Regarding brain hemorrhage induced by hypertension, which of the following is the commonest site:
***1. Basal ganglia***
2. 3rd ventricle
3. Spinal cord
4. Frontal lope
5. Cerebellum

Epidural hemorrhage:
1. It occurs in older age group compared to subdural hemorrhage. ***2. It's mostly due to arterial hemorrhage.***
3. Not limited by sutures
4. It’s curvilinear in shape.
5. It occurs between the dura matter and the brain tissue.

Non contrast CT scan of brain ,all true except:
1. Bone is white
2. Air is black
***3. Fat is white***
4. Normal sinuses is black
5. Acute hemorrhage is usually white

The normal distance between the the anterior arch of atlas and the odontoid process of axis:
1. 3 cm.
2. 6 cm.
3. 6 mm.
[]**4. 3 mm.**[/]
5. 4 mm.

SAH all true except
***1. Slight headache***صداع محترم موب سلايت 

2. Stiff neck
3. Vomiting.
4. Blurred vision
5. photophobia

The systematic approach in examining a radiological image helps in (all true except):
1- an abnoMinimizes the chance of missing rmality
2- Makes complex images easier to read with practice
3- Builds up a mental databank of what is normal.
كلها صح

All of the following are normal findings in CT(?) EXCEPT :
1- Ventriculomegaly. مدري وش سالفه هالشي لاني باقي ما خلصت
***2- Calcification of falx cerbri***
3- Calcification in choroid plexus
4- Calcification of basal ganglia

Regarding imaging of the head and spine, all of the following are true, EXCEPT:
a- CT plays an important role in spinal trauma.
b- Myelography involves injecting a contrast material intravenously to visualize thespine.
c- MRI replaced Myelography in imaging the head and spine.
d- On X-ray, the cervical group of vertebrae are 8.e- The \_st cervical vertebra is called “atlas”.
الاولا لانه يحقن intra-thecally والغلط الثاني ان عددها 7 .
\_- A patient has prostate cancer, the best modality to exclude any bony metastasis in the skull
is:

a- Radionuclide scan.
b- MRI.
c- CT scan.
d- Myelography.
e- X-ray.

,- All are true regarding collapse of vertebral bodies, EXCEPT:
a- It’s best appreciated on a lateral plain film of the spine.
b- It may be cause by trauma.
c- It’s important to check if the pedicles are damaged.
d- It may be associated with disc space narrowing.
e- The most common cause is infection.

-- Regarding the spine, which of the following is true:
a- The 12th Thoracic vertebra is the vertebra that is attached to the last rib.
b- The Cervical vertebrae are < in number.
c- The space between the odontoid process and the anterior arch of atlas is
appro"imately 3mm.
e- The Thoracic vertebrae are 12in number.
اختصارا كلها صح ..

.- Regarding epidural hemorrhage, choose the correct answer:
a- It occurs in older age group compared to subdural hemorrhage.
b- It’s curvilinear in shape.
c- It occurs between the dura matter and the brain tissue.
d- It’s usually caused by trauma.
e- It’s not limited by sutures.

0- Regarding edema of the brain, choose the correct answer:
a- Vasogenic edema doesn’t respond to steroids.
b- Cytoto"ic edema is due to cerebrovascular accident (CVA) or infarction of the brain.
c- Cytotoxic edema responds to steroids.
d- Vasogenic edema is intracellular.
e- Cytotoxic edema is extracellular.

8- Cytotoxic edema can be caused by which of the following:
a- Gliomas.
b- Cerebrovascular accident (CVA).
c- Infection.
d- Metastasis
e- Dehydration.

٧P\_ge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
<- Regarding this image, all are true, EXCEPT:
a- \_ is the vertebral body.
b- # is the le\* pedicle.
c- \_ is the Aorta.
d- - is the spinal canal
e- This is CT of the lumbar spine.

>- MRI is able to visualize:
a- Vertebral body.
b- The intervertebral body.
c- Spinal canal.
d- Spinal canal contents.
e- All of above.

\_@- Which material is used in radionuclide bone scan:
a- Tc ++ m MDp.
b- I\_\_, MIBG.
c- Thallium \_@\_.
d- Xe \_,,.
e- None of the above.

\_\_- What is the aetiology of Hangman's fracture:
a- Collapsed vertebral body.
b- Fracture of pars interarticularis.
c- Disc prolapsed of C,.
d- TB of spine.
e- None of the above.

\_\_- The normal distance between the the anterior arch of atlas and the odontoid process of axis
is:
3mm

٨P\_ge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
\_,- The best view to see spondylolisthesis:
a- Erect plain film.
b- Lateral pro=ection of the spine.
c- Oblique projection of the spine.
d- AP spine.
e- PA spine.

\_-- The defect in spondylolysis is:
a- Defect in pars interarticularis only.
b- Defect in pars interarticularis with a slip of vertebral body on other vertebra.
c- Slip of vertebral body of L- onto L..
d- Disc prolapsed.
e- None of the above.

\_.- Regarding disc prolapse, all of the following are true, EXCEPT:
a- It compresses the ad=acent nerve root.
b- It may be centrally, paracentrally or laterally.
c- Commonly occurs in lower cervical region.
d- We can use Myelography in diagnosis of disc prolapse.
e- We can use MRI in diagnosis of disc proloapse.

\_0- Regarding subdural hematoma of the brain, all are true, EXCEPT:
a- It occurs in older age group compared to epidural hemorrhage.
b- It’s curvilinear in shape.
c- It occurs between the dura matter and the brain tissue.
d- It's mostly due to arterial hemorrhage.
e- It’s not limited by sutures.

\_8- All of the following are true regarding herniation of the brain, EXCEPT:
a- The only cause of herniation is hematoma.
b- Uncal herniation is herniation of the parahippcampus region.
c- Subfalcine herniation is a midline shift of cerebral hemisphere.
d- Meningioma can cause midline shift.
impartant notes on chest

left major fissure>>>> more vertical>>> so,more posterior
right major fissure>>>>more horizontal>> so,more anterior
in the right lung>>> pulmonary artery is anterior to bronchus
in the left lung>>> pulmonary artery is posterior to bronchus

in the CT:
level of bifurcation it is imp. To know the exact site
bronchus intermedius

minor fissure could be seen in the lateral and anterior view
While major fissure seen only in the lateral view

*the most common early finding in pulmonary embolism:
1. Normal chest x-ray
2. Thrombosis?
3. Hyperdense?

This doesn’t cause inappropriate assessment of cardiac structure on chest x-ray:
1. Rotation
2. Supine position
3. Incomplete inspiration
4. AP position
5. Erect position

HRCT is used for assessment of :
1. Diffuse lung disease
2. Pulmonary embolism
3. Lung focal mass
4. Lymphadenopathy

One of the following doesn’t show in cardiac contours in chest x-ray PA view:
1. Rt atrium
2. Lt ventricle
3. Root of SVC
4. Rt ventricle
5. Pulmonary artery*