



# Radiology of GIT diseases

Done By

Team Leaders:



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هذا الملف يحتوي على حالات لم يشرحها الدكتور لكن شرحت في السنة الماضية في المحاضرة 12 وأرسلها لنا في ملف منفصل ، بالإضافة إلى كويز محلول من الدكتور ، يرجى الاطلاع عليها

Color Coding

Important | Notes | Extra

[Editing](#)  
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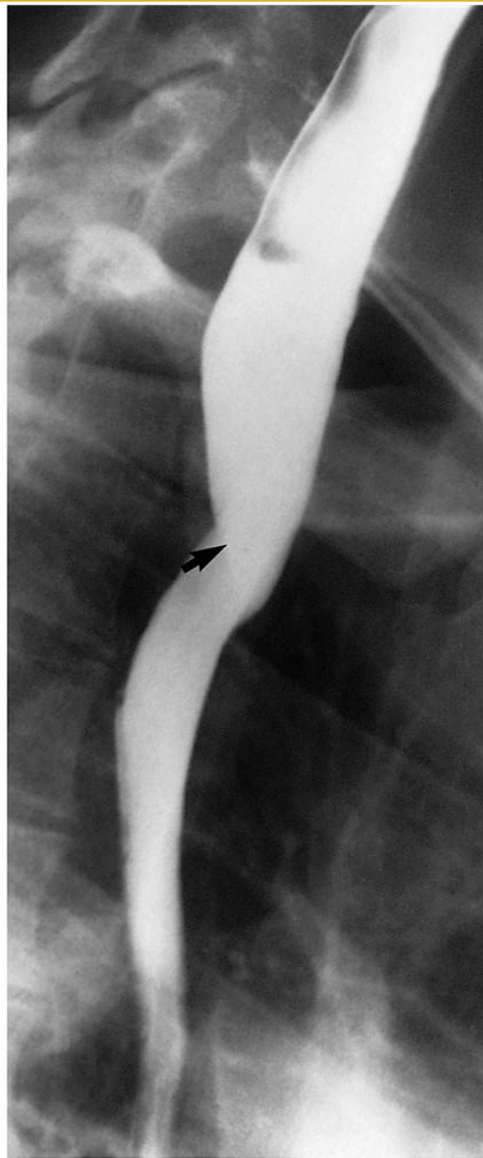
## Case 1



**Fig. 6.6** Tertiary contractions (corkscrew oesophagus) giving the oesophagus an undulated appearance.

## Case 2

Included in lecture 12



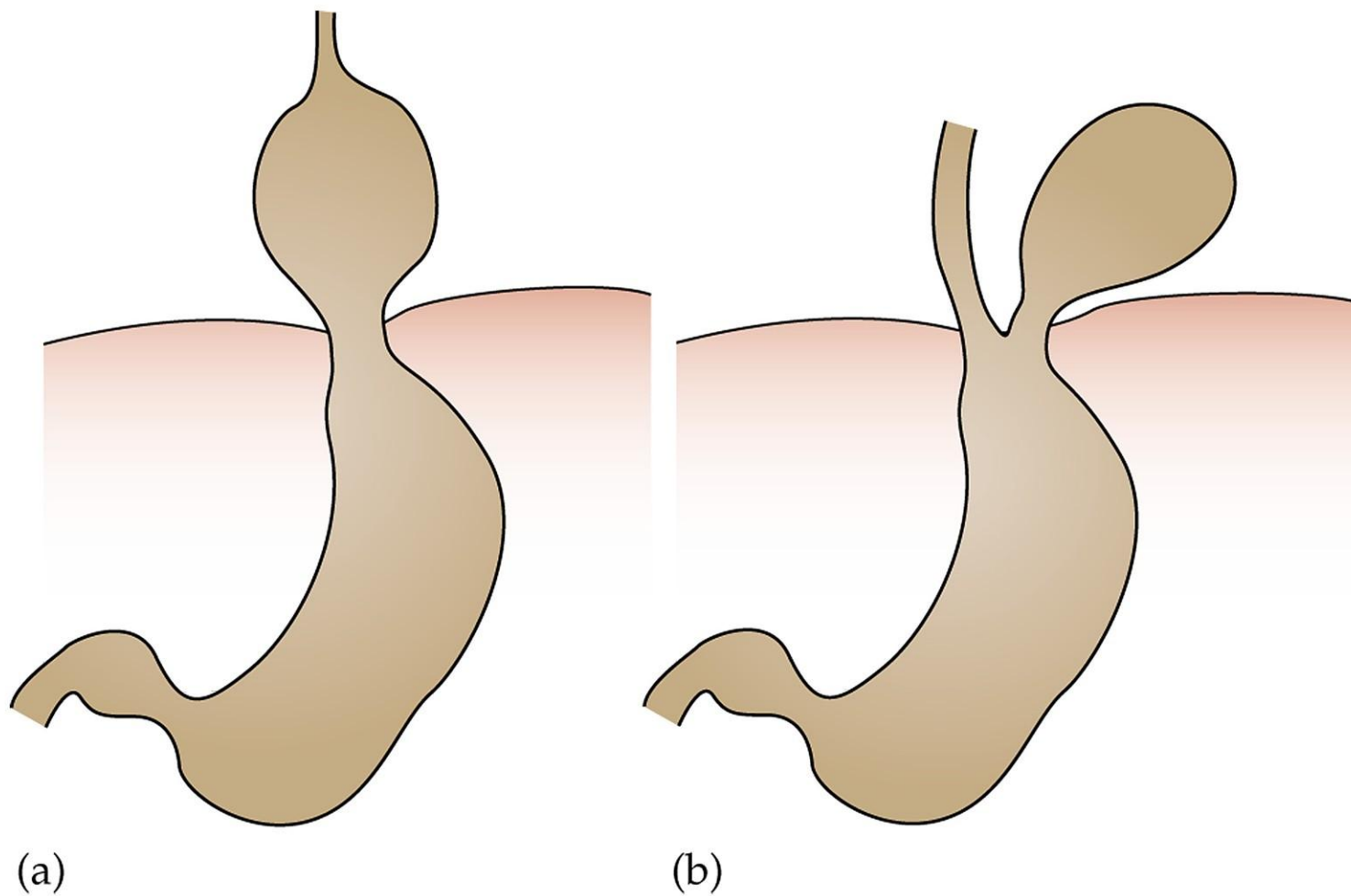
**Fig. 6.15** Anomalous right subclavian artery. There is a localized indentation caused by the anomalous artery as it passes behind the oesophagus (arrow).

### Case 3

Included in lecture 12



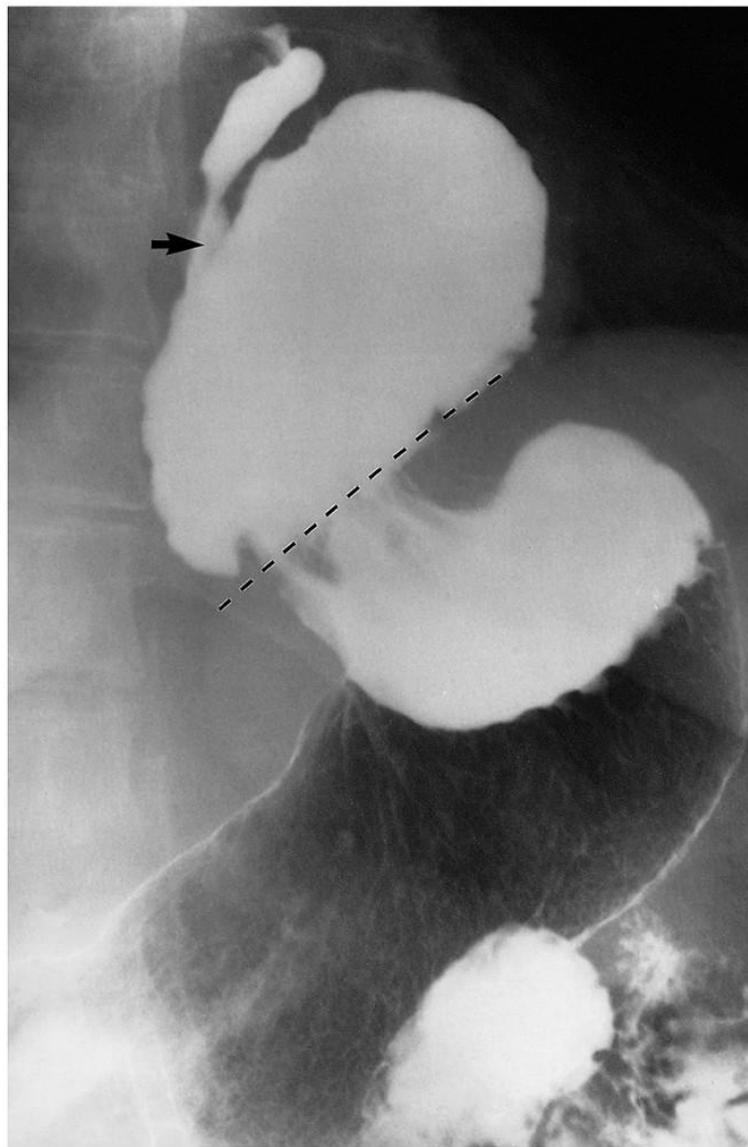
**Fig. 6.17** Pharyngeal pouch (Zenker's diverticulum). The pouch lies behind the oesophagus, which is displaced forward.



**Fig. 6.30** Hiatus hernia. (a) Sliding: a portion of the stomach and the gastro-oesophageal junction are situated above the diaphragm. (b) Rolling or para-oesophageal: the gastro-oesophageal junction is below the diaphragm.

## Case 4

Included in lecture 15 (Interactive)



**Fig. 6.31** Sliding hiatus hernia. The fundus of the stomach and the gastro-oesophageal junction (arrow) have herniated through the oesophageal hiatus and lie above the diaphragm (dotted line).

• Patient with suspected esophageal, gastric, small or large bowel mucosal pathology. What is the initial test?

- A. X-ray.
- B. CT.
- C. US.
- D. MRI.
- E. Contrast fluoroscopy.

• Patient with suspected bowel perforation. What is the initial radiology test to see pneumoperitoneum (free air in abdomen)? And the best position?

- A. X-ray.
- B. CT.
- C. US. Position: ...
- D. MRI.
- E. Contrast fluoroscopy.

 Questions

• Patient with suspected GIT masses, acute inflammatory or infectious pathology. What is the imaging of choice?

- A. X-ray.
- B. CT.
- C. US.
- D. MRI.
- E. Contrast fluoroscopy.

• Patient with suspected bowel obstruction. What is the initial radiology test?

- A. X-ray.
- B. CT.
- C. US.
- D. MRI.
- E. Contrast fluoroscopy.

• Patient with suspected esophageal, gastric, small or large bowel mucosal pathology. What is the initial test?

- A. X-ray.
- B. CT.
- C. US.
- D. MRI.
- E. Contrast fluoroscopy.

• Patient with suspected bowel perforation. What is the initial radiology test to see pneumoperitoneum (free air in abdomen)? And the best position?

- A. X-ray.
- B. CT.
- C. US. Position: Erect (standing).
- D. MRI.
- E. Contrast fluoroscopy.



## Answers

• Patient with suspected GIT masses, acute inflammatory or infectious pathology. What is the imaging of choice?

- A. X-ray.
- B. CT.
- C. US.
- D. MRI.
- E. Contrast fluoroscopy.

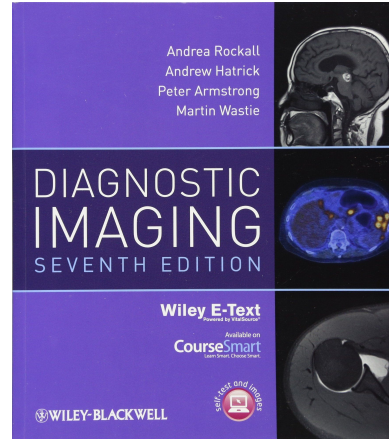
• Patient with suspected bowel obstruction. What is the initial radiology test?

- A. X-ray.
- B. CT.
- C. US.
- D. MRI.
- E. Contrast fluoroscopy.



## Resources:

- Dr. Sultan Alharbi (E-mail)
- Diagnostic Imaging (Book)



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End of the slides, best of luck.  
Don't forget to give us your feedback.

WE NEED  
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**FEEDBACK**