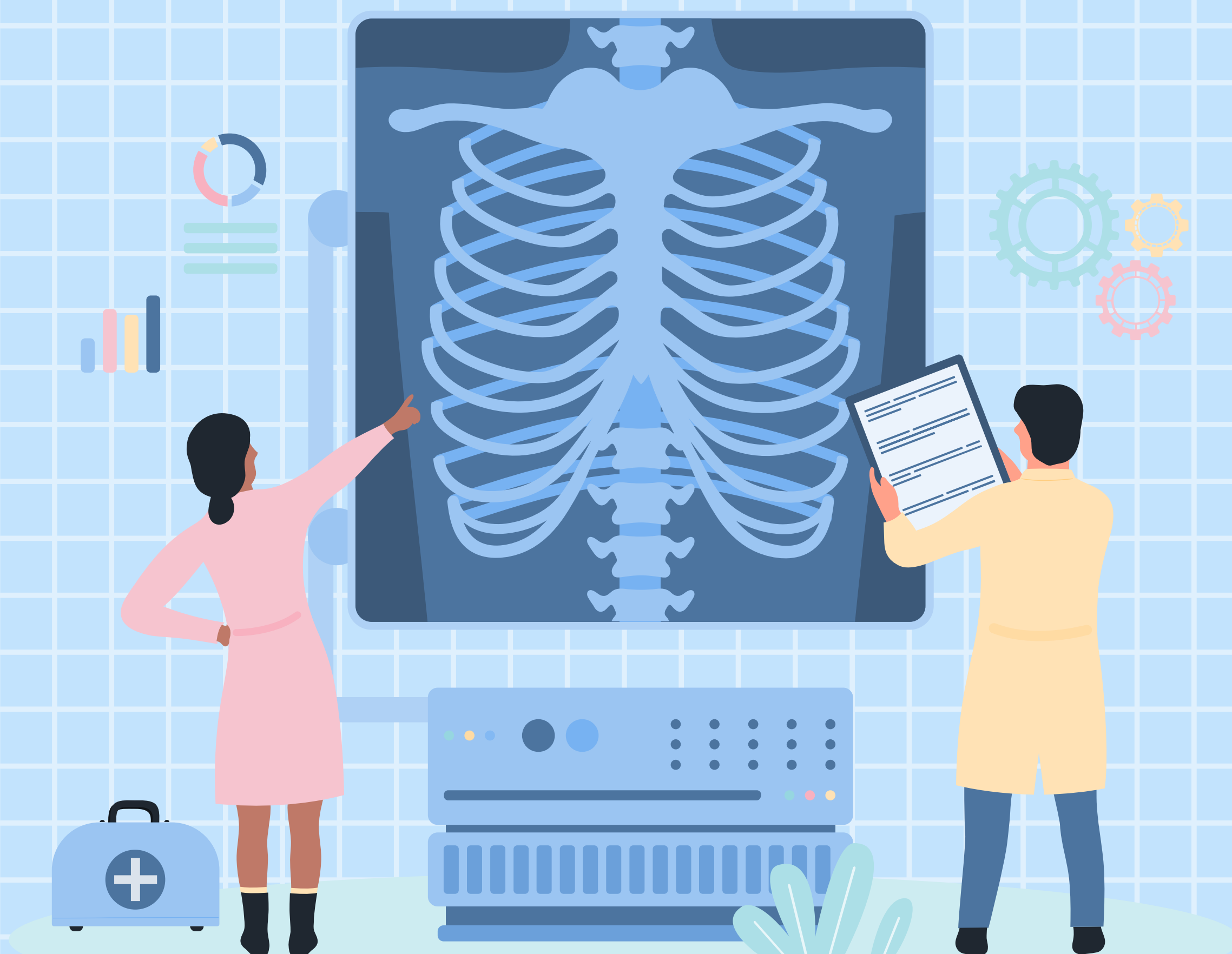




RADIOLOGY ARCHIVES



الفريق الأكاديمي

CONTENTS

1. CHEST

2. NEURORADIOLOGY

3. URINARY TRACT IMAGING

4. ABDOMEN ADULT

5. ABDOMEN PAEDIATRIC

6. MSK ADULT

7. MSK PAEDIATRIC

8. NUCLEAR

CHEST



1) The most reliable sign of direct lobar collapse :

- A) Hilar displacement .
- B) Elevation of the diaphragms .
- C) Crowding of vascular markings .
- D) Displacement of the interlobar fissure .
- E) Shift of mediastinal structures .

Answer : D

2) The following represent anterior mediastinal masses , except :

- A) Lymphoma
- B) Thymic tumor
- C) Retrosternal goiter
- D) Bronchogenic cyst
- E) Morgagni hernia

Answer : D

3) In emphysema, the following are correct except :

- A) The lungs appear expanded and more radiolucent .
- B) There is reduction in the size and number of small vascular markings .
- C) The heart shadow is long and narrow .
- D) The postero– anterior diameter of the chest is increased .
- E) The diaphragms are high and convex in shape .

Answer : E

4) The following statements are correct except :

- A) in bacterial pneumonia all the radiographic abnormalities should resolve after 4 – – 6 weeks of appropriate antibiotic therapy
- B) A normal appearing pancreas on Ultrasound exclude pancreatitis .
- C) Lung metastasis tend to be at the bases and periphery of the lungs .
- D) The early findings of ulcerative colitis on barium enema is mucosal granularity.
- E) CT is not a good test for diagnosing acute cholecystitis .

Answer : A

5) ALL the following are signs of heart failure on chest x–ray except :

- A) Cardiomegaly
- B) Pericardial effusion
- C) Interstitial / alveolar edema
- D) Kerly B line _ Horizontal septal lines in the lower zone .
- E) Cephalization of blood flow .

Answer : B

CHEST

6) in this chest xray one is true :

- 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

Answer : b (Non accidental trauma)



4) in this xray one is true

- a. it is AP chest xray
- b. it is a case of esophagal atrasia .
- c. there is Rt mediastinal mass sillhouing Rt paratracheal line .
- d. the inflammatory cause is never be a cause for this Rt mass .
- e. it is middle mediastinal mass .

Answer : c most likely



Battery in esophagus



**Esophageal atresia
without fistula**



**Congenital diaphragmatic
hernia**



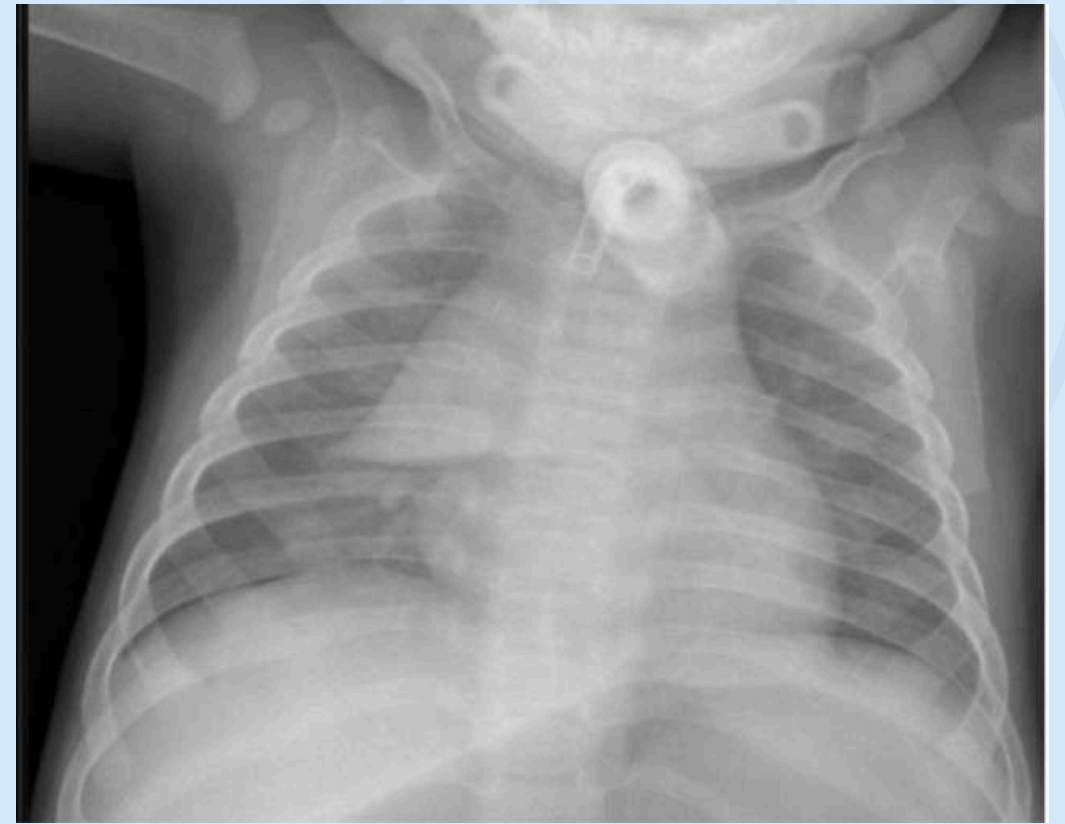
Diaphragmatic hernia

CHEST

this case in neonate is

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

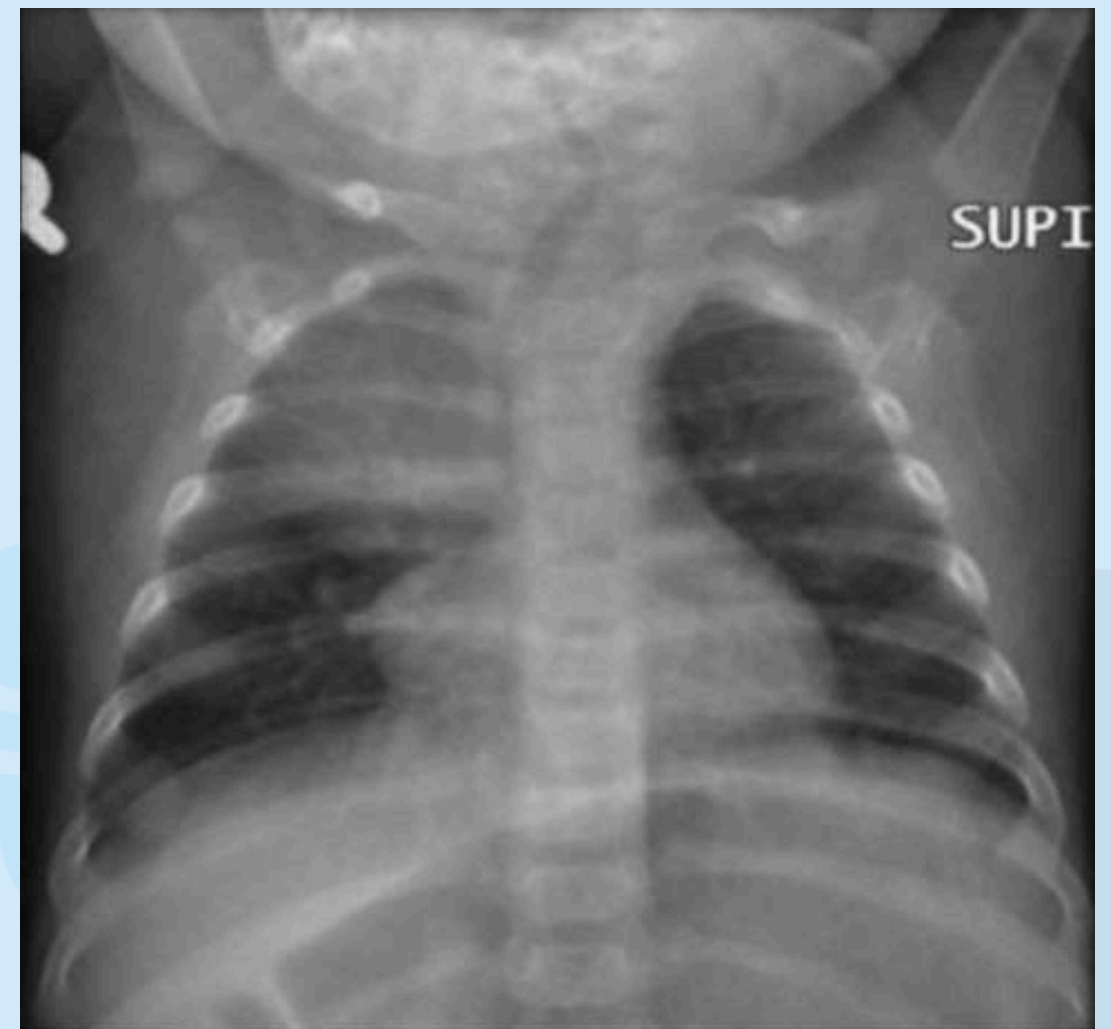
answer :A



neonate with aspiration and this image for his CXR :

- a . Normal chest x ray
- b .right upper lobe pneumonia
- c . tracheo-eso phageal fistula

answer: a على الاغلب



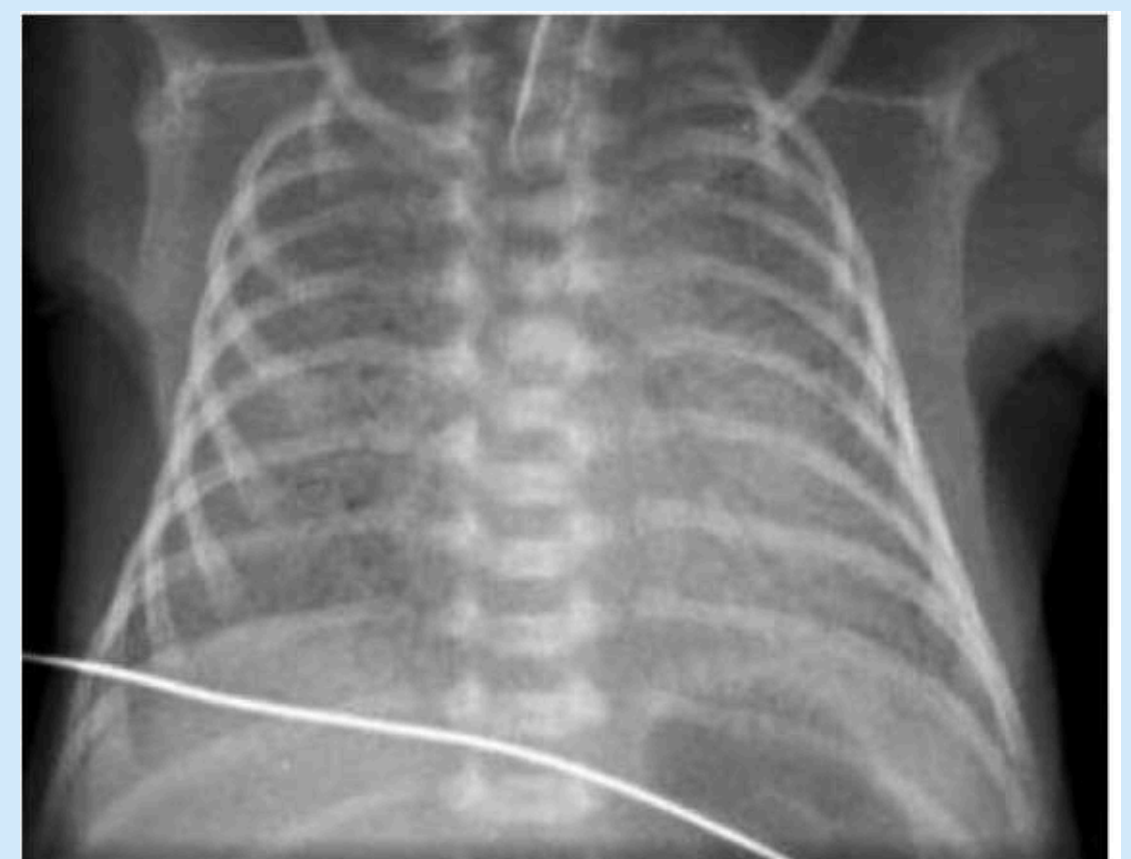
Thymic sail sign



few minutes after delivery this child suffer from SOB

- 1 . eosophagial fistula
- 2 . RDS
- 3 . pneumonia
- 4 . Foreign body

answer : 2



CHEST

Preterm neonate without complications at birth, increasing O₂ requirement in the first hours

1. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
2. Respiratory distress syndrome
3. Normal lungs of preterm
4. Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformations

answer : 2



Atelectasis :



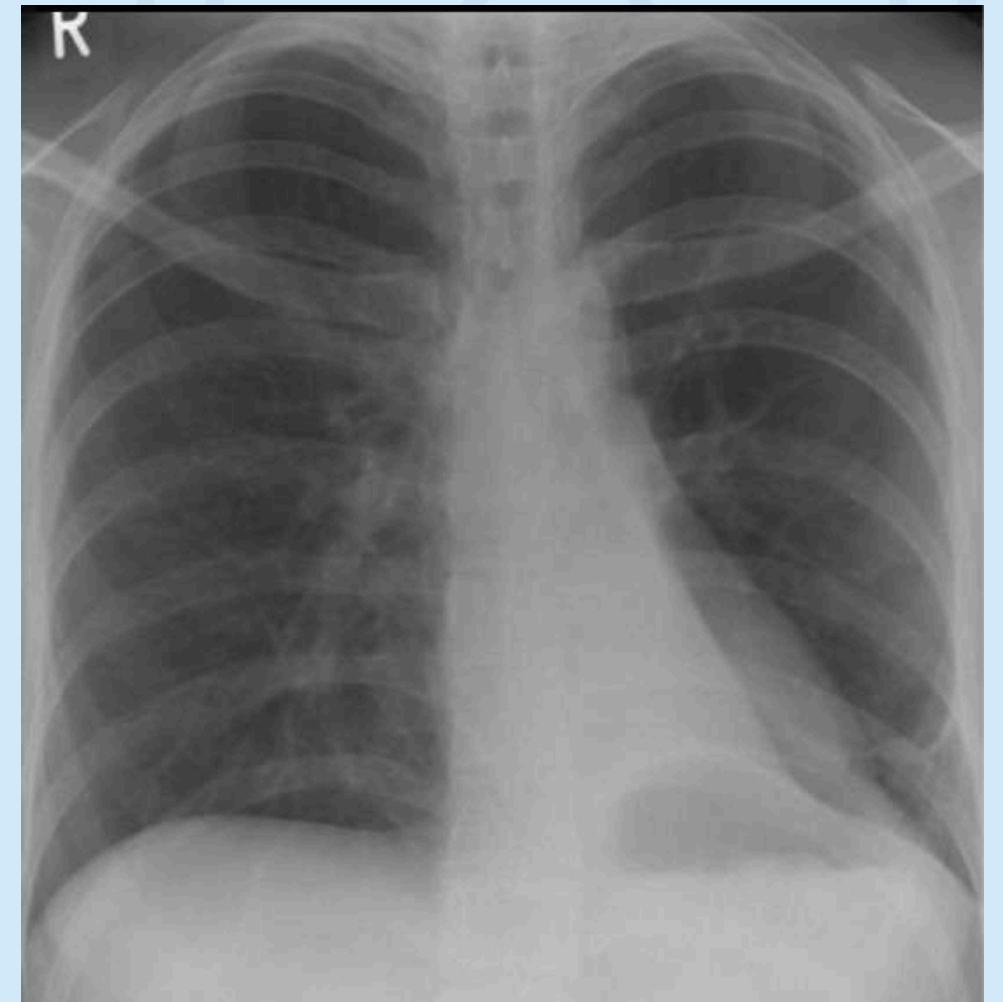
Barium swallow; achalasia

CHEST

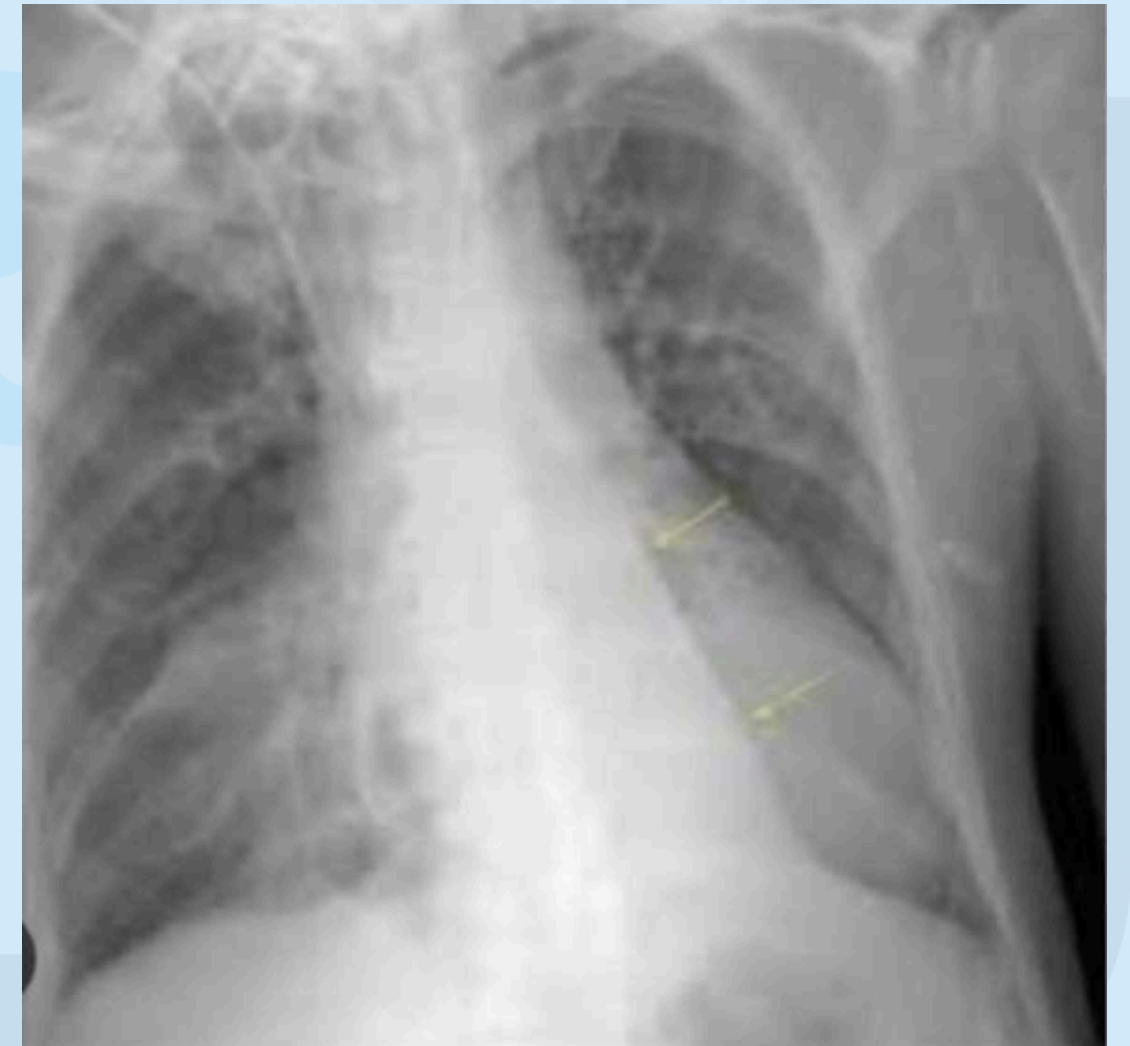
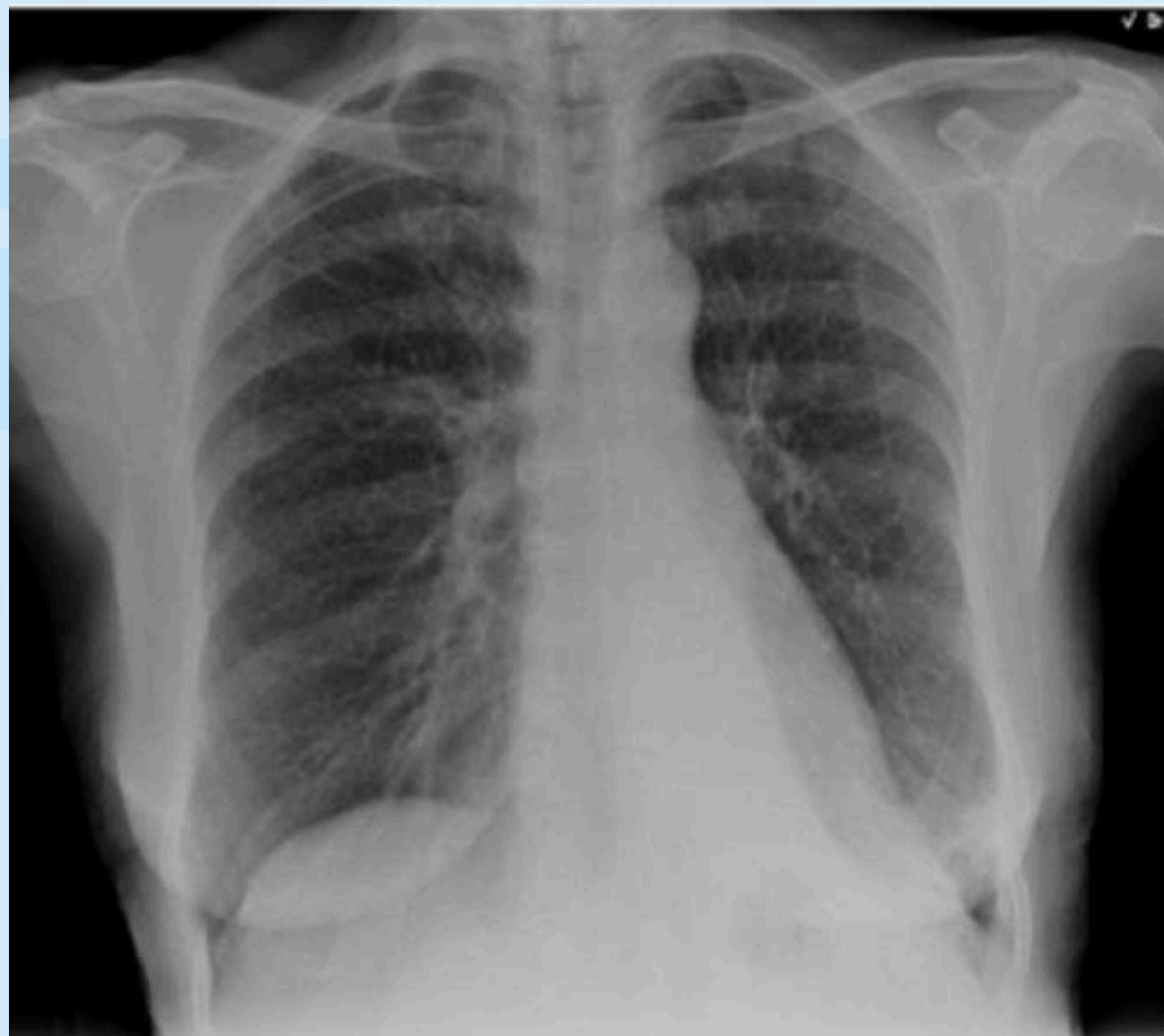
Choose the correct answer

1. right upper lobe collapse
2. Left lower lobe consolidation
3. Left lower lobe collapse
4. Middle lower lobe collapse

ans : 3



LLL collapse :



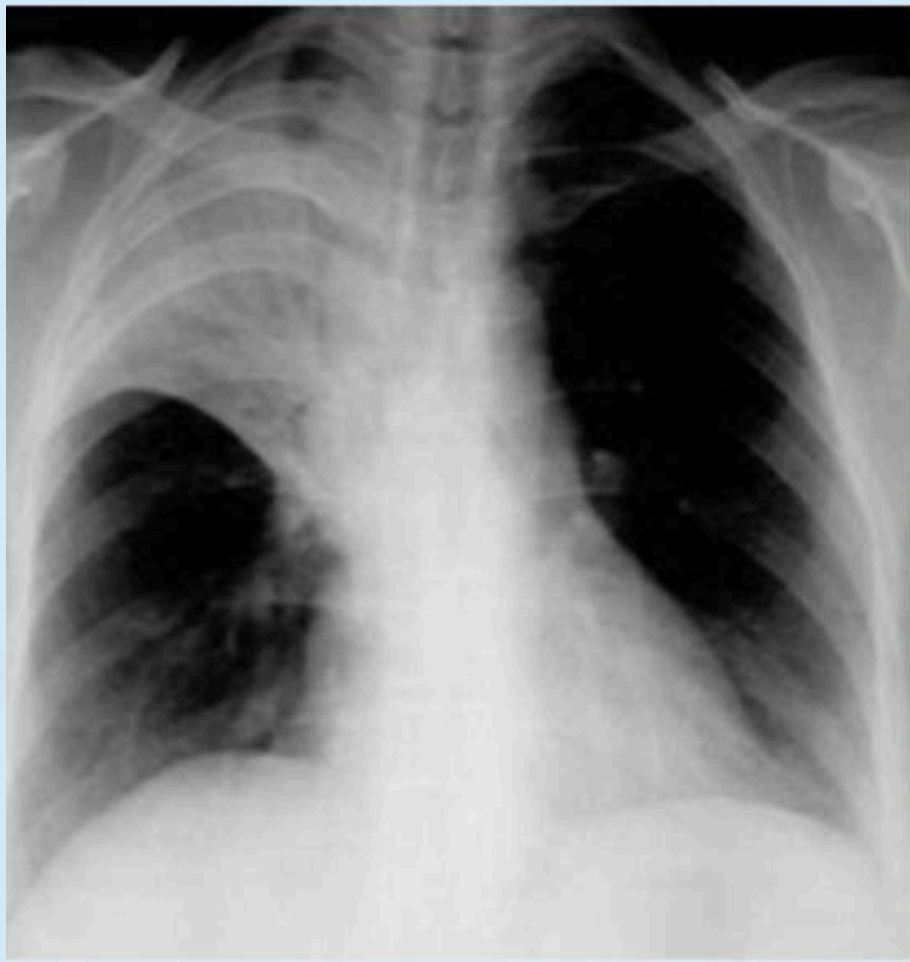
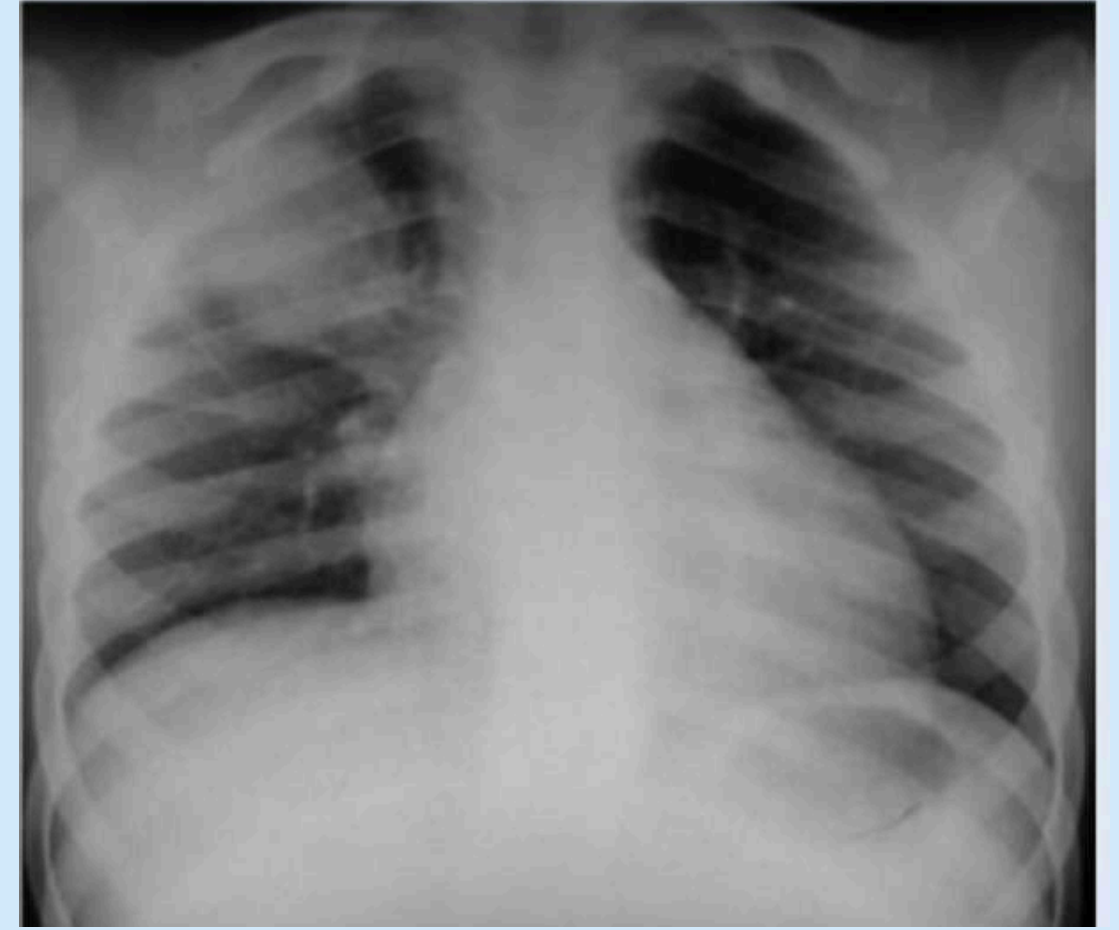
RUL collapse :



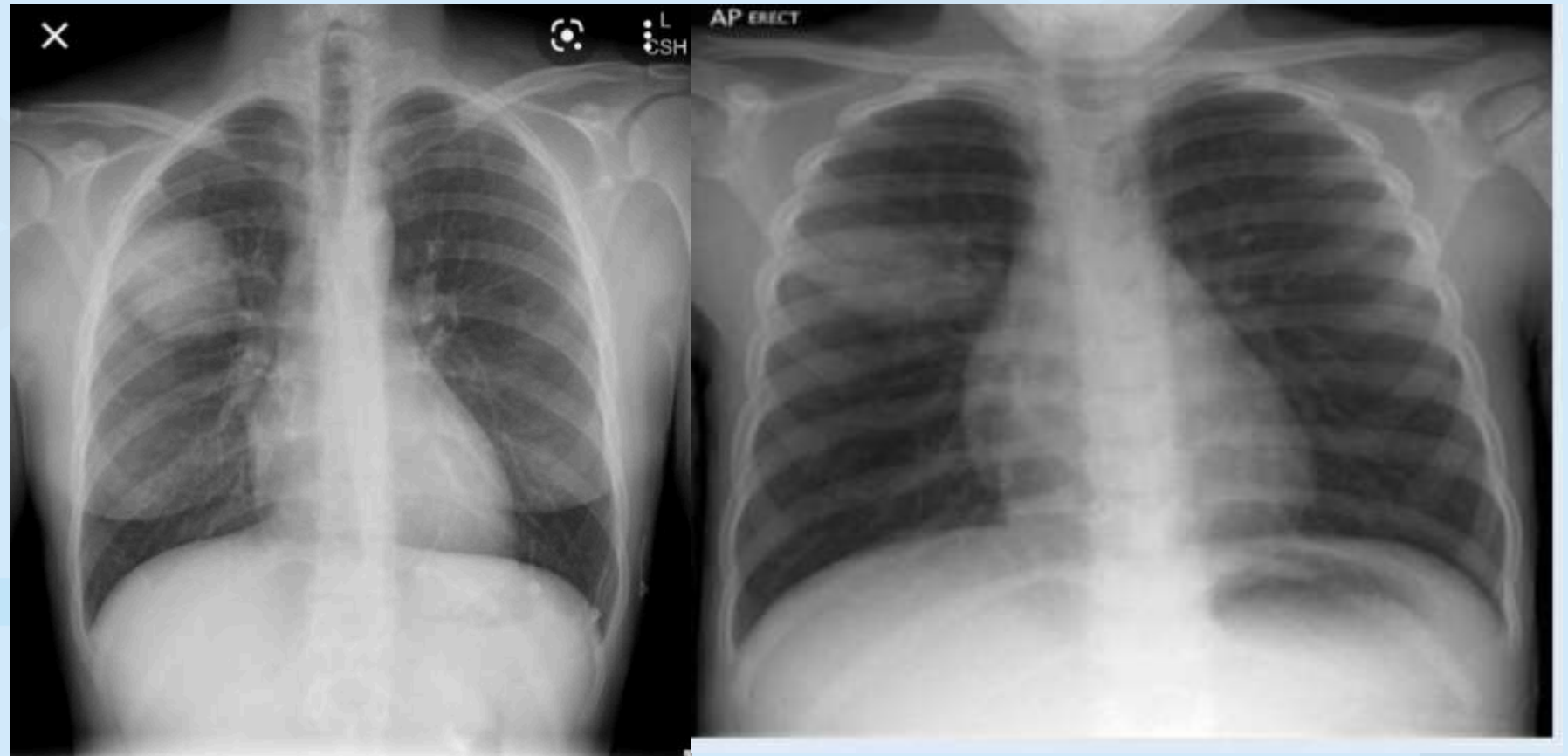
CHEST

- Pt comes with fever and cough, all are wrong in the management of pt except ?

Answer : Give antibiotic



Lobar pneumonia Of rt upper lobe



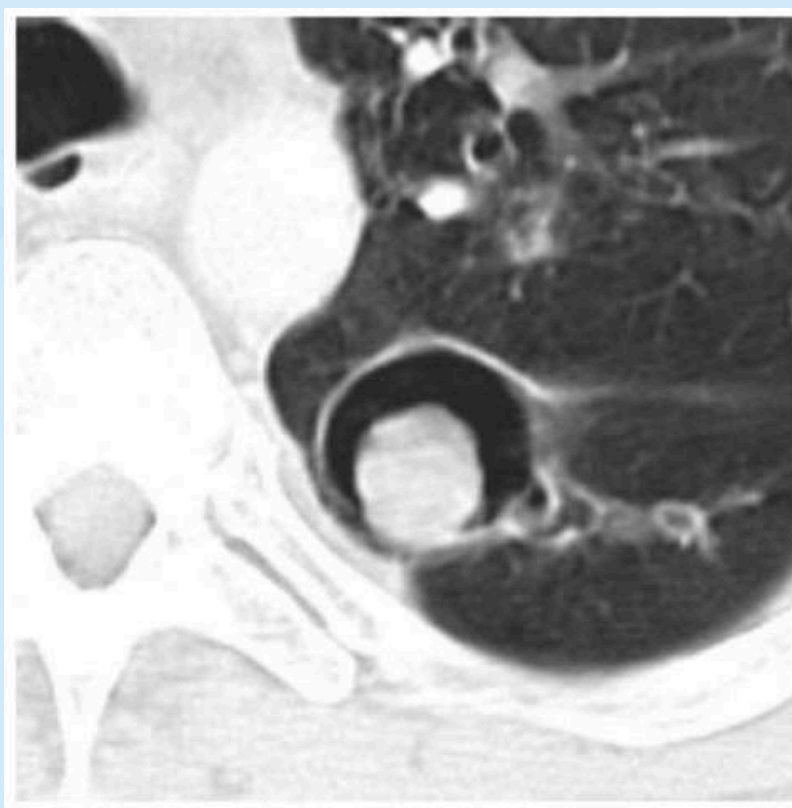
Round pneumonia



Lobar pneumonia of middle lobe of rt lung

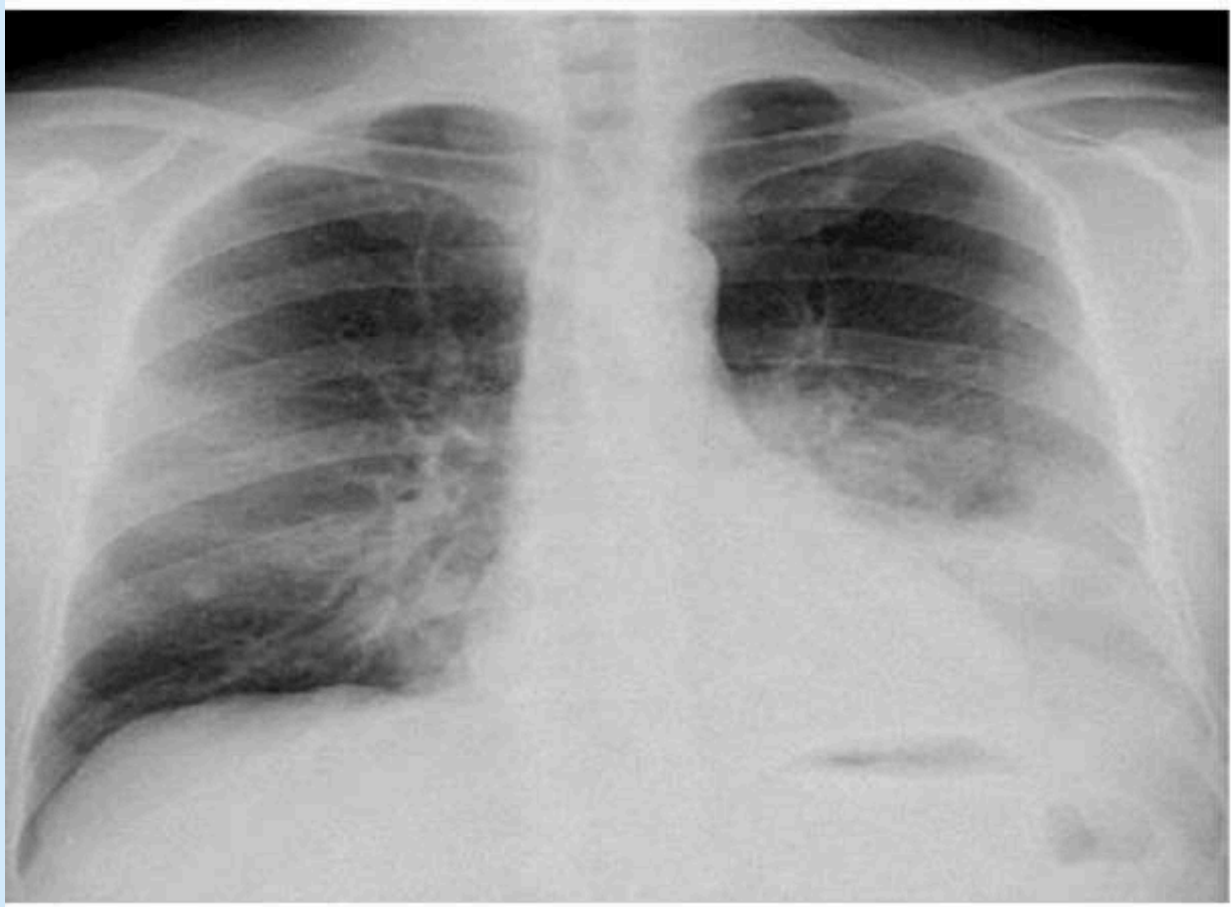


pneumonia



aspergilloma :

CHEST



consolidation



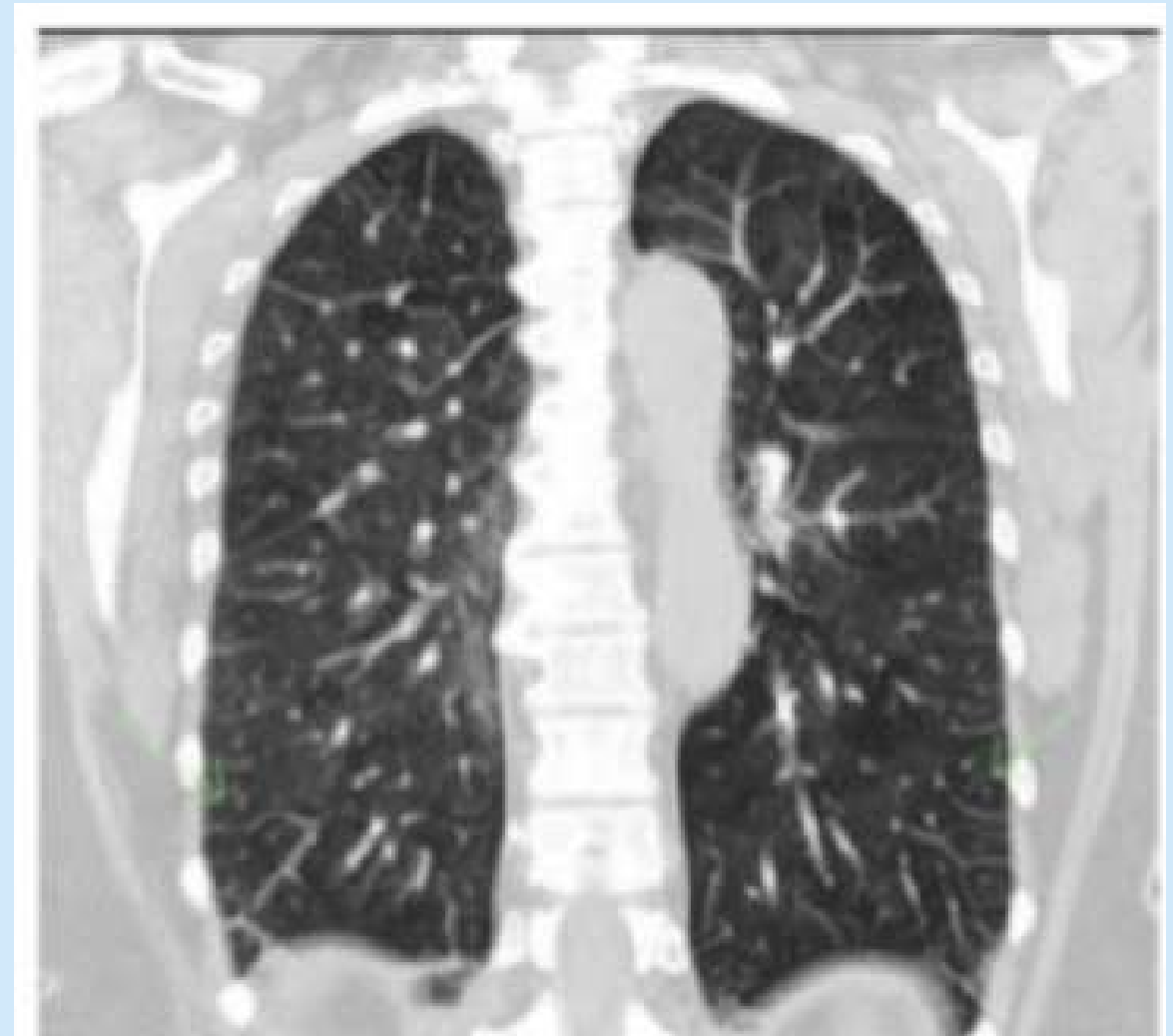
Signet ring of bronchiectasis



Emphysema



Sarcoidosis



Kerley b

CHEST

One of the following is false?

1. rt pulmonary thrombus
2. lt pulmonary thrombus
3. pulmonary trunk thrombu
4. aspirin is enough for treat

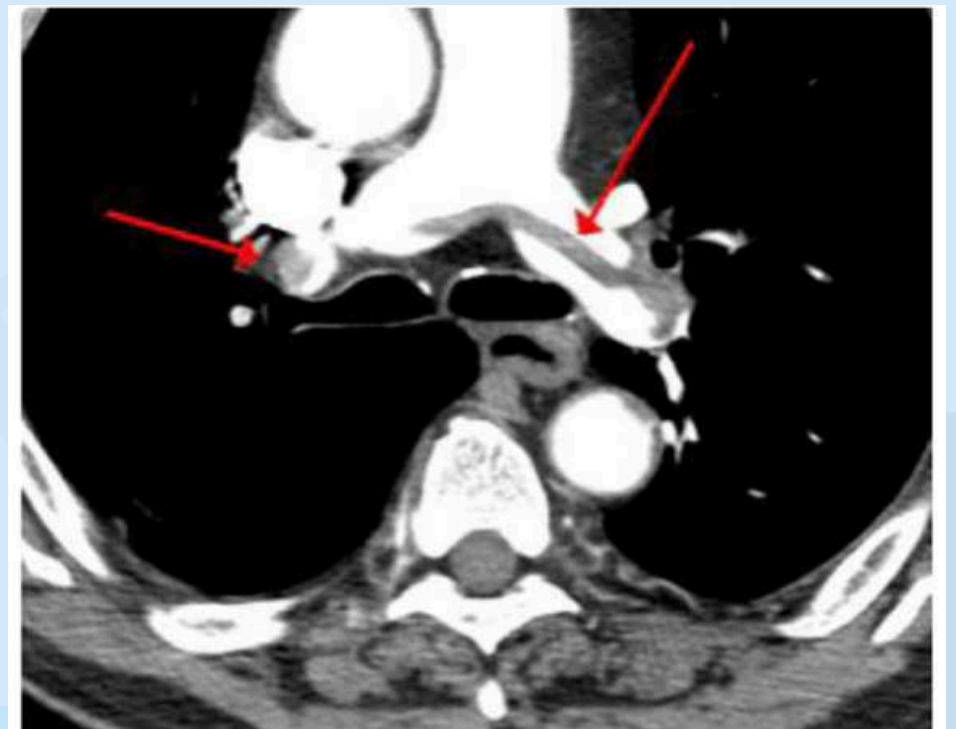
ans : 3



This chest ct considered

1. **Major PE**
2. Minor PE
3. 18
4. Cyst

الصورة تقريبيه البياض كان اكثر من هاي الصورة ومسكرة كامل



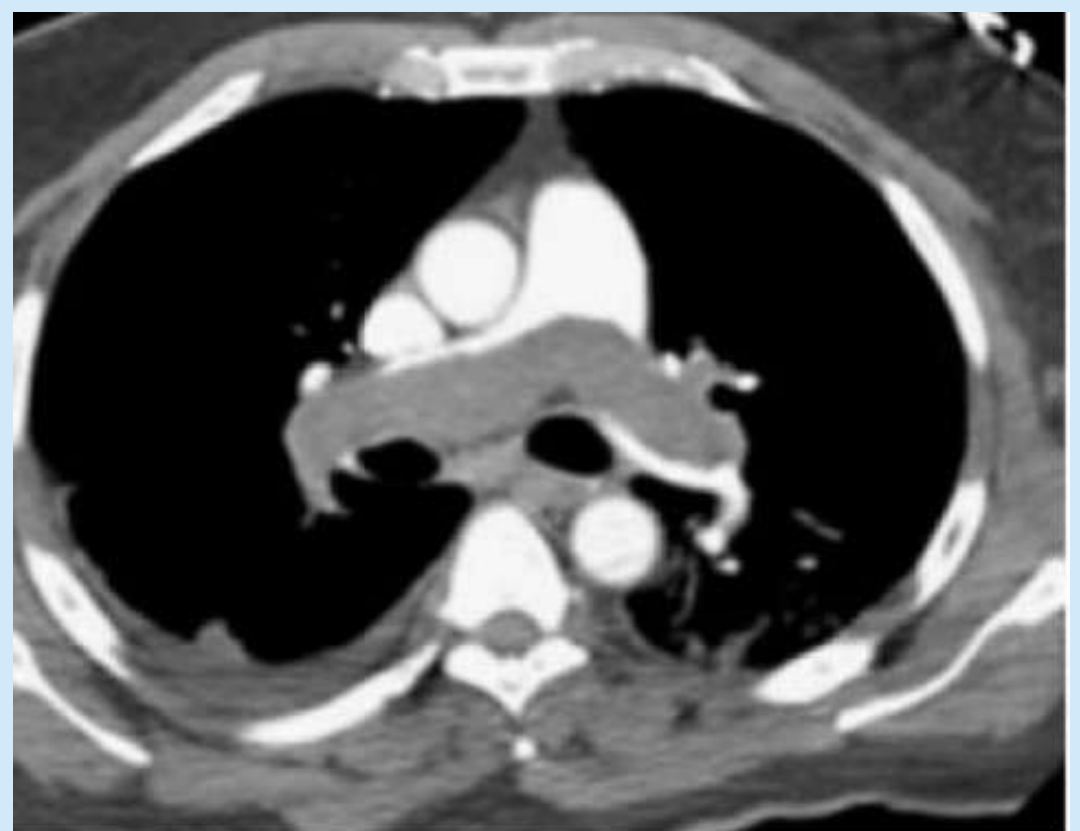
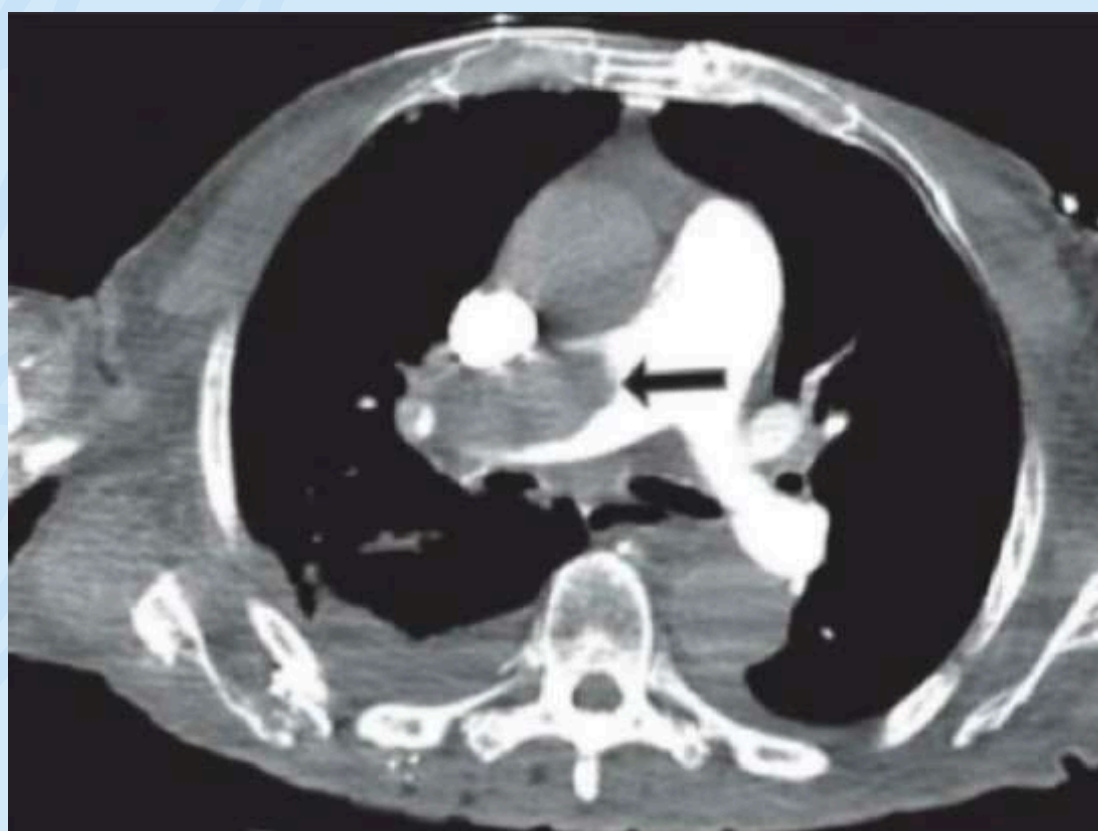
Which is true regarding this photo :

- a) Cyst
- b) Pneumothorax
- c) Minor PE
- d) Major PE

Answer : D



PE :



CHEST

1. **right pneumothorax**

2. left pneumothorax

3. LLL collapse

4. Plural effusion

5. Consolidation

(Visible visceral line)

(Rt hyper inflated)



True about this CXR :

1. right hilar lymphadenopathy

2. right hilar lymphadenopathy with pneumothorax

3. all of above is false

answer : 3 most likely



The most common cause of this image finding :

a) Infection

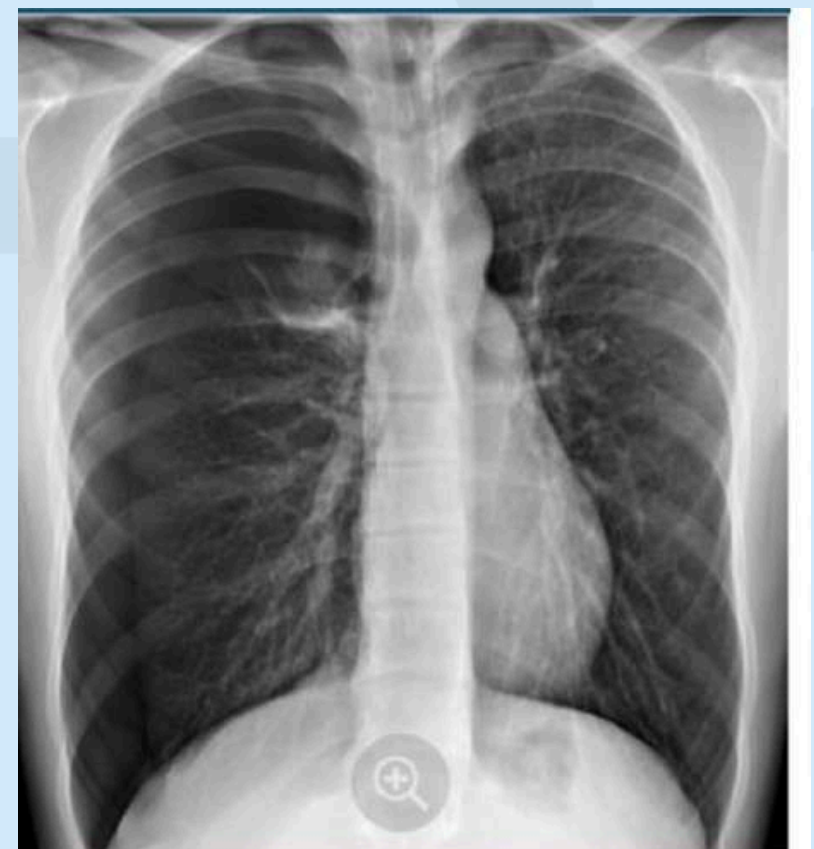
b) Trauma

c) Subpleural blebs

d) Lung mass

e) Perforated DU

answer : b

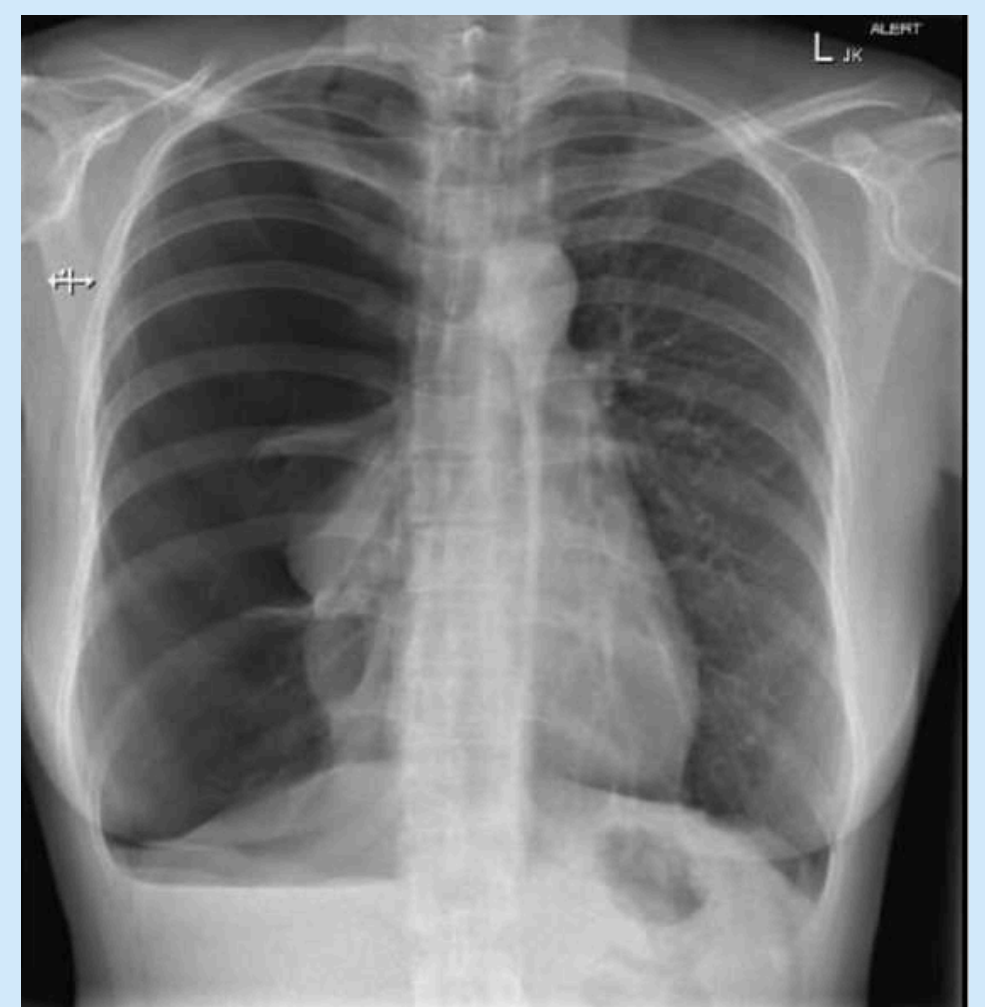


صورة كثير بتشبه هاي وكان في خيارين اختلفنا عليهم

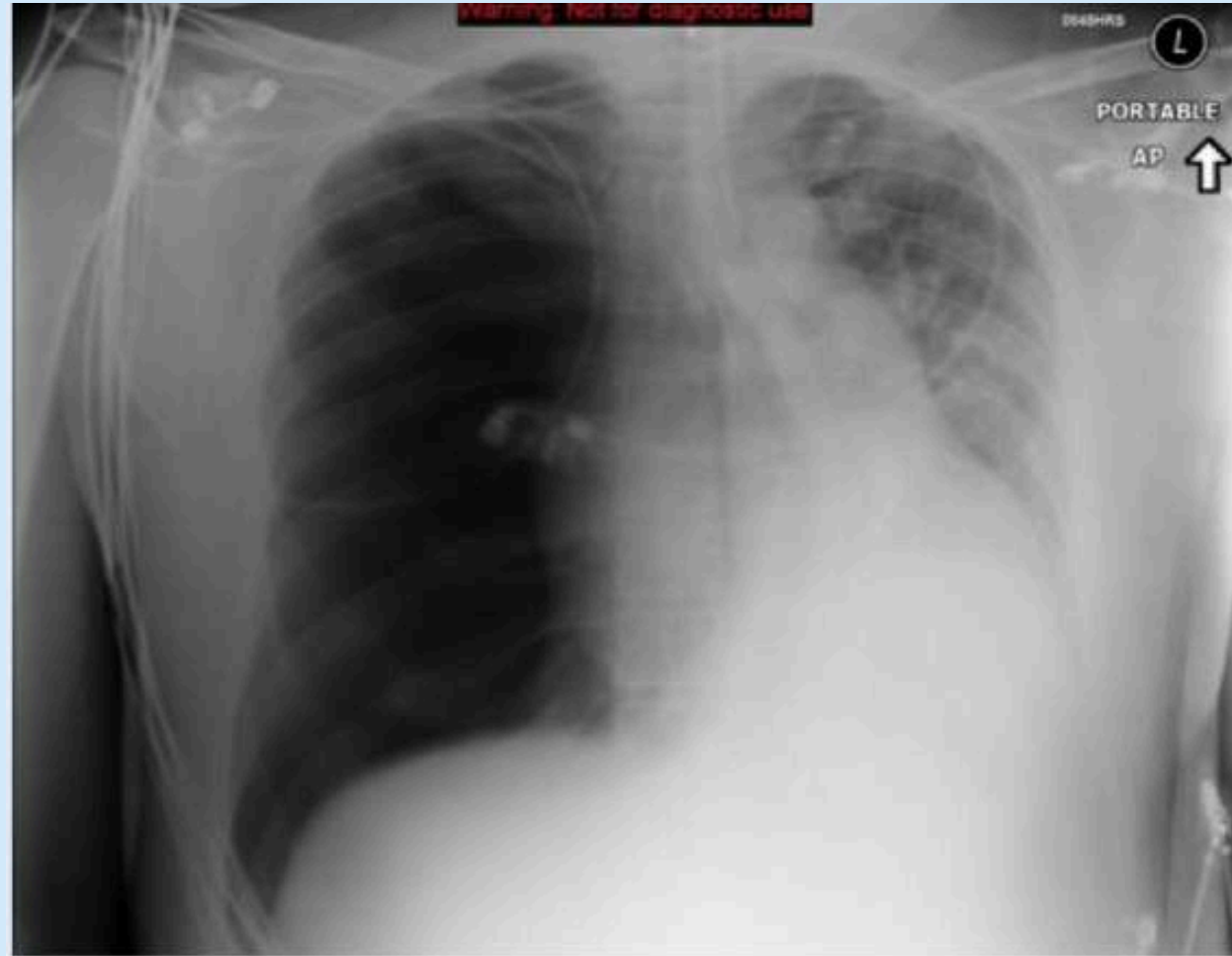
pneumothorax

Pneumothorax with lymphadenopathy

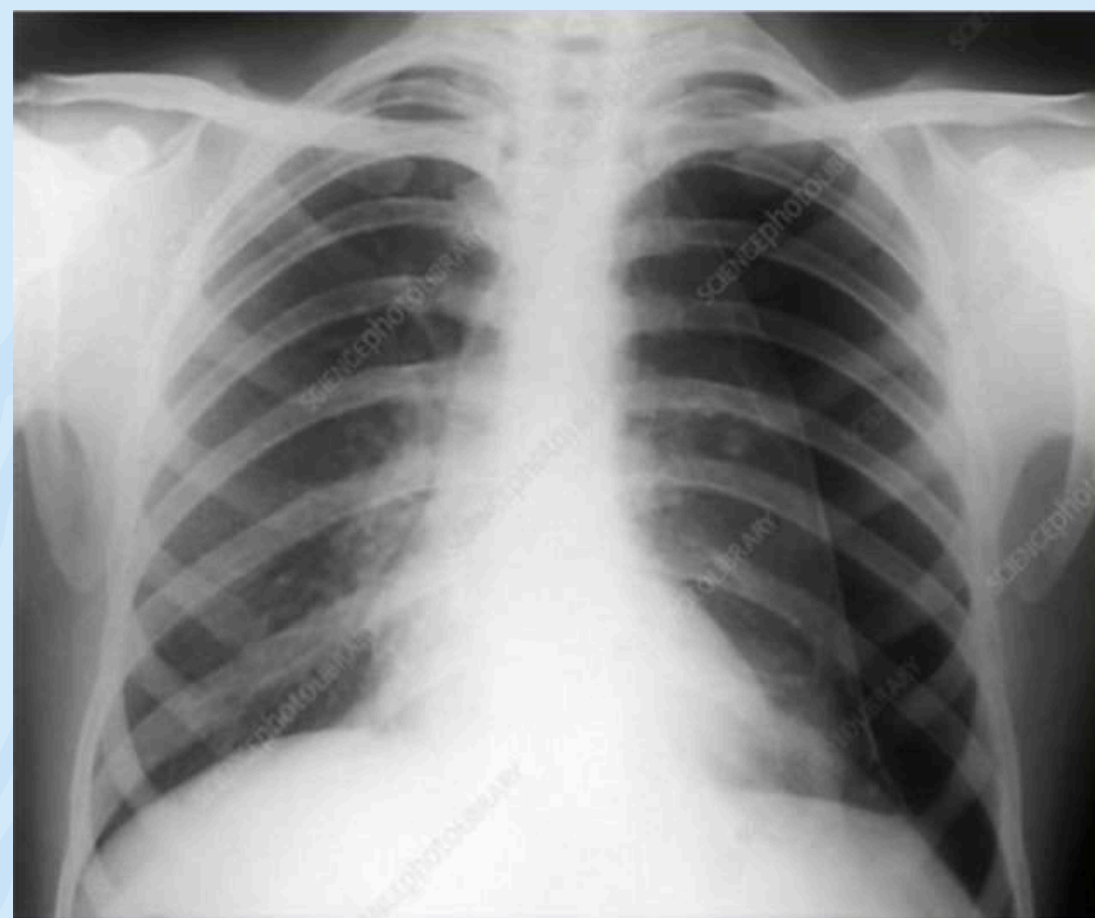
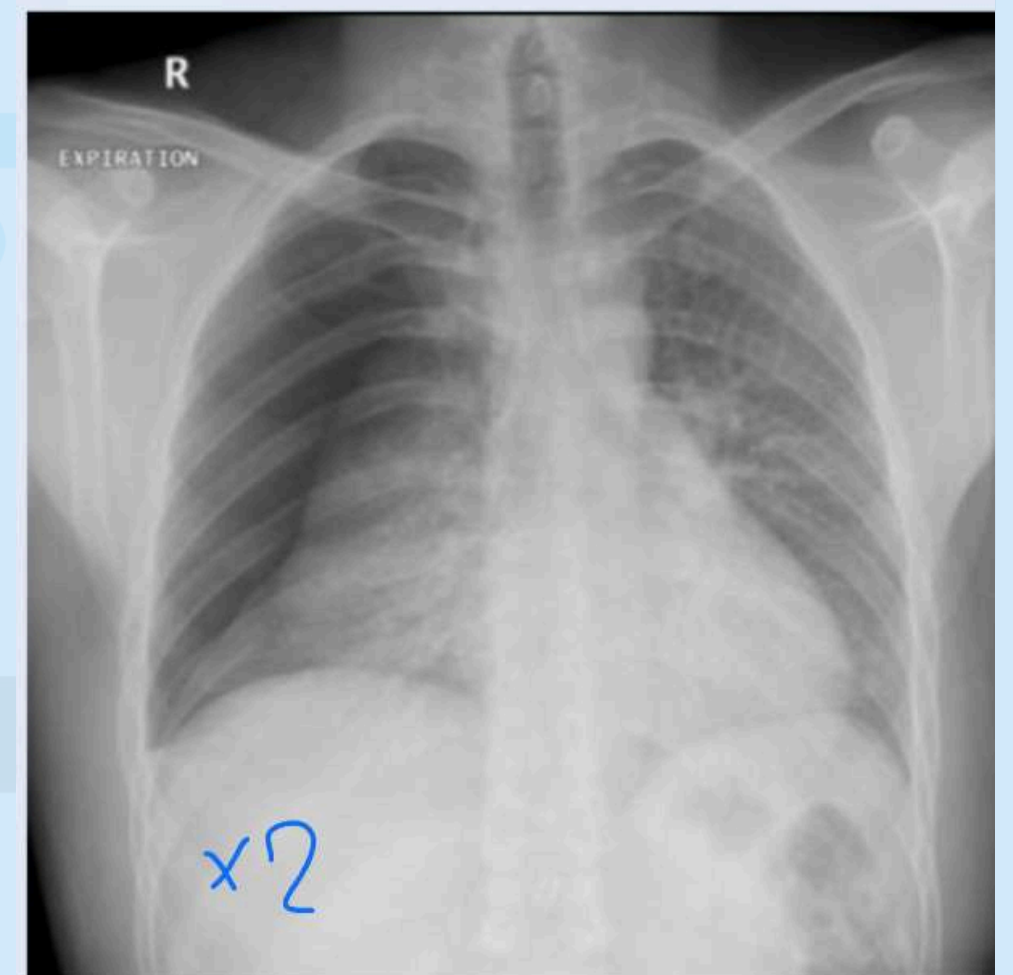
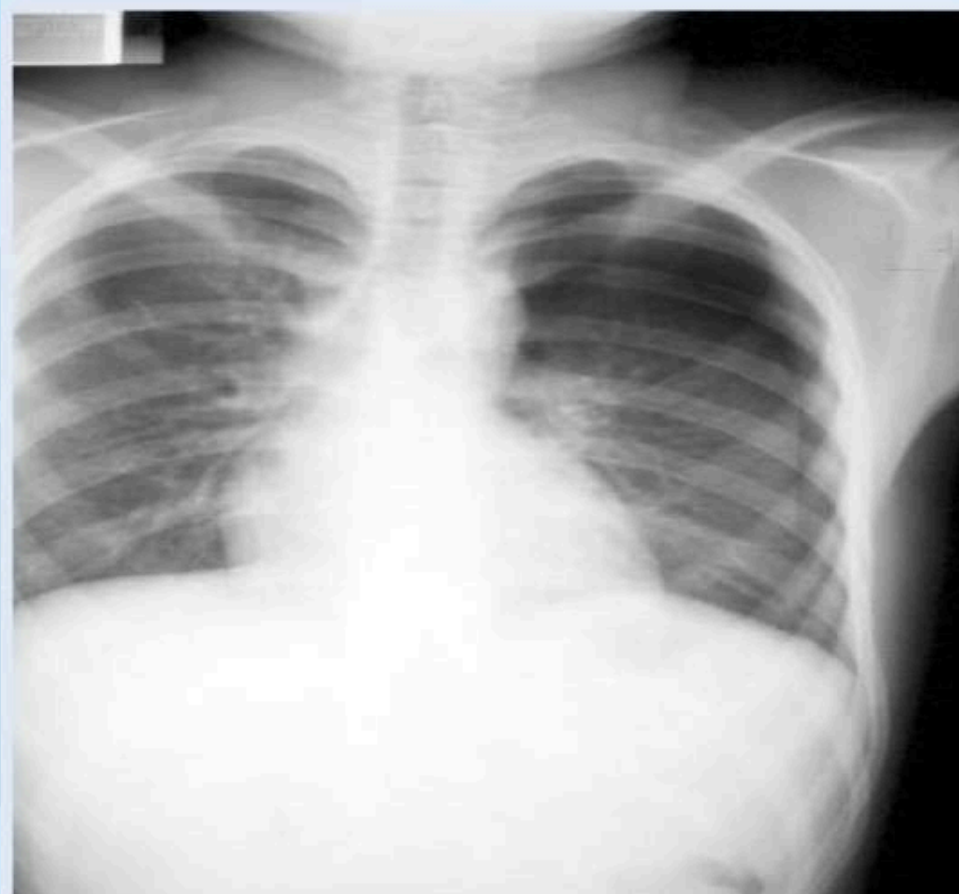
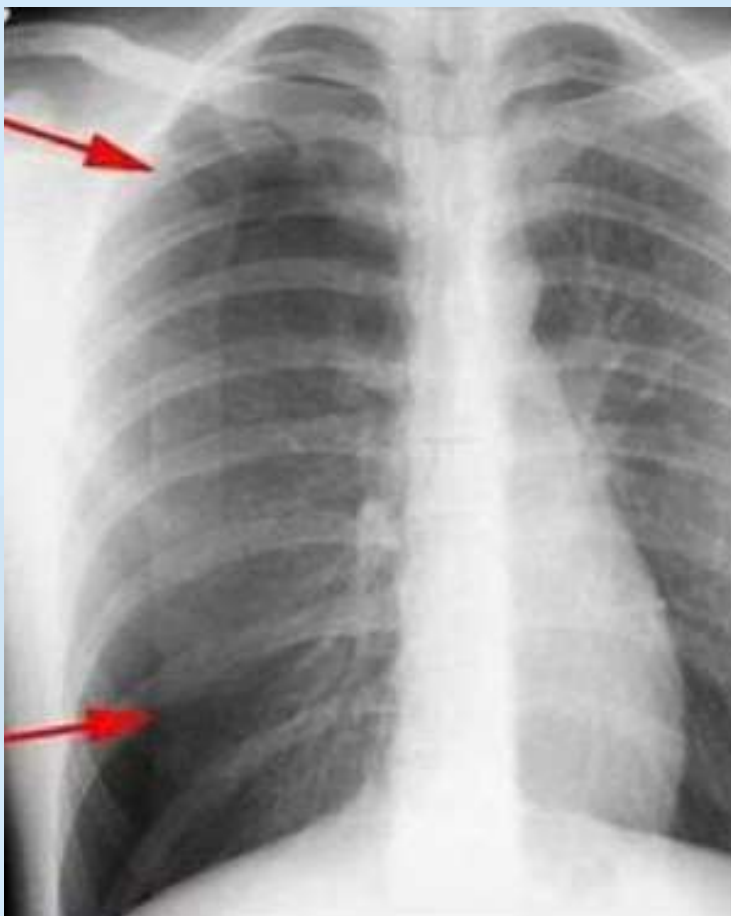
الجواب : pneumothorax



CHEST



Tension pneumothorax



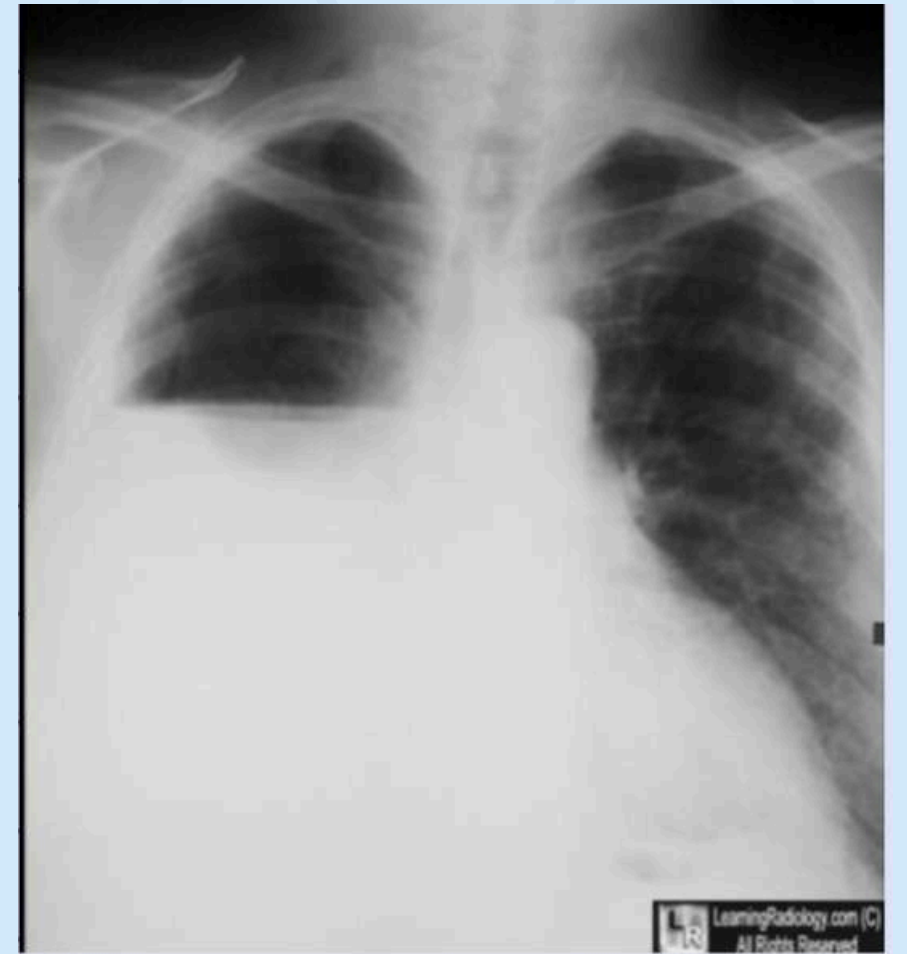
pneumothorax

CHEST

Chest X-ray shows :

- a)Pleural effusion
- b)Pneumothorax
- c)Hydropneumothorax
- d)Tension pneumothorax

Answer : C



diagnosis :

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

Answer : c



Choose the correct answer: (اجت الصورة دون خطوط)

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

Answer : b



All of them can be presented like this radiological pattern ,except

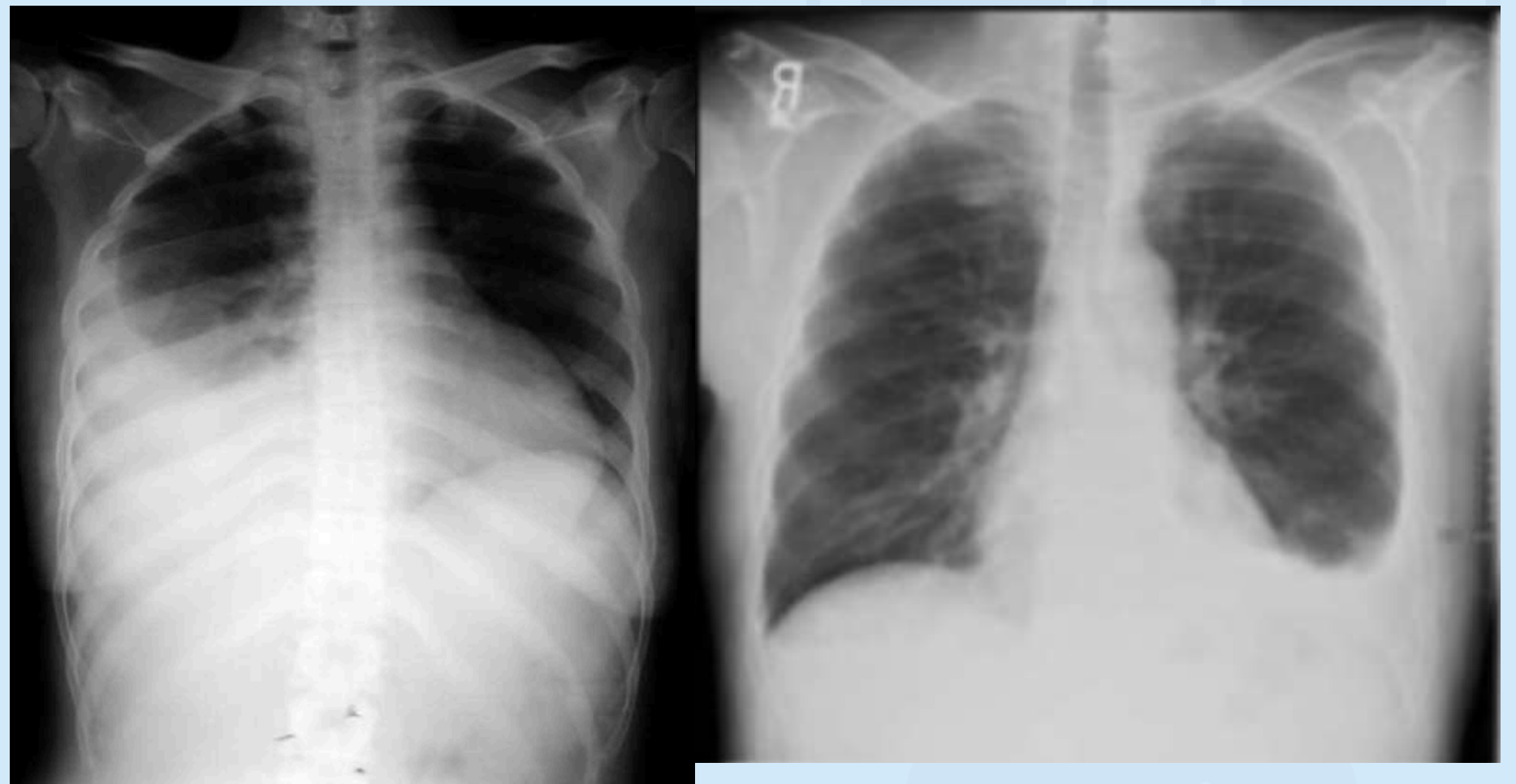
- 1 . Metastasis
- 2 . Pleural effusion
- 3 . Miliry TB
- 4 . Sarcoidosis
- 5 . Pneumocystis pneumonia
- 6 . answer : 2



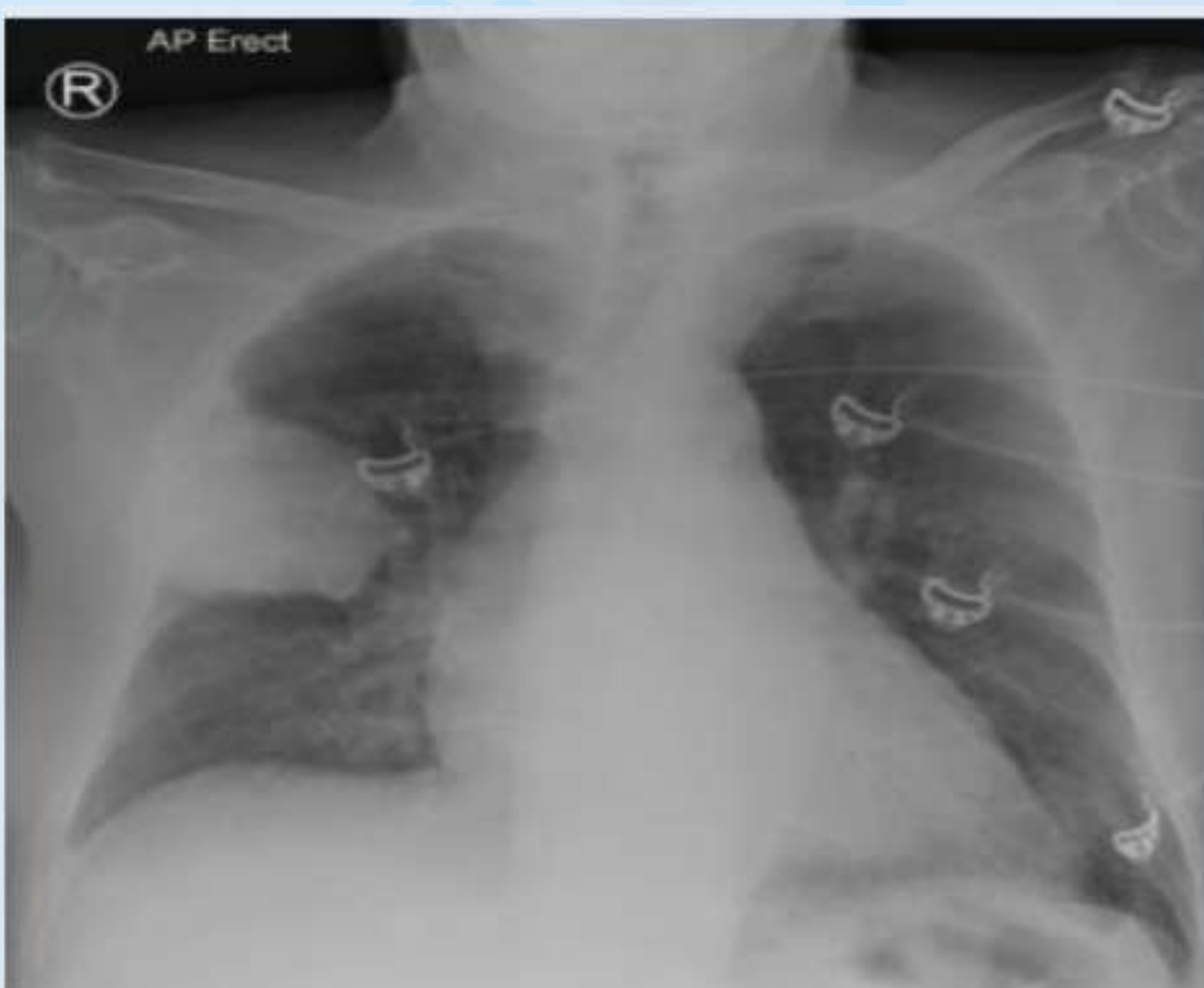
CHEST



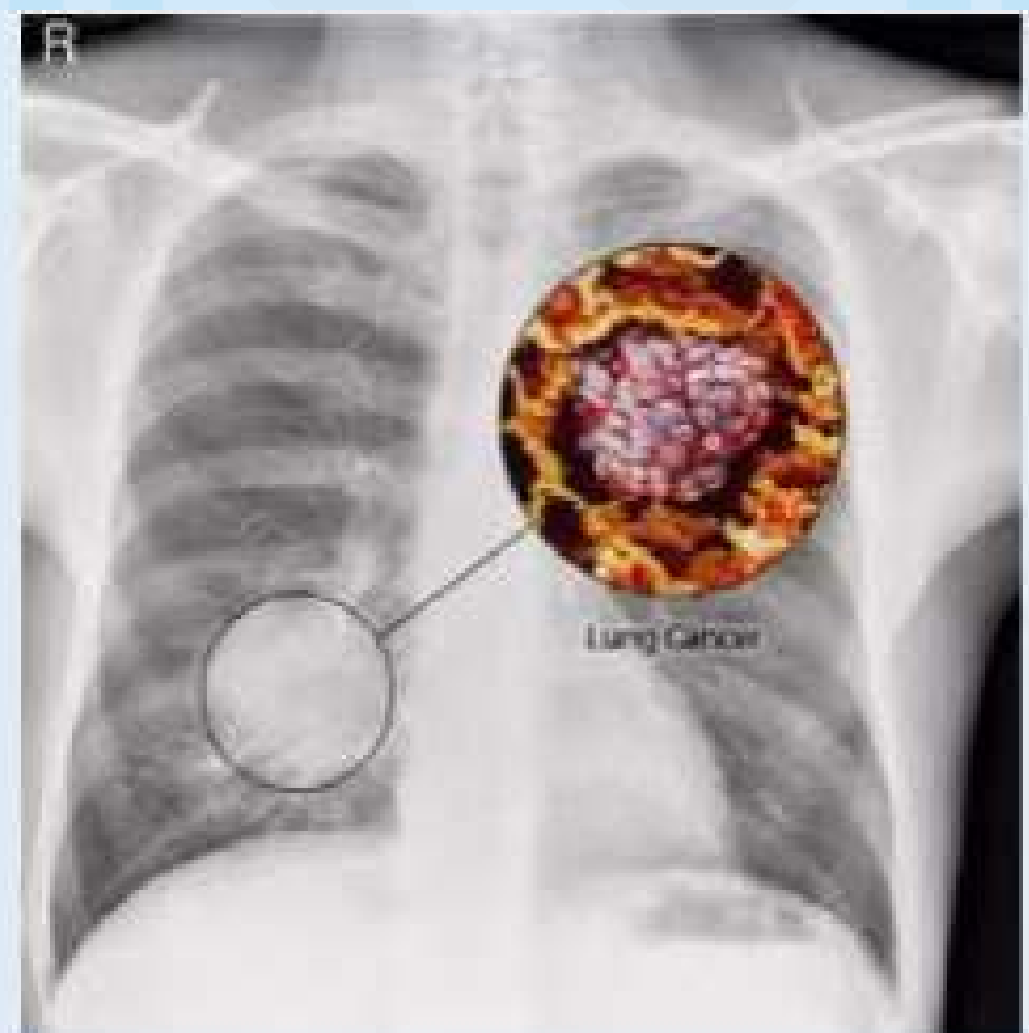
Massive pleural effusion



Pleural effusion



Squamous cell carcinoma



- **Lung cancer, right sided perihilar rounded irregular mass**



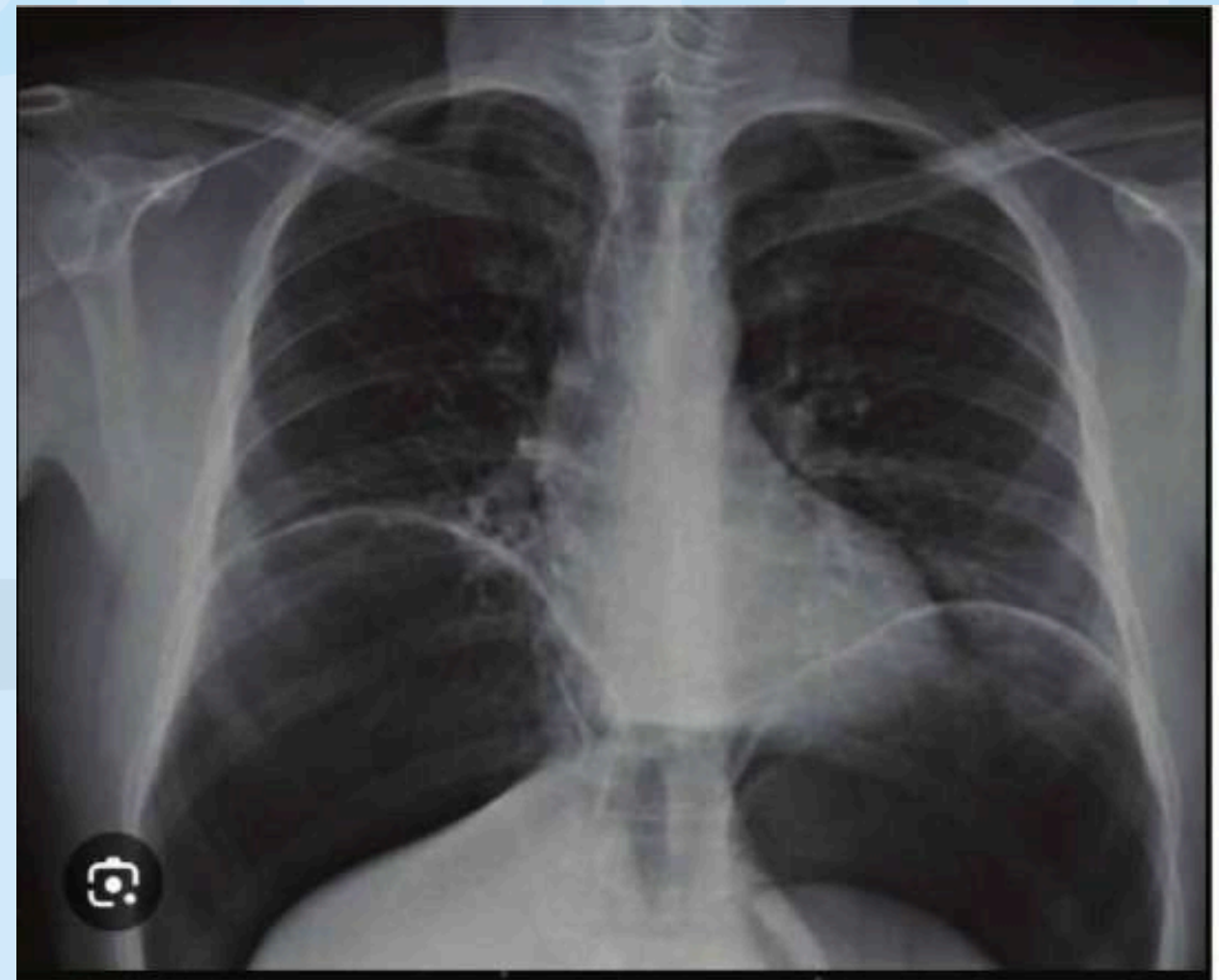
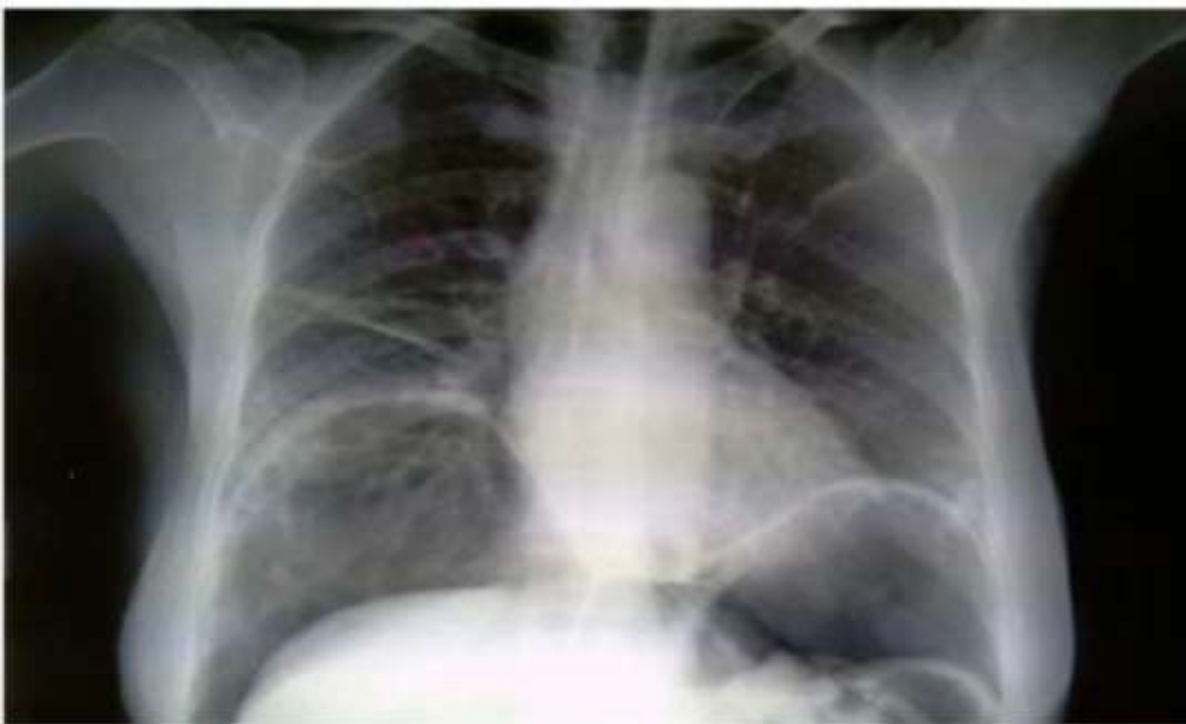
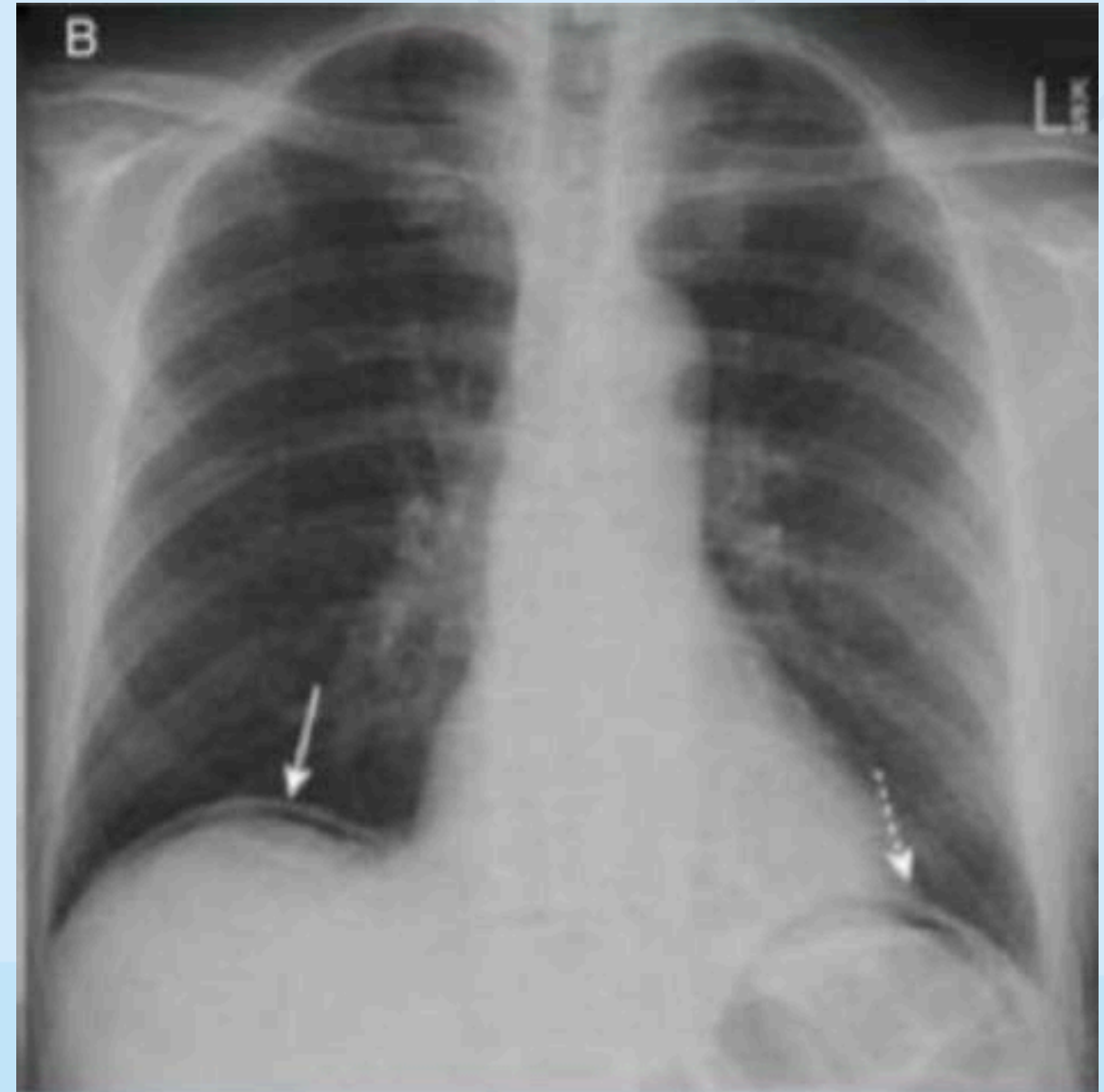
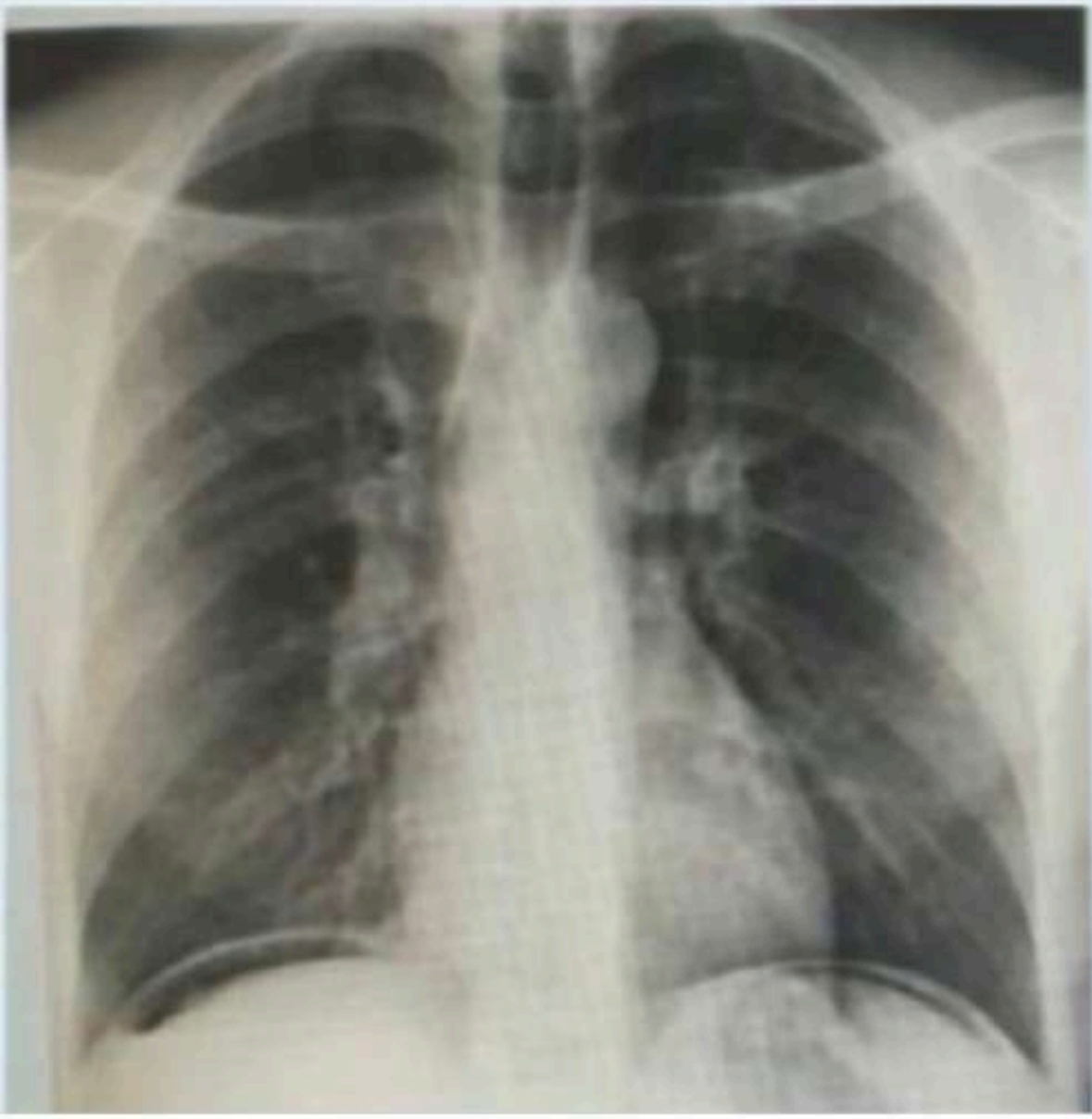
Lung cancer



- **cancerous lesion**

CHEST

Pneumoperitoneum (air under diaphragm) : indicates Bowel perforation



**one is false :
normal CXR**



CHEST

Normal CXR :

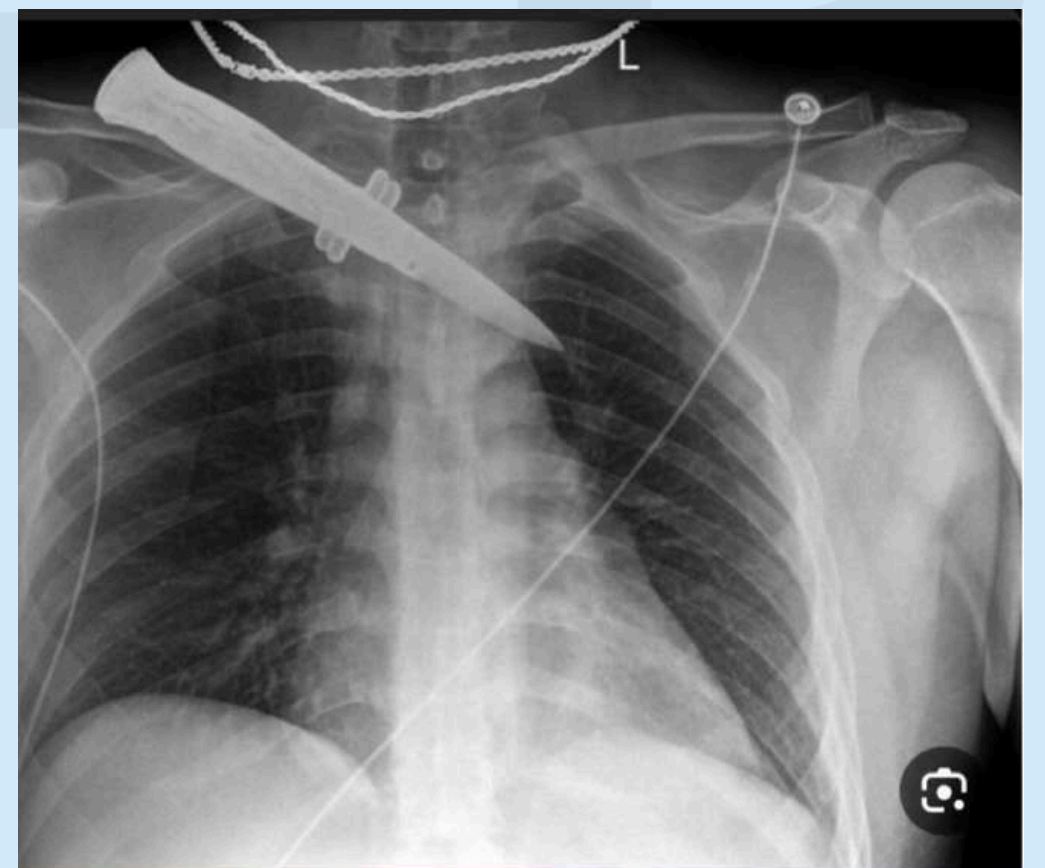


About this picture one is true?

1. pneumothorax
2. hemothorax
3. normal

كان معها صورتين

answer: 1 most likely



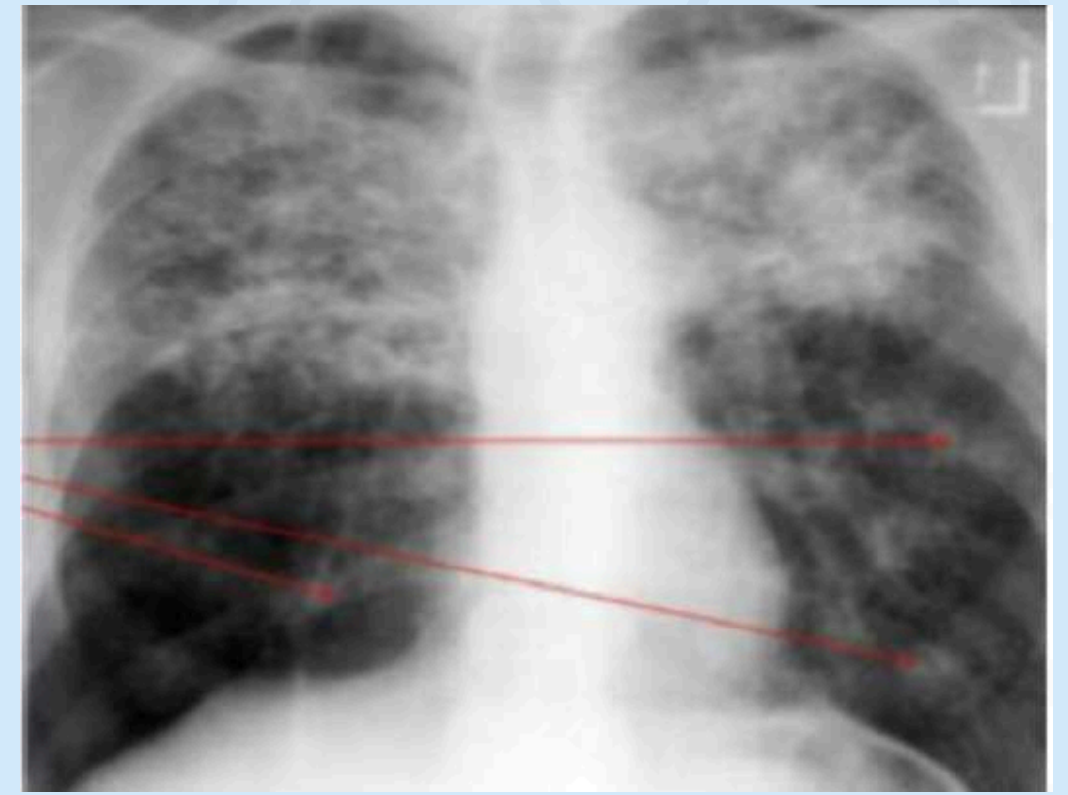
CHEST

diagnosis :

a- cystic fibrosis

b- TB, bilateral fibrosis

answer : b



Spot diagnosis :

1. Secondary TB

2. Pneumonia

3. Primary TB

4. Lung abscess

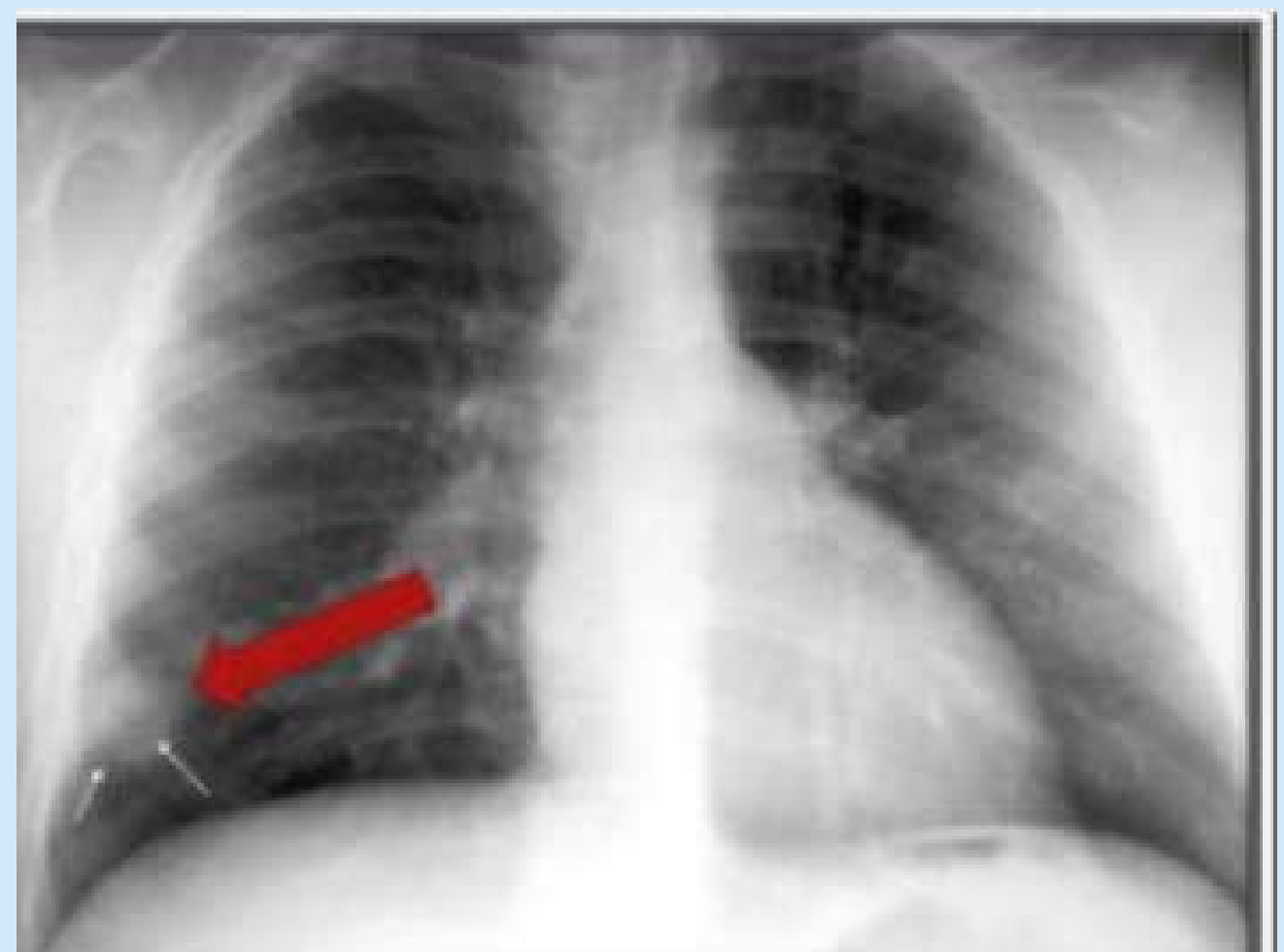
answer : a



miliary TB :

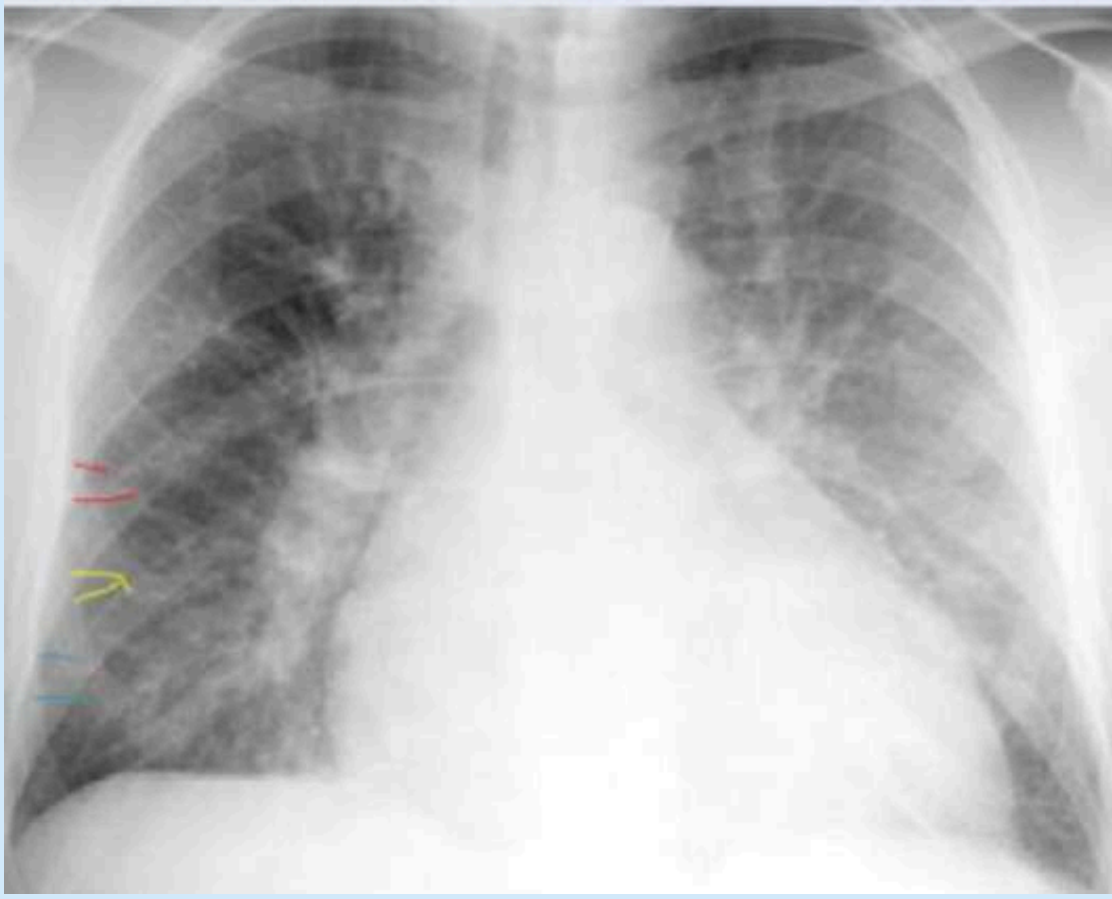


TB on top of emphysema :

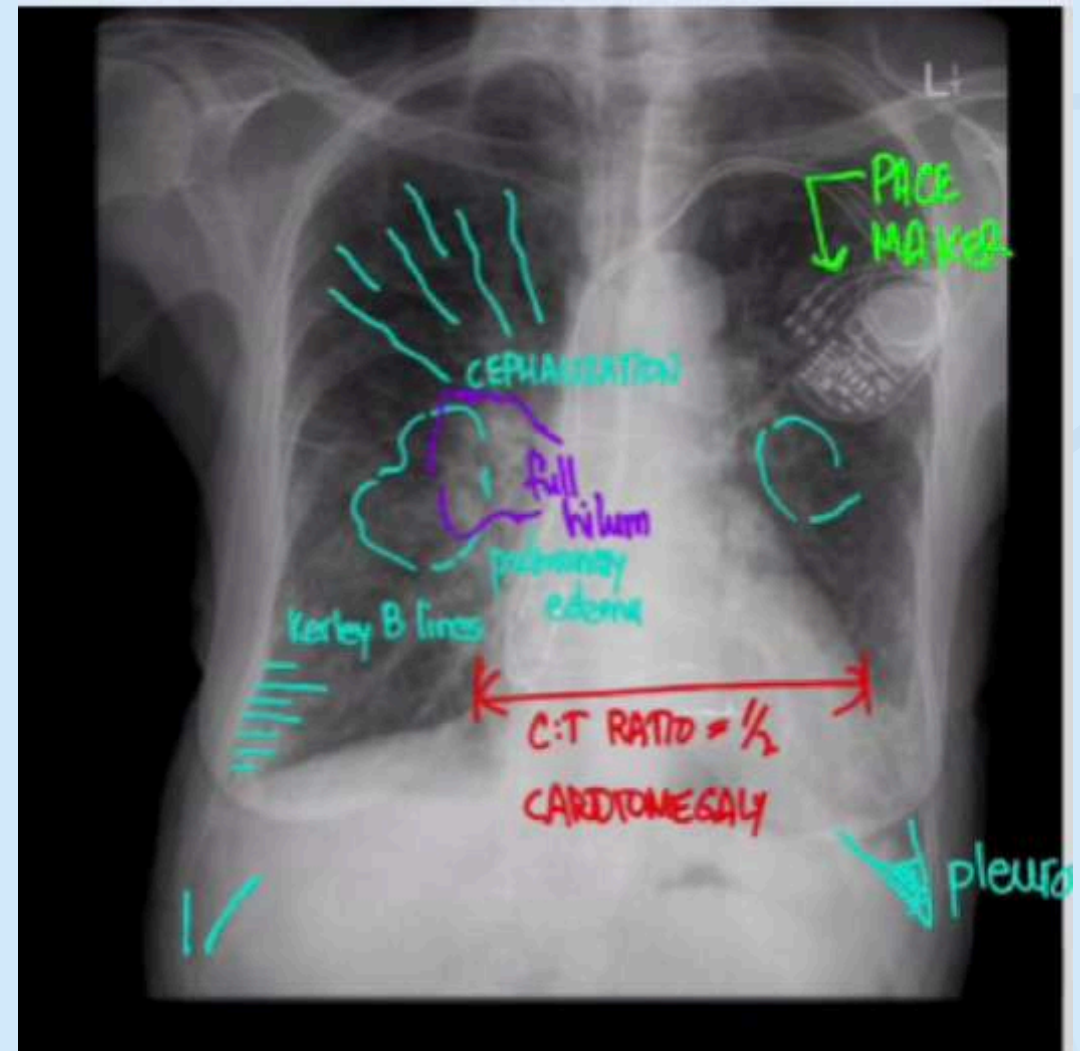


pulmonary TB :

CHEST



Heart failure + edema



heart failure



CARDIOMEGALY

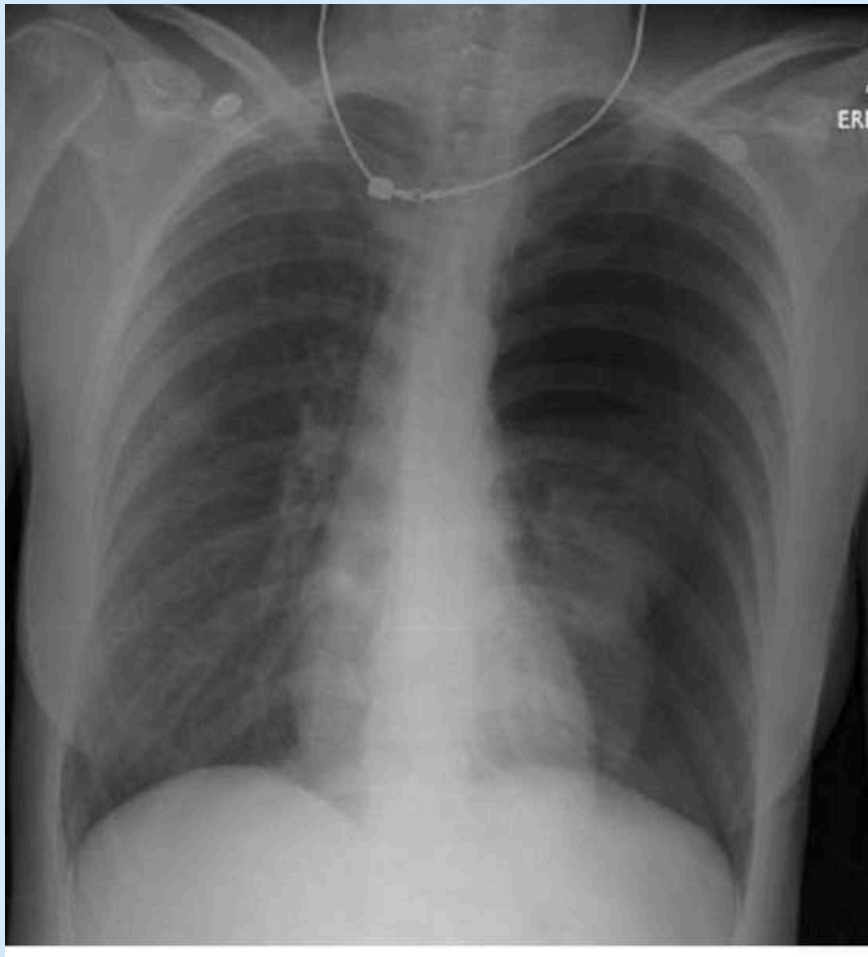


Anterior mediastinal

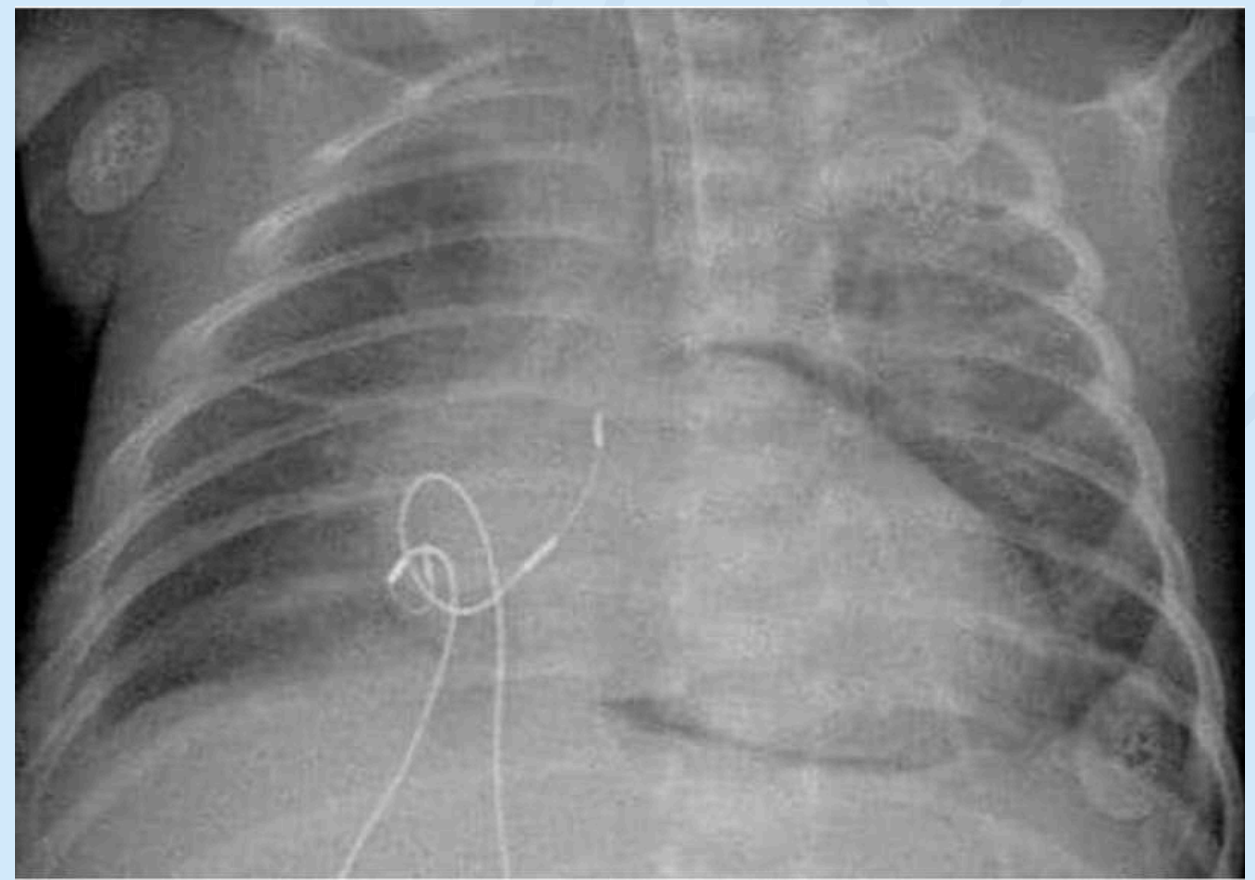


Most common anterior mediastinal mass is goiter

CHEST



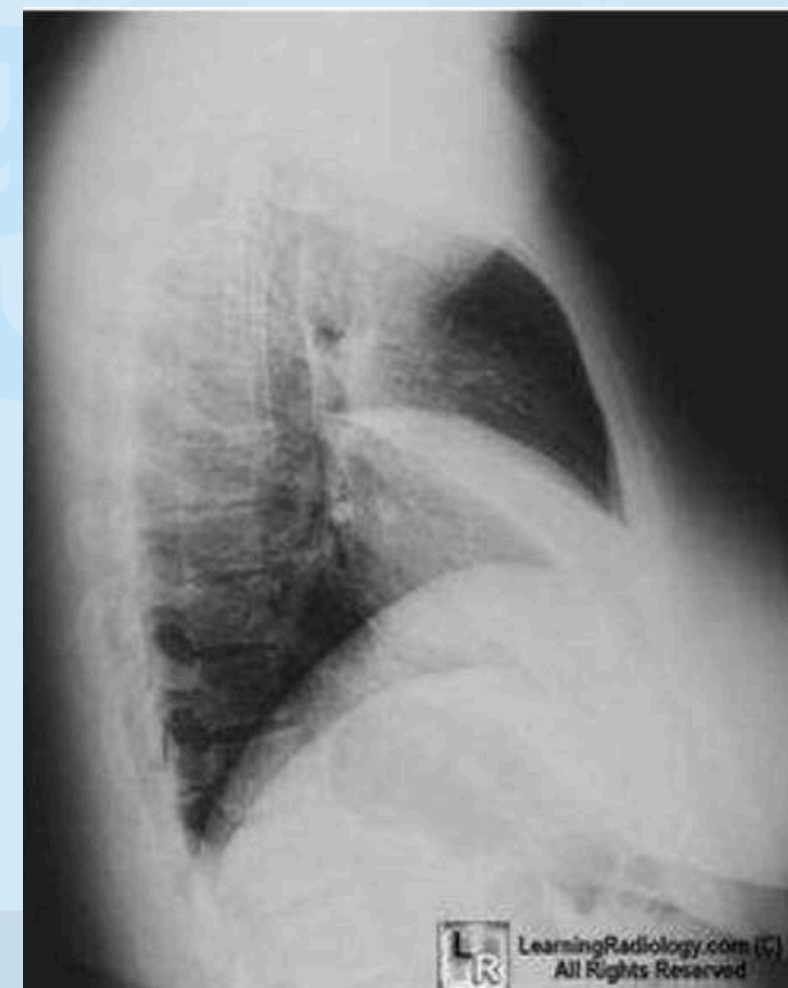
Tension pneumothorax



Pneumopericardium



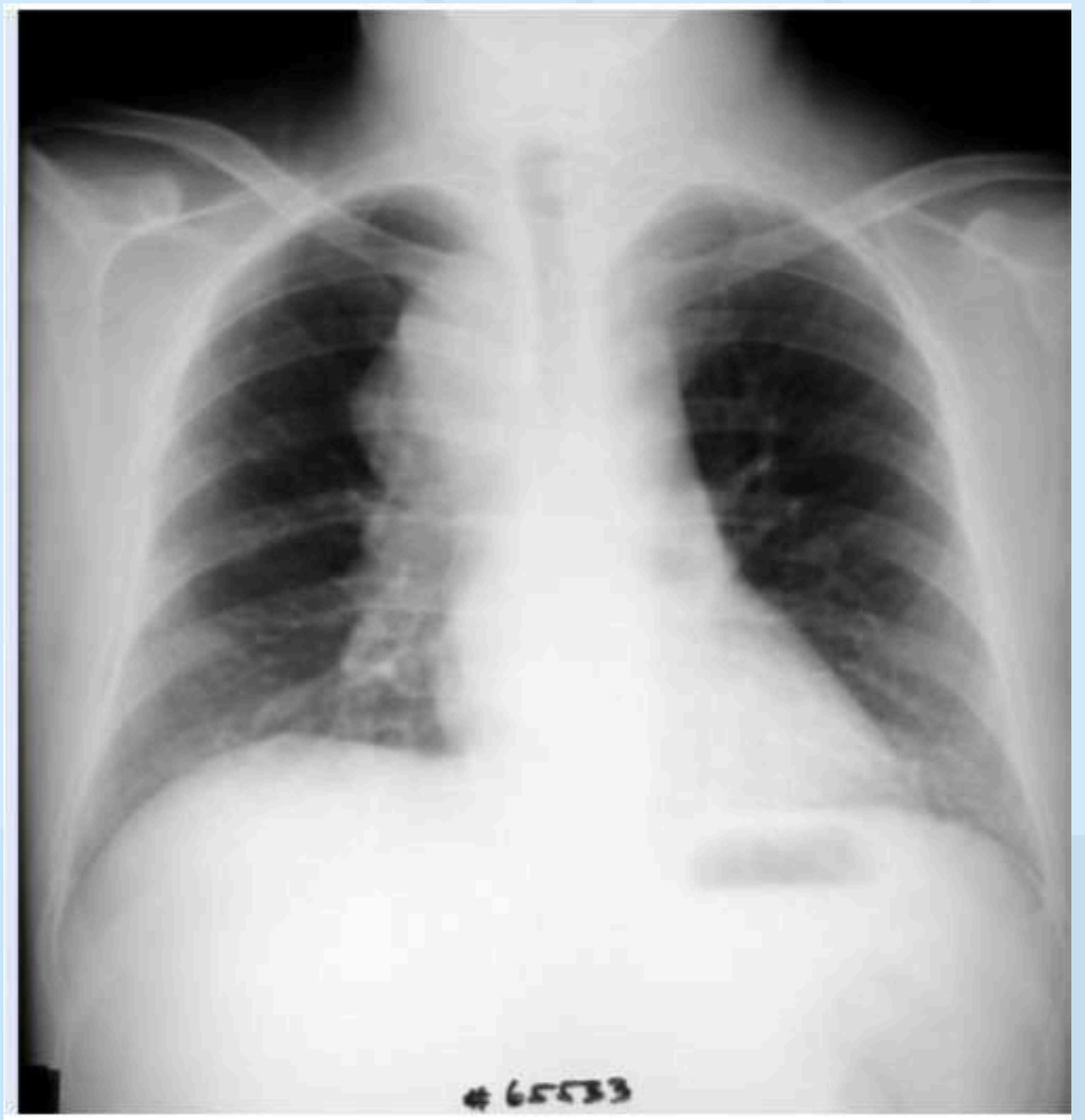
Lung abscess



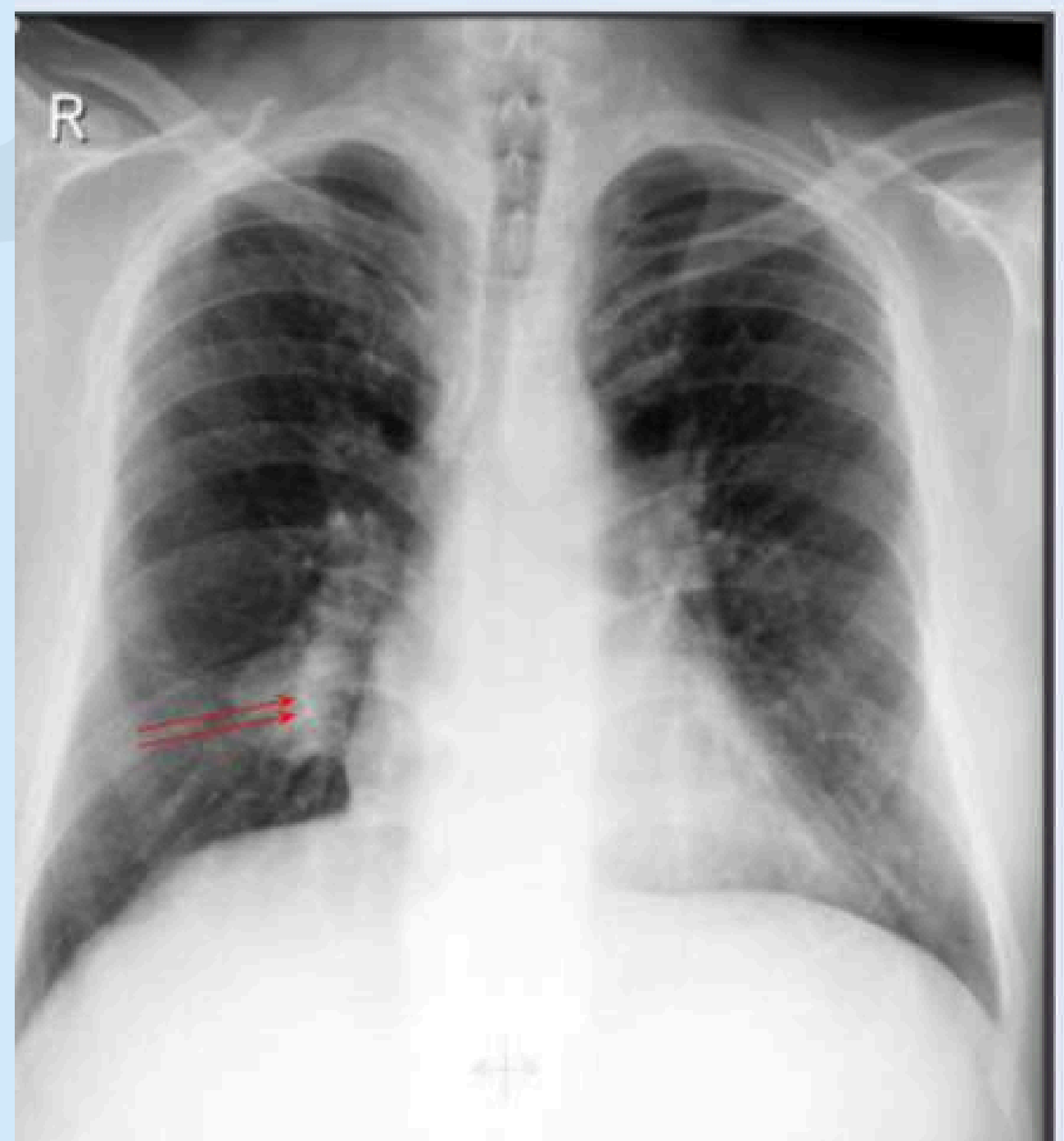
Rt middle lobe atelectasis

CHEST

لقیتهم ارشیف بس مش معروف شو هما



هات تحیددا تکرر ↑



Chest X-ray showing a well defined mass in the middle lobe of the right lung with calcifications that are barely visible (arrow heads) .

NEURORADIOLOGY

Neuro radiology FINAL :

Q1) MRI is the technique of choice for imaging the following except :

- A) Spinal cord
- B) Acute brain Hemorrhage
- C) Ligaments
- D) Tendons
- E) White matter disease .

answer : b

CT is more sensitive for brain hemorrhage .

Q2) The following statements are correct except :

- A) The gastro–duodenal artery lies postero–medial to the first part of the Duodenum .
- B) In brain CT , contrast enhancement is essential in the acute post– Trauma scan .
- C) The apex of the heart is usually elevated when the right ventricle is enlarged
- D) In infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis , the length of the pyloric Channel should be more than 15 mm .
- E) Renal cell carcinoma is increased in patients with polycystic kidney Disease .

Answer : b

Non– enhanced CT is essential in acute brain hemorrhage , enhanced may be used later on but not essential, also it may obscure findings .

Q3) Which of the following is correct about epidural hematoma .

- A) most often occur as a result of venous injury
- B) Typical appearance of concavo–convex on CT scan
- C) Collection of blood between the skull vault and the dura .
- D) Usually located at the fronto–temporal region
- E) Usually associated with Subarachnoid hemorrhage .

Answer : c

Q4) Subarachnoid hemorrhage means hemorrhage in all the following structures Except :

- A) Basal cisterns .
- B) Cerebral sulci .
- C) Brain parenchyma .
- D) Sylvian fissure .
- E) Interhemispheric fissure .

Answer : C

Subarachnoid hemorrhage= bleeding in the spaces and fissures , where CSF is found .

brain parenchyma not involved because it is intracranial not subarachnoid hemorrhage .

NEURORADIOLOGY

Q5) The radiological signs of brain atrophy on CT / MRI are the following except :

- A) Dilated ventricles .
- B) Increased cerebro–spinal fluid space .
- C) Loss of grey– white matter differentiation .
- D) Widening of the brain sulci
- E) Dilated basal cisterns

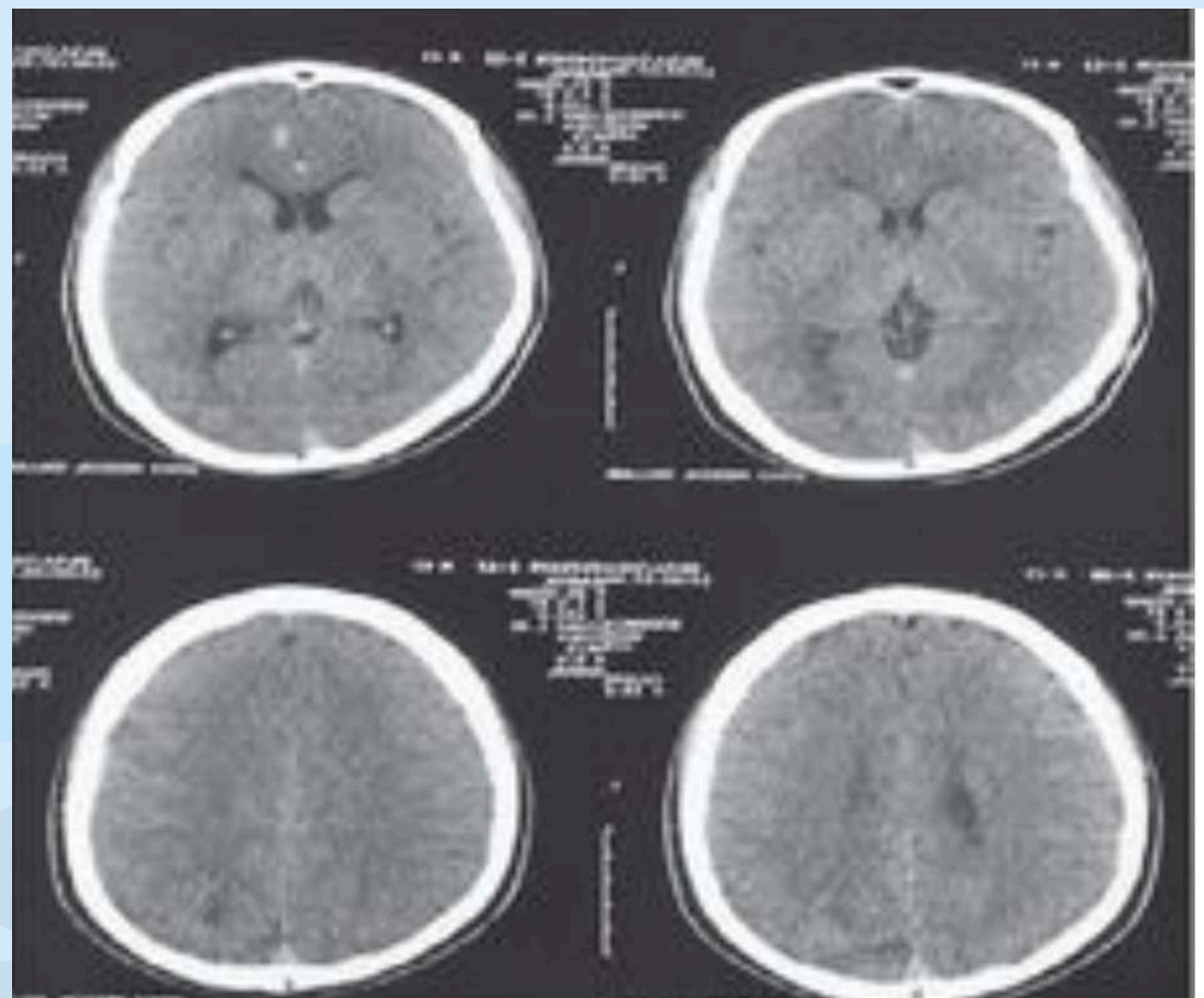
Answer : c

Note : MRI more sensitive than CT for brain atrophy .

Q6) REGARDING THIS BRAIN CT ONE IS TRUE :

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 .



Answer : e

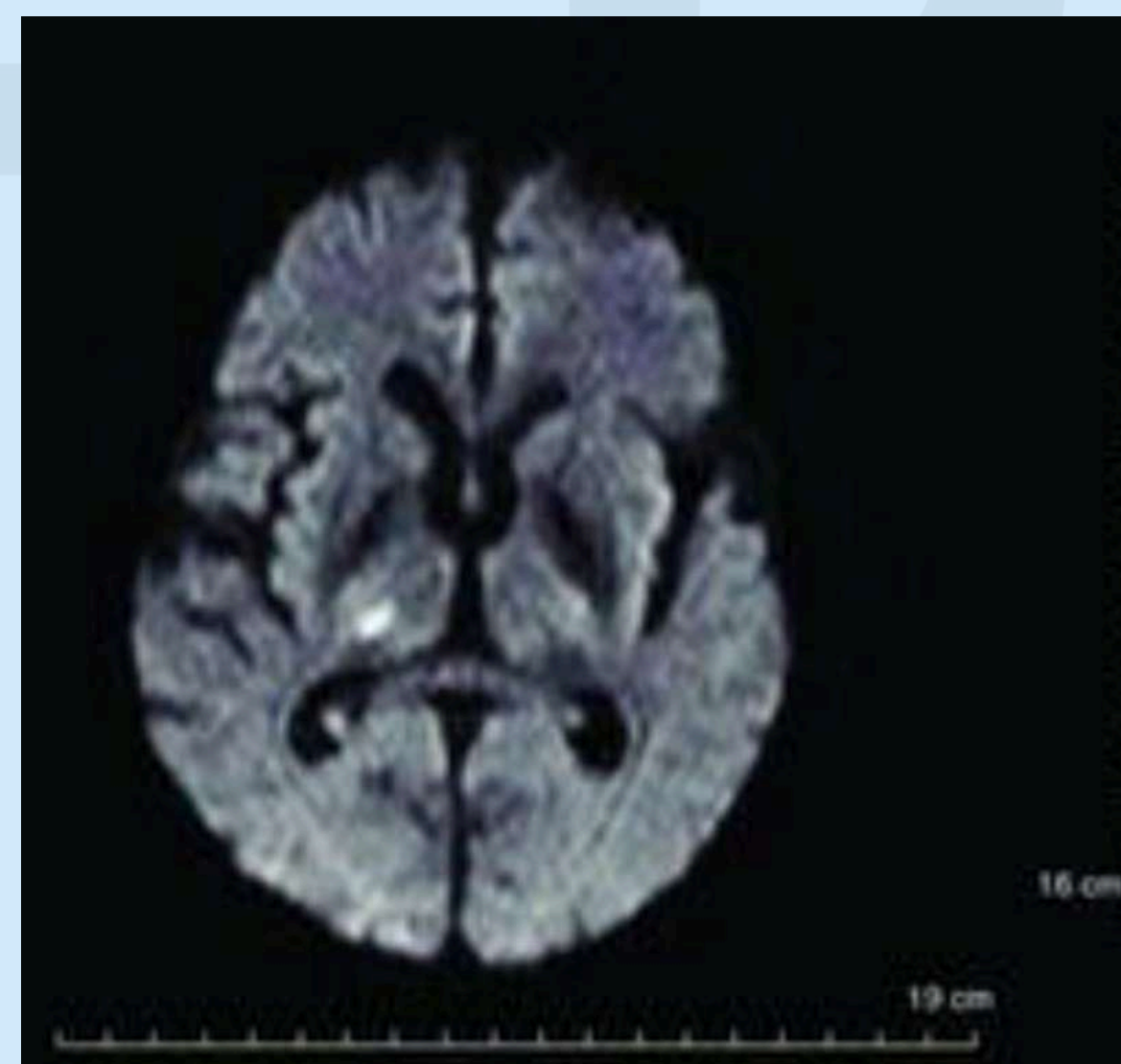
diffuse brain edema مش واضحة منيح, بس بالار شيف كاتيين انها edema.

Q7) Select the true statement :

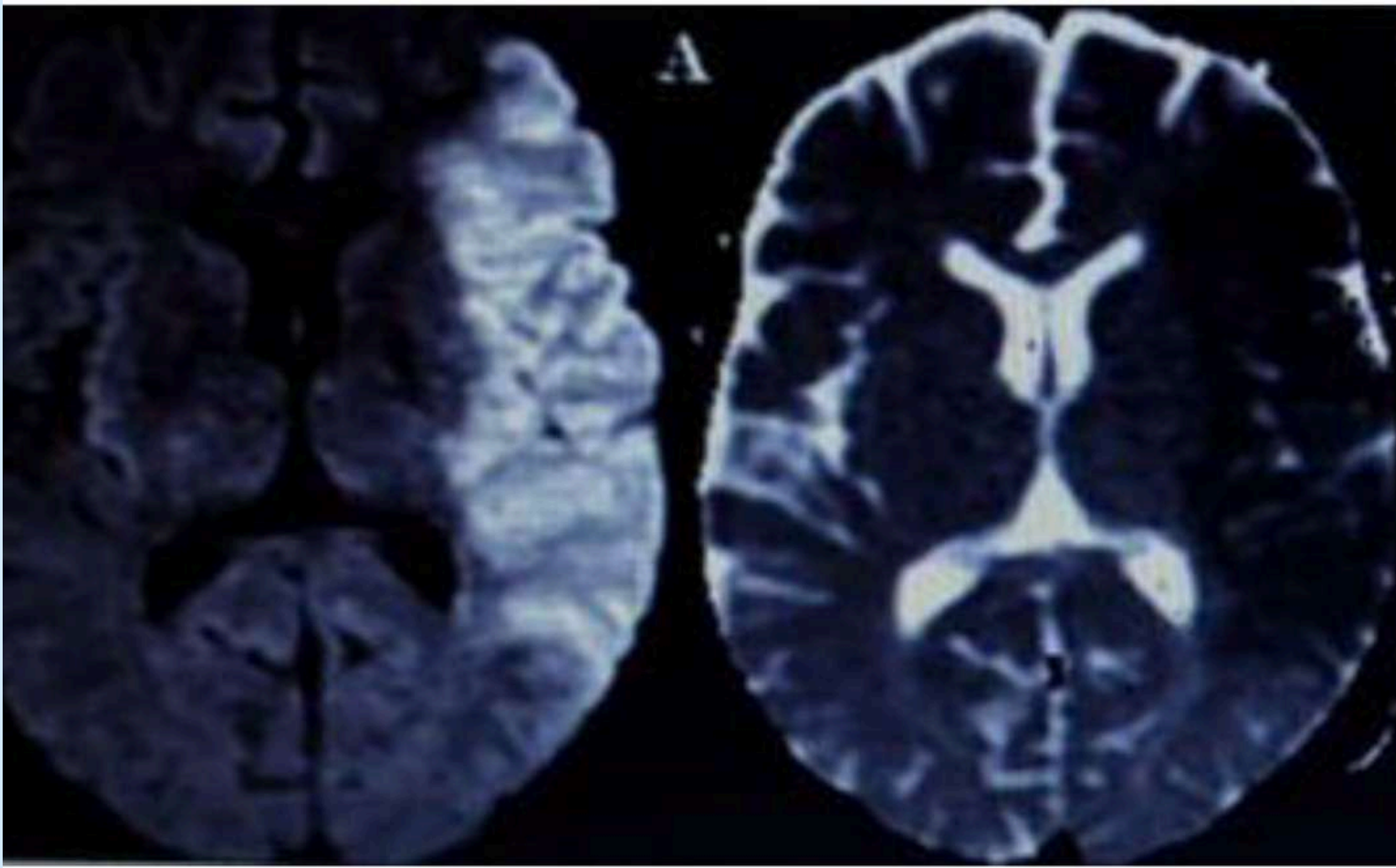
- a. THIS IS RT THALAMUS INFARCTION
- b. THIS IS RT THALAMUS HEMORRHAGE
- c. THIS IS RT INTERNAL CAPSULE INFARCTION
- d. THIS IS BASAL GANGLION HEMORRHAGE
- e. IT IS AROUND WEEKS AGE INSULT

Answer : a

DWI imaging see restriction of fluid (as infarction) which appears white, here infarction located at Rt. Thalamus (according to anatomy) .



NEURORADIOLOGY

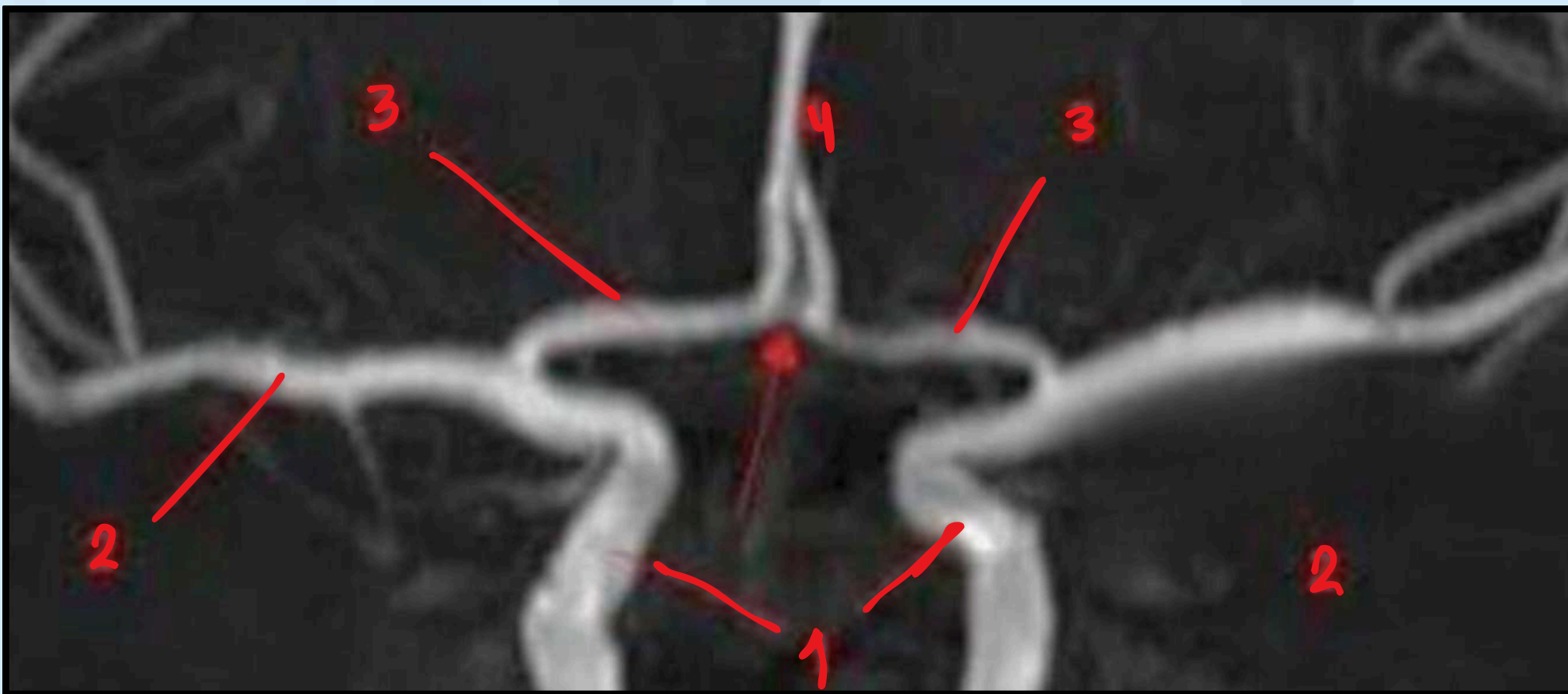


Q8) REGARDING THIS IMAGE ALL ARE FALSE EXCEPT : Select one :

- 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

Answer : d

Most likely this picture is DWI, so bright colour indicates infarction.



Q9) 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.

Answer : e

NEURORADIOLOGY

Q10) 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

Answer : e



Q11) 35 YEAR OLD MALE POST RTA, ONE OF THE FOLLOWINGS IS TRUE :

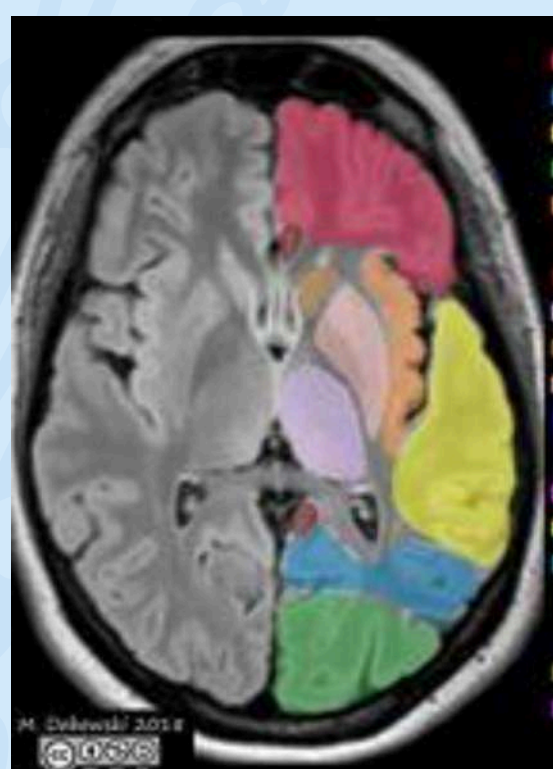
Select one : ?

- 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

Answer : C

Q12) Select one :

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



Answer : e

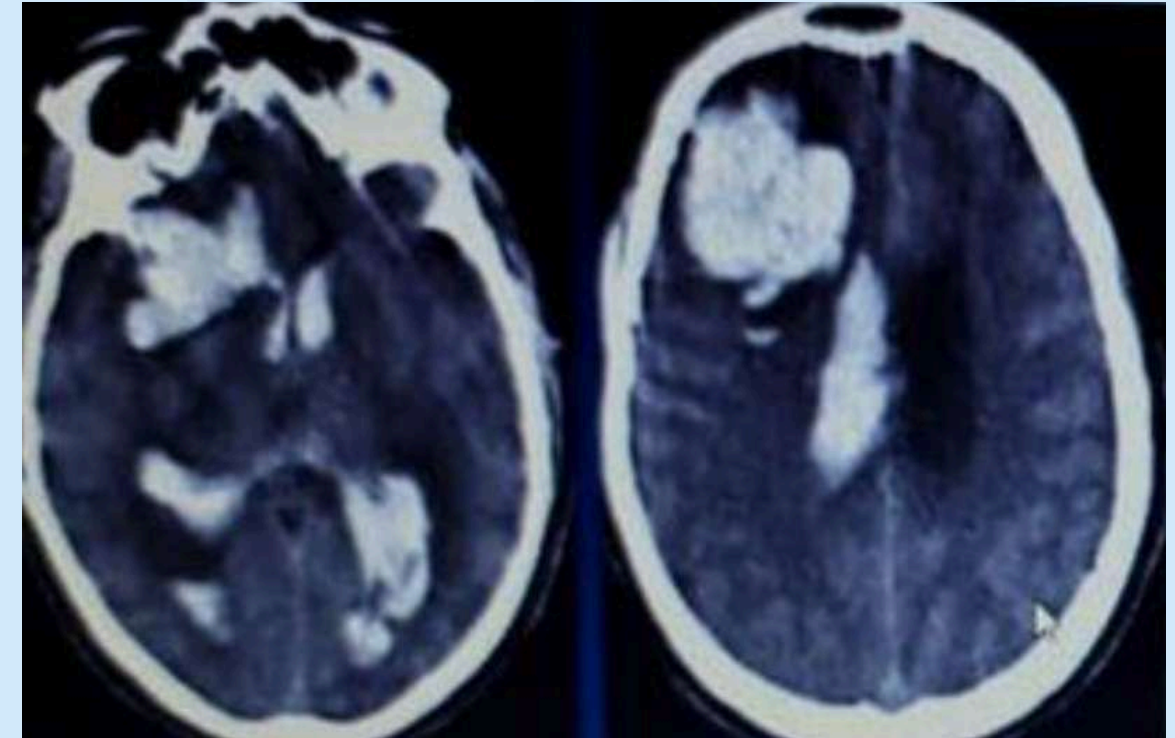
NEURORADIOLOGY

Q13) 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 MASSE EFFECT OVER VENTRICULAR SYSTEM.
- d. THERE IS ICH.
- e. THERE IS LARGE RT FRONTAL EPIDURAL HEMATOMA

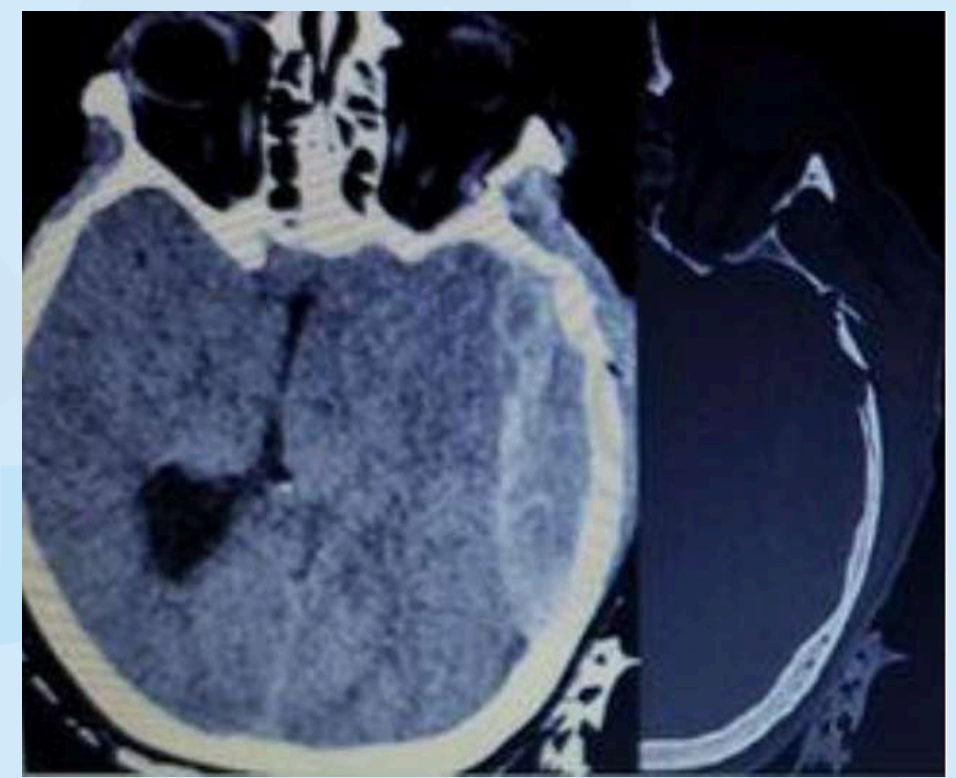
Answer : d



Q14) 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

Answer : d



Q15) Identity :



Corpus callosum

Q17) cause?



Wheelchair is not suitable

Q16) Identity :



ACA

Q18) lesion?



Basilar vein thrombosis

NEURORADIOLOGY

Q18)

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

answer : B



Q19) All of the following true about it except :

- a) Considered Accidental injury
- b) Non accidental injury
- c) Call police

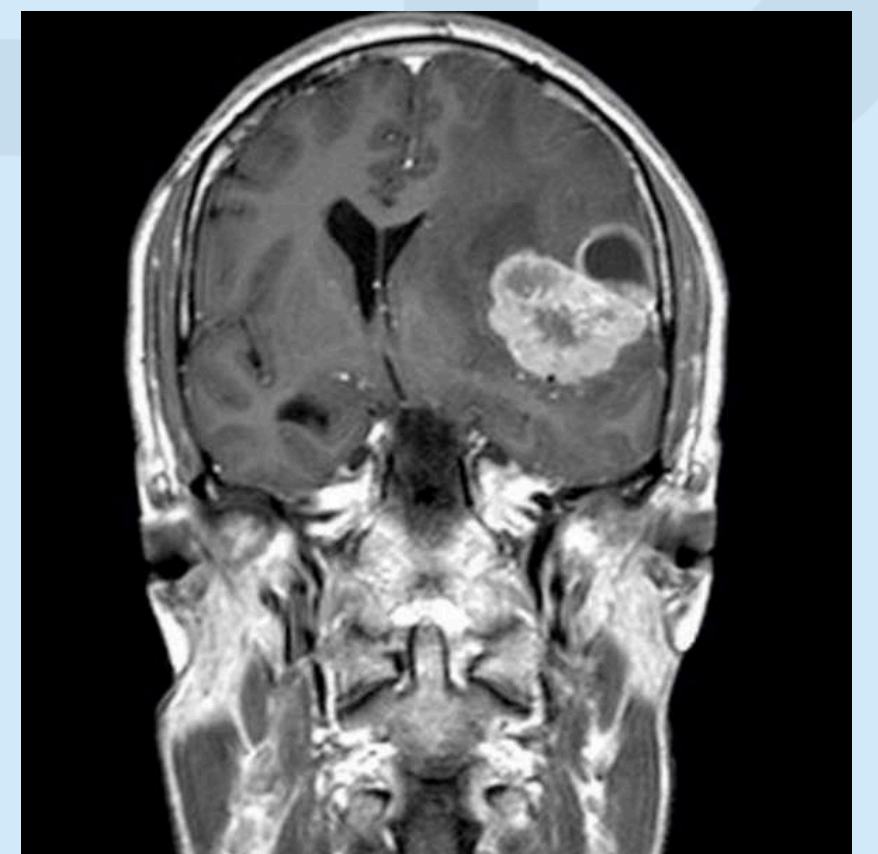
answer : a



Q19) correct :

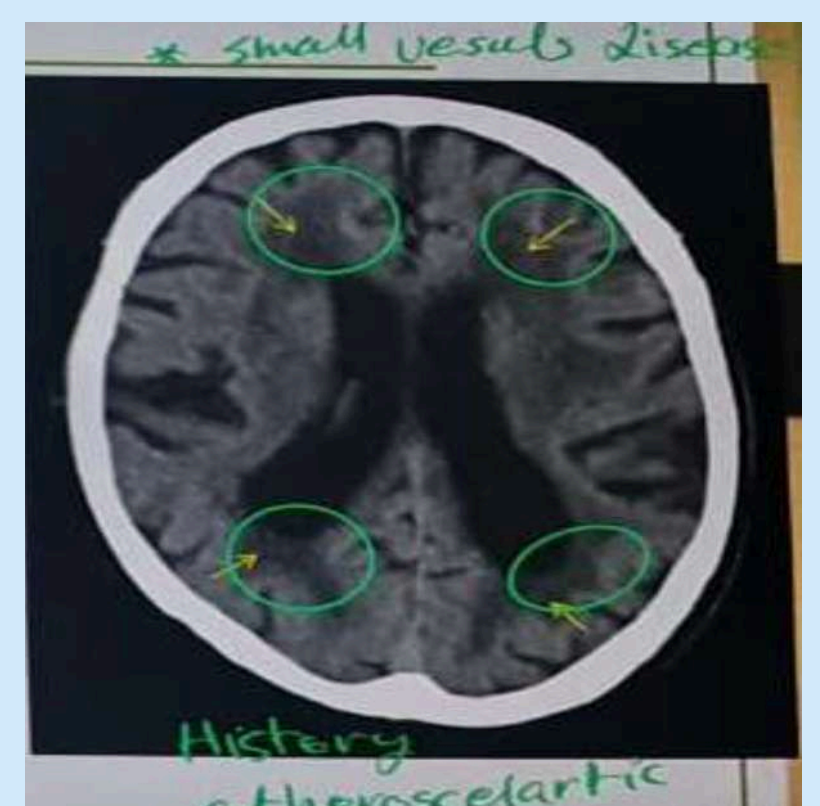
- a) Low grade glioma
- b) High grade glioma
- c) Aca infarction
- d) Meningioma

answer : b



Q20) lesion?

There is evident of transependymal edema

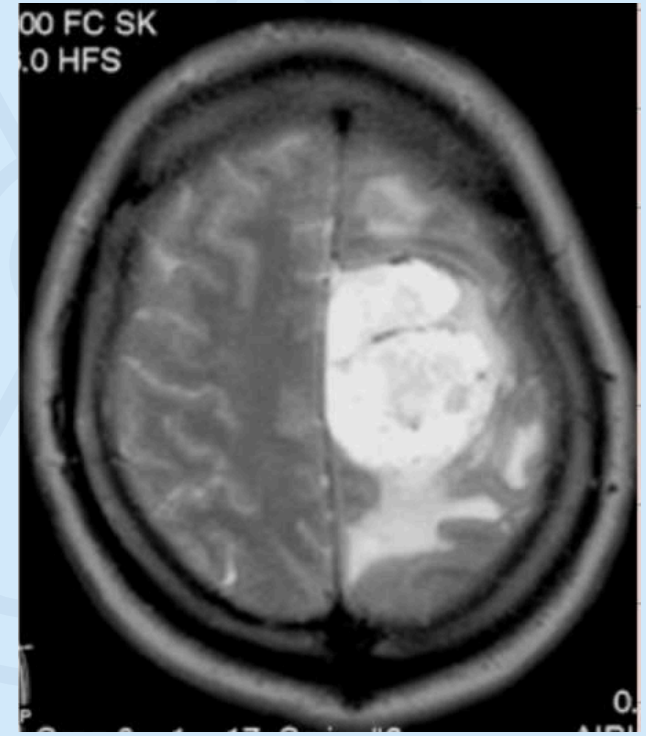


NEURORADIOLOGY

Q21) choose the spot diagnosis in this brain lesion :

- A. Intercerebral hemorrhage
- B. Meningioma
- C. Hemangioma

Answer : b



Q22) All of the following is false except :

- 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



كان سؤال اناتومي ومخرطة
التركييب وبدها الصح فهاي
الصورة
مهمة وهي اصال الدكتور بتركز
على الناتومي

Q23) Axial non-enhanced computed tomography in a 56-year-old man who presented with unresponsiveness, findings suggest?

Hyperdense basilar artery

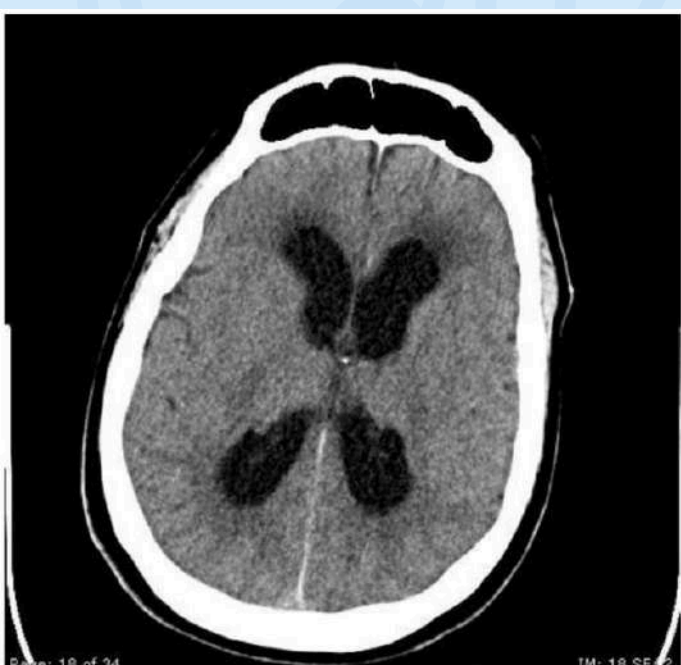


Q23) Two days after CO intoxication, a 57-year-old woman, findings?

Hemorrhage in globus pallidus

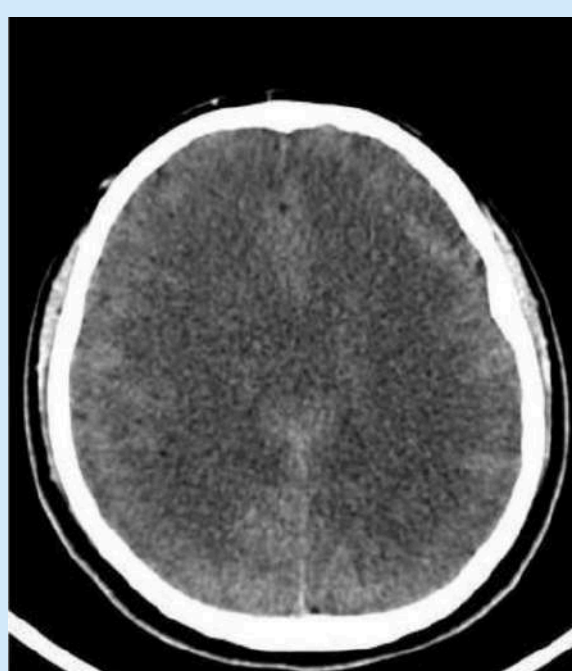


Q24)



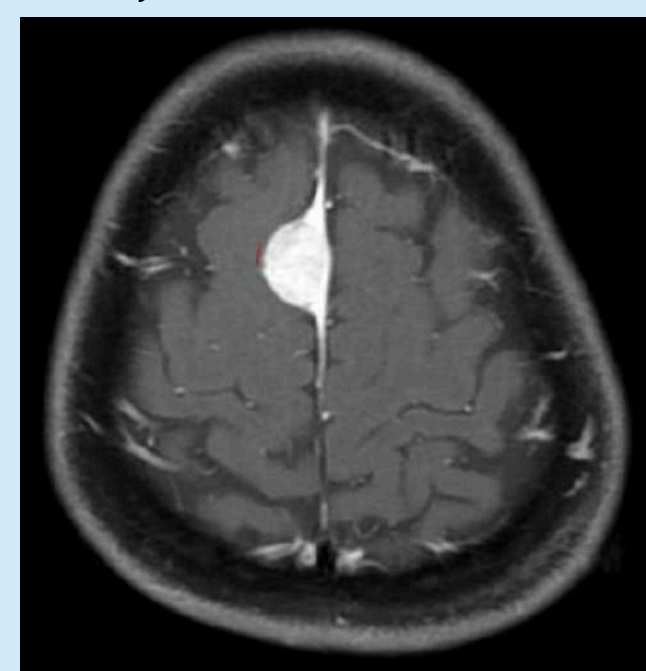
ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS

Q25)



diffuse brain

Q26)



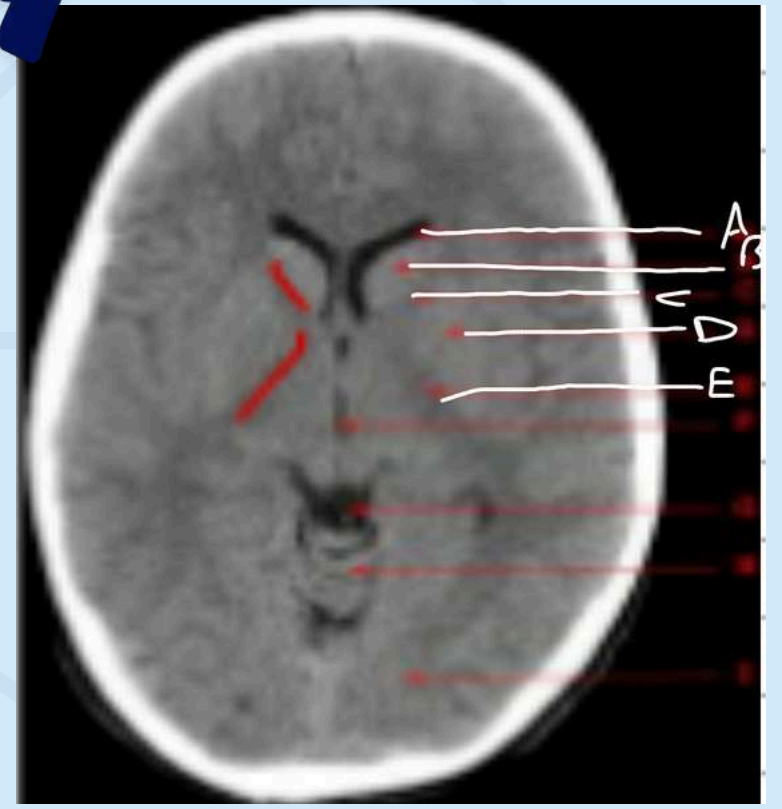
Meningiom

NEURORADIOLOGY

Q27) one is truly match ?

- a- A--fourth ventricle
- b- B----corpus callosum
- c- C-----caudate nucleus
- d- E---posterior limb of internal capsule

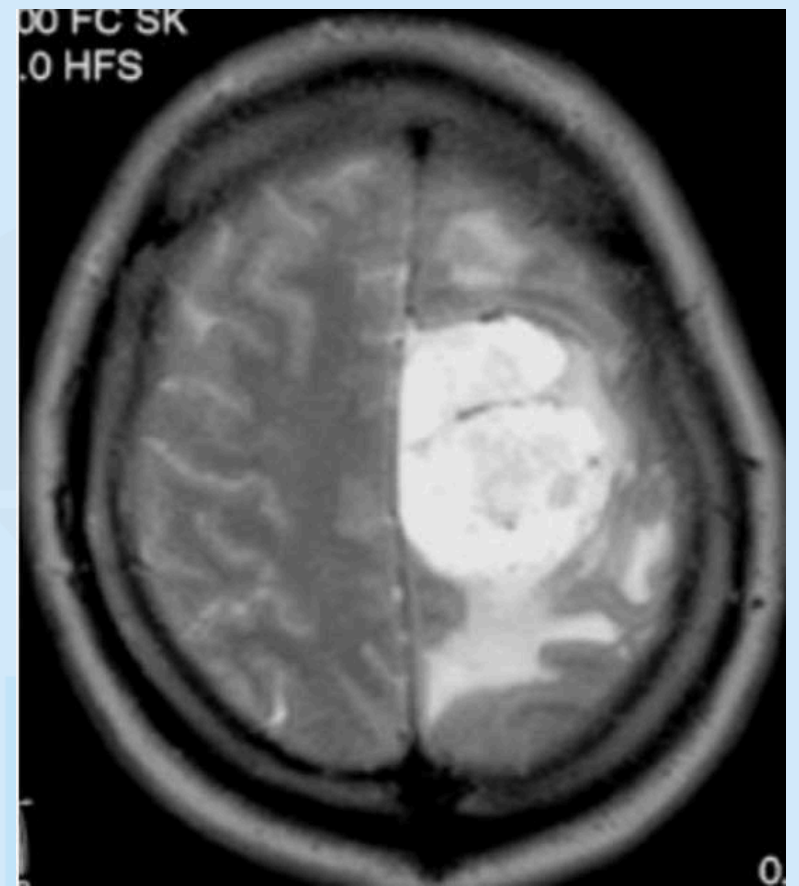
answer : d



Q28) 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

answer : b

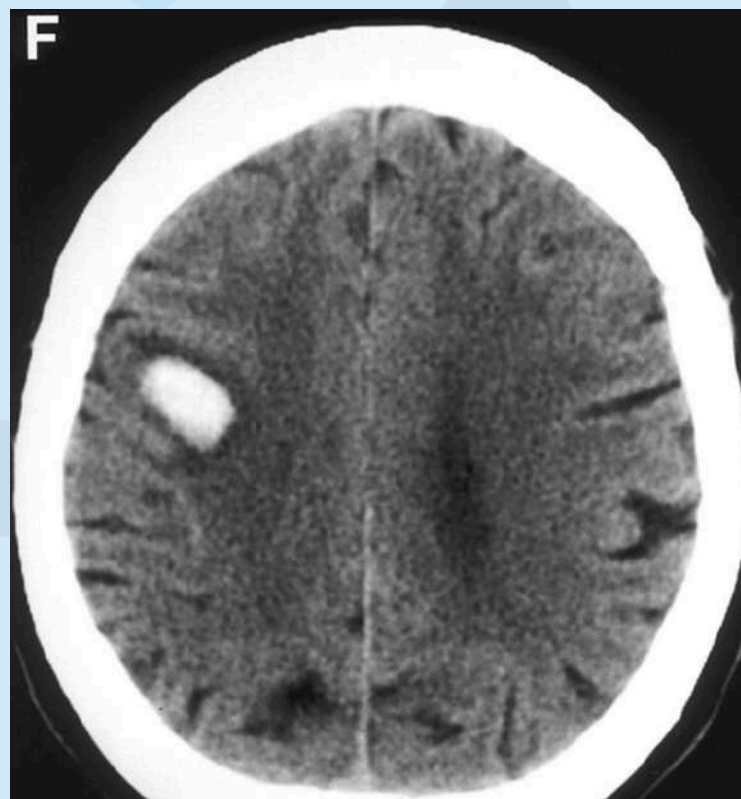


Q29)



Normal CT

Q30)



Tissue hemorrhage

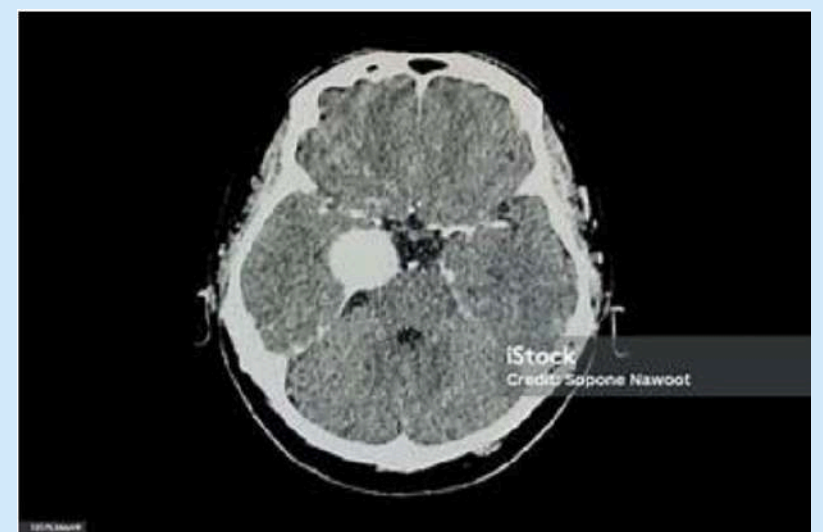
Q31)



Normal CT

Q32) After CT contrast, one is true :

Meningioma



Q33) One is true :

- a) acute hydrocephalus
- b) brain atrophic changes
- c) alzheimer's disease

answer : a

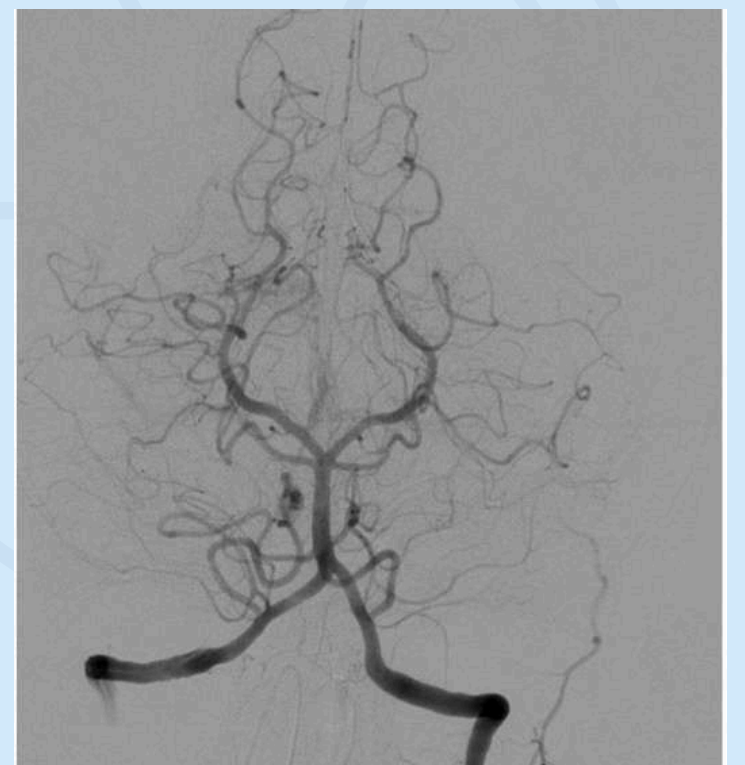


NEURORADIOLOGY

Q34 : One is true :

- a) Normal ICA
- b) ICA aneurysm
- c) basilar aneurysm
- d) Normal posterior circulation

answer : d



Q35) One is not present :

- a) skull fracture
- b) pneumocephalus
- c) subarachnoid hemorrhage
- d) intracerebral hemorrhage

Answer : c



Q36) One is false :

- A) hyperdense Lt. MCA
- b) hyperacute infarction
- C) diffuse brain edema
- D) no parenchymal changes yet
- E) parietal lobe will be the most affected if not treated

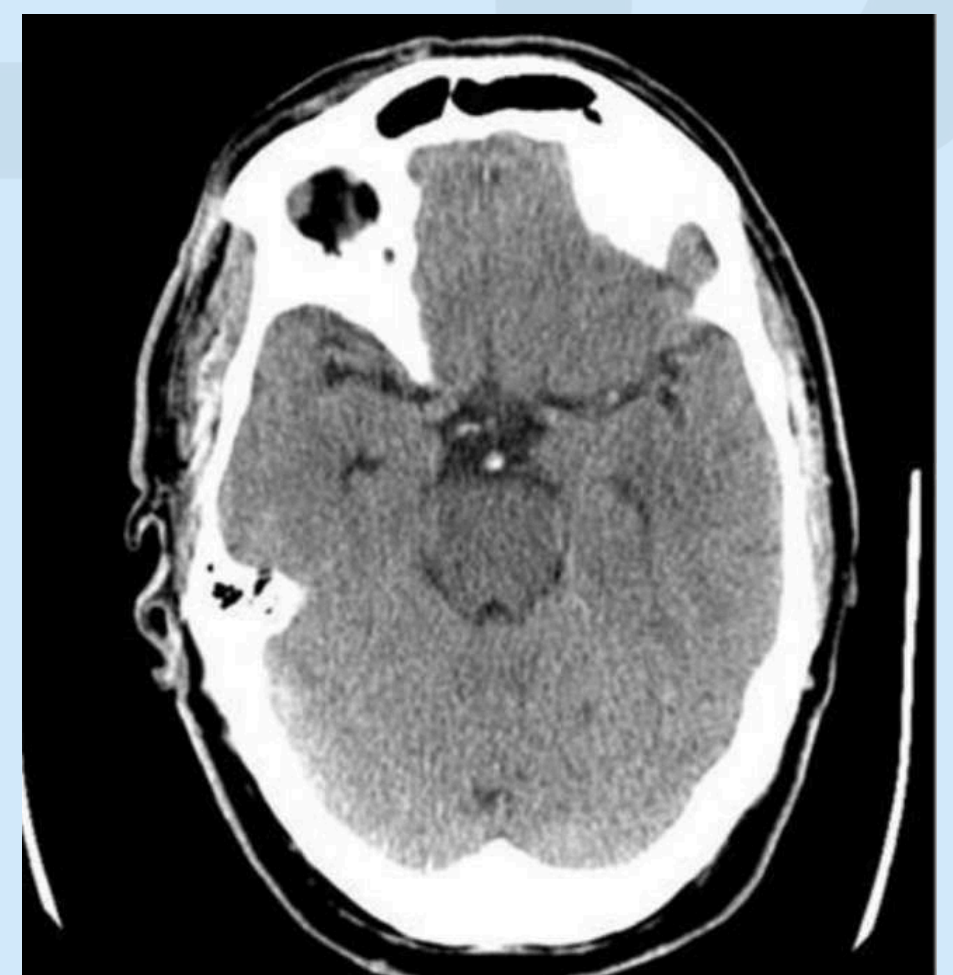
Answer : c



Q37) One is true :

- A) basilar artery thrombosis
- b) normal brain CT
- c) normal variant
- d) brain hemorrhage

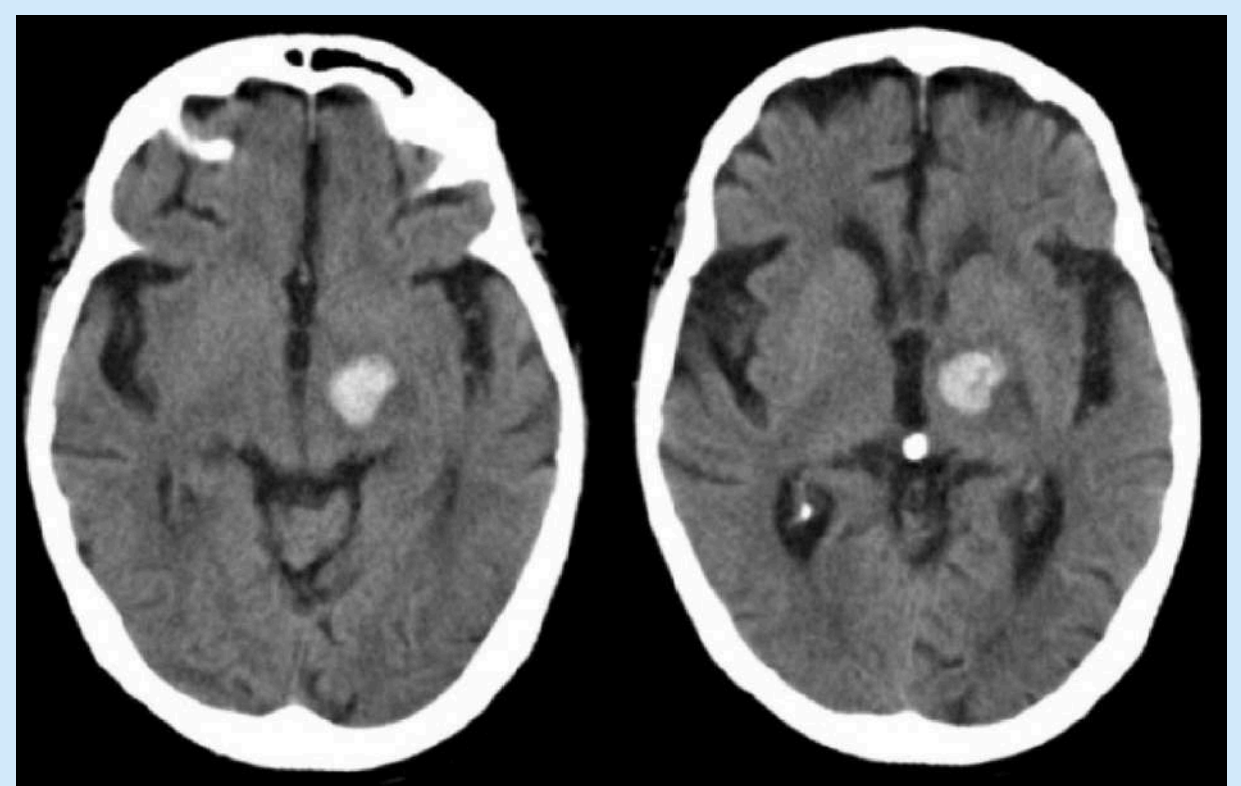
answer : A



Q38)

- a. Thalamic intracerebral Hemorrhage
- b. Enhanced lesion

answer : a



NEURORADIOLOGY

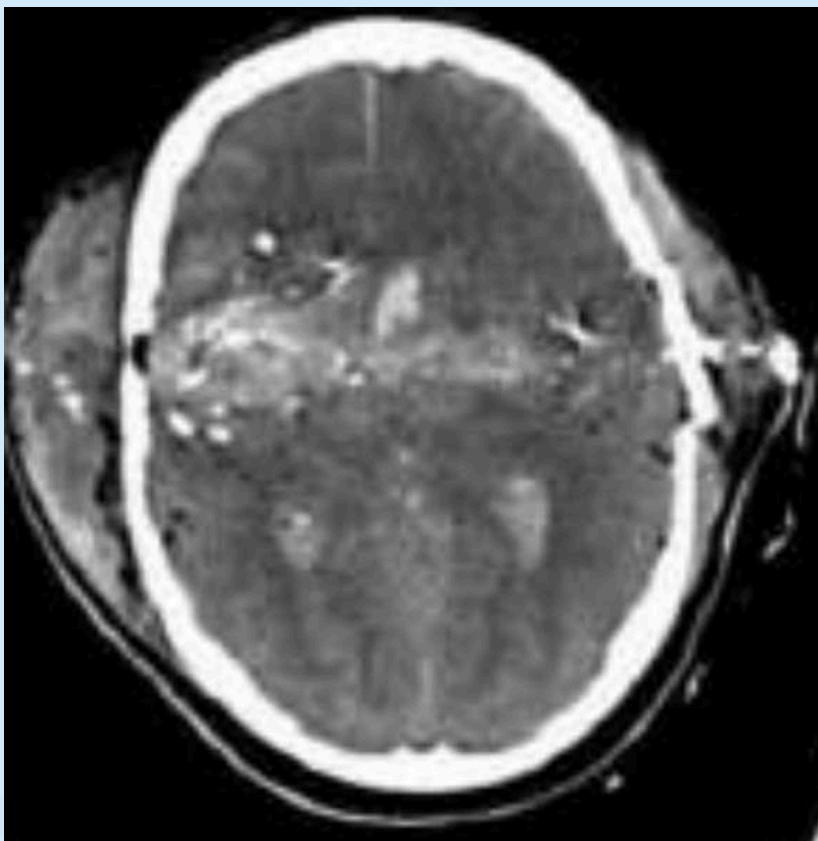
Q39)

- A) SSS THROMBOSIS
- b) Epidural hematoma
- c) Normal CT

answer : a



Q40) true about this?



No epidural hemmorrhage

Q41) spot diagnosis :

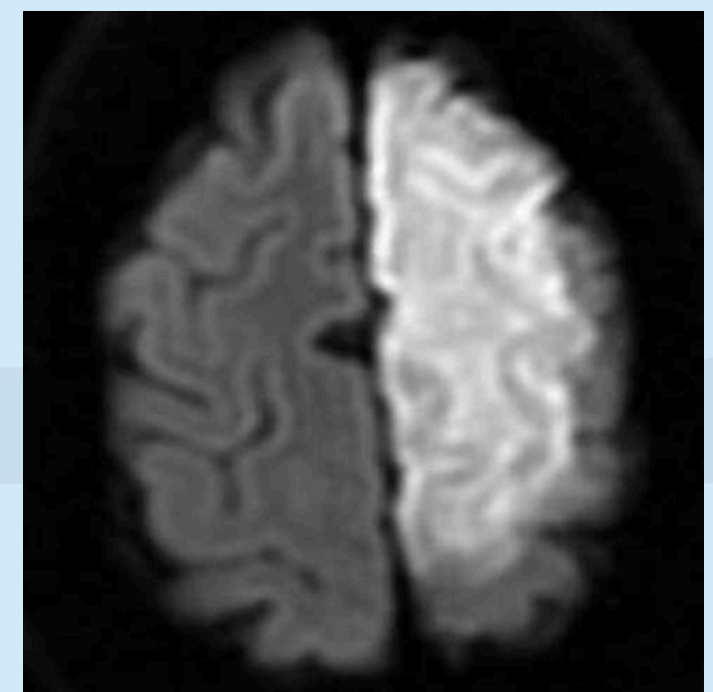


Epidural hematoma

Q42) spot diagnosis;

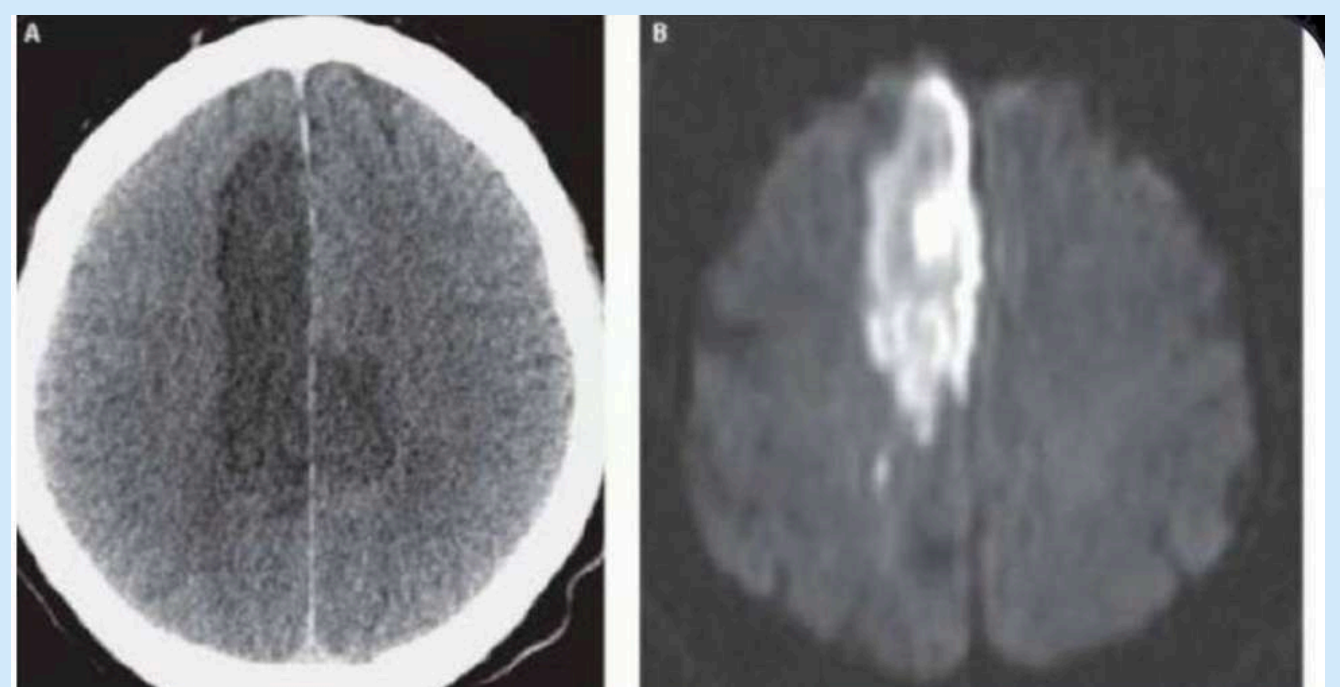
- A) Infarction of ACA territory
- B) Parietal lobe hemorrhage
- C) Parietal lobe infarction
- D) Subarachnoid hemorrhage

answer : a



Q43) true about picture :

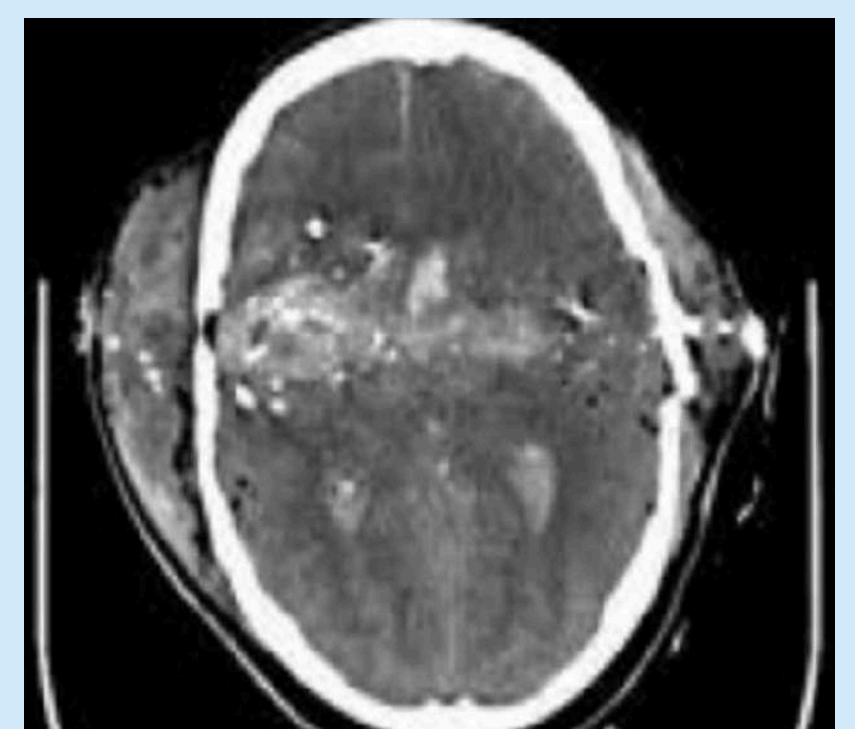
Acute ACA infarction



Q44) One of the following is false?

- A-bilateral subglial hematoma
- B-bilateral bone fracture and fragmenation
- C- there is no pneumocephalus
- D-interventricular hemorrhage

Answer : B, may be



NEURORADIOLOGY

Q45)



Rt. ACA infarction

Q46)



Lt. Lentiform hemorrhage

Q47) one is false :



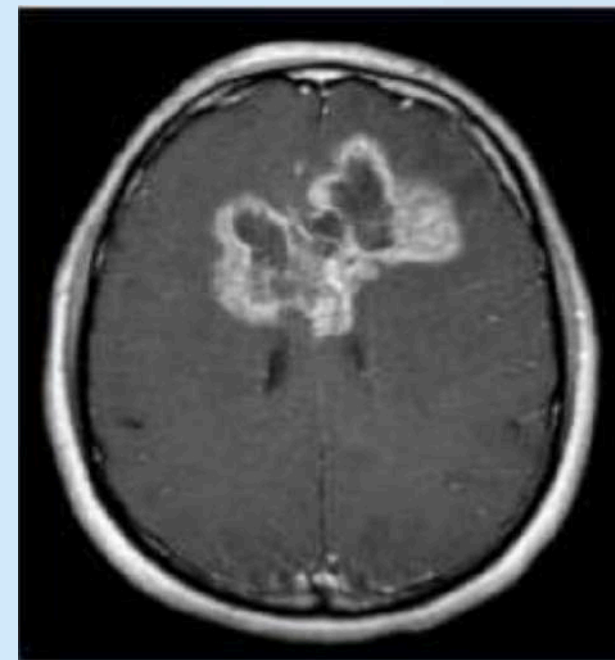
Subdural hemorrhage

Q48)



MCA Thrombosis

Q49)



glioblastoma multiform (high grade glioma)

Q50)

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

answer : a



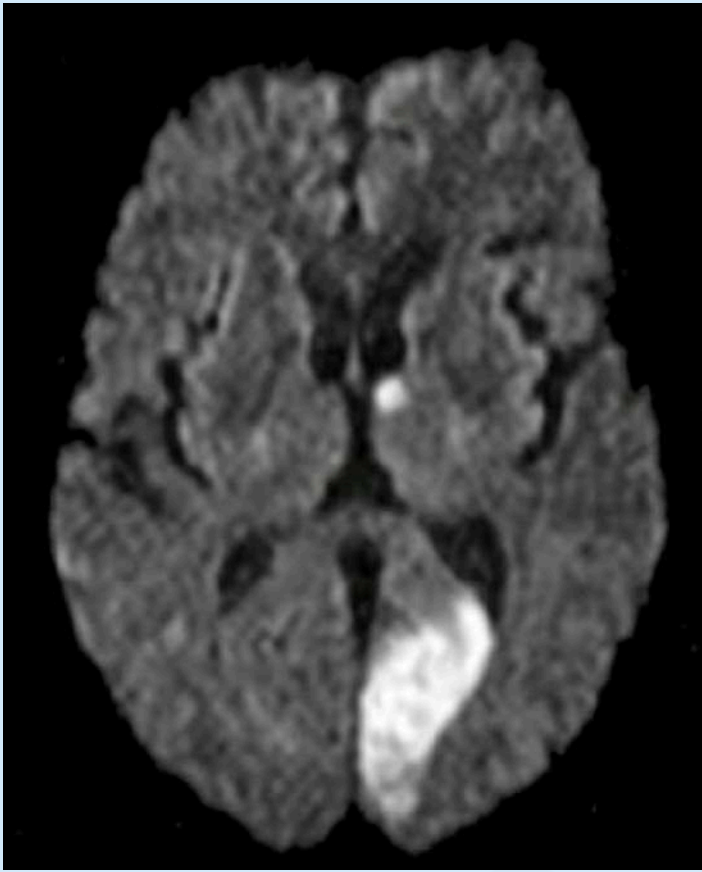
Q51) “aprone” used by radiologist in :

- A) MRI
- B) CT
- C) US

answer : b

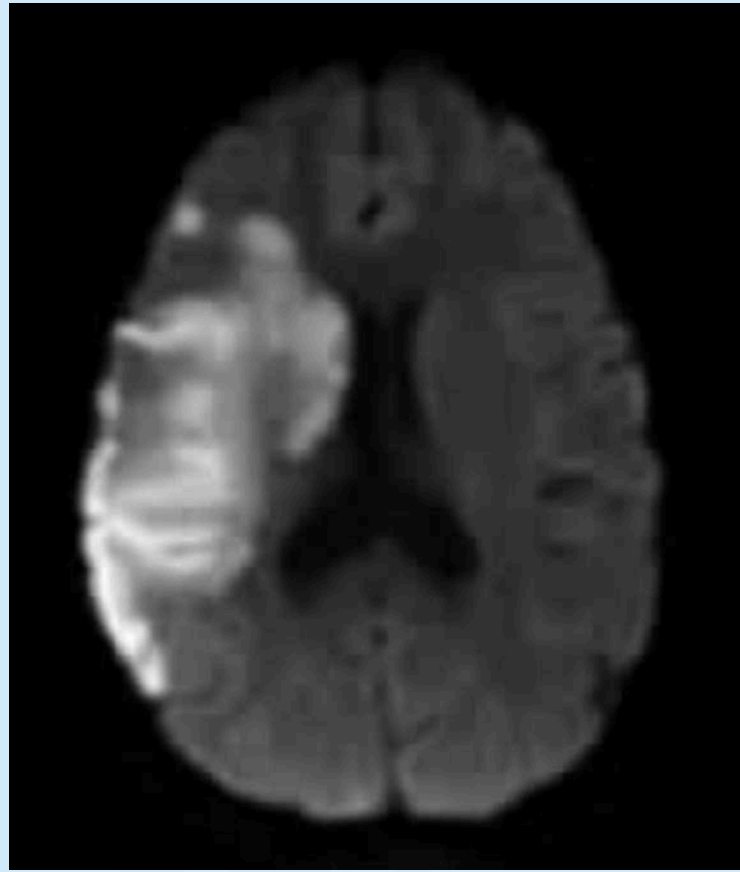
NEURORADIOLOGY

Q52)



PCI infarction

Q53)



Rt. MCA infarction

Q54)



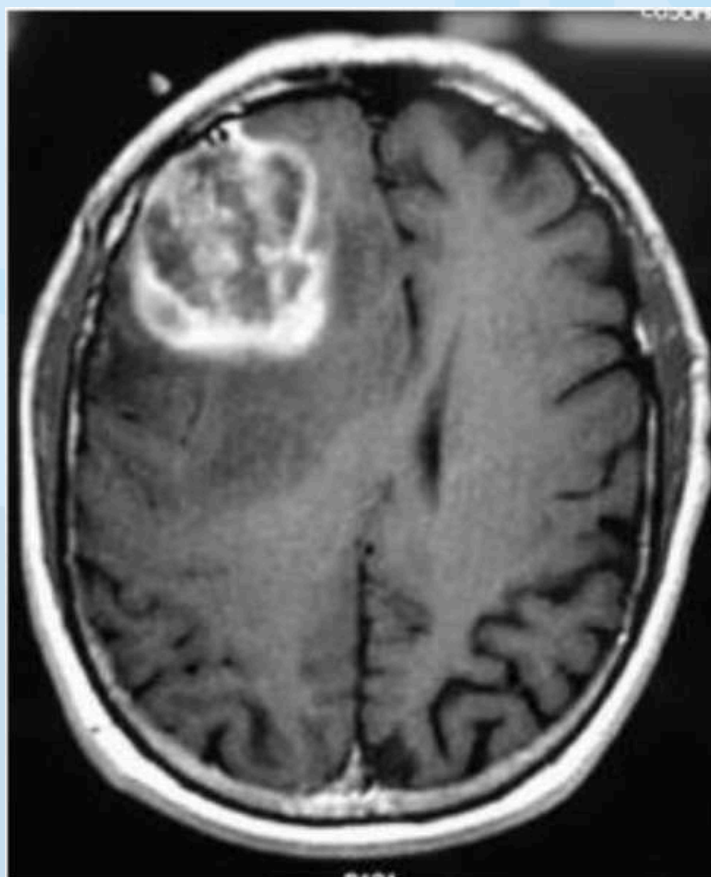
Meningioma

Q55)



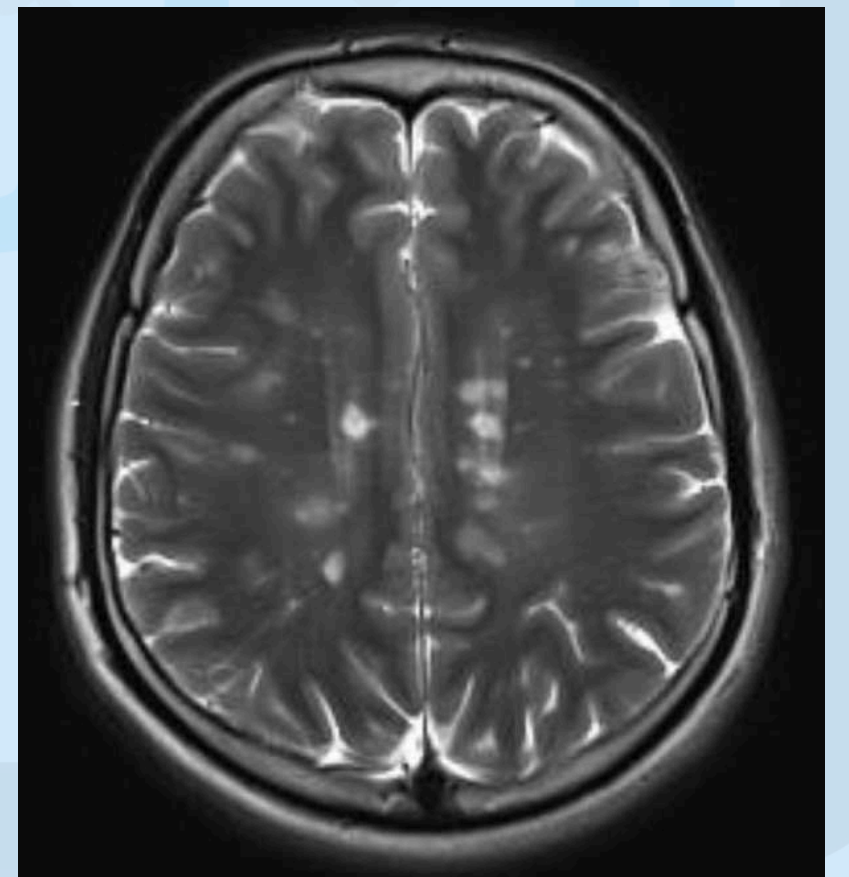
occipital ischemia

Q55)



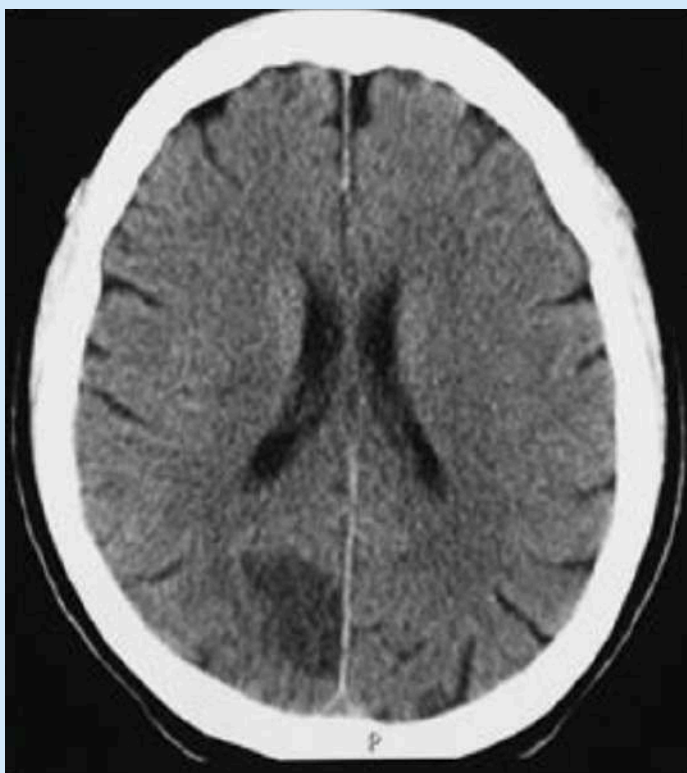
High grade glioma

Q55)



Multiple sclerosis

Q56)



occipital ischemia

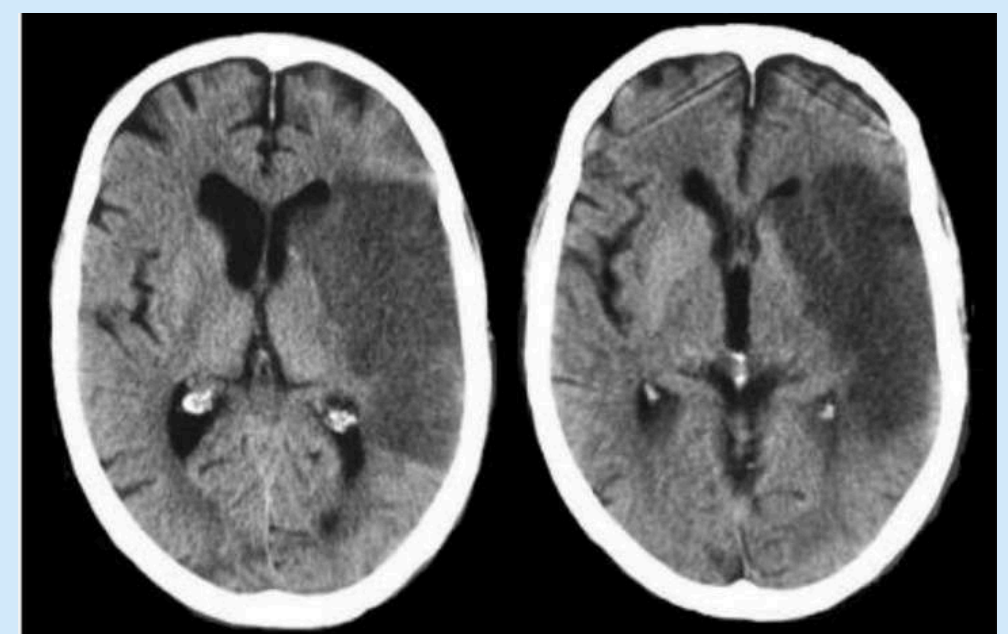
Q57



- A) meningioma
B) epidural hemorrhage

Answer : a

Q58)



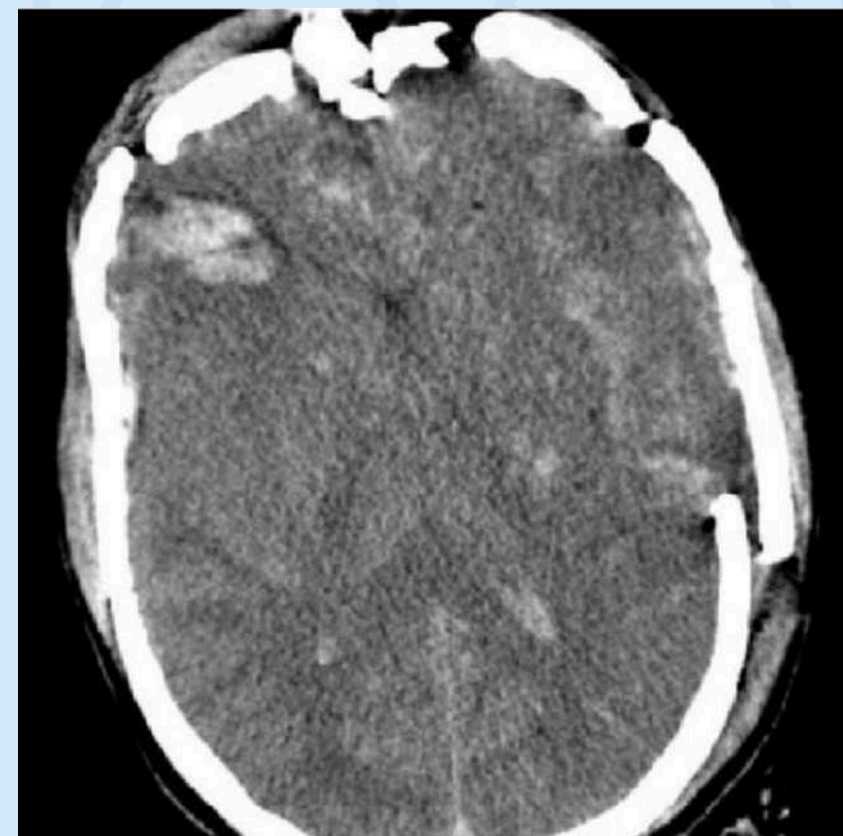
Lt. MCA infarction

NEURORADIOLOGY

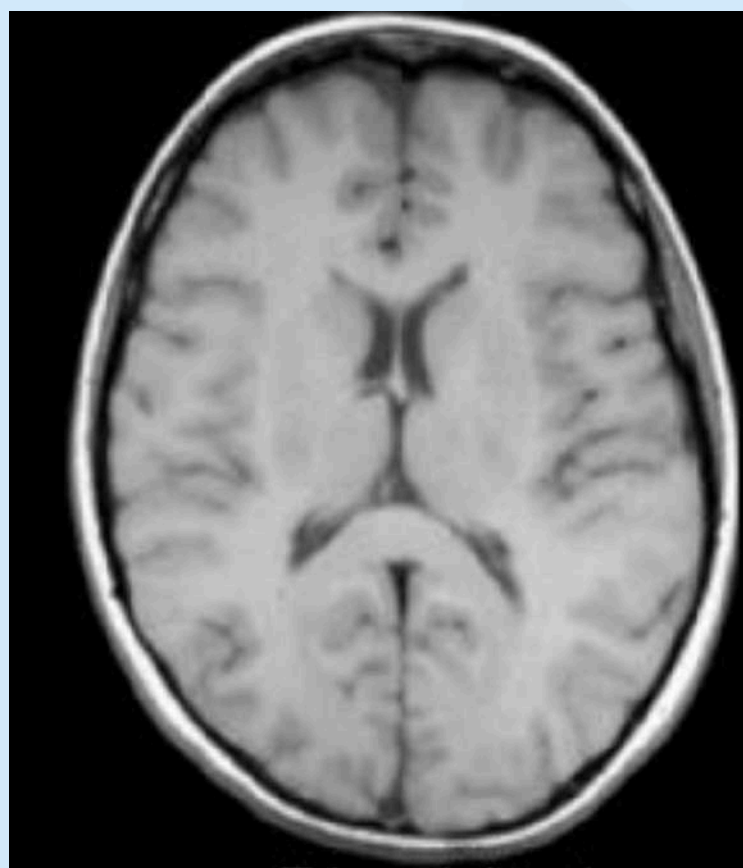
Q59) all of the following present in this CT except?

- A) pneumocephalus
- B) effacement of ventricles
- C) edema
- D) bone fracture

Answer : a



Q60)



Not flair (T1)

Q61)



Diffuse axonal injury

Q62)

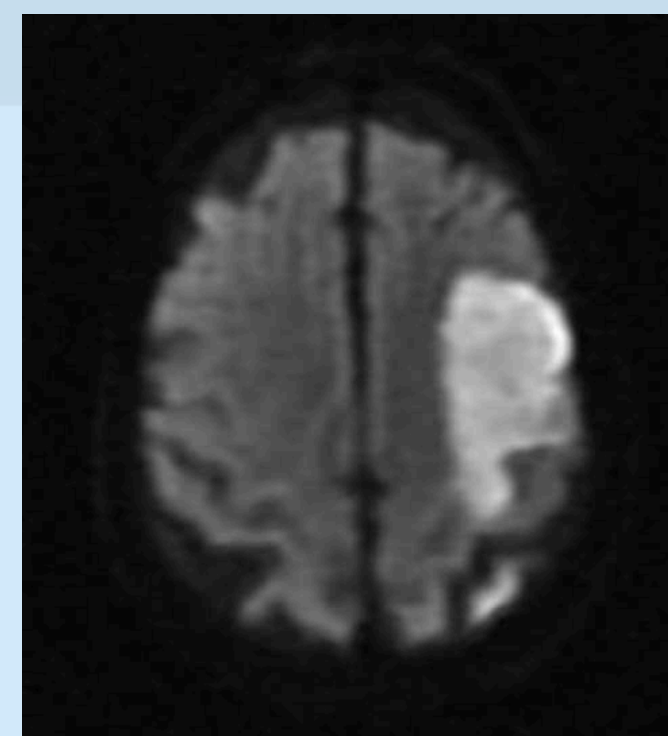


subarachnoid hemorrhage

Q63) ALL ARE FALSE EXCEPT?

- A) main stem mca thrombosis
- B) frontoparietal mca hemorrhage
- C) frontoparietal mca infarction

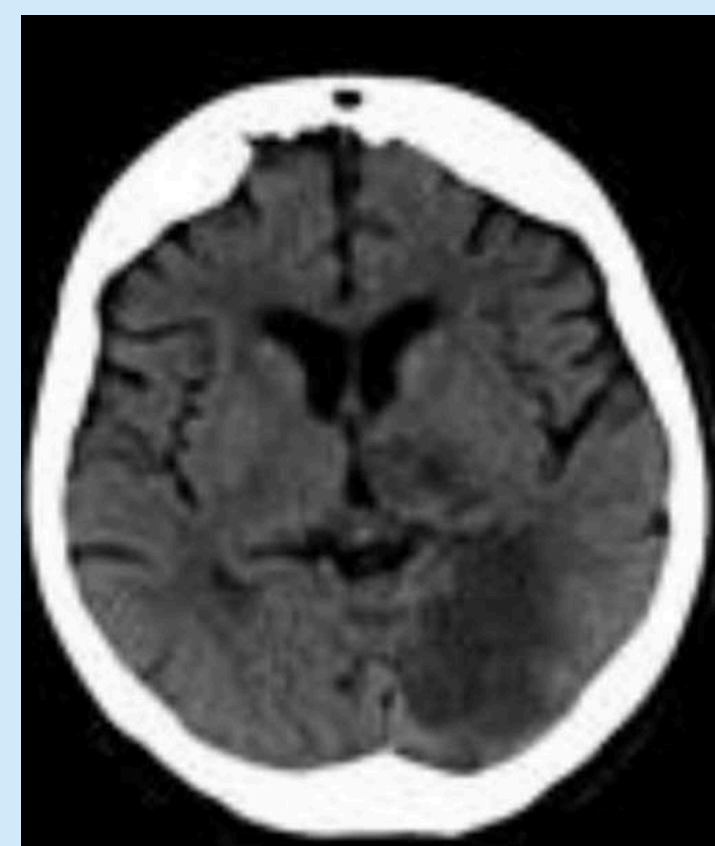
answer : c most likely



Q64)

- A) rt PCA
- B) NON hemorrhagically contusion
- C) non of the answer

Answer : c



NEURORADIOLOGY

Q65) the cause of headache in this case is?

- A) edema
- B) atrophic changes
- C) مافي سبب واضح

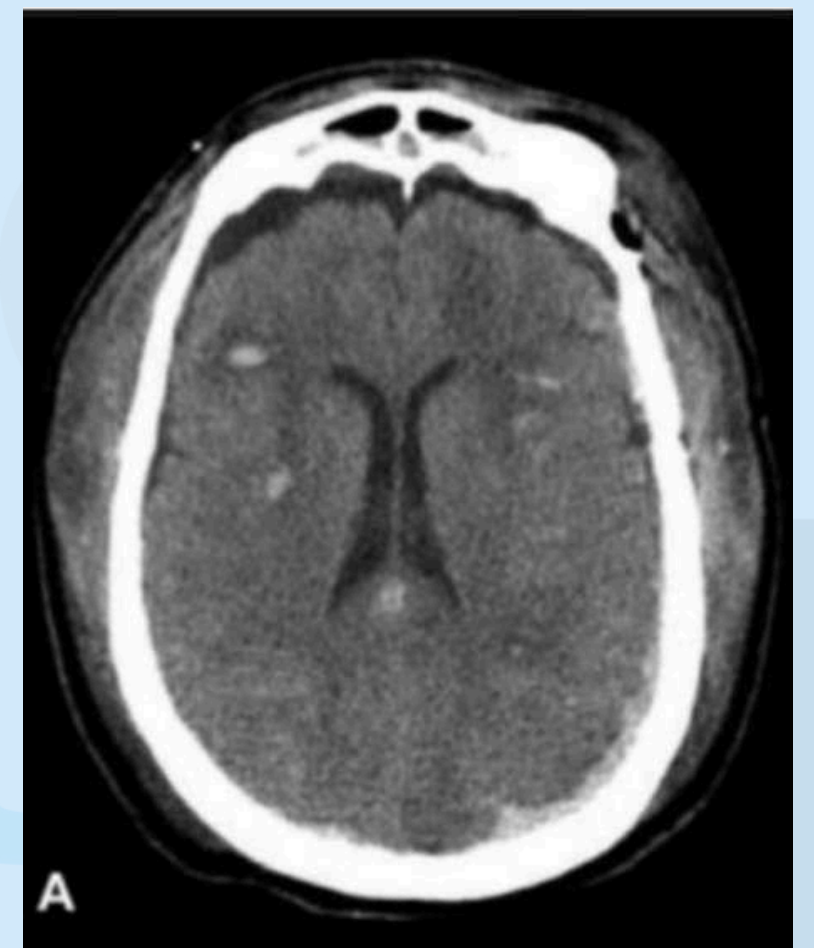
answer : c



This picture show :

- 1) Diffuse Axonal Injury
- 2) Multiple sclerosis

answer : 1 (because it is ct and CT more use in DWI , where MS shuold need MRI , and there is hyperdense in splenum of corpus collosum that highly suggestive DWI



This picture showe :

- A) normal brain
- b) mass effect on RT sid

Answer : b (But when the question came about (hypodensity) , it was not present . The color of the brain was normal , but the (ventricle) was on the right side from below was almost going to disappear , so the answer is b)



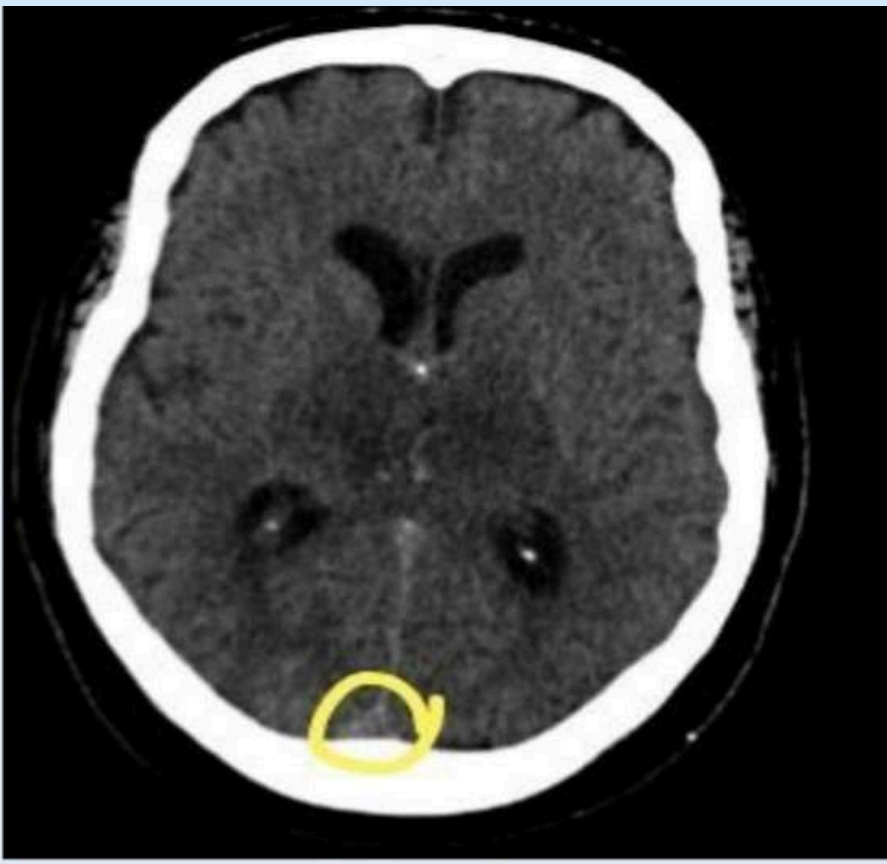
This picture showed :

- A) encephalomalacia
- B) hemorrhage
- c) infarction
- D) edema
- E) non any thing from choice

Answer : most likely c



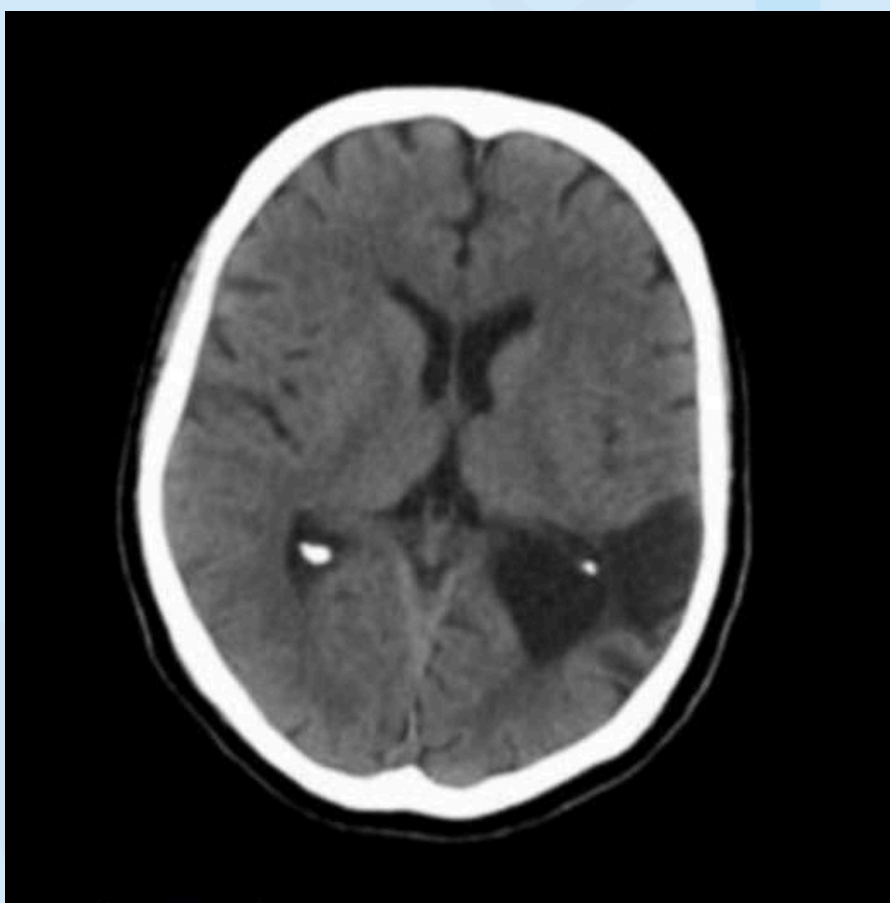
NEURORADIOLOGY



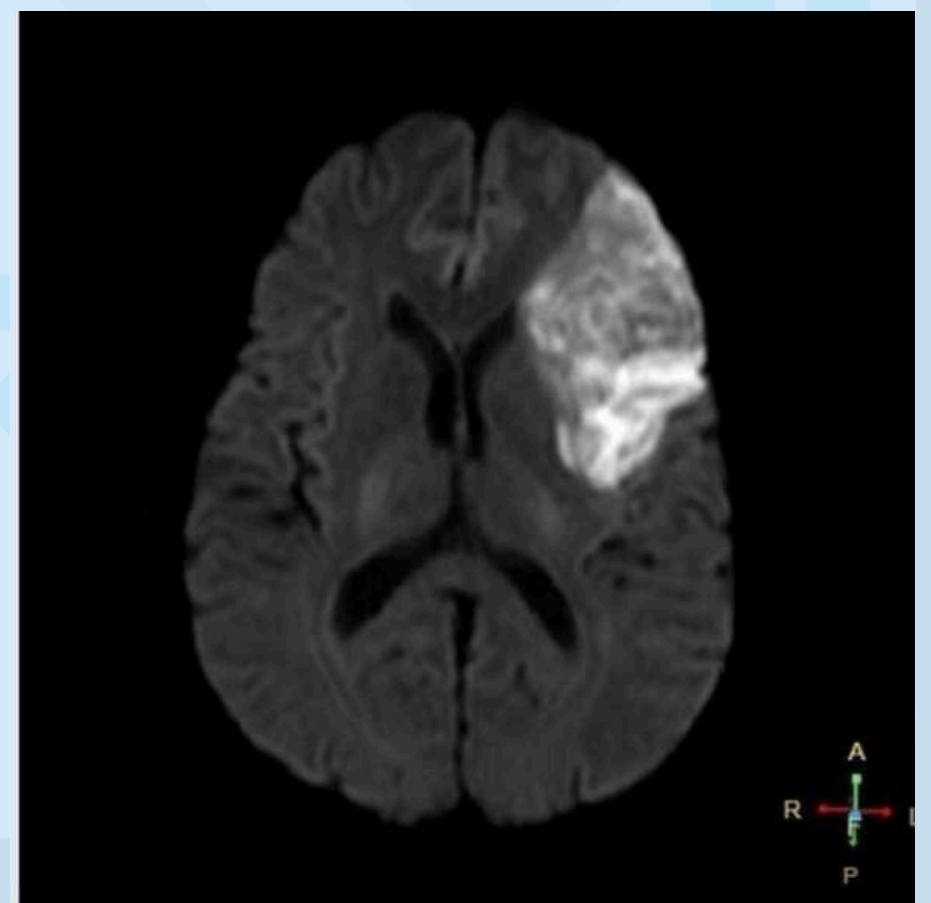
Sagital sinus



Meningioma



ENCEPHALOMALACIA IN
TEMPORAL BONE

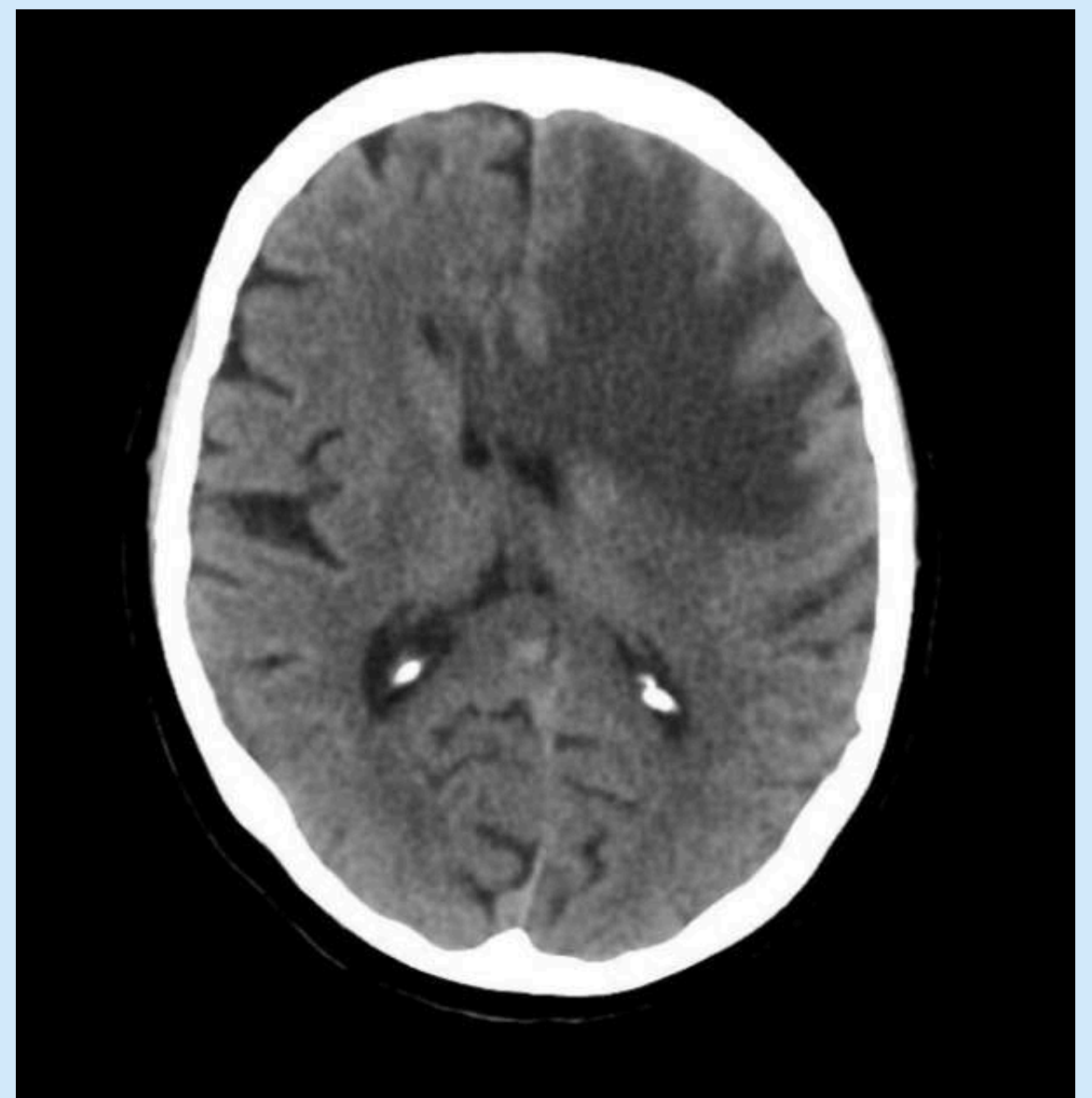


LT ACUTE INFARCTION

Picture showe ?

- A (vasogenic oedema with ACA infarction)
- B (cytotoxic oedema with tumor)
- C (diffuse brain oedema)
- D (non hemorrhagic contusion)
- E (contrast study must be done)

Answer : e



NEURORADIOLOGY

Patient presented with headache at his house ,his CT shows :

- A– Subdural hematoma
- B– Normal brain CT
- C– brain edema
- D– Lt venous sinus thrombosis
- E– Transverse sinus thrombosis

Answer : E



Regarding this brain CT ,choose correct answer :

- A – caused by tumor mets
- B– involves white matter only
- C– shows restriction on diffusion

Answer : c



Which one of the following answers is true

- A.The wheelchair is not MRI combatable
- B.The wheelchair is made from ferromagnetic substance
- C. The picture represent an MRI accident
- D. The MRI have a very strong magnetic field
- E. All the answers are true

Answer : E

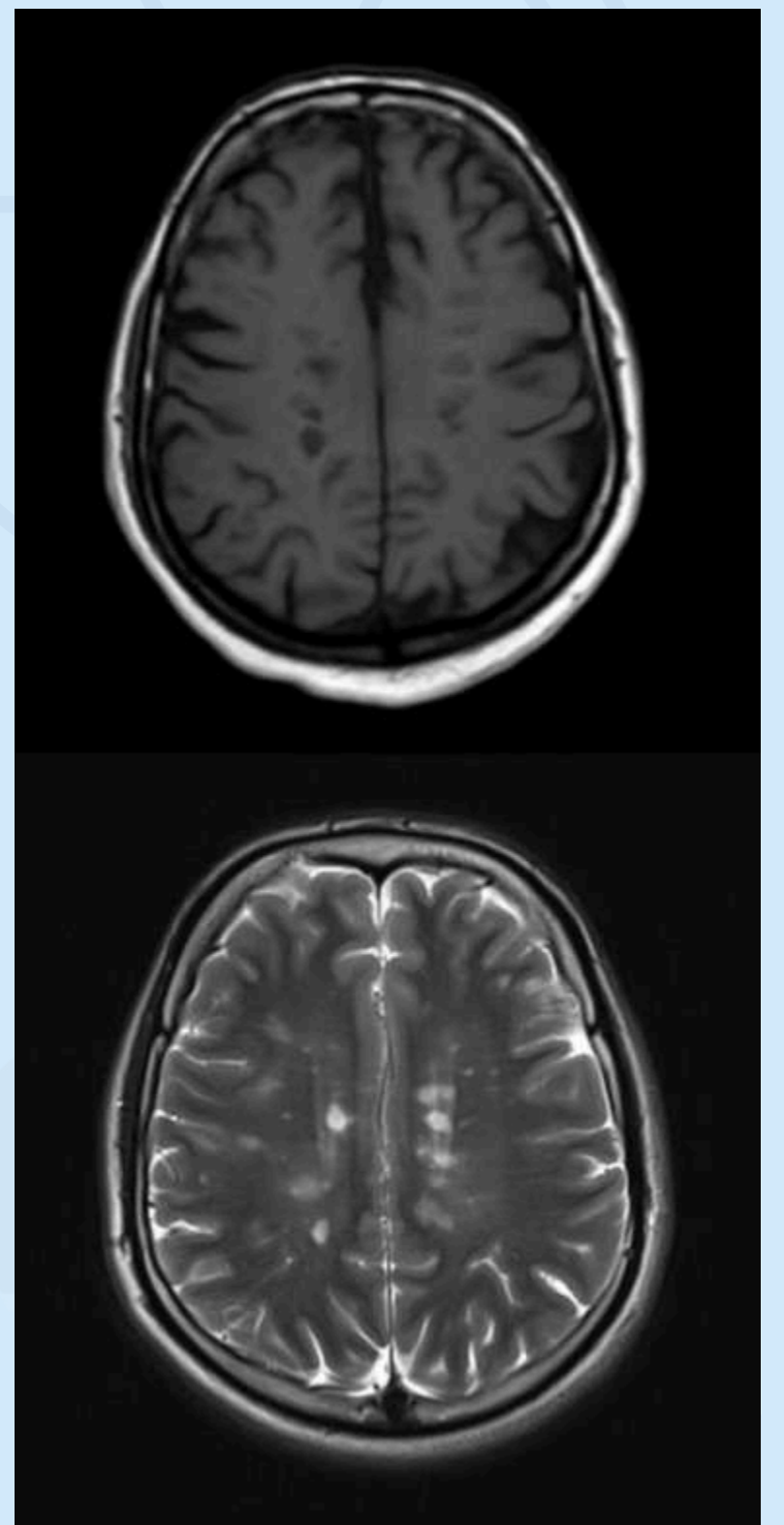


NEURORADIOLOGY

The following photos represents :

- A. Active MS
- B. Paraventricular infarcts
- C. Subcortical infarcts
- D. Alzheimer disease
- E. Diffuse axonal injury

Answer : A



The following picture represent :

- A. PCA infarction
- B. Cerebellar infarction
- C. Anterior cerebral artery infarction
- D. Middle cerebral artery infarction
- E. Diffuse axonal injury

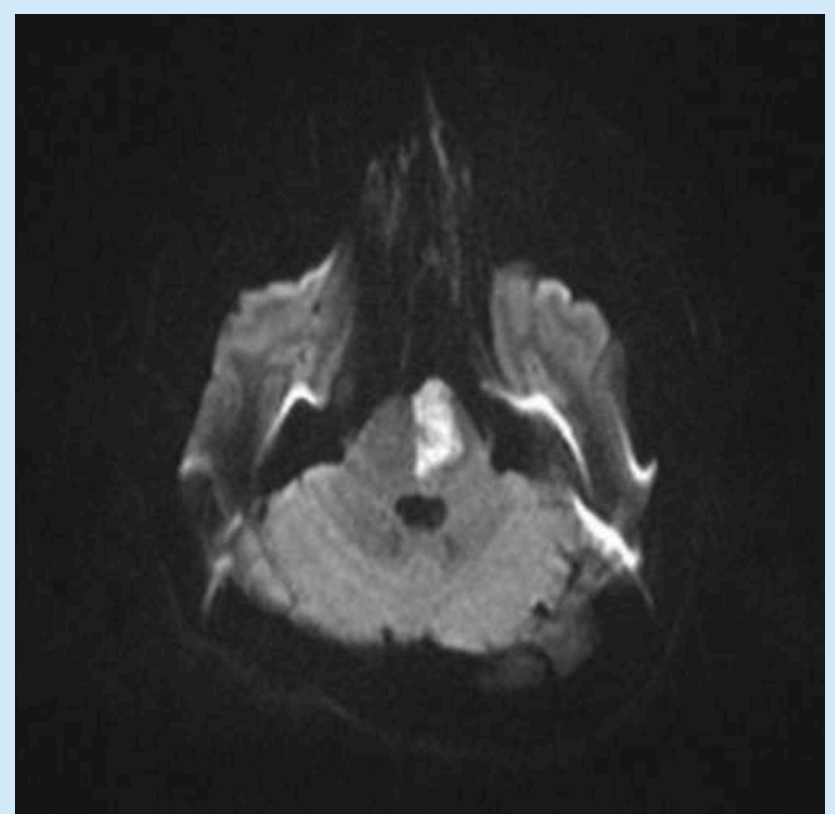
Answer : A



The following picture represents :

- A. Cerebellar infarction
- B. Cerebellar hemorrhage
- C. Pons infarction
- D. Pons hemorrhage
- E. Hyperdense vertebral artery

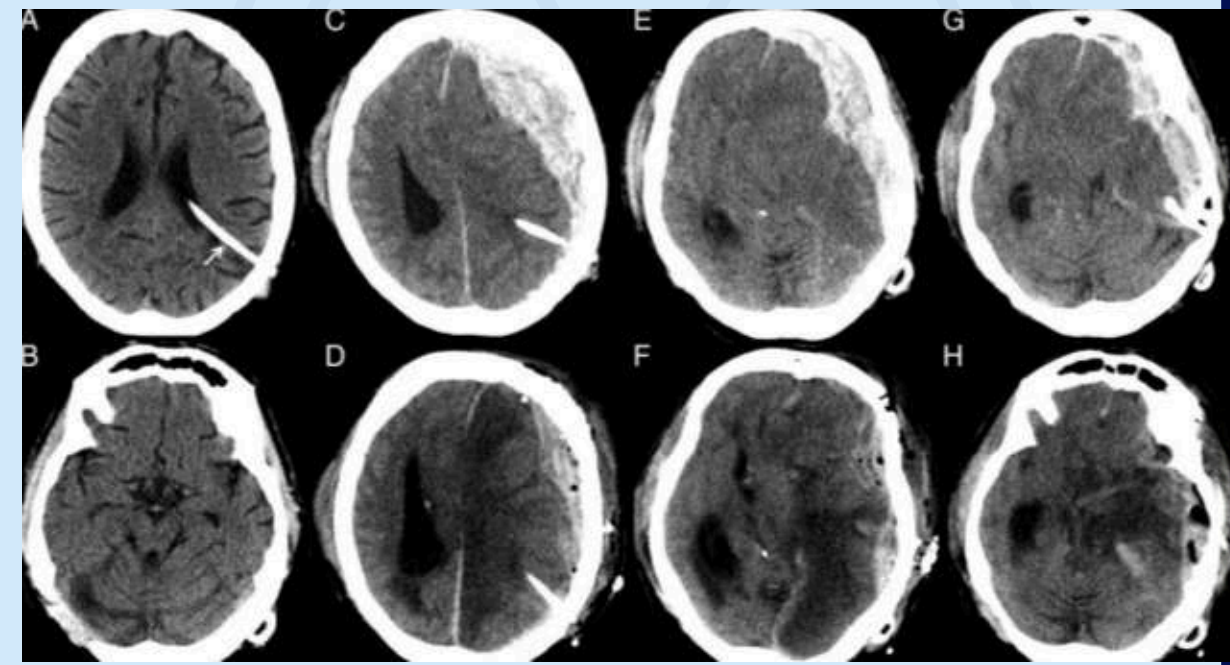
Answer : c



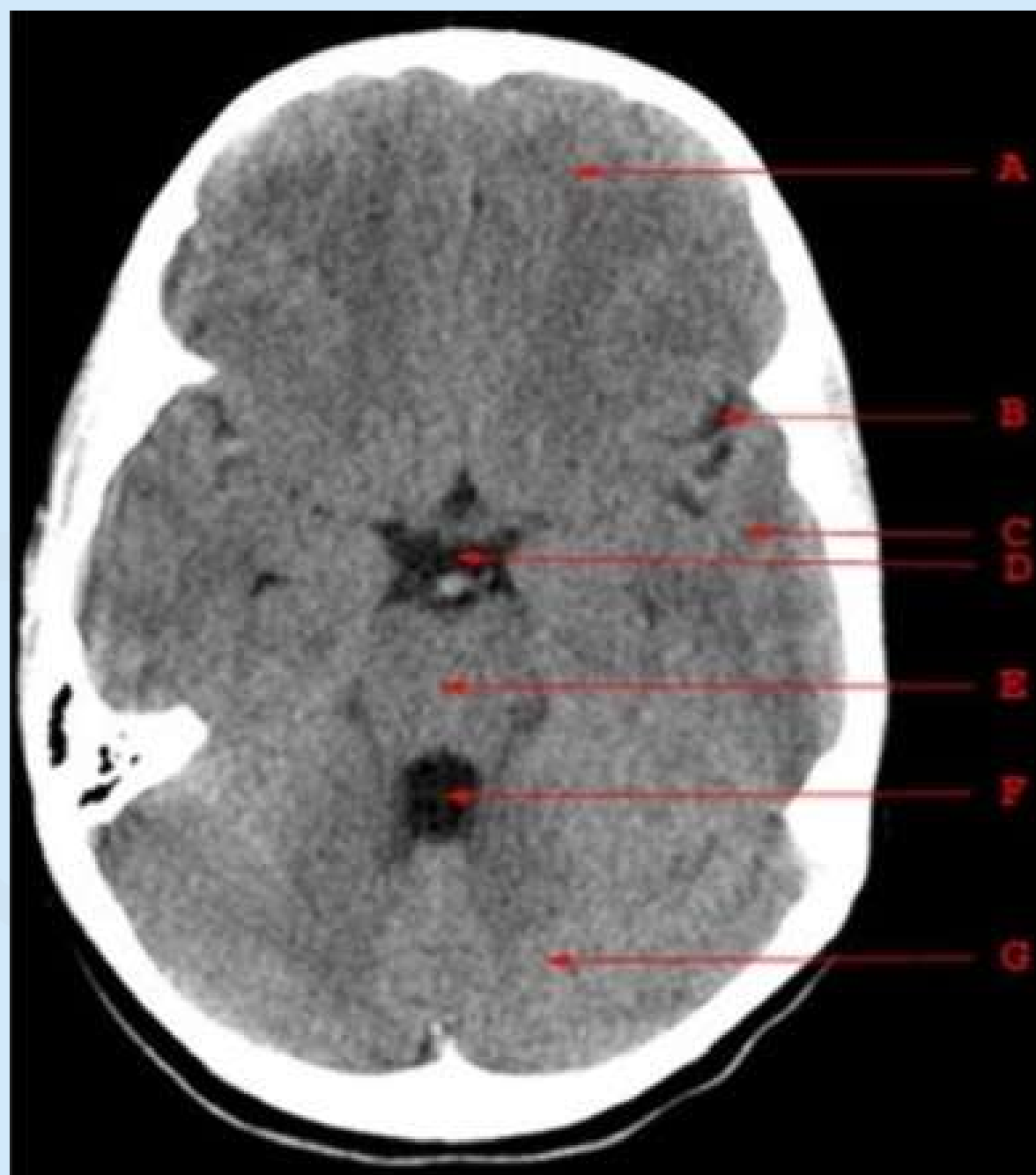
NEURORADIOLOGY

Patient with severe head trauma , the CT contains all the following except :

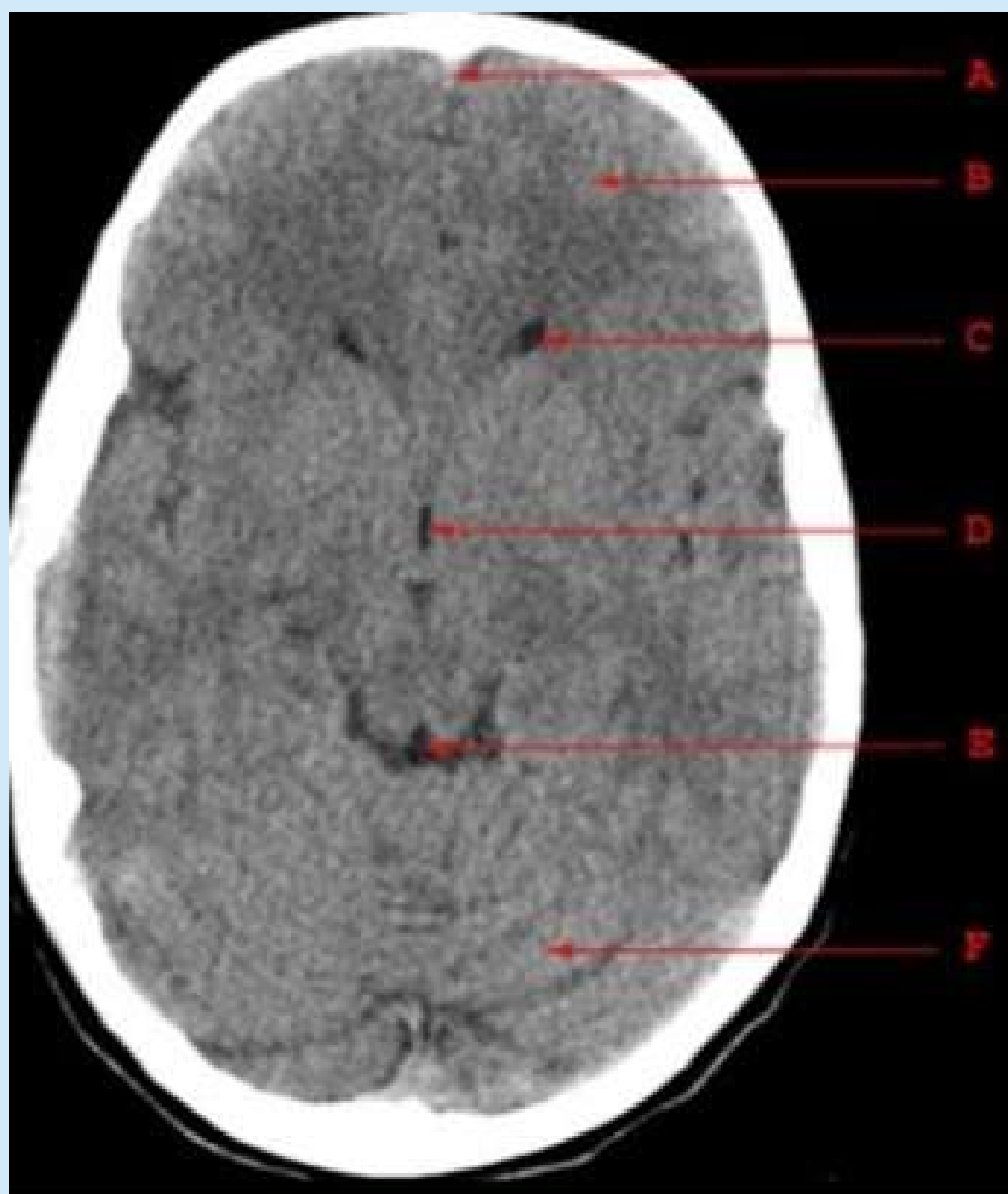
1. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
2. Edema
3. hematoma Intracerebral
4. Hydrocephalus
5. Left subdural hematoma



Answer : 3

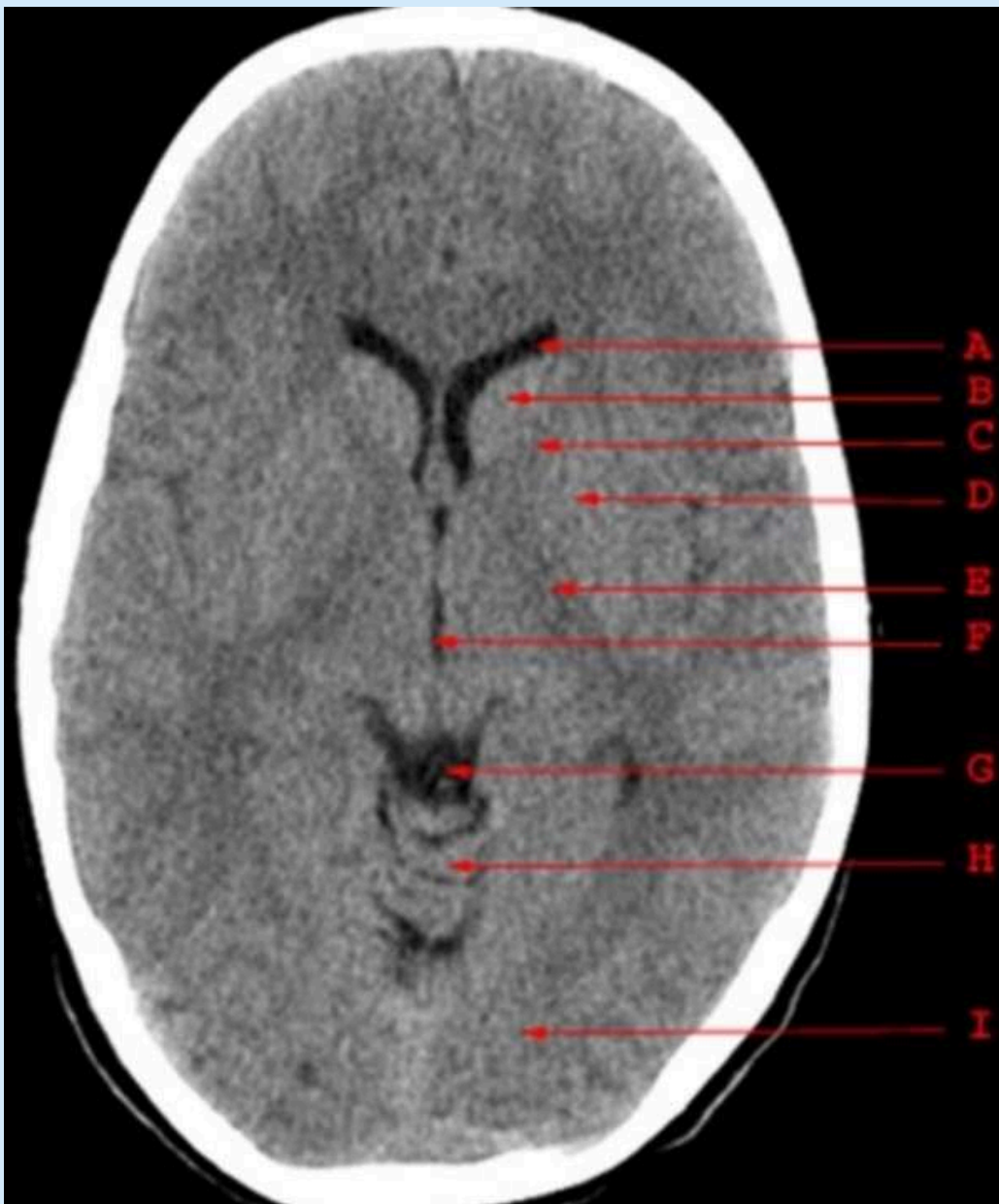


- A. Frontal Lobe
- B. Sylvian Fissure
- C. Temporal Lobe
- D. Suprasellar Cistern
- E. Midbrain
- F. Fourth Ventricle
- G. Cerebellar Hemisphere

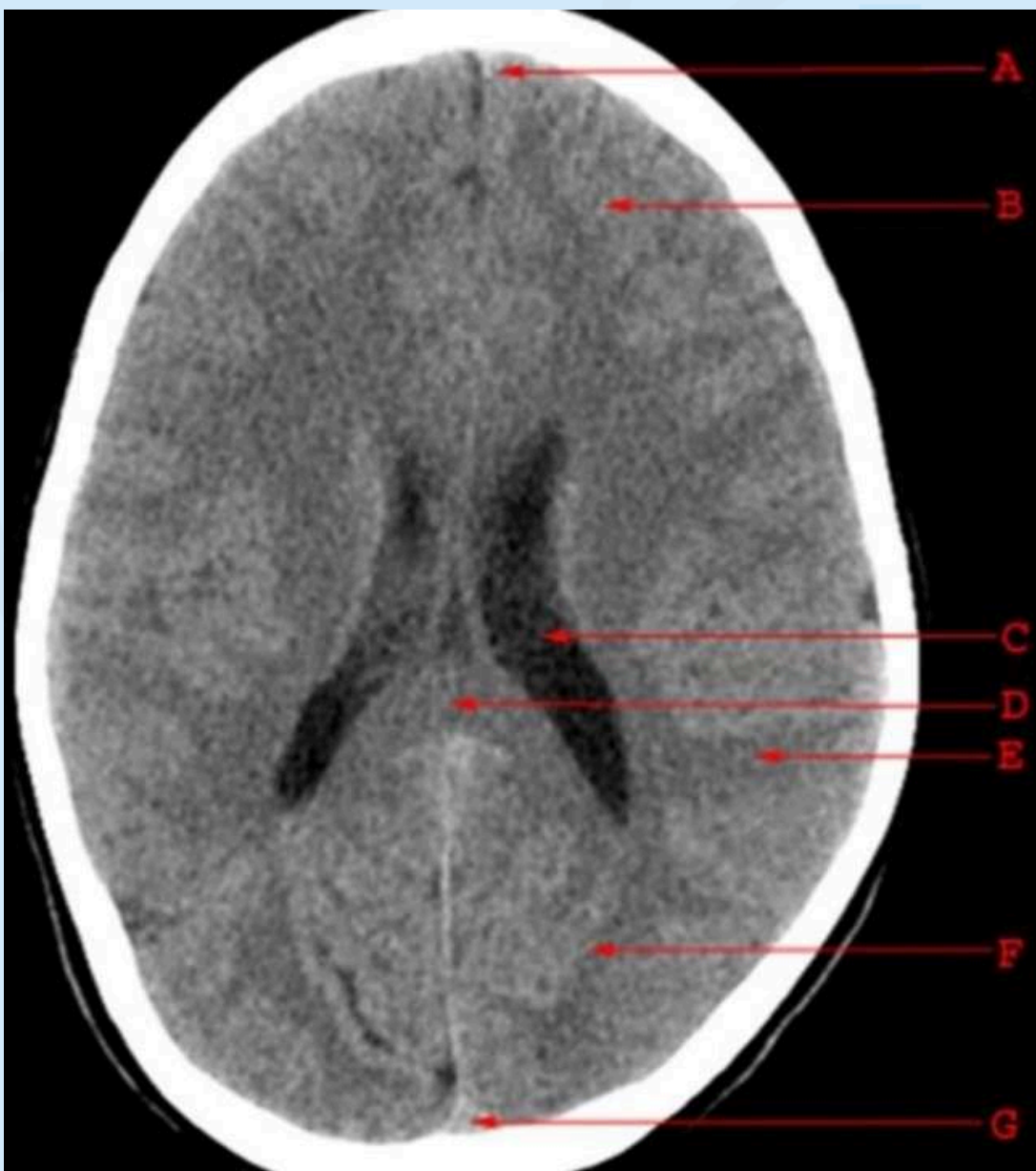


- A. Falx Cerebri
- B. Frontal Lobe
- C. Anterior Horn of Lateral Ventricle
- D. Third Ventricle
- E. Quadrigeminal Plate Cistern
- F. Cerebellum

NEURORADIOLOGY



- 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



- A. Falx Cerebri
- B. Frontal Lobe
- C. Body of the Lateral Ventricle
- D. Splenium of the Corpus Callosum
- E. Parietal Lobe
- F. Occipital Lobe
- G. Superior Sagittal Sinus

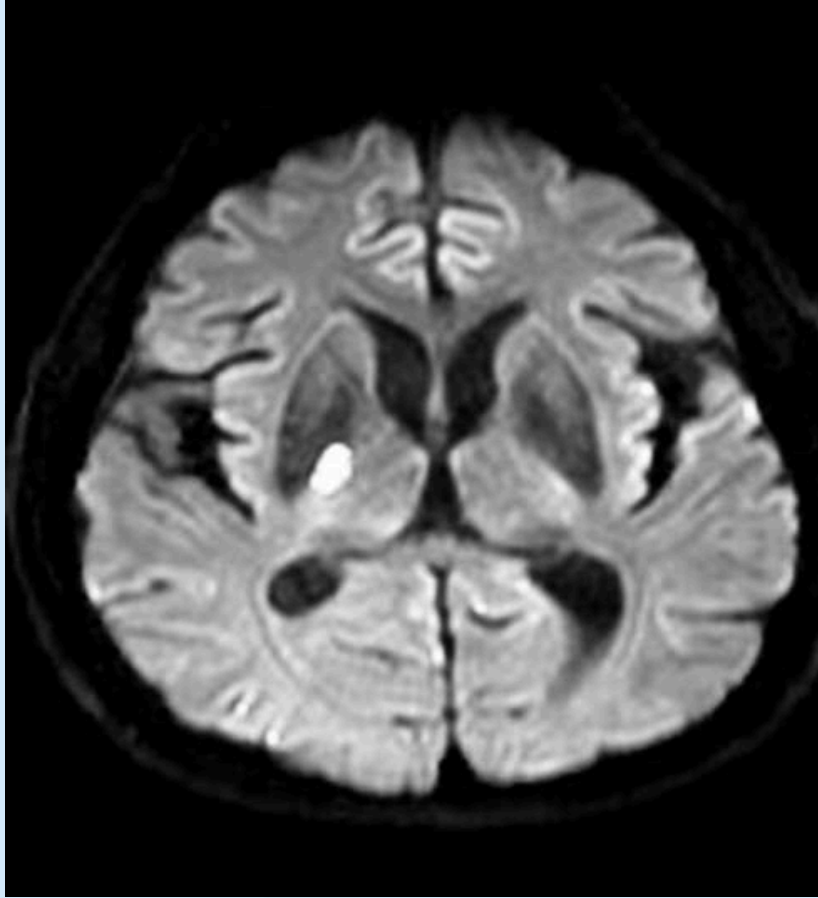


temporal lobe encephalomalacia

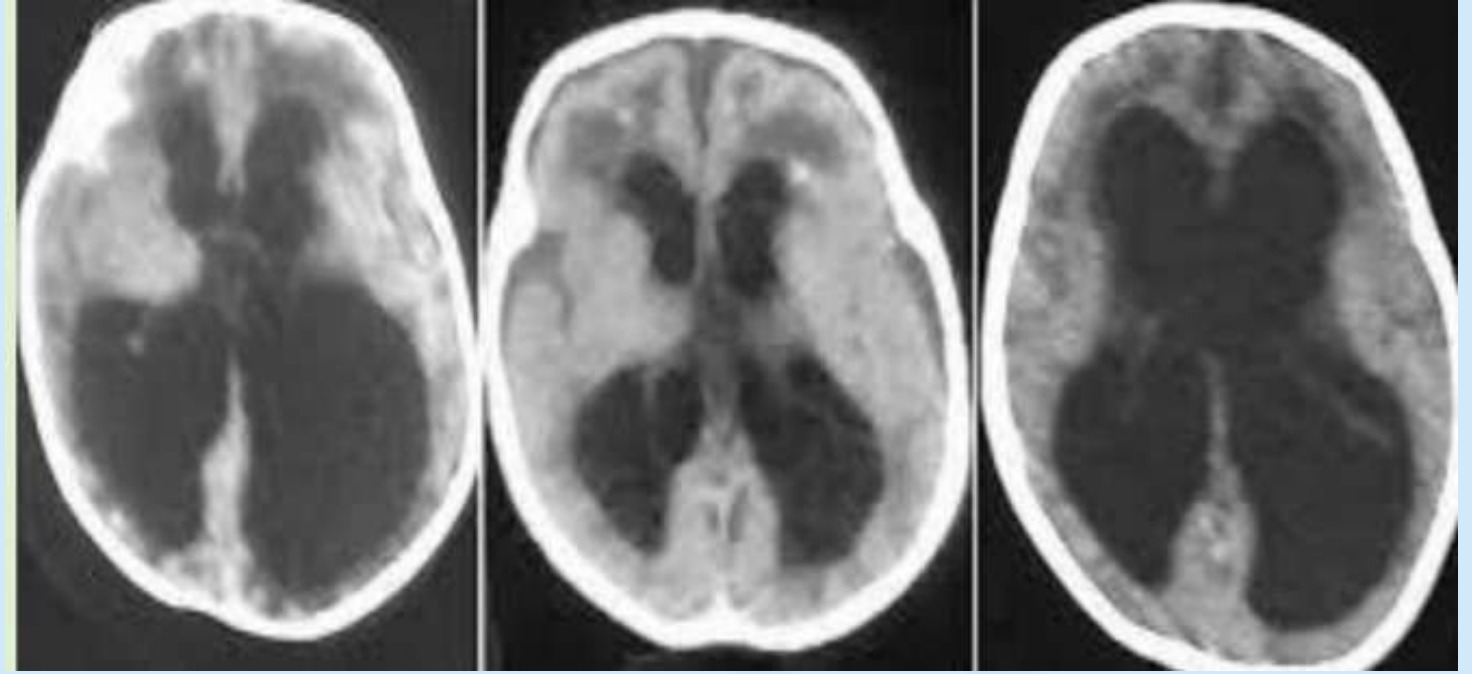


- pineal gland
- Trigone of lateral ventricle

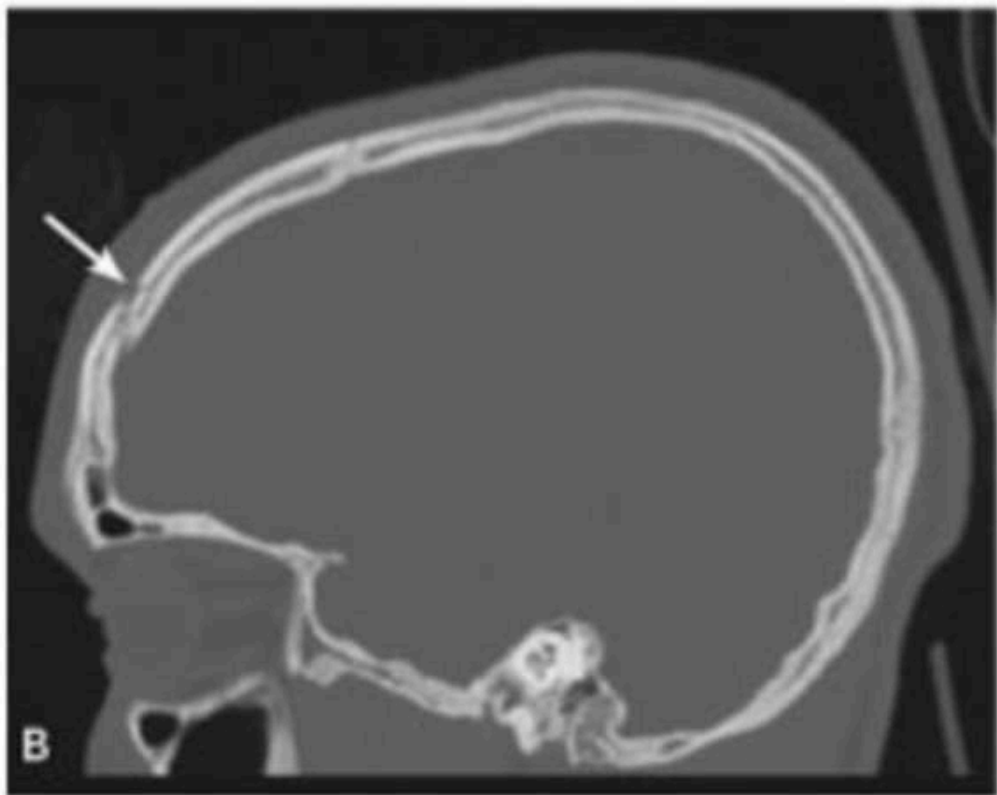
NEURORADIOLOGY



MRI diffusion , lacunar infarction



Acute hydrocephalus



اجا صورة بتشبه هاي بس عادية مش
كان فيها fractures من قدام
والسؤال طالب انه شو الاشئ الي مش موجود بالصورة
والخيارات كانوا

- a) intraventricular hemorrhage
- b) extra axial hemorrhage
- c) edema
- d) pneumocephalus
- e) infarction

احترنا بين a و b

بس لانه ما كان فيه extra axial hemorrhage واضح ف اذا
b الجواب



URINARY TRACT IMAGING

1) Vesico–ureteric reflux is frequently associated with :

- A) Acute pyelonephritis
- B) Chronic Pyelonephritis
- C) Bladder tumor
- D) Cystitis
- E) Emphysematous cystitis

Answer : b

2) Which of the following congenital renal anomaly predispose the kidney to infection and stone formation :

- A) Ectopic kidney
- B) Horse–shoe kidney
- C) Crossed ectopia
- D) Renal Duplication
- E) Renal hypoplasia

Answer : b

3) The use of intra–venous contrast medium is contra indicated in :

- A) Patient with bronchial asthma
- B) Patient with high blood urea and creatinine
- C) Elderly patients
- D) Diabetic patients
- E) Small children

Answer : b

4) The presence of gas in the wall of the urinary bladder indicate :

- A) Cystitis
- B) Vesico– intestinal fistula
- C) Following instrumentation
- D) Large bladder tumor
- E) Emphysematous cysti

Answer : E

URINARY TRACT IMAGING

5) All the following are true except :

- A) Tc DTPA is the best for dynamic kidney scan
- B) Tc DMSA is the best for static kidney scan
- C) Tc DMSA is the best for dynamic kidney scan
- D) Tc DTPA scan is an indication for renal artery stenosis
- E) Tc DTPA scan is an indication for transplant kidney

Answer : C

6) The following statements are correct except :

- A) Cysts in the liver are frequently associated with polycystic kidney disease
- B) The normal caliber of the abdominal aorta should not exceeds 3cm
- C) The most common cause of bladder outlet obstruction in infant boy , is posterior urethral valve
- D) Active plaques of demyelination in multiple sclerosis usually enhance with contrast medium
- E) Patients with polycystic kidney disease who are undergoing dialysis are not at risk for development of renal malignancy

Answer : E

7) – All the following are true regarding urinary tract imaging , except

- a) gas within the bladder wall is seen in diabetics with cystitis
- b) Calcified bladder wall is seen in leishmaniasis
- c) Cystitis is often caused by hematogenous spread of infection .
- d) Micturating cystogram is best imaging for VU reflux
- e) For bladder tumours staging CT is performed

Answer : C*

8) Regarding renal stone disease , all the following are false except :

- a) hypercalcaemia is a prominent finding
- b) Cystine stones are not visible on CT
- c) 80–90% of stones are seen on plain KUB
- d) Dilated pelvicalyceal system is seen on plain film
- e) Staghorn calculi can be easily missed on IVU

Answer : A

URINARY TRACT IMAGING

9) In renal tumours ,all are true except :

- a) Polycystic kidney disease and chronic renal failure predispose to renal cell carcinoma .
- b) Hypernephroma is the most common malignant renal tumour
- c) RCC is bilateral in 7% of cases .
- d) On CT ,RCC appears as a poorly defined hypodense area .
- e) Bening renal tumour appear hyperdense on CT

Answer : D

10) Image of Ultrasound at upper pole of kidney with hypo–echoic lesion what is wrong about that :

there is cyst at lower pole of kidney .

11) Image of ultrasound with Paracalyceal Cyst , true regarding that :

Paracayceal cyst (Not sure)

12) Image of horse shoe kidney ,what is dx ?

horse shoe kidney

13) Image of staghorn stone ,What is true regarding that :

staghorn stone

14) Image of CT or MRI (not sure) of abdomen with points of calcification (not sure if it is stone at ureter or phlebolith at vein) , what is true :

This is image of MRI Abdomen ??!!! or left renal stone ?!!!

15) Image of cystogram grade 4

URINARY TRACT IMAGING

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

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

Answer : C?

17) Best imaging modality for posterior urethral valve is :

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

Answer : C

18) 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 .

Answer : c

19) Less diagnosis by KUB :

- a) Radiopaque kidney stone
- b) Small IO
- c) Large IO Cecum
- d) volvulus
- e) Acute appendicitis

Answer : E

URINARY TRACT IMAGING

20) Image of kidneys, one is false :

- a) Partial obstruction
- b) Complete obstruction
- c) TC-99m DTPA 15-30 mci

Answer : C

21) REGARDING THIS PELVIC VIEW, ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE FALSE EXCEPT 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

Answer : a

22) One is wrong :

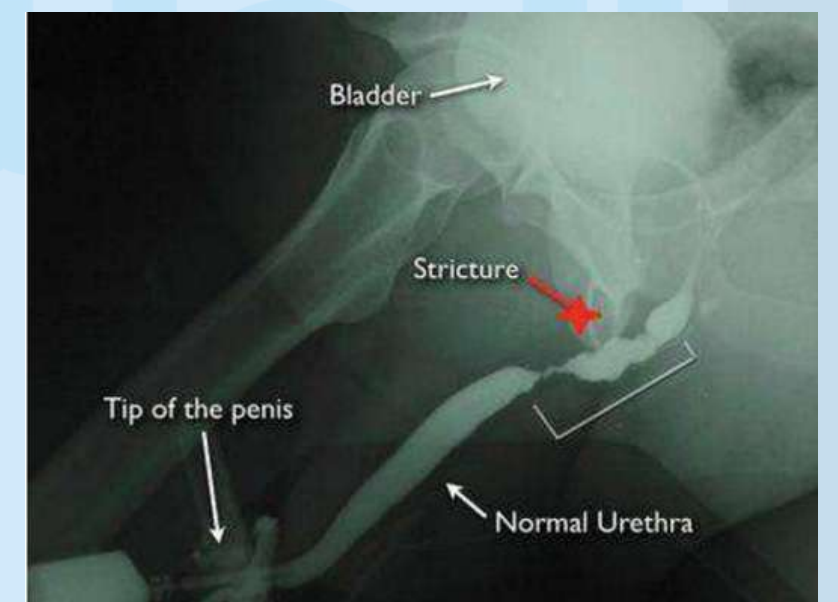
- a) IVU Hydronephrosis
- b) Malrotated kidney
- c) Intact distal penile urethra
- d) Stricture at bulbar urethra
- e) Leak at membranous urethra

Answer : E

23) Identify the picture :

Hydronephrosis

with or without stones? ممكن حسب الكيس



24) Identify the picture :

STAGE 5 VUR



URINARY TRACT IMAGING

25) Identify the picture :

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

Answer : A



Diagnosis?

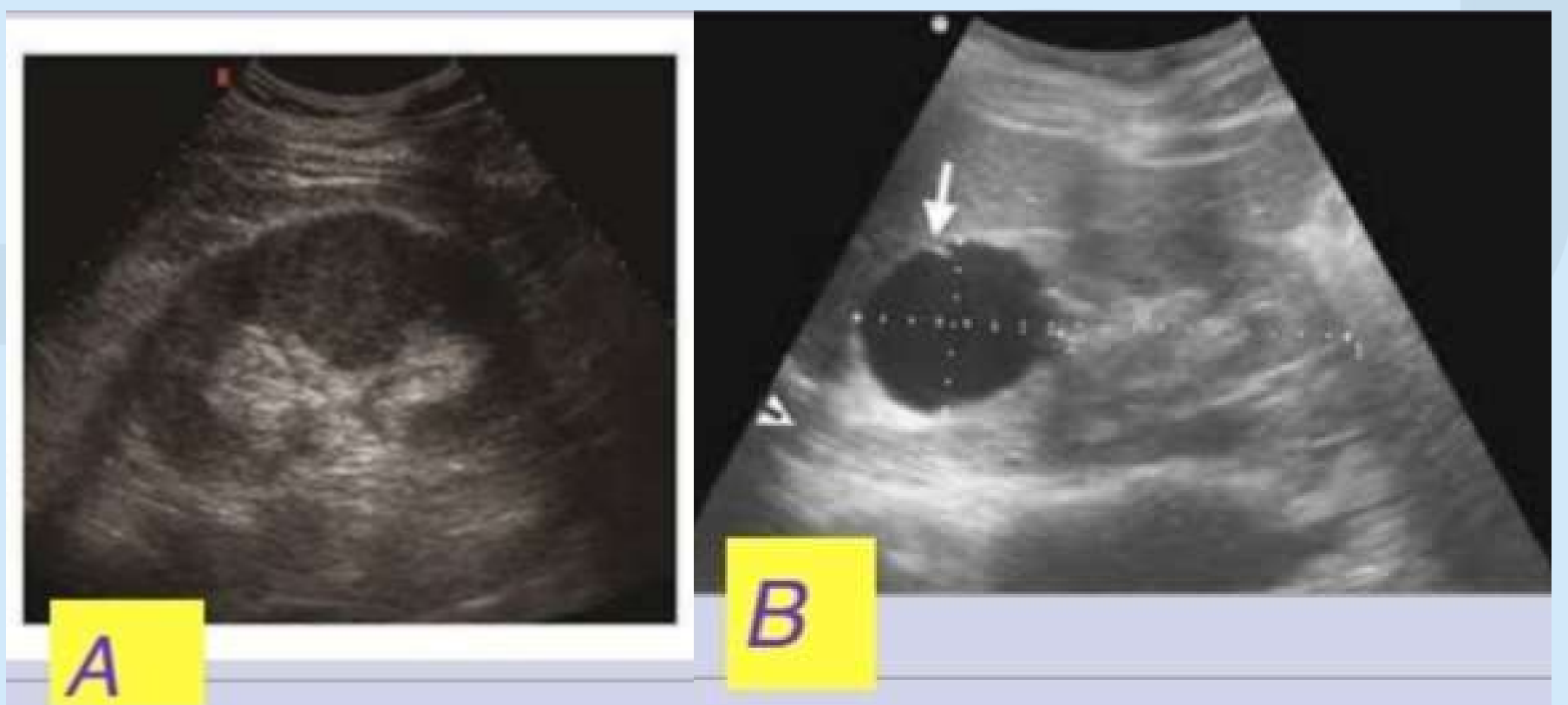
Urinary bladder stone

كانت جايه معا. صورة ثانيه. بالامتحان



This pictures show?

- A : renal cell carcinoma
- B : simple cyst



1– One is true regarding this photo :

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

Answer : e most likely



URINARY TRACT IMAGING

14-kub,correct about this case?

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

Answer : A



15-Spot diagnosis?

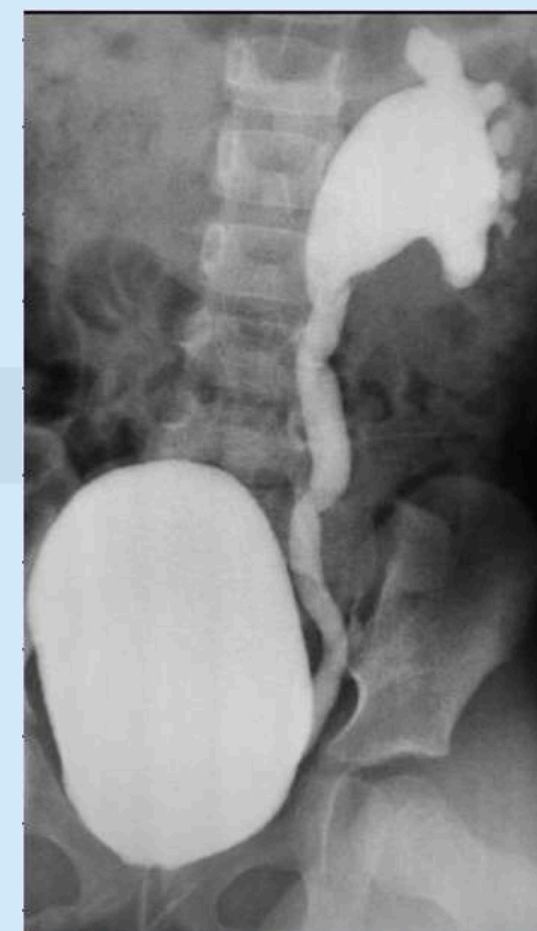
Hydronephrosis



Which answer is true regarding this photo :

- a) IVU shows grade V reflux
- b)MCUG shows grade VI reflux
- c)IVU shows RT VUR
- d)MCUG shows hydronephrosis
- e)MCUG shows grade V Lt VUR

Answer : E



14- Which is true regarding this photo :

- a) this is a CT coronal reconstruction bone window
- b) there is a Lt kidney stone and Rt urethral stone
- c)None of the answers is correct

Answer : A



URINARY TRACT IMAGING

15-CT scan shows :

- a) Renal cyst
- b) Right RCC
- c) Left RCC
- d) Renal stone in Lt kidney

Answer : B



كان حائط

left kidney hydronephrosis

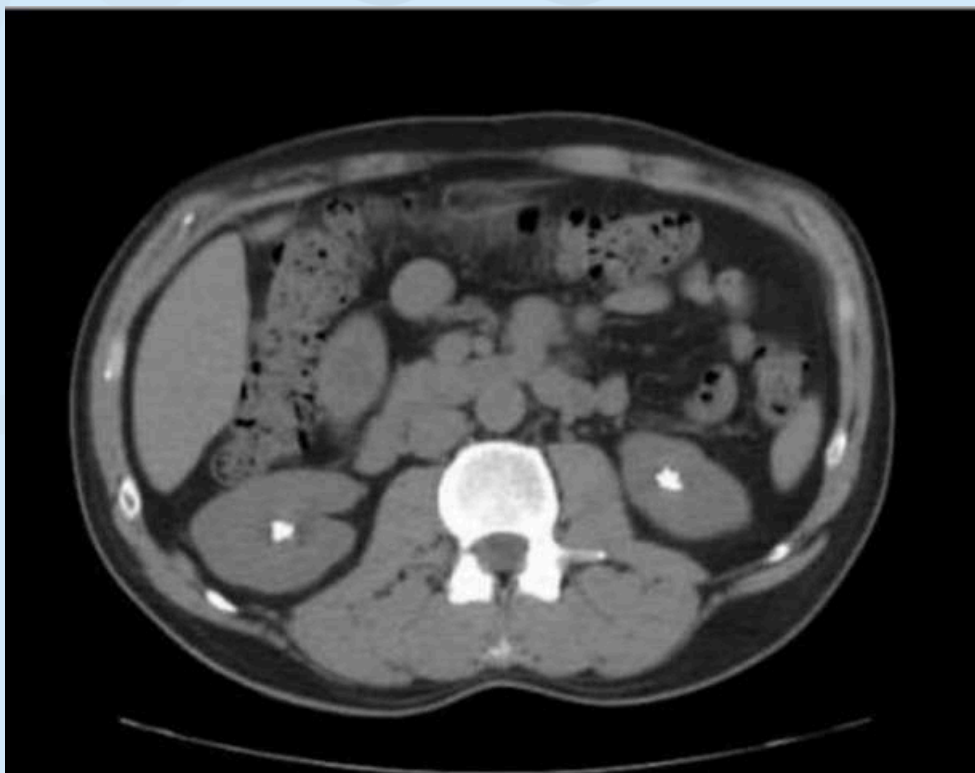
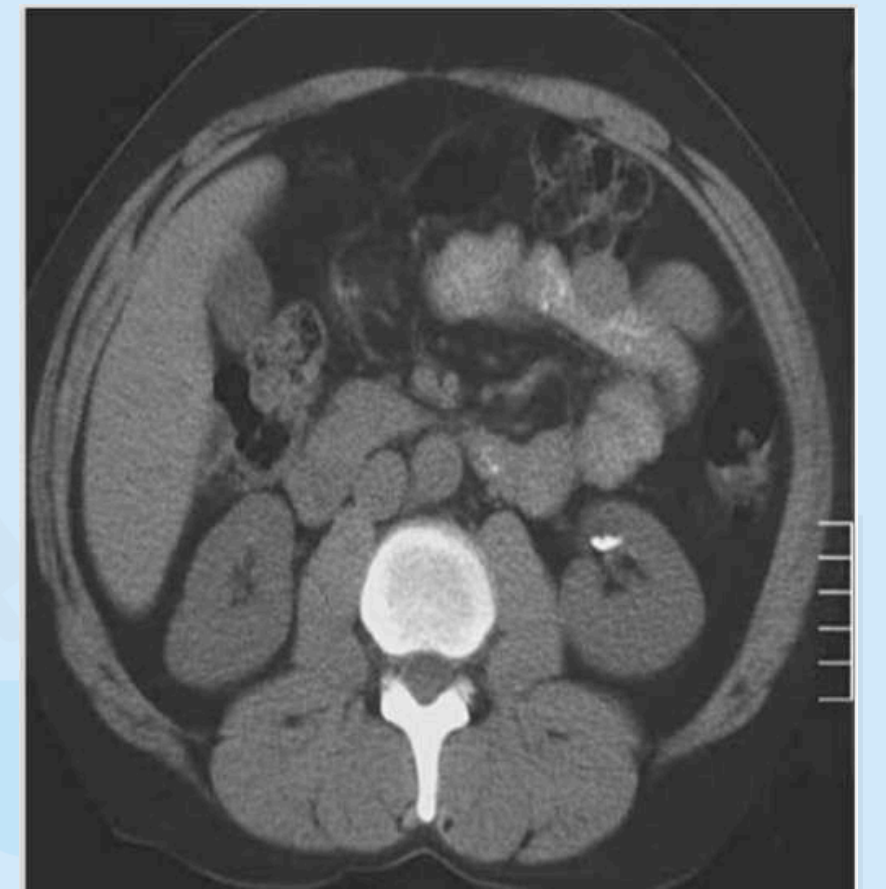
right kidney stone

وعاكس بالخيارات يعني بلعب left / right بقصه الجواب كان

without oral or iv contrast left

بالصوره اللي إجت hydro بس مش واضح كثير بسبب

عدم وجود contrast



Without contrast

نفس الصورة سؤال ثاني طالب الجواب

bilateral kidney stones



Hydronephrosis

Q11 :which is true?

1- OBSTRUCTION الصورة غير كافية لتشخيص الـ

2- bilateral urinary stones

3- bilateral pelvic-uretric junction stones

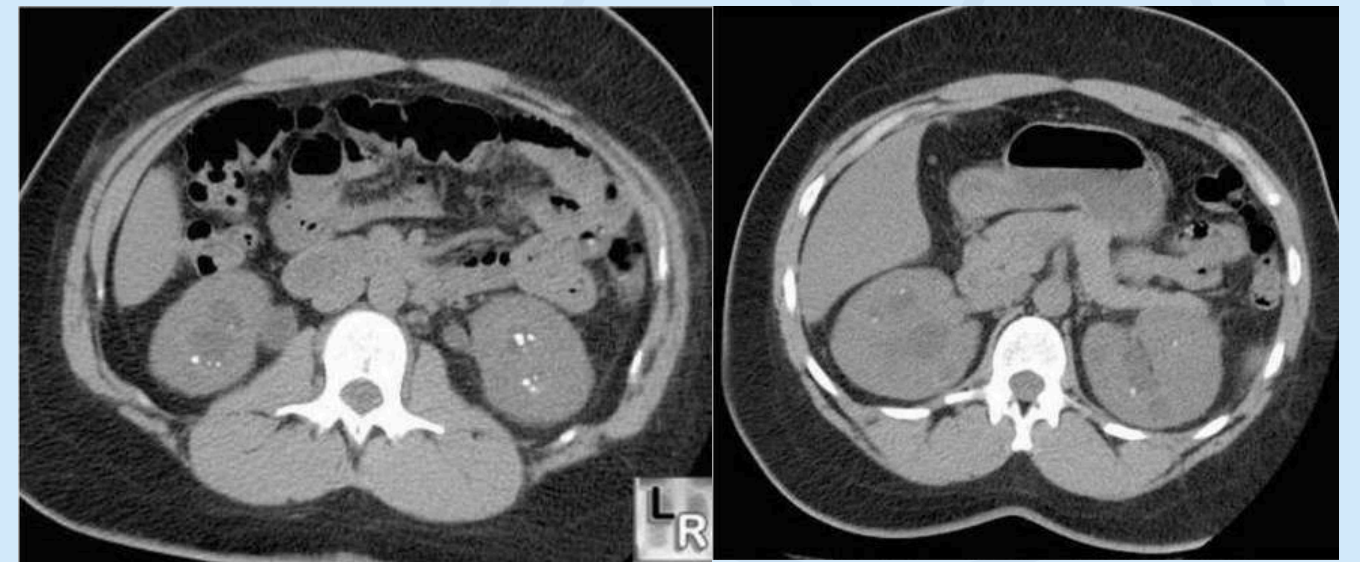
في الصورة اللي بالامتحان both kidney obstructed



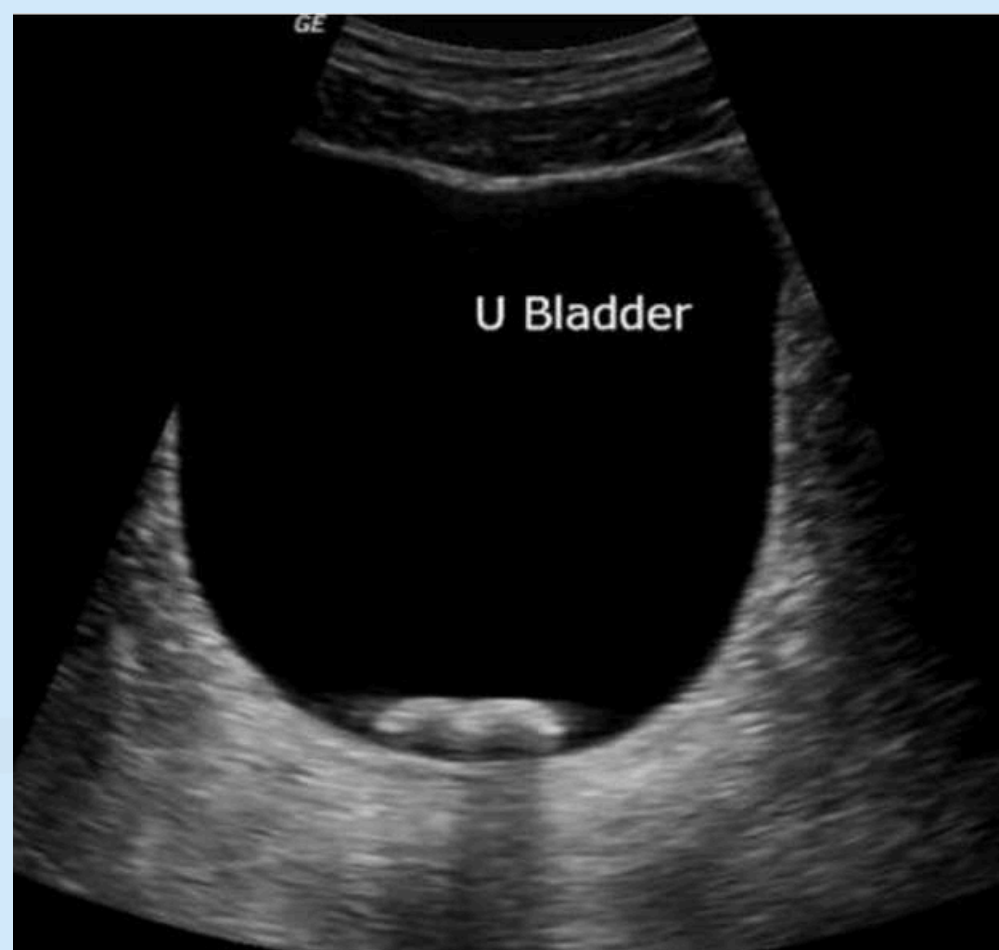
URINARY TRACT IMAGING

Q12 :WHICH IS TRUE?

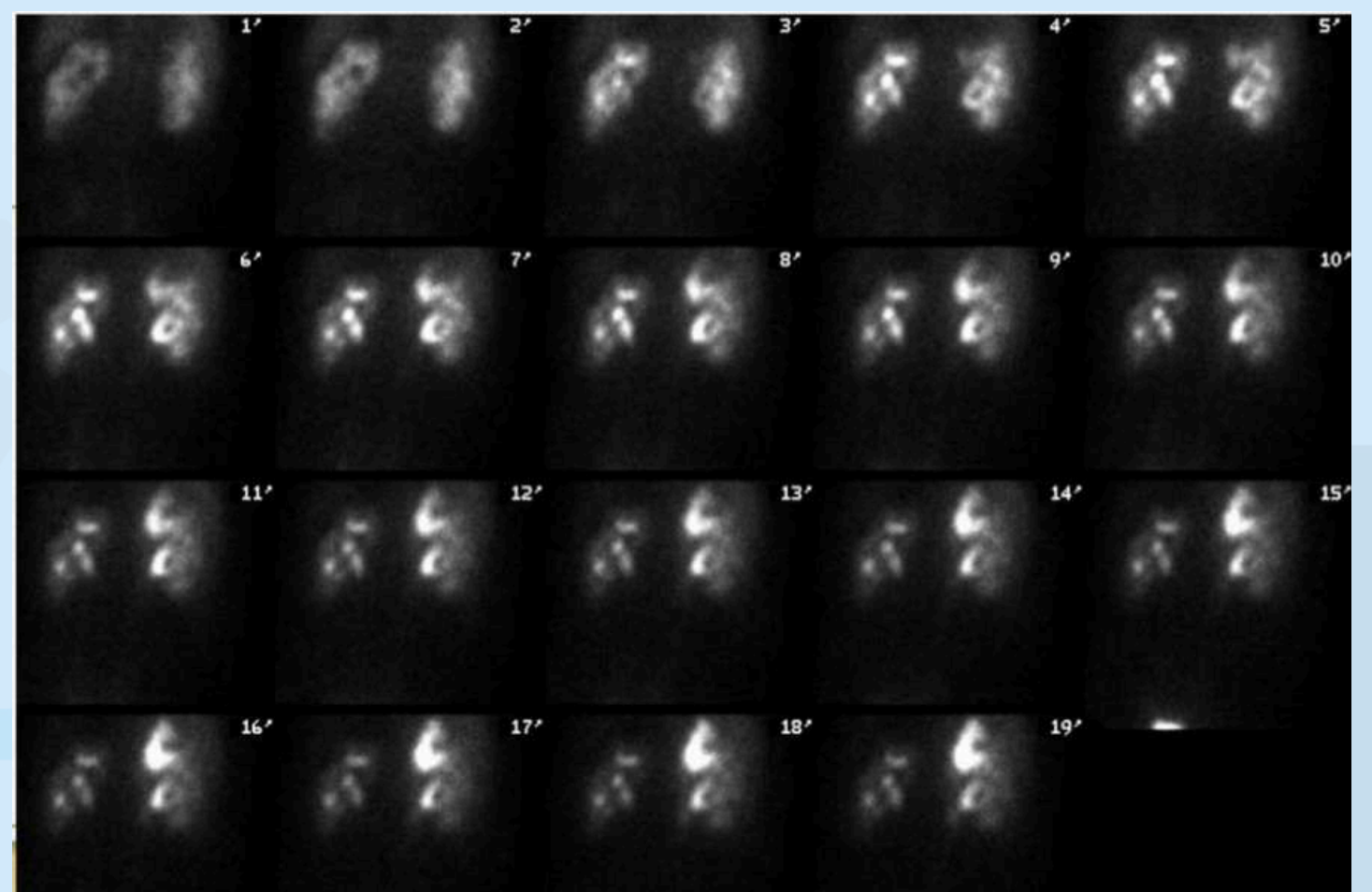
- a- oral and iv contrast
- b- no hydronephrosis
- c- iv without oral contrast
- d- oral without iv contrast
- e- left renal mass



Answer : B



Urinary bladder stone



Polycystic kidney disease



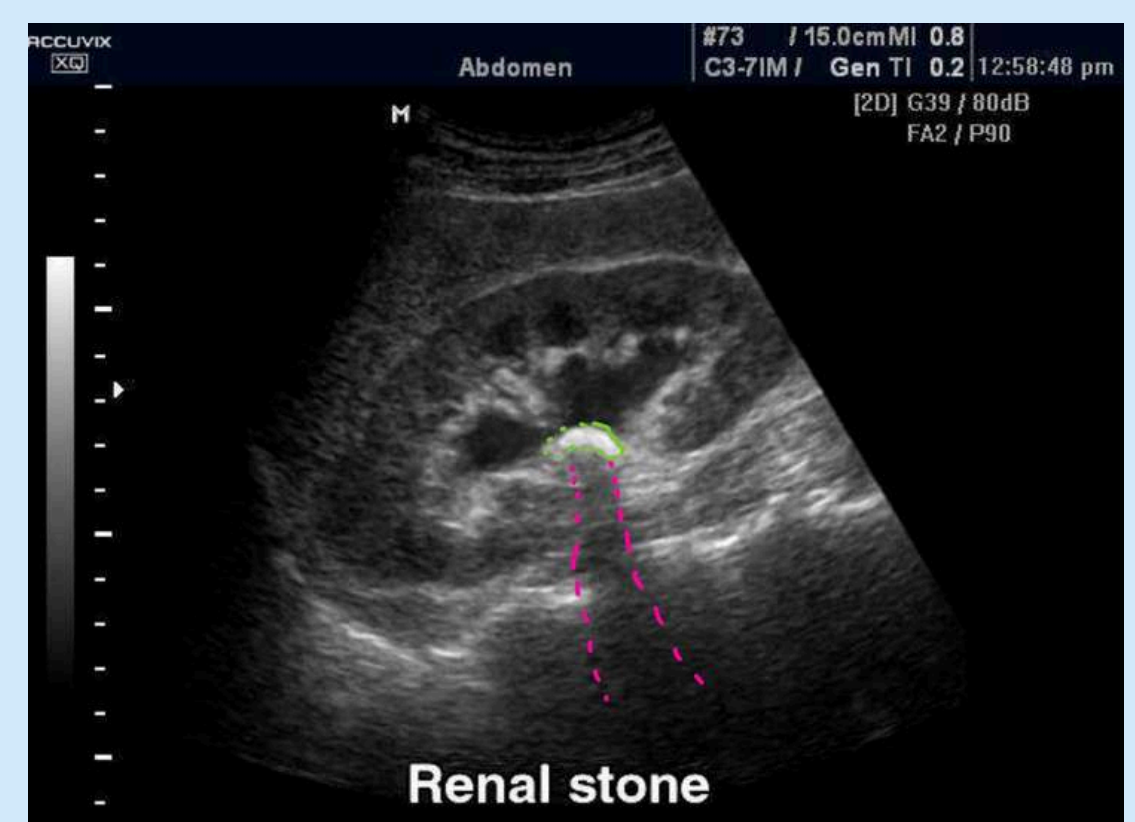
Horse-shoe kidney



Horse-shoe kidney



:hydroureter and hydronephrosis



URINARY TRACT IMAGING

- A) Right distal ureteric obstruction .
- B) Rt kindey normal with left kidney agenesis .
- C) Rt kidney normal with necrotized left kidney .
- D) Ectopic LFT kidney

Answer : A



Double ureter rt side(complete duplication kidney)

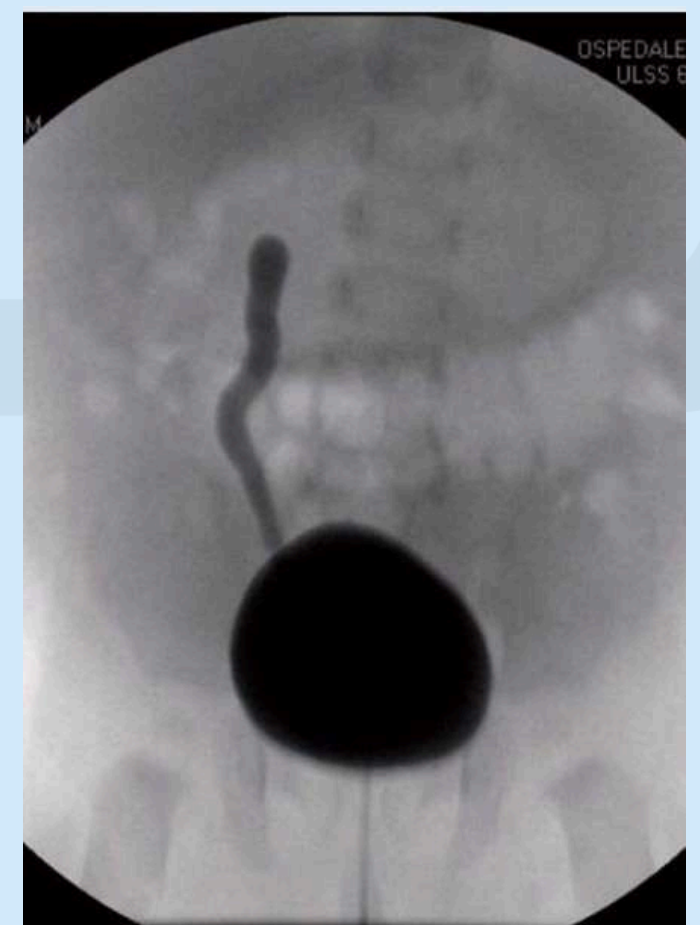
IVU study



This picture shows :

- a) Normal MC
- b) Grade one Vesicoureteral reflux
- c) Grade 2 VUR
- d) Grade 3 VUR

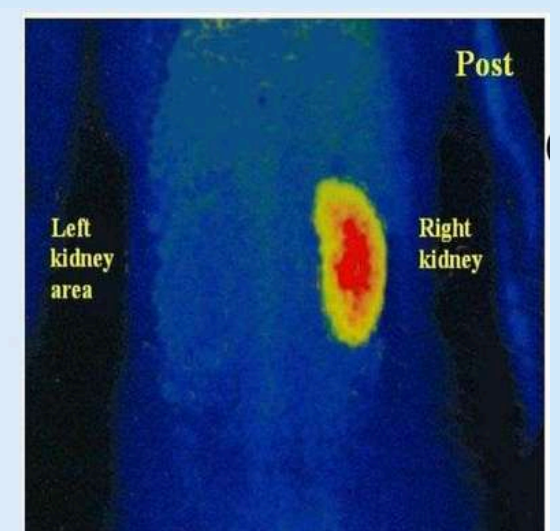
Answer : B



One of the following doesn't cause this pattern in the image ?

- A) Lt renal agenesis
- B) Nephrectomies let kidney
- C) Lt crossed kidney

Answer : C



URINARY TRACT IMAGING



Crossed left fused kidney ectopia

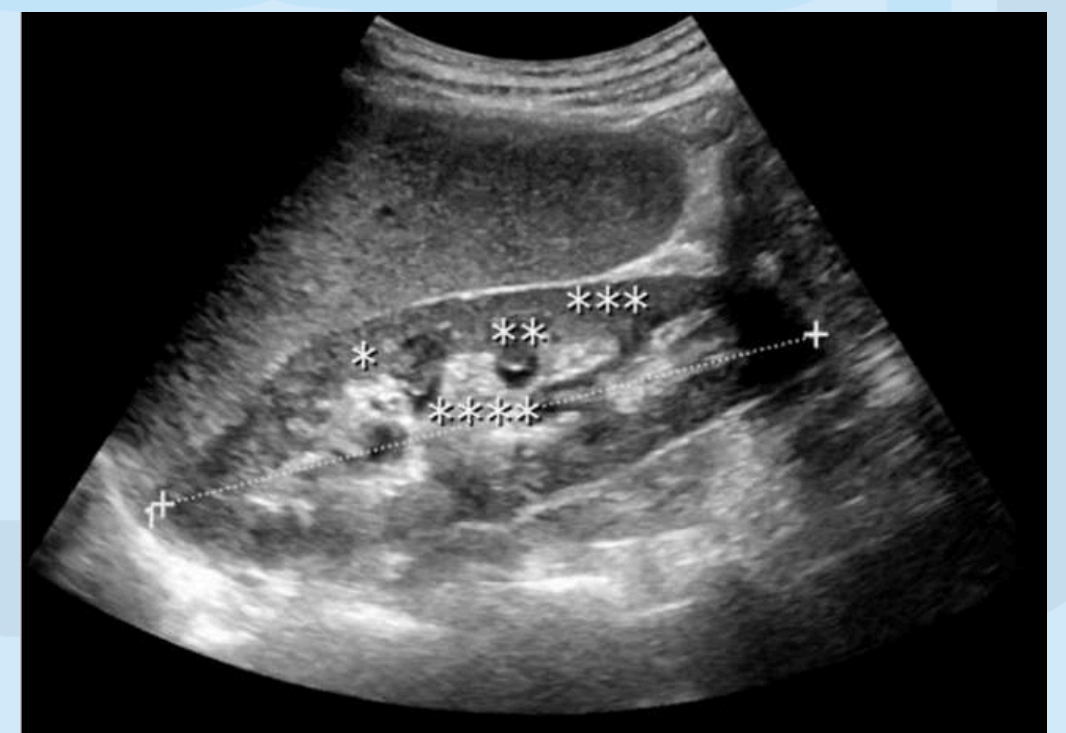


VUR, micturition cytourethrography
there is reflux in the left ureter

This imaging modality is very effective in all following except :

- a) Renal size
- b) Renal Cancer staging
- c) Renal obstruction
- d) Hydronephrosis
- e) Renal masses

Answer : B



Name Of study ? Findings? Diagnosis ?

Answer :

- 1-MC
- 2-Reflux of contrast through left ureter (valve disease)
- 3-VUR



URINARY TRACT IMAGING

Q5 :33 old female complaining from loin pain, findings and diagnosis?

KUB

There is radio opaque shadow in left lumbar region

Diagnosis : stag horn stone



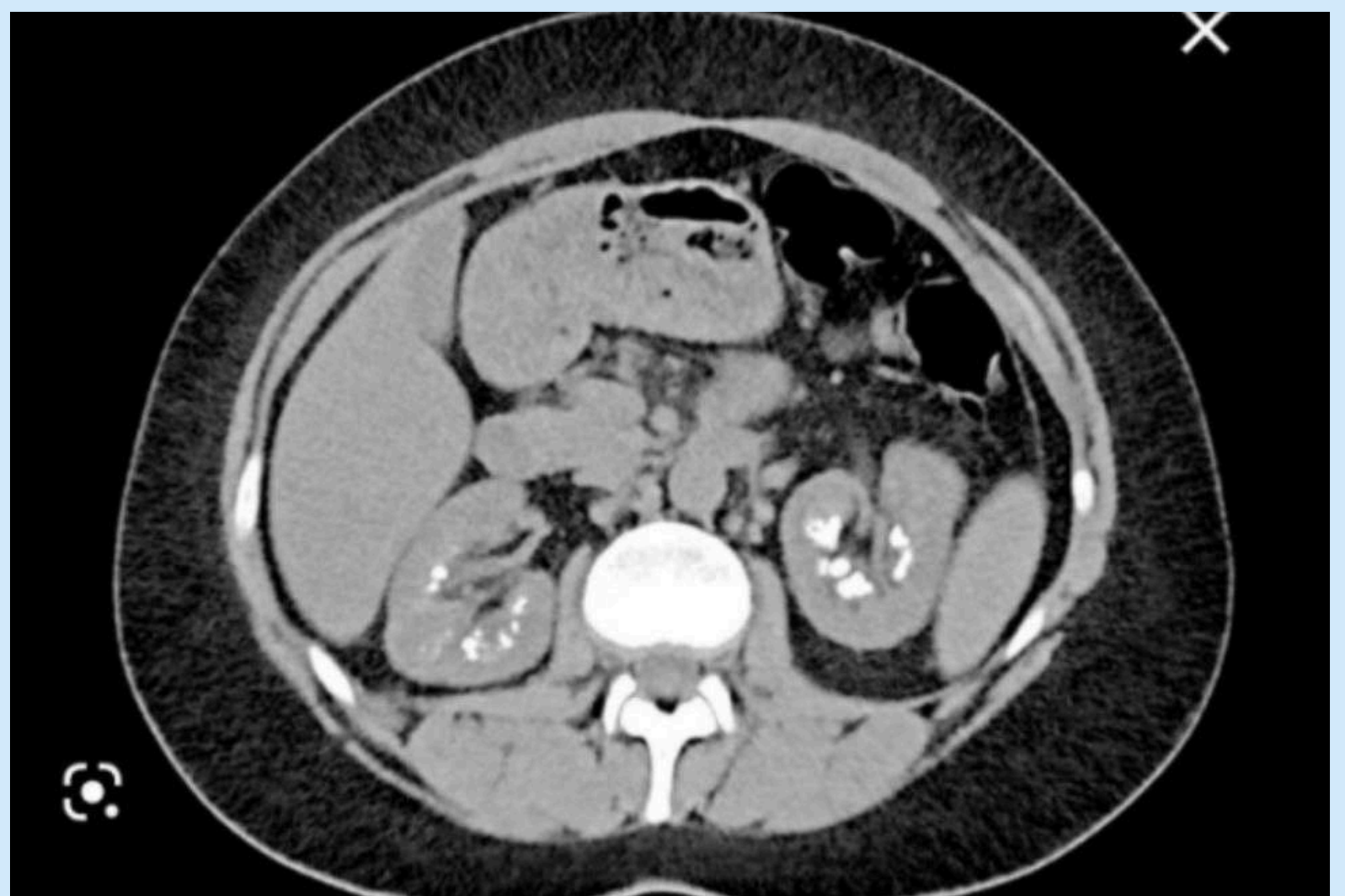
IVU

Bilateral Incomplete duplication of both kidneys, with right hydroureter and hydronephrosis.

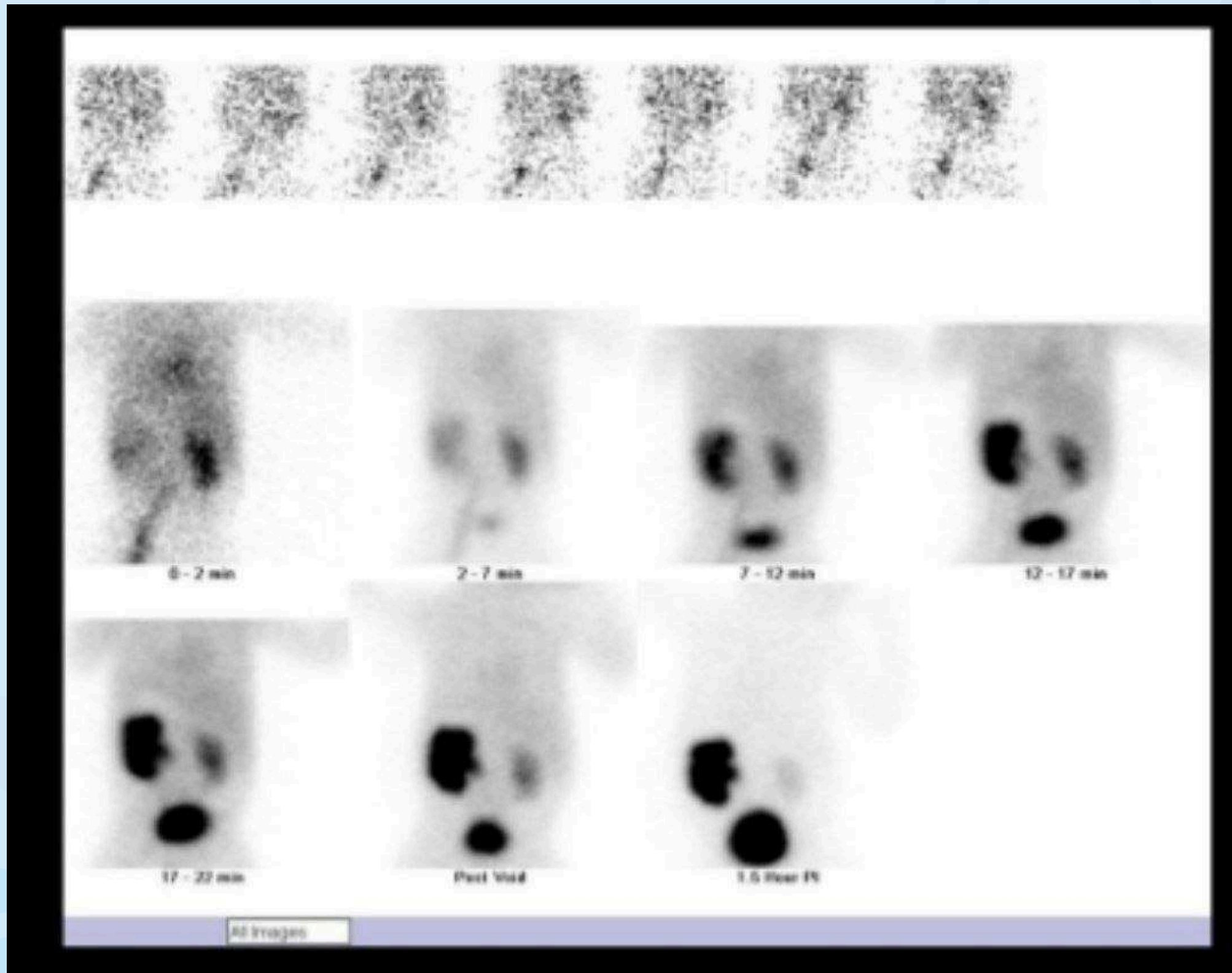


- a) Lt kidney stone
- b) IV without oral contrast
- c) oral and IV contrast
- d) hydronephrosis
- e) non of the above

Answer : E



URINARY TRACT IMAGING



- a) mostly diagnosis is uretric stone
- b) rt uretric obstruction
- c) rt kidney hypoplasia

Answer : A

Note: خيار اليمين غلط لأنه الاتجاهات بهاي الصورة

غير عن باقي الصور

بحيث يمينك هو يمين المريض ويسارك هو يساره
فالكلية اللي على اليمين ما فيها اي مشاكل النها تخلصت
من المادة .. بينما الشمال لسا ما تخلصت فهي اللي فيها
obstruction

ABDOMEN (ADULT)

One is true?

A-erect position

B- large bowel dilatation

C- small bowel obstruction and apperance of haustra

D- obstruction and the x-ray demonstrate the cause

Answer : c



One is false?

A-target sign

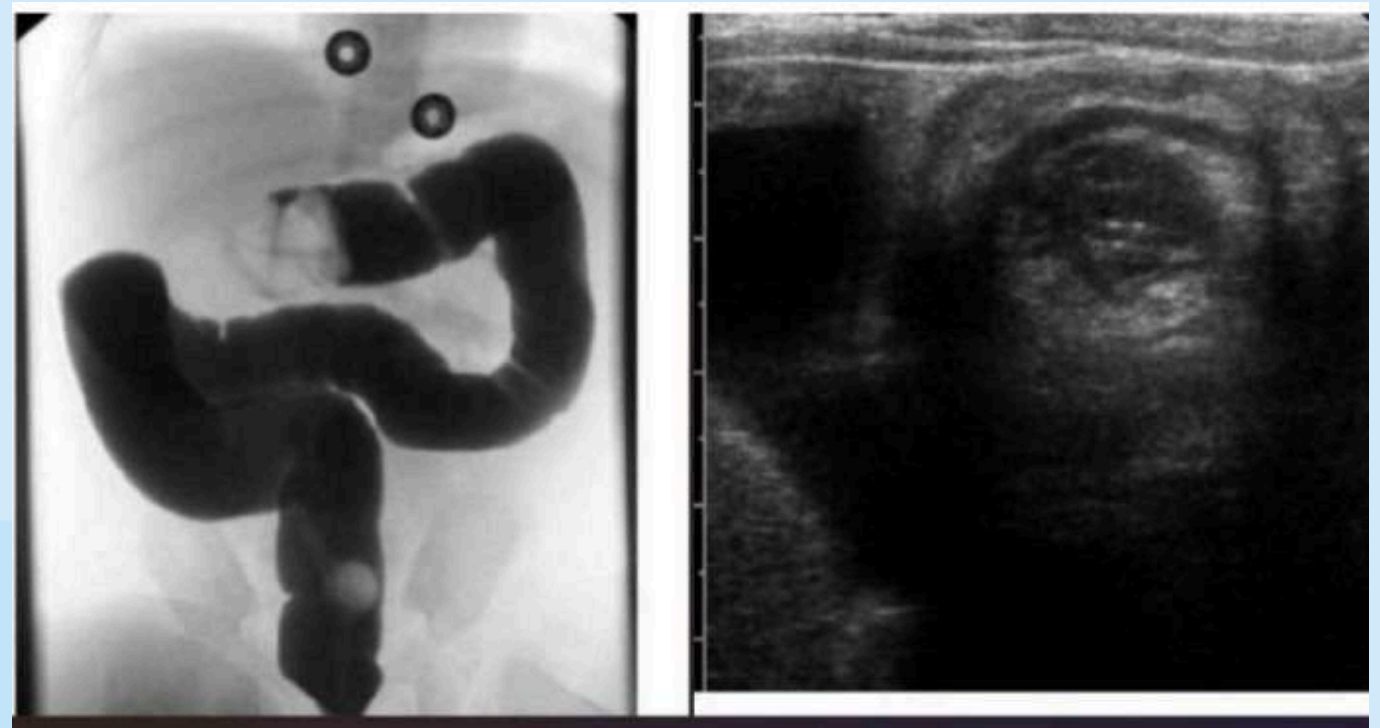
B-claws sign

C-riglers sign

D-no apple core sign

E-coil spring sign

Answer : c



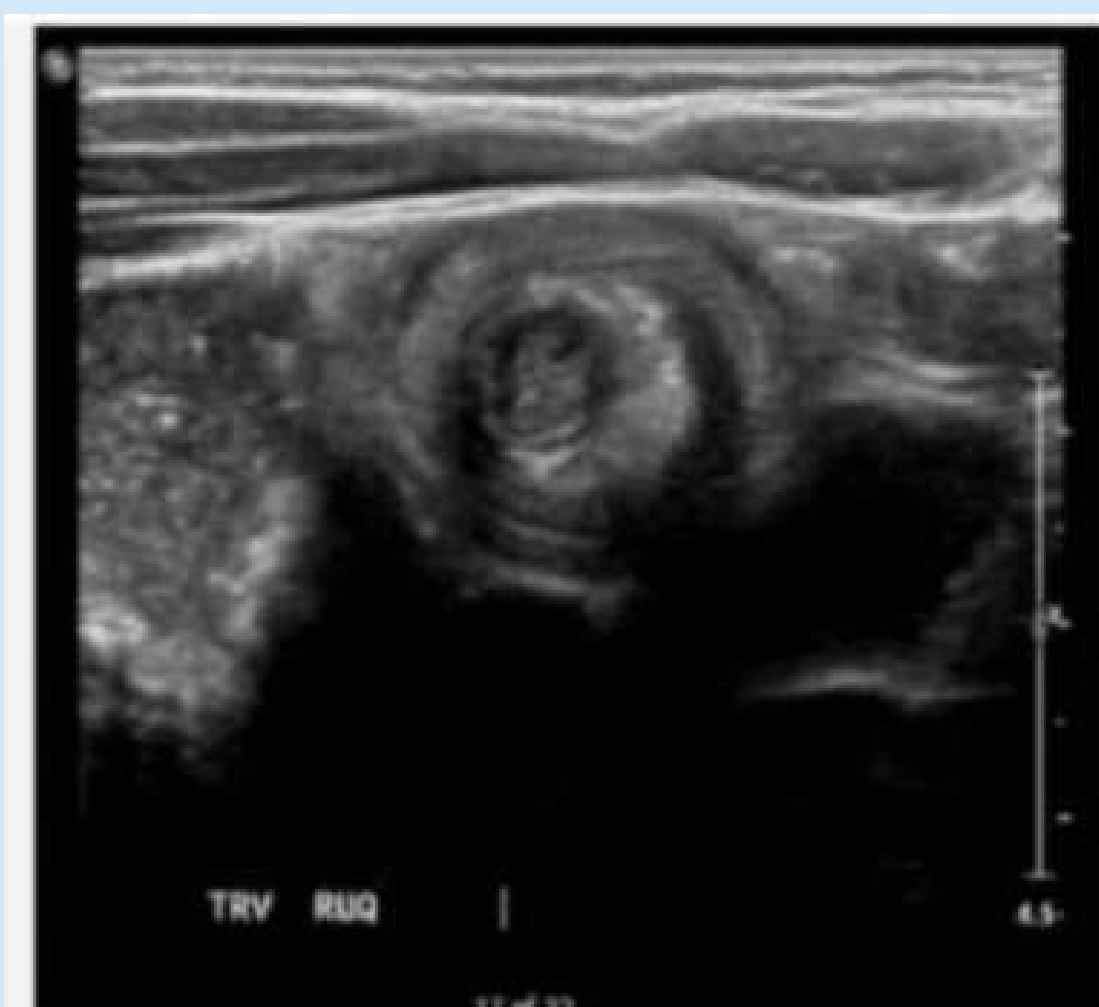
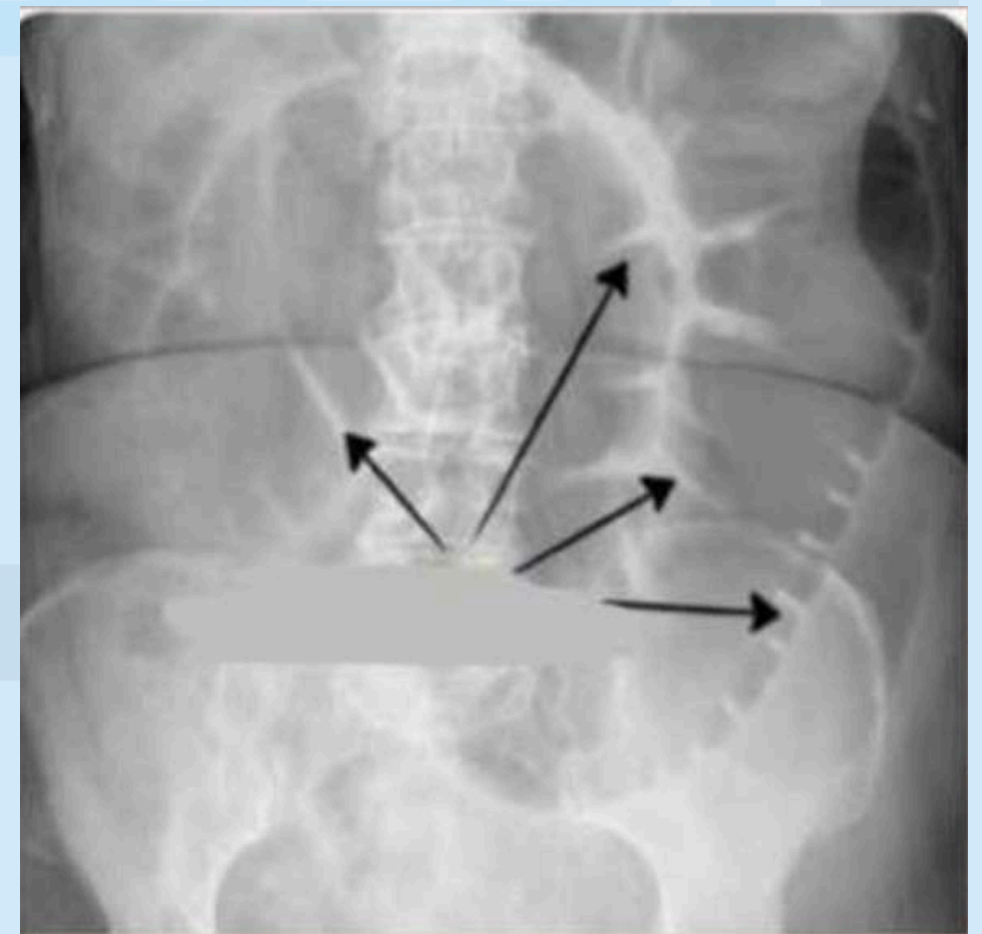
Choose the correct answar :

A. Small bowel obstruction

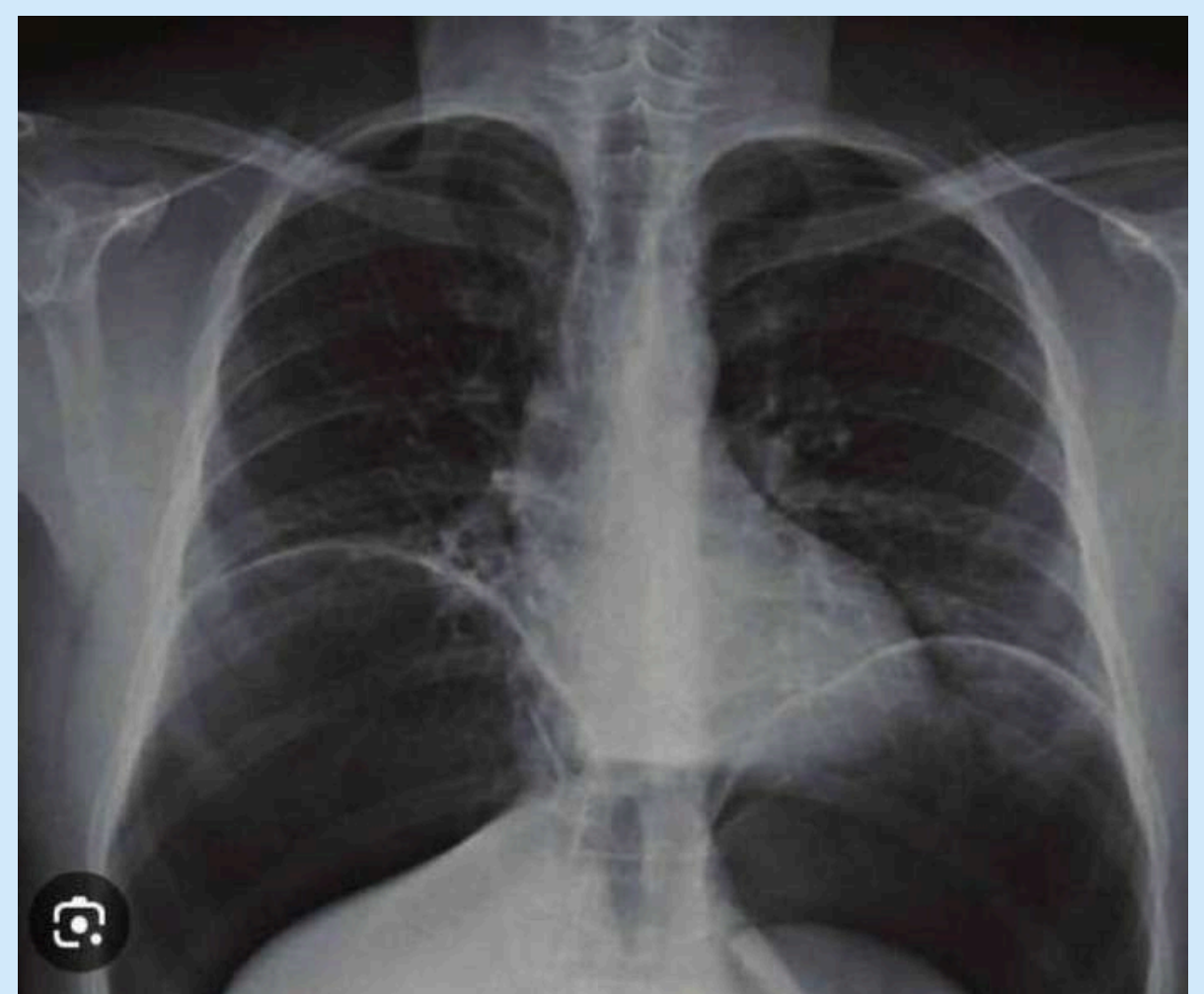
B. Acute appendicitis

C. Large bowel obstruction

Answer : c

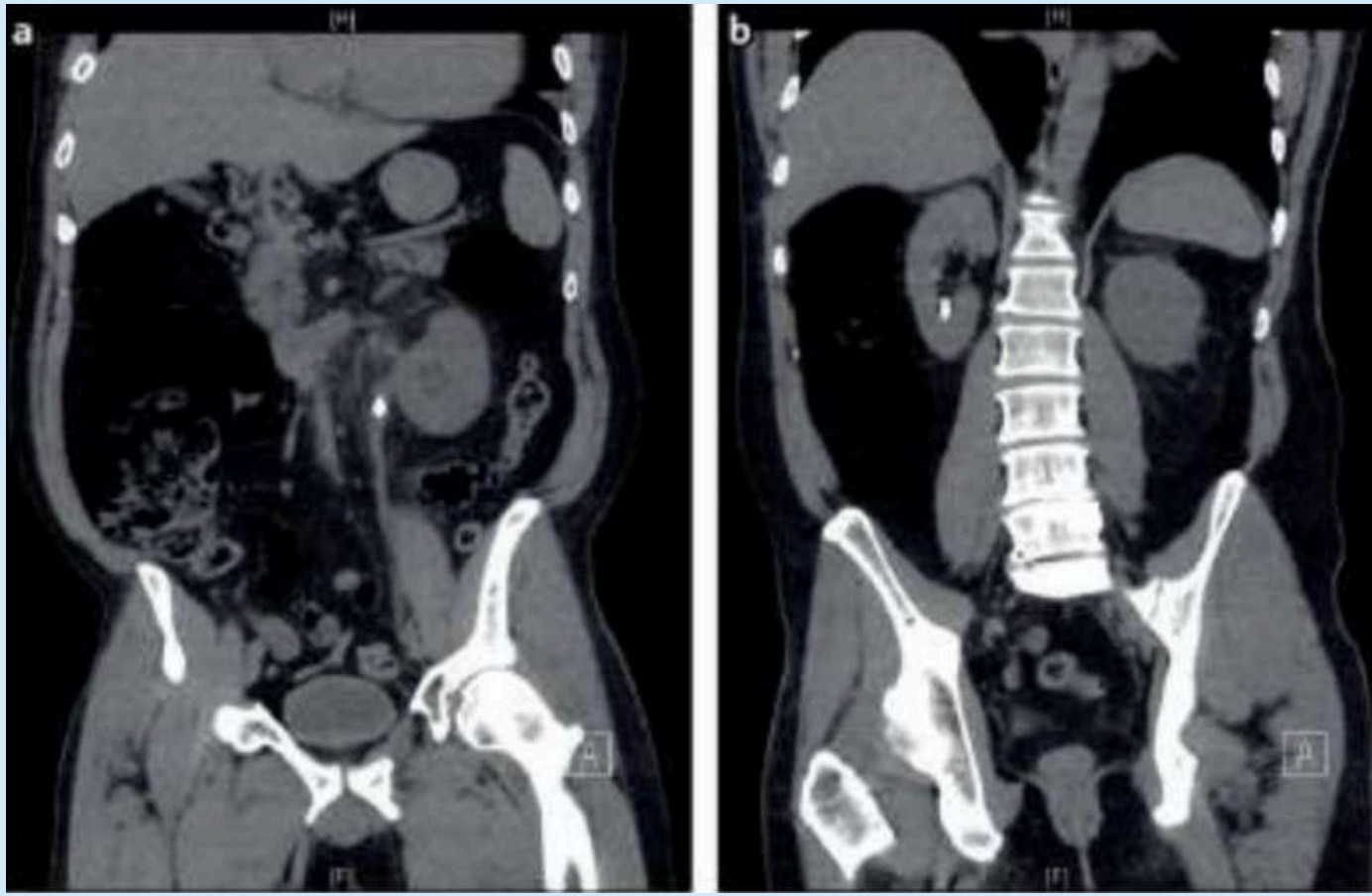


**air reduction can reduce the
number of surgical cases**

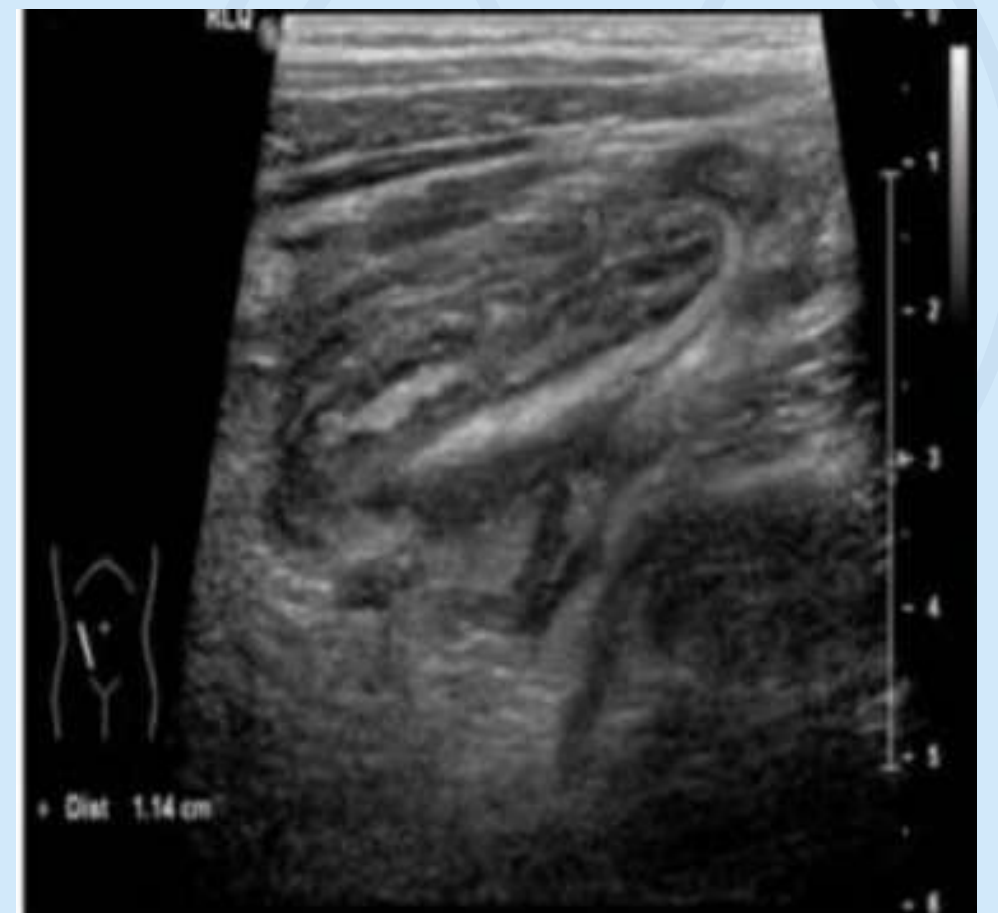


**Spot diagnosis?
pneumoperitoneum**

ABDOMEN (ADULT)



CT coronal reconstruction of the abdomen



one is false

non blind ended structure



Acute cholecystitis



football sign falciform ligamen

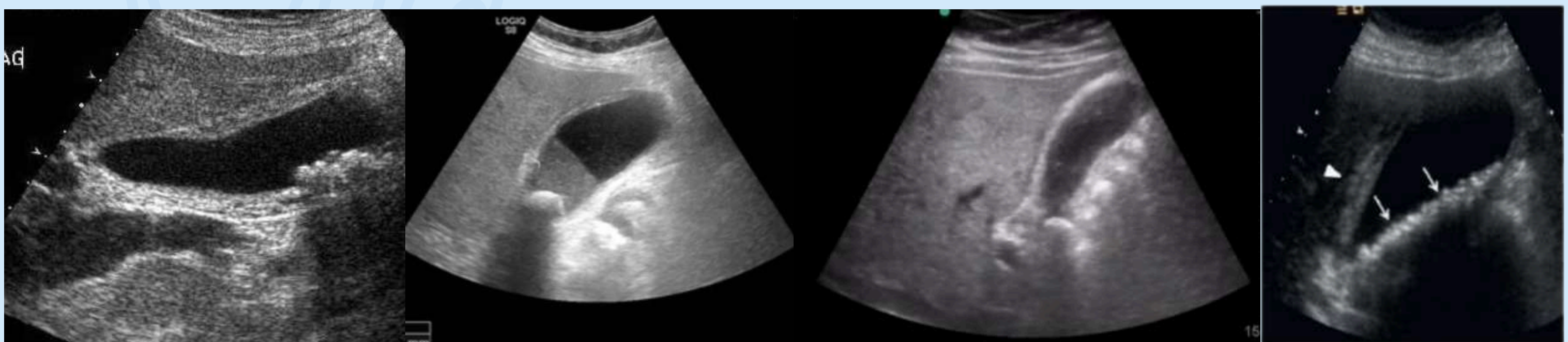


thoracic wedge fracture

Segmoid volvulos
urgent surgical intervention



Acute appendicitis



Diagnosis?

Calculus cholecystitis

ABDOMEN (ADULT)

What is the true regarding this picture?

- 1) obstruction bowel large
- 2) The most common cause of it is adhesions

Answer : b

(Small bowel obstruction)



according to this image :

gall stone

acute cholecystitis

Appendicitis

Renal stone

Answer : gallstone

انتبهوا للـ wall thickening + edema اذا كانوا موجودين يكون الجواب b



One is true?

- A- gallstone with no evidence of cholecystitis
- B- acute calculas cholecystitis
- C- acute acalculas cholecystitis
- D- chronic calcaulas cholecystitis

Answer : a



What is the most common cause for this case :

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

Answer : A



ABDOMEN (ADULT)

imaging show??

a–small bowel obstruction

b–large bowel obstruction

Answer : b

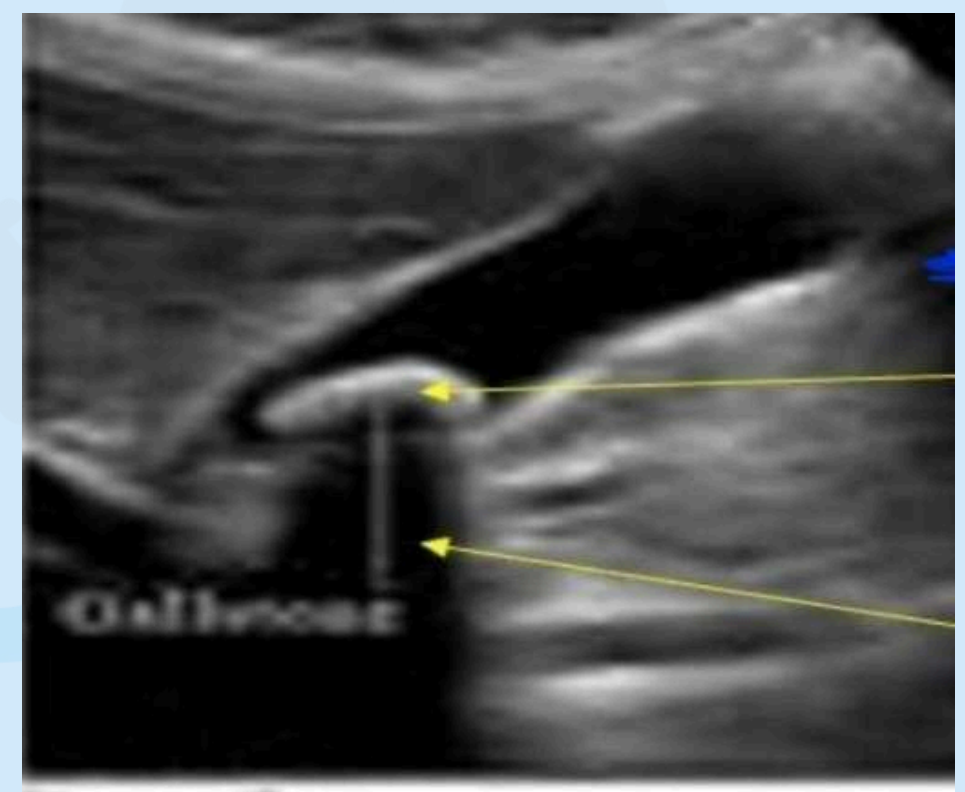


findings?

a–gallbladder stone

b–renal stone

Answer : a



all are false except?

a–bilateral renal stones

b–CT , with oral and ivcontrast

c–CT , oral without ivcontrast

d–MRI , without contrast

سؤال ناقص



66 year old man :

A) small bowel obstruction

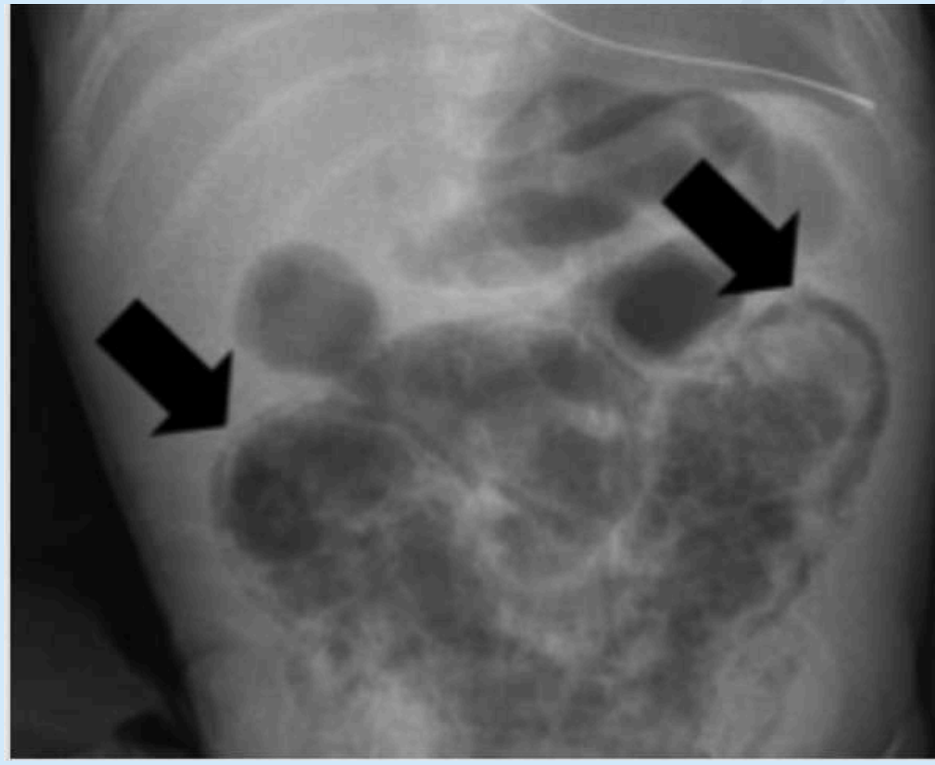
b) large bowel obstruction

Answer : b

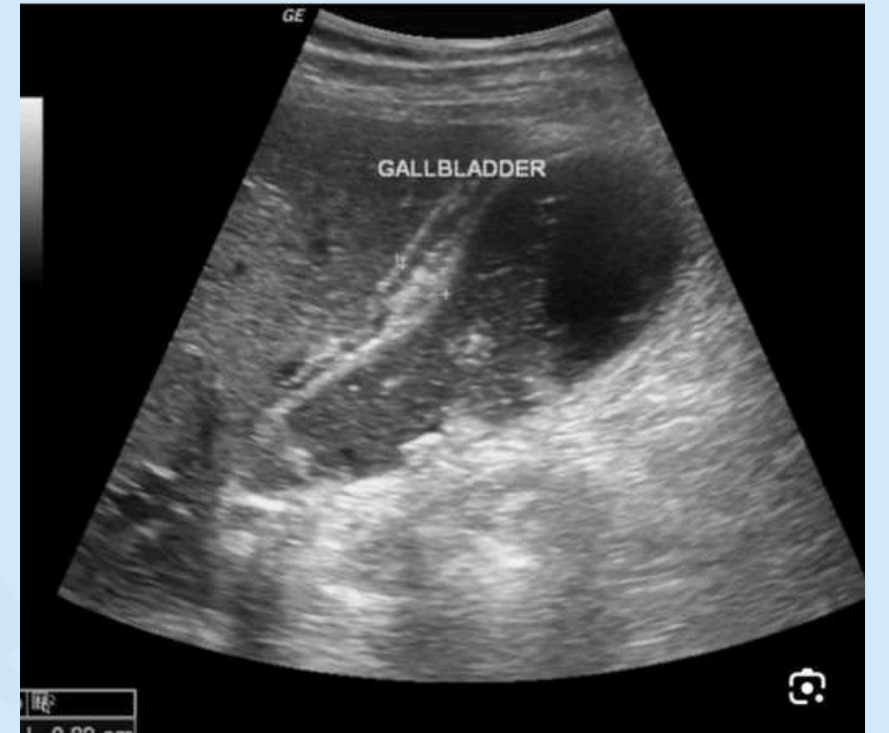
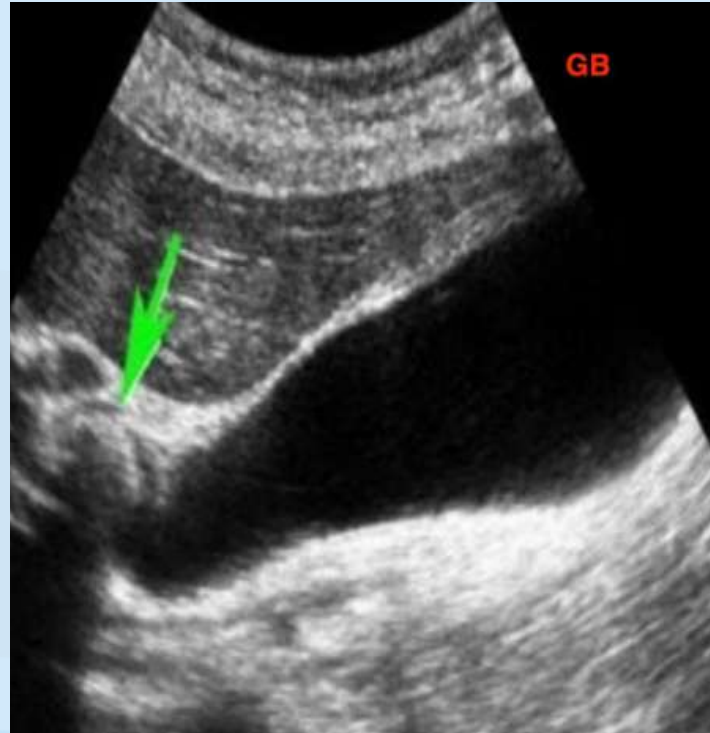


ABDOMEN (ADULT)

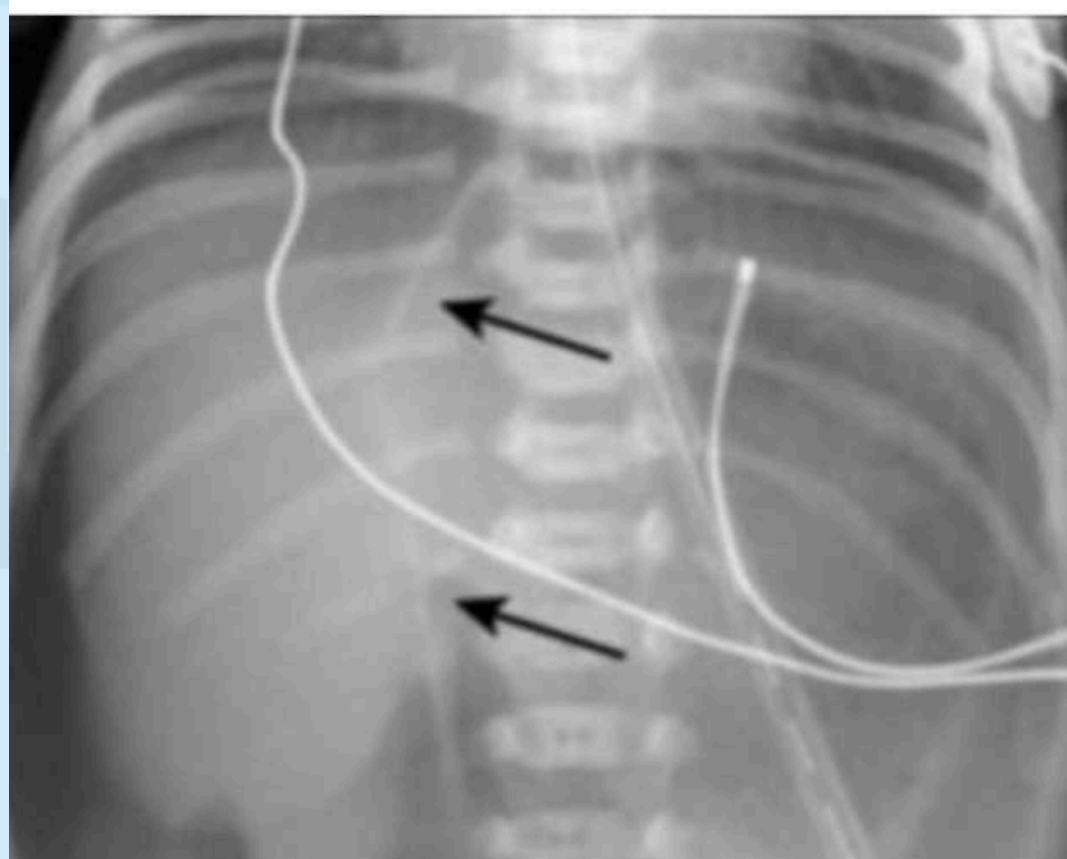
intestinalis pneumatosis



Acute cholecystitis



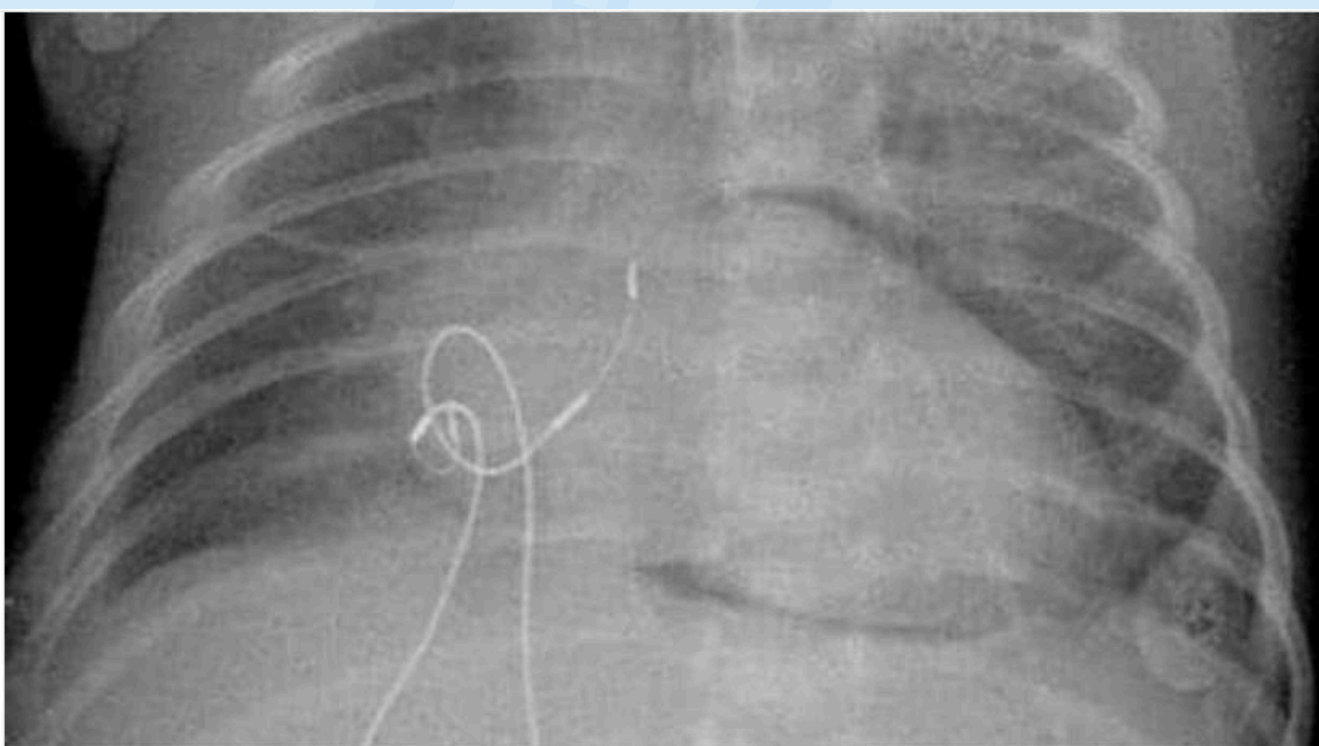
Barium enema



Silver sign



Large bowel obstruction



Pneumopericardium ✓



Stomach

ABDOMEN (ADULT)



Gallbladder stone



Football sign



Common cause Adhesion



Common cause Adhesion



Most likely gallbladder stone



Gallbladder stones

ABDOMEN (ADULT)



Common cause Adhesion



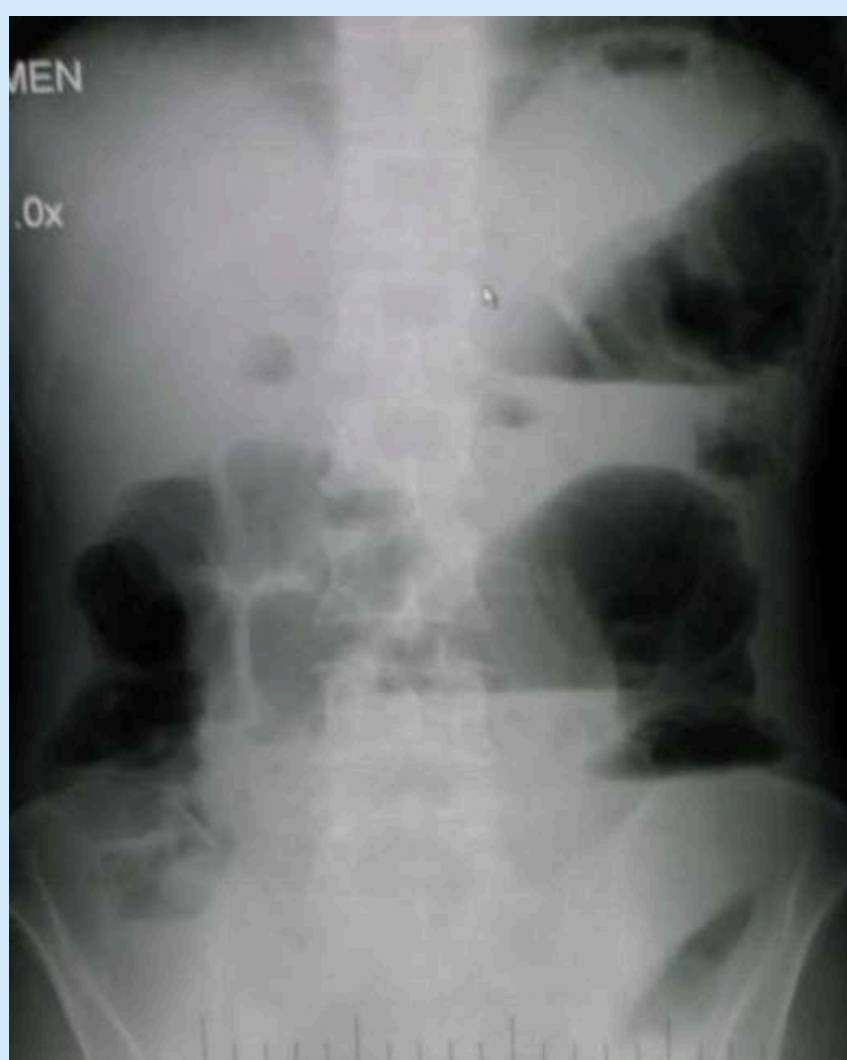
segmoid vovulus



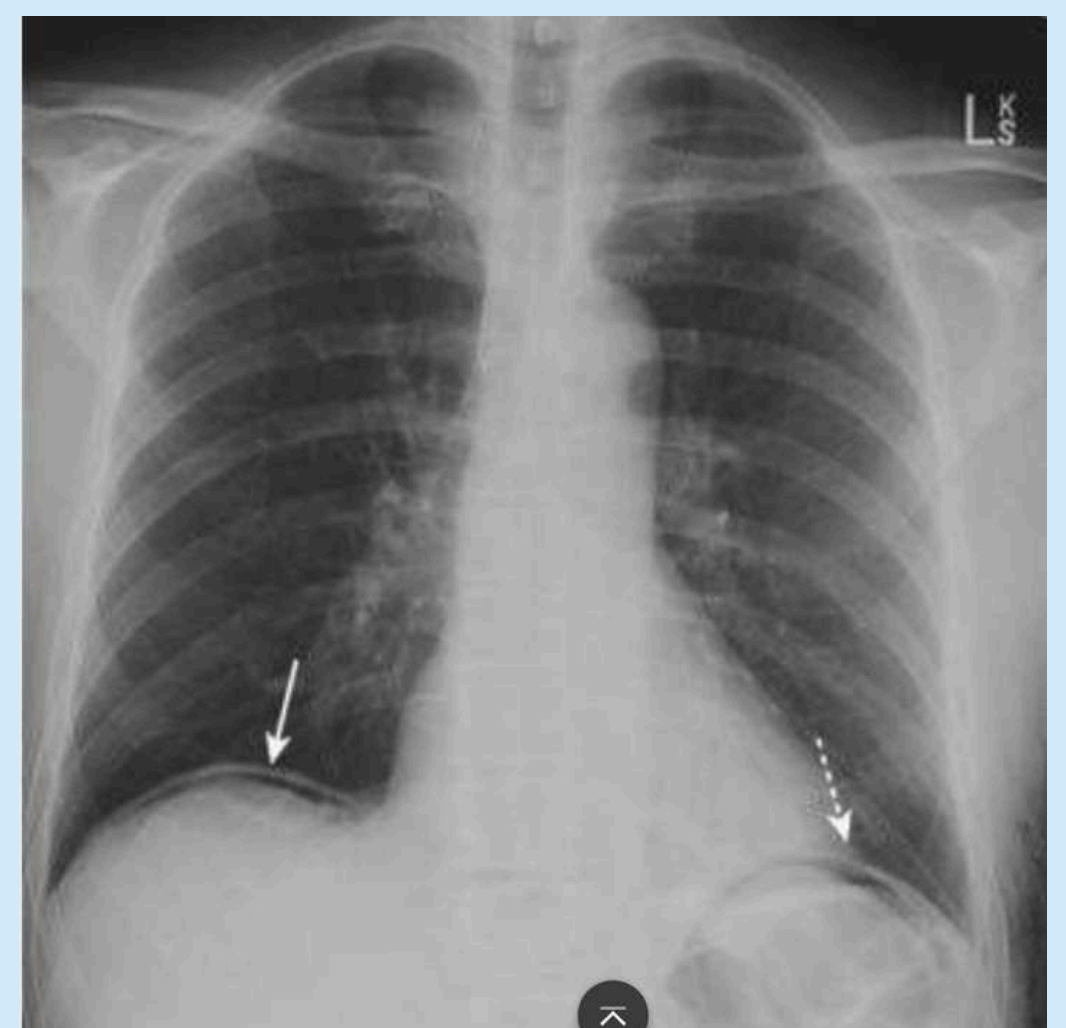
Small bowel obstruction



Small bowel obstruction



Small bowel obstruction



Bilateral air under diaphragm

ABDOMEN (ADULT)

most likely diagnosis?

- a) Renal stone
- b) Small intestine obstruction
- c) Gallbladder stone
- d) Large bowel obstruction
- e) Bone mets

Answer : c



Patient presented to the ER :

- a) Treatment is urgent and need surgery
- b) Treatment is urgent but doesn't need surgery
- c) Send pt. home
- d) Can delay the treatment

Answer : a



The following X-ray shows which of the following signs

- A. Silver sign
- B. Crescent sign
- C. Silhouette sign
- D. Bird's peak sign
- E. Apple peel sign

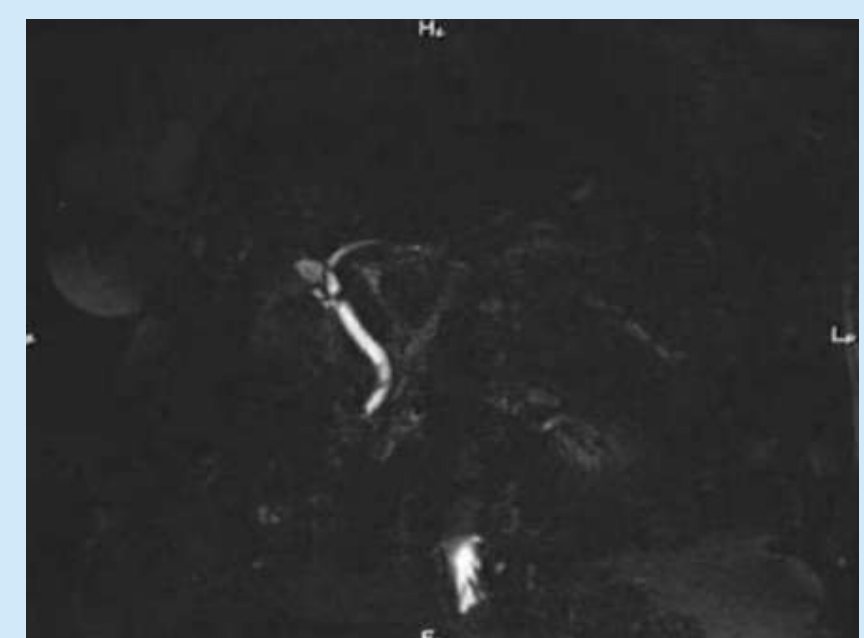
Answer : a



This picture shows :

- A) MRCP
- B) ERCP
- c) MRI LIVER

Answer : a



ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

Patient with acute appendicitis, which one of these isn't a radiological sign :

- a) Diameter > 7mm
- b) Thick wall > 3mm
- c) non-blind structure
- d) A peristaltic
- e) Filled with & surrounded by fluid



Answer : C (aperistalsis is assessed by physical exam so confirm with the doc)

Which is true according to this U/S of a child with red jelly stool :

- a) First step is surgery
- b) Air induction enema is the treatment



Answer : B

Which is true regarding this photo :

- a) CT saggital view soft tissue window
- b) shows thoracic wedging
- c) Esophageal atresia
- d) This is a pathological fracture



Answer : B

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

1) All the following are true in G.I.T imaging, except :

- a. Barium sulfate is the most common used contrast media
- b. If leakage or perforation is suspected, gastrograffin contrast is used.
- c. Double contrast barium meal can identify peptic ulcer disease
- d. In sliding diaphragmatic hernia, the gastro-esophageal junction is in place
- e. In infants, Barium swallow is done using non ionic contrast media.

Ans : d

2) The following are false regarding pyloric stenosis, except :

- a. CT abdomen is the imaging study of choice.
- b. Pyloric diameter of 10 mm is diagnostic.
- c. Double bubble sign on plain film
- d. presented 8 to 12 weeks with gastric outlet obstruction
- e. Shouldering sign with severe stenosis.

ans : e

3) The following are true regarding intussusception in children, except :

- a. barium enema is diagnostic and therapeutic.
- b. ileo-ileal type is commonest type.
- c. pseudo-kidney sign is seen transversely on U/S
- d. presented with abdominal pain and red current jelly stool
- e. hypertrophied Peyer's patches is the usual cause.

ans : b

4) The following statements are correct except :

- a. The jejunal loops are usually larger than the ileal loops.
- b. Ultrasound is the best test to diagnose gallstones.
- c. The superior mesenteric vein lies to the right of the superior mesenteric artery.
- d. In intravenous urogram (IVU), prone film usually demonstrate the ureters more successfully.
- e. Hirschsprung's disease is caused by the presence of ganglion cells in the wall of a portion of the colon

ans : e

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)



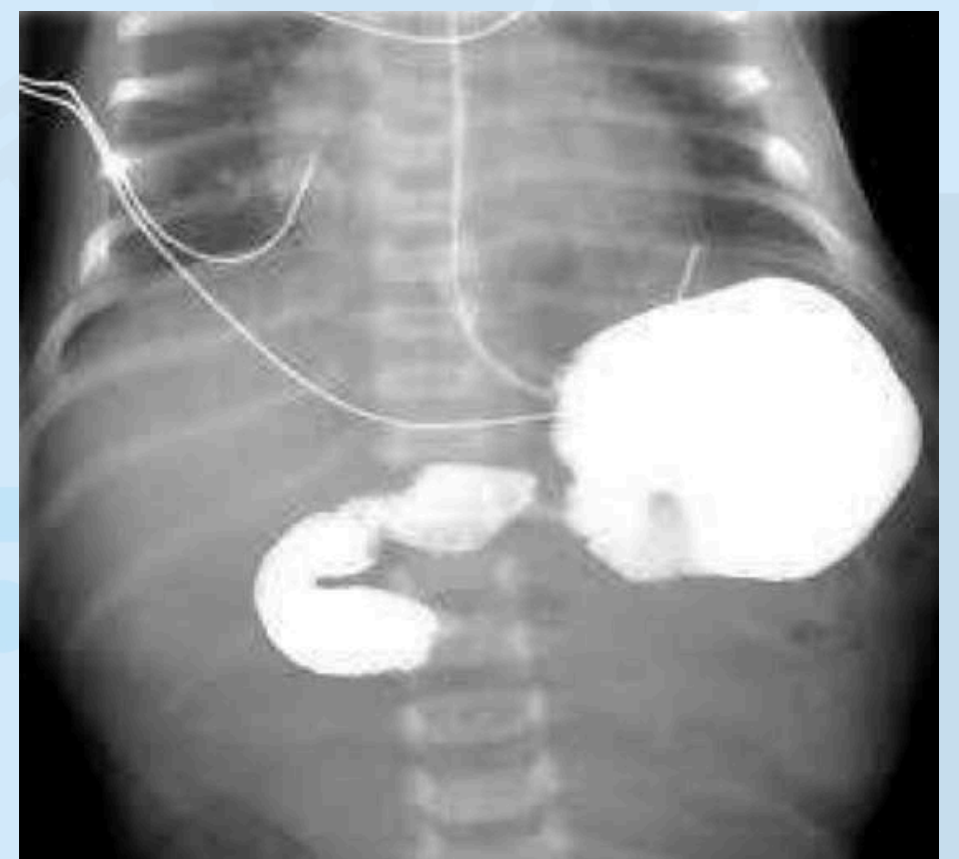
Duodenal atresia



Intestinal malrotation



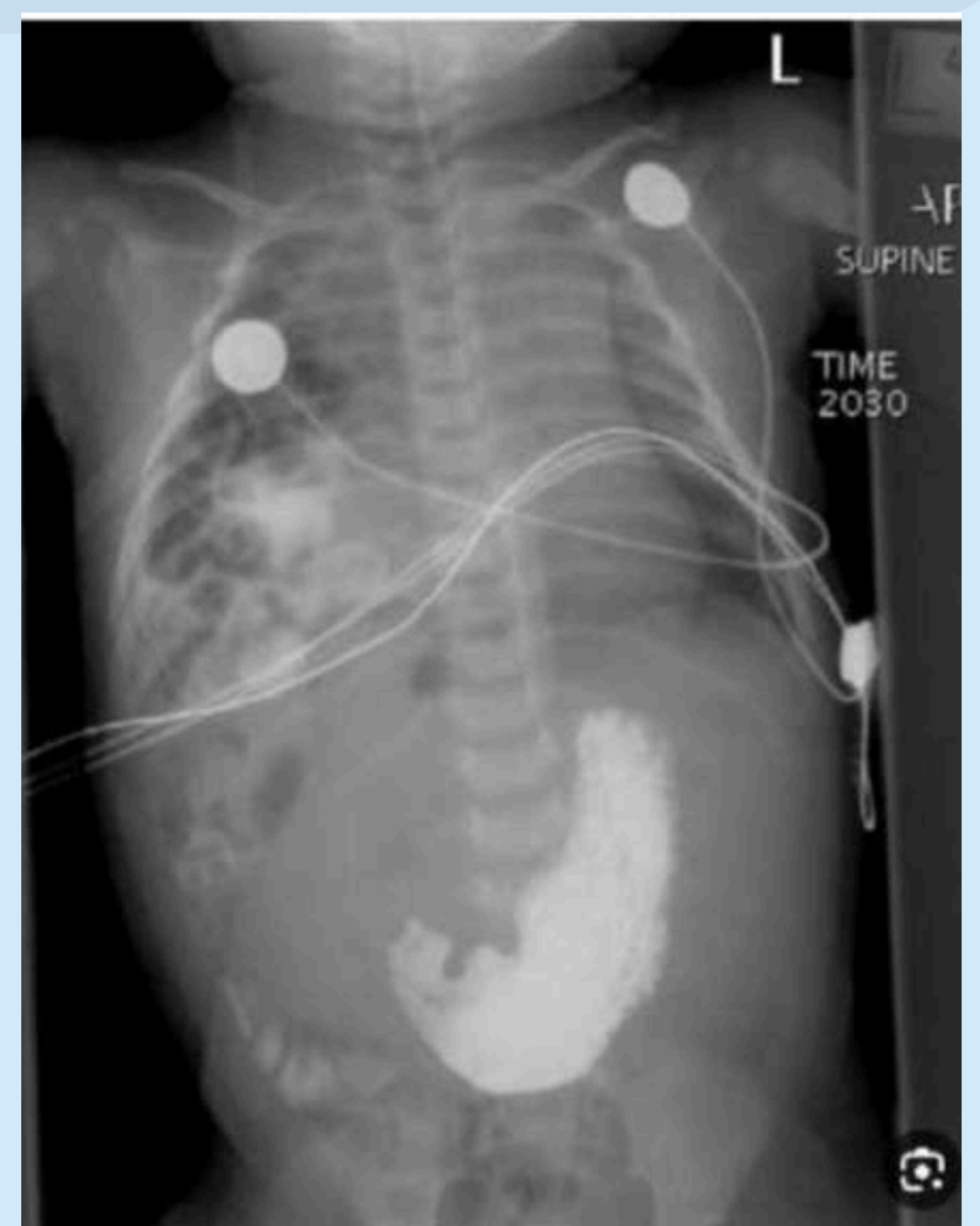
Diaphragmatic Hernia



Midgut valvulus



**Incarcerated inguinal
hernia**



**Congenital
diaphragmatic hernia**

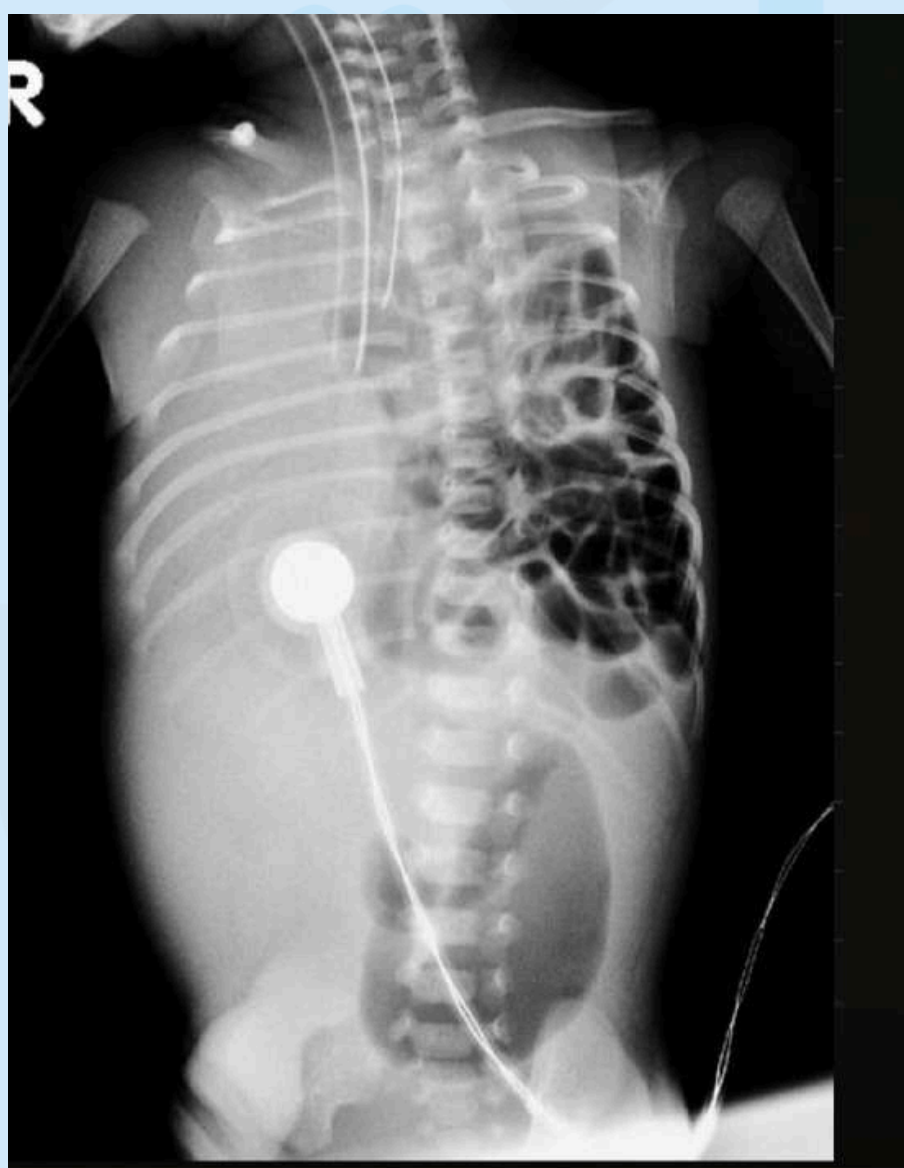
ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)



Duodenal atresia



Small bowel obstruction



Diaphragmatic Hernia



Midgut valvulus



All of these signs are present except?

1. football sign
2. falciform ligament sign
3. crescent sign .

Ans : 3

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

3– This picture shows :

- a) Crescent sign
- b) Football sign and Rigler sign
- c) Football sign and Falciform ligament sign
- d) Silver sign

Answer : C



4– Abdomen X–ray of a child shows : (not exact pic but showed lucent line)

- a) Rigler sign
- b) Pneumatosis intestinalis
- c) Crescent Sign

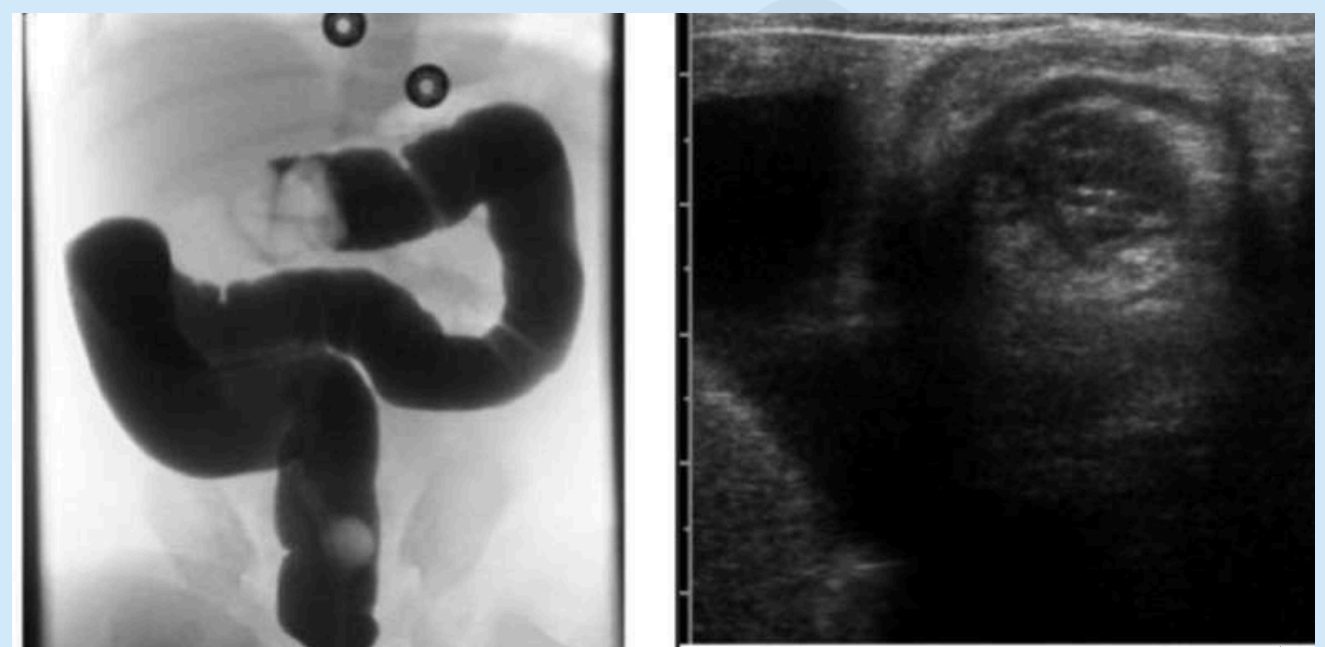
Answer : B



One is false?

- A – target sign
- B– claws sign
- C– riglers sign
- D– no apple core sign
- E– coil spring sign

Answer : C



الصورتين مع بعض



Pneumoperitoneum, air under diaphragm, crescent sign .
causes : bowel perforation from ulcer, endoscopy

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

7– Which is true according to this U/S of a child with red jelly stool :

- a) First step is surgery
- b) Air induction enema is the treatment

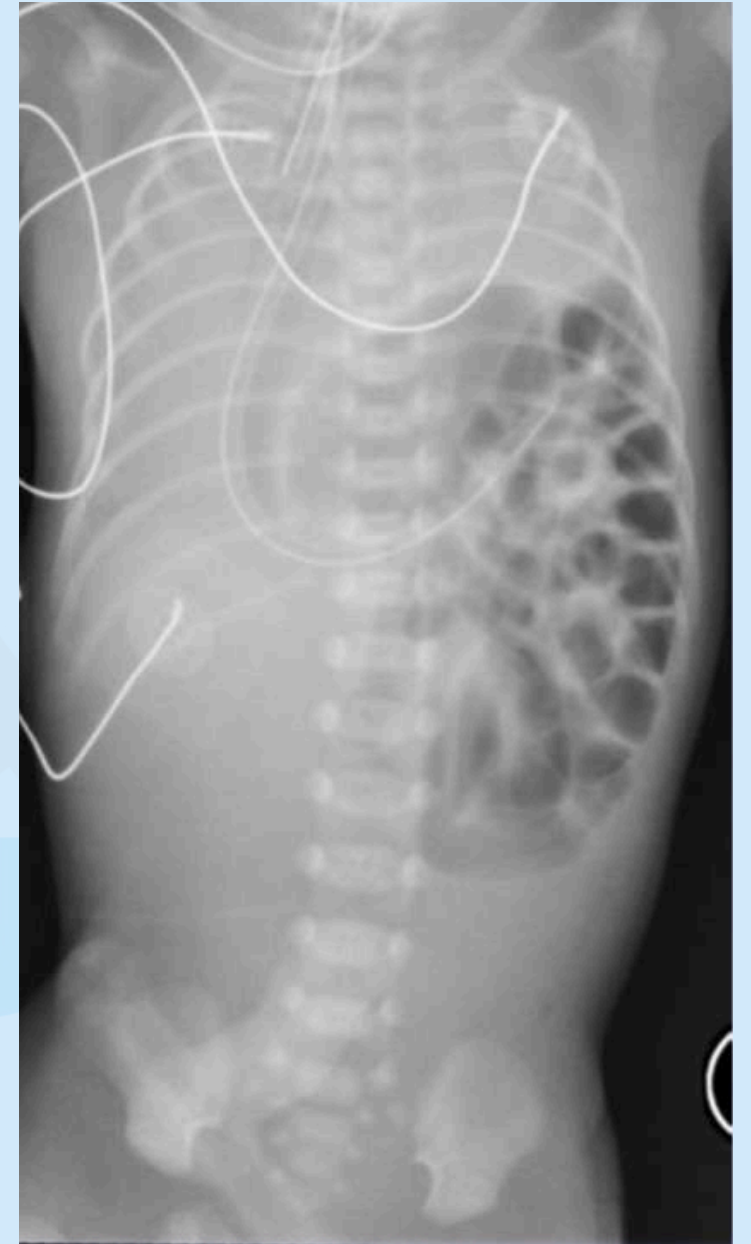
Answer : B (it's a child not an adult)



9– Which is true regarding this CXR :

- a) Condition doesn't affect breathing
- b) The patient doesn't have pulmonary hypoptasia
- c) Next step is barium follow through

Answer : C

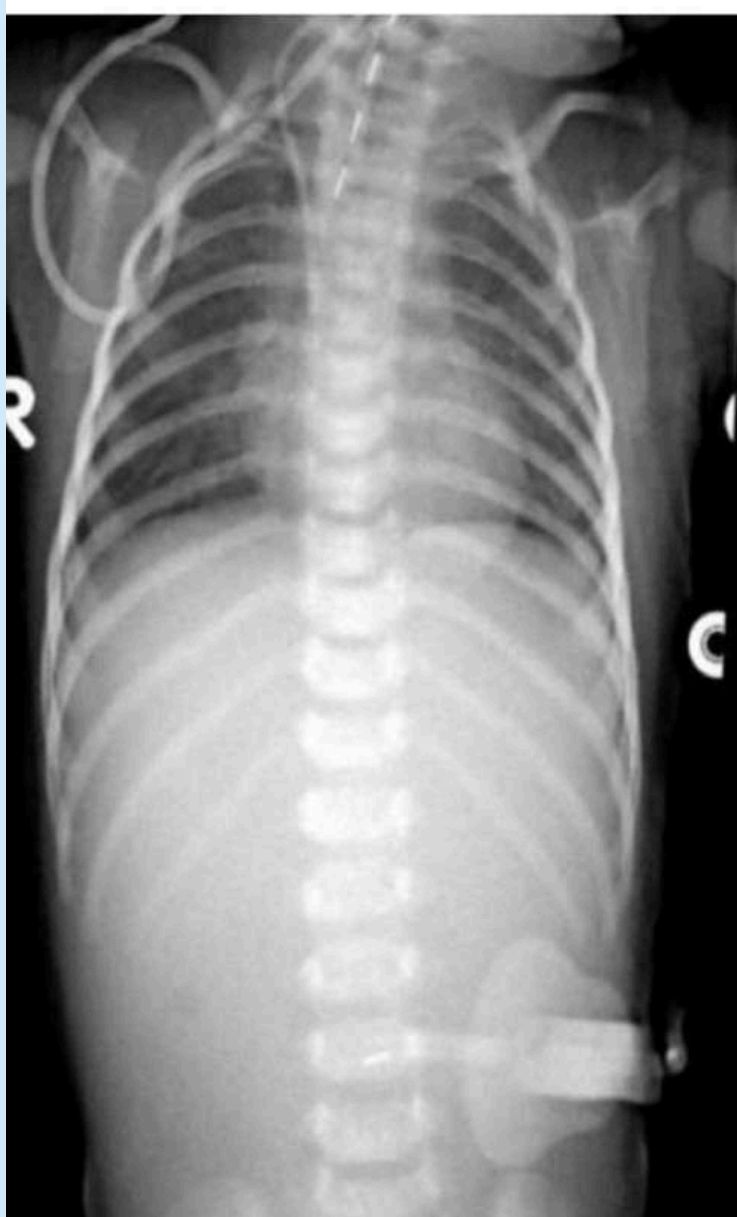
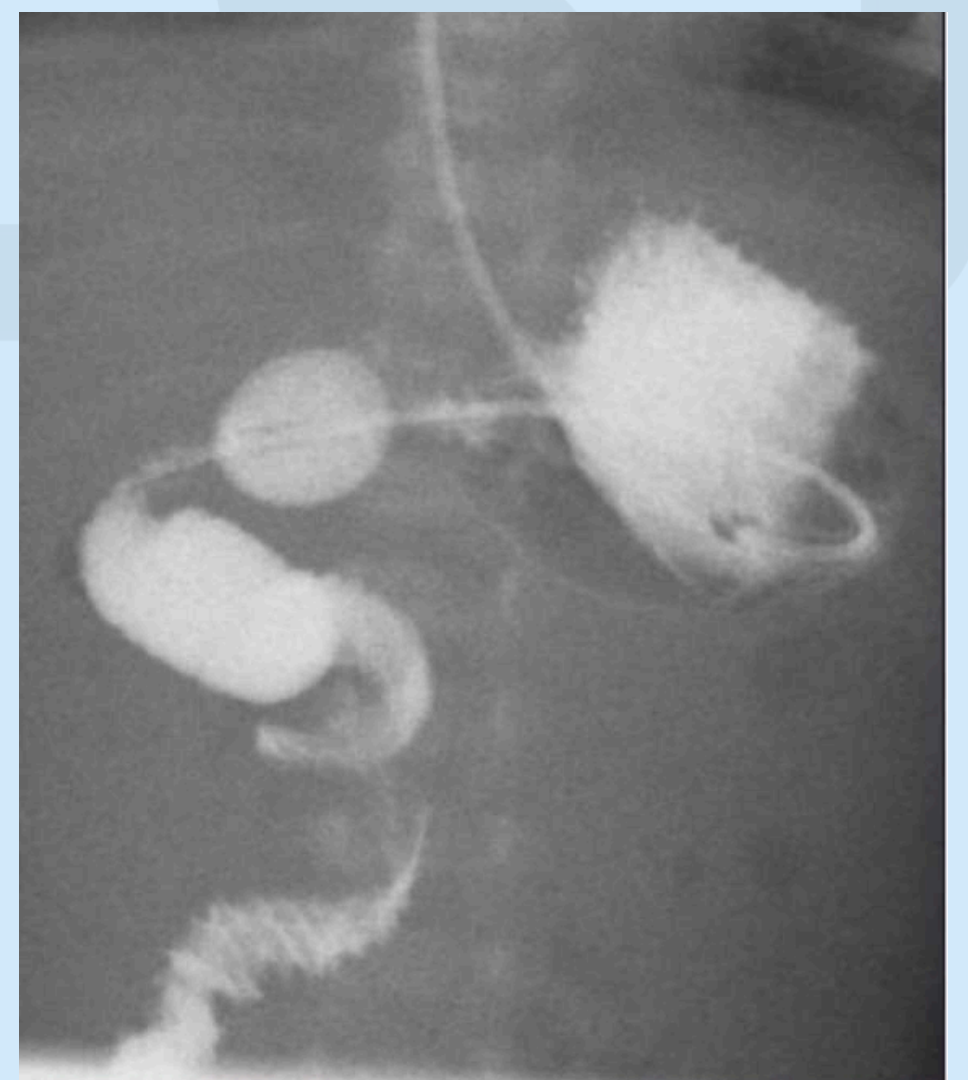


One is false ?

A– lead to ischemic if not treated surgically

B– first presentation in first 48 hours of life

Ans : b



One is true?

A. normal

b. atresia with fistula

c. atresia without fistula.

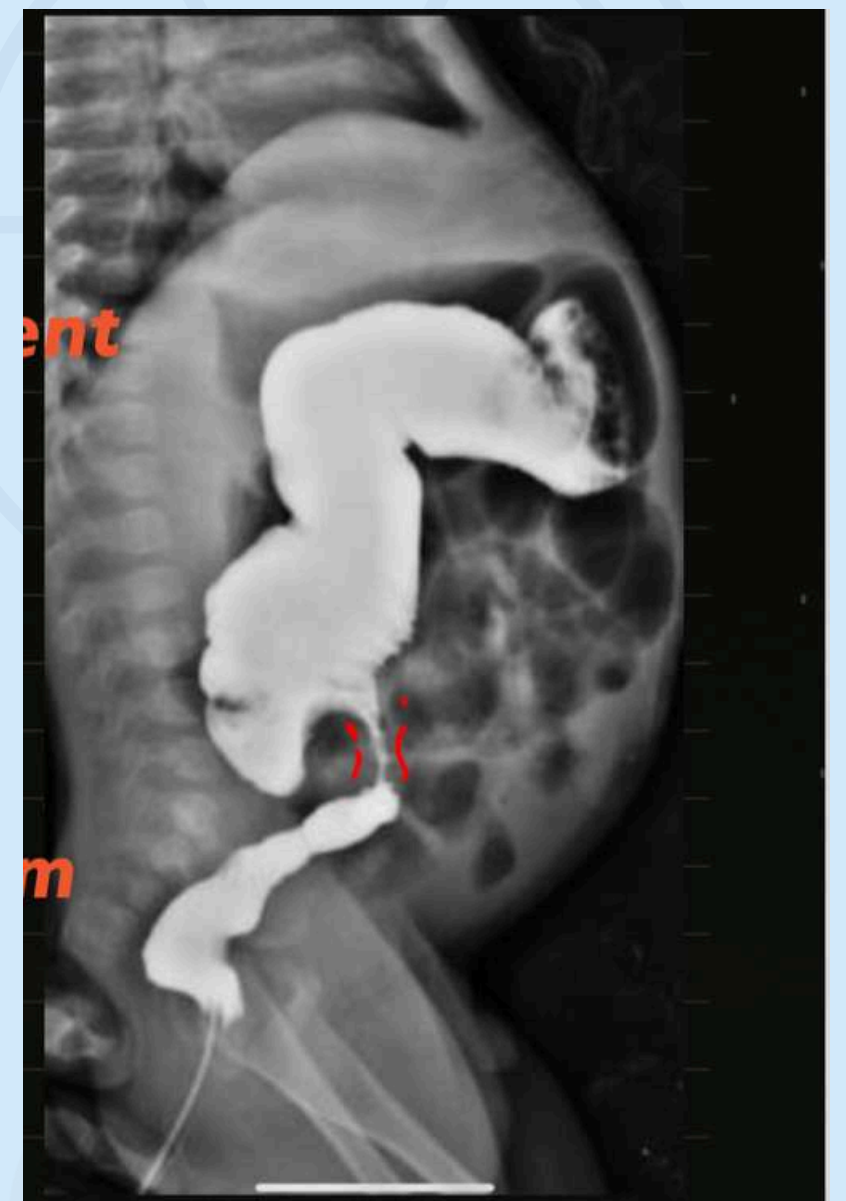
ans : c

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

2– Child with abdomen distended ,no meconium passage ,barium show patent anus :

- A)radiological sign correlate with findings
- B)recto–sigmoid ratio less than one
- C)the definitive diagnosis is meconium ileus
- D)doesn't need histopathology

ans : b



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

- 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

ans :a

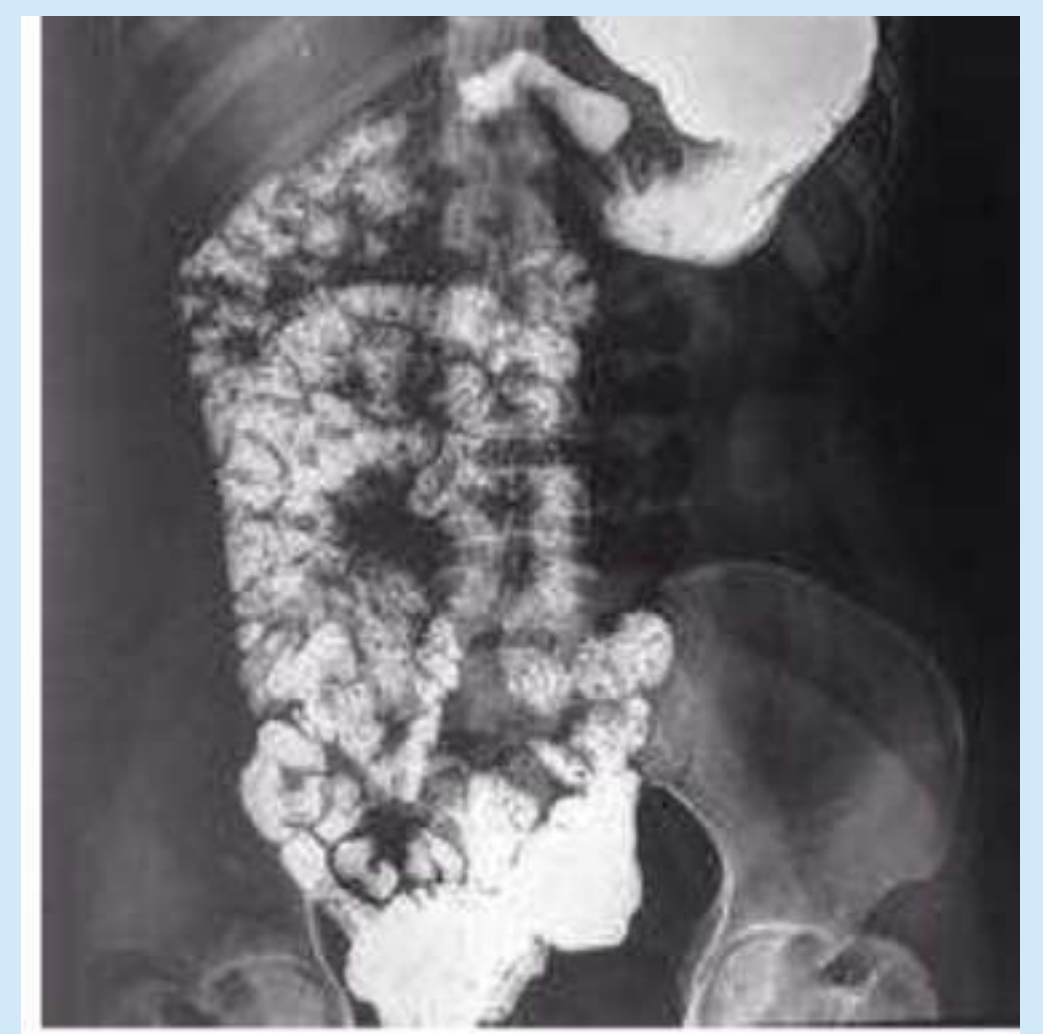


6–REGARDING THIS IMAGE ALL THE FOLLOWINGS ARE FALSE EXCEPT ONE

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

ans :a



ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

3) REGARDING THIS IMAGE ONLY ONE IS TRUE :

Select one :

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

ans : a



*Select one :

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

ans : b



*Name of study :

ultrasound of pyloric region

Findings :

Increase in the single muscle thickness and length

Diagnosis :

hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

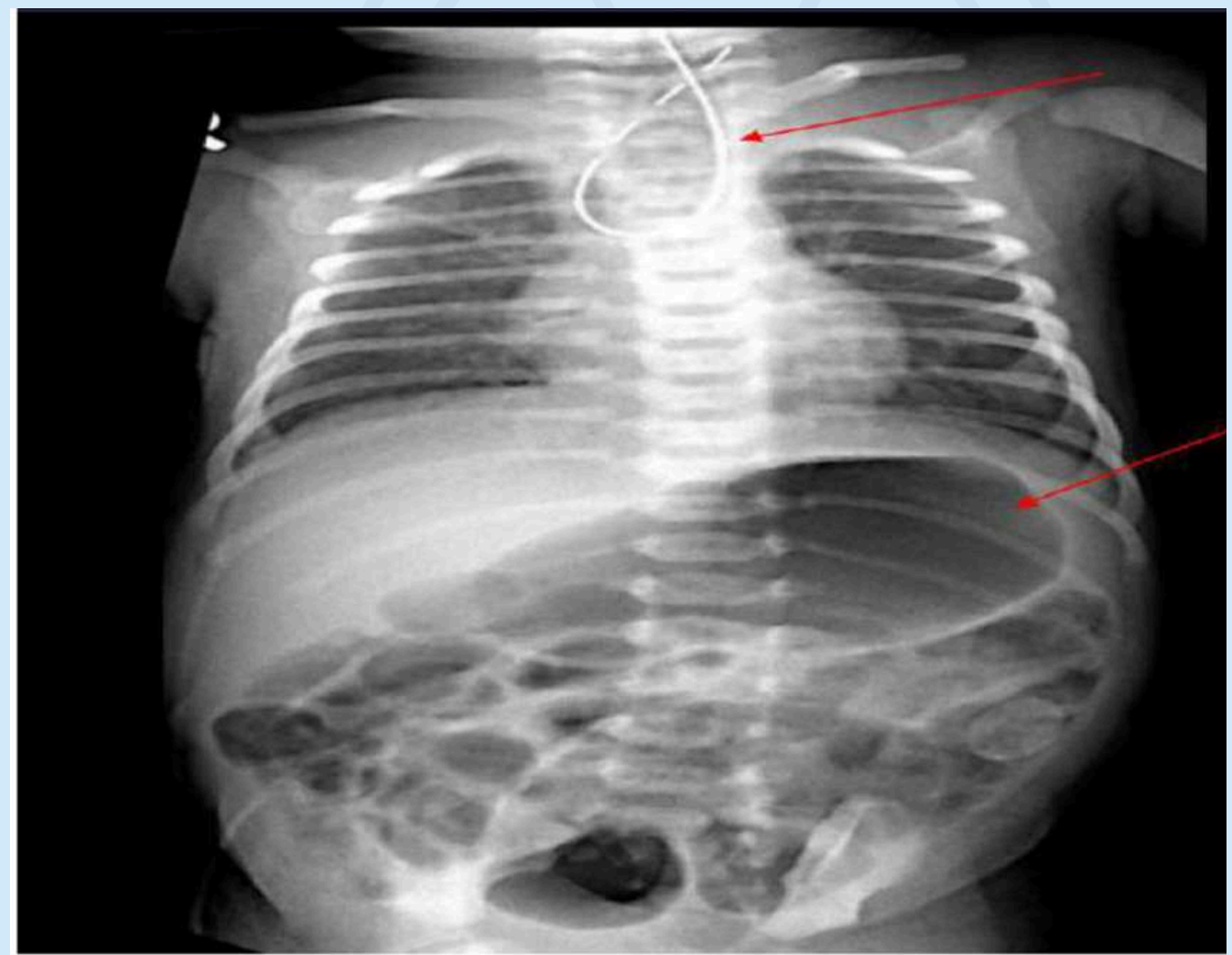


ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

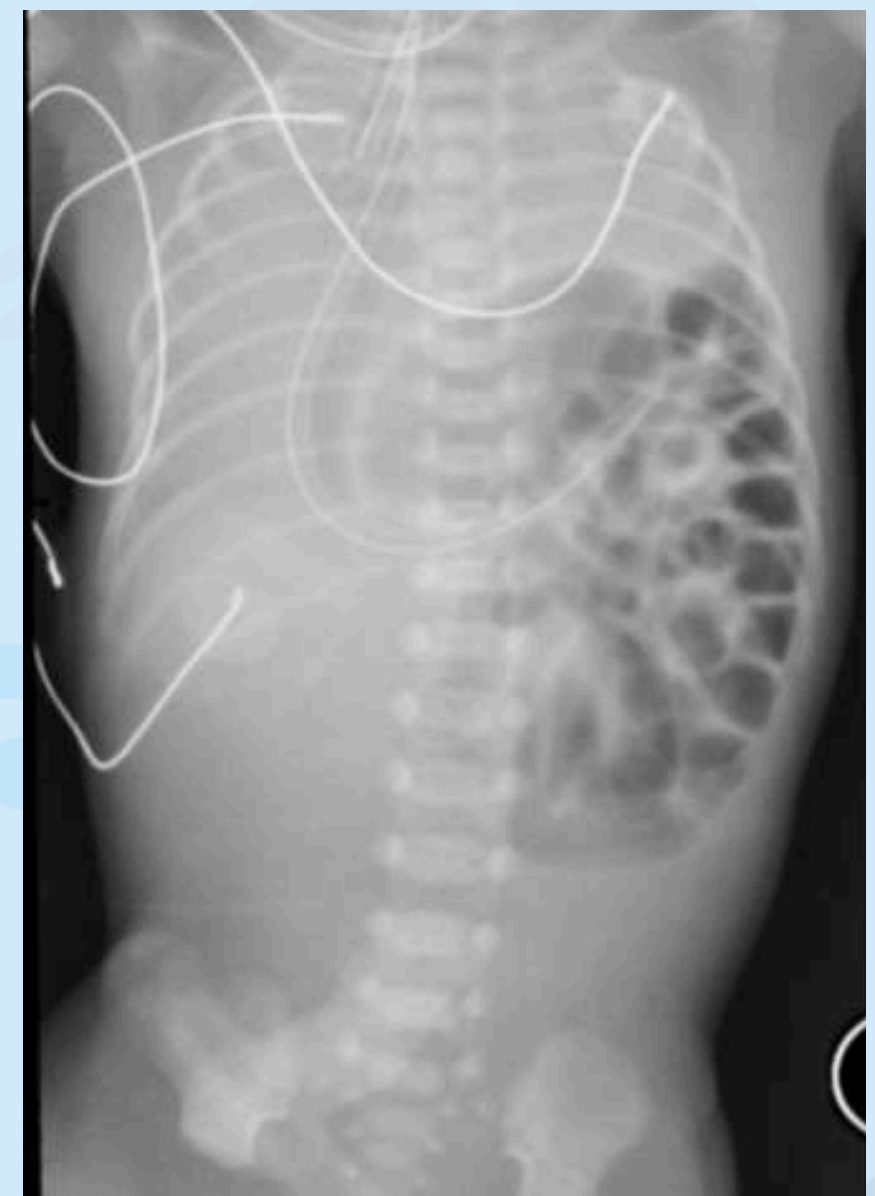
a .Esophageal atresia without fistula

b .Esophageal atresia with fistula

ans : a



Supine abdominal x-ray demonstrates a large pneumoperitoneum which outlines the falciform ligament giving the classical appearances of football sign and falciform ligament sign.



CDH needs barium follow through



Pneumatosis intestinalis



Football sign + falciform ligament

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

Select one

- a . Midgut volvulus without malrotation .
- b . Midgut volvulus within malrotation .

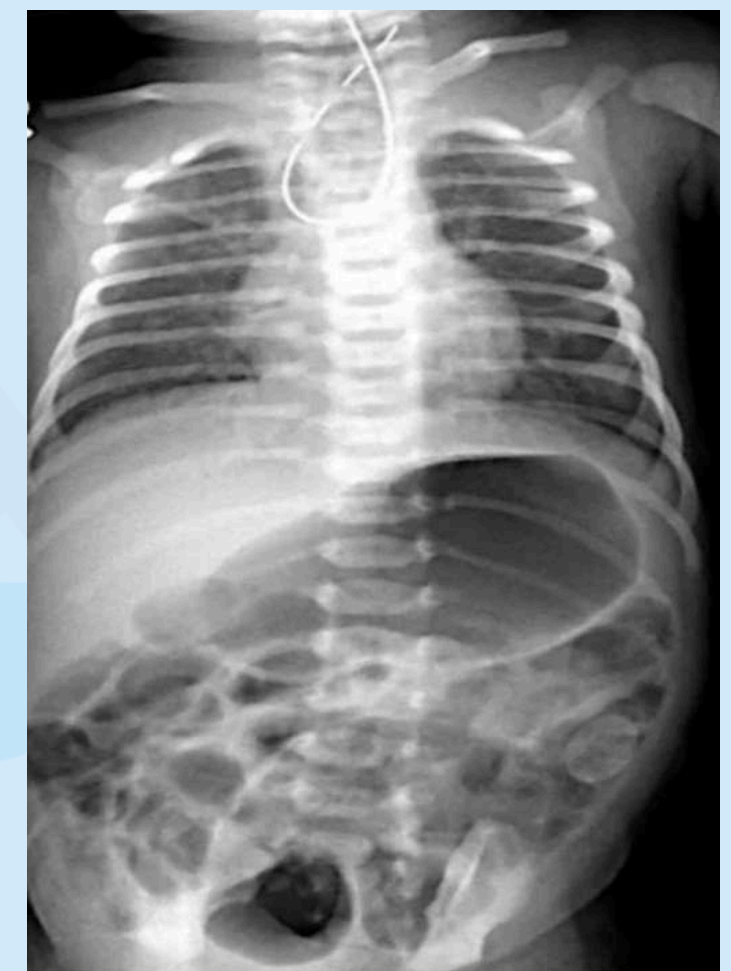
Ans :b



Select one :

- a . duodenal atresia .
- b . duodenal atresia with Trachesophageal fistula .

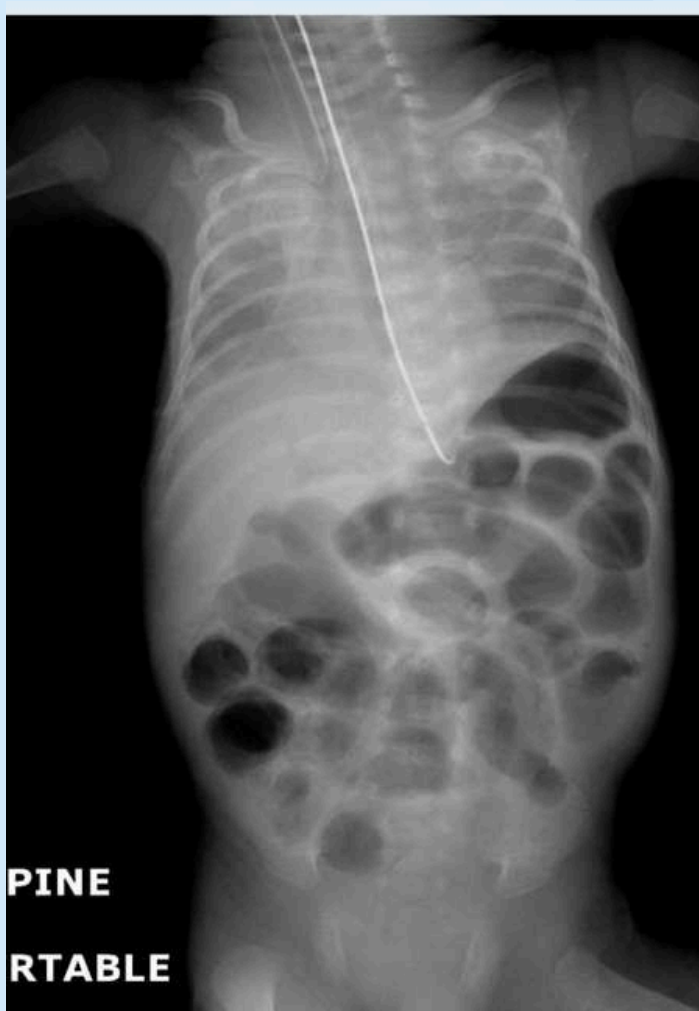
ans :b



select one :

- a . meconium ileus
- b . ratio between rectum an sigmoid is equal to 1
- c . ratio between rectum an sigmoid is less than 1
- d . ratio between rectum an sigmoid is more than 1

ans : c



Which of the following sign is not seen on this x-ray?

A. Crescent sign

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

The following X-ray shows which of the following signs

1. Silver sign
2. Crescent sign
3. Silhouette sign
4. Bird's peak sign
5. Apple peel sign

Ans :a

Select one about NEC :

- a.stage 1
- b.stage 2
- c.stage 3
- d.stage 4
- e.stage 5

Ans :c

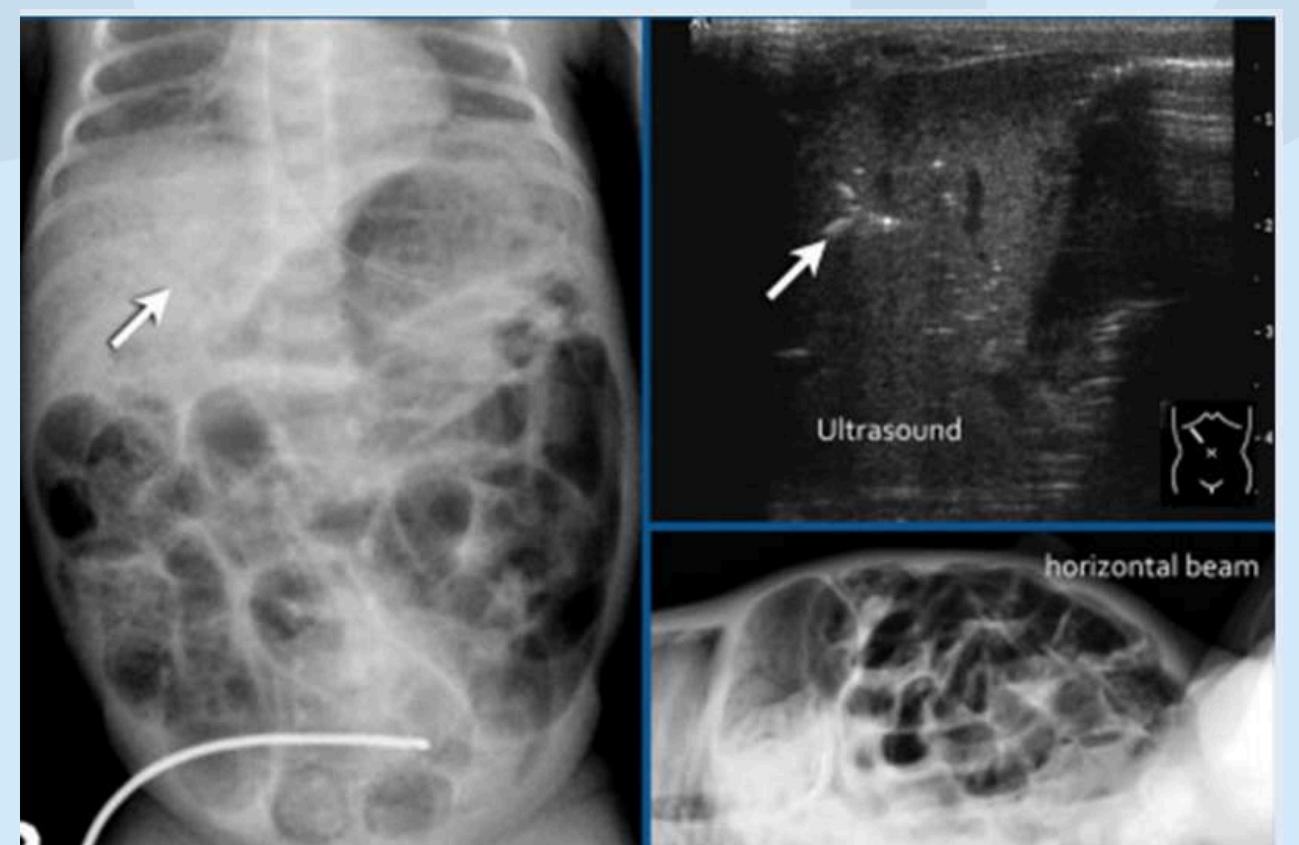
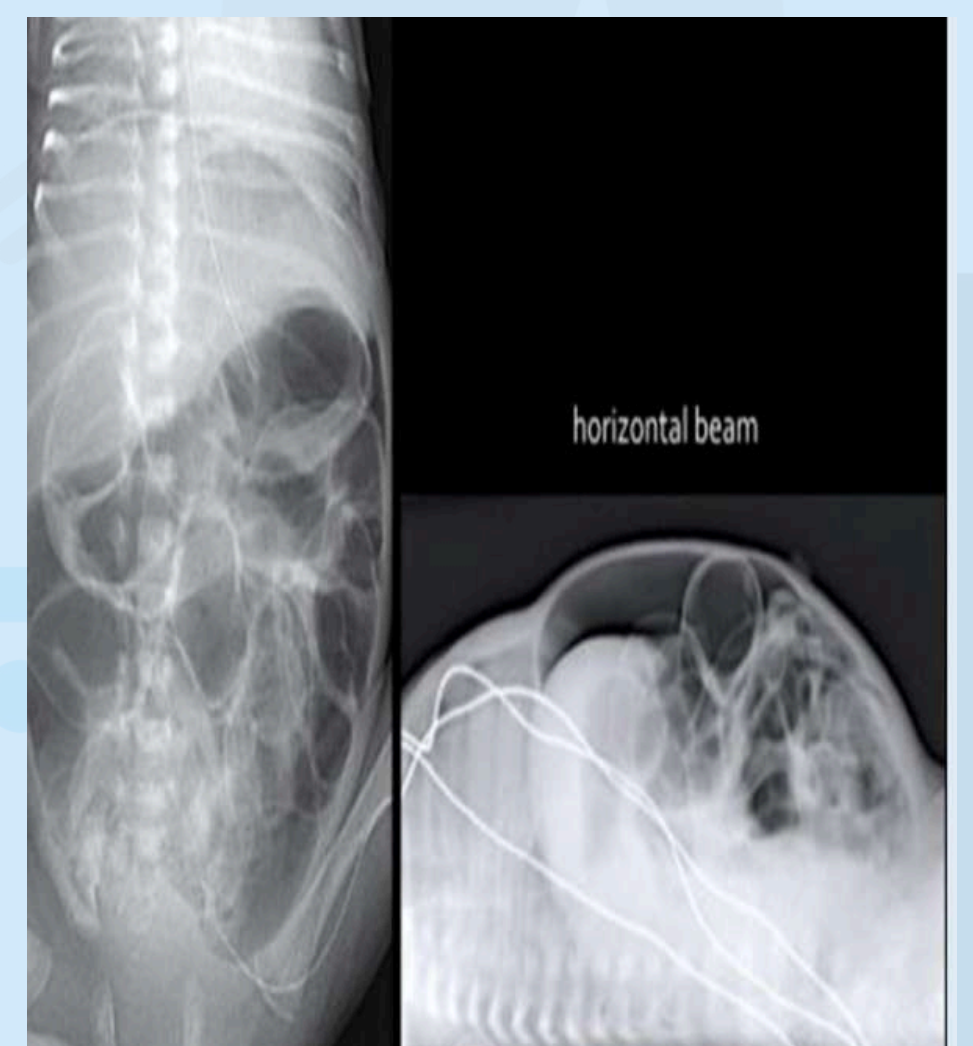
Which of the following sign is not seen on this x-ray?

A. Crescent sign

The true answer regarding this picture :

1. Barium swallow; achalasia
2. Barium meal; chron's disease
3. Barium meal; dysphagia

ans : 1



ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

Most likely diagnosis?

- a. Duodenal obstruction
- b. Pyloric stenosis
- c. Catepellar sign

Answer : Duodenal obstruction



32 weeks baby presented with abdominal distention, his x-ray shows :

- 1. Pneumatosis intestinalis
- 2. Football sign
- 3. Free gas
- 4. Regler's sign

Ans : 1



Name Of this study ?

What is the most common type ?

Answer :

1- Follow Through Barium

2-Type One, Large cyst 2-10 cm



Chest x ray

NO PASSAGE OF NG TUBE TO STOMACHE WITH
ABSCENT STOMACH GAS

No abdominal gaz

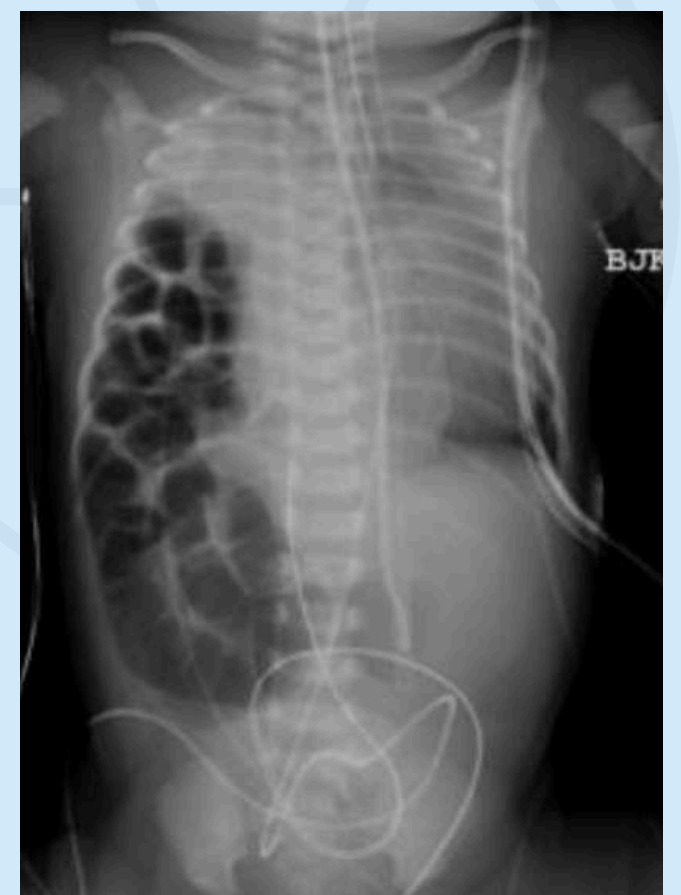
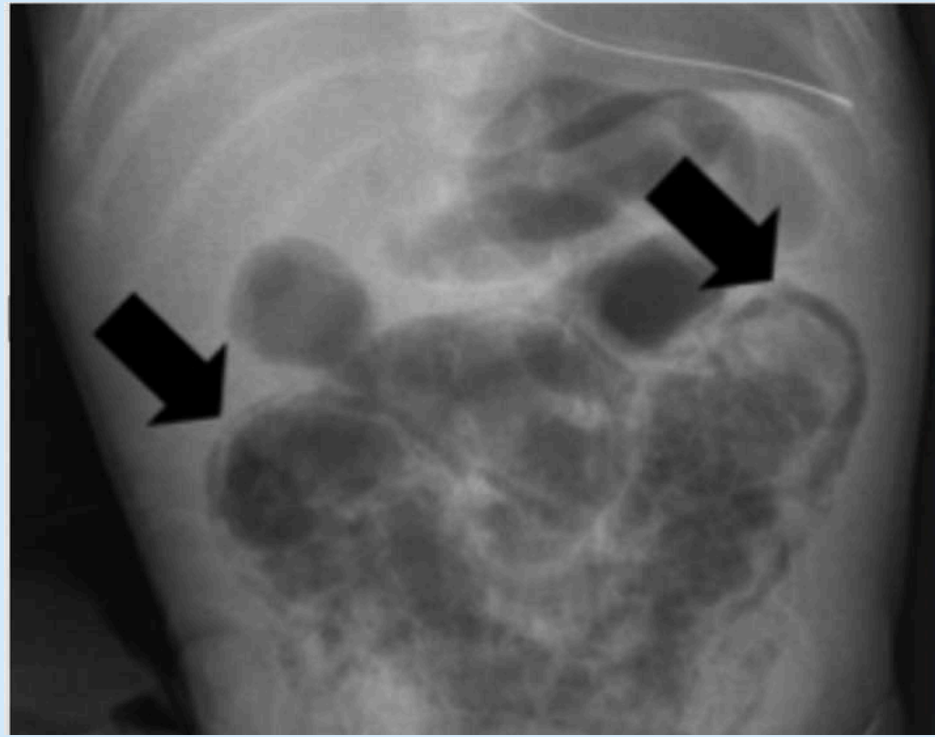
ESOPHAGAL ATRASIA WITH NO DISTAL TRACHEO
ESOPHAGAL FISTULA



ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)



Pneumatosis intestinalis



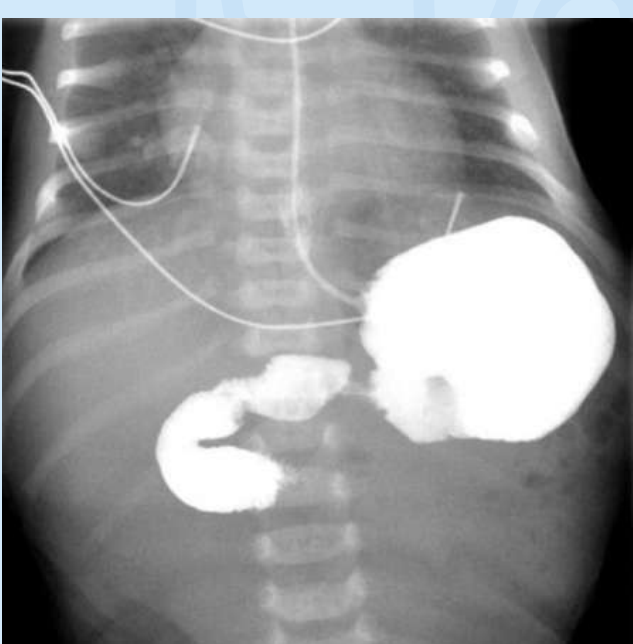
**diaphragmatic
hernia**



- Claw sign
- barium enema
- intussusception



- Catrabiller sign
- AXR
- hypertrophic pyloric stenosis



- Barium meal
- inverted 3 sign
- Malrotation with volvulus

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)



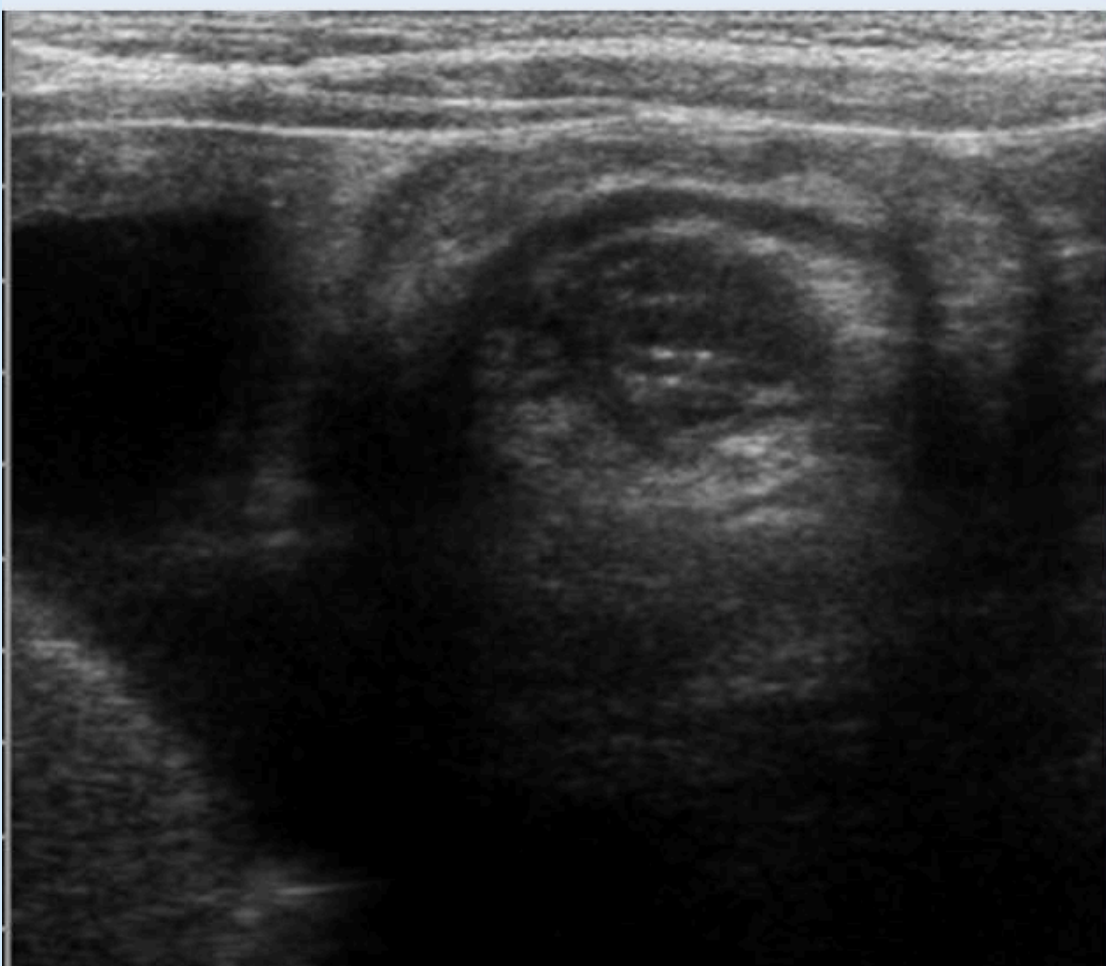
Duodenal atresia



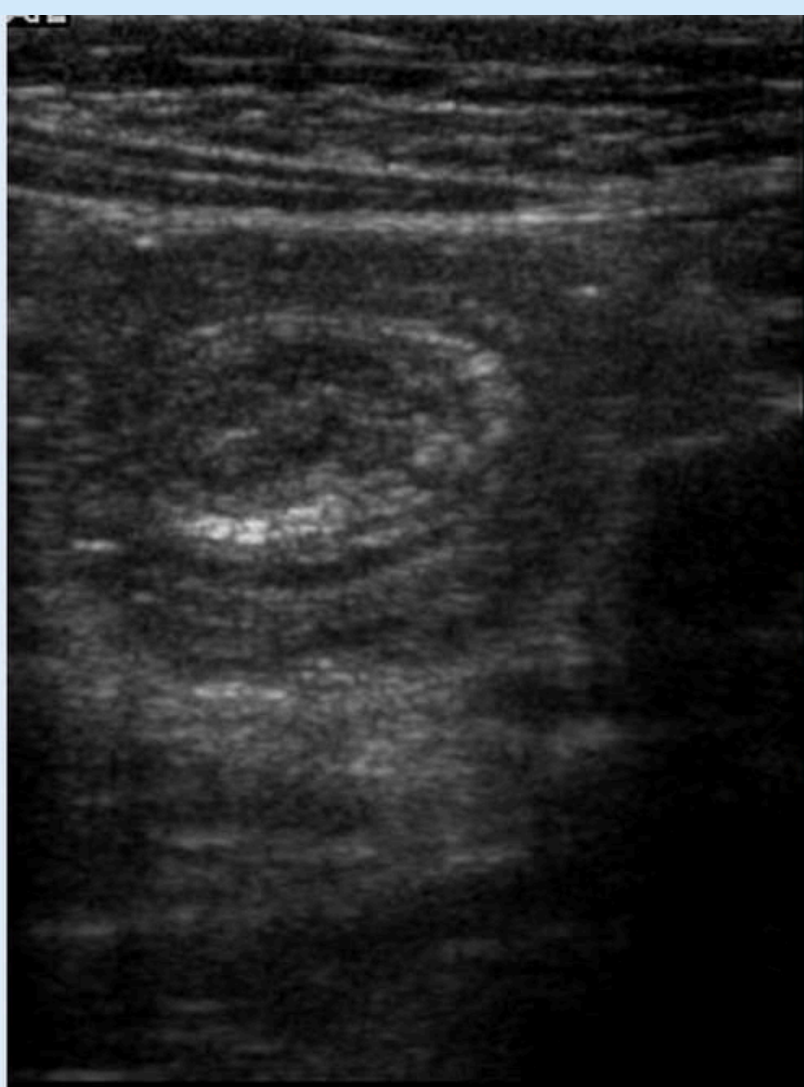
Diaphragmatic hernia



volvulus and
corkscrew sign



- Name of test, diagnosis, treatment
- Abdominal ultrasound
- Target sign indicate intussusception
- Air enema



- findings and diagnosis?
- Findings : ultrasound showing target sign.
- Diagnosis : intussusception

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)

Q1 :6 months old male complaining from chronic constipation :

Name of study?

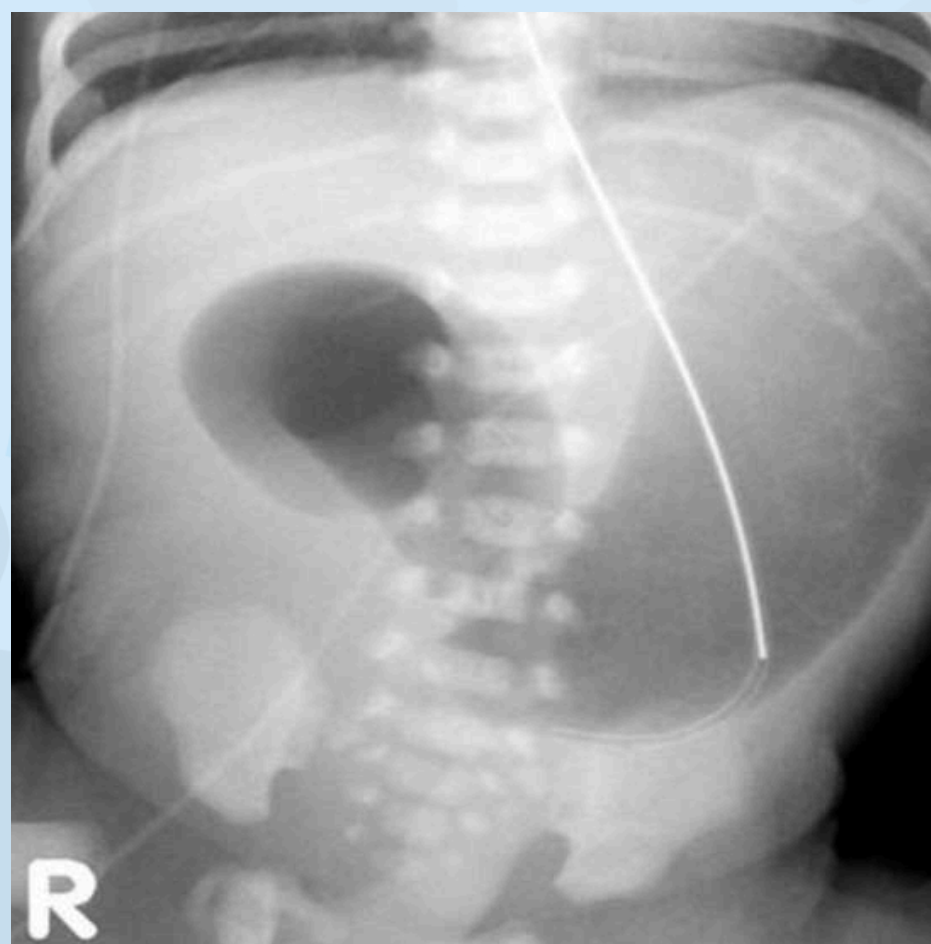
Barium enema

Findings and diagnosis?

There is narrowing in the rectum Dilatation in sigmoid colon

Recto sigmoid index <1

Diagnosis : Hirsch sprung disease



Spot diagnosis :

Duodenal atresia

Main sign : **double bubble sign**

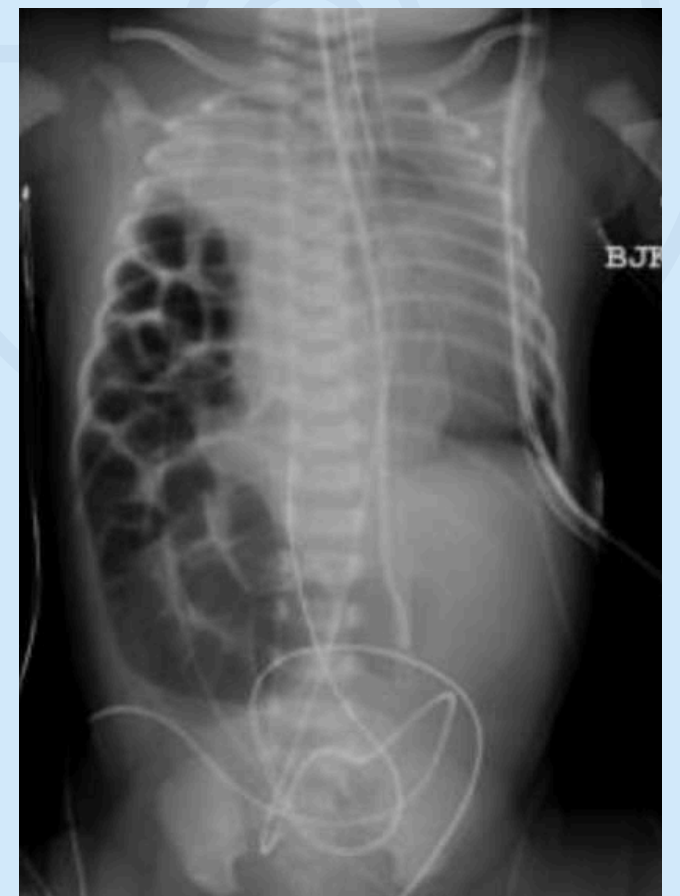
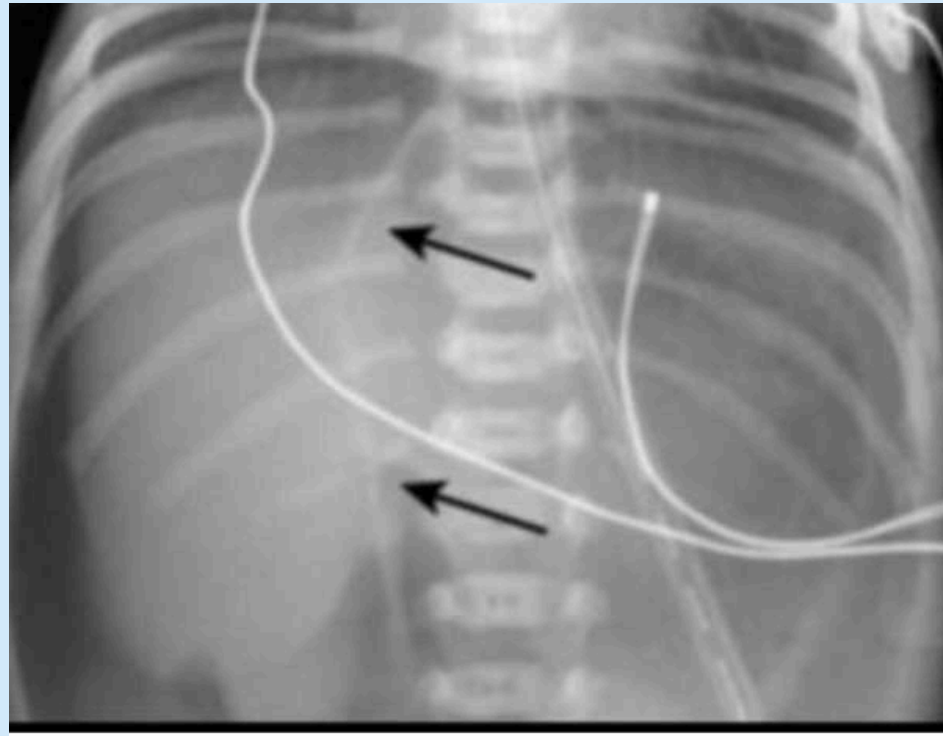


Spot diagnosis :

intussusception

Main sign : **claw sign**

ABDOMEN (PEDIATRIC)



Sliver sign

**diaphragmatic
hernia**



Football sign



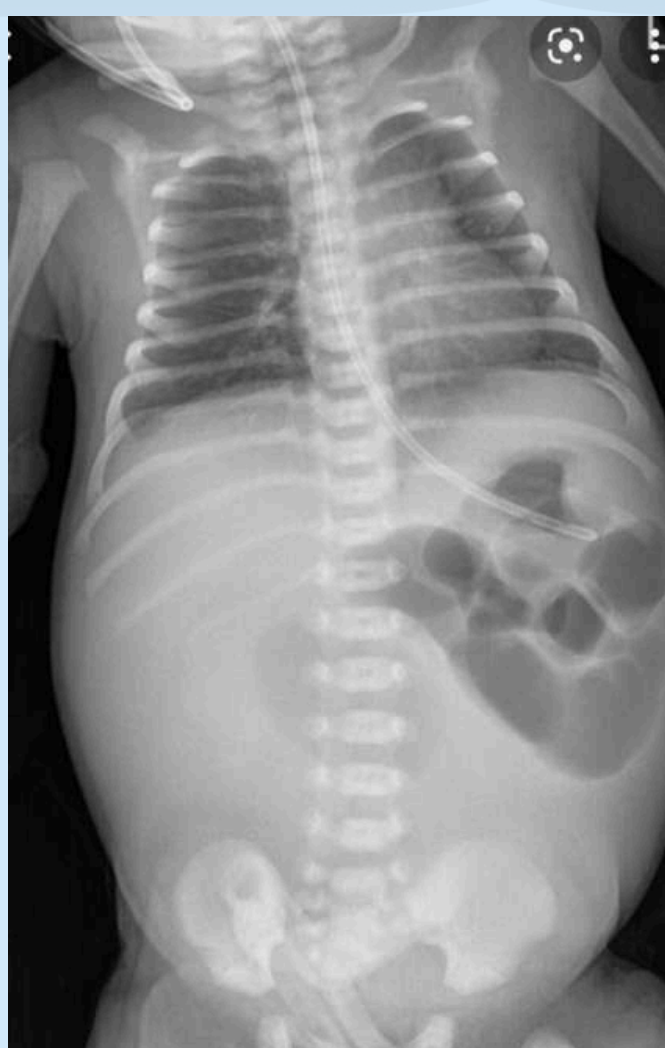
**target sign of
intussusception**



NEC



**Duodenal atresia
(double bubble sign)**



Jejunal atresia



Jejunal atresia

MSK (ADULT)

About this picture one is true :

- a.no fracture
- b.distal radius fracture
- c.distal ulnar fracture
- d.scaphoid fracture
- e.metacarpal fracture



ans:d

Which is true regarding this photo:

- a)CT sagittal view soft tissue window
- b)shows thoracic wedging
- c)Esophageal atresia
- d)This is a pathological fracture



Answer: B

Which is true regarding this photo:

- a)CT sagittal view soft tissue window
- b)shows thoracic wedging
- c)Esophageal atresia
- d)This is a pathological fracture



Answer: B

Spine MRI , which one is false :

- a. Fracture at L1+2
- b. Fracture at L2+L3

ans:b

Figure 1: Sagittal T1-weighted (a), T2-weighted (b), and gradient echo (c) images showing a comminuted fracture of D12 vertebral body with posterior translation. There is complete transection of distal thoracic cord at this level with blooming on gradient echo sequence representing cord hemorrhage



About this picture one is true :

- a.no fracture
- b.distal radius fracture
- c.distal ulnar fracture
- d.scaphoid fracture
- e.metacarpal fracture



ans:b

.Choose the correct answer :

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



Answer : A

MSK (ADULT)

Name the largest tarsal bone

Calcaneus



Which one :

a- corner bone fracture , accidental

b- corner bone fracture, non accidental

Ans:a



Diagnosis?

Degenerative osteoarthritis



Diagnosis?

Pathological fracture



diagnosis:

Metaphyseal corner fracture



The following lesion is

A. Metastasis

B. Depressed fracture

C. Compression fracture "affect L1"

D. Stress fracture

E. Osteosarcoma

Ans:c



MSK (ADULT)

The following are characteristic of degenerative disc disease except:

- A. Disc prolapsed
- B. Osteophytes formation.
- C. Subcondral sclerosis.
- D. Narrowing of the disc space.
- E. Gas formation within the degenerated disc.

ans:A

Which of the following is the most common cause of bone sclerotic metastasis

Breast

Prostate

Lung

Kidney

Lymphoma

ans: B

• Non accidental fracture all of them except :

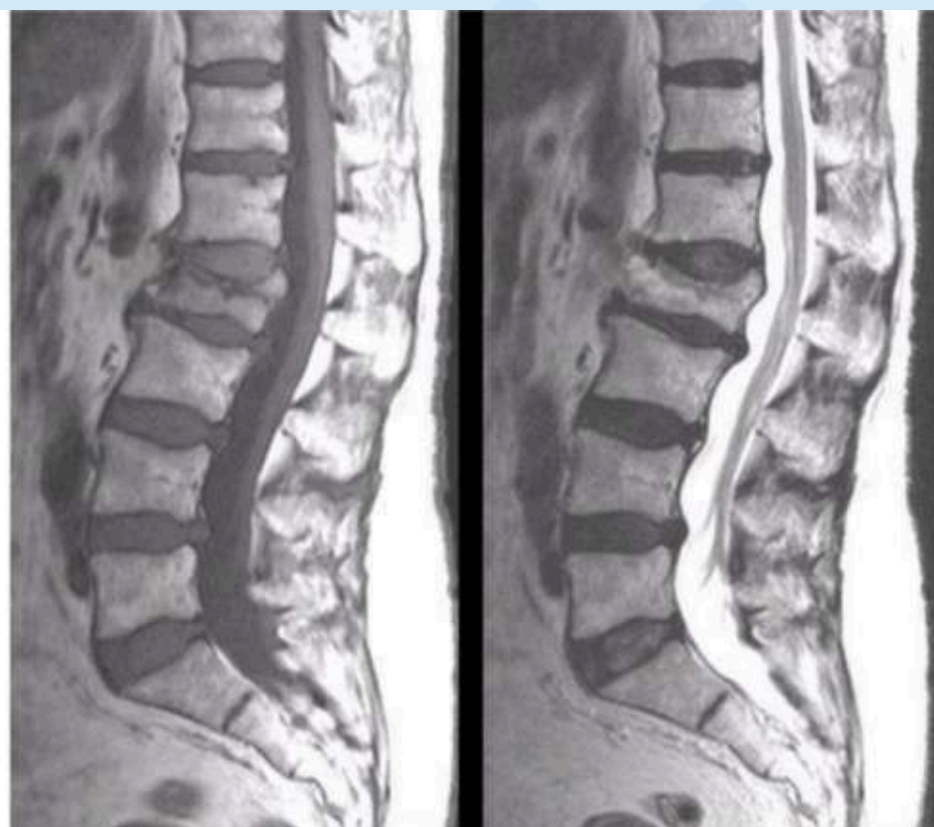
- 1. Leg shaft fracture
- 2. Spinous process
- 3. Acromion
- 4. Sternum
- 5. Depressed skull

Ans:1

• Your spot diagnosis :

- 1. Comminuted tibia fracture , green stick fibula fracture
- 2. Comminuted tibia fracture, linear fibula fracture
- 3. Avulsion tibia fracture , linear tibia fracture

Ans:2



-L1 compressed fracture

خيار بما معناه انهم مش على نفس المستوى - وهو الصح

alignments

- Axial T1 T2 mri

MSK (ADULT)

most common injury associated 1st ribs fracture :

vascular injury

Spine MRI with lytic lesion, one is wrong:

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

One is a primary feature of degenerative disc disease:

Osteophyte formation

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.

Ans: C

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.

Ans: c

All the following are radiological of osteoarthritis, except :

- A. Joint space narrowing.
- B. Loose bodies may be seen within the joint
- C. Bony spurs at the margin of joint.
- D. Subchondral thinning and osteopenia
- E. 2ry cystic degenerations

Ans:d

All the following are true regarding skeletal system imaging, except:

- A. Soft tissue swelling is the earliest sign of osteomyelitis
- B. Normal finding excludes acute osteomyelitis
- C. Staphylococcus aureus is the most common cause.
- D. CT or MRI is required for accurate diagnosis
- E. Plain film may show periosteal reactions

Ans: b

The following are radiological features of rheumatoid arthritis except:

- A. Subcondral sclerosis
- B. Soft tissue swelling.
- C. Joint space narrowing.
- D. Erosions at the joint margins.
- E. Subluxations.

ans : A

MSK (PEDIATRIC)

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



ans:b

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



Author Q :

Ans: dysplastic and dislocation

ans:d في قروب اجاهم نورمال ، مهم تفرقوا منيح

Identify this abnormality :

- A. Perths disease
- B. DDH
- C. Bone mets
- D. Slipped capital femoral epiphysis



ans:d

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



ans:d

What is the type of fracture:

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

ans:a



X ray of forearm
In left pic there is buckling in lateral border of radius
In rt pic there is steplike in same side
Diagnosis: green stick fracture



Select one :

- A. It is a normal pelvis for such age
- B. It is urgent for internal Flo action surgical treat
- C. It is bilateral perthes disease
- D. No coxa magna seen
- E. No coxa plana seen

ans :c



Perthes disease

هاي صورة للمرض ممش صورة السؤال

MSK (PEDIATRIC)

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

ans:b



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

Select one:

- O a. THERE IS BONY LYTIC LESION.
- O 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.



ans:e

diagnosis?

- a) Widening growth plate in right
- B) Perthes disease
- c- slipped capital femoral epiphysis
- d. DDH



ans:a

Which one is wrong?

Underweight

Diagnosis?

Widening of the physial plate



Which one correct :

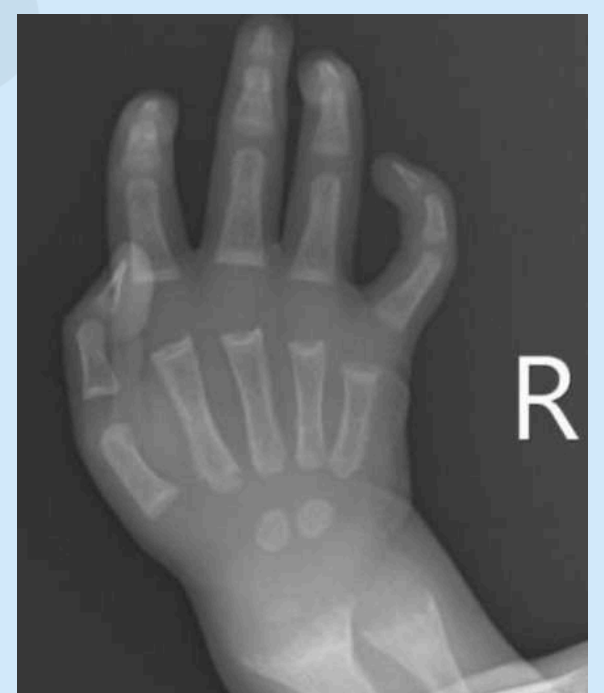
a- cupping in metaphysis

B- cupping in diaphysis

Ans :a

Diagnosis:

ricket



this photo represents?

Leg frog postion



Diagnosis:

Perthes disease

MSK (PEDIATRIC)

Choose the Wrong answers ;

Normal X-ray



SCFE in the left leg



Spot diagnosis :

Normal adult pelvis



• Normal Infant expected to have all of the following except :

1. Acetabular index 26
2. Perkin's line transect the femur
3. Femoral capital epiphysis found in the upper lateral quadrant
4. Continuous Shenton's line

ans:3

NUCLEAR

1) Dexa scan from L1 – L5 T score values whai the diagnosis ?

- a . osteopenia
- b . osteoporosis
- c . normal patient

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

Ans . c

The lowest number is taken and the response is based on it.

2) All the following are true except :

- A) Tc DTPA is the best for dynamic kidney scan .
- B) Tc DMSA is the best for static kidney scan .
- C) Tc DMSA is the best for dynamic kidney scan .
- D) Tc DTPA scan is an indication for renal artery stenosis .
- E) Tc DTPA scan is an indication for transplant kidney .

Ans . c

3) All the following are true except :

- A) Tc-99m half-life is 6 hrs .
- B) Tc-99m Gamma ray have 140 Kev .
- C) Tc-99m can be used for thyroid scanning .
- D) Tc-DMSA can be used for static kidney .
- E) Tc-DTPA scan can be used for thyroid scan .

Ans . e

4) Which is the correct answer :

- A) Tc-MDP bone scan is the best for multiple myeloma .
- B) X-Ray is the best for multiple myeloma .
- C) X-Ray is the best for bone metastasis .
- D) Tc-DTPA is the best for multiple myeloma .
- E) Tc-MDP scan is the best for renal artery stenosis .

Ans . b

5) All the following are true except :

- A) Osteoporosis in DEXA scan is when T-score = -2.7
- B) Osteopenia in DEXA scan is when T-score = -1.5
- C) Osteopenia in DEXA scan is when T-score = +2
- D) Normal DEXA scan is when T-score more than +1
- E) Normal DEXA scan is when T-score = -0.2

Ans . c

NUCLEAR



6) Which is the correct answer :

- A) Tc–MDP bone scan is indicated in Osteoid osteoma .
- B) Tc–MDP bone scan is indicated in Paget’s disease .
- C) Tc–MDP bone scan is indicated in Ewing sarcoma .
- D) Tc–MDP bone scan is indicated in Ca prostate .
- E) All of the above .

Ans . e

7) wrong regarding mammogram :

screening mammogram for detecting unusual changes of the breas

8) true regarding Nuclear medicine :

tc–99m half life is 6 hour

9) wrong regarding nuclear medicine :

TC–99m DMSA used for bone scanning

10) True regarding isotopes :

TC–99m half life = 6 hours ++ Iodine 131 half life = 8 days

11) multiple myeloma is :

cancer of plasma cell

12) All the following are TRUE except 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 .

Ans . b

13) All the following are TRUE except one :

- 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 .

Ans . a

14) All the following are FALSE except 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

Ans . d

NUCLEAR



115) All the following are TRUE except one :

- A) Iodine-131 (I-131) has a half-life of 8 days .
- B) Iodine-131 (I-131) can be used for treatment of thyroid hyperfunction .
- C) Iodine-131 (I-131) can be used for treatment of thyroid cancer .
- D) Iodine-131 (I-131) can be used for treatment of bone cancer .
- E) Iodine-131 (I-131) emits beta and gamma radiation .

Ans . d

16) All the following 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 .

Ans . c

17) All the following are bone scan indications except :

- A) Fractures
- B) Paget's disease
- C) Malignancies
- D) Infection
- E) Prolapsed disc

Ans . e

18) All the following are contraindications for thyroid scan except :

- A) Patient on thyroxine 50 mg
- B) Patient taking amiodarone
- C) Pregnant women
- D) Breastfeeding women
- E) Acute thyroiditis attack

Ans . e

19) Which of the following is the most common cause of bone sclerotic metastasis :

- A) Breast
- B) Prostate
- C) Lung
- D) Kidney

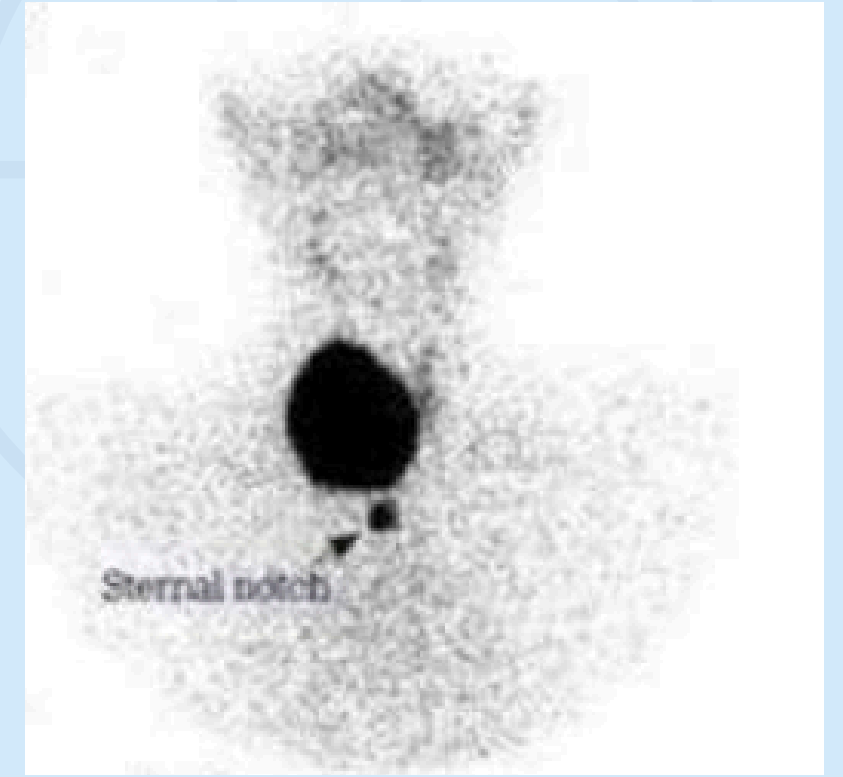
Ans . b

NUCLEAR

20) nuclear thyroid scan shows a solitary hot nodule with suppression of the surrounding thyroid tissue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Thyroid carcinoma
- b) Thyroiditis
- c) Autonomous nodule
- d) Multinodular goiter

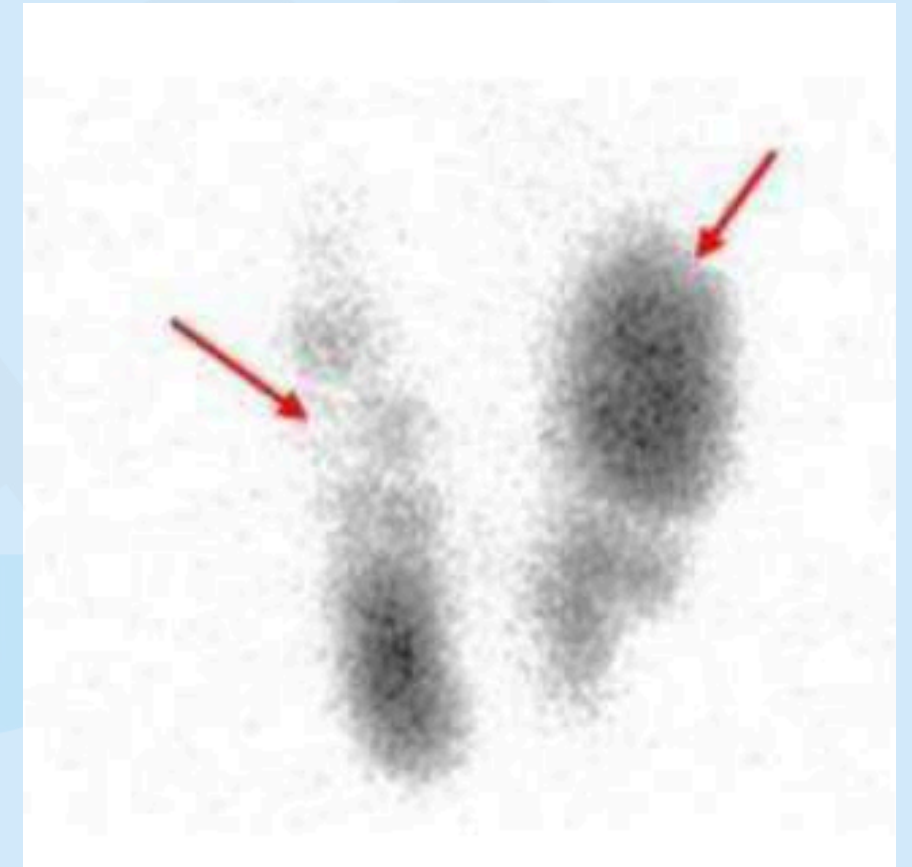
Ans. c



21) nuclear thyroid scan shows multiple areas of increased and decreased uptake (heterogeneous pattern) throughout the gland. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Hashimoto thyroiditis
- b) Autonomous nodule
- c) Multinodular goiter
- d) Graves' disease

Ans. c



22) focal abnormal uptake in the upper outer quadrant of the left breast. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Fibroadenoma
- b) Breast cancer
- c) Breast cyst
- d) Mastitis

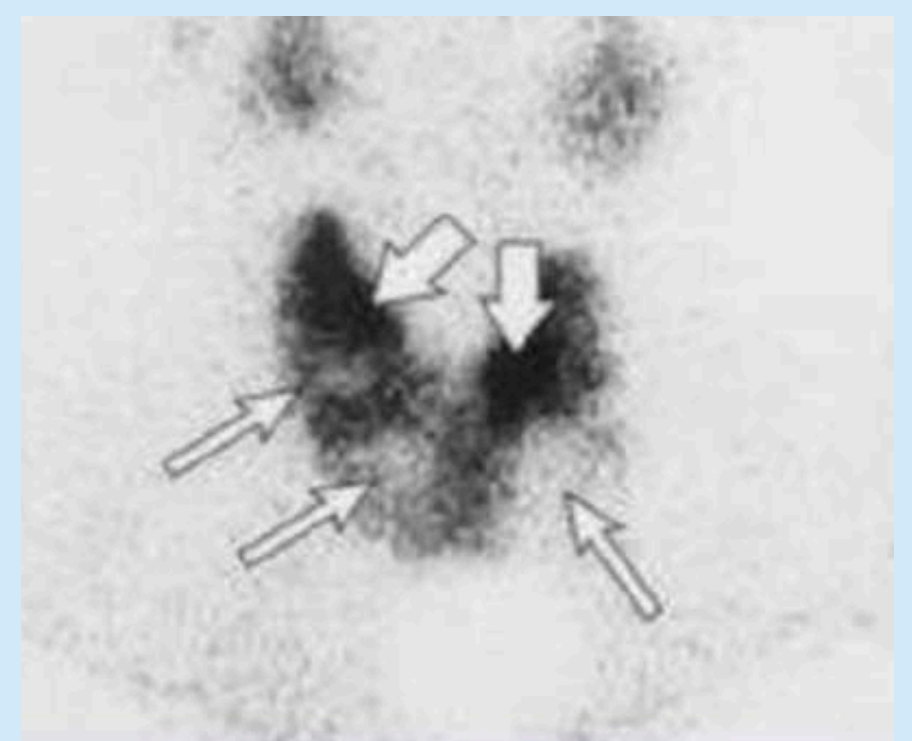
Ans. b



23) A thyroid nuclear scan shows heterogeneous uptake with multiple hot and cold areas across both lobes of the thyroid gland. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Polycystic kidney
- b) Multinodular goiter
- c) Cold nodule
- d) Graves' disease

Ans. b

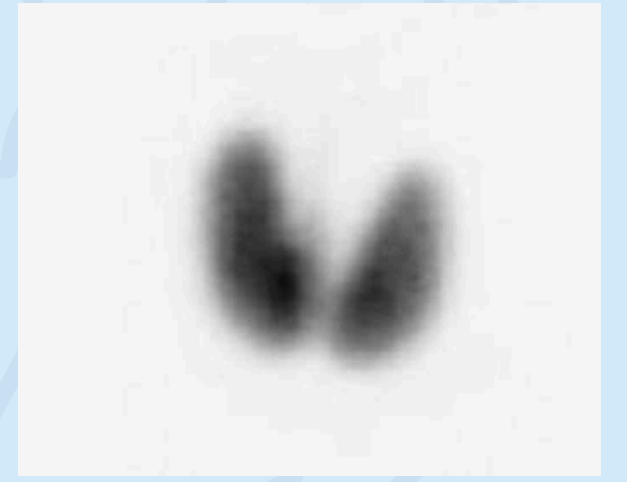


NUCLEAR

24) Thyroid scan shows ?

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

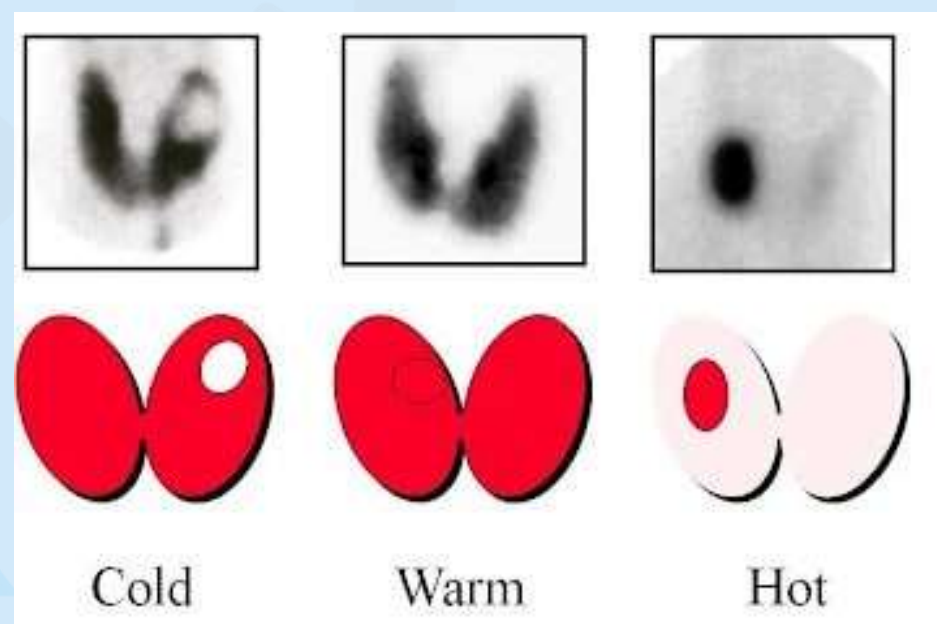
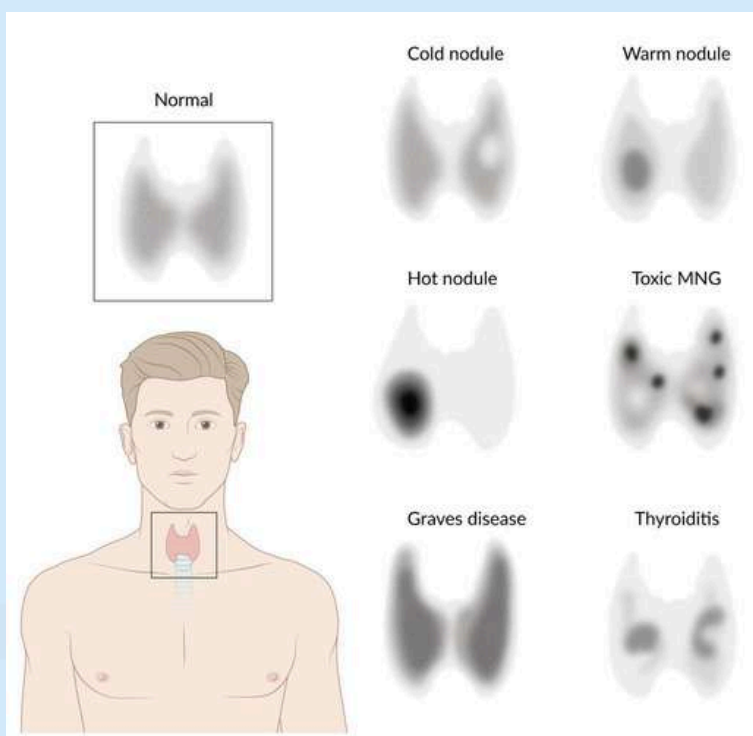
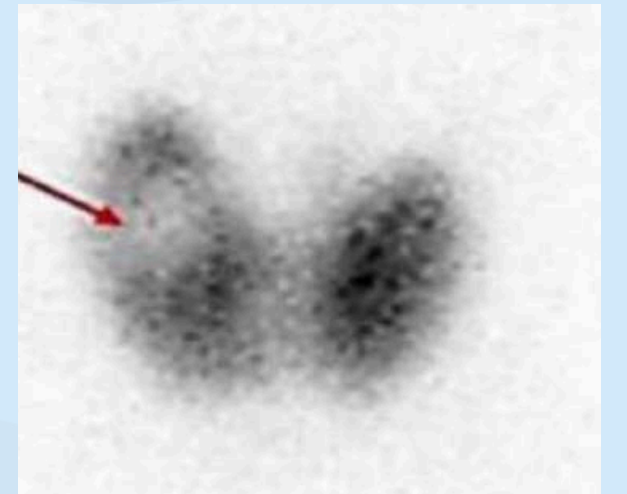
Ans.c



Thyroid scan shows?

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

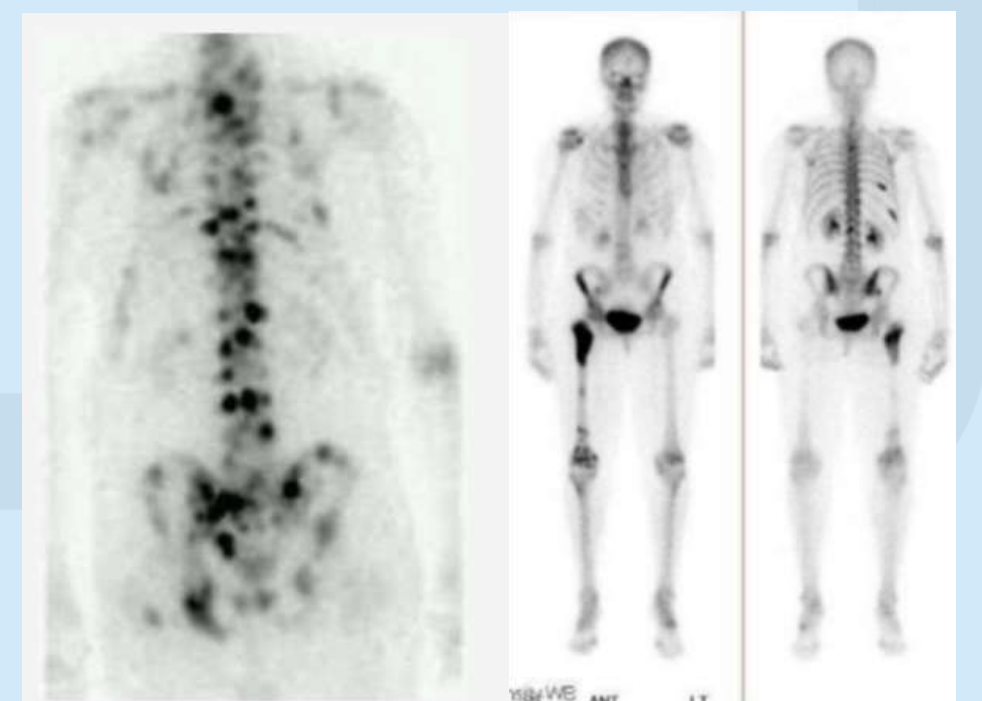
Ans.a



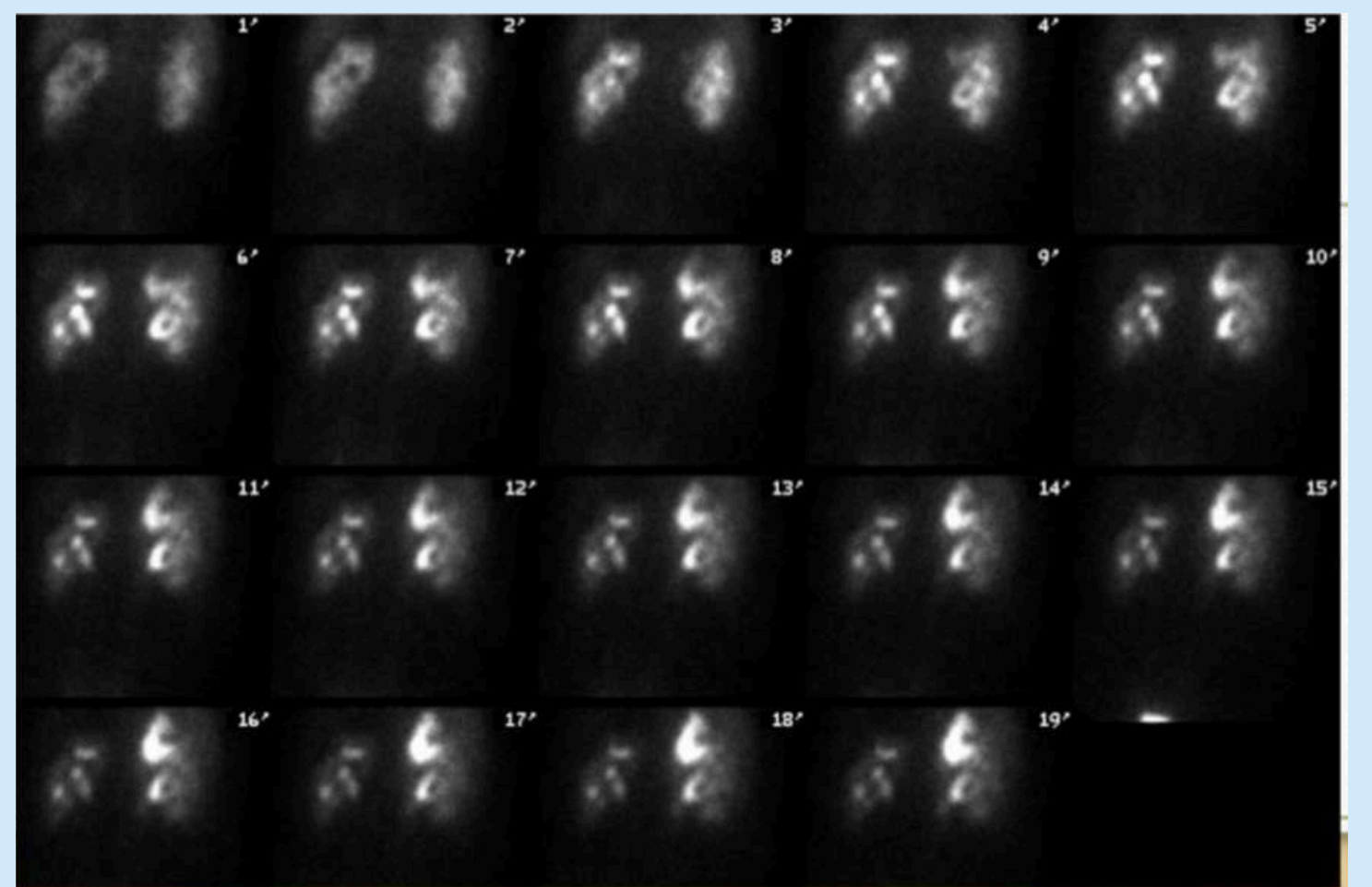
A 65-year-old male it is Tc-99m MDP bone scan in the images shows ?

- a) Bone metastasis
- b) Normal
- c) Paget's disease
- d) Osteoporosis

Ans.a



Polycystic kidney disease



NUCLEAR

25) Which of the following represent this picture :

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



Ans.C

26)

- A. Hot nodule
- B. Cold nodule
- C. Graves with papillary carcinoma



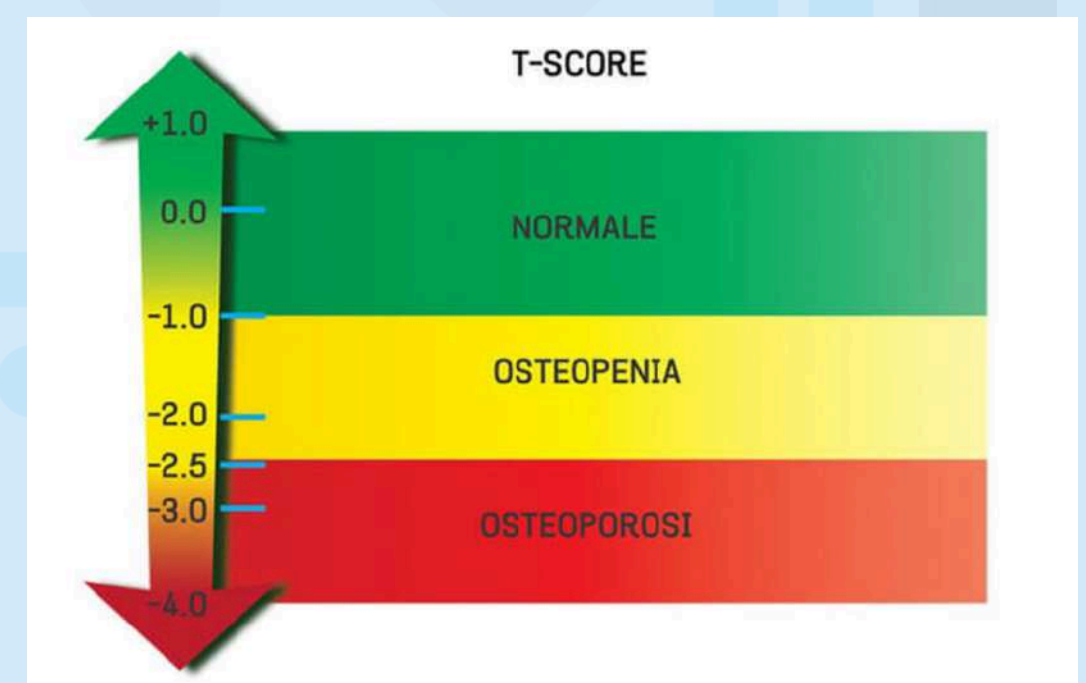
Ans.B

27) T score values

L1 : -2.7 L3 : -2.9

L2 : -2.6 L4 : -2.8

- A. Lumbar osteoporosis
- B. Lumbar osteopenia
- C. Lumbal metastasis
- D. Normal lumbar



Ans.A

28) T score

L1-L5 (-1/-3/ -2/ -2,3/-2,6)

- a. osteopenia
- b. osteoporosis
- c. normal patient

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%

Ans.b

29) On bone scan, T-score at L1-L3 = -2.6. Which is true?

- a) Lumbar osteopenia
- b) Lumbar osteoporosis

Ans.b

NUCLEAR



30) Dexa scan for patient, The T score value :

L1=-2.6

L2=-3

L3=-2.3

L4=-2

L5=-1

Patient suffers from ?

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

Ans .a

31) Decxa scan for patient, The T score value

L1=-2.7

L2=-2.9

L3=-2.9

L4+L5=-2.4

Patient suffers from ?

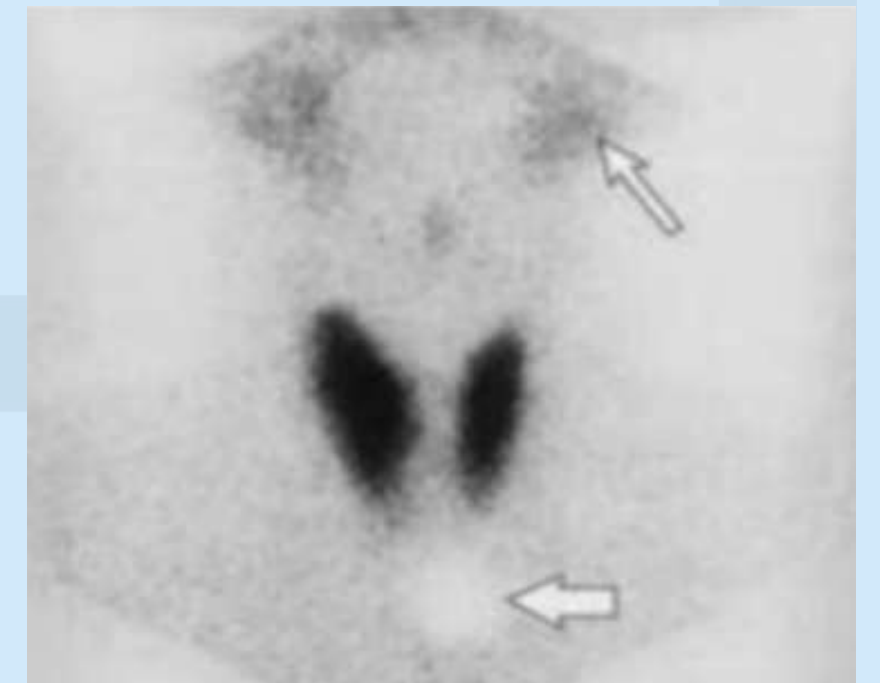
- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Osteopenia
- c) Normal patient

Ans .a

32) A thyroid nuclear scan shows diffusely increased and homogeneous radiotracer uptake in both lobes of the thyroid gland without any nodules . What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Cold nodule
- b) Multinodular goiter
- c) Thyroiditis
- d) Graves' disease

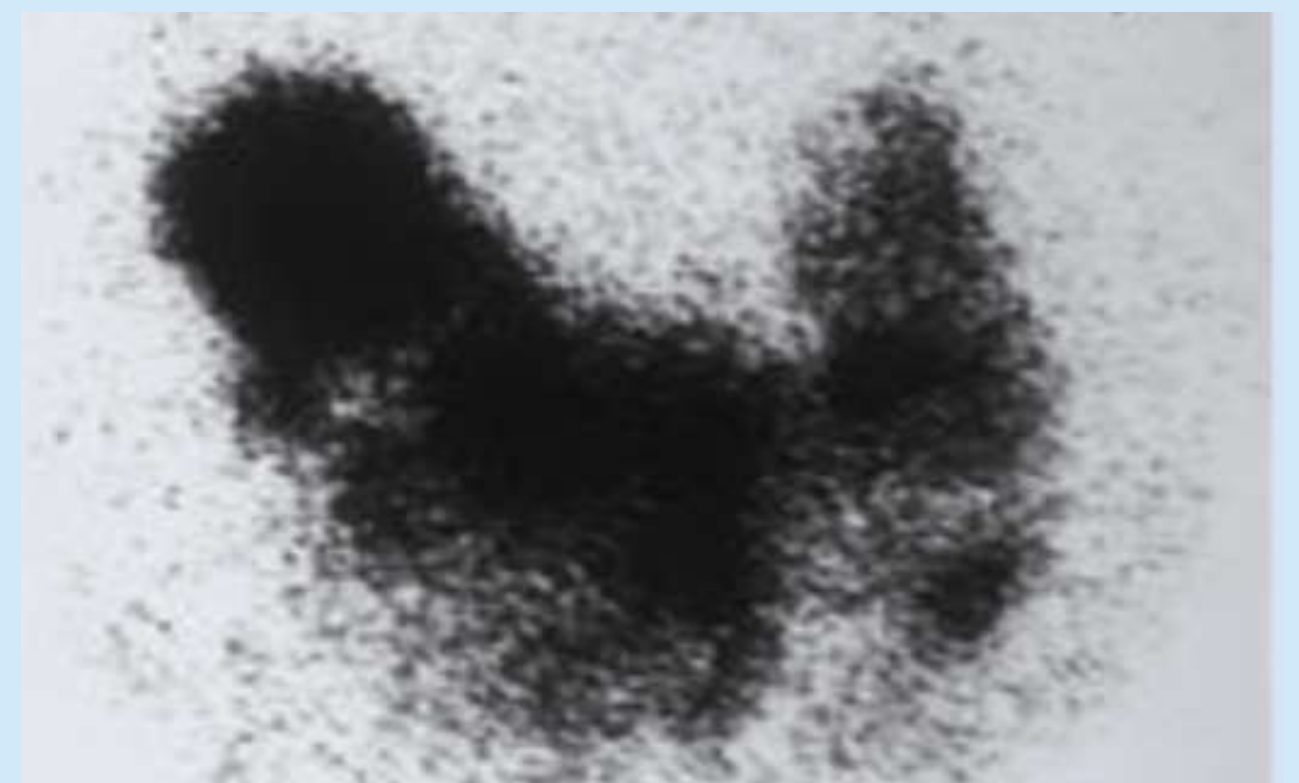
Ans .d



What is the diagnosis?

- A.Hashimoto thyroiditis
- B . cold nodule
- C . MNG
- D.Autonomous Nodule
- E . Hashitoxicosis

Ans : E



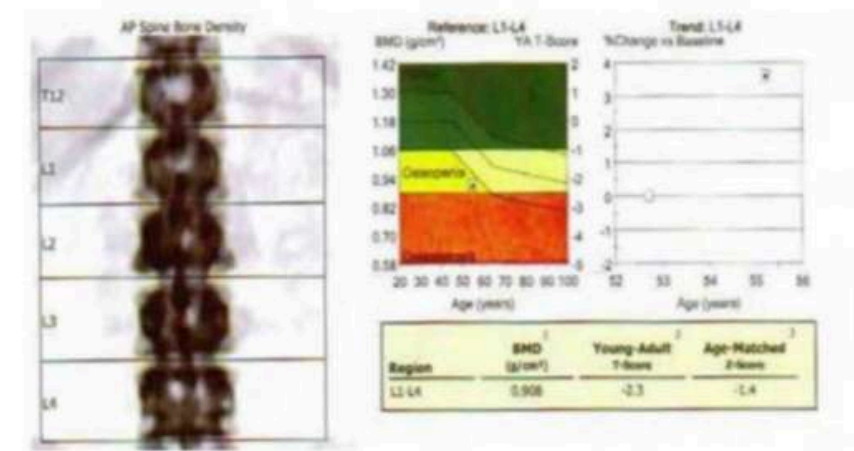
NUCLEAR

33) Dexa scan (lumbar) T-score -2.3

- A. Lumbar scan osteopenia
- B. Lumbar scan osteoporosis
- C. Femoral scan osteopenia

Ans.A

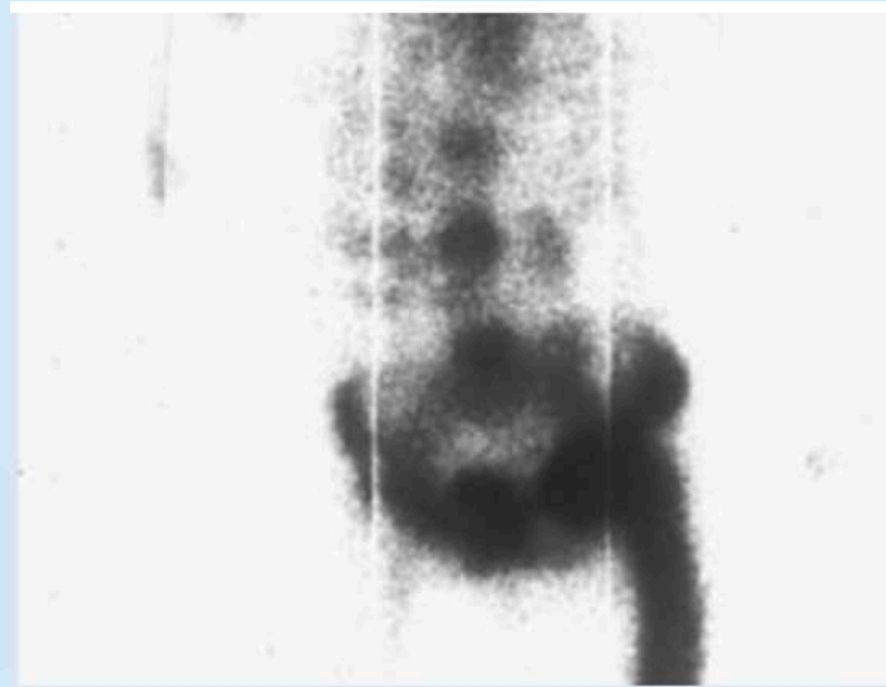
Dexa scan (lumbar) T-score -2.3



34) What is the diagnosis?

- A. Avascular necrosis
- B. Bone metastases
- C. Paget's disease
- D. Arthritis
- E. Fracture

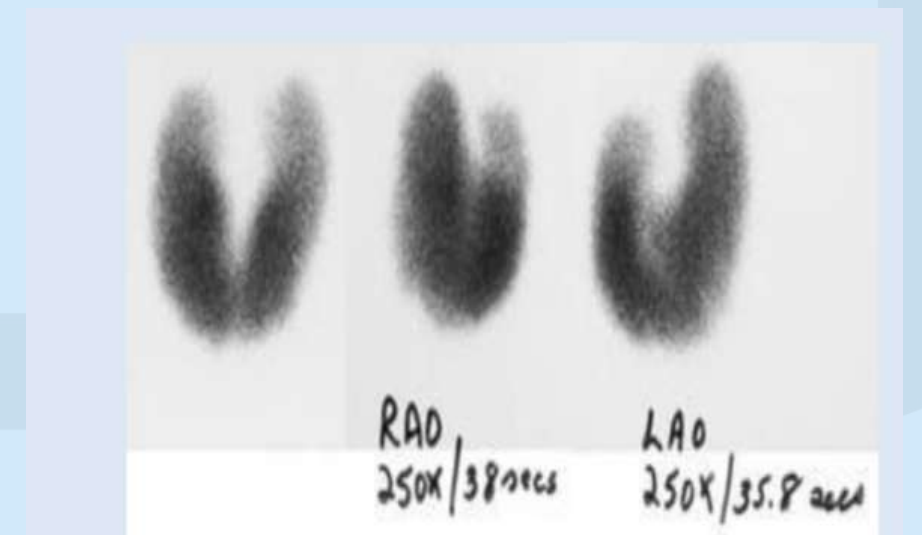
Ans.c



35) Pinhole images from a Tc-99m pertechnetate scan showing "Diffuse Toxic Goiter" Diagnosis :

- A) Thyroid adenoma
- B) Subacute thyroiditis
- C) Graves' disease
- D) Multinodular goiter

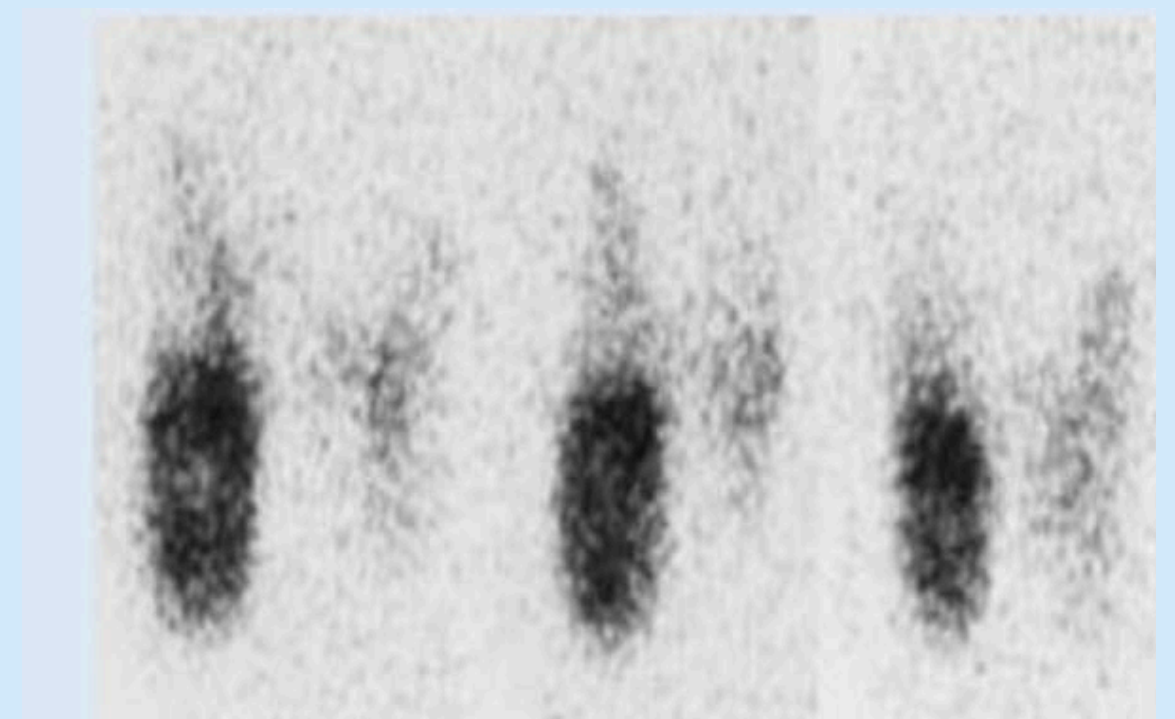
Ans.c



This thyroid scan indicates?

- a) Graves' disease
- b) MNG
- c) Autonomous nodule
- d) Hashimoto's thyroiditis

Ans.C

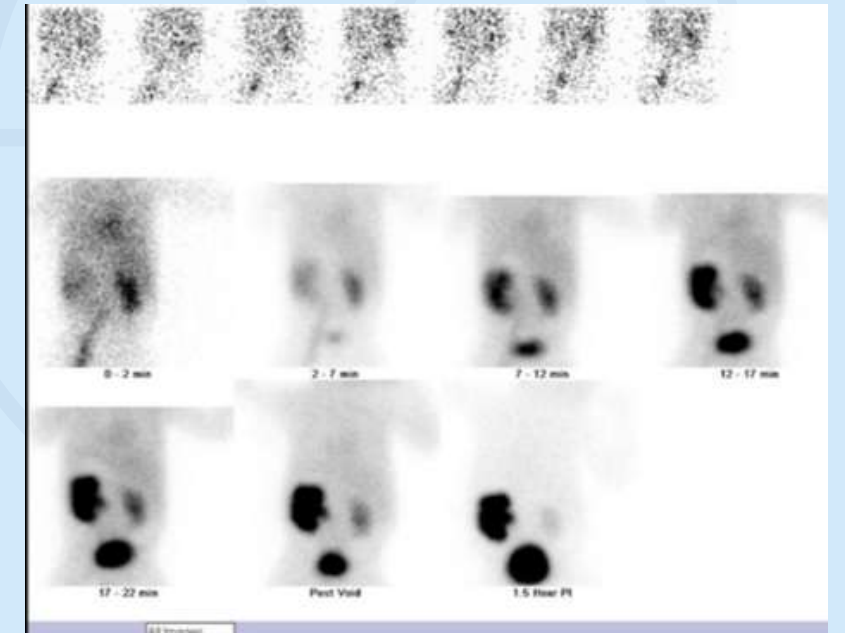


NUCLEAR

40-year-old male Complaint: Right flank pain for 2 days, no fever, no hematuria Most likely diagnosis:

- A) Right renal artery stenosis**
- B) Right ureteric obstruction**
- C) Bilateral hydronephrosis**
- D) Acute pyelonephritis**

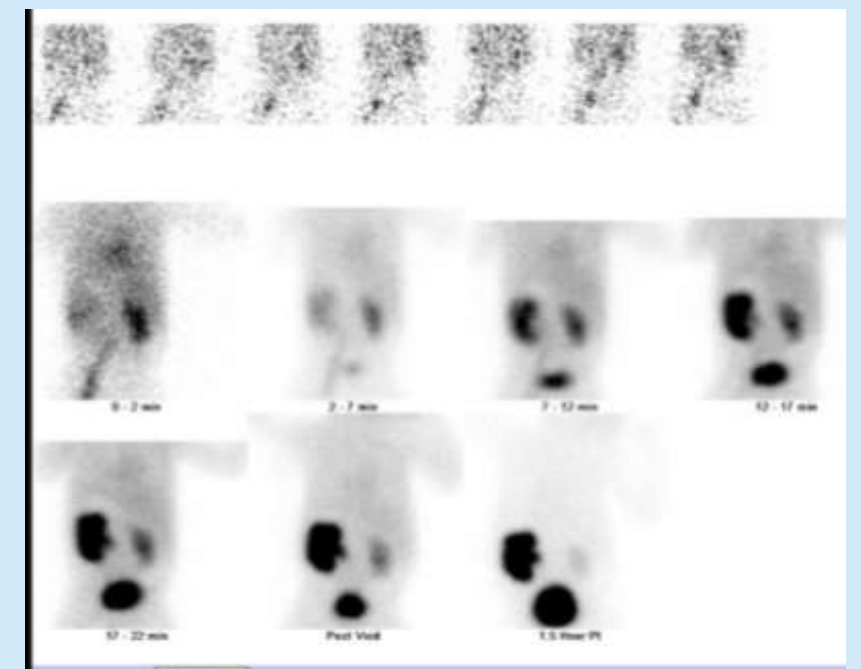
Ans.B



The Tc-99m shows ?

- A) Mostly diagnosis is uretric stone**
- B) uretric obstruction**
- C) kidney hypoplasia**

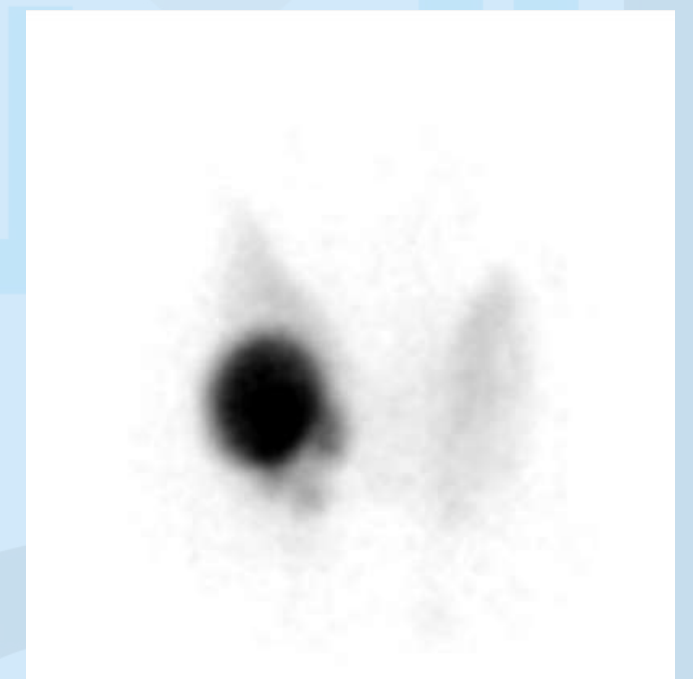
Ans.A



thyroid scan indicate:

- A) The pt. has hypothyroidism**
- B) It is due to malignancy**
- C) Need TFT and US before this image**

Ans. c



Which of the following doesn't cause this pattern in the image?

- A) Lt renal agenesis**
- B) Nephrectomies left kidney**
- C) Lt crossed kidney**

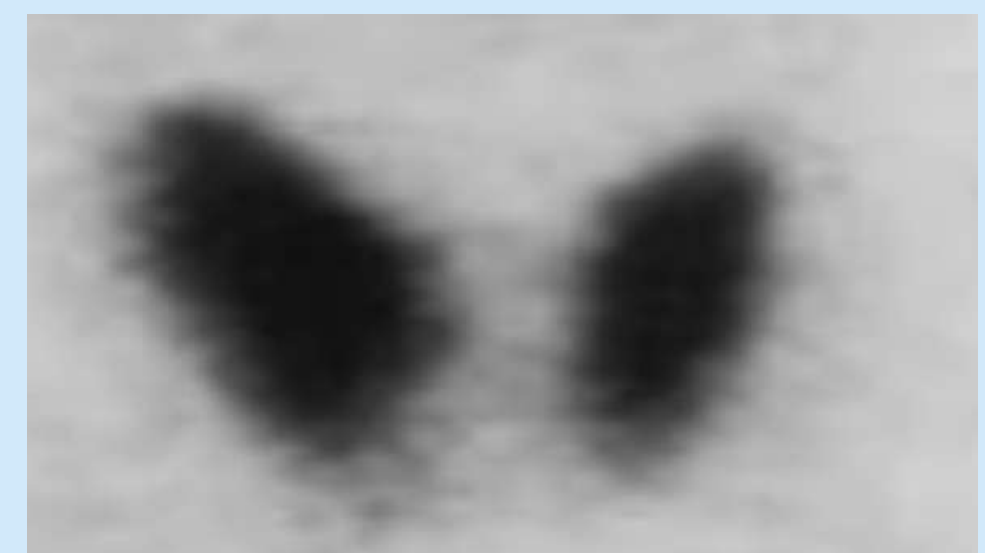
Ans.c



A thyroid nuclear scan is shown below. Which of the following interpretations is correct?

- a. The scan is consistent with late-stage Hashimoto thyroiditis**
- b. The scan suggests subacute (DeQuervain) thyroiditis**
- c. The scan shows normal thyroid function**
- d. The scan shows toxic multinodular goiter**
- e. All of the above are false**

Ans.e



changes is early stage Hashimoto not late

{اللهم بارك لنا السعي بالقبول .. وارزقنا لذة الوصول}