**1- Regarding imaging modalities utilized in the GIT pathology, the following are true except:**  
a- Plain abdominal x-ray can detect pneumoperitonium.  
b- Ultra sound examination can detect ascitis  
c- MRI is the best modality for evaluation of GIT bleeding.  
d- Barium swallow examination is used to evaluate patient with esophageal varices.  
e- CT scan of abdomen can delineate extension of the neoplastic lesion to the surrounding structure.  
  
**2- Regarding introduction to imaging of MSK trauma, one of the following is true:**  
a- Dislocation can demonstrated in flexion view only.  
b- Sublaxation means complete separation of the joint.  
c- Greenstick fractions are seen in old patient.  
d- Greenstick fractions indicate distruption of cortex from one side only.  
e- Greenstick fractions cannot be seen on plain film.  
  
**3- Regarding introduction to imaging of MSK trauma, the following are true except:**  
a- Torus fractions indicate cortical buckle.  
b- Torus fractions occur at long bones.  
c- Torus fractions are seen in pediatric age.  
d- Physeal injuries are common in children.  
e- Physeal injuries involve the spine.  
  
**4- Regarding introduction to imaging of MSK trauma**  
a- Pathological fractures can be visualized on plain film.  
b- Pathological fractures indicate normal ----- bone.  
c- Pathological fractures are better evaluated by US.  
e- Stress fractures indicate pressure of weak bone.  
d- Stress fracture is seen only by CT.  
  
**5- Regarding pathological fractures, all the following are true except:** تاكدوا من الاجابة لان جانا هالسؤال واتذكر محلول خطأ كان وللحين م اعرف الجواب ودوركم تعرفوا وتتاكدوا من جواب هالسؤال ! :S  
a- Can occur in neonates.  
b- Presence of underlying bone tumor.  
c- Occurs after major bone injury.  
d- CT is useful.  
e- Can involve the spine.  
  
**6- Regarding S-H injuries one of the following is true:**  
a- Involve growth plate.  
b- Type 2 is the least common one.  
c- Type 4 has the worst prognosis.  
d- Type 3 is seen in adult patients.  
e- Type 1 evaluated by MRI only.  
  
**7- Regarding S-H injuries:**  
a- Type 2 fracture occurs in both metaphysic and epiphysis.  
b- Type 3 fracture occurs in both metaphysic and epiphysis.  
c- Type 3 occurs in epiphysis only.  
d- Type 1 and 5 are easy to see on radiograph.  
e- Type 1 carries the best prognosis.  
  
**8- Causes of pneumoperitonium, all true except:**  
a- Colonic diverticulum.  
b- Colonic carcinoma.  
c- Pneumonia.  
d- Peptic ulcer perforation.  
e- Complication of colonoscopy.  
  
**9- The following favor malignancy than benign on barium swallow examination** except:  
a- Contrast extravasation.  
b- Irregular outline stricture.  
c- Rat tail appearance of stricture.  
d- Shoulder sign.  
e- -----  
  
**10- Regarding achalasia, one of the following is true:**  
a- Involve the upper thoracic esophagus.  
b- Smooth tapered stricture.  
c- Hazy outline strictures.  
d- Shoulder sign.  
e- Long stricture  
  
**11- Regarding tracheo-esophageal fistula, one of the following is true:**  
a- Iodine water soluble should not be used.  
b- Barium will lined both esophagus and trachea.  
c- The fistula is not visualized.  
d- Dense contrast barium is used.  
e- ---- stricture is seen down after the fistula.  
  
**12- Suspension of tibial fraction and the x-ray doesn't show that. The** modality used to confirm that is:  
a- MRI  
b- CT scan  
c- IVU  
d- Angiography   
e- Mammography  
  
**13- Lateral aspect of clavicle articulates with:**  
a- Sternum  
b- Coracoid process  
c- Glenoid labrum  
d- Acromion  
e- Humerus head.  
  
  
  
**14- Pisiform bone is located at:**  
a- Carpal bones  
b- Foot  
c- Knee  
d- Skull  
e- Vertebral body.  
  
**15- Which one favor benign over malignancy in MSK tumor:**  
a- Patient sex  
b- Poorly defined margin  
c- Narrow zone of transition  
d- Multifocal involvement  
e- Presence of pathologic fracture.  
  
**16- Which one of the following is a mono-arthritis:**  
a- Ankylosing spondylitis  
b- Septic arthritis  
c- Gout  
d- RA  
e- -----  
  
**17- 60 years old male with bone ache. An x-ray of spine and pelvis shows** multiple lytic lesion. The likely differential is:  
a- Osteosarcoma  
b- Multiple myoloma  
c- Chondrosarcoma  
d- Fibrous dysplasia  
e- ------  
  
**18- Rectum obstruction:**  
a- Large bowel distension  
b- Lack of air in large bowel  
c- Small bowel ----  
d- Margins of psoes muscle are invisible.  
e- -----  
  
**19- Finding on plain abdominal film, all true except::**  
a- Renal stones appear opaque.  
b- Pancreatic calcification can be seen.  
c- Renal stones and gall bladder stones are clearly recognized.  
d- Calcification of the wall of urinary bladder can be seen.  
e- Ultrasound can detect the location of calcification.  
  
**20- Bowel obstruction, al true except:**  
a- Dilation of small bowel is more than 2.5 cm.  
b- Air-fluid levels are more than 3.  
c- Gas is centrally located.  
d- -----  
e- -----  
  
**21- Features of osteoarthritis:**  
a- Osteophyte  
b- Bone destruction  
c- Joint space narrowing  
d- a+b   
e- a+c  
  
**22- Contraindication of MRI, all true except:**  
a- Pregnant women  
b- Patient with cardiac pace maker  
c- Claustrophobia  
d- -----  
e- -----  
  
**23- Which modality doesn't cause ionization:**  
a- MRI  
b- CT scan  
c- Angiography  
d- Monography  
e- -----  
  
**24- Single x-ray of hand is:** غير مهم  
a- 3D  
b- 4D  
c- Functioned  
d- Cross-sectional  
e- -----

**25- Regarding tissue mass, all the following are true except:**  
a- Can be related to enlarged normal solid organs.  
b- Nature of the mass can be determined by plain film.  
c- -----  
d- -----  
e- -----  
  
**26- According to MSK radiology, choose the best answer:**  
a- Closed fraction present with penetration of the skin  
b- -----  
c- -----  
d- -----   
e- -----  
  
**27-**   
a- Position of the kidney is between L3-L5.  
b- Splenomegally displace the – downward and medially.  
c- -----  
d- -----  
e- -----

**28- Regarding contrast media used in Abdomen?**  
A) ERCP is used in gastric obstruction  
B) Barium is radiolucent contrast  
C) Double contrast means : barium + air  
D) Angiogram is indicated in GI bleeding   
E) US is used to detect abdominal masses

**29-regarding bone trauma which of the following is true :**a)greenstick fracture is seen in elderly   
b)physeal injury occur in adults  
c)pathological fracture occur with major injury only   
d)salter harris injury is seen in children   
e)strss fracture occur over malignant lesion   
  
**30-which of the following is true regarding natural contrast media in the body :**  
a)hair   
b)cartilage   
c)water  
d)fat   
e)blood

مهم جدا انك تعرف الفرق بين small & large bowel obstruction

Physiologic & mechanical obstruction

في كات ون احنا دفعة 426 جتنا نفس هذه الاسئلة وضيفوا عليها التالي :

تفحص ال fundus of stomach

In prone position

واذا م نقدر prone

نخليها erect

Inflammatory fold

When thin + long = benign

When short + thick = malignant

بآخر مذكرة ال

GIT

تلقون arterial phase – venous – delayed

المطلوب منكم تزيدوا عند هالفقرة كل مرحلة كم تظل بجسم الانسان

احنا كان الخطأ بال delayed phase

ابحثوا عن هالموضوع ☺

باختصار شديد جدا

حلك لهذه الاسئلة + الاسئلة اللي عطيتوها انتم للقسم = احسن اختبار بحياتك

موفقين ...