

- 1)-Which type of disease will happen due to RBCs disorder
- A. Bleeding
 - B. B-Clotting
 - C. Myeloma
 - D. Thalassemia
- 2)-Which one of these can be managed radiologically
- A. Sickle cell
 - B. Platelet disorder
 - C. Polycythemia
- 3)-Which one of these are potential organ for bone marrow
- A. Spleen
 - B. Skin
 - C. long bones
 - D. A+B
 - E. 4)-In Iron overload which one of these organs will be affected more
 - F. Bone
 - G. kin
 - H. Liver
 - I. Lymph nodes

- 5)-URTI usually happen in which type of patients
- A. Thalassemia
 - B. Polycythemia
 - C. Sickle cell anemia
 - D. Bleeding disorder

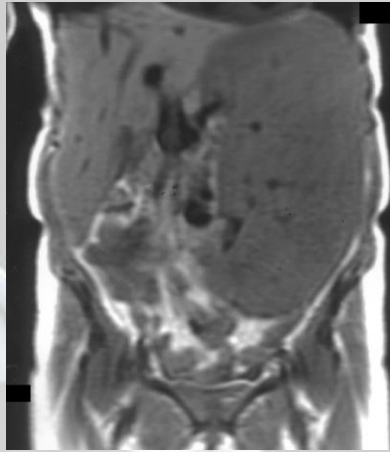
- 6)-Describe this pic>
- A. Normal medullary cavity with thin cortex
 - B. Wide medullary cavity with thin cortex
 - C. normal cortex cavity with thin medullary
 - D. Wide cortex cavity with thin medullary



- 7)-This pic could present with :
- A. Thalassemia
 - B. chronic anemia
 - C. Sickle cell anemia
 - D. Polycythemia

- 8)-25-year-old woman with anemia. The arrow show
- A. extramedullary hemopoiesis
 - B. intramedullary hemopoiesis





- 9)- What does this present?
- A. extramedullary hemopoiesis
 - B. intramedullary hemopoiesis

- 10)-INTRA Medullary hematopoieses Can **not** be seen in which one of the following ?
- A. Polycythemia
 - B. Sickle cell anemia
 - C. Iron deficiency anemia
 - D. bone marrow failure.

1)- Sara is 27 years old , feel of non-tender palpable mass in her right breast , in US they found a well defined mass with regular capsule , it is most likely to be :

- A. nvasive ductal carcinoma
- B. Inflammatory breast cancer
- C. Paget disease
- D. fibroadenoma

2)- a 60 years old woman worried about obvious increasing number of breast cancer worldwide , come to your clinic for screening what is the best imaging study you will start ?

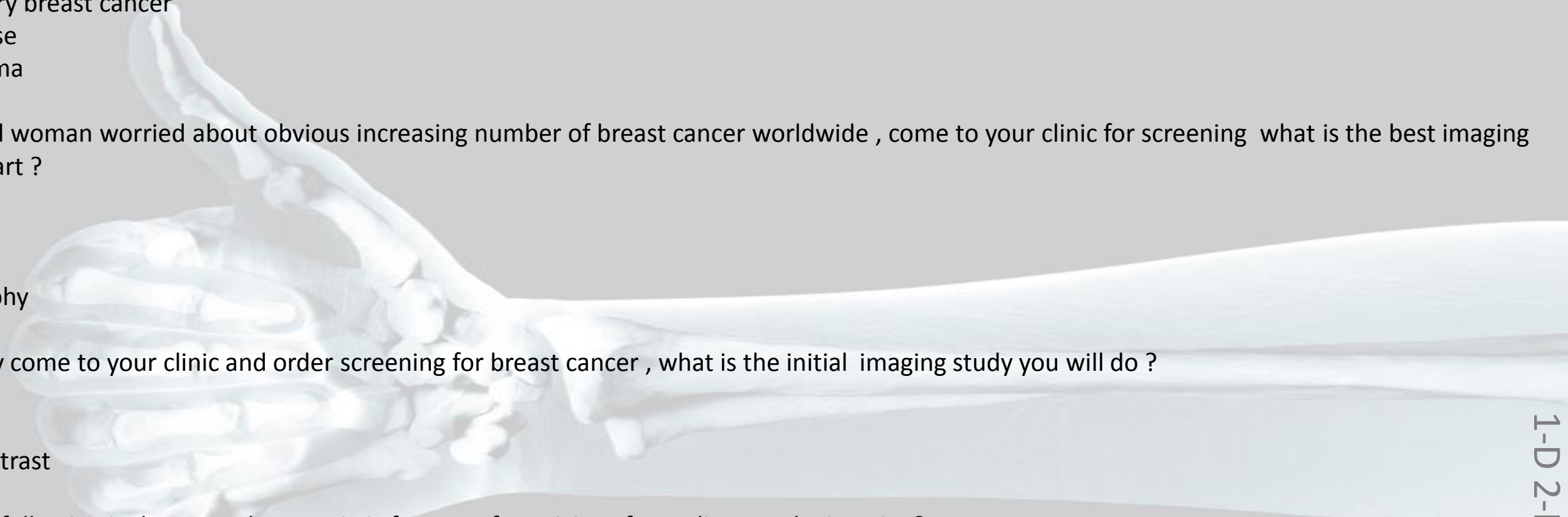
- A. Ultrasound
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI
- D. mammography

3)- pregnant lady come to your clinic and order screening for breast cancer , what is the initial imaging study you will do ?

- A. Ultrasound
- B. MRI
- C. MRI + IV contrast

4)- Which of the following is the most characteristic feature of suspicious for malignancy by imaging?

- A. shape
- B. size
- C. margin



1)- If you do thyroid scan to patient using Tc99 she may asks you “How long the radiation will stay on my body ? “ What is the half life of Tc99 ?

- A. 6 hrs
- B. 6 days
- C. 13.2 hrs
- D. 110 mins

2)- Which one of radioactive is commonly use in SPECT ?

- A. I123
- B. I131
- C. Tc99

3)- Which one of radioactive is commonly use in PET ?

- A. Fluorine 18
- B. Ga 68
- C. Carbon 11

4)- Which one of the following is one of prosperities of using I131 in therapy ?

- A. Pure Alpha minus emitter
- B. Pure Beta minus emitter
- C. Pure Gamma minus emitter

5)- Ga 68 is use to diagnose which one of the following ?

- A. Tumor proliferation
- B. Tumor hypoxia
- C. Neuroendocrine tumor

6)- Which one of the following radiopharmaceutical is use as therapy in case of B cell lymphoma ?

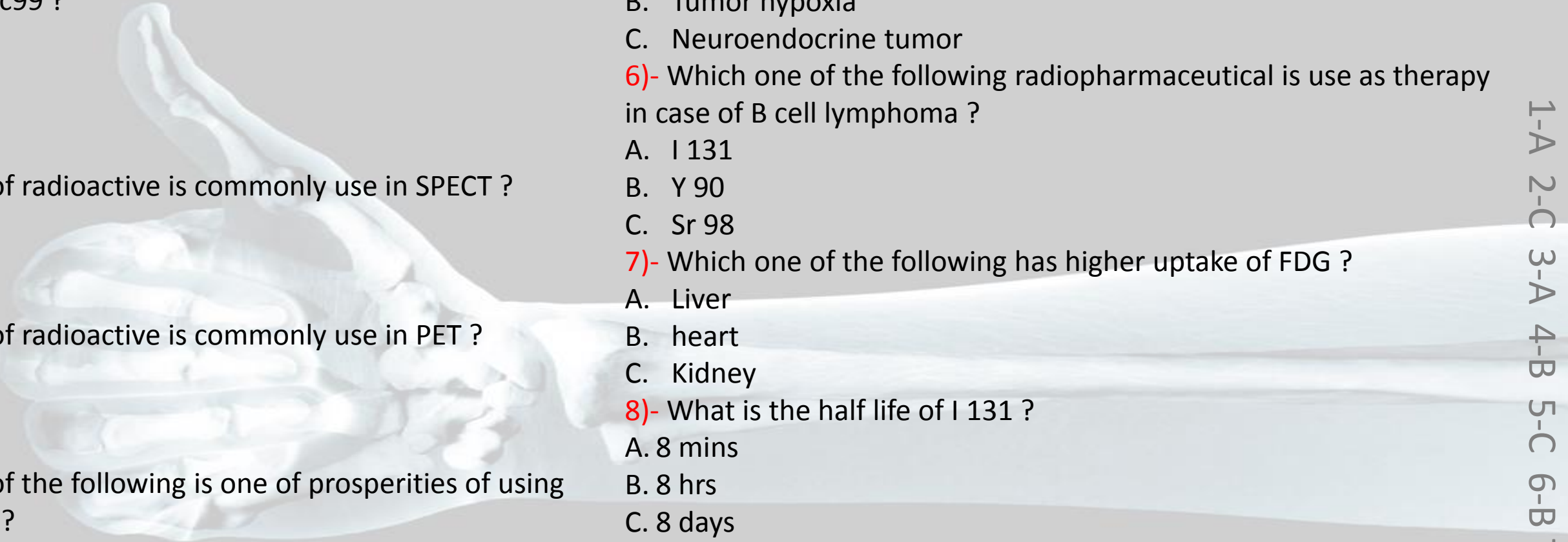
- A. I 131
- B. Y 90
- C. Sr 98

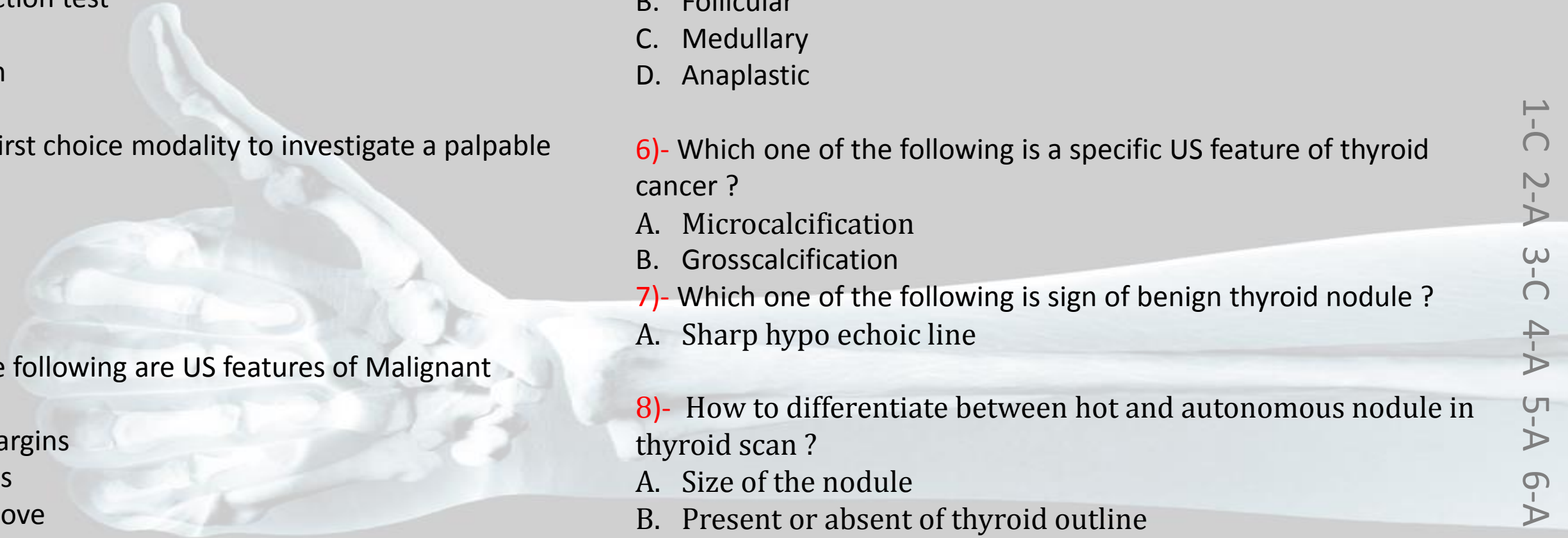
7)- Which one of the following has higher uptake of FDG ?

- A. Liver
- B. heart
- C. Kidney

8)- What is the half life of I 131 ?

- A. 8 mins
- B. 8 hrs
- C. 8 days





1)-Which of the following is the best way to know the cause of thyrotoxicosis?

- A. Thyroid function test
- B. Ultrasound
- C. Thyroid scan

2)-What is the first choice modality to investigate a palpable thyroid nodule?

- A. Ultrasound
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI

3)- Which of the following are US features of Malignant lymph nodes?

- A. Irregular margins
- B. Calcifications
- C. All of the above

4)- In case of hyper-parathyroidism the Characteristic finding of osteosclerosis on spinal CT is?

- A. Rugger jersey spine

5)- What is the most common carcinoma of the thyroid ?

- A. Papillary
- B. Follicular
- C. Medullary
- D. Anaplastic

6)- Which one of the following is a specific US feature of thyroid cancer ?

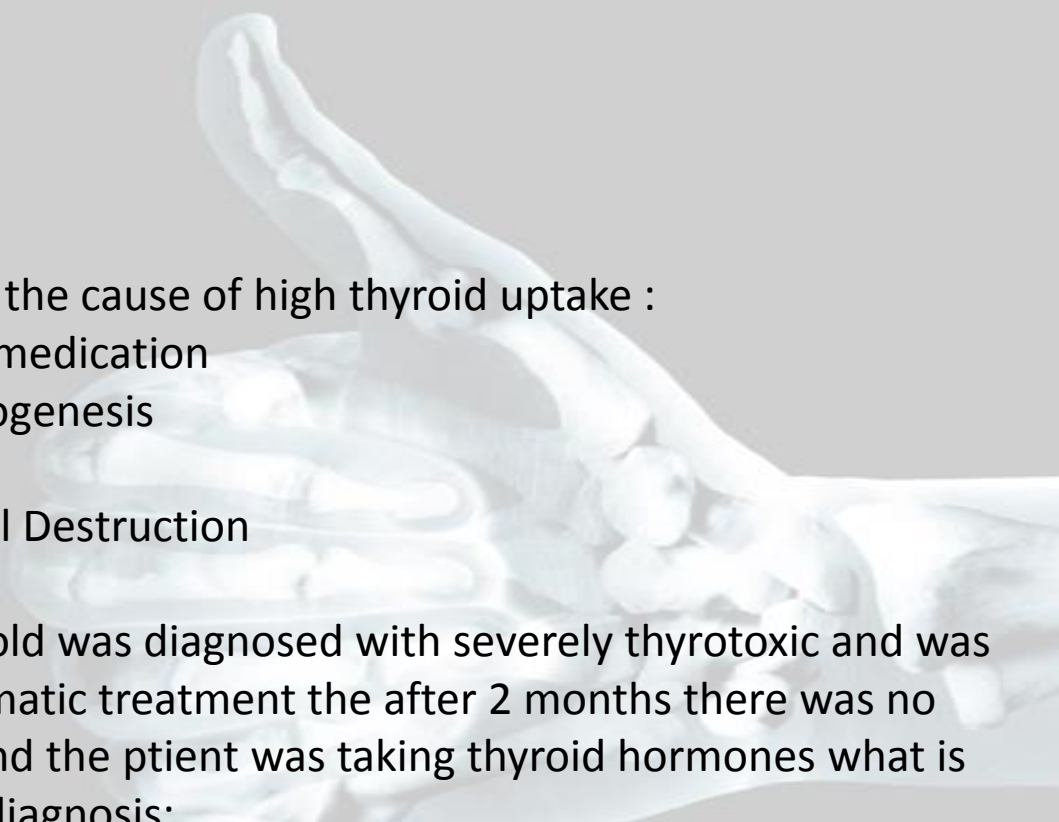
- A. Microcalcification
- B. Grosscalcification

7)- Which one of the following is sign of benign thyroid nodule ?

- A. Sharp hypo echoic line

8)- How to differentiate between hot and autonomous nodule in thyroid scan ?

- A. Size of the nodule
- B. Present or absent of thyroid outline
- C. Margin of the nodule V

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- 1)- The half life for tc99 is :
- A. 6
 - B. 13
 - C. 20
 - D. 50
- 2)- which one is the cause of high thyroid uptake :
- A. Antithyroid medication
 - B. Dyshormonogenesis
 - C. Iodine load
 - D. Parenchymal Destruction
- 3)- Ali 32 years old was diagnosed with severely thyrotoxic and was given a symptomatic treatment the after 2 months there was no improvement and the ptient was taking thyroid hormones what is the most likely diagnosis:
- A. Thyroid extract
 - B. Subacute thyroiditis
 - C. Thyrotoxicosis factitia
 - D. Ectopic thyroid
- 4)- which one is the indication for thyroid scan?
- A. Insulinoma
 - B. Hepatoma
 - C. Agenesis
 - D. Lung cancer
- 5)- the gold standard for parathyroid scan is ?
- A. TL-201 _ Tc-99m subtraction
 - B. Tc-99m Sestamibi
 - C. Tc-99m Tetrofosmin
- 6)- the test that is used to confirm dyshormonogenesis?
- A. Biopsy
 - B. Perchlorate discharge test
 - C. TSH test