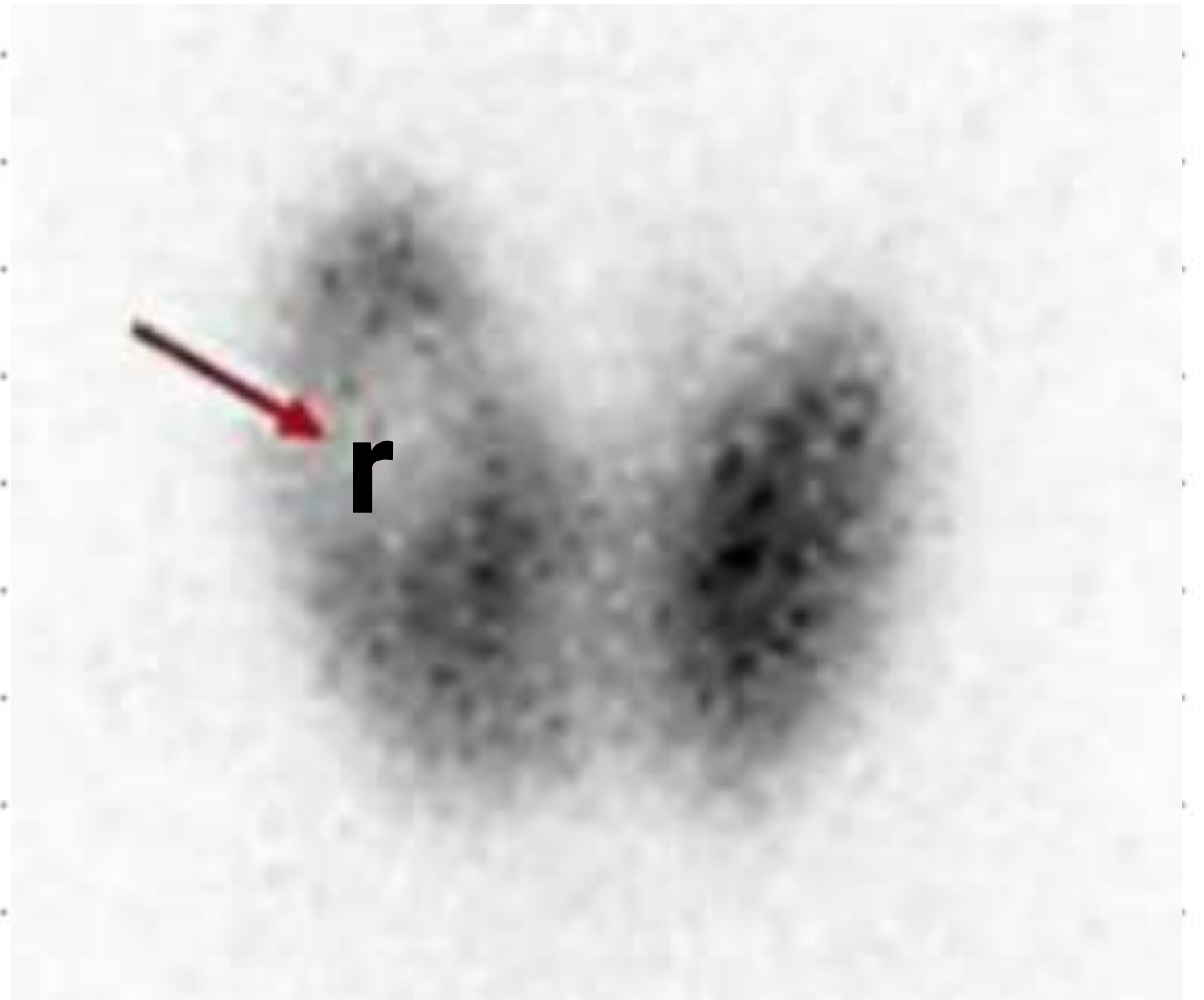
**5) Which is true about this picture ?**

- a- thyroid scan ,represent graves disease**
- ☒ b- thyroid scan ,represent multinodular goiter**
- c- renal scan , DTPA**



**6)**

- ☒ a- cold nodule**
- b- hot nodule**
- c- normal thyroid**



**7) on bone scan ,  
t score  
L1-L3 =-2.6  
which is true?**

- a- lumber osteopenia**
- ☒ b- lumber osteoporosis**

**8) this picture represent ?**

**a-midgut volvulus**

**b- sigmoid volvulus**



**9) findings??**

**a-small bowel obstruction**

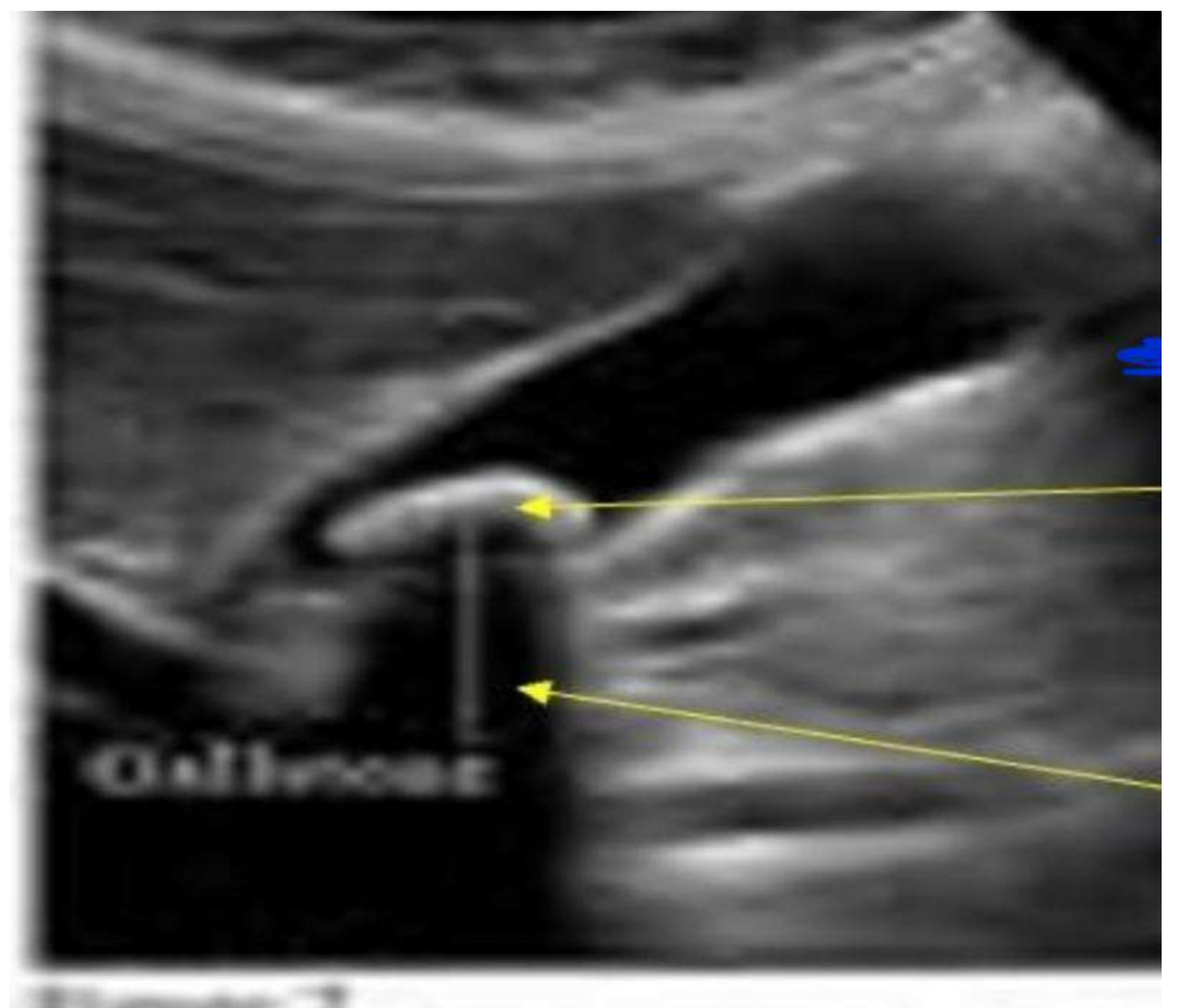
**b-large bowel obstruction**



**10)findings?**

**a-gallbladder stone**

**b- renal stone**



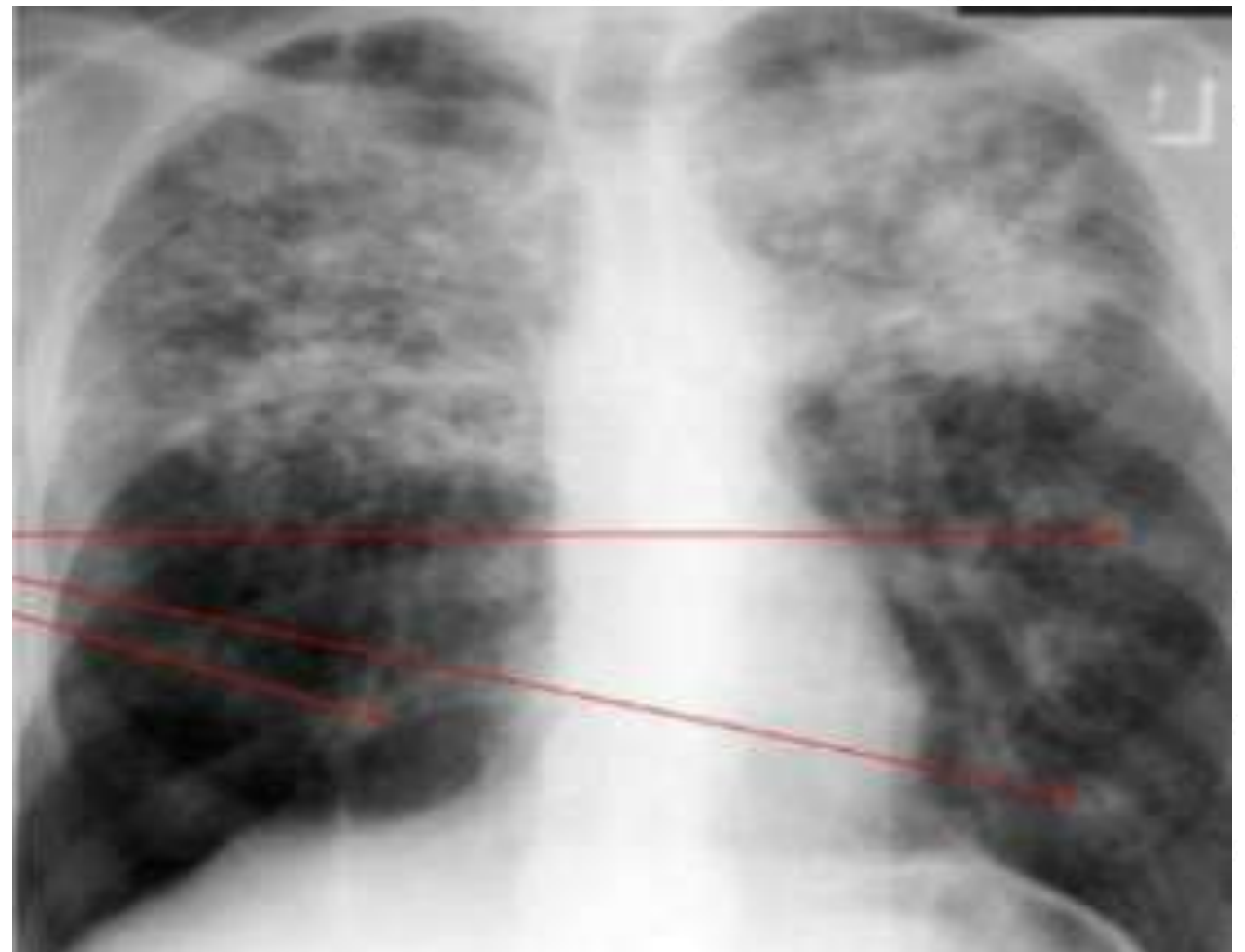


## 11) Bone metastasis



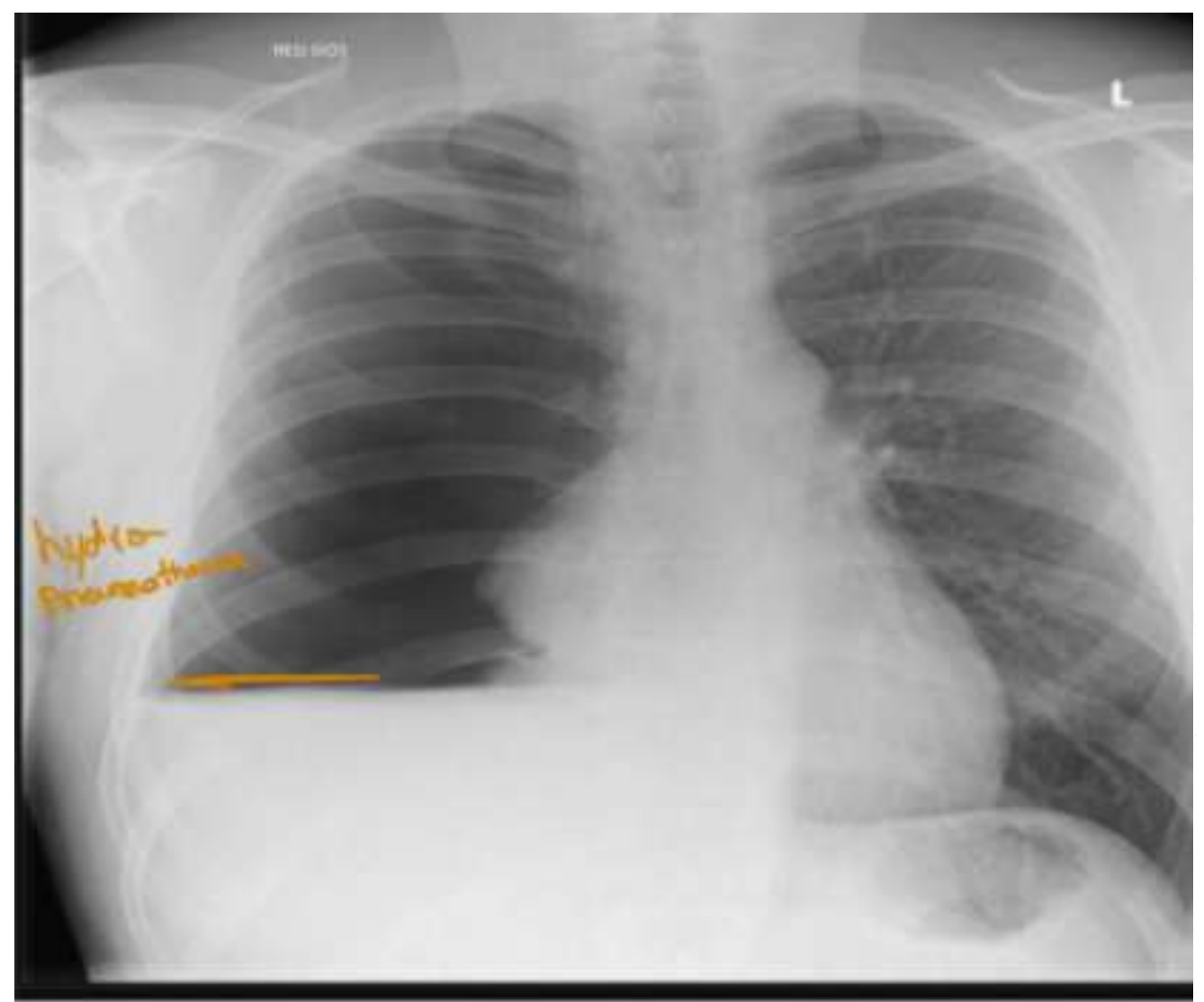
## 12) diagnosis??

- a- cystic fibrosis
- b- TB , bilateral fibrosis



## 13) diagnosis?

- a-pleural effusion
- b-pneumothorax
- c-hydropneumothorax



## 14) left lower lobe collapse





**15) which of the following is true?**

**a- DDH**

**b-normal picture**



**16)diagnosis?**

**a- DDH**

**b-perthes disease**

**c-slipped capital femoral epiphysis**

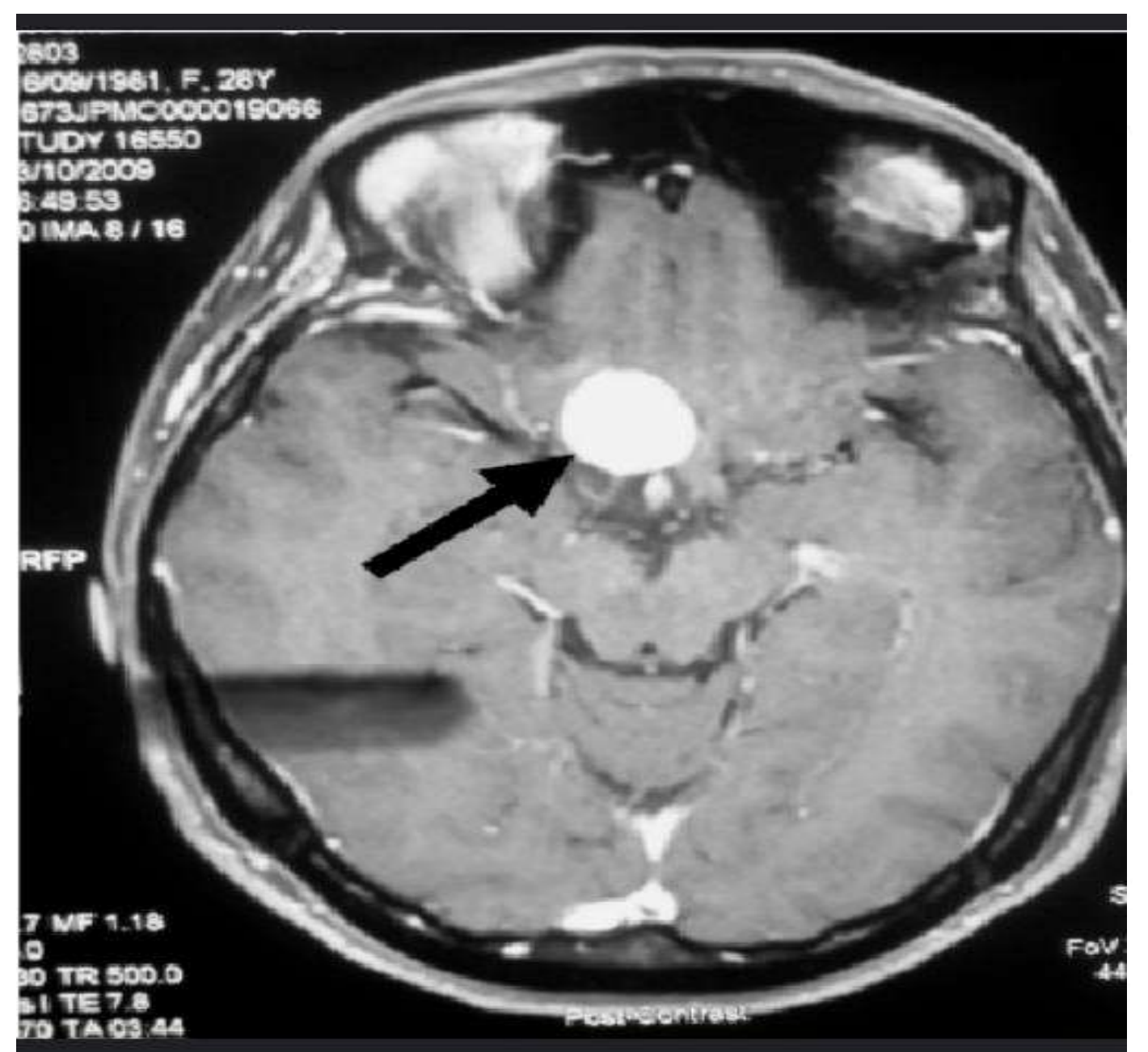


**17) which of the following represents this picture?**

**a-meningioma**

**b- multiple sclerosis**

**c-abscess**





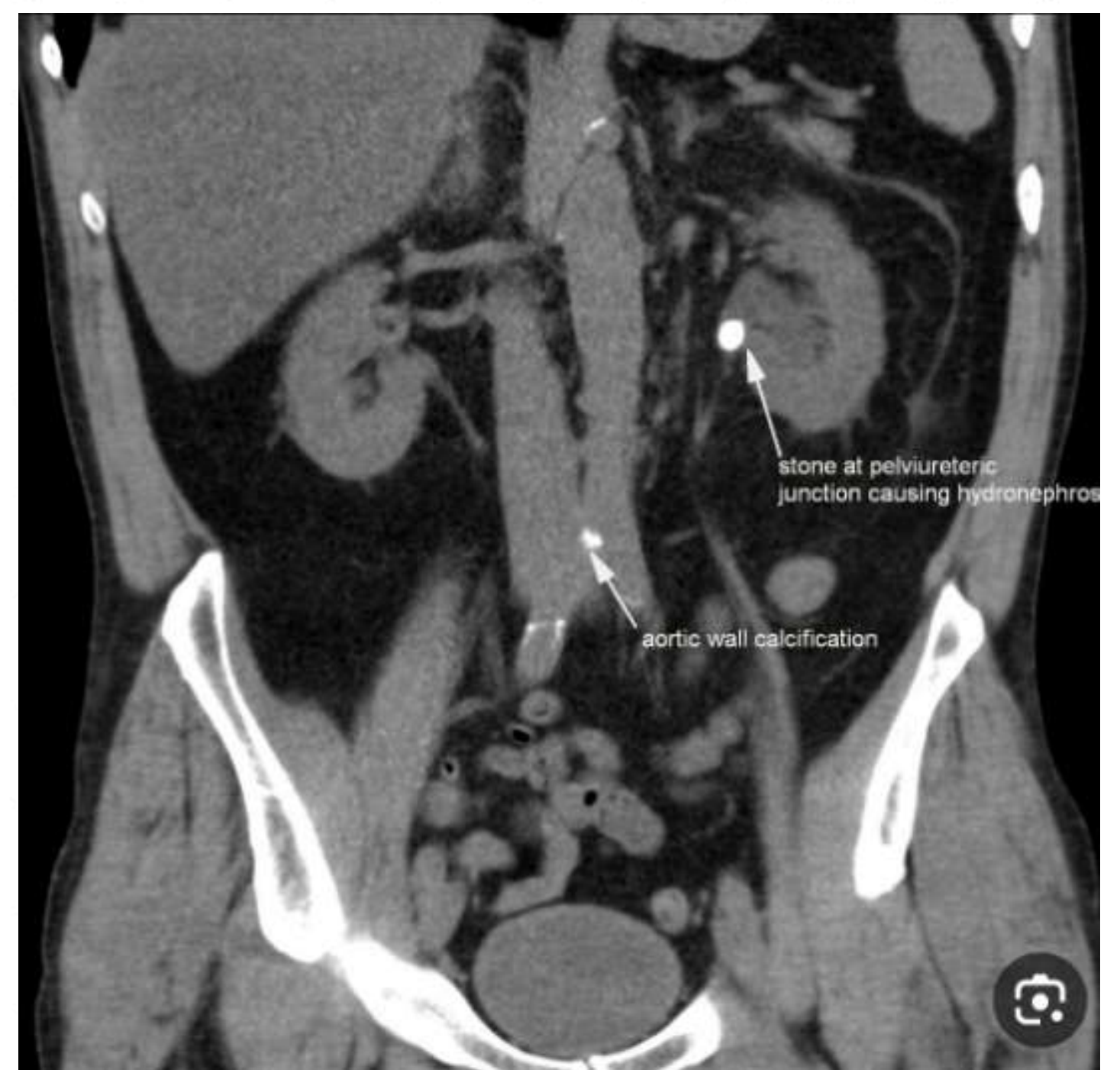
18) all are false except?

a-bilateral renal stones

b-CT , with oral and iv contrast

~~c~~-CT , oral without iv contrast

d-MRI , without contrast



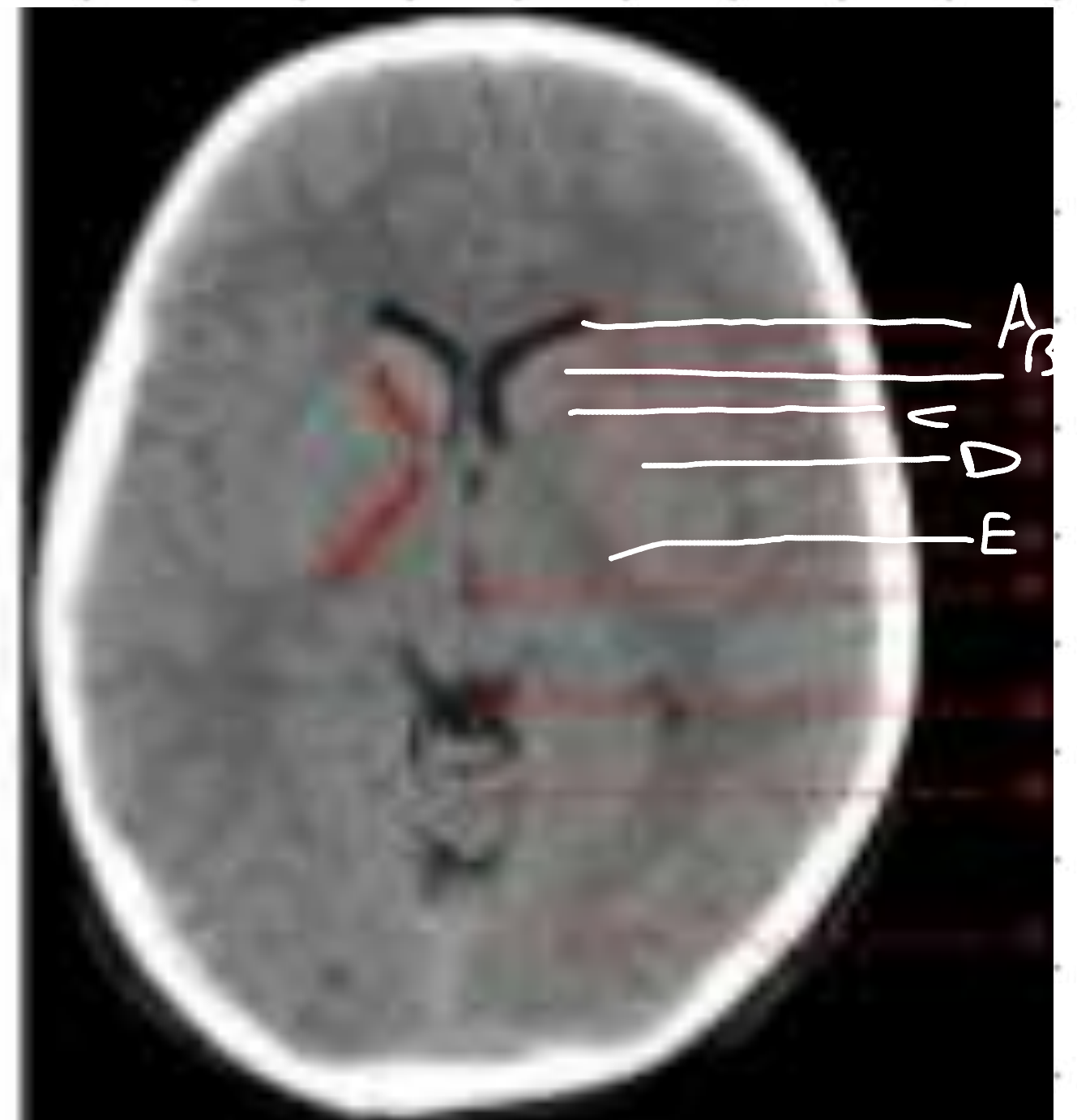
19) one is truly match ?

a- A--fourth ventricle

b- B----corpus callosum

c- C----caudate nucleus

~~d~~-E---posterior limb of internal capsule

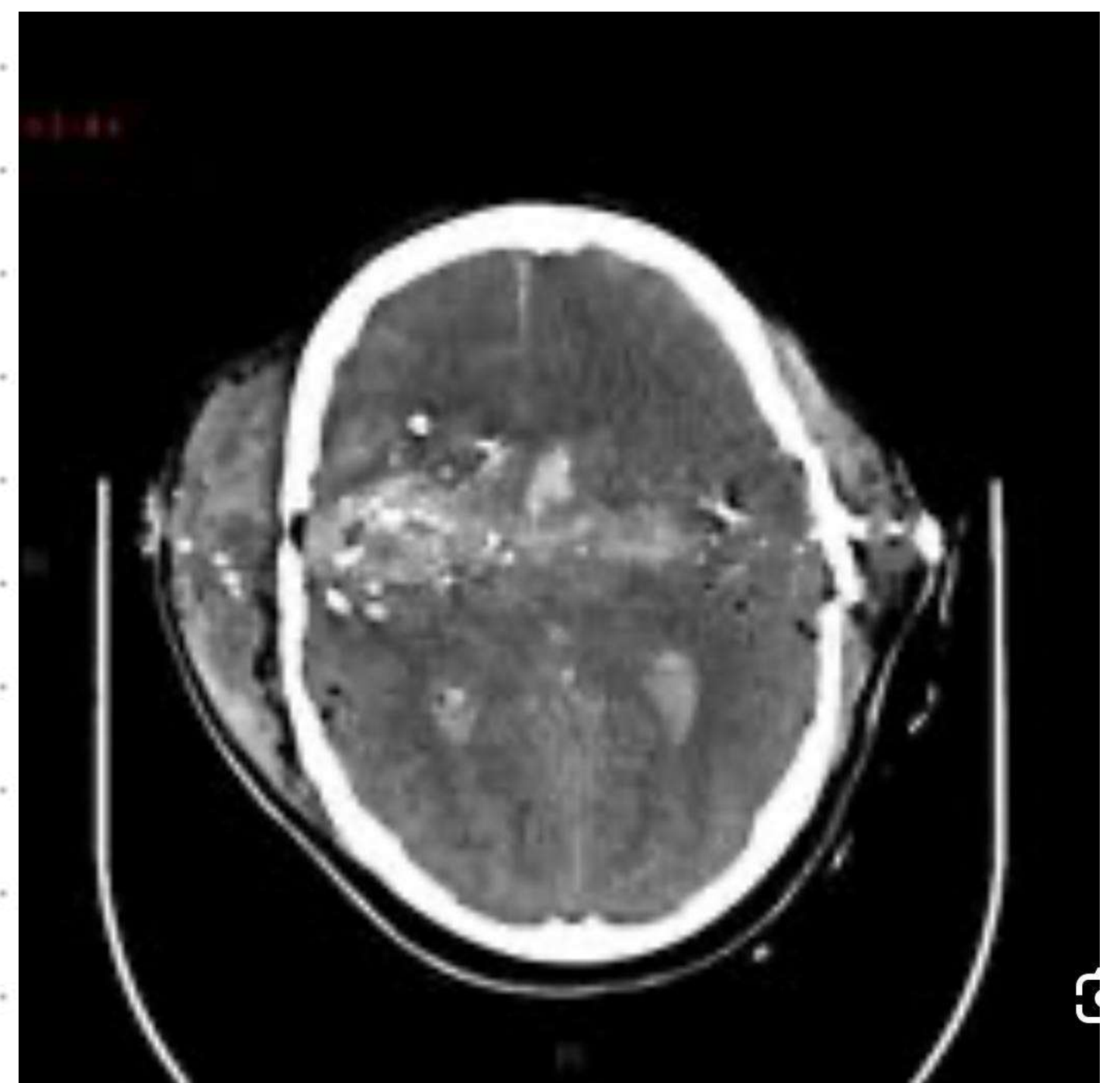


20) not seen in this picture ?


~~a~~- epidural hemorrhage

b-subdural hemorrhage

c-pneumocephalus



I think legoooooooooooo



# **RADIOLOGY**

**GROUP B**

1

سؤال T score

L1- L5

-1 , -3 , -2, -2, 3 , -2, 6

a. osteopenia 

b. Osteoporosis



2

a. calculus cholecystitis ✓

B. acalculus cholecystitis

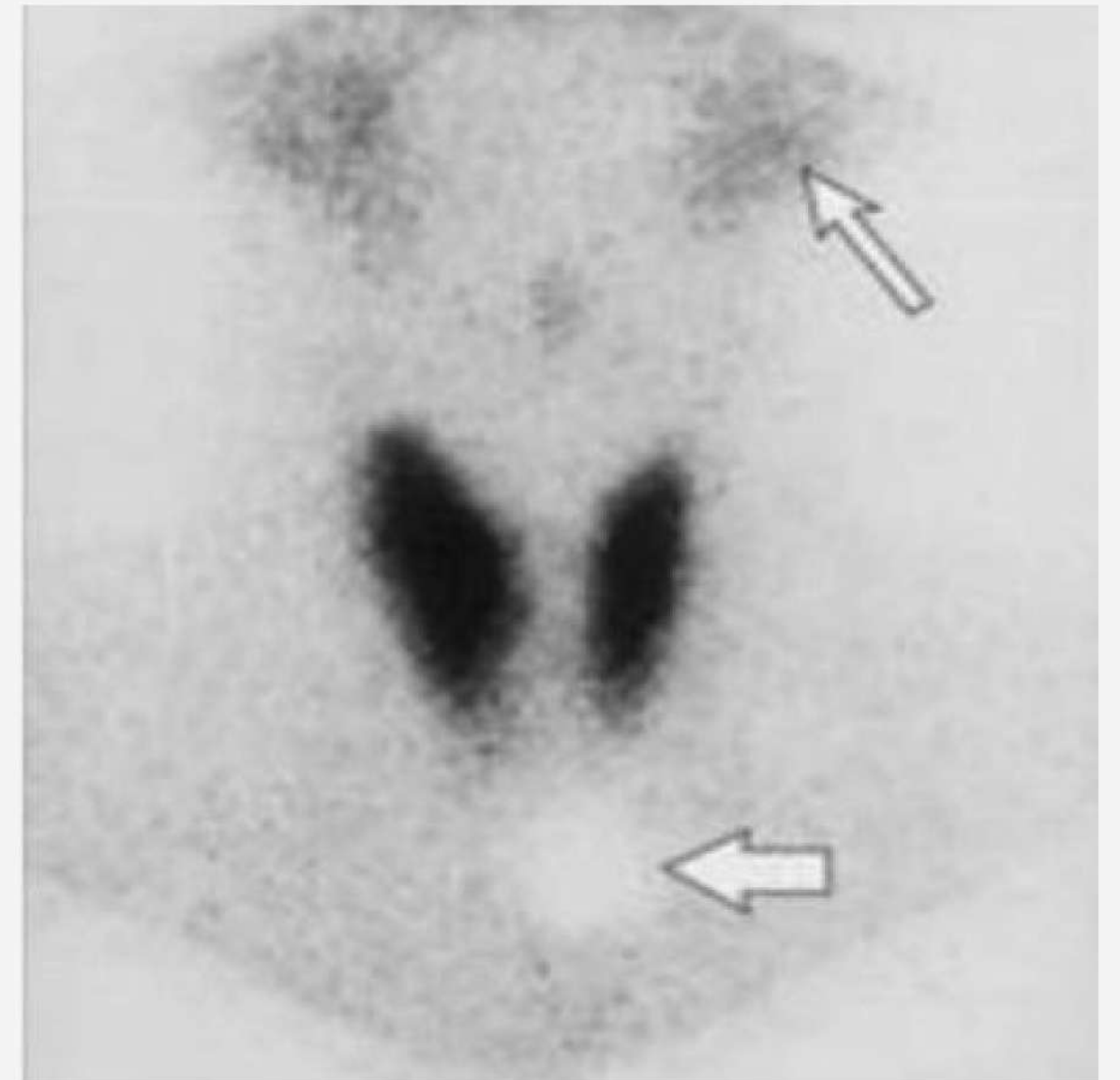


3

a. Normal

b. ~~Gravis~~ ✓

Hashimoto ✓



4

- a) Bone metastasis ✓
- b) Normal
- c) Paget disease
- d) osteoporosis



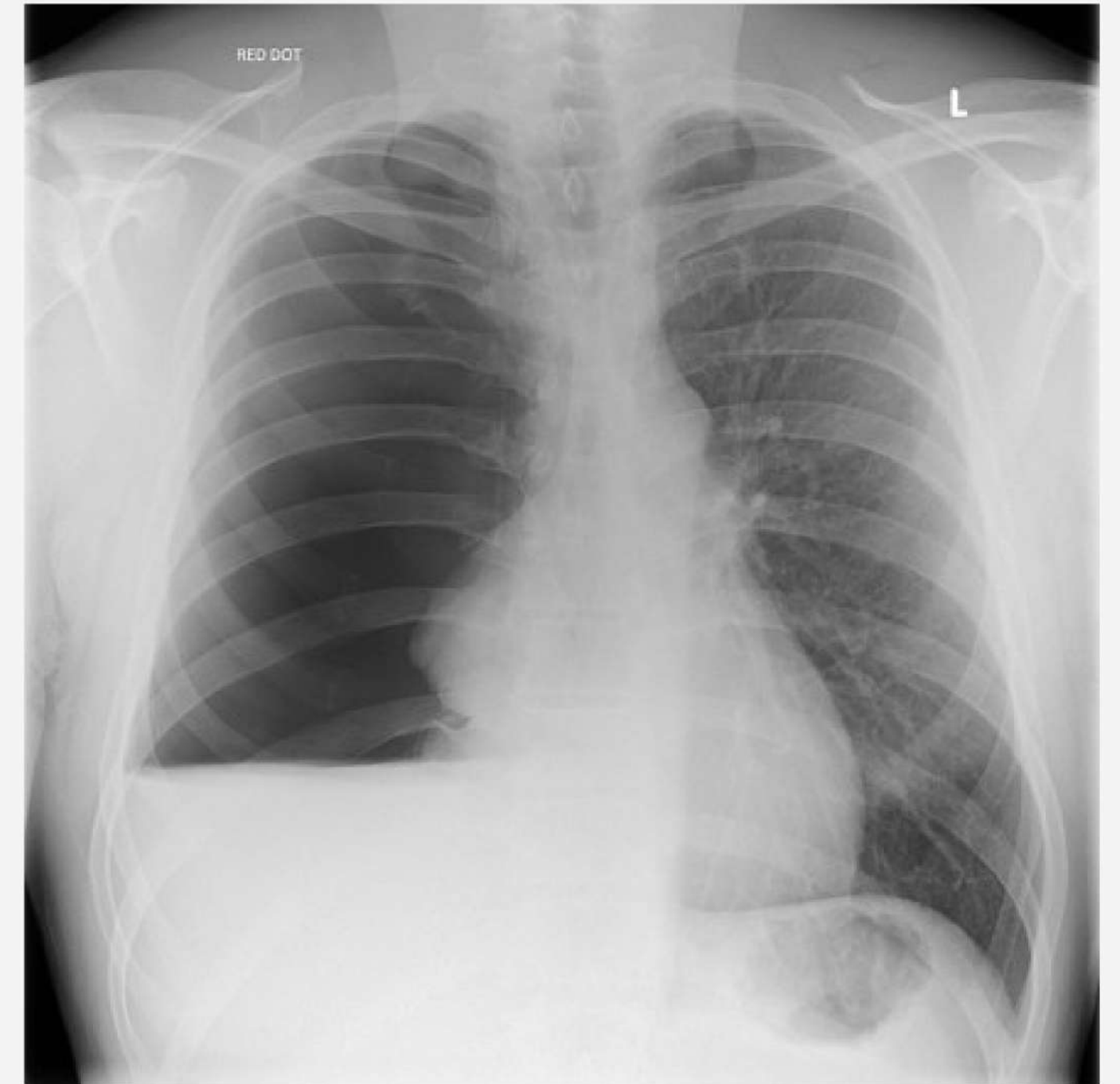
5

LLL collapse



6

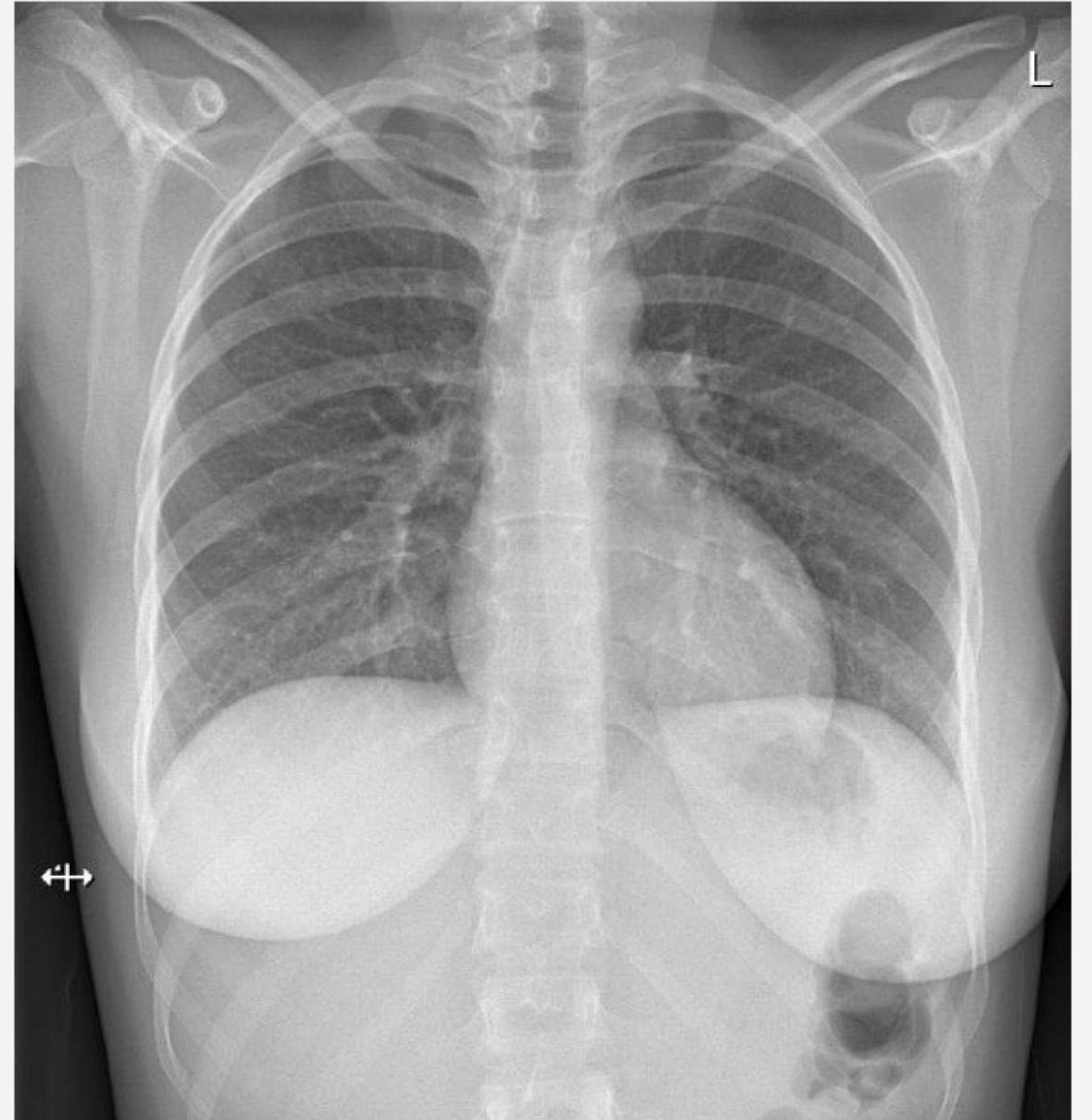
hydropneumothorax





7

- a. Normal CXR ✓
- b. Pneumonia

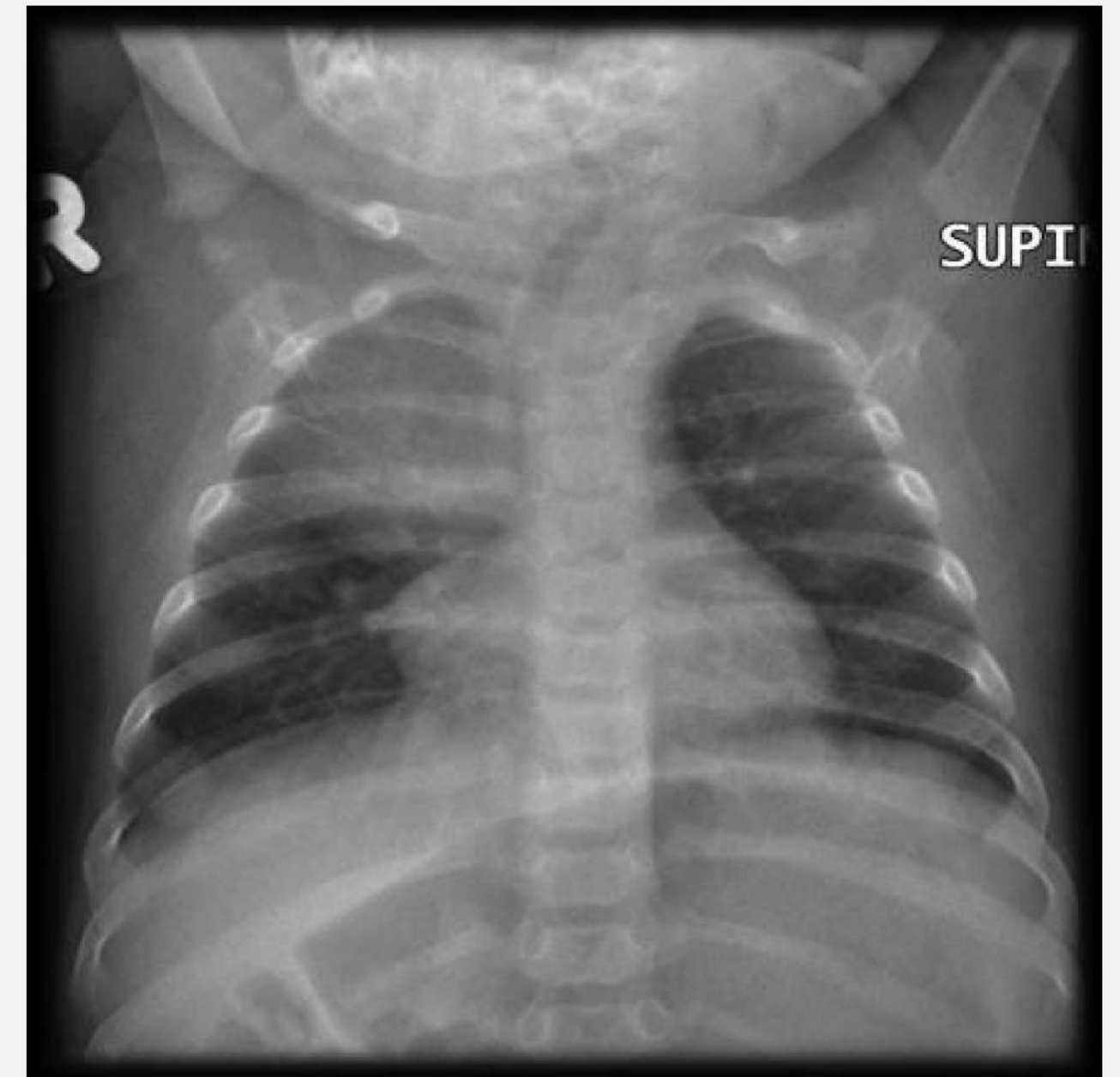


8

neonate with aspiration and this image for his CXR :

a. Normal chest x ray

b. right upper lobe pneumonia

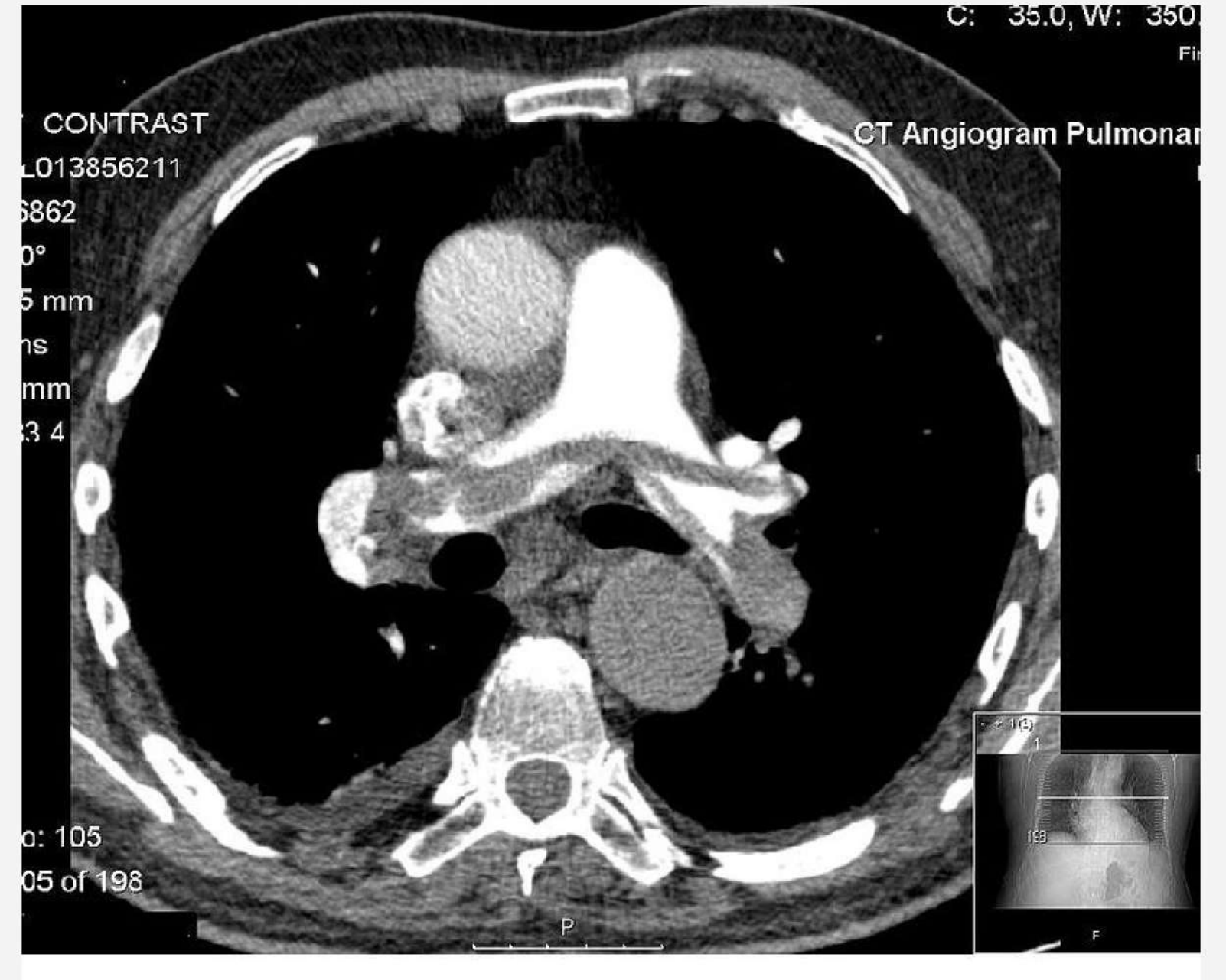




9

a. major PE ✓

b. minor PE



10

66- years old patient with this image :

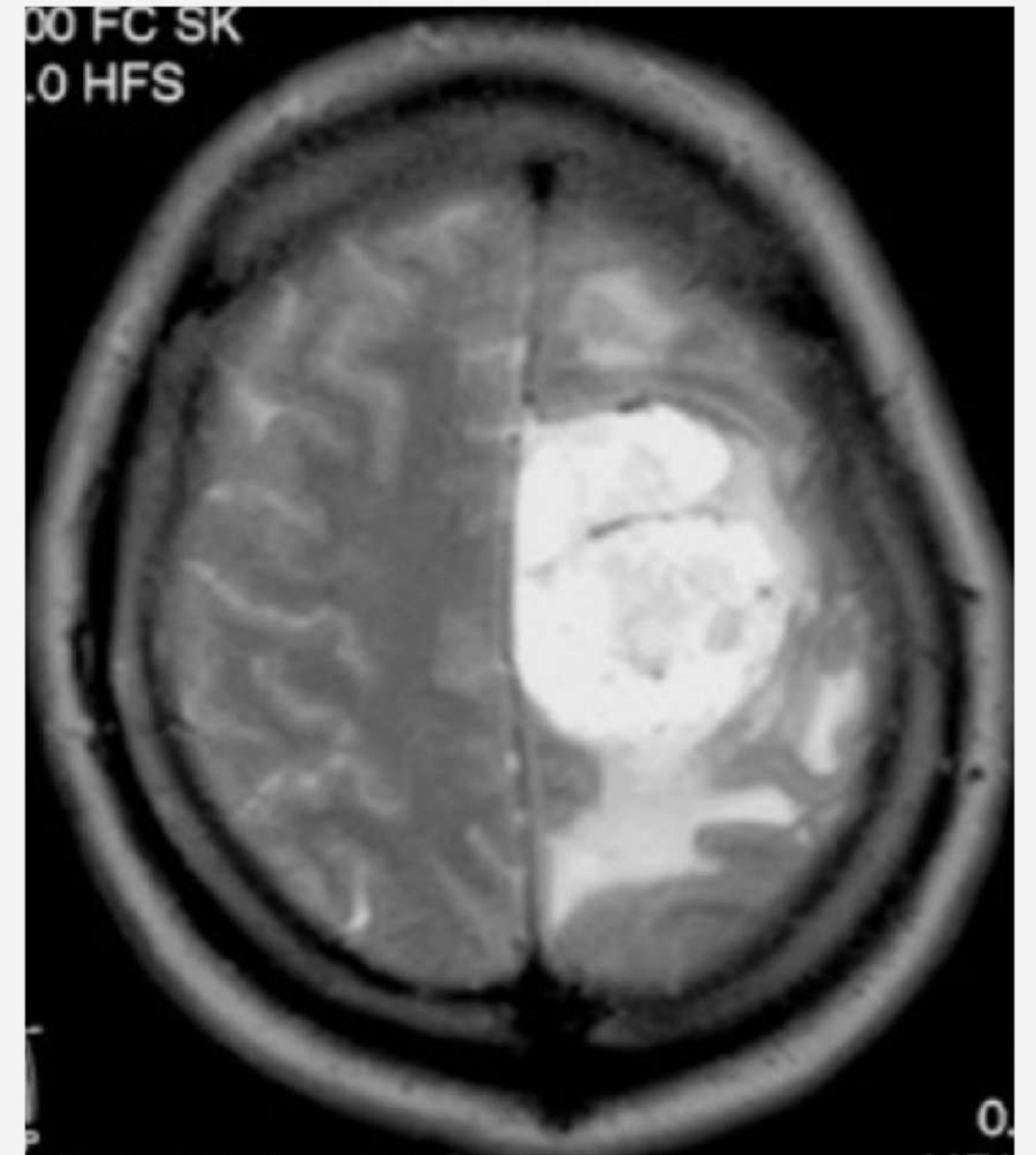
- a. Large bowel obstruction ✓
- b. Small bowel obstruction



11

8. choose the spot diagnosis in this brain lesion after contrast :

- A. Intercerebral hemorrhage
- B. Meningioma ✓
- C. Hemangioma
- D. low grade glioma
- E. High grade glioma





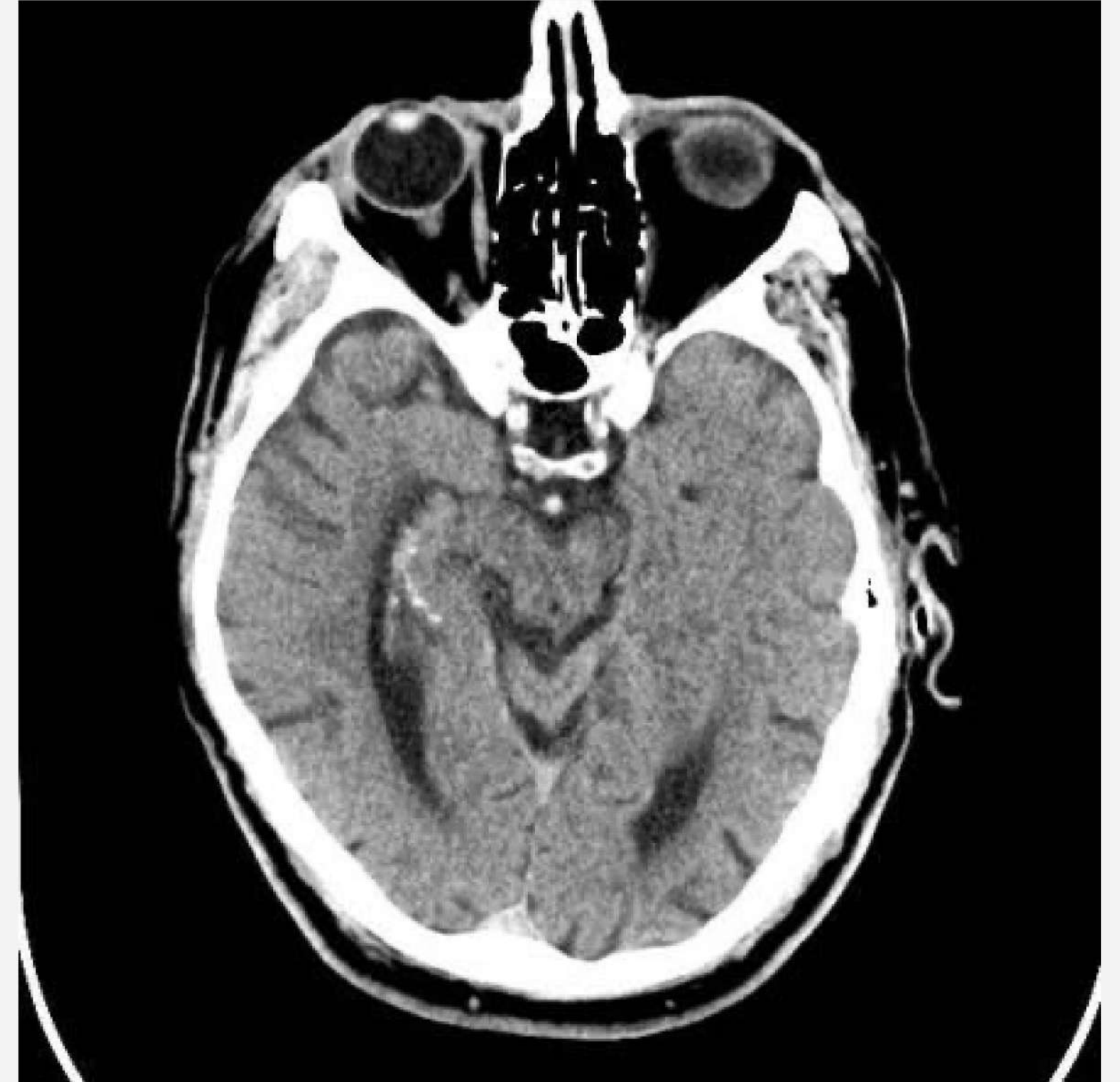
12

rickets



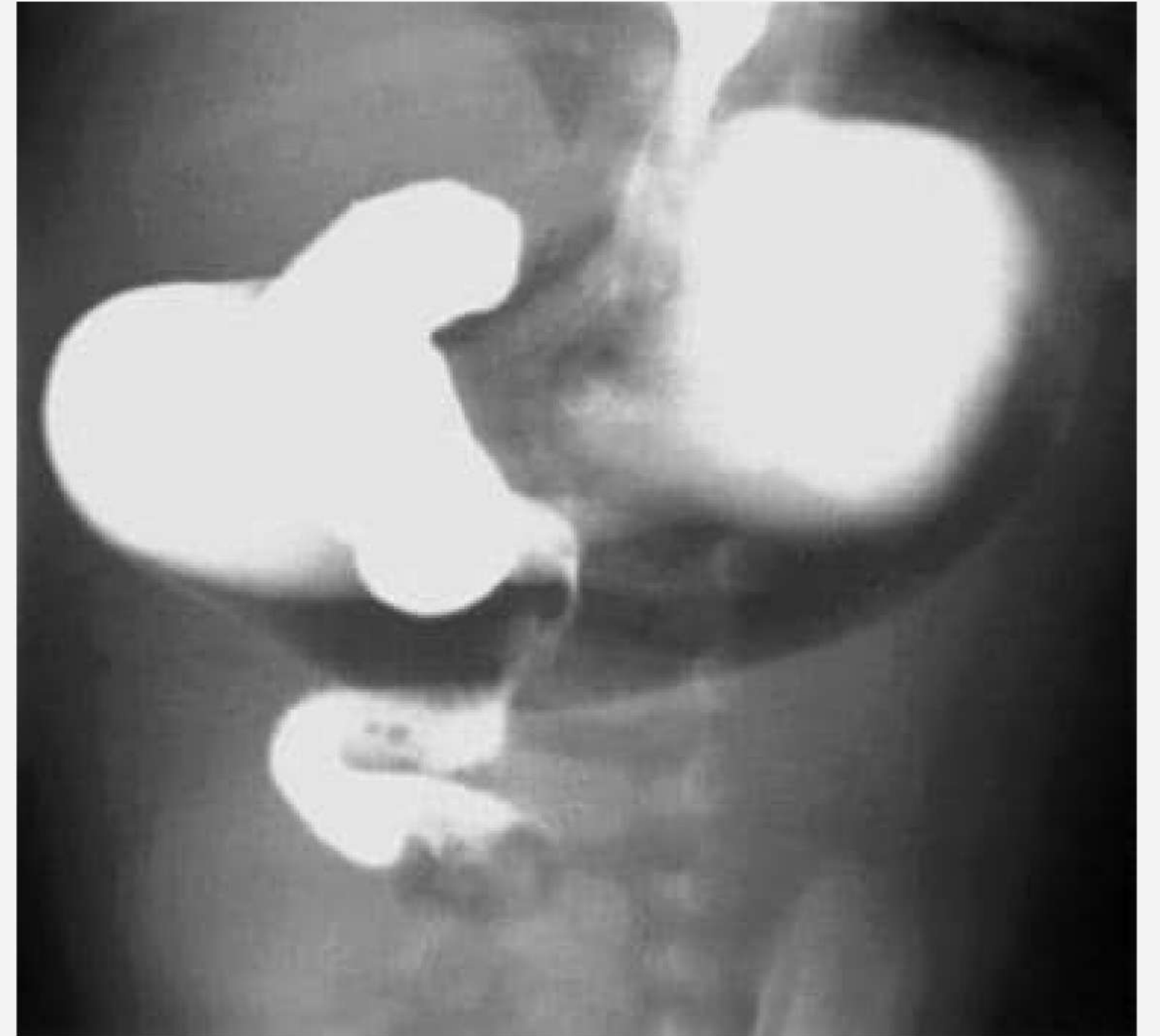
13

a. basilar artery thrombosis



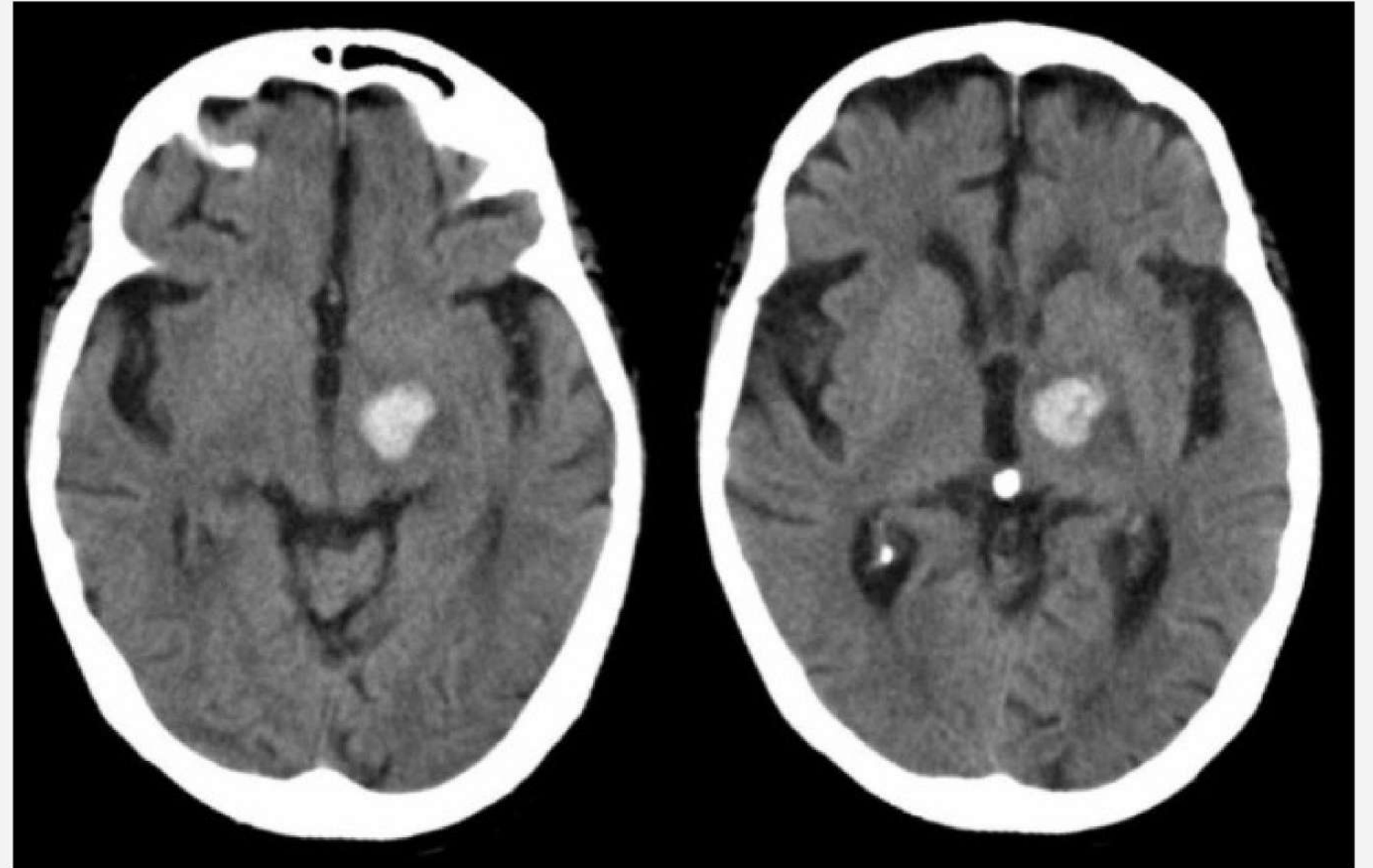
14

midgut volvulus



15

- a. Thalamic intracerebral Hemorrhage ✓
- b. Enhanced lesion





16

- a) Widening growth plate in right <sup>LT</sup> ✓
- B) Perthes disease



17

## Vesicoureteral reflux



18

- a. Normal brain CT ✓
- b. diffuse axonal injury

الدكتورة حكتها بالمحاضرة انه ال calcification  
هون normal



<https://www.radiologymasterclass>

19

There is narrowing in the rectum  
Dilatation in sigmoid colon Recto sigmoid  
index  $<1$





20

frog position







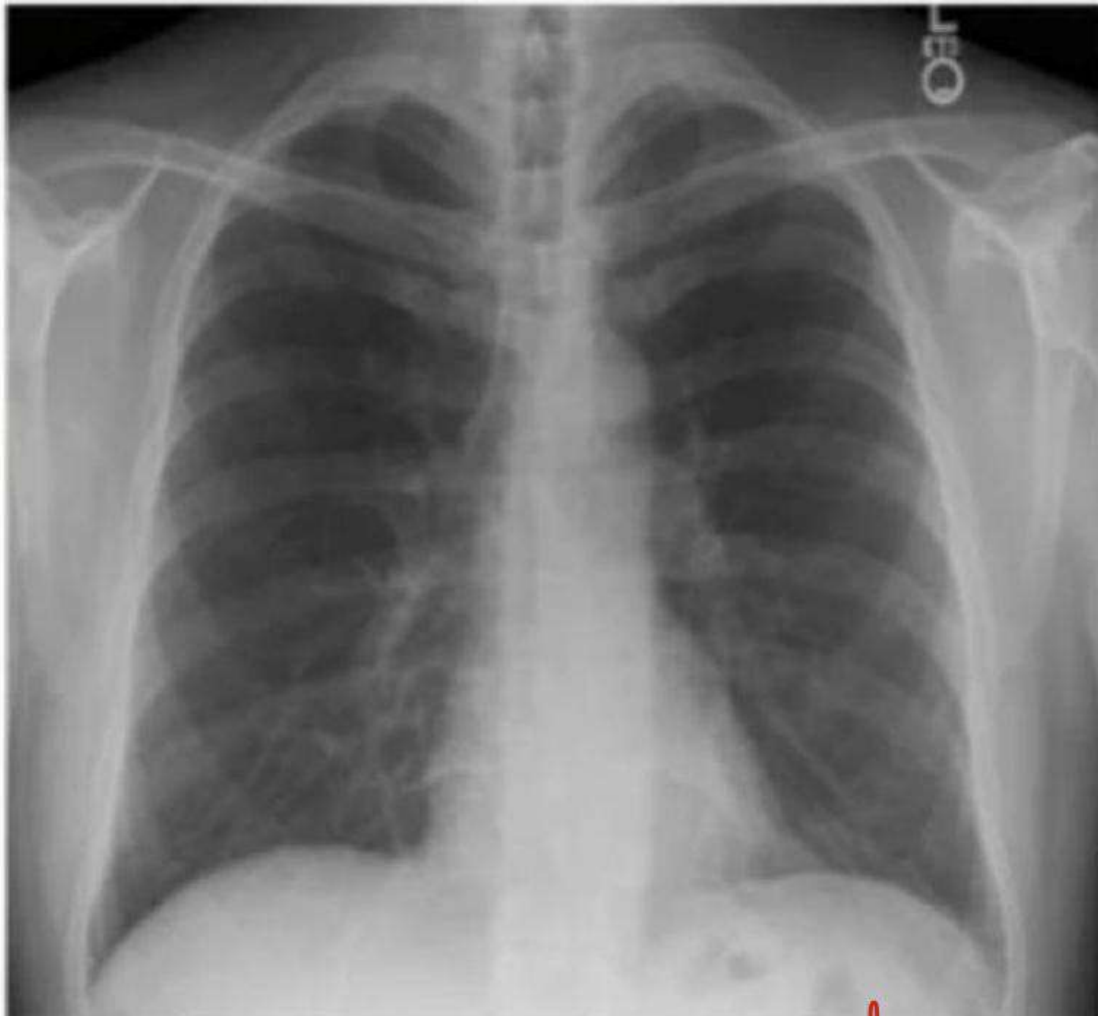


Answer:

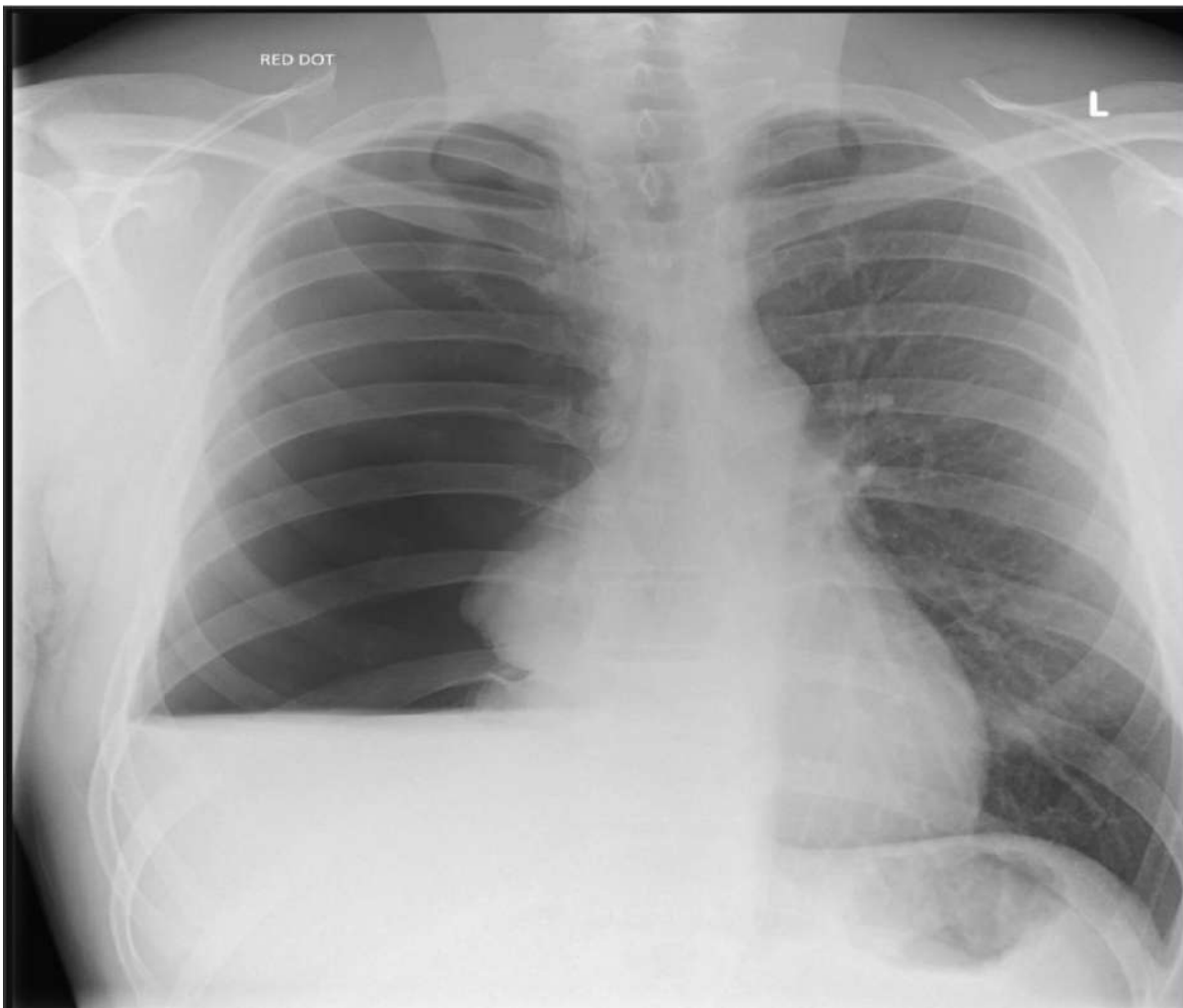
Rickets



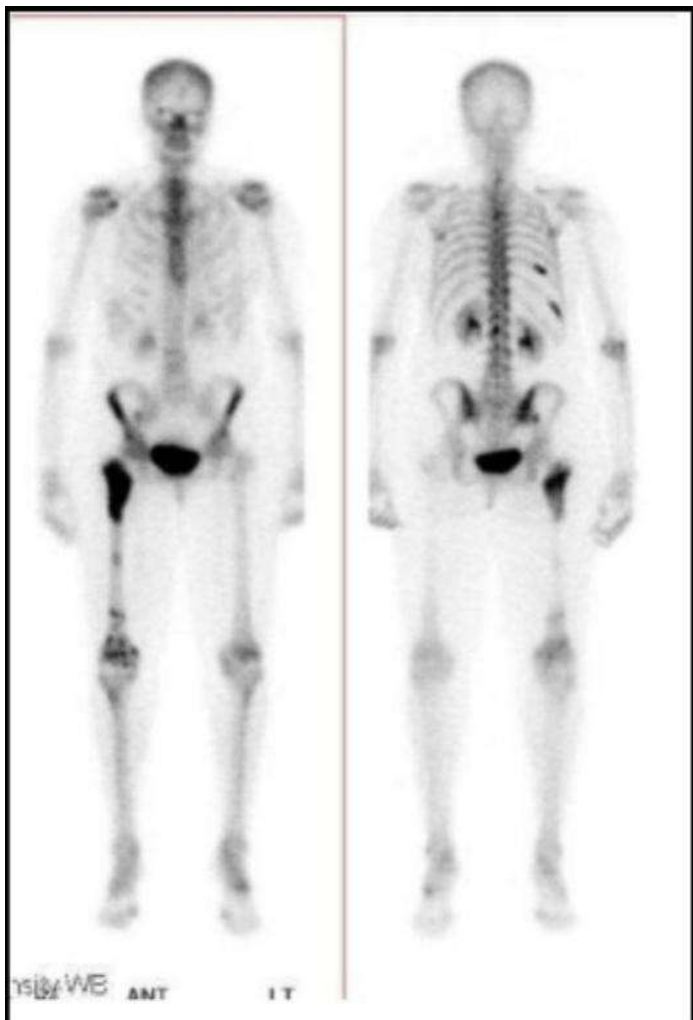
اجت صوره قريبه لهاي و عالا غلب كان جوابها  
barium swallow



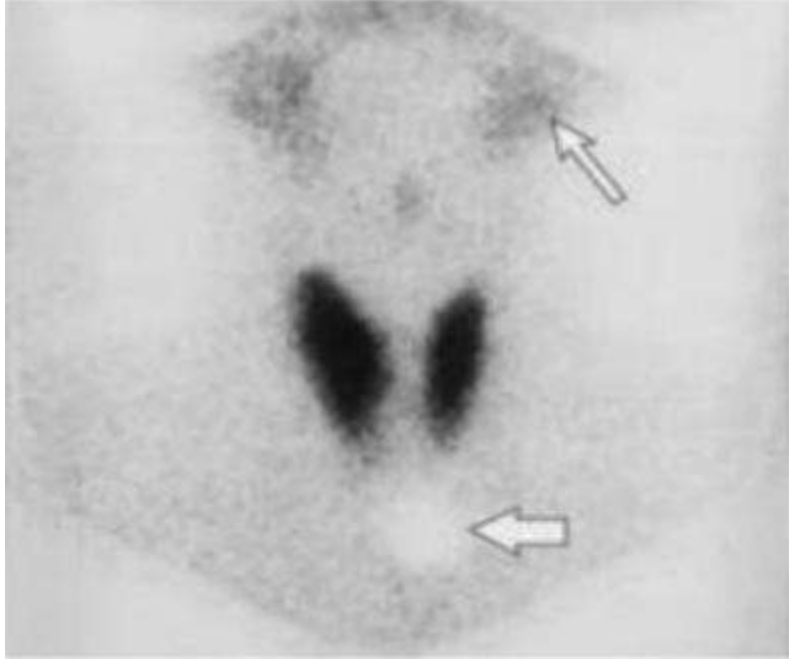
Normal chest



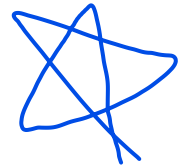
Hydropneumo thorax



Bone mets



هاي المفروض جوابها hashimoto  
بس ما كان بالخيارات فاعتقد الاجابه  
الصحيح من الخيارات هو 'Graves'  
disease





Dexa scan for patient ,The T score value

L1=-2.6      L2=-3

L3=-2.3      L4=-2

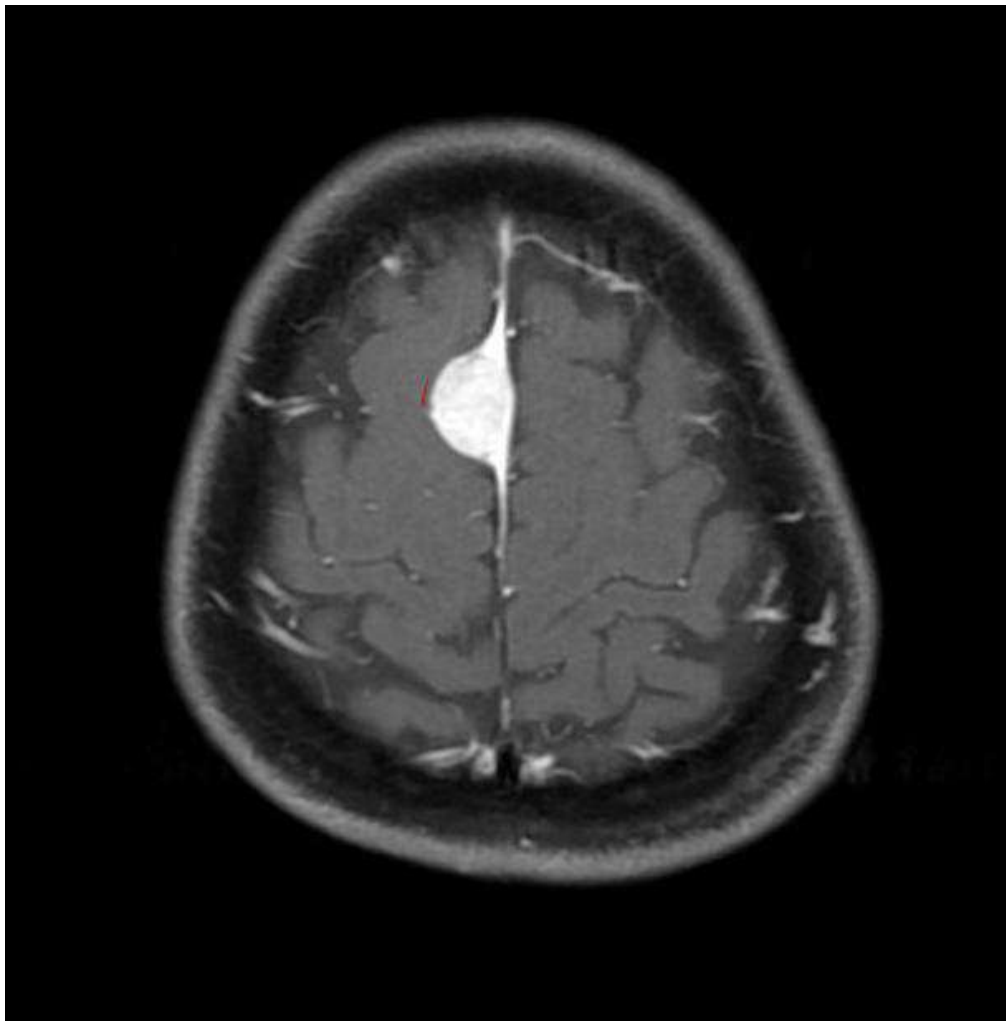
L5=-1

Patient suffer from ????

a) Osteoporosis

b) Osteopenia

c) Normal patient



Meningioma

FROG position





Widening of the physial plate



Normal head ct scan

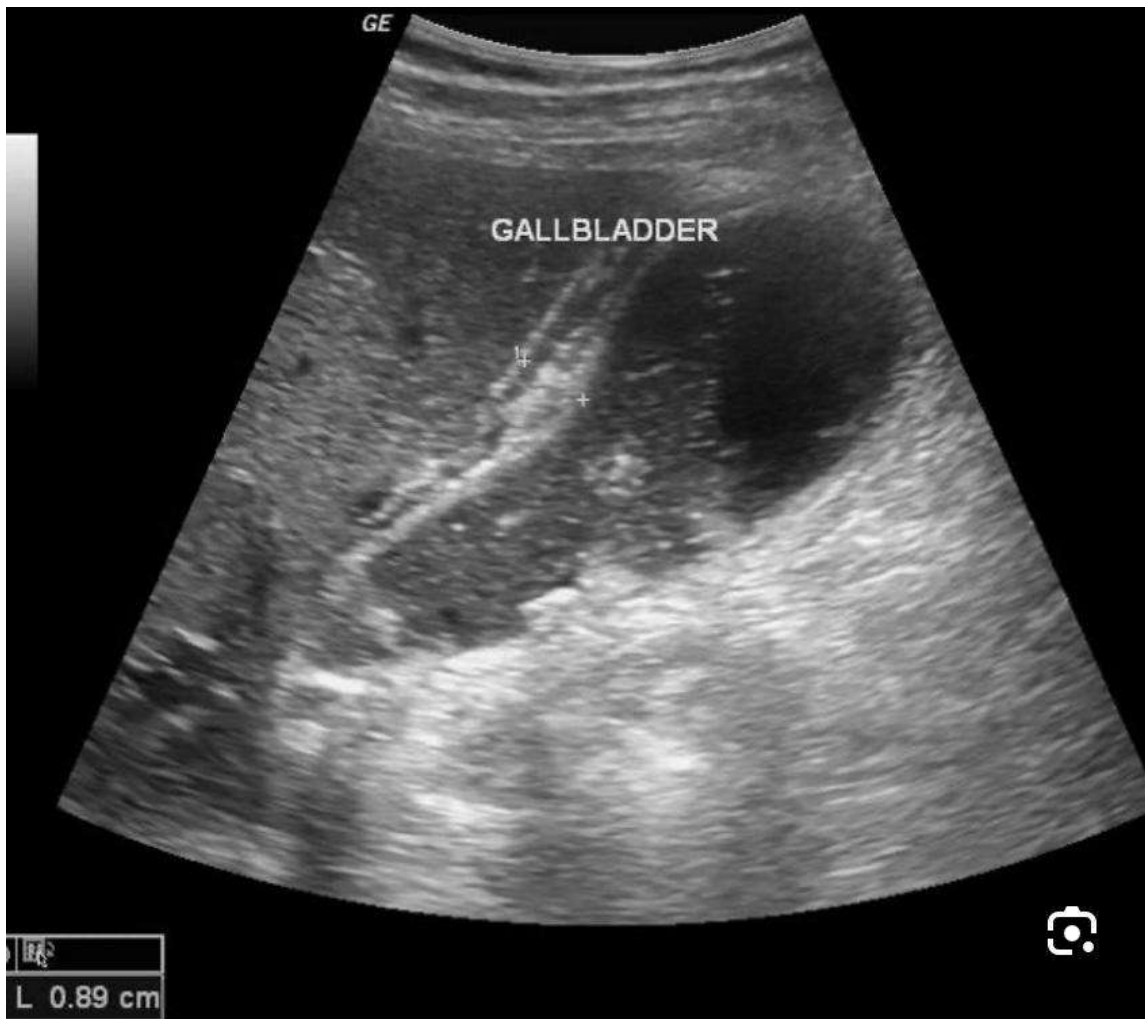


Tissue hemorrhage





Vesicourethral reflux



Acute cholecystitis



Large bowel obstruction



Rectosigmoid ratio less than 1



Large PE

كان السؤال baby عمره 20 يوم اجى بيشكي من aspiration شو ممكن يكون معه مع صورة chest مش ذاكره الصوره بس كان الجواب

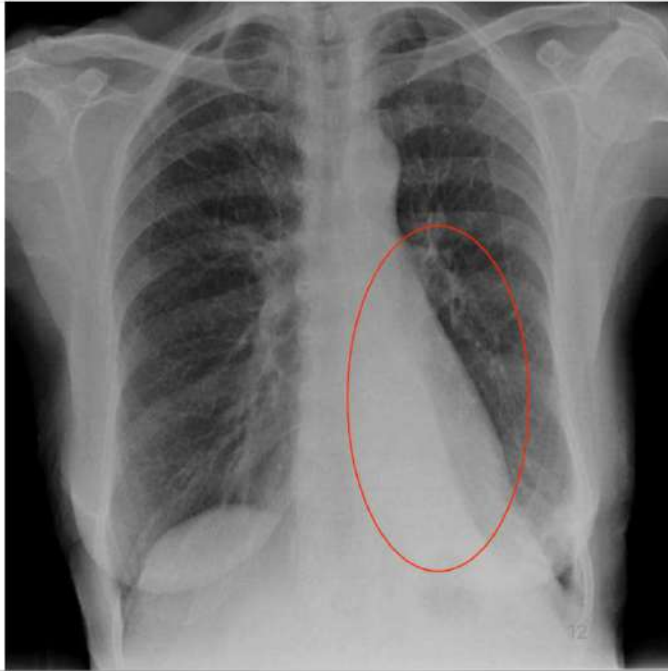
Upper lobe pneumonia

Or normal ?

I think Upper lobe pneumonia



# Group 3

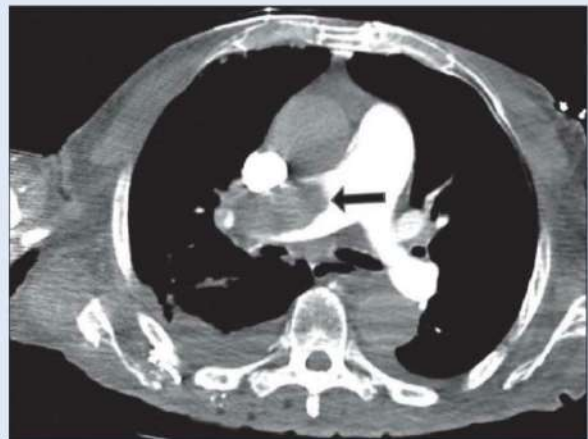


clubbed heart border

كانت الخيارات  
left lung lobe  
collapse وهو الصح  
وكان خيار ثاني  
consolidation

Q6:DDX? (الصورة مش نفسها بس بتشبهها)

pulmonary embolism



FROG position



92

Dexa scan for patient ,The T score value

L1=-2.6    L2=-3

L3=-2.3    L4=-2

L5=-1

Patient suffer from ????

a) Osteoporosis

**b) Osteopenia**

c) Normal patient



Hydropneumo thorax

a. basilar artery thrombosis



a. calculus cholecystitis ✓

B. acalculus cholecystitis



ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS



Two days after CO intoxication, a 57-year-old woman

- Hemorrhage in globus pallidus



49

a) Widening growth plate in right

B) Perthes disease



39

scaphoid bone  
fracture



There is narrowing in the  
rectum Dilatation in  
sigmoid colon Recto  
sigmoid index <1

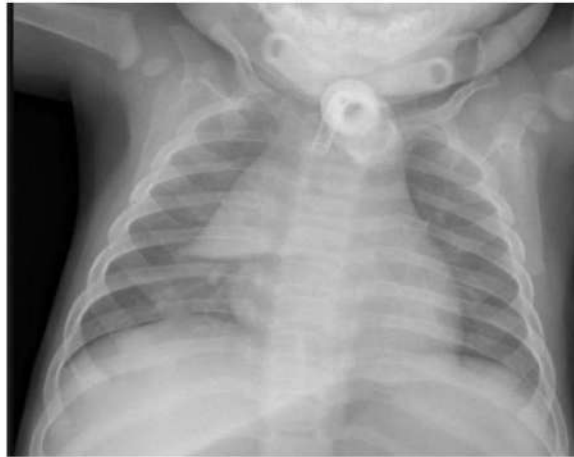


مش نفسها صورة بتشبيها:

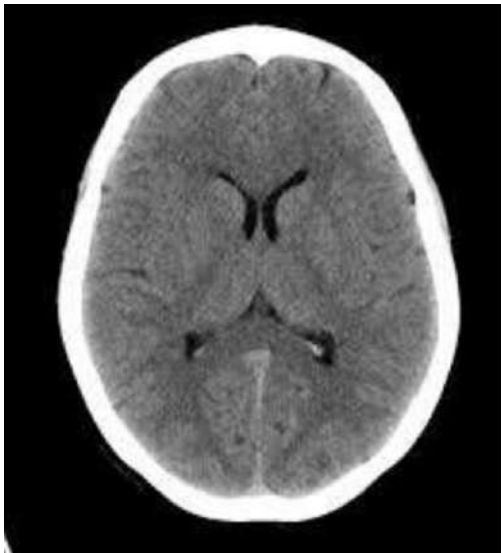


this case in neonate is

- a) Normal chest x ray
- b) Right middle lobe collapse
- c) Right upper lobe collapse
- d) Right middle lobe Consolidation



36

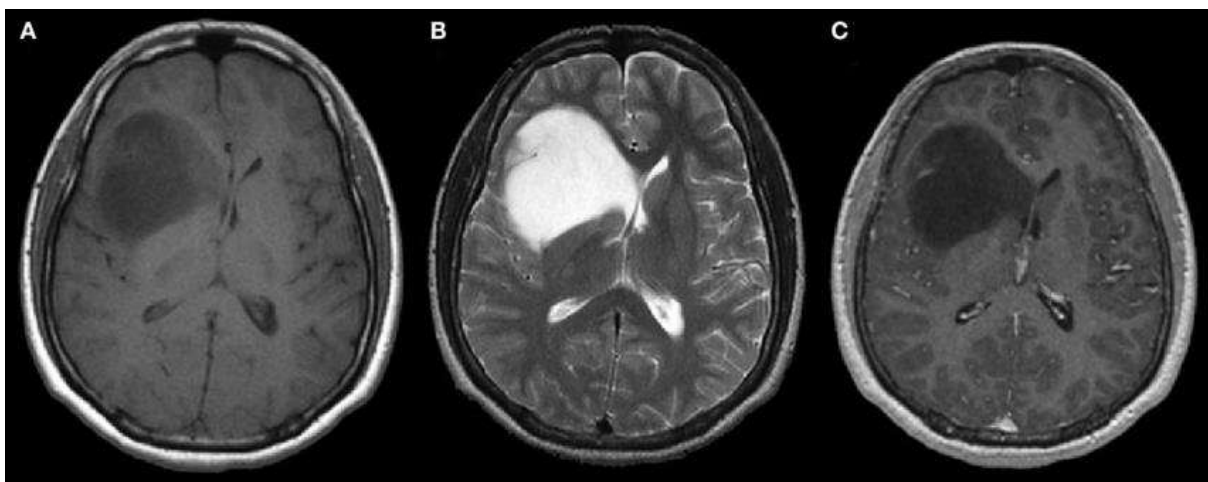


**Spot diagnosis:** normal brain CT

**Main sign:** non

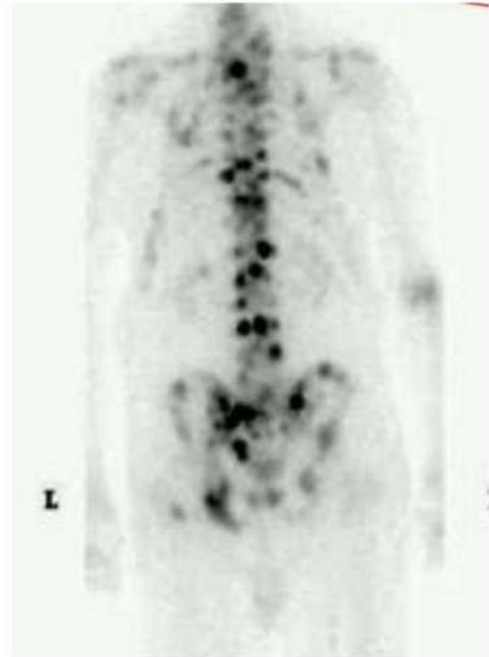


\*مش نفس الصورة  
الجواب: small bowel obstruction



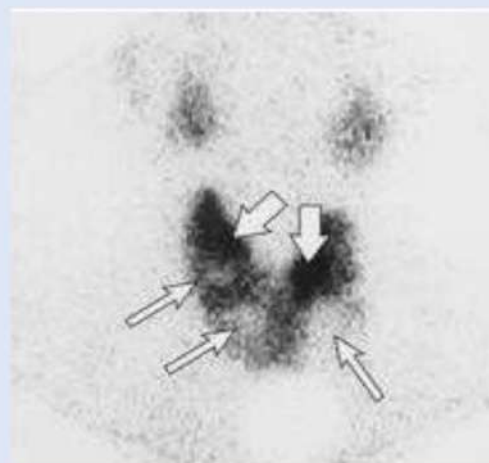
\*مش نفس الصورة  
الجواب: low grade glioma

- a) Bone metastasis
- b) Normal
- c) Paget disease
- d) osteoporosis



Q18: the following picture indicate? صورة تقريبية

- 1-polysystic kidney
- 2-**multinodular goiter**
- 3-cold nodule
- 4-gravis disease

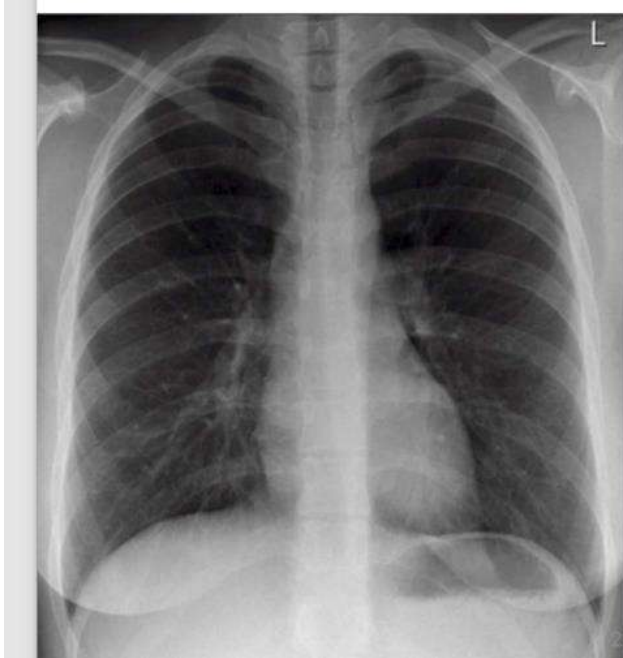


Vesicoureteral  
reflux



Duodenal atresia





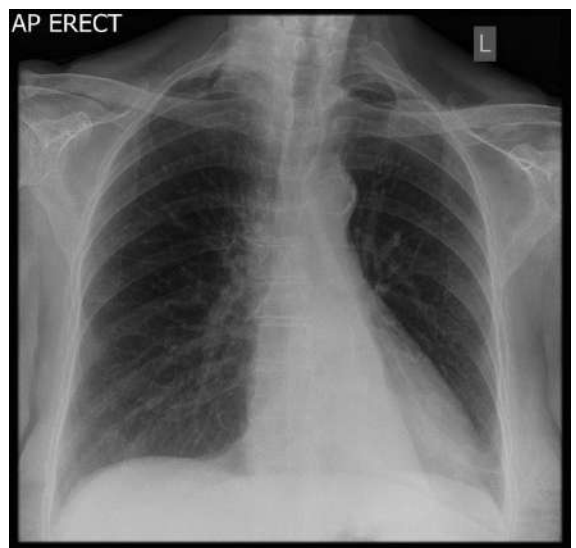
Normal CXR

# Radiology mini OSCE

## Group C

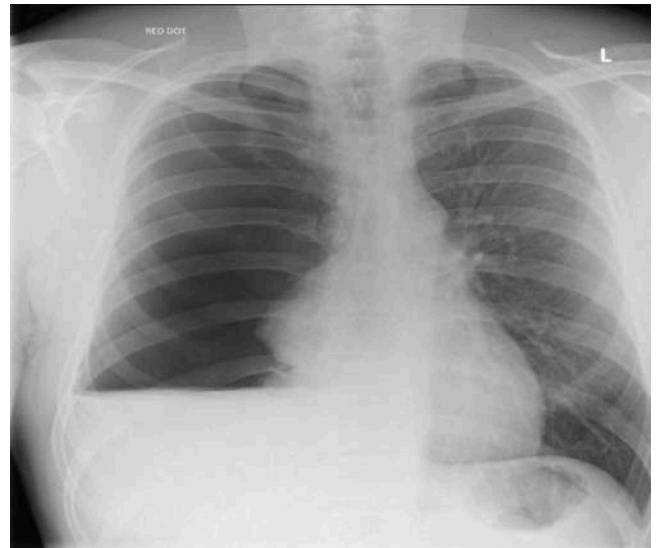
Done by: Malak Maaitah

Left lower lobe collapse

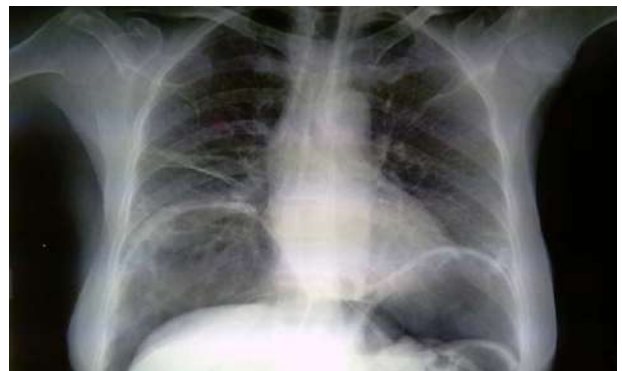




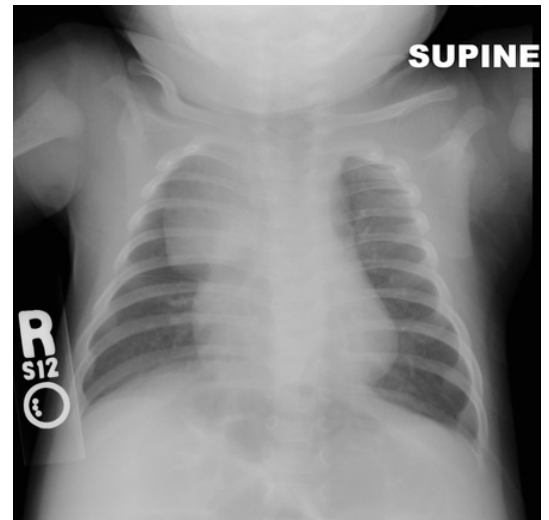
Hydropneumothorax



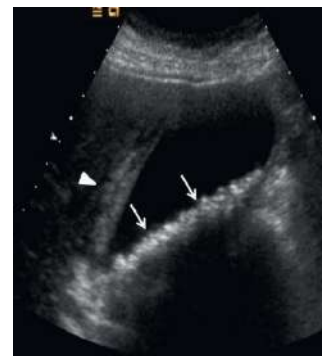
Pneumoperitoneum



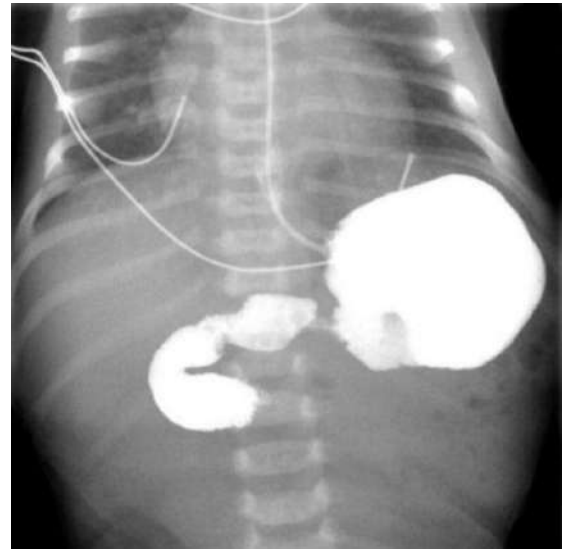
Thymic sail sign



Calculous cholecystitis  
الصورة كانت قريبة منهم



Midgut volvulus



Hydronephrosis



One is true:

- 1- Right RCC
- 2- Right cyst
- 3- Hydronephrosis



Bone mets



Perthes disease  
ما كانت نفس الصورة



One is true:

- 1- scaphoid fracture
- 2- avulsion fracture

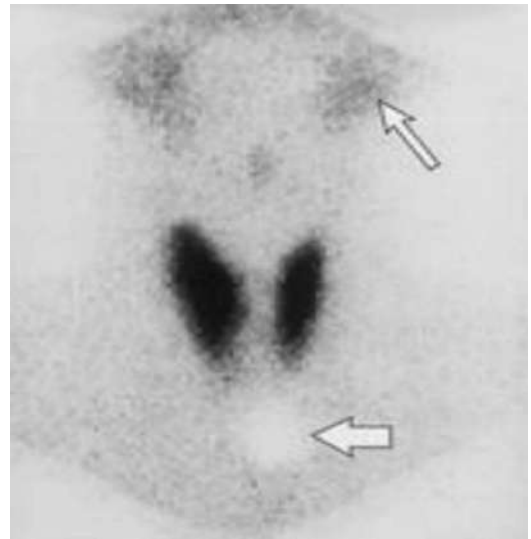


One is true:

1- graves disease

~~2~~- hashimoto's disease late stage

3- all are false



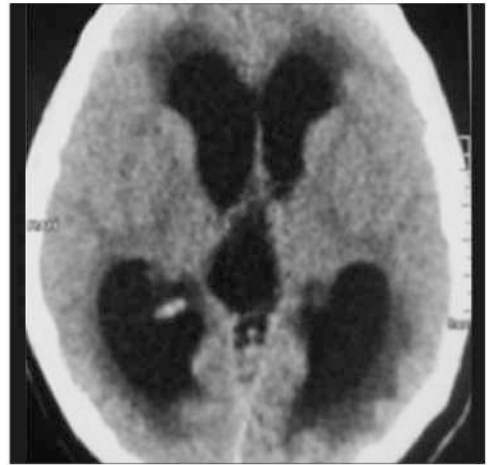
Dexa scan question same as archive questions



One is true:

- 1- acute hydrocephalus
- 2- brain atrophic changes
- 3- alzheimer's disease

I think 1



One is true:

- ~~1~~- basilar artery thrombosis
- 2- normal brain CT
- 3- normal variant
- 4- brain hemorrhage



After CT contrast, one is true:  
meningioma

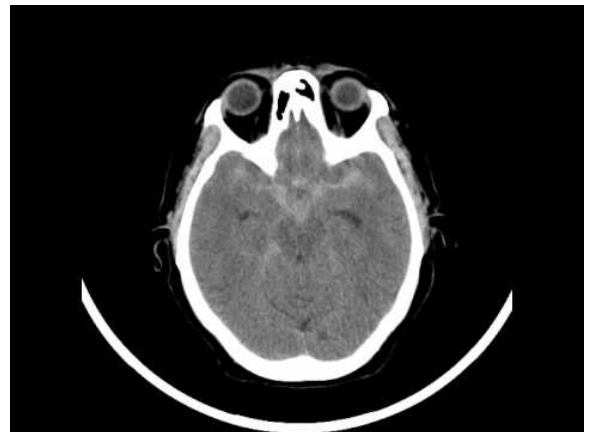
مش نفس الصورة بس قريبة منها



One is false:

- 1- hyperdense Lt. MCA
- 2- hyperacute infarction
- 3- diffuse brain edema
- 4- no parenchymal changes yet
- 5- parietal lobe will be the most affected if not treated

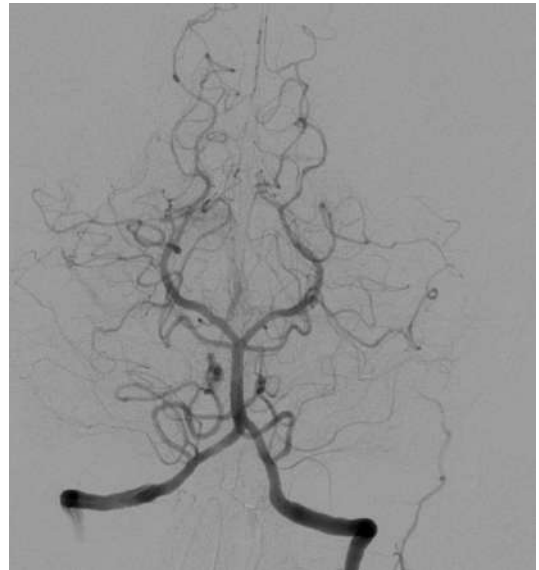
الصورة قريبة



One is true:

- 1- Normal ICA
- 2- ICA aneurysm
- 3- basilar aneurysm
- 4- Normal posterior circulation

I think 4



One is not present:

- 1- skull fracture
- 2- pneumocephalus
- 3- subarachnoid hemorrhage
- 4- intracerebral hemorrhage

( with a sagittal view )

I think 4



One is not present:

- 1- subgaleal hematoma
- 2- intraxial + extraxial hemorrhage
- 3- diffuse brain edema
- 4- skull fracture
- 5- pneumocephalus

نفس فكرة السؤال اللي قبل وفي صورتين

axial + sagittal

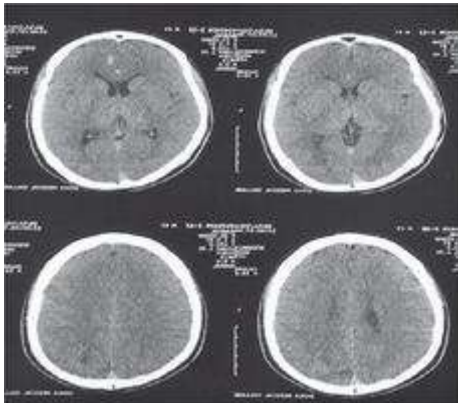
بس ما لقيت صورة 😊

1-A 39 YO women has intermittent right upper quadrant pain, which is worse after meals. Which of the following ultrasonographic signs is most diagnostic of acute cholecystitis?

Select one:

- a. Fluid around the gallbladder.
- b. A thickened gallbladder wall of 0.5 cm.**
- c. Gallbladder distension to 8 cm.
- d. Gas within the gallbladder wall.
- e. Cholelithiasis.

2-REGARDING THIS BRAIN CT ONE IS TRUE:



Diffuse brain edema

Select one:

- a. THERE IS NORMAL VENTRICULAR SIZE.
- b. IT IS A NORMAL BRAIN CT FOR PEDIATRIC AGE GROUP.
- c. SYMMETRICAL NORMAL SULCI IN BOTH SIDES.
- d. NORMAL DENSITY OF THE GREY/WHITE MATTER BILATERALLY.
- e. IT IS A CRITICAL FINDING.**

3-in this xray one is true



Select one:

- a. IT IS AP CHEST XRAY.
- b. IT IS A CASE OF ESOPHAGAL ATRASIA.
- c. THERE IS RT MEDIASTINAL MASS SILLHOUTING RT PARATRACHAL LINE.**
- d. THE INFLAMMATORY CAUSE IS NEVER BE A CAUSE FOR THIS RT MASS.
- e. IT IS MIDDLE MEDIASTINAL MASS.

4-One of the following is not a predisposing factor of contrast-induced nephrotoxicity:

Select one:

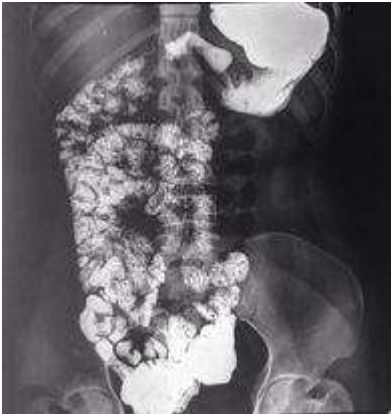
- a. Dehydration.
- b. Diabetes mellitus.
- c. Hypertention.
- d. Multiple myeloma.
- e. Very large dose of contrast media.

5-Best imaging modality for posterior urethral valve is:

Select one:

- a. Ultrasound
- b. Ct scan.
- c. Voiding cystourethrogram.
- d. IVU.
- e. MRI.

6-REGARDING THIS IMAGE ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE FALSE EXCEPT ONE



Select one:

- a. THE PATIENT PRESENTS USUALLY WITH BILLIOUS VOMITING
- b. THE PATIENT USUALLY DIAGNOSED INCIDENTALLY
- c. THERE IS SMALL BOWEL OBSTRUCTION
- d. IT IS ILEAL ATRESIA
- e. IT IS A CROHNS DISEASE

7-Which one of the following radiological examinations does not need contrast media:

Select one:

- a. CT abdomen to rule out renal stone.
- b. CT abdomen to rule out renal tumor.
- c. CT abdomen to rule out liver metastasis.
- d. MRI to rule out Brain Abscess.
- e. Chest CT scan to rule out pulmonary embolism.

8-All of the followings are TRUE except one:

Select one:

- a. 99m Tc-DTPA can be used for kidney function scan.



- b. 99m Tc-DTPA can be used for bone scan.
- c. 99m Tc-MAG3 can be used for kidney function scan.
- d. Renal stenosis can be diagnosed by 99m Tc-DTPA or 99m Tc-MAG3.
- e. 99m Tc-DTPA can be used for transplant-kidney scan if there is an infarction.

9-REGARDING THIS PELVIC VIEW, ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE FALSE EXCEPT ONE:



Select one:

- a. IT IS NEUROGENIC BLADDER.
- b. THERE IS LARGE URINARY BLADDER STONE.
- c. IT IS IVU STUDY.
- d. IT IS URETHROGRAM STUDY.
- e. THE PATIENT USUALLY PRESENTS WITH ROLLING PAIN.

10-IN THIS CHEST ABDOMEN PELVIS VIEW ,ONE IS TRUE:



Select one:

- a. NON OF THE OTHER ANSWER CHOICES IN THIS QUESTION IS TRUE
- b. IT IS A BARUIM MEAL STUDY
- c. IT IS A CYSTIC FIBROSIS OF RT LUNG
- d. DIAPHRAGM SURGICAL REPAIR IS RECOMMENDED
- e. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS AFTER THIS STUDY IS CCAM AND DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA

11-A 55-year-old man presents with 3 days of severe epigastric pain. His lab investigations show mild leukocytosis and elevated lipase and amylase levels. What imaging should you obtain next in the evaluation of this patient at this time?

Select one:

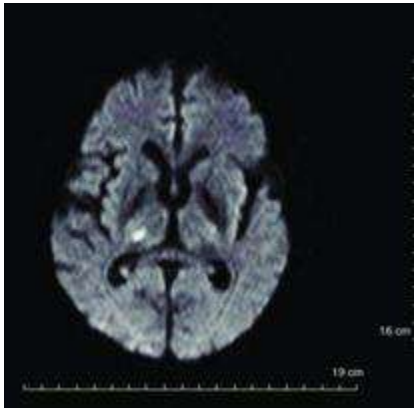
- a. Contrast enhanced abdomen and pelvis MRI
- b. Small bowel follow-through series.
- c. PA chest X-ray.
- d. Abdomen ultrasound.
- e. Barium enema.

12-The most common cause of pneumothorax is:

Select one:

- a. Chest injury.
- b. Lung tumor.
- c. Pneumonia.
- d. Fibrosis.
- e. TB.

13-Select the true statement :



Select one :

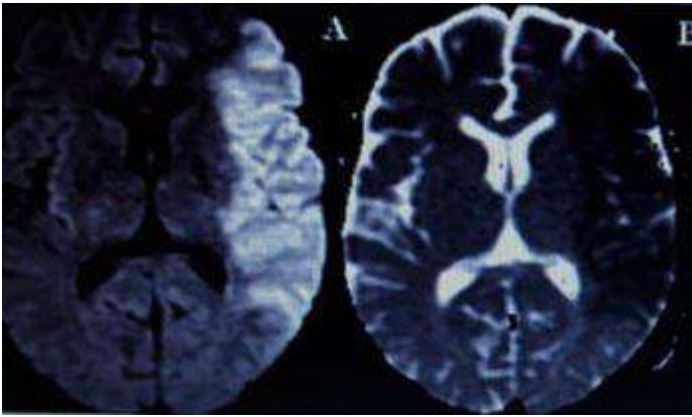
- a. THIS IS RT THALAMUS INFARCTION !!
- b. THIS IS RT THALAMUS HEMORRHAGE
- c. THIS IS RT INTERNAL CAPSULE INFARCTION
- d. THIS IS BASAL GANGLION HEMORRHAGE
- e. IT IS AROUND 2 WEEKS AGE INSULT

14-MOST common cause of large bowel obstruction :

Select one:

- a. Tumor of the large bowel.
- b. Inflammatory bowel disease.
- c. Adhesions.
- d. Ischemia.
- e. GB stone.

15-REGARDING THIS IMAGE ALL ARE FALSE EXCEPT:



Select one:

- a. THERE IS HEMORRHAGE IN THE RT PARIETAL LOBE.
- b. THERE IS HEMORRHAGE IN THE LT PARIETAL LOBE**
- c. THERE IS INFARCTION IN THE RT PARIETAL LOBE
- d. THERE IS INFARCTION IN THE LT PARIETAL LOBE**
- e. THE ONSET OR CHRONICITY CAN'T DETERMINED BY THIS IMAGE AT ALL

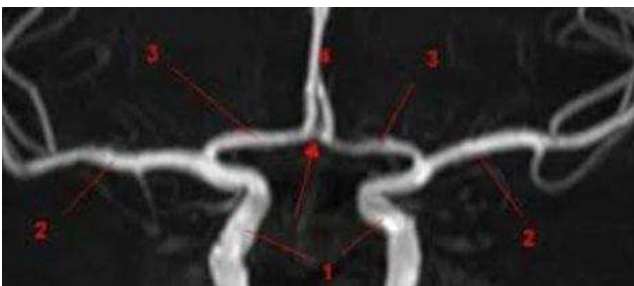
16 -REGARDING THIS PELVIS XRAY ONE IS TRUE:



Select one:

- a. IT IS LT PERTHS DISEASE.
- b. IT IS LT SLIPPED CAPITAL FEMURE EPIPHYSIS
- c. IT IS LT DDH**
- d. IT IS RT DDH.
- e IT IS RT PERTHS DISEASE

17-ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE FALSE EXCEPT ONE:



Select one: ?

- a. THIS IS DIGITAL SUBTRACTION ANGIO.
- b. NUMBER ONE RELATED TO VERTEBRAL ARTERIES.

- c. NUMBER THREE RELATED TO PCOM.
- d. NUMBER FOUR RELATED TO ACA
- e. THERE IS NO STENOSIS IN THE RT INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY.**

18-REGARDING THIS IMAGE ONLY ONE IS TRUE:



Select one:

- a. THE PATIENT PRESENTS USUALLY WITH BILLIOUS VOMITING.**
- b. THE PAIENT USUALLY DIAGNOSED INCIDENTALLY
- c. BA MEAL IS NOT CONTRAINDICATED IF THERE IS SUSPECTED PERFORATION.
- d. THE PATIENT PRESENTS USUALLY WITH NON BILLIOUS PROJECTILE VOMITING.
- e MANAGEMENT BY (WAIT AND SEE)

19-All of the followings are TRUE except one:

Select one:

- O a. 99m Tc-MDP can be used for bone -metastasis treatment.**
- b. 99m Tc-MDP can be used for bone -scanning.
- c. 99m Tc-HDP can be used for bone -scanning.
- d. 99m Tc-MDP can be used for bone -metastasis detection.
- e. The dose of 99m Tc-MDP for bone -scanning is 15-25 mCi IV. injection. (RIGHT 15-20)**

20.One is a primary feature of degenerative disc disease:

Select one:

- a. Disc space widening.
- b. Reduced vertebral height.
- c. Osteophyte formation.**
- d. Early lysis of the end plates.
- e. Pars interarticularis defect.

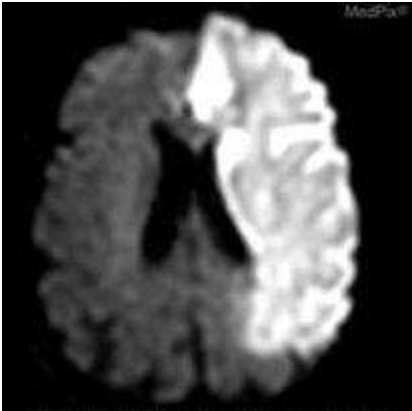
21-In a patient with back pain, plain x-ray can detect all of the following EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. Degenerative disc disease.
- b. Sacralization.
- c. Disc herniation.**
- d. Facet joint osteoarthritis.

e. Spondylolisthesis.

22-56 YEAR OLD MALE WITH RT HEMIPARALYSIS, ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE FALSE EXCEPT:



Select one:

a. IT IS RT ICA INFARCTION

b. IT IS NON HEMORRHAGIC CONTUSION

c. IT IS LT VERTEBRAL INFARCTION

d. IT IS RT MCA INFARCTION

☒ e. IT IS LT ICA INFARCTION

23-REGARDING THIS KNEE XRAY ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE FALSE EXCEPT ONE:



Select one:

☐ a. THERE IS BONY LYTIC LESION.

☐ b. IT IS A CASE OF NON ACCIDENTAL TRAUMA.

☐ c. THERE IS METAPHYSAL FRACTURE.

☐ d. IT IS NORMAL XRAY FOR SUCH AGE

☒ e. IT IS A CASE OF RICKET.

24-NEW BORN BABY PRESENTED WITH VOMITING AFTER FEEDING ,ONE OF THE FOLLOWINGS IS TRUE:



Select one:

- O a. IT IS A DOUBLE BUBBLE SIGN.
- b. IT IS JEJUNAL ATRESIA.**
- c. IT IS HYPERTROPHIC PYLORIC STENOSIS.
- d. IT IS ILEAL ATRESIA,
- O e. IT IS NORMAL ABDOMEN XRAY.

25-The radiographic finding most correlative with pneumonia is:

Select one:

- a. Cavities.
- b. Air Bronchograms.**
- c. Asymmetric Disease on chest x-ray.
- d. Interstitial Disease.
- e. Fibrosis.

26-All of the followings are FALSE except one:

Select one:

- a. On DEXA-scan when T-score is +2, there is Osteopenia.
- b. On DEXA-scan when T-score is -1.5, there is Osteoporosis.
- c. On DEXA- scan the normal T-score is -1.6
- d. On DEXA-scan when T-score is -2.9, there is Osteoporosis.**
- e. On DEXA- scan the normal T-score is -1.4

27-All of the followings are TRUE except one:

Select one:

- a. Iodine-131 ( $^{131}\text{I}$ ) has a half-life of 8 days.
- b. Iodine-131 ( $^{131}\text{I}$ ) can be used for treatment of thyroid hyperfunction.
- c. Iodine- 131 ( $^{131}\text{I}$ ) can be used for treatment of thyroid cancer.
- d. Iodine-131 ( $^{131}\text{I}$ ) can be used for treatment of bone cancer.**
- e. Iodine- 131 ( $^{131}\text{I}$ ) emits - beta and  $\gamma$ -gamma radiation.

28-Anterior mediastinal masses are all except:

Select one:

- a. Lymphoma (Terrible lymphoma).
- b. Thyroid (Retrosternal goiter).
- c. schwannoma.**



- d. Thymic tumor.
- e. Teratoma...

29-35 YEAR OLD MALE POST RTA, ONE OF THE FOLLOWINGS IS TRUE:



Select one: ?

- ☒ a. THERE ARE MULTIPLE HEMORRHAGIC INFARCTIONS.
- b. IT IS DIFFUSE AXONAL INJURY
- c. IT IS MOSTLY MULTIPLE HEMORRHAGIC METS**
- d. NO INTRAVENTRICULAR HEMORRHAGE
- e. NO MASS EFFECT

30-All of the followings are FALSE except one:

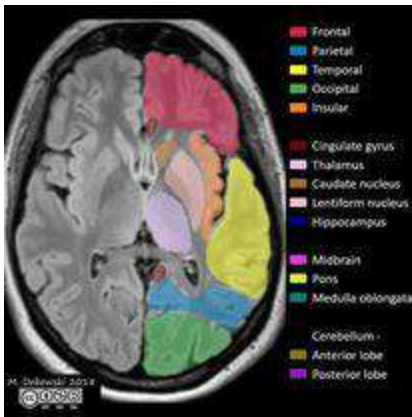
- a. Tc-99m has a half life of 10 days.
- b. Tc-99m has energy of 200 keV.
- c. Tc-99m is a diagnostic isotope.**
- d. Tc-99m can be used for treatment of thyroid cancer.
- e. Tc-99m can be used for treatment of hyperthyroidism.

31-A 33-year-old man presents to the emergency department with right-sided back pain that radiates to the right groin. The pain began 2 hours ago and is relatively constant in intensity. Microscopic hematuria is found on laboratory examination. What is the most appropriate imaging test at this time?

Select one:

- a. Ultrasound.
- b. IVP.**
- c. Abdominopelvic CT with oral and intravenous contrast.
- d. KUB X-ray.
- e. MRI of the abdomen.

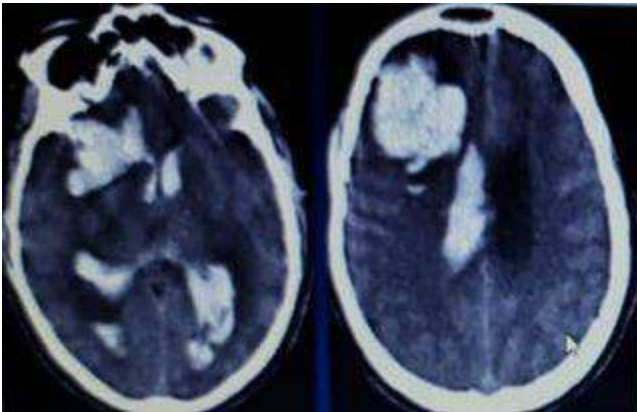
32-IN THIS BRAIN NEUROANATOMY ALL THE FOLLOWINGS COMBINATIONS ARE FALSE EXCEPT



Select one:

- a. purple- caudate
- b. orange – thalamus
- c. red – temporal lobe
- d. green – cerebellum
- e. brown – caudate

33-NO TRAUMA HISTORY FOR THIS ICU PATIENT,ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE TRUE EXCEPT:



Select one:

- a. THERE IS HYDROCEPHALUS.
- b. THERE IS IVH.
- c. THERE IS MASS EFFECT OVER VENTRICULAR SYSTEM.
- d. THERE IS ICH.
- e. THERE IS LARGE RT FRONTAL EIDURAL HEMATOMA

34-REGARDING THIS PELVIS XRAY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE:



Select one:

- a. IT IS A NORMAL PELVIS FOR SUCH AGE.
- b. IT IS URGENT FOR INTERNAL FIXATION SURGICAL TREATMENT
- c. IT IS BILATERAL PERTHES DISEASE
- d. NO COXA MAGNA SEEN.
- e. NO COXA PLANA SEEN

35-Best imaging modality for posterior urethral valve is:

Select one:

- a. Ultrasound
- b. Ct scan.
- c. Voiding cystourethrogram.
- e. MRI

36-Common causes of bronchial obstruction causing collapse are all except:

Select one:

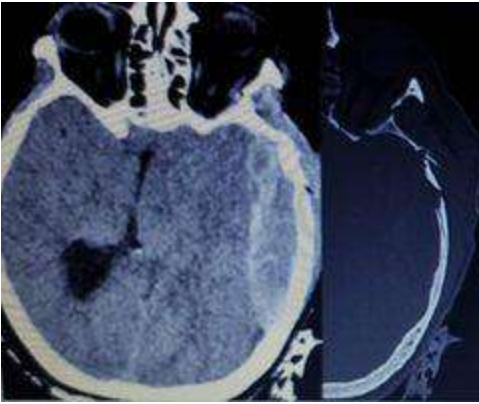
- a. Bronchial carcinoma.
- b. Mucus plug (pneumonia, postoperative).
- c. Foreign body.
- d. Malpositioned endotracheal tube.
- e. Chronic TB

37-The most common cause of spontaneous pneumothorax is:

Select one:

- a. Chest injury.
- b. Pulmonary hemosiderosis.
- c. Rupture of sub-pleural emphysematous bullae (bleb).
- d. Lung mass.
- e. Foreign body.

38-32 YEAR OLD FEMALE POST TRAUMA, ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE FALSE EXCEPT:



Select one:

- a. THERE IS A LARGE RT SIDED EPIDURAL HEMATOMA
- b. THERE IS A LEFT SIDED SUBDURAL HEMATOMA
- c. THERE IS A RT TEMPORAL FRACTURE
- d. THERE IS LT ADUTE EXTRA AXIAL HEMORRHAGE**
- e. THERE IS NO MIDLINE SHIFT

39-REGARDING THIS PELVIS XRAY, ONLY ONE ANSWER IS TRUE:



Select one:

- a. IT IS DDH
- b. IT IS NORMAL PELVIS XRAY**
- c. IT IS SLIPPED CAPITAL FEMORAL EPIPHYSIS
- d. IT IS PERTHS DISEASE
- e. IT IS BILATERAL FEMURE FRACTURE

40- in this chest xray one is true :



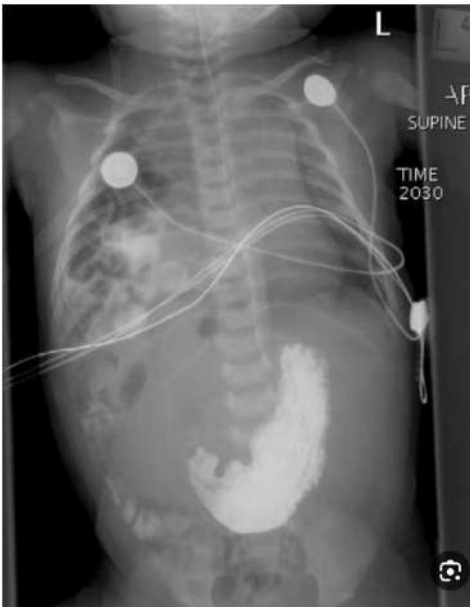
Select one :

- a. There is bilateral clavicle fracture
- b.skeletal survey may be requested**
- c.it is a case of heart failure
- d.it is most likely accidental trauma
- e.normal cartilagenous defect of ribs

## Nabed final exam- 2023

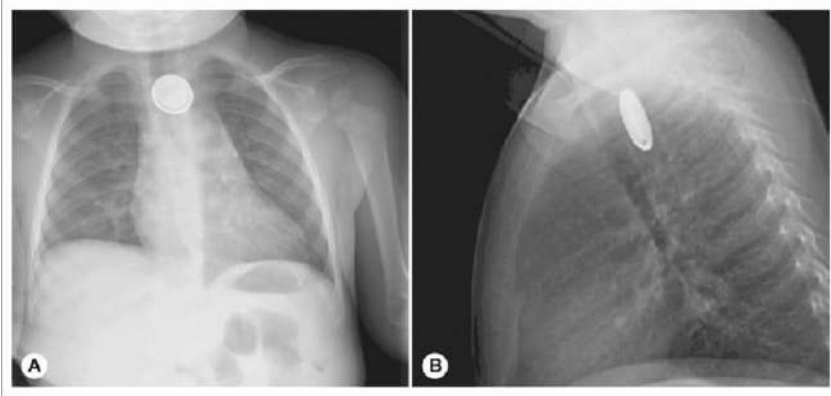
By: Mona Al-Zoubi

1.



**Congenital diaphragmatic hernia**

2.



Battery in the esophagus (foreign body with 2 shadows)

3.



Incarcerated inguinal hernia



4.



Metaphyseal corner fracture

5. Wrong?!



Underweight

6.



Right middle lobe atelectasis

7.



Pneumopericardium

8.



Lung cancer

9. Pt. with fever



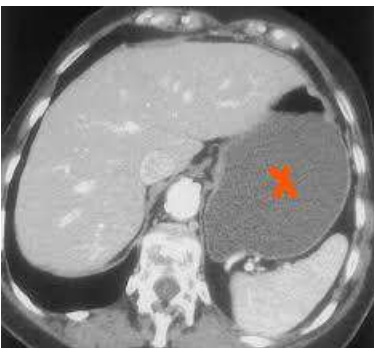
Lung abscess

10. Premature baby with respiratory distress syndrome, true?



Surfactant deficiency

11.



Stomach

**12.**



**Acute calculus cholecystitis**

**13.** Less diagnosis by KUB:

Radiopaque kidney stone

Small IO

Large IO

Cecum volvulus

**Acute appendicitis XXX**

**14.** Regarding SBO characteristics, one is false:

**Diameter of small bowel > 9mm**

**15.** Pt. with right lower iliac ... (picture of appendix) with target sign on US

**Acute appendicitis**

**16.** Pt. postop. cholecystectomy with abdominal pain, diameter of CBD= 1.5cm, left hepatic duct cm, right hepatic duct 9mm, with MRCP picture, one is false:

CBD Stone

CBD Dilated

Left hepatic duct dilated

Right hepatic duct dilated

Use contrast .... XXX

17. One is wrong:



Staghorn sign XXX

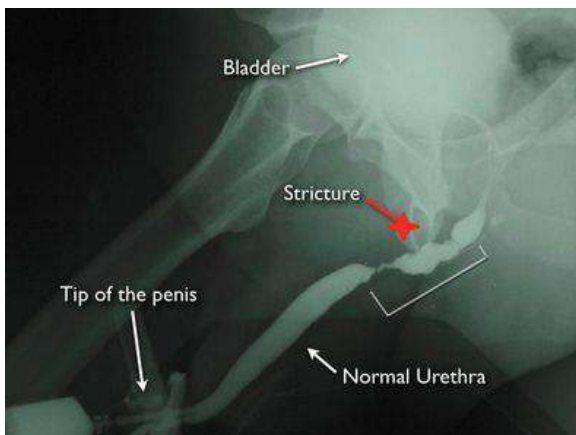
IVU

Horseshoe kidney

Hydronephrosis

Malrotated kidney

18. One is wrong:

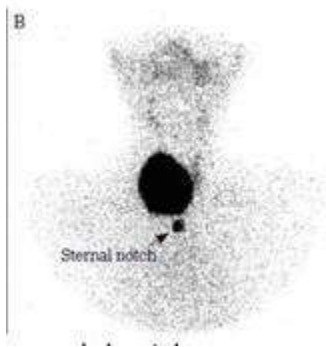


Intact distal penile urethra

Stricture at bulbar urethra

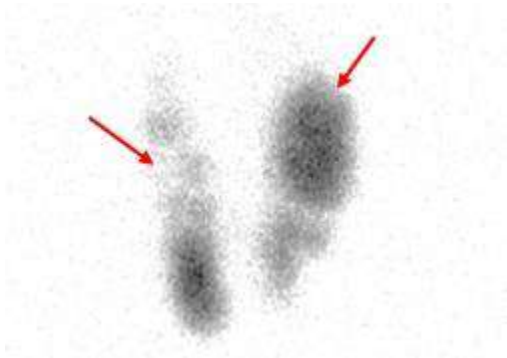
Leak at membranous urethra XXX

19.



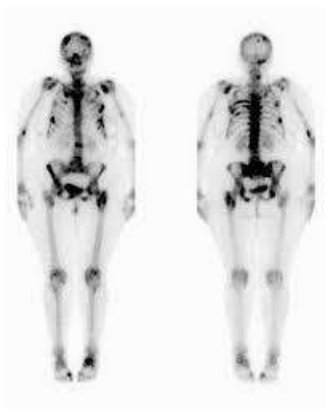
Autonomous nodule

20.



Multinodular goiter

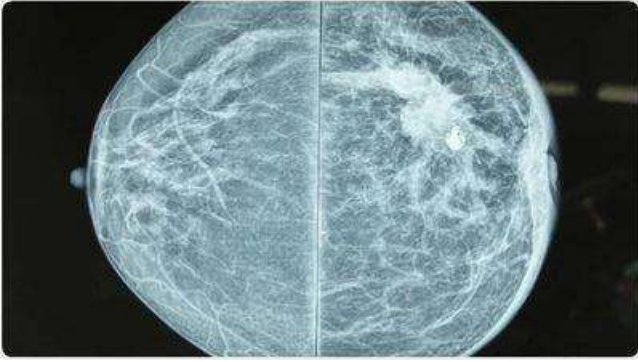
21.



Bone mets due to breast cancer

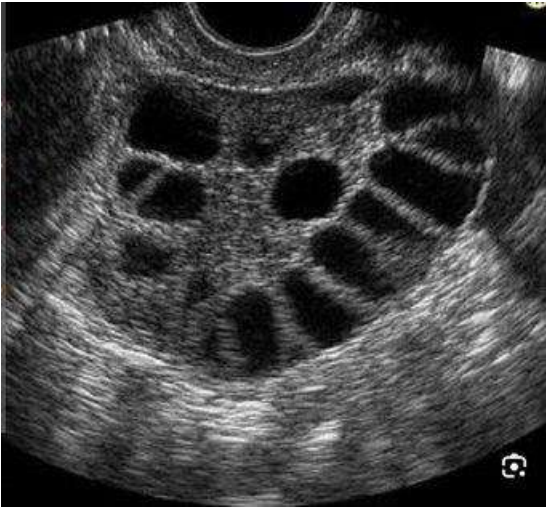


22. Wrong:



Benign lesion

23. \*\*Informative case scenario which will guide you for: PCOS\*\*



Polycystic ovarian syndrome

24.



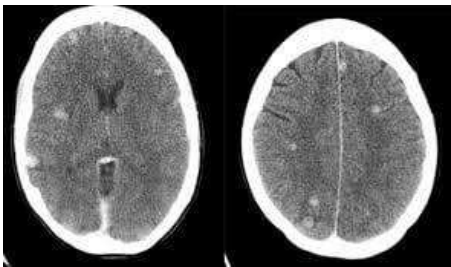
Bilateral hydrosalpinx

25.



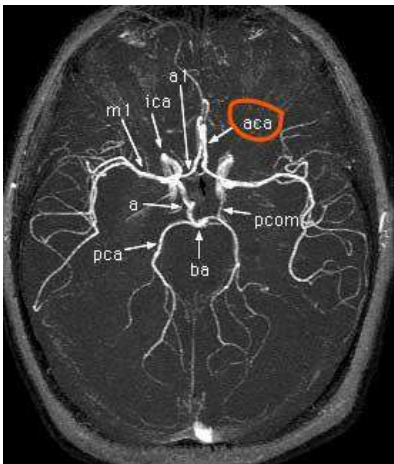
Corpus callosum

26. 55 y/o pt. complains of headach, dx?



Mets

27. \*\*More complicated pic. and difficult to detect the correct answer\*\*



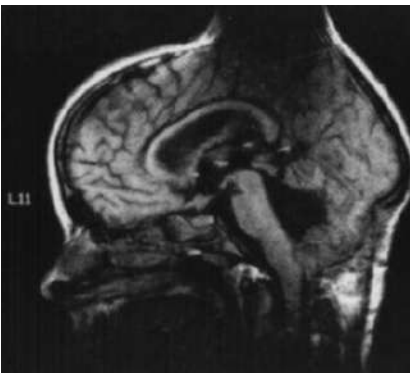
Anterior cerebral artery

28. cause?



Wheelchair is not suitable

29.



Metallic artifact

30.



Basilar vein thrombosis

31. Name the largest tarsal bone



Calcaneus

32. Spine MRI with lytic lesion, one is wrong:

Lytic lesion with prostate cancer (prostate cancer form sclerotic lesions)

33. One is a primary feature of degenerative disc disease:

Osteophyte formation

34. Image of air bronchogram.

35. Image of pneumothorax (difficult one which you might consider it as a normal x- ray).

36. Image of pleural effusion.

37. Brain CT, all are found except: subdural hematoma.

38+ 39. \*\*T score for females, Z score for males and children\*\*

You can answer these 2 Q by these information in addition to color of osteopenia, osteoporosis and normal bone.

40. Image of kidneys, one is false:

Partial obstruction

Complete obstruction

TC-99m DTPA 15-30 mci XXX