L8:Radiology of common brain diseases (Part 1)

Done by Nada Dawood

Q1)Medulloblastoma is:

A. Intra-Axial Supra tentorial tumor
B. Intra-Axial Infra tentorial tumor
C. Extra Axial tumor

Q2)Which one is a finding of Medulloblastoma in imaging:

A. Hypodense on CT
B. Hyperdense on CT
C. High signal on T2WI

Q3)What is the most common Intra-Axial tumors in adult:

A. Metastases
B. Gliomas
C. Hemangiblastoma

Q4)What is the most common Extra Axial tumor:

A. Meningioma
B. Schwannoma
C. Arachnoid cyst

Q5)What is the most common sellar mass found in adults:

A. Pituitary Adenoma
B. Meningioma
C. Aneurysm

Q6)What is the most common sellar mass in children:

A. Craniopharyngioma
B. Lymphoma
C. Arachnoid cyst

Q7)Which of the following is sign of Extra-Axial Location:

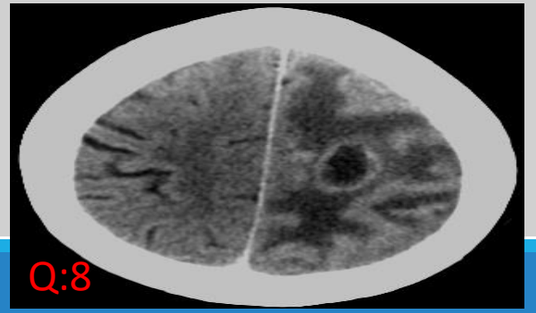
A. CSF cleft
B. Broad dural base
C. Cortical gray matter between mass and white matter
D. All of the above

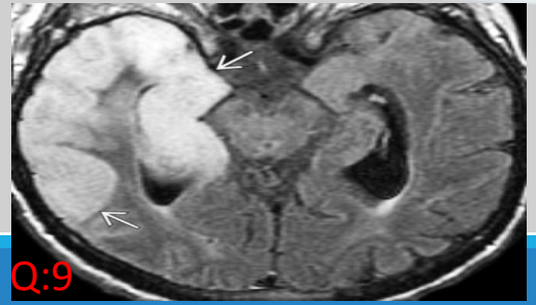
Q8)The picture shows peripheral thin smooth regular ring enhancement, this represent which one of the following :

A. Subdural empyema
B. Brain abscess
C. Encephalitis

Q9)The picture shows hyperintensity, cortical swelling of the right temporal lobe, this is typical for :

Herpes simplex encephalitis





Q1: B Q2: B Q3: A Q4: A Q5: A Q6: A Q7: D Q8: B

L9:Radiology of common brain diseases (Part 2)

Done by Khalid Al-Shehri

Trauma patient presented to the ER with headache, nausea, vomiting. You are the on-call doctor.

Q1: What is the name of the imaging modality is used in the pic?

A.CT B.MRI

Why?

Q2: What is your provisional diagnosis?

1)Extradural (epidural). 2)Subarachnoid. 3)Intraventricular. 4)Intraparanchymal

Why?

Q3: What do you think is the mechanism?

Q4: In Subdural Hemorrhage, what is the most likely mechanism that will cause it? How it will look in CT?

Q5: What is most common cause for Subarachnoid Hematoma?

Q6: When a young patient come complaining of worst headache in his life, what most likely will have?

Q7: What might cause aneurism rupture and what is the most common site for aneurism?

Q8: What is the most common site for Intracranial hemorrhage?

Q9: If bleeding is in the Intra parenchyma, what is most likely the cause of it?

Q10: What is the rule of CT in ischemic stork?

Q11: How does ischemic lesion appear in CT?

Q12: What kind of edema comes typically with brain Ischemia?

Done by Khalid Al-Shehri

A1: CT
* Bone is white.

A2: Extradural (epidural).
* Epidural hematoma doesn't cross sutures.

A3: Trauma, effect: artery: Middle cerebral artery

A4: Mechanism: acceleration RTA – effect: veins. ➔ Crescent shape.

A5: Trauma. 2nd most common cause: HTN then aneurysm and malformation.

A6: Aneurism

A7: Steroid. ACA

A8: Basal ganglia (sensory defect).

A9: Coagulopathy or anticoagulant.

A10: The role of CT in ischemic stork not to diagnose it is to rule out hemorrhagic, and to rule out contraindication of ischemic stroke therapy

A11: Loss of gray and white matter differentiation.

A12: Cytotoxic edema.

L10:Radiology of spinal diseases

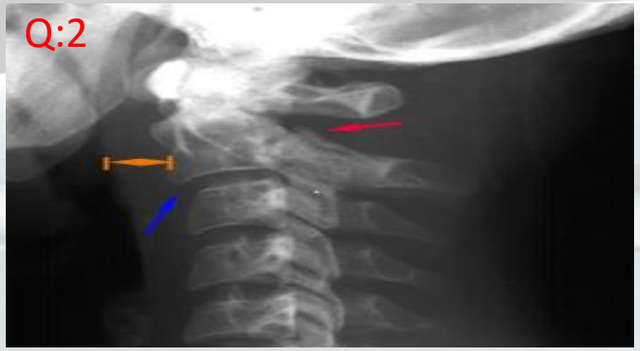
Done by Shahad Almuhaideb

Q1)Which one of the following is correct according to the image?

A: Hangman's Fracture
B: Jefferson Fracture
C: Burst Fracture
D: Infection

Q2)What is Hangman Fracture?

A: Fracture through the pars interaticularis of C2 resulting from hyperextension and distraction.
B: Lateral displacement of C1 in plain film.
C: Complete anterior dislocation of vertebral body resulting from extreme hyperflexion injury.
D: Facet joint dislocation and rupture of the apophyseal joint ligaments resulting from rotatory injury.



Q3)Which one of the following is the best to assess the contents of the cavity, extent of abnormalities, and spinal cord IN CONGENITAL ANOMALIES?

A: MRI
B: CT
C: ANGIOGRAPHY
D: U/S

Q4)Which one of the following modalities has no ionizing radiation?

A: MRI
B: CT
C: X-RAY
D: CAT scan

Q1: B Q2: A Q3: A Q4: A

L12:Radiological anatomy of the skeletal system

Done by Kholoud Aldosari

Q1) Which one of the following modalities consider as corner stone in imaging the musculoskeletal system?

A. Plain Film
B. Computed Tomography
C. Magnatic Resonance Imaging
D. Ultrasound

Q2) In case of hyperparathyroidism bone resorption occurs in :

A. Radial aspect of distal phalanges of 2nd and 3rd fingers
B. Radial aspect of middle phalanges of 2nd and 3rd fingers
C. Radial aspect of proximal phalanges of 2nd and 3rd fingers
D. Medial aspect of middle phalanges of 2nd and 3rd fingers

Q3) Type 3 of salter-harris injuries affect which of the following ?

A. Growth plate **only**
B. Growth plate **and** Epiphysis
C. Growth plate **and** Metaphysis
D. Growth plate **with** Metaphysis & Epiphysis

Q4) What is the weakest part in child skeleton ?

A. Physeal plate
B. Soft tissue structures

Q5) Which one of the following is correct according to the image ?

A. Bowing Fracture
B. Greenstick fracture
C. Torus Fracture

Q6) This image shows one type of salter harris fractures most likely is ?

A. Type 1
B. Type 2
C. Type 3
D. Type 4
E. Type 5

Q1: A Q2: B Q3: B Q4: A Q5: C Q6: E

L13:Radiology of rheumatic diseases

Done by Nada Dawood

Q1)What are the radiographic features of osteoarthritis?

A. Joint space narrowing
B. Subchondral sclerosis
C. Osteophyte formation
D. All of the above

Q2)What differentiate the arthropathy in psoriatic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis?

A. In rheumatoid arthritis the involvement mainly proximal, psoriatic arthritis involvement mainly distal
B. In rheumatoid arthritis the involvement mainly distal , psoriatic arthritis involvement mainly proximal

Q3)Which one of the following characterized by decrease bone density (osteopenia) ?

A. Osteoarthritis
B. Rheumatoid Arthritis
C. Gouty Arthritis

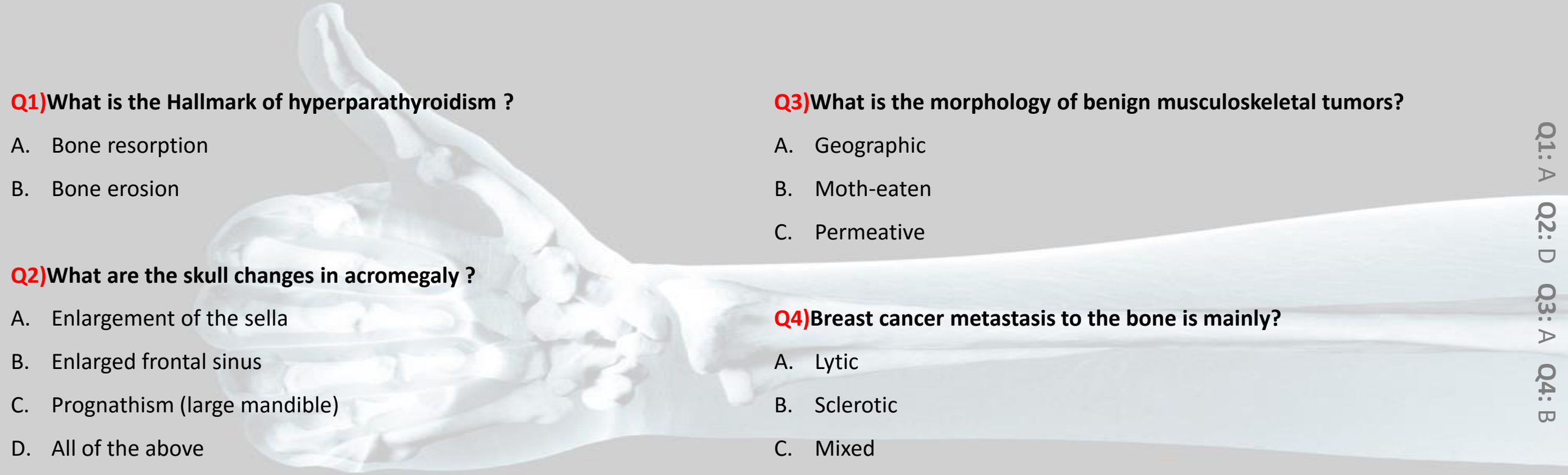
Q4) lumpy-bumpy soft tissue swelling with erosion is commonly associated with which type of arthrtopathy?

A. Osteoarthritis
B. Rheumatoid Arthritis
C. Gouty Arthritis

Q1: D Q2: A Q3: B Q4: C

L14:Radiology of bone infection and tumors

Done by Nada Dawood



Q1)What is the Hallmark of hyperparathyroidism ?

A. Bone resorption

B. Bone erosion

Q2)What are the skull changes in acromegaly ?

A. Enlargement of the sella

B. Enlarged frontal sinus

C. Prognathism (large mandible)

D. All of the above

Q3)What is the morphology of benign musculoskeletal tumors?

A. Geographic

B. Moth-eaten

C. Permeative

Q4)Breast cancer metastasis to the bone is mainly?

A. Lytic

B. Sclerotic

C. Mixed

Q1: A Q2: D Q3: A Q4: B