



الطبيب والجراحة
للجراحة

- Dear colleague, radiology pictures & cases are for practice, please study your lectures then practice & don't rely on this file to pass the course, as exam changes are regularly done.
- This file contains past years questions , and it will be regularly updated .

radiology

Group D

- **abdomen**

1- according to this image :

- a) gall stone
- b) acute cholecystitis
- c) Appendicitis
- d) Renal stone

انتبهوا لل:

wall thickening + edema

إذا كانوا موجودين يكون الجواب

b



duodenal atresia



What is the most common cause for this case

- a) CA colon
- b) Adhesion
- c) Valvulus
- d) Recent surgery
- e) Sigmoid CA

This pic → large bowel obstruction



according to this x ray
what is **false**

- a) neurogenic bladder
- b) hydronephrosis not seen**



وباقى الخيارات وصف عن

neurogenic bladder

مش موجود بالمحاضره

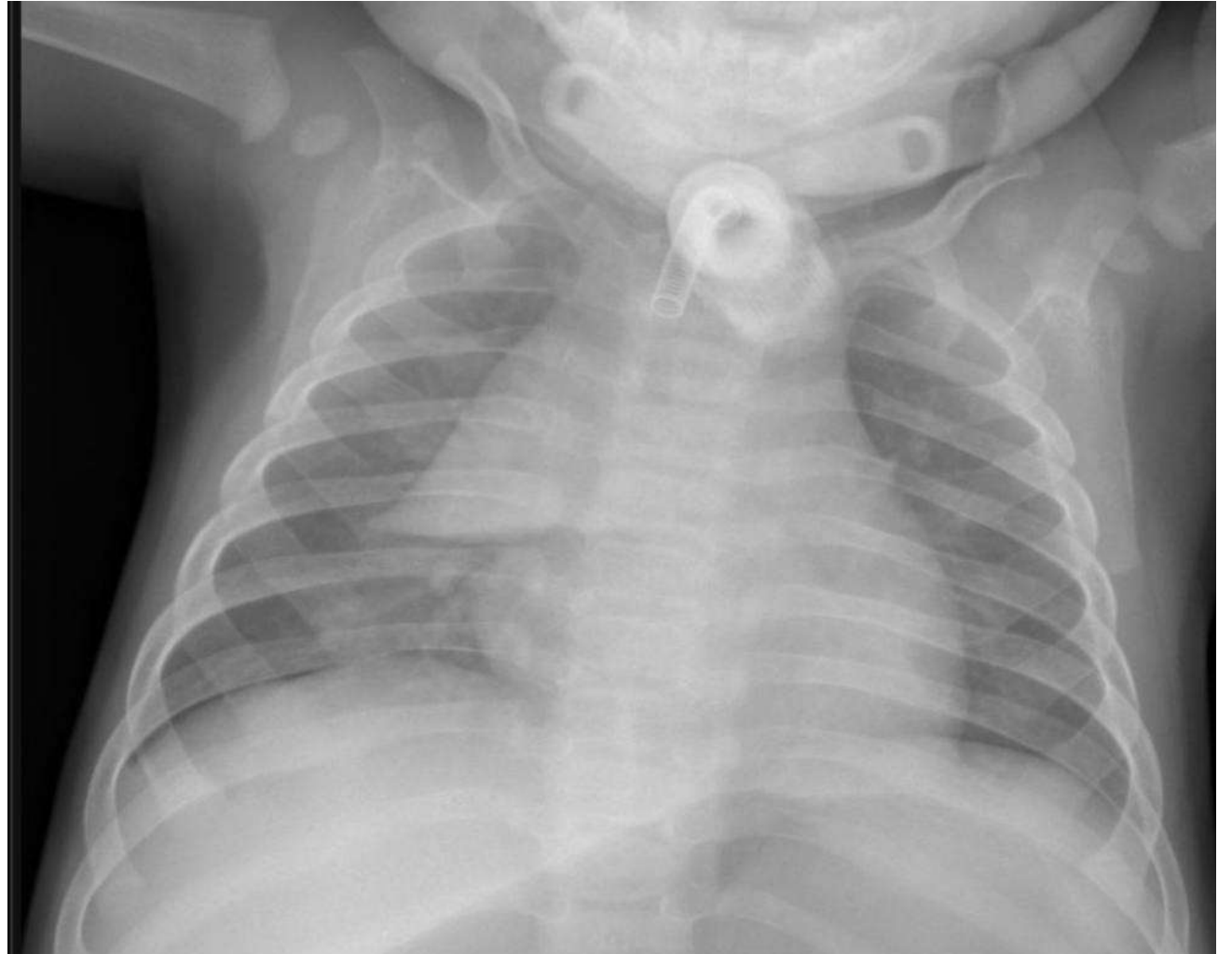
بس الاجابه واضحه

**انتبهوا الاغلب حطها A لانهم ما قرأوا السؤال للاخر

Chest

this case in neonate is

- a) **Normal chest x ray**
- b) **Right middle lobe collapse**
- c) **Right upper lobe collapse**
- d) **Right middle lobe Consolidation**



a) LLL collapse

b) RLL collapse

c) RUL collapse

d) LUL collapse

كانت الصورة اوضح شوي وكان في

Double border of heart

Sail sign



few minutes after
delivery this child suffer
from SOB

a) eosophagial fistula

b) RDS

c) pneumonia

d) Forign body

الصورة واضحة في عنا

Bell shape



a) right pneumothorax

b) left pneumothorax

c) LLL collapse

d) Plural effusion

e) Consolidation

Visible visceral line

Rt hyper inflated

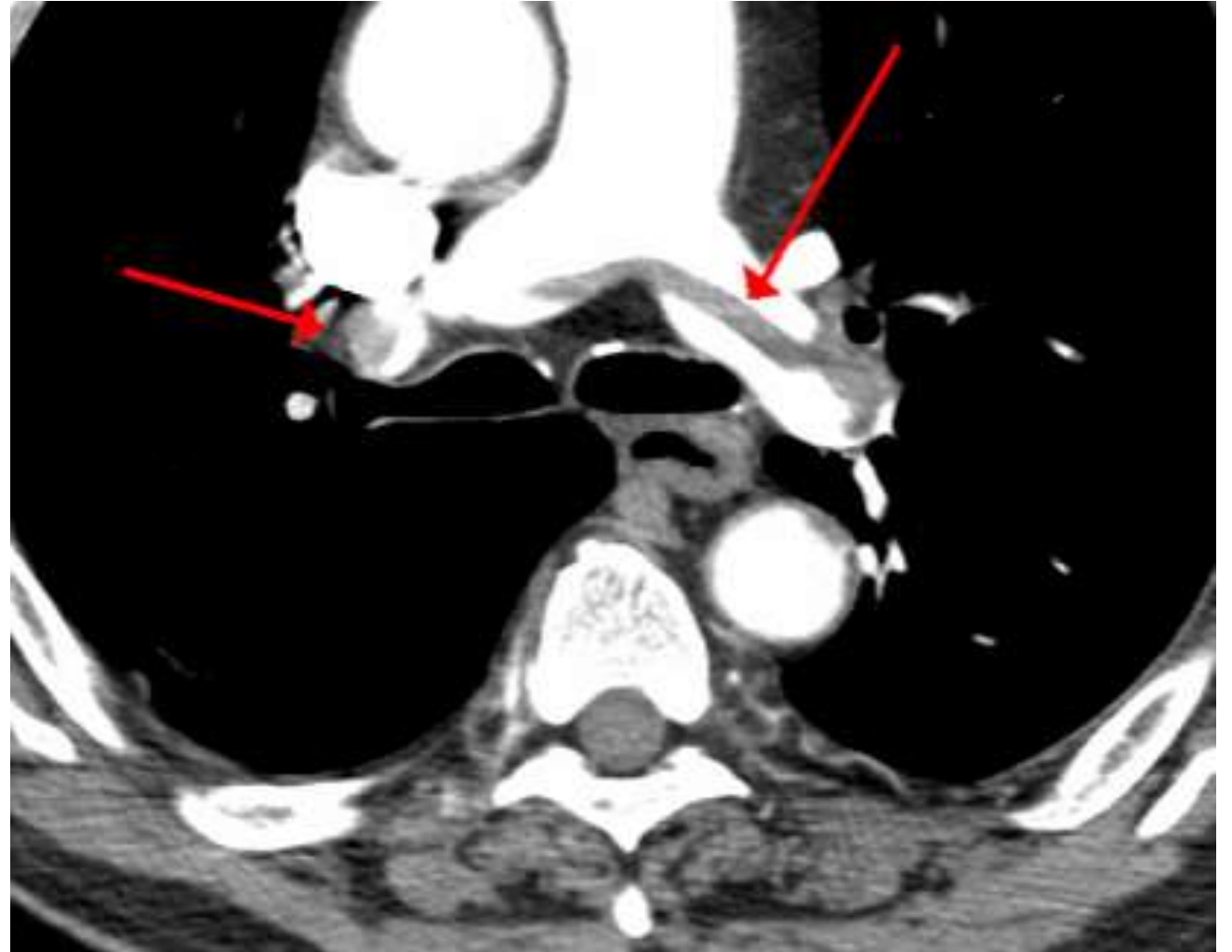


This chest ct
considered

- a) Major PE
- b) Minor PE
- c) TB
- d) Cyst

الصورة تقريبية

البياض كان اكثر من هاي الصورة
ومسكرة كامل



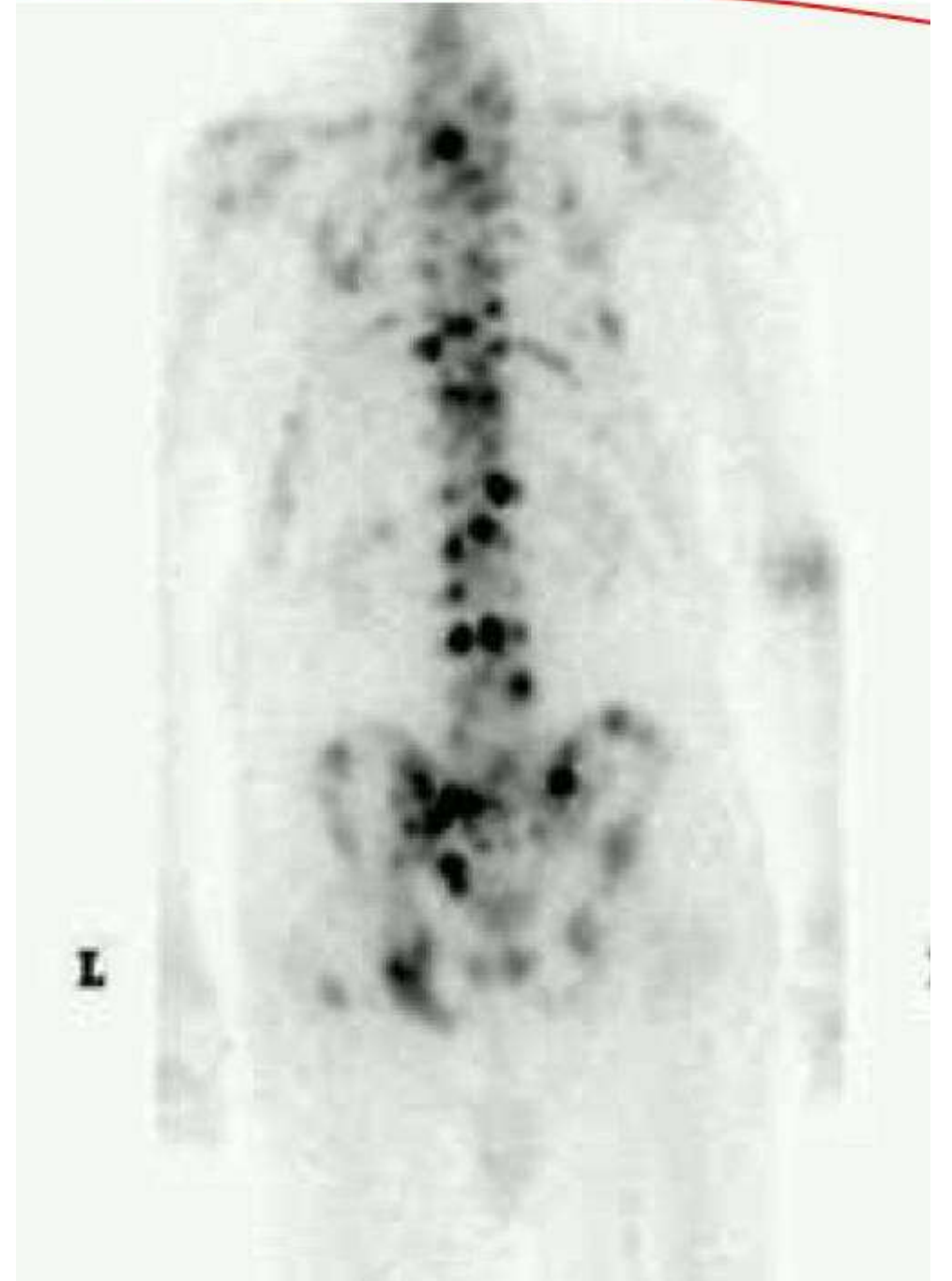
Neuclear

a) Bone metastasis

b) Normal

c) Paget disease

d) osteoporosis



- a) Normal thyroid
- b) Graves' disease**
- c) Kidney image



female

Dexa scan for patient, The T score value

L1=-2.7

L2=-2.9

L3=-2.9

L4+L5=-2.4 Patient suffer from ????

- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Osteopenia
- c) Normal patient

-1, -0.9, +1, +2

normal

انحراف

osteopenia

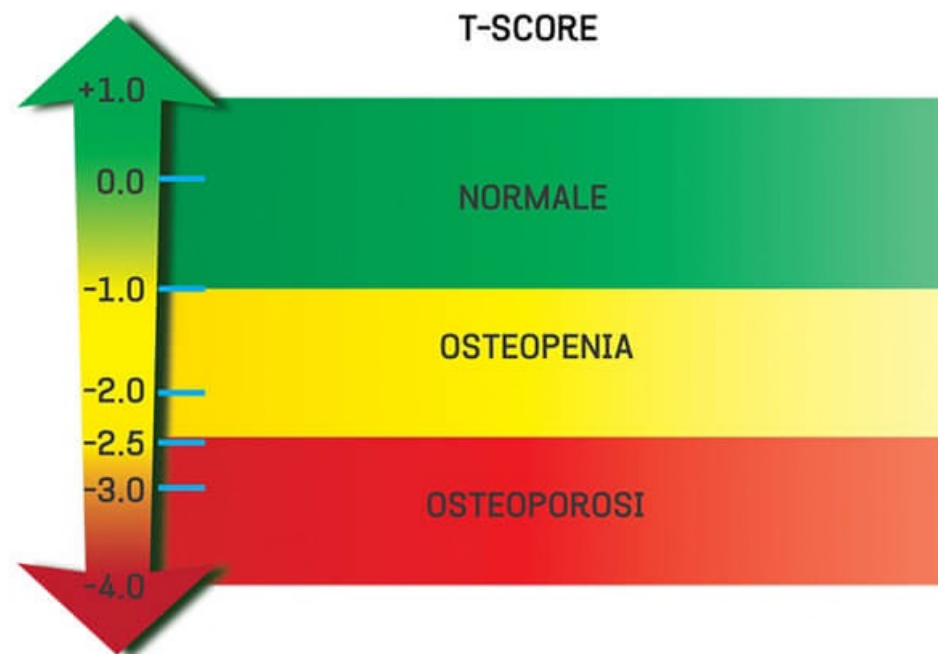
-1.1 - -2.5

osteoporosis

-2.6 >

نقص كثافة العظام وخطر

T SCORE	CLASSIFICATION	PERCENTAGE LOSS
0.0	Normal	0%
-1.0	Osteopenia	10%
-2.0	Osteopenia	20%
-2.5	Osteoporosis	25%
-3.0	Osteoporosis	30%
-4.0	Severe Osteoporosis	40%



- a) **Cold nodule**
- b) **Hot nodule**
- c) **Normal thyroid**
- d) **Graves' disease**



MSS

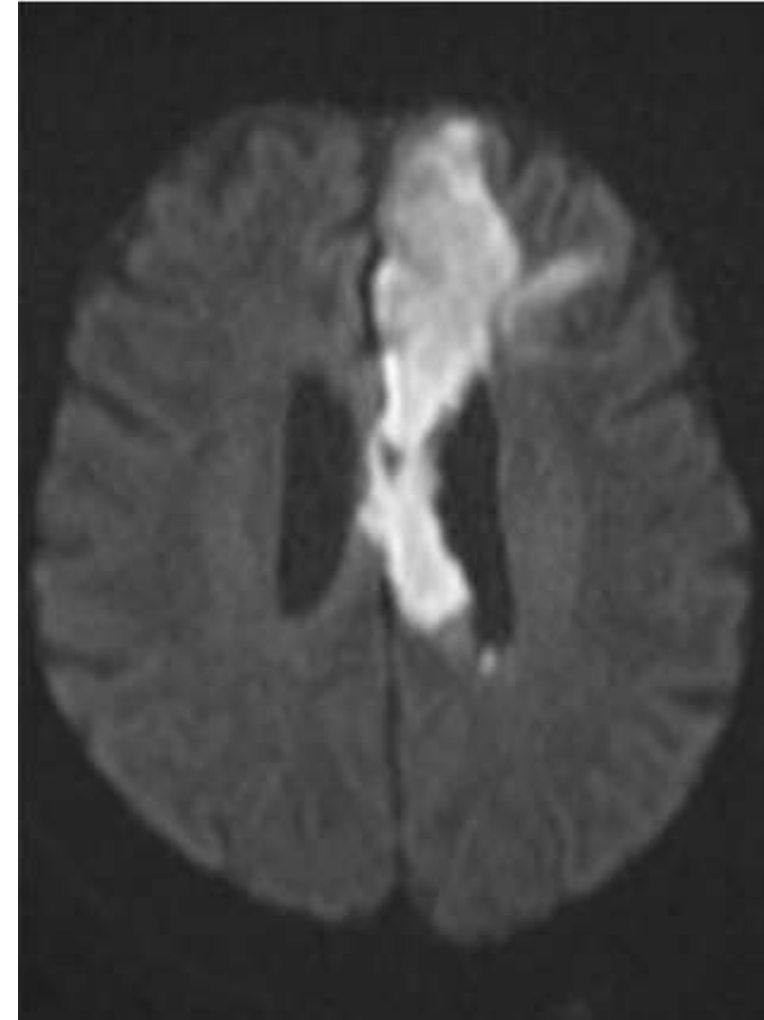
When you see this xr
what your spot
diagnosis

- a) Rt ddh without dislocation
- b) Unilateral ddh
- c) Rt ddh with dislocation
- d) Lt ddh with dislocation



Neuro

- a) Chronic aca infarction
- b) Acute aca infarction**
- c) Subarachnoid hematoma
- d) Mca infarction



All of the following
true about it except :::

a) Considered Accidental injury

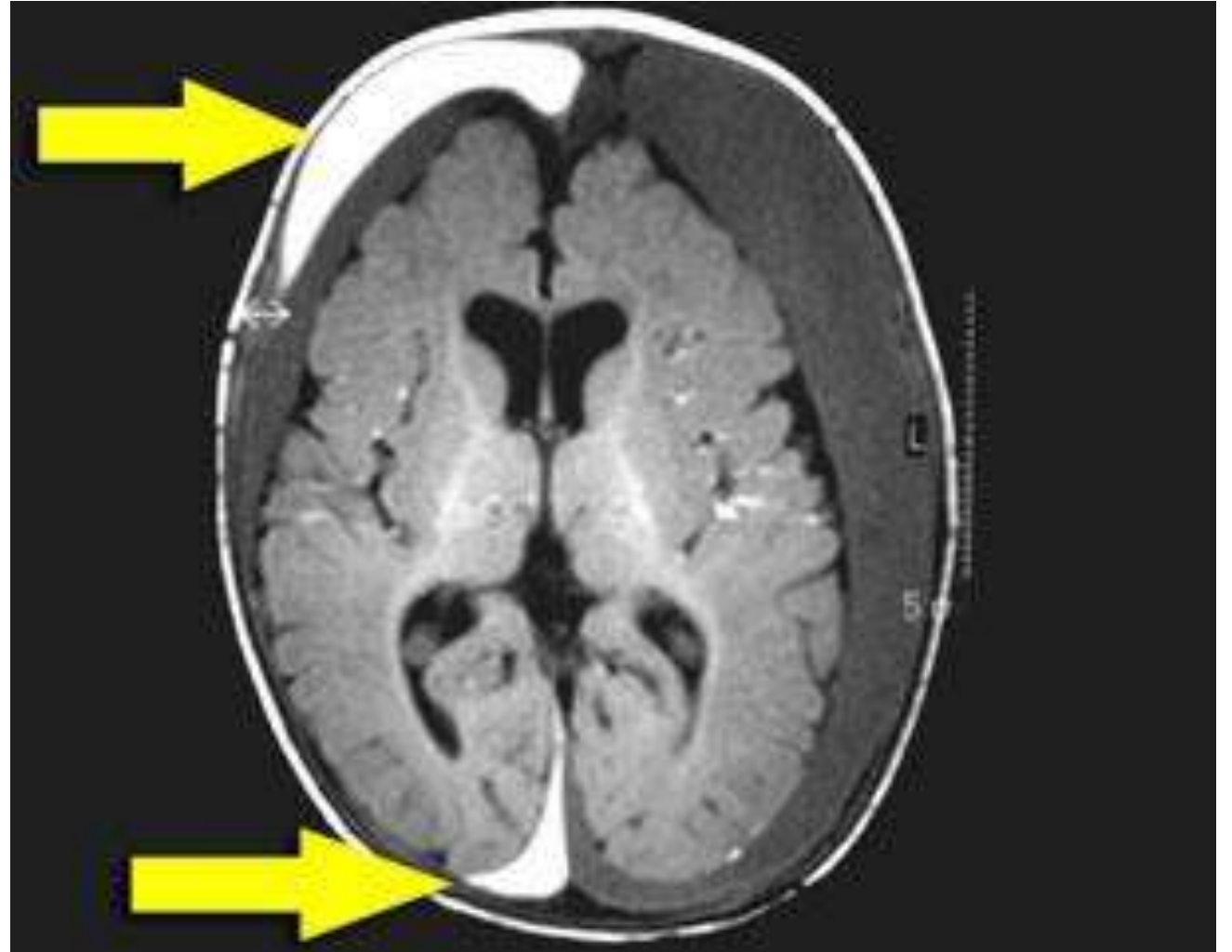
b) Non accidental injury

c) Call police

خيارات للتصرف مع تعنيف الاطفال

الخيارات كانت نوعا ما مش مقنعه
بس الدكتوراه في المحاضره ركزت انه
دائما تعنيف الاطفال بنعتبره

Non accidental



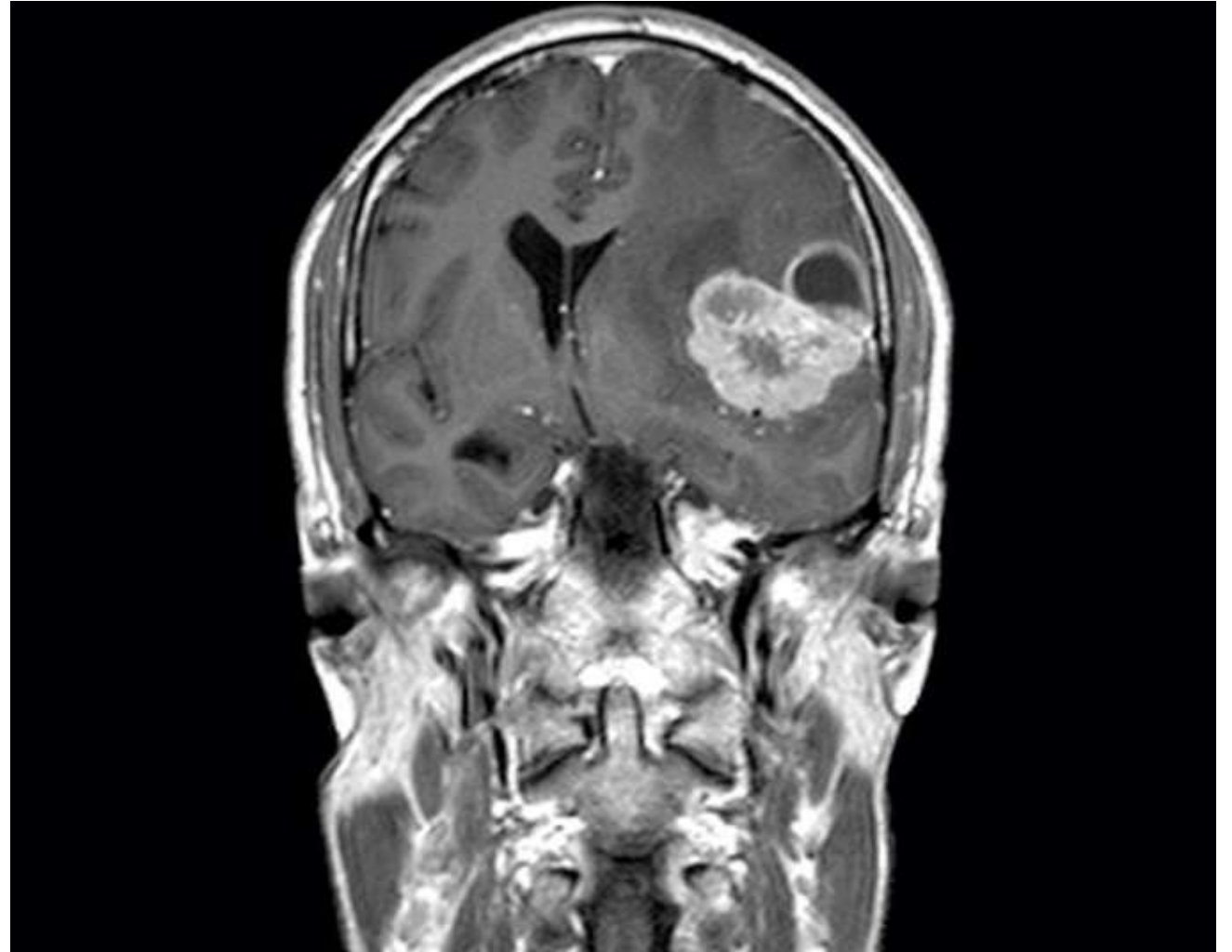
الصورة تقريبا هيئ كانت

a) Low grade glioma

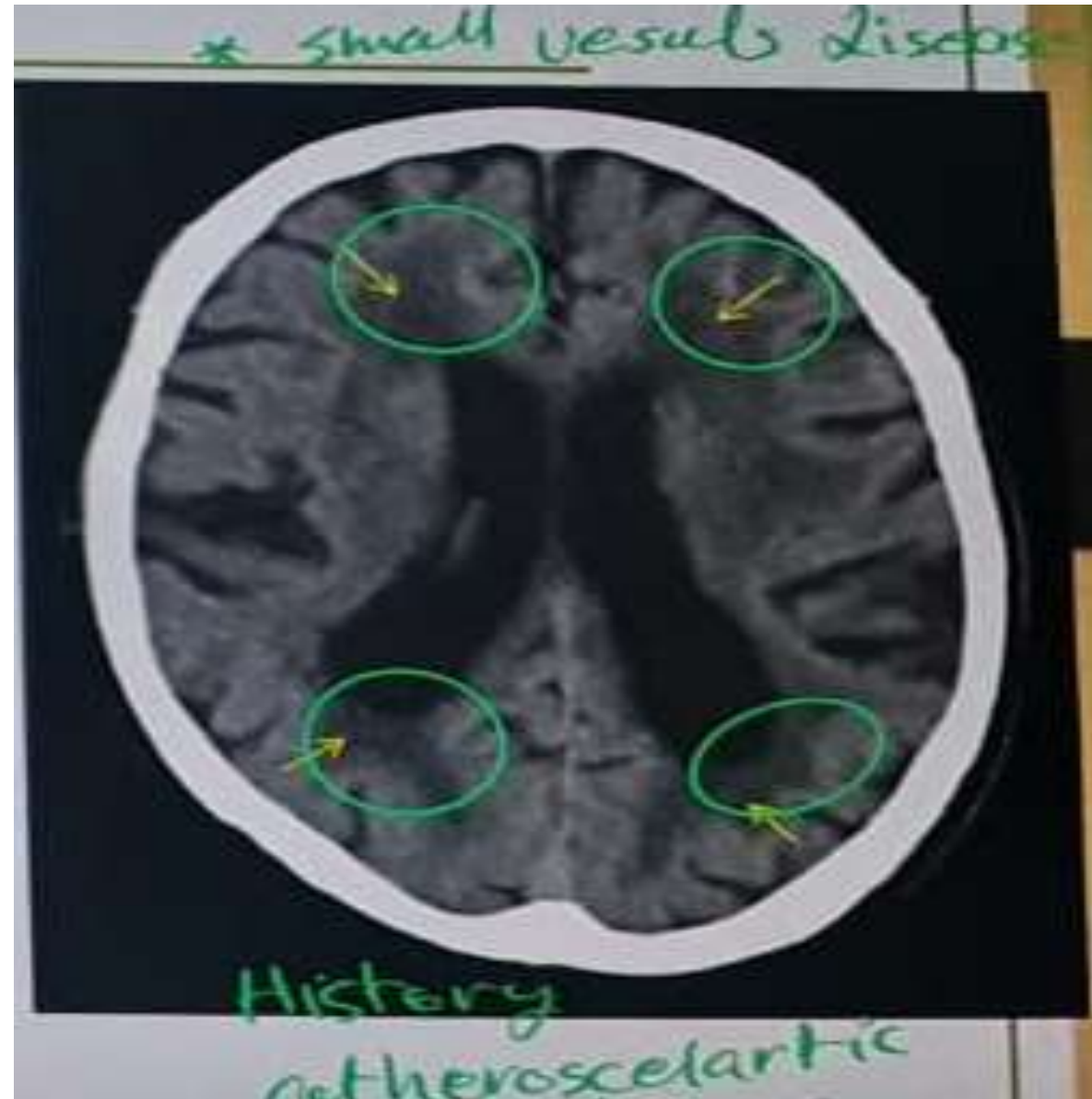
b) High grade glioma

c) Aca infarction

d) Meningioma



There is evident of transependymal edema



*Brain CT after RTA with Rt epidural hematoma

السؤال كان شو الاشي اللي مش موجود بالصورة

ans :no Rt epidural hematoma

*KUB

الصورة ما كانت واضحة كثير بس كان في

Radiolucent (costal margin)

gall stone

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Done by : Eiman Alrfou & Afnan bassam

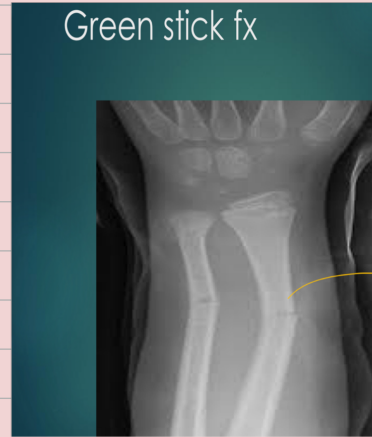
ارشيف الأشعة

Group C

Q1. What is the type of fracture:

- A. Green stick fracture
- B. Communitied fracture
- C. Burst fracture

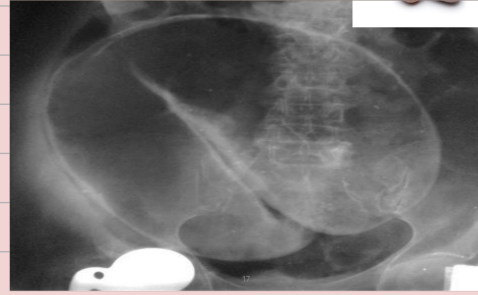
Answer : A



ملاحظة ما اجت هاي الصورة حرق في بس كانت سهلة وواضحة

Q2. This sign present in :

- A. small bowel obstruction
- B. Sigmoid volvoules
- C. Pnuemopretonium
- D. Acute appendicitis

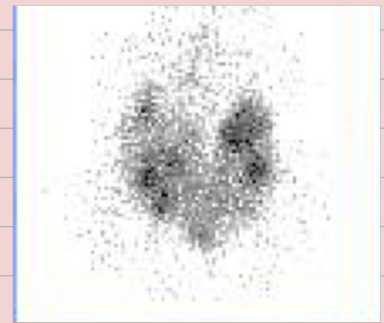


Answer : B

Q3. Which of the following represent this picture :

- A. Graves disease
- B. Normal thyroid
- C. Multinodular goiter

Answer : c



Q4. Which of the follwing present in this picture

A. Hot nodule

B. Cold nodule

C. Graves with papillary carcinoma

Answer : B



Q 5. T score values

L1: -2,7 L3: -2,9

L2: -2,6 L4: -2,8

A. Lumbar osteoporosis

B. Lumbar osteopenia

C. Lumbar mets

D. Normal lumbar

Answer : A

Q 6. Choose the correct answer

A. right upper lobe collapse

B. Left lower lobe consolidation

C. Left lower lobe collapse

D. Middle lower lobe collapse

Answer : C



ملاحظة : الصورة ما اجت حرقه مع السلايد

Q 7. Identify this abnormality :

A. Perthes disease

B. DDH

Answer : D



C. Bone mets

ملاحظة : الصورة ما اجت حرق في منه السلايد

D. Slipped capital femoral epiphysis

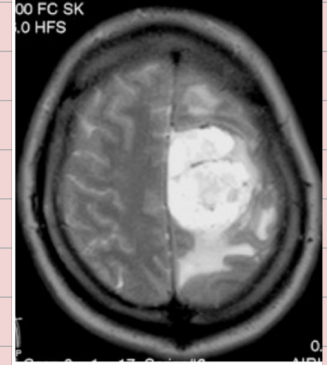
Q 8. choose the spot diagnosis in this brain lesion

A. Intercerebral hemorrhage

B. Meningioma

C. Hemangioma

Answer : B



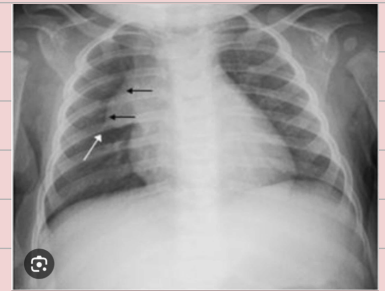
Q 9. This picture represent :

A. Normal chest X ray

B. Right upper lobe collapse

C. left lower lobe collapse

Answer : A



Q 10. This picture represent :

A. renal cell carcinomam

B. Renal stone

C. normal kidney

D. Hydronephrosis

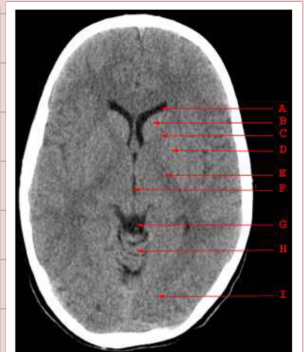
Answer : D



Q 11. All of the follwing is false except :

كان سؤال اناتومي ومن خريطة التراكيب وبدعا الصلا فهاي الصورة مهمة وهي اصلا الدكتور بدرك على الاناتومي

- A. Anterior Horn of the Lateral Ventricle
- B. Caudate Nucleus
- C. Anterior Limb of the Internal Capsule
- D. Putamen and Globus Pallidus
- E. Posterior Limb of the Internal Capsule
- F. Third Ventricle
- G. Quadrigeminal Plate Cistern
- H. Cerebellar Vermis



Q 12. All of the following are false except:

- A. Right renal stone
- B. Give oral contrast
- C. No iv or oral contrast used

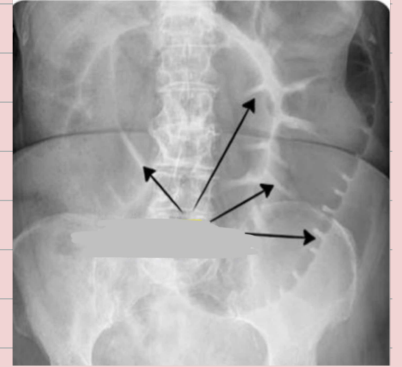
Answer : C



Q 13. Choose the correct answer :

- A. Small bowel obstruction
- B. Acute appendicitis
- C. Large bowel obstruction

Answer : C



Q 14. Choose the correct answer :

- A. Bone metastasis
- B. Multiple fracture
- C. Comminuted fracture

Answer : A



ملاحظة : الصورة ما اجت حرفي من السلايد

Q 15. Case study السؤال كان عبارة عن شخص تعرض لل Trauma وشو هو الاشئ اللي مش موجود بالصورة يعني كانت عبارة عن مجموعة خيانات من مخاضرات Stroke & trauma

Q 16. Which of the following answers are mostly true :

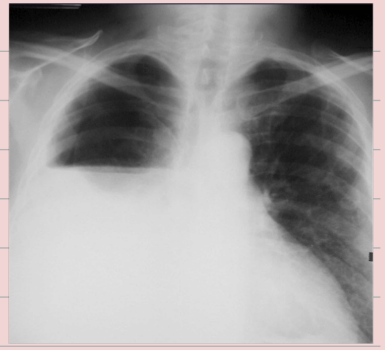
- A. Pleural effusion

B. Left pneumothorax

C. Hydro-pneumothorax

D. Right middle lobe collapse

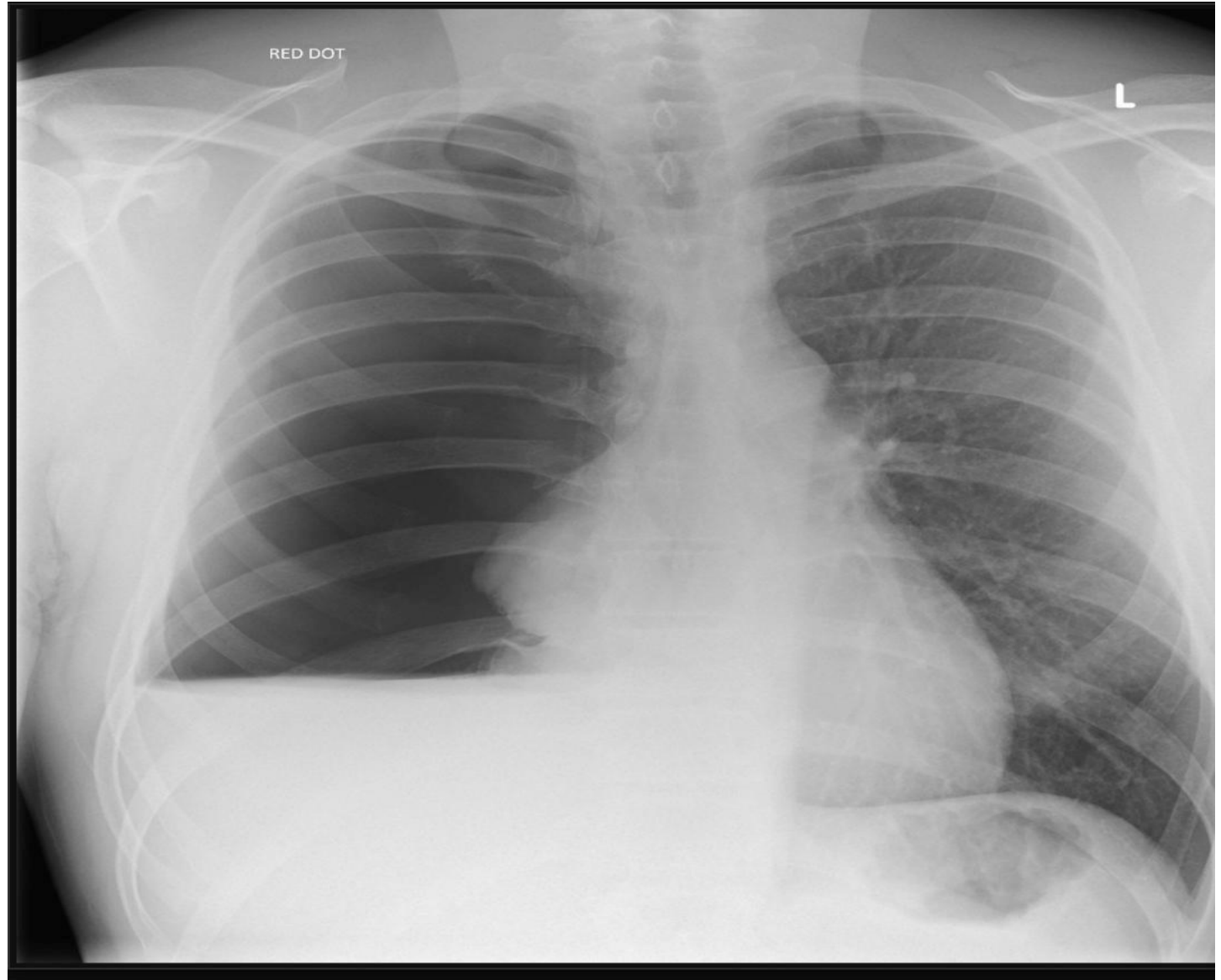
Answer : c



Radiology

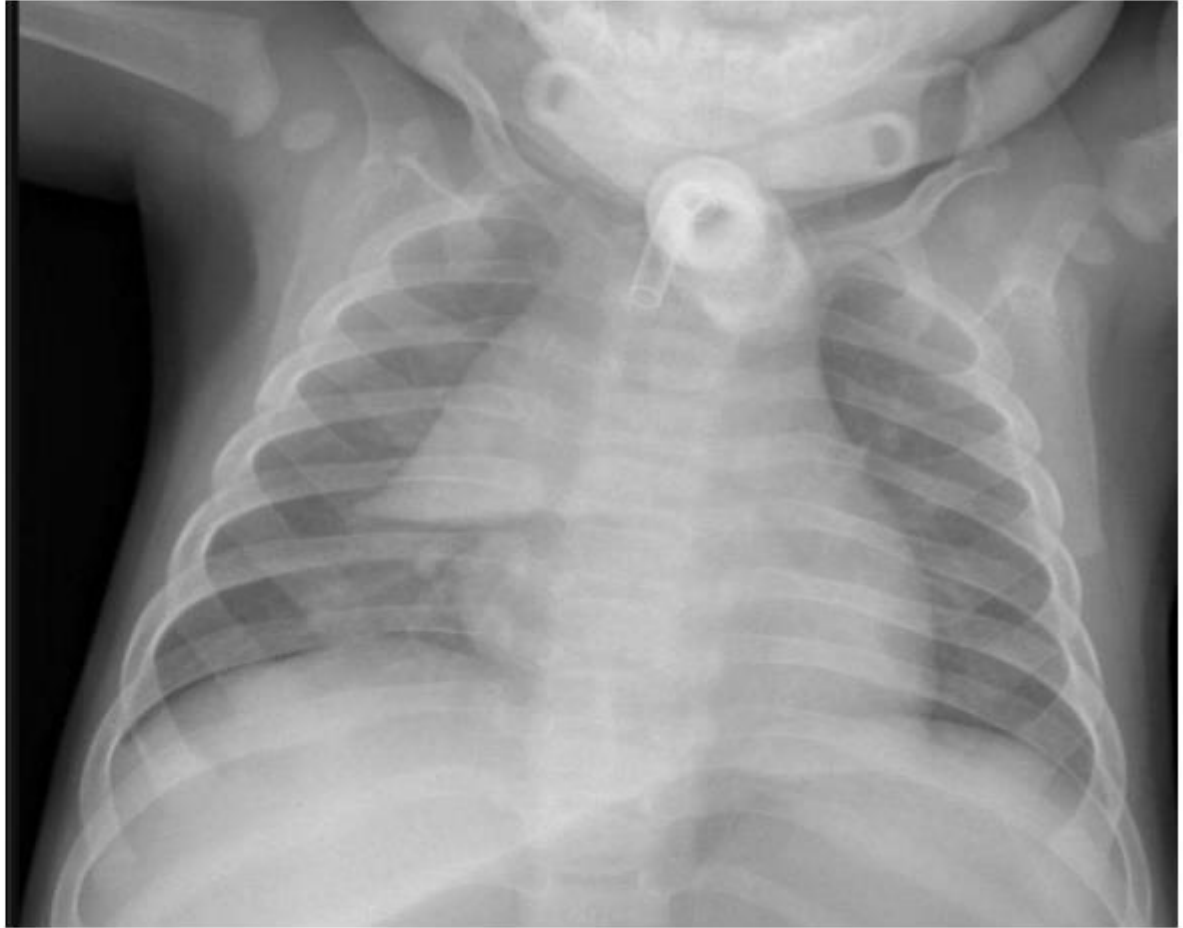
Group B

hydropneumothorax

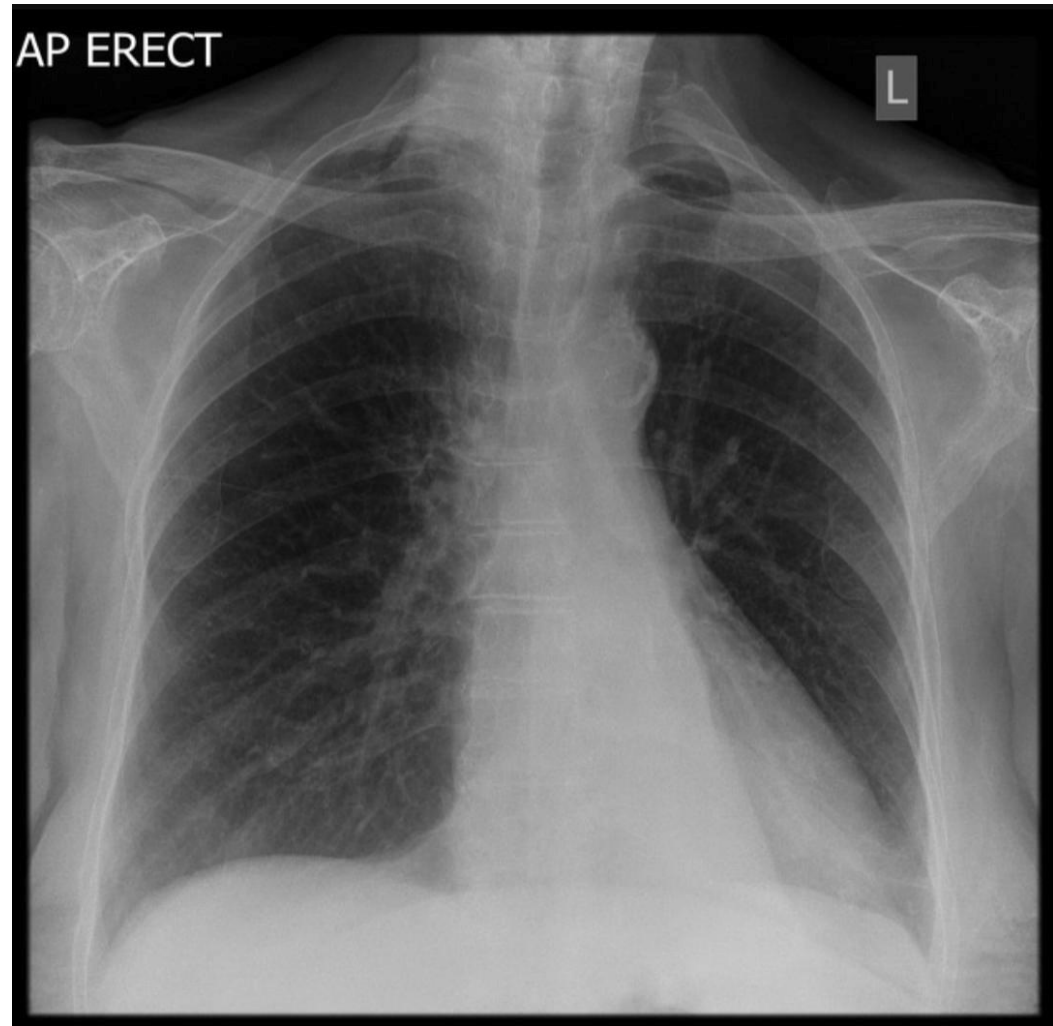


this case in neonate is

- a) Normal chest x ray
- b) Right middle lobe collapse
- c) Right upper lobe collapse
- d) Right middle lobe Consolidation



left lower lung
collapse



Dexa scan for patient ,The T score value

L1=-2.6 L2=-3

L3=-2.3 L4=-2

L5=-1

Patient suffer from ????

a) Osteoporosis

b) Osteopenia

c) Normal patient

a) Widening growth plate in right

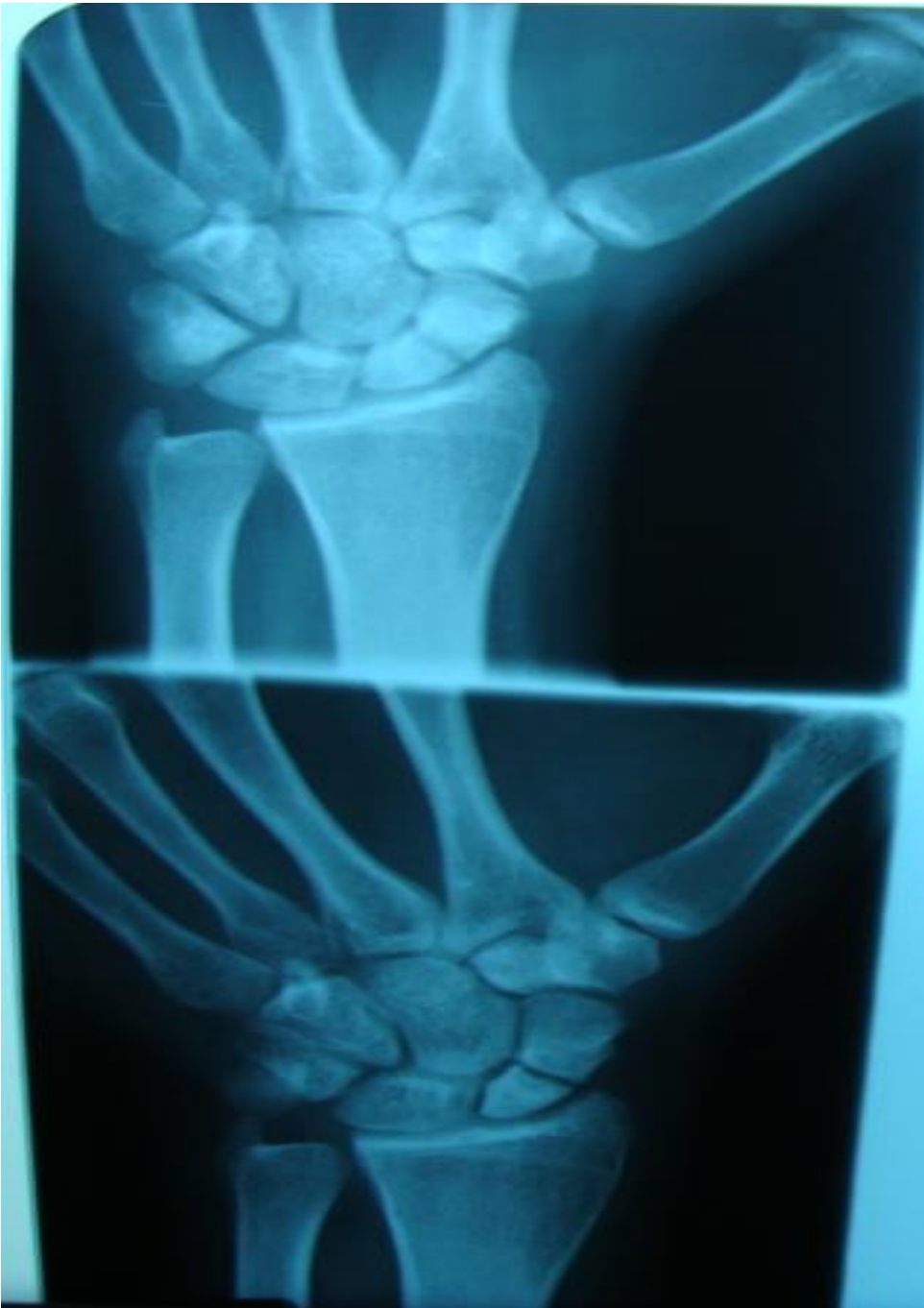
B) Perthes disease



Hydronephrosis
without stones



scaphoid bone
fracture



calculus cholecystitis



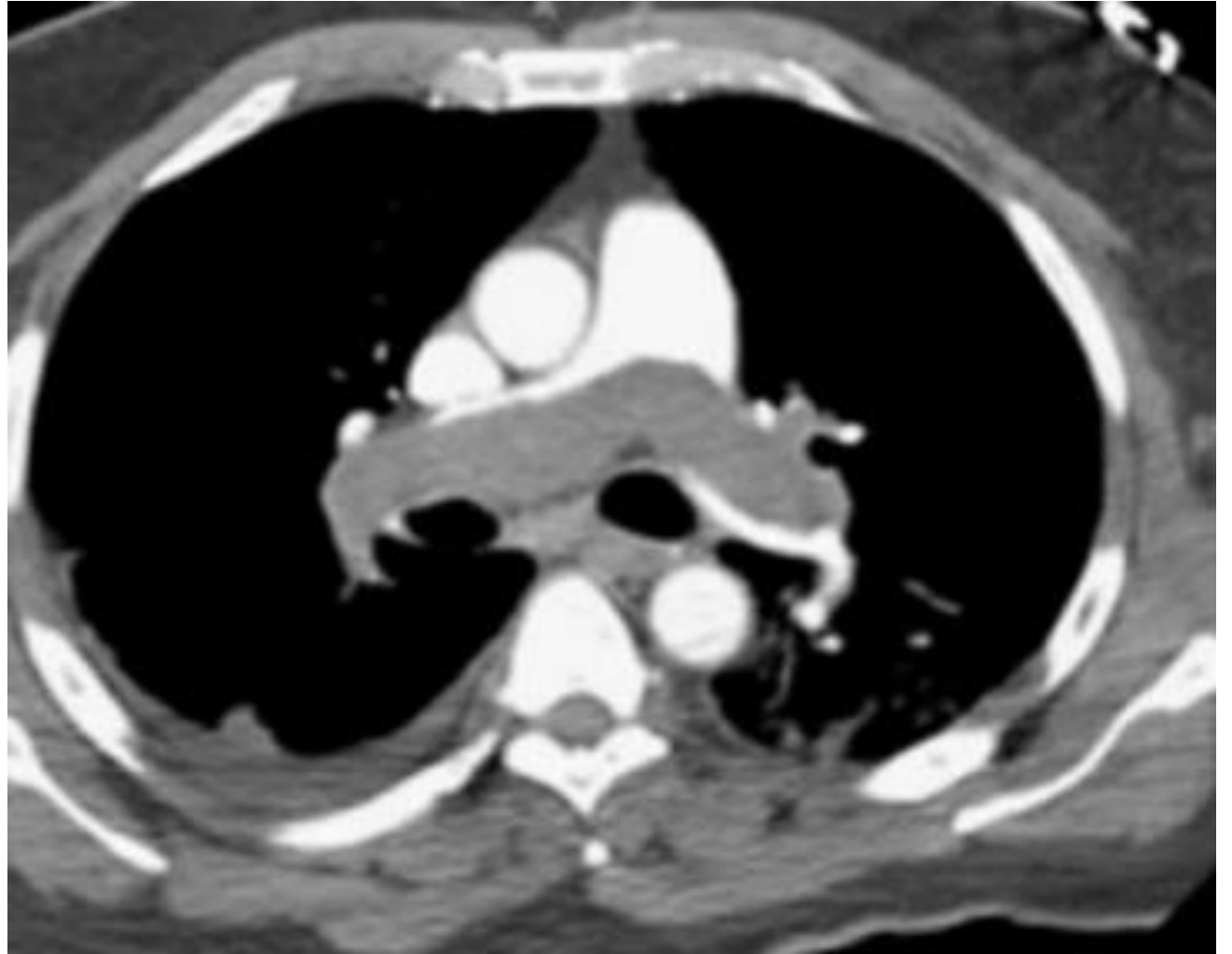
LARGE BOWEL OBSTRUCTION



There is narrowing in the
rectum Dilatation in
sigmoid colon Recto
sigmoid index <1



Pulmonary embolism (PE)



Duodenal atresia

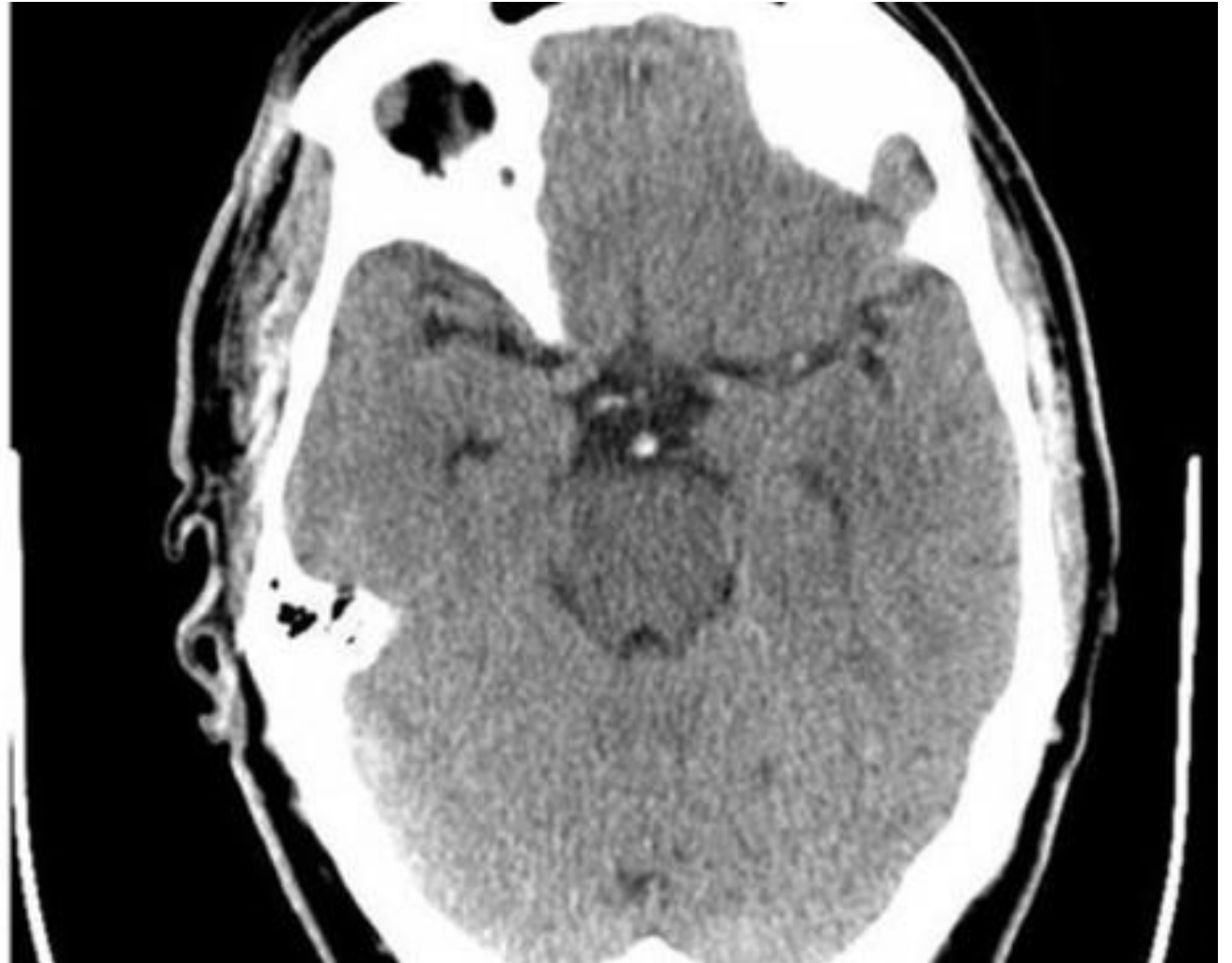


Vesicoureteral reflux



Axial non-enhanced computed tomography in a 56-year-old man who presented with unresponsiveness

**Hyperdense
basilar artery**



Two days after CO intoxication, a 57-year-old woman

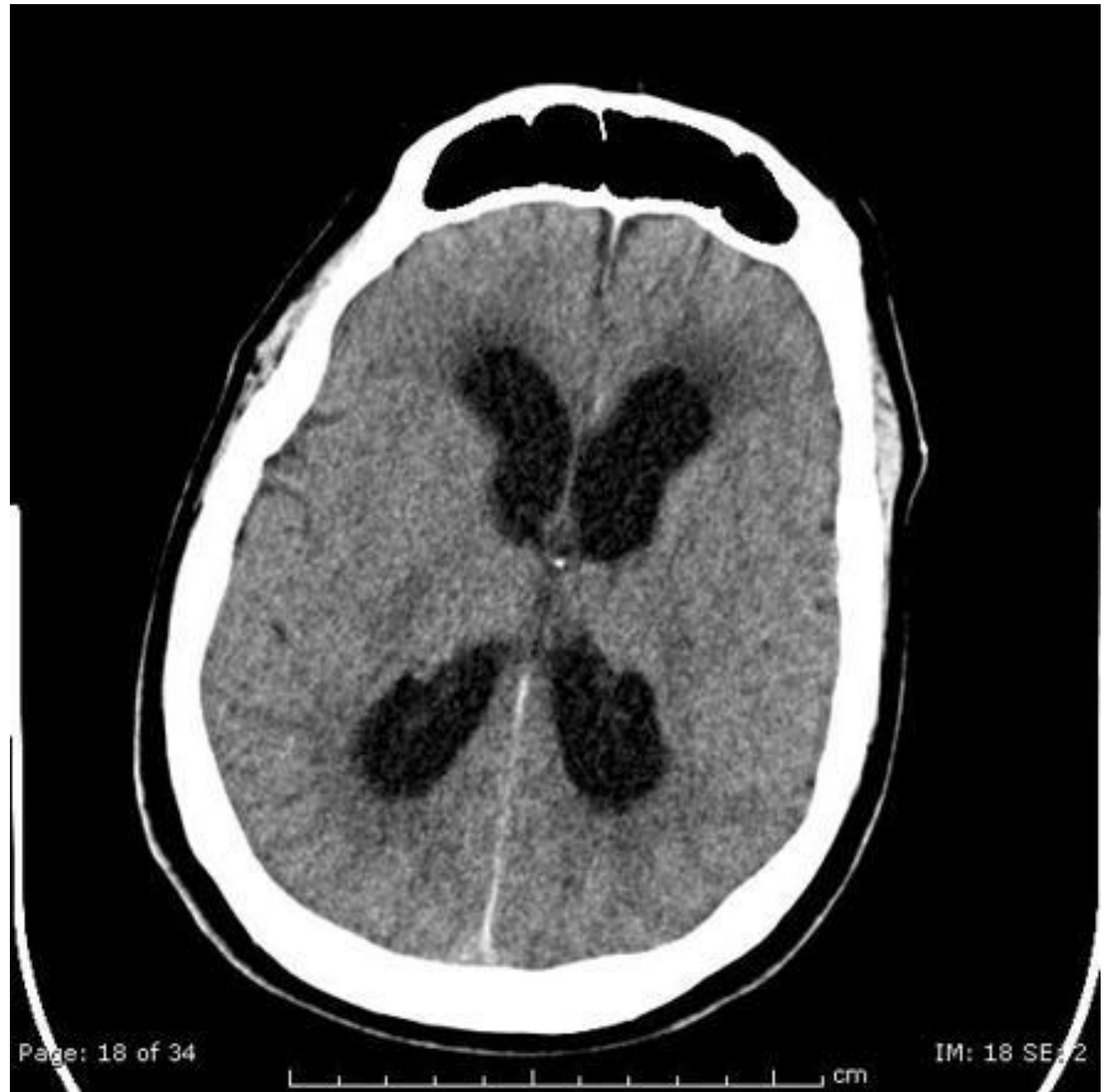
- Hemorrhage in globus pallidus



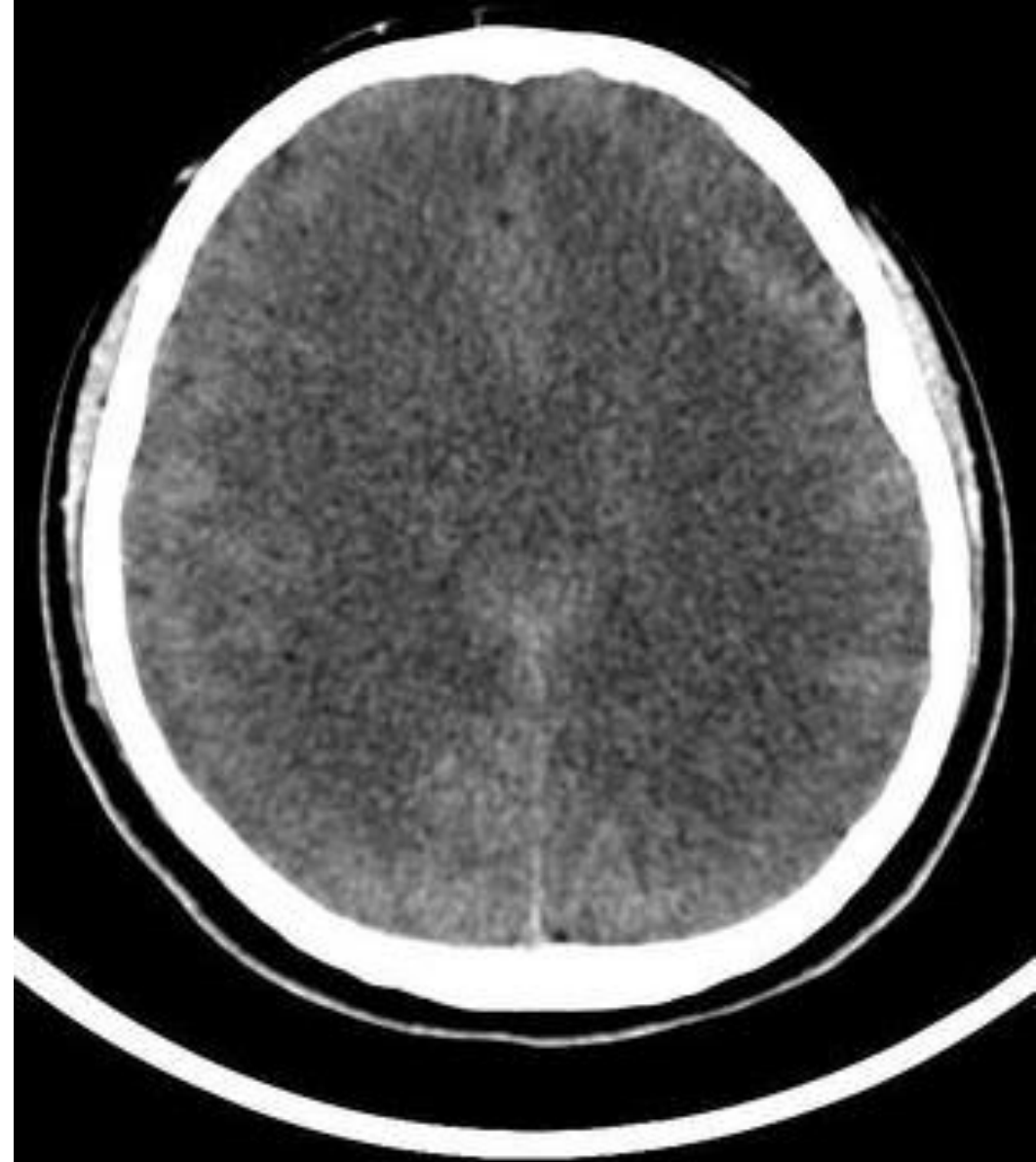
frog position



ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS



- diffuse brain edema



pneumothorax



brain tumor

Radiology Archive

Wateen Group A

Done by : Batool frehat

1) hydronephrosis



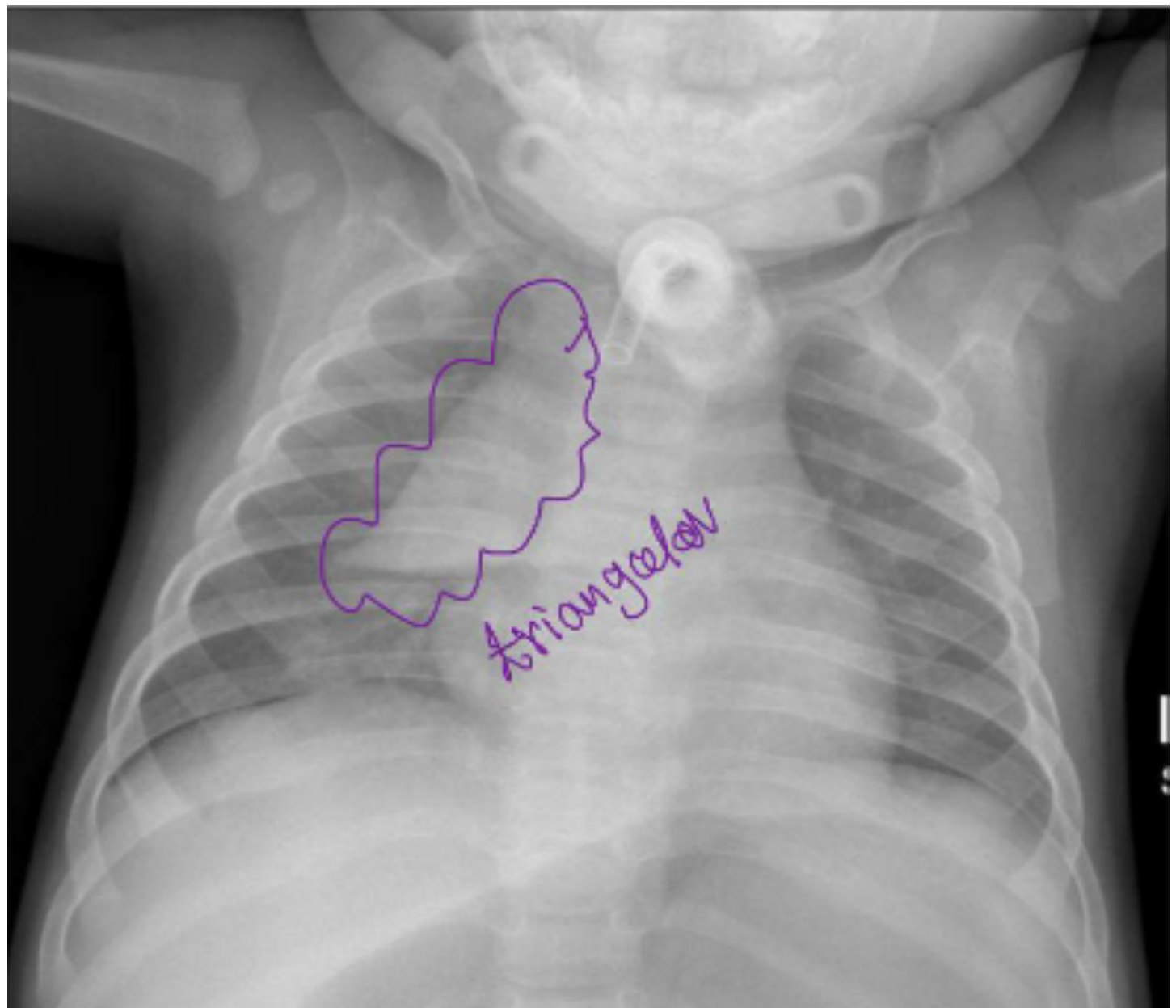
2) findings?

- a- right hilar lymphadenopathy**
- b- right hilar lymphadenopathy with pneumothorax**
- c- all of above is false**



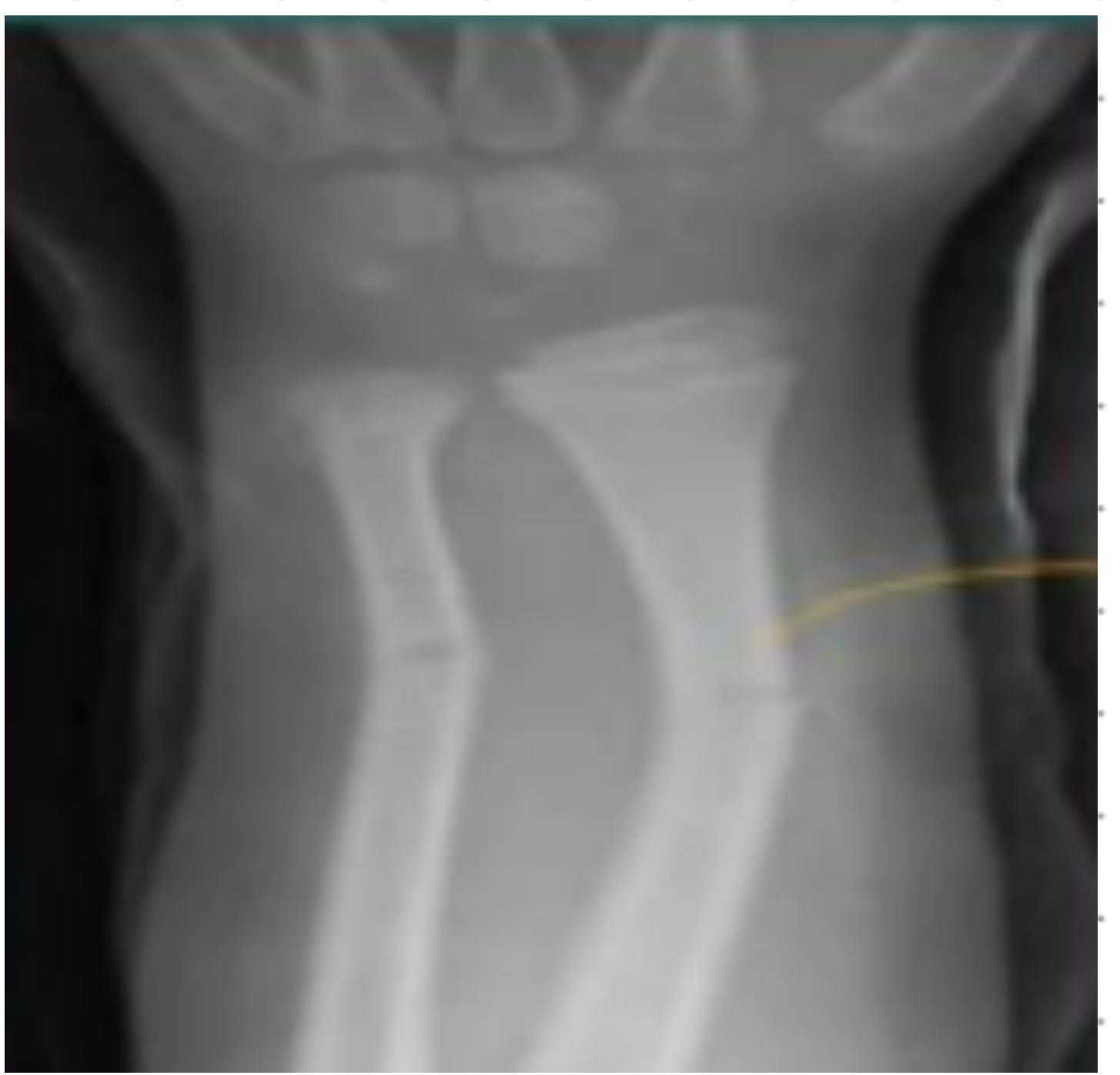
3) findings?

- a- right triangular opacity**
- b- normal sign**



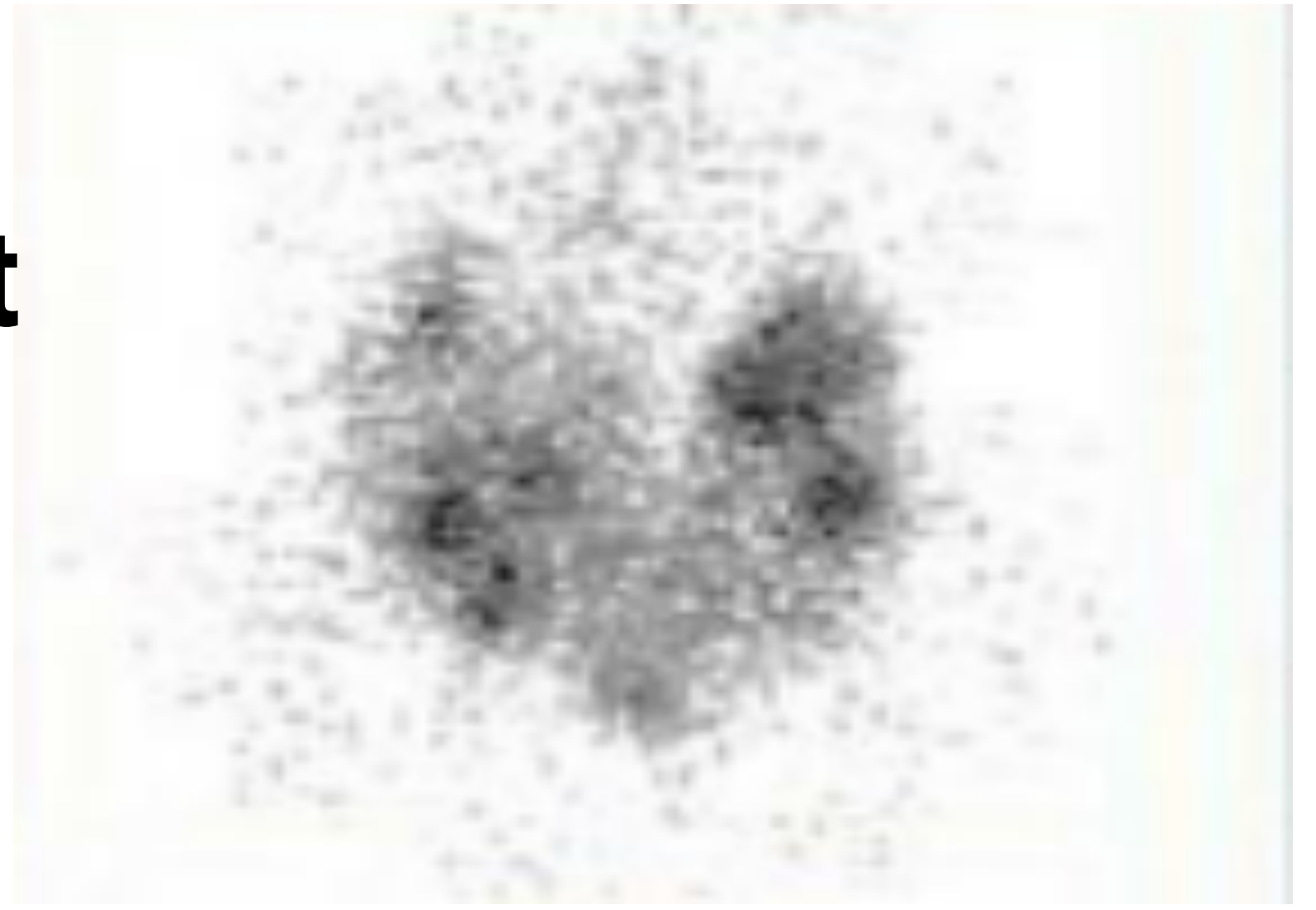
4) what is the type of this fracture ?

- a- green stick fracture**
- b- communitied fracture**
- c- burst fracture**



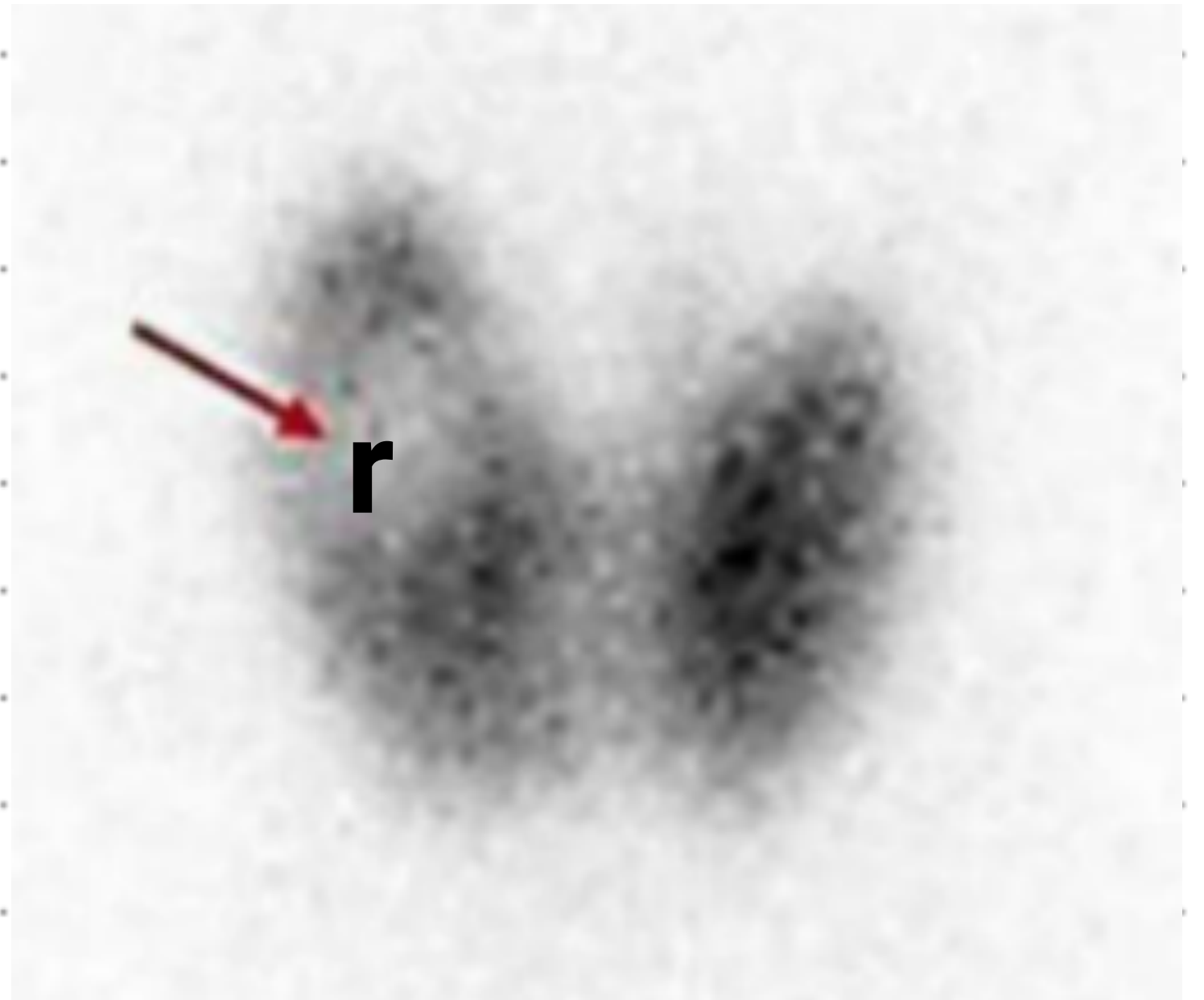
5) Which is true about this picture ?

- a- thyroid scan ,represent graves disease**
- b- thyroid scan ,represent multinodular goiter**
- c- renal scan , DTPA**



6)

- a- cold nodule**
- b- hot nodule**
- c- normal thyroid**



**7) on bone scan ,
t score
L1-L3 = -2.6
which is true?**

- a- lumber osteopenia**
- b- lumber osteoporosis**

8) this picture represent ?

- a- midgut volvulus**
- b- sigmoid volvulus**



9) findings??

- a- small bowel obstruction**
- b- large bowel obstruction**



10) findings?

- a- gallbladder stone**
- b- renal stone**

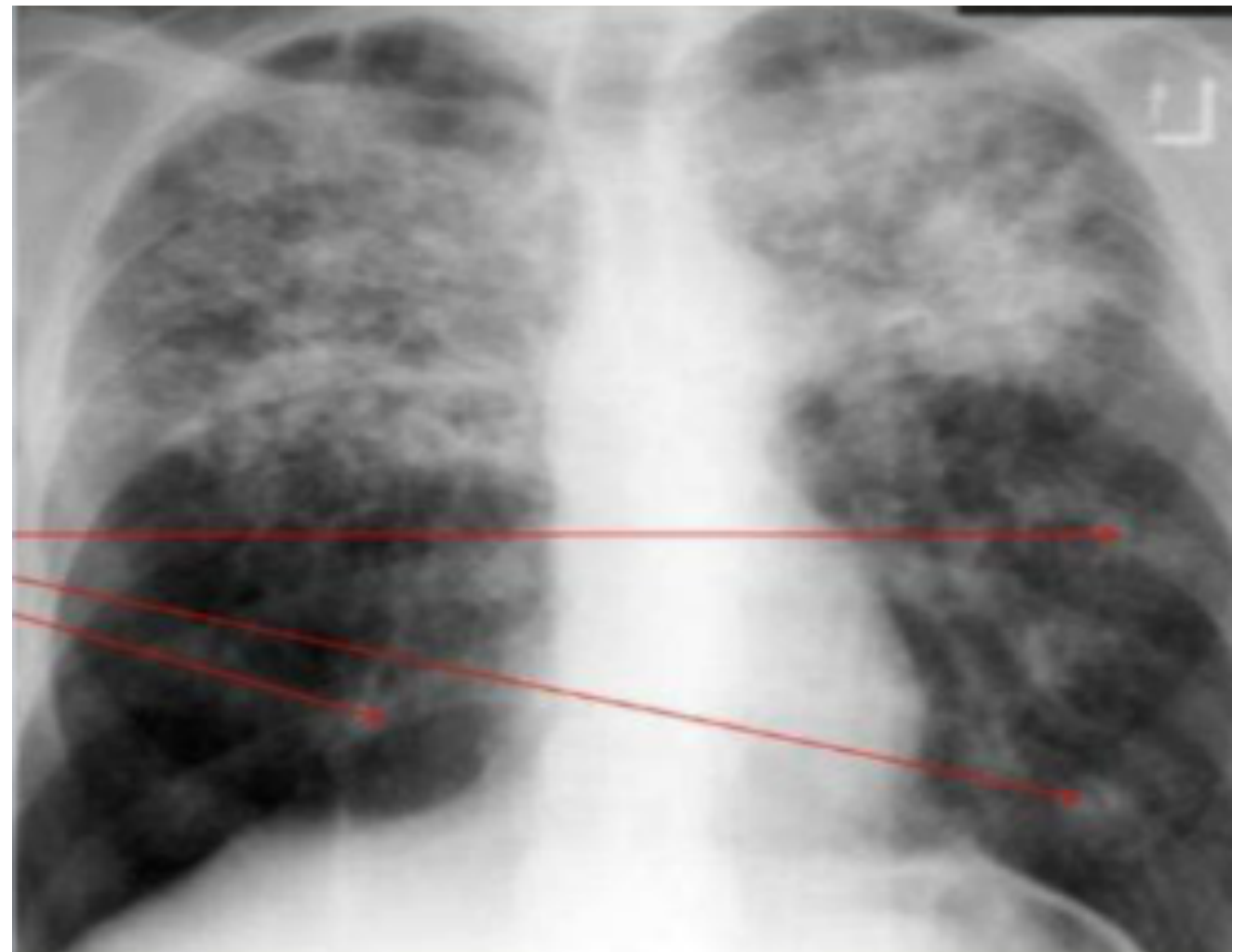


11) Bone metastasis



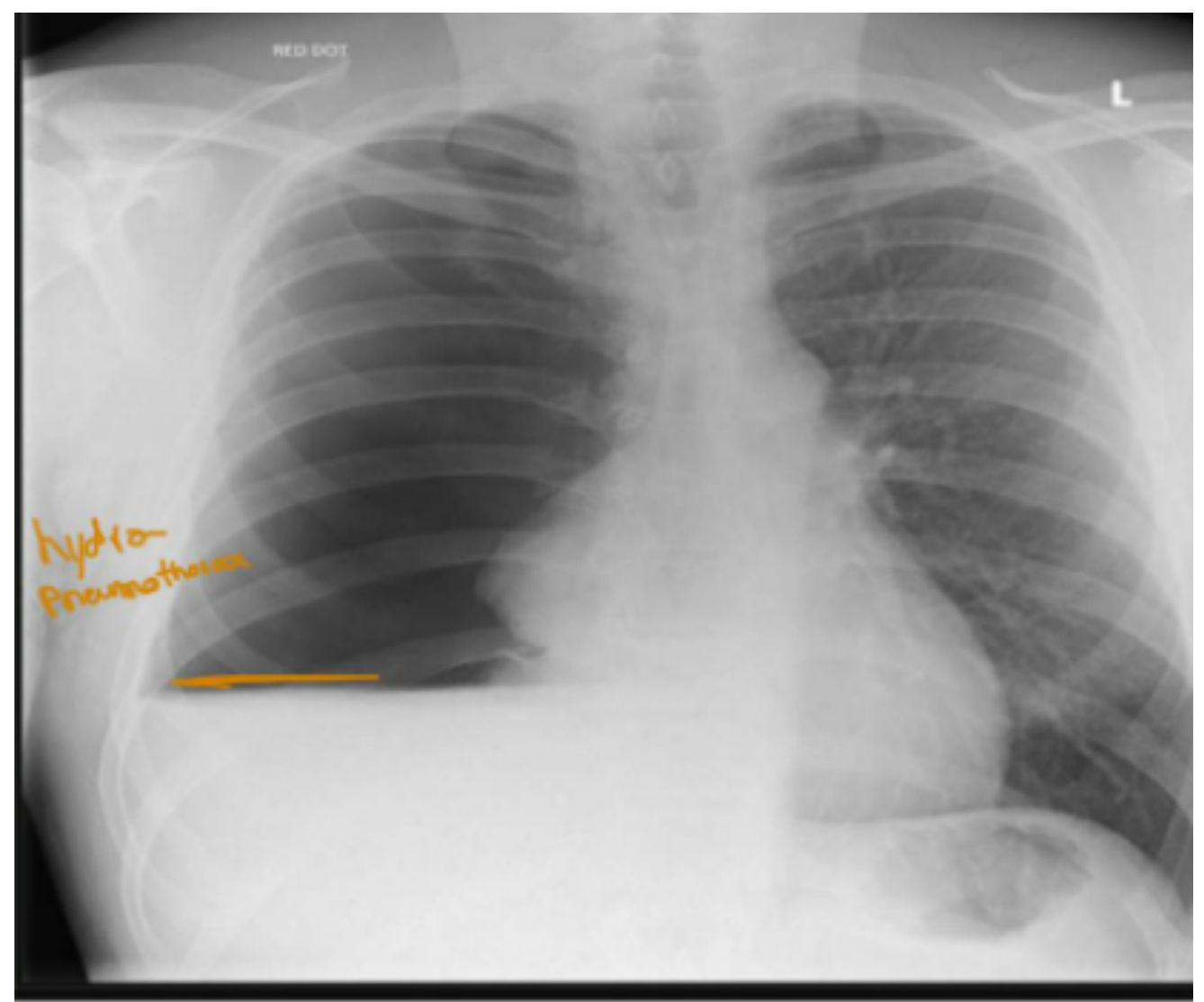
12) diagnosis??

- a- cystic fibrosis
- b- TB , bilateral fibrosis



13) diagnosis?

- a-pleural effusion
- b-pneumothorax
- c-hydropneumothorax



14) left lower lobe collapse



15) which of the following is true?

- a- DDH**
- b-normal picture**



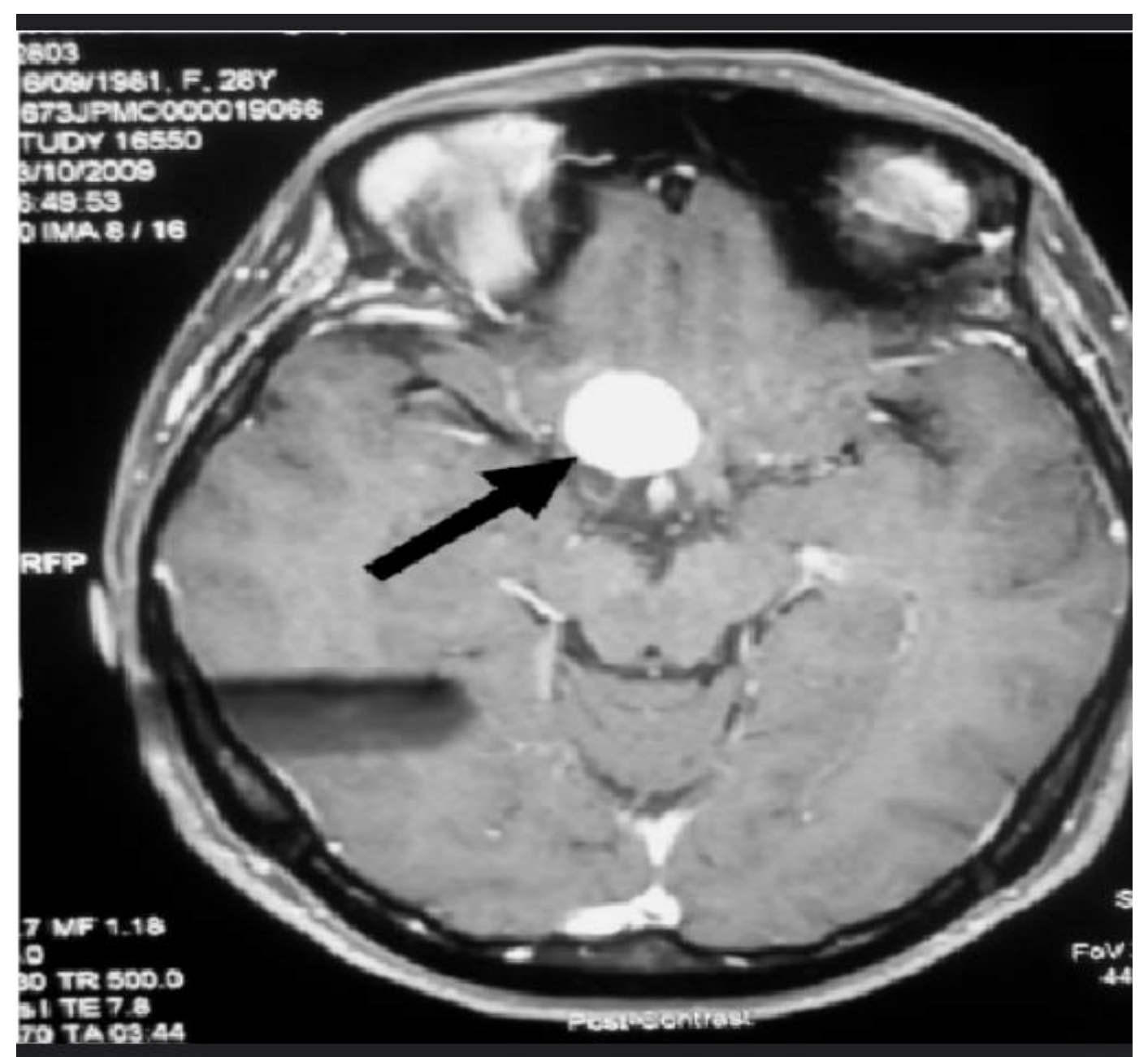
16)diagnosis?

- a- DDH**
- b-perthes disease**
- c-slipped capital femoral epiphysis**



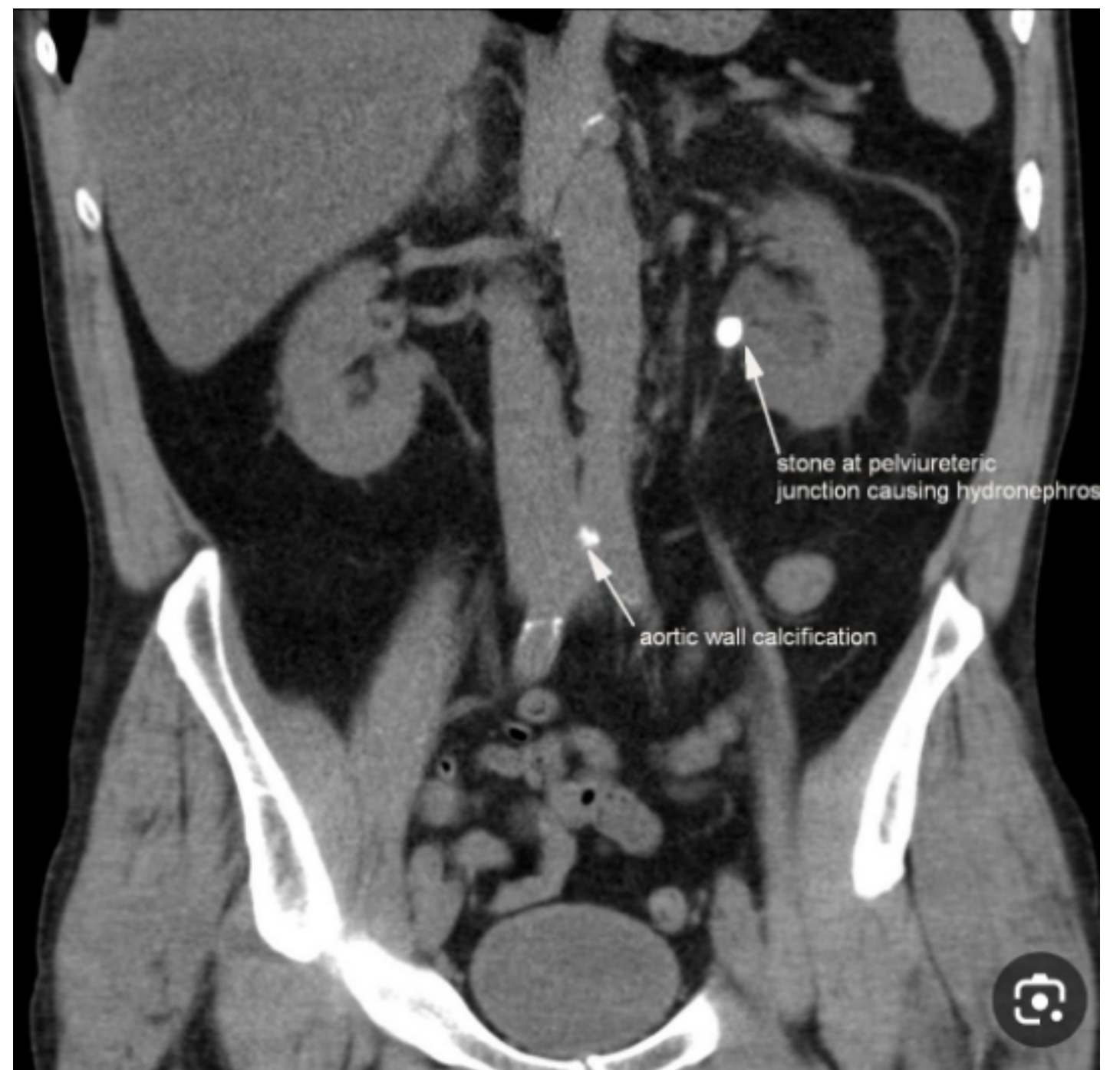
17) which of the following represents this picture?

- a-meningioma**
- b- multiple sclerosis**
- c-abscess**



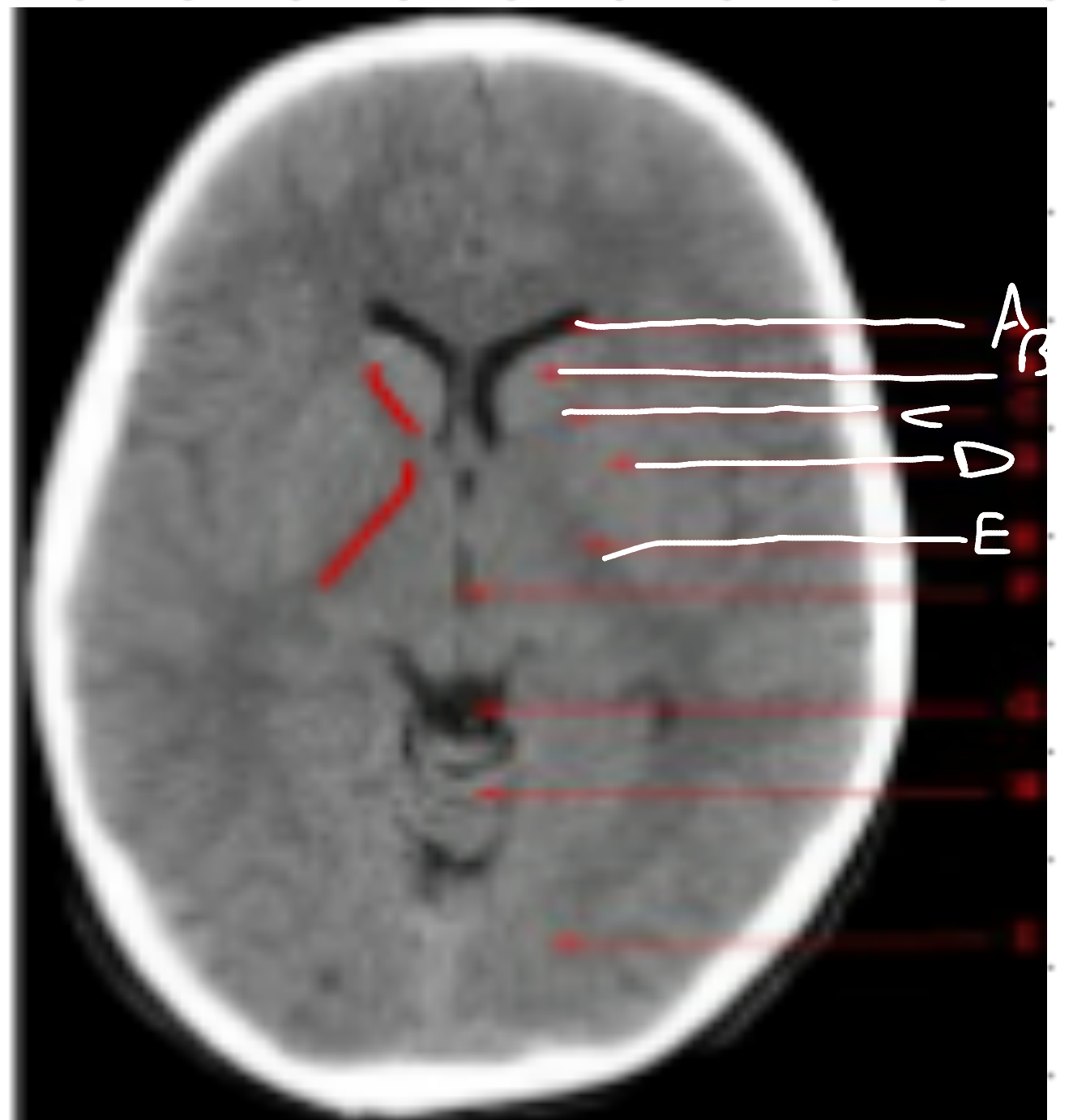
18) all are false except?

- a-bilateral renal stones
- b-CT , with oral and iv contrast
- c-CT , oral without iv contrast
- d-MRI , without contrast



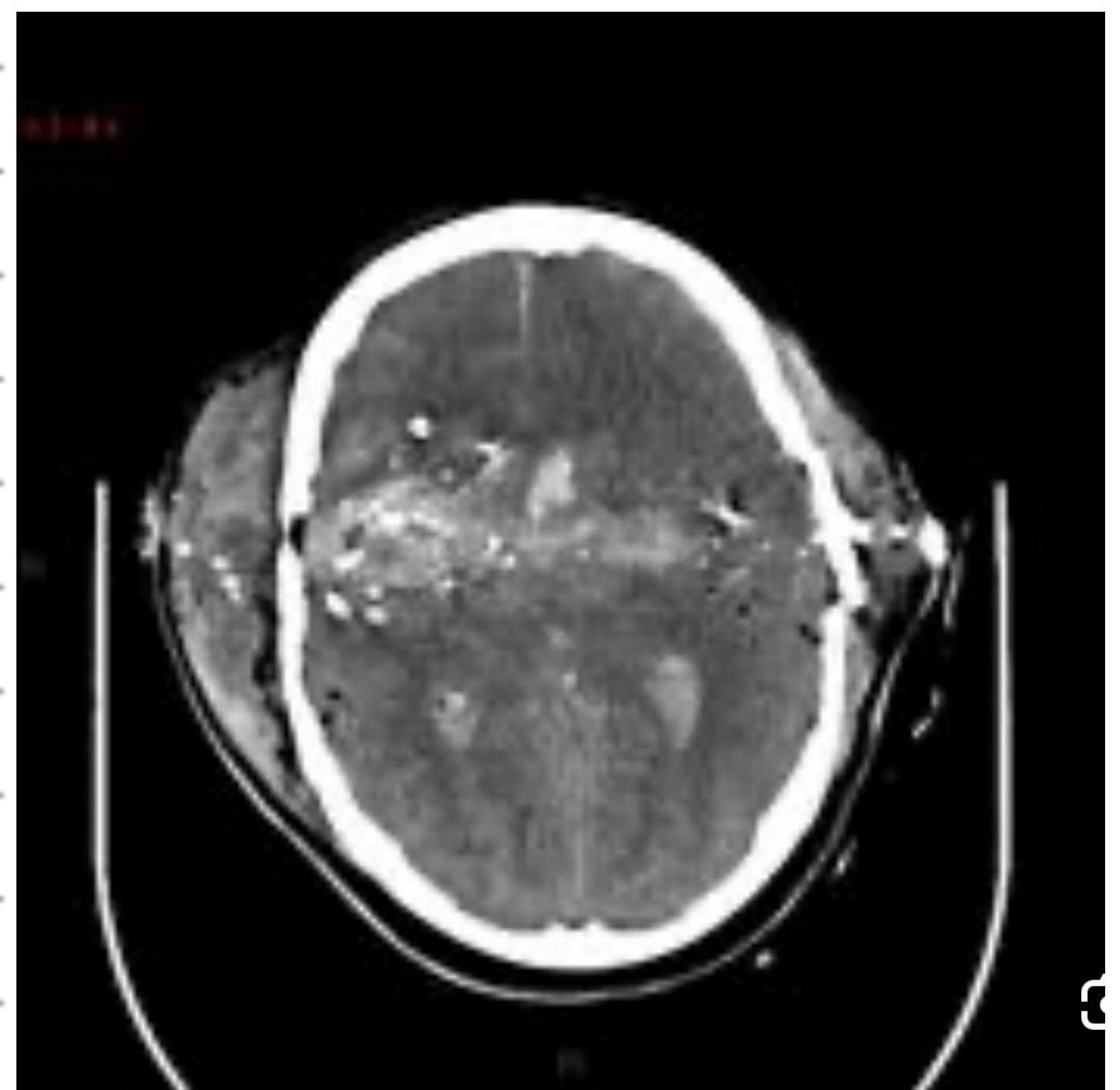
19) one is truly match ?


- a- A--fourth ventricle
- b- B----corpus callosum
- c- C----caudate nucleus
- d- E---posterior limb of internal capsule



20) not seen in this picture ?

- a- epidural hemorrhage
- b- subdural hemorrhage
- c- pneumocephalus





RADIOLOGY

GROUP B

1

سؤال T score

L1- L5

-1 , -3 , -2, -2, 3 , -2, 6

a. osteopenia

b. Osteoporosis

2

a. calculus cholecystitis ✓

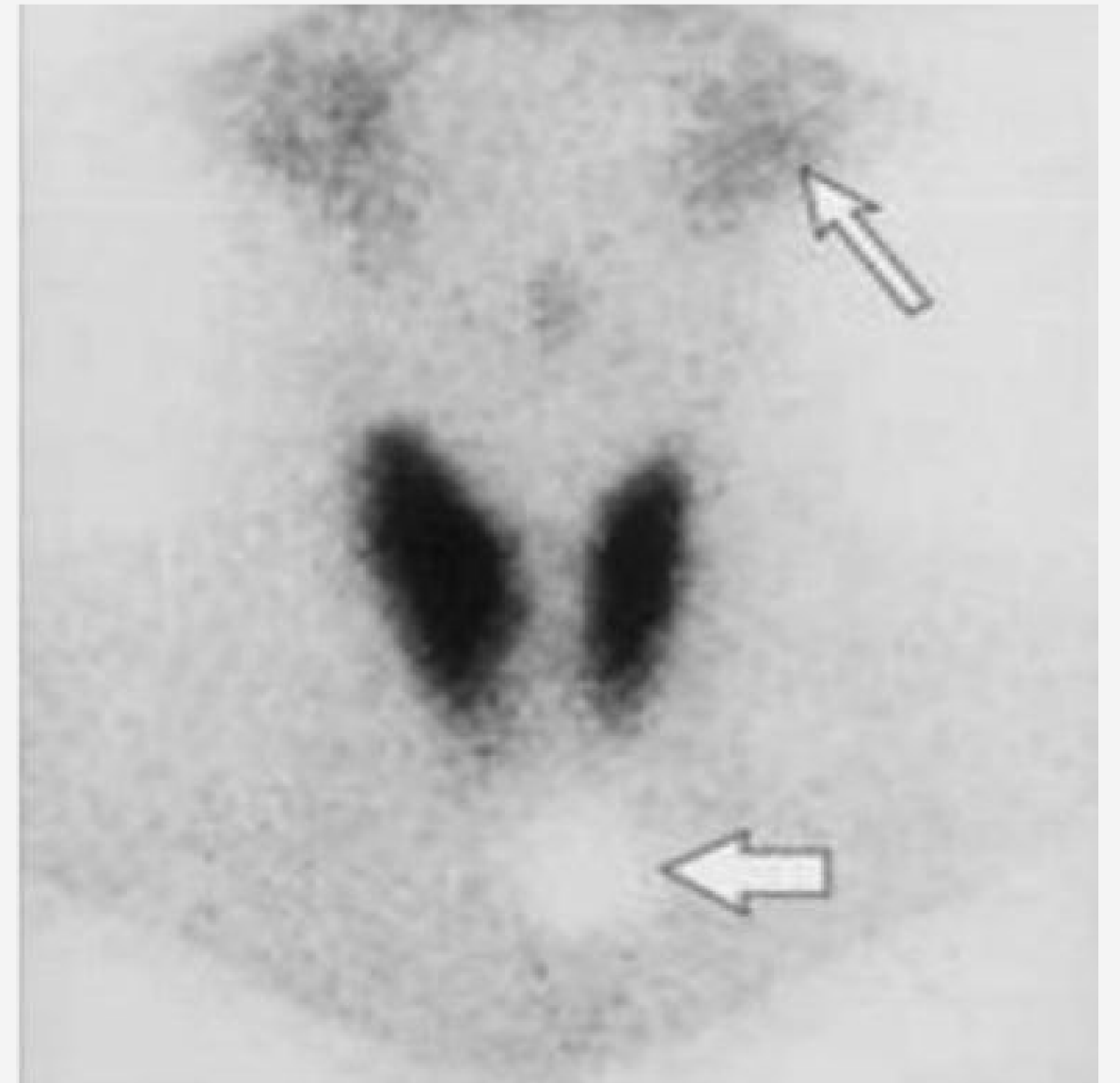
B. acalculus cholecystitis



3

a. Normal

b. Gravis



4

- a) Bone metastasis
- b) Normal
- c) Paget disease
- d) osteoporosis



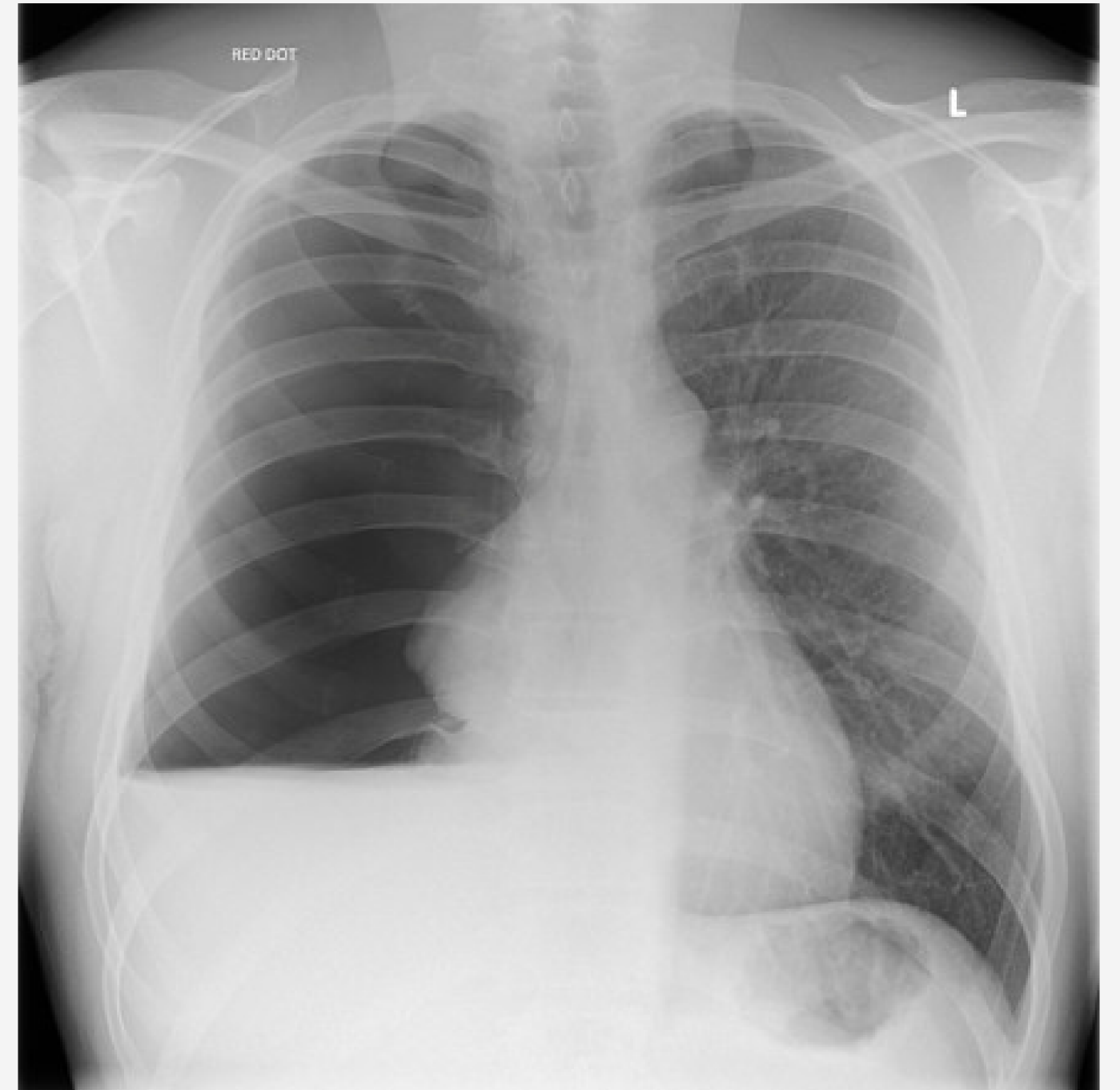
5

LLL collapse



6

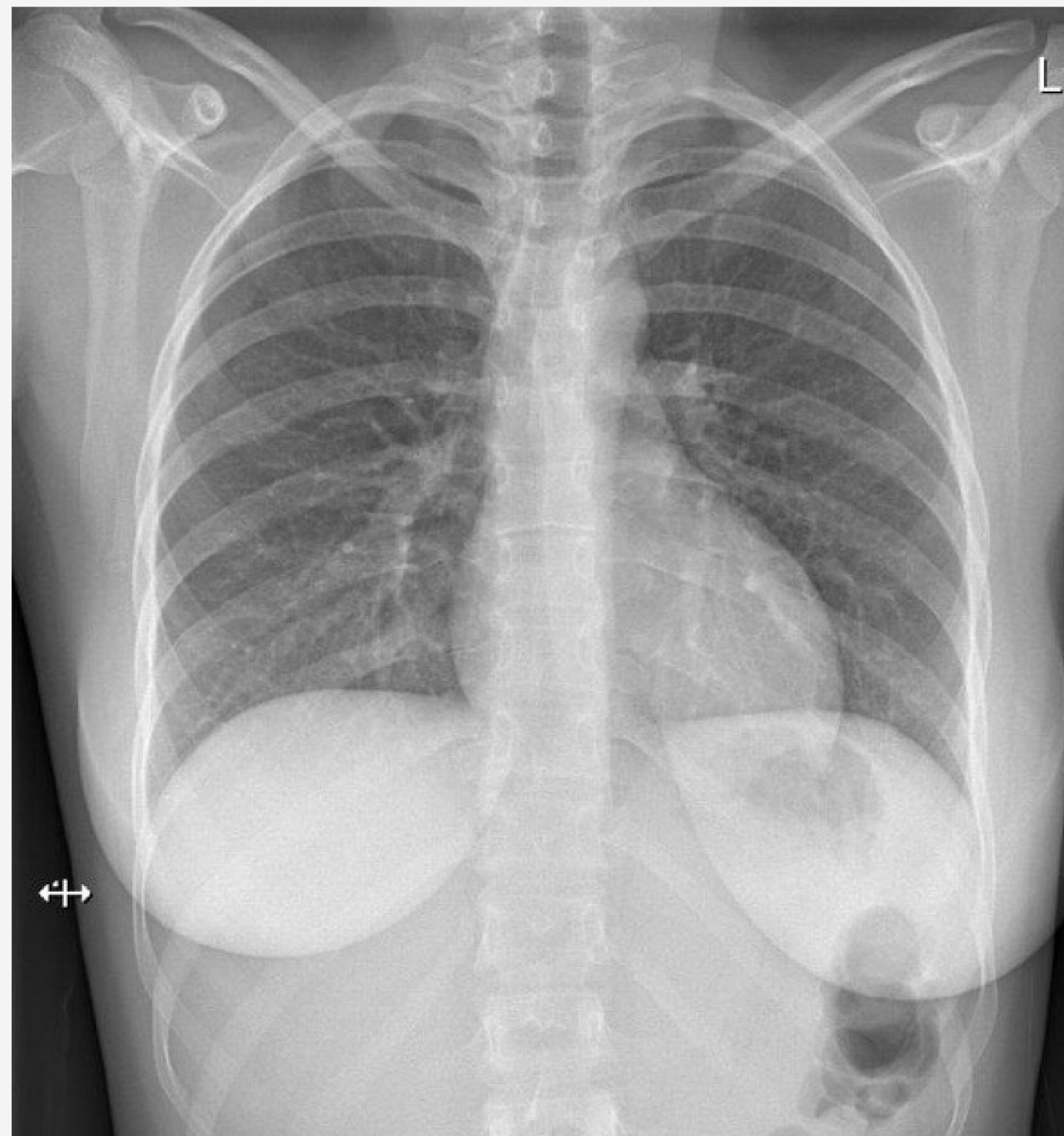
hydropneumothorax



7

a. Normal CXR

b. Pneumonia

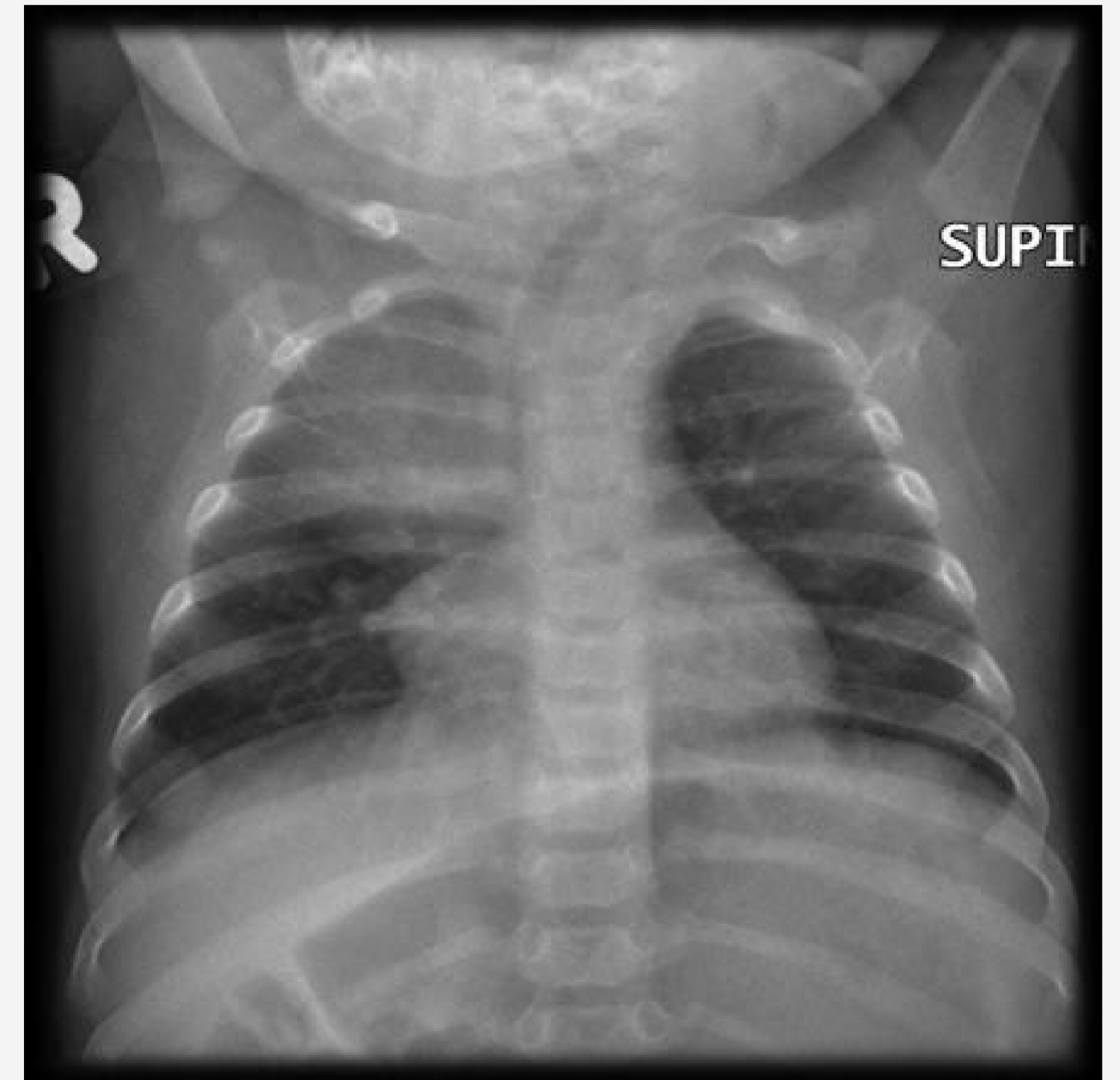


8

neonate with aspiration and this image for his CXR :

a. Normal chest x ray

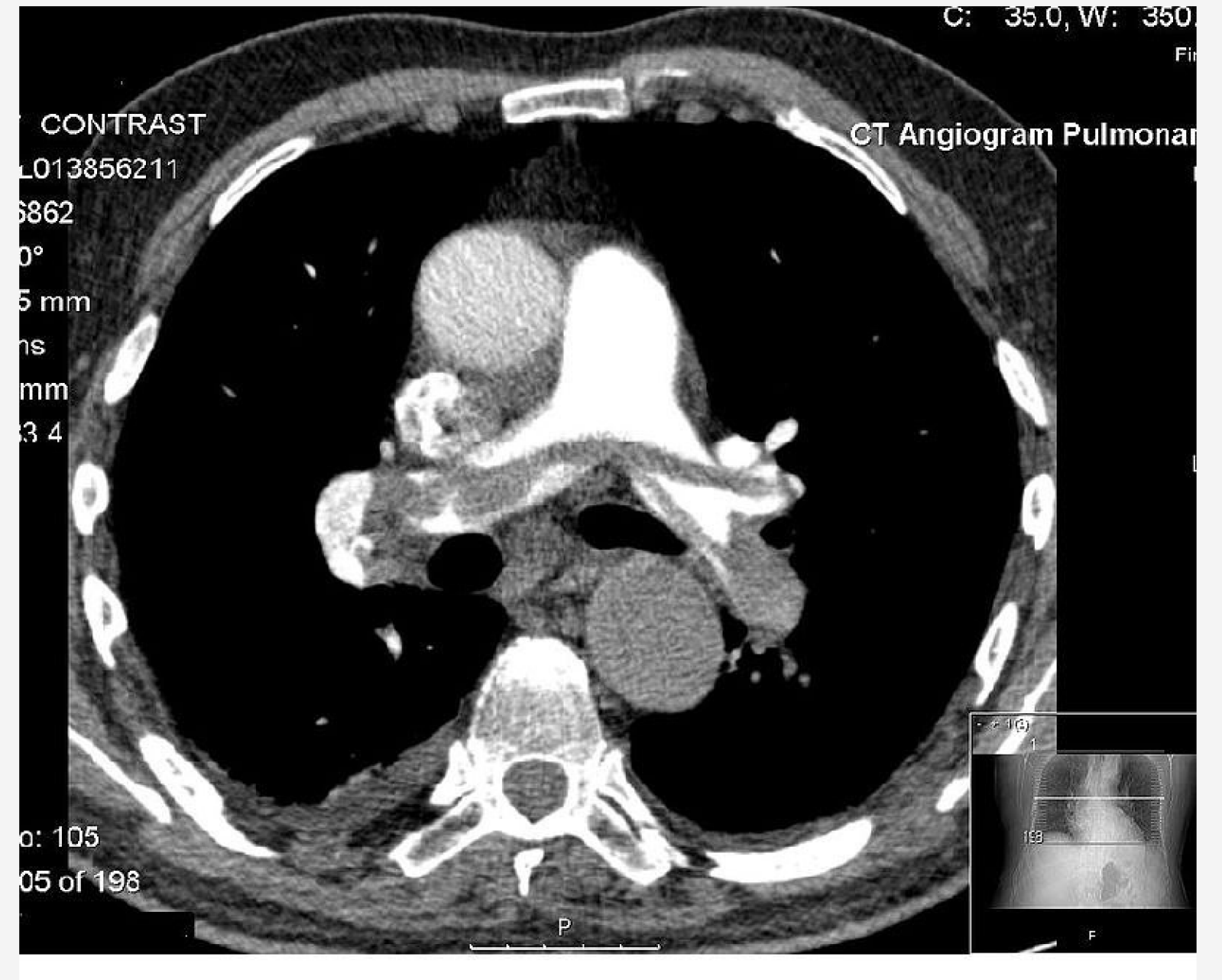
b. right upper lobe pneumonia



9

a. major PE

b. minor PE



10

66- years old patient with this image :

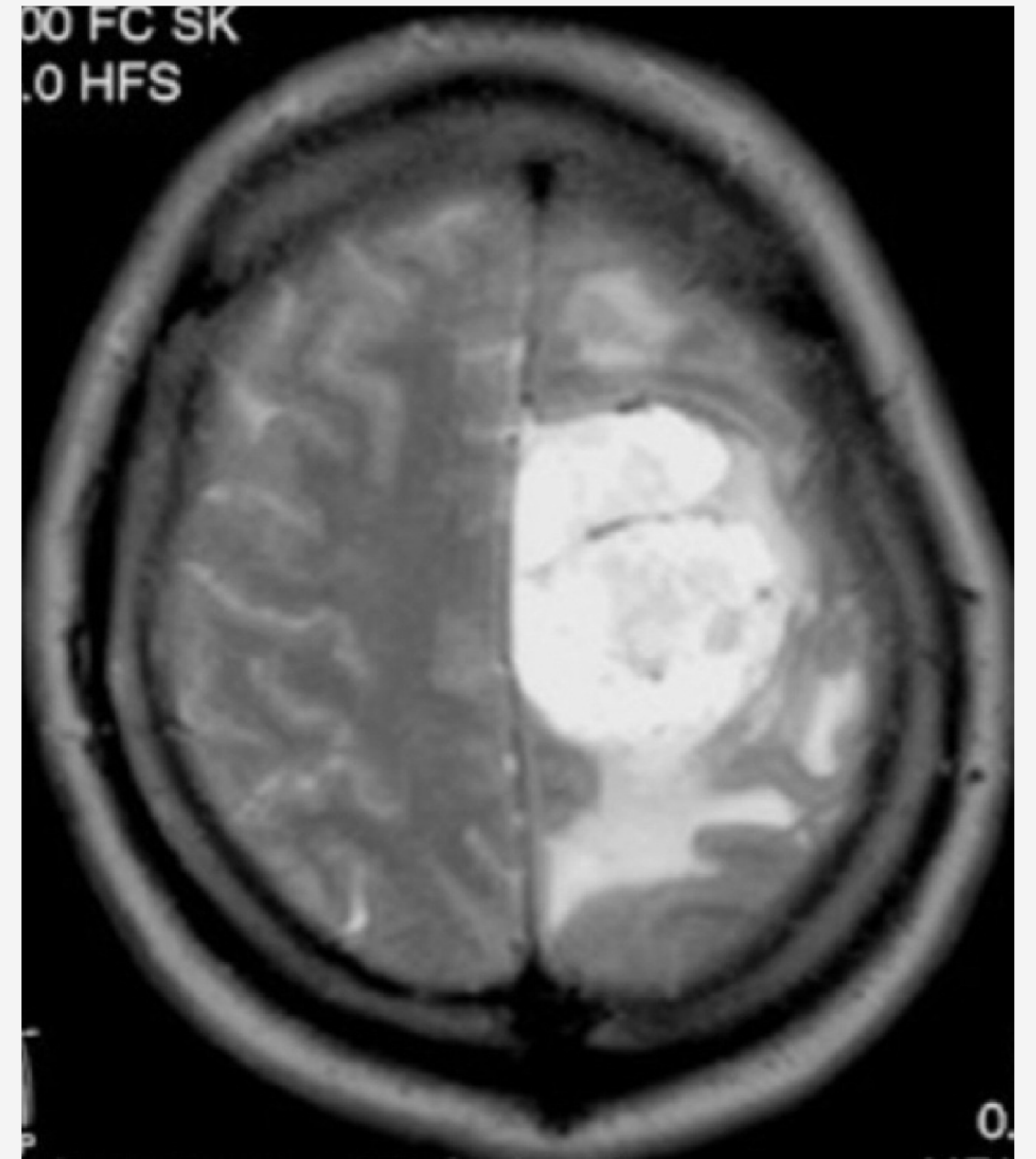
- a. Large bowel obstruction
- b. Small bowel obstruction



11

8. choose the spot diagnosis in this brain lesion after contrast :

- A. Intercerebral hemorrhage
- B. Meningioma
- C. Hemangioma
- D. low grade glioma
- E. High grade glioma



12

rickets



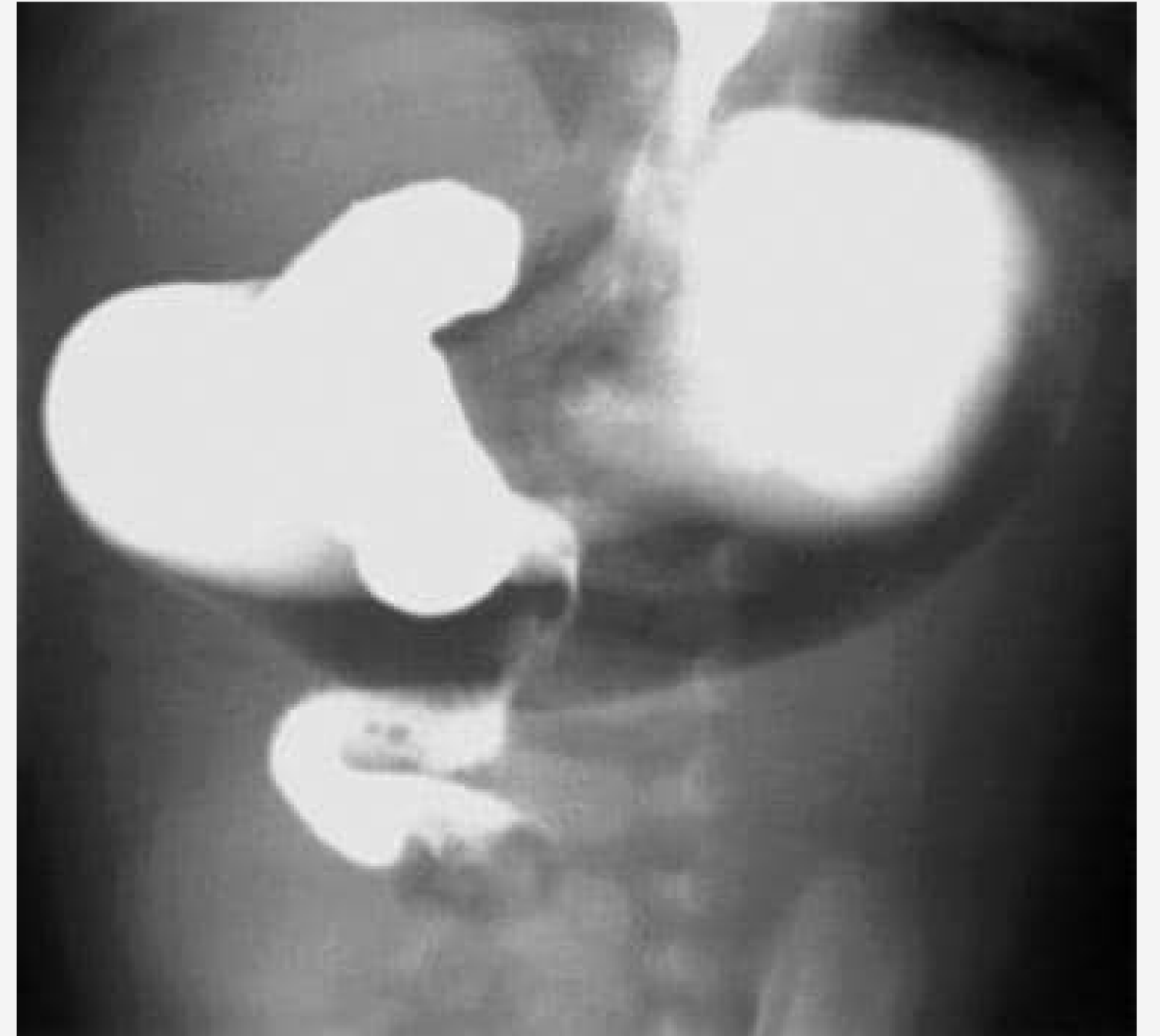
13

a. basilar artery thrombosis



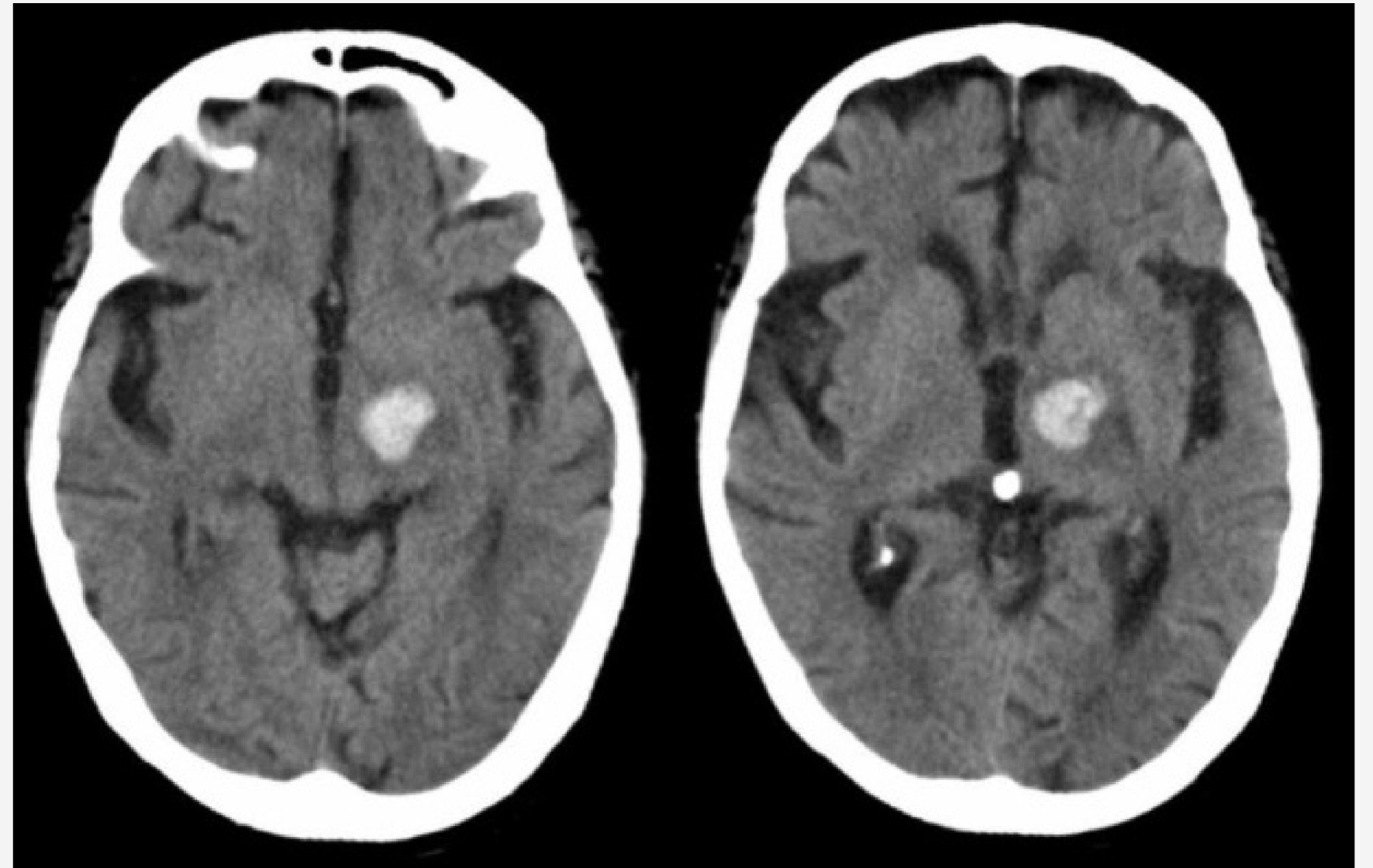
14

midgut volvulus



15

- a. Thalamic intracerebral Hemorrhage ✓
- b. Enhanced lesion



16

a) Widening growth plate in right ✓

B) Perthes disease



17

Vesicoureteral reflux



18

- a. Normal brain CT ✓
- b. diffuse axonal injury

الدكتورة حكتها بالمحاضرة انه ال calcification
هون normal



19

There is narrowing in the rectum
Dilatation in sigmoid colon Recto sigmoid
index <1



20

frog position





الطبيب والجراحة
لجننة



Answer:

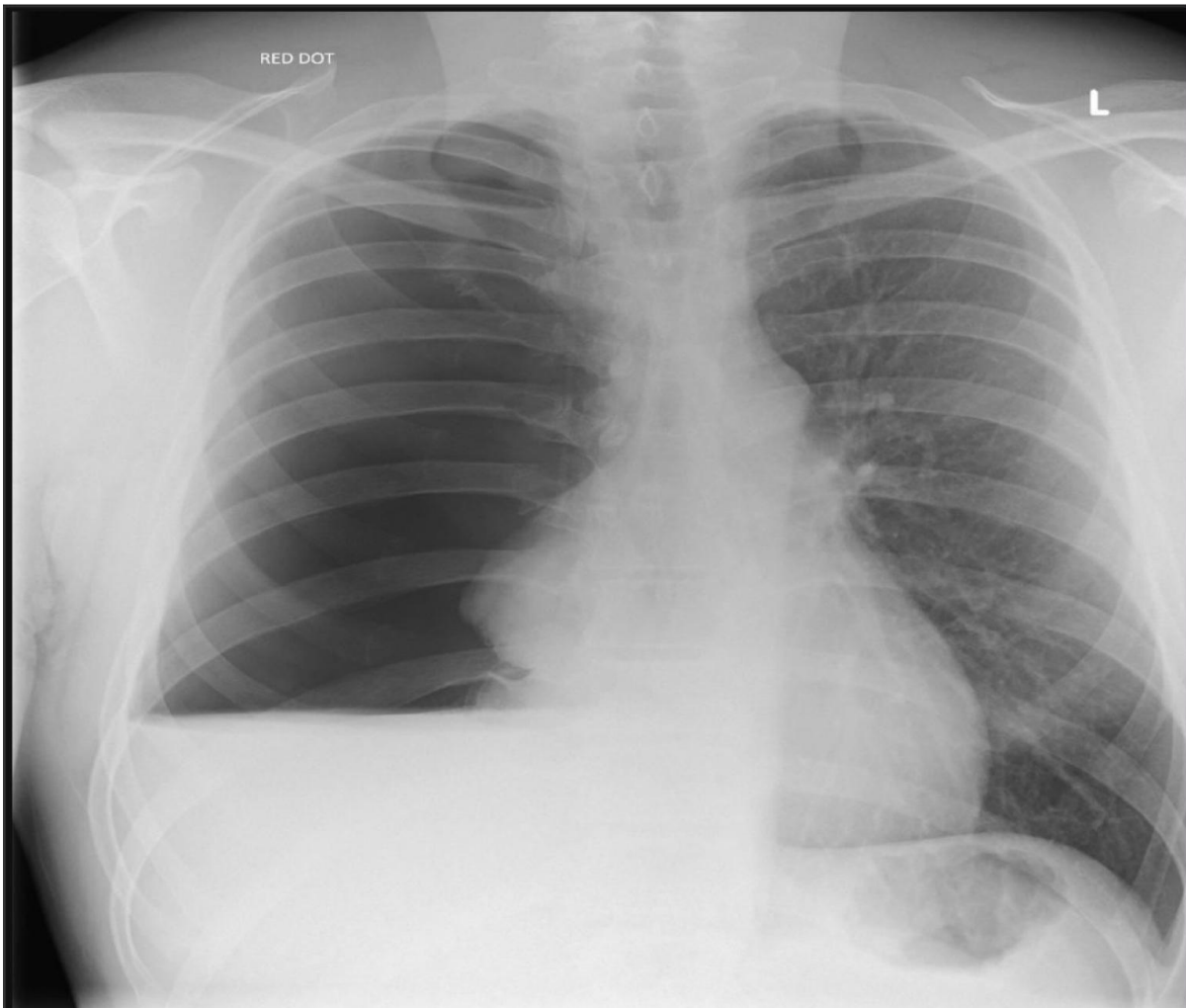
Rickets



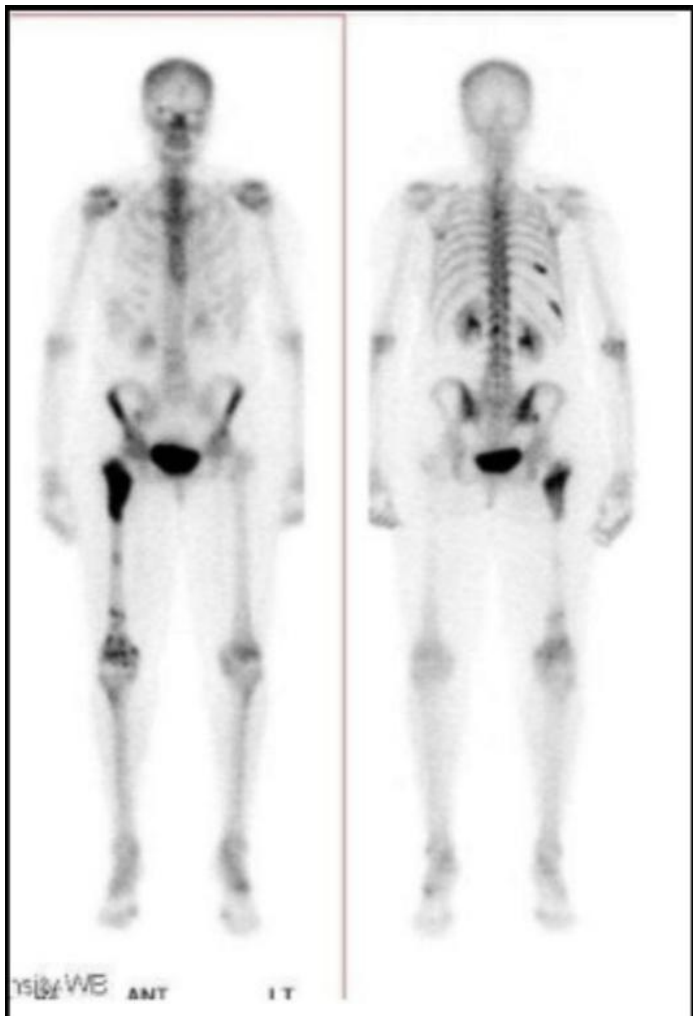
اجت صورہ قریبہ لہای و عالاغلب کان جوابہا
barium swallow



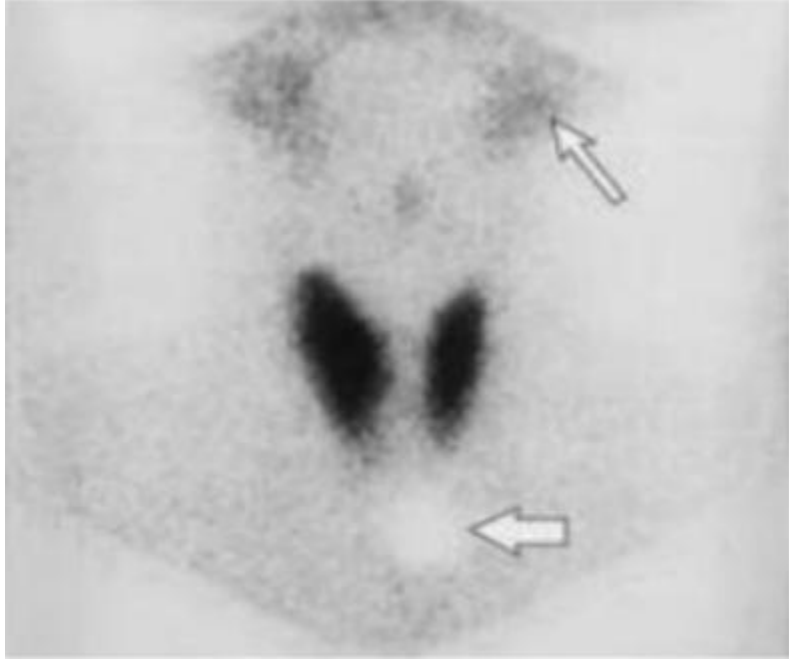
Normal chest



Hydropneumo thorax



Bone mets



هاي المفروض جوابها hashimoto
بس ما كان بالخيارات فاعتقد الاجابه
الصح من الخيارات هو 'Graves'
disease

Dexa scan for patient ,The T score value

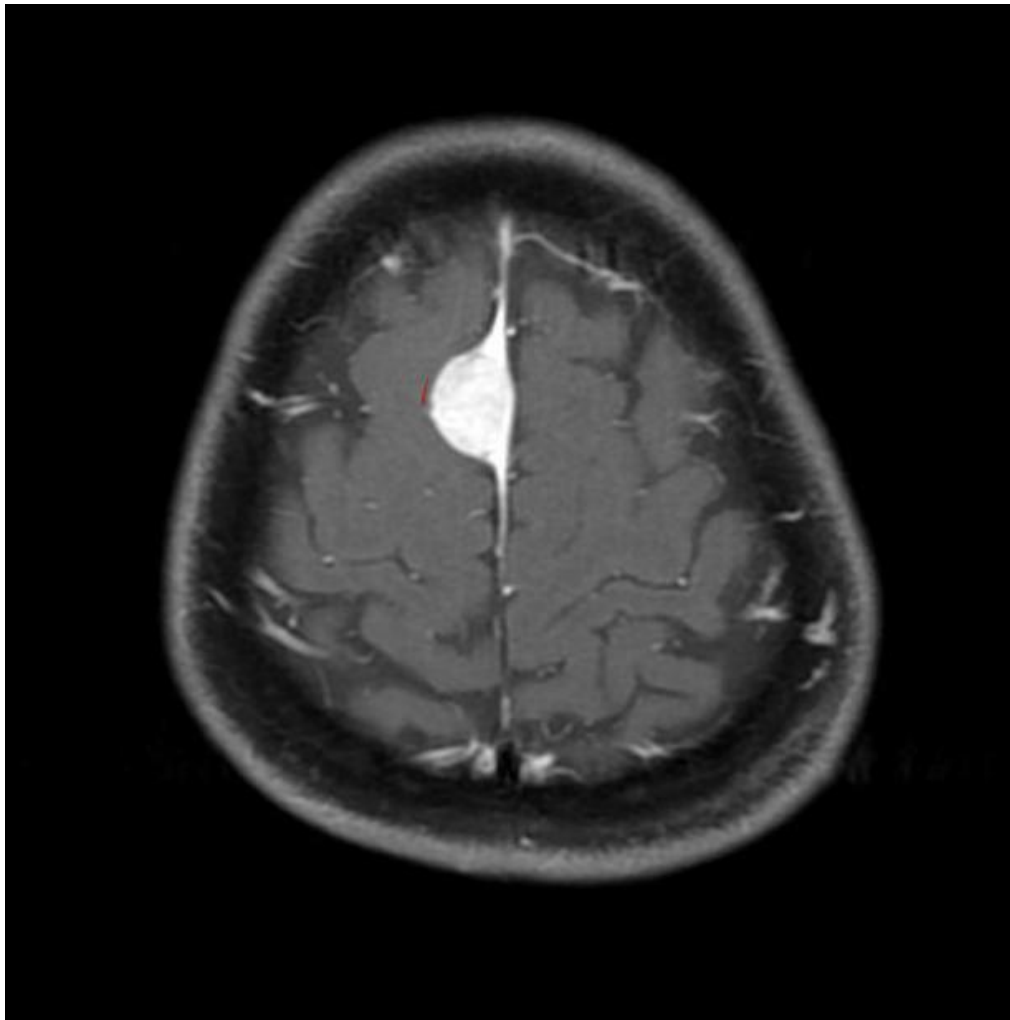
L1=-2.6 L2=-3

L3=-2.3 L4=-2

L5=-1

Patient suffer from ????

- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Osteopenia**
- c) Normal patient



Meningioma

FROG position



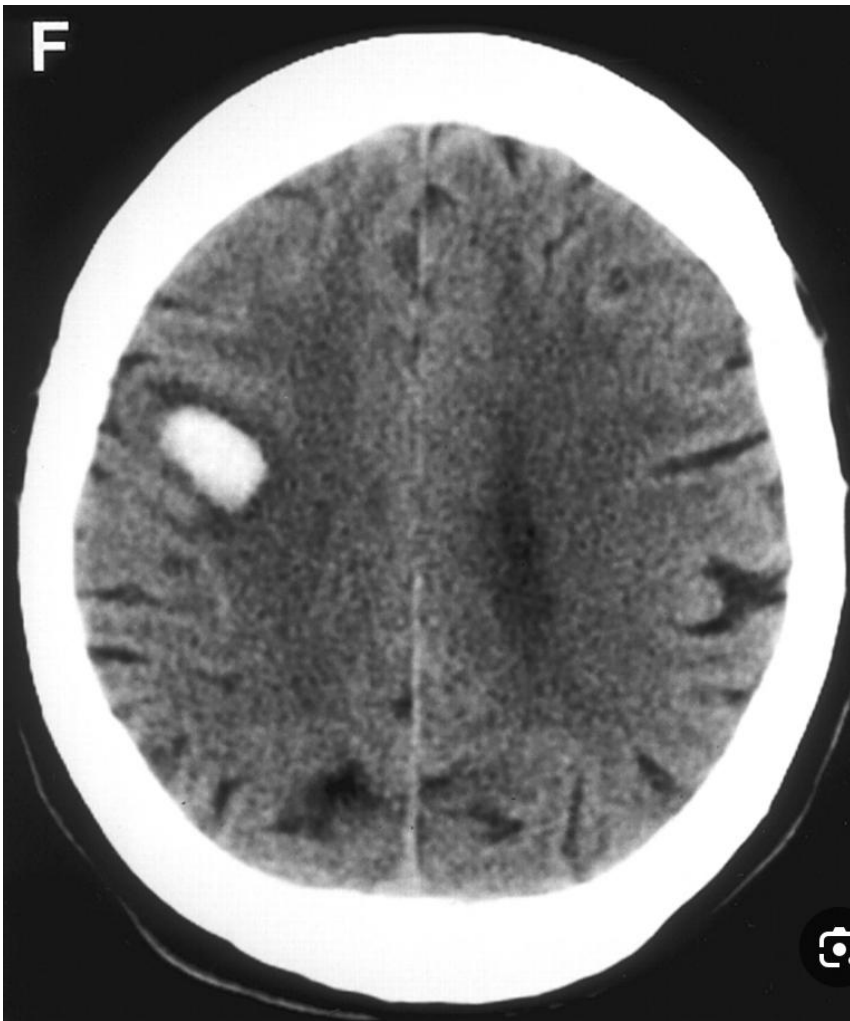


Widening of the physial plate



Normal head ct scan

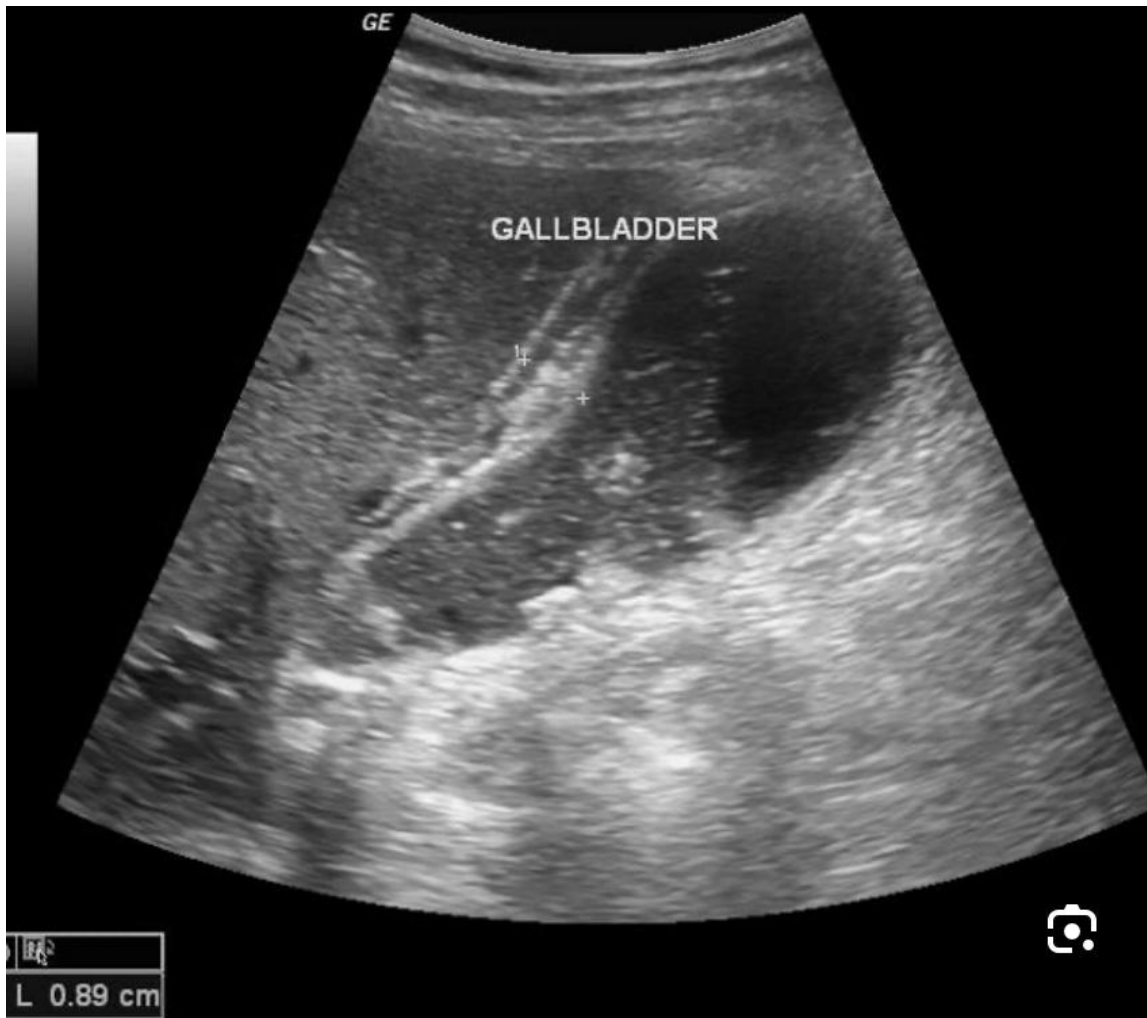
F



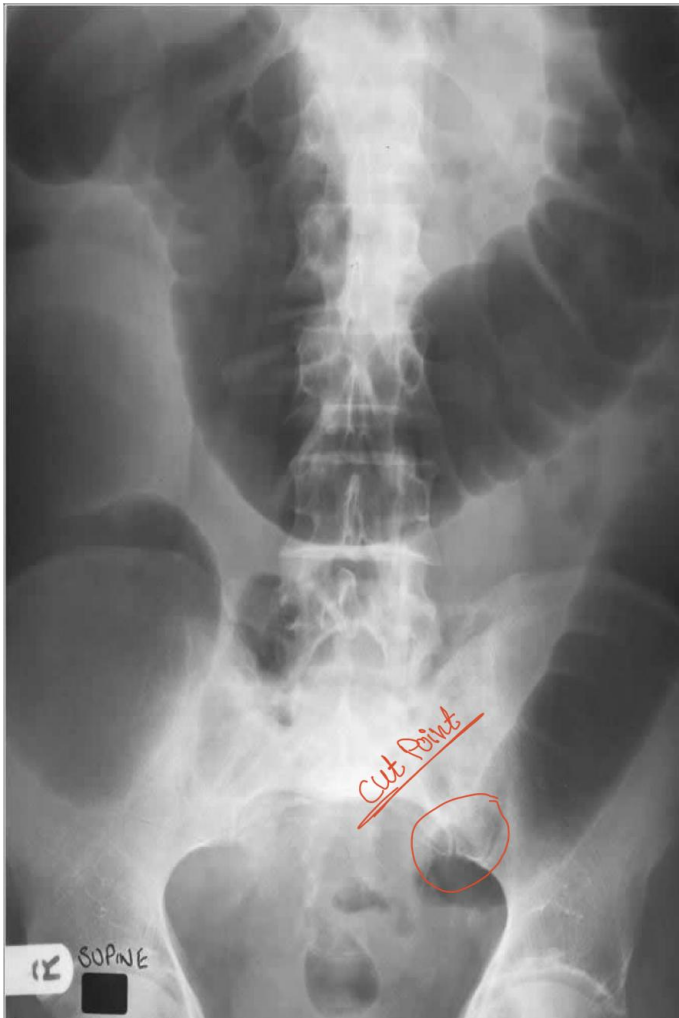
Tissue hemorrhage



Vesicourethral reflux



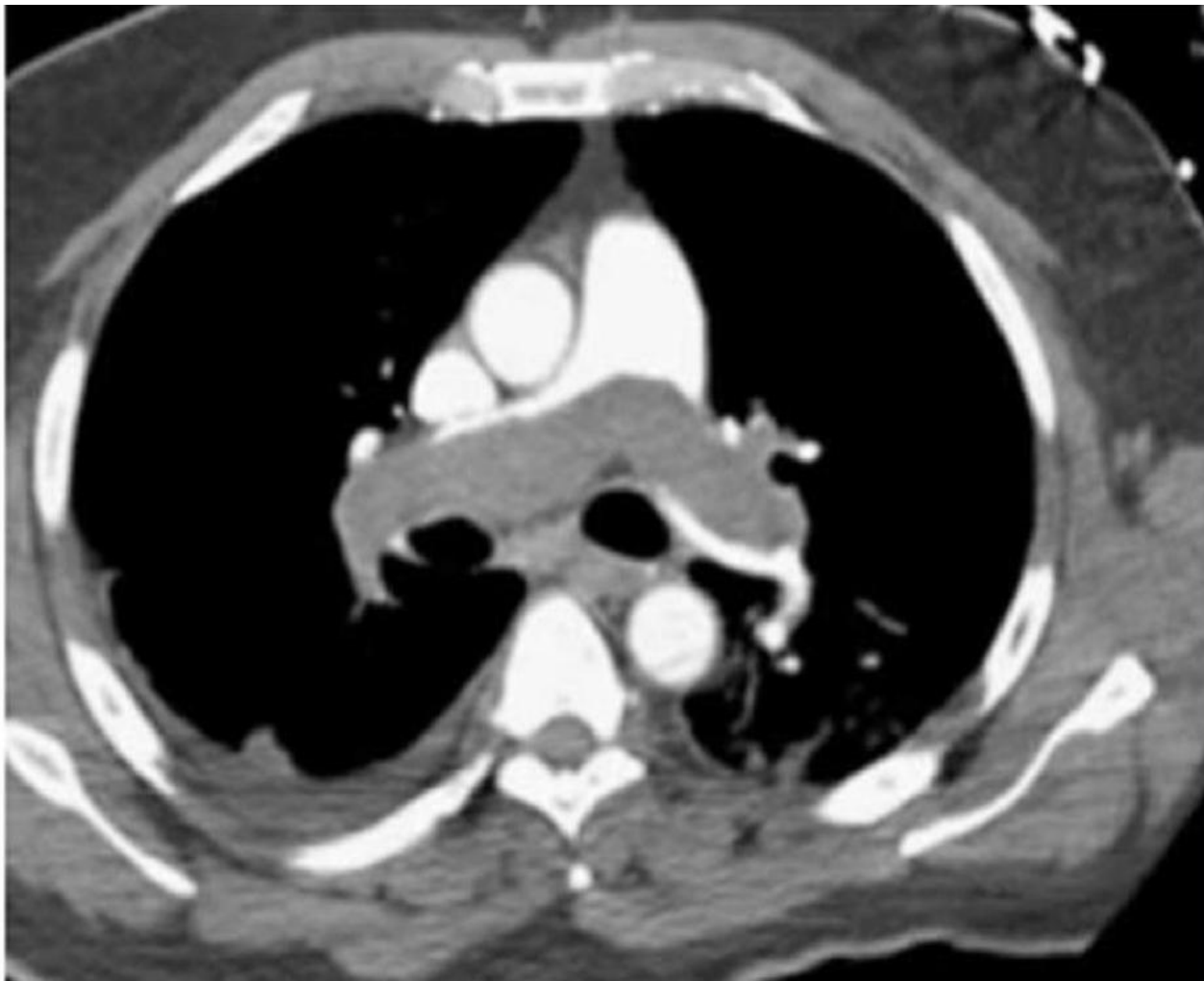
Acute cholecystitis



Large bowel obstruction



Rectosigmoid ratio less than 1



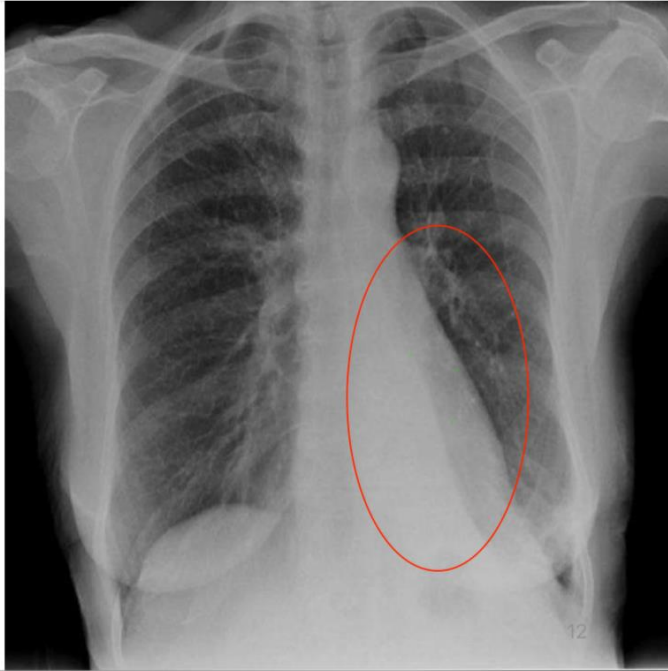
Large PE

كان السؤال baby عمره 20 يوم اجى بيشكي من aspiration شو ممكن يكون معه مع صورة chest مش ذاكره الصوره بس كان الجواب

Upper lobe pneumonia

Or normal ?

Group 3



clubbed heart? border.

كانت الخيارات
left lung lobe
collapse وهو الصح
وكان خيار ثاني
consolidation

Q6:DDX? (الصورة مش نفسها بس بتشبهها)

pulmonary embolism



FROG position



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Dexa scan for patient ,The T score value

L1=-2.6 L2=-3

L3=-2.3 L4=-2

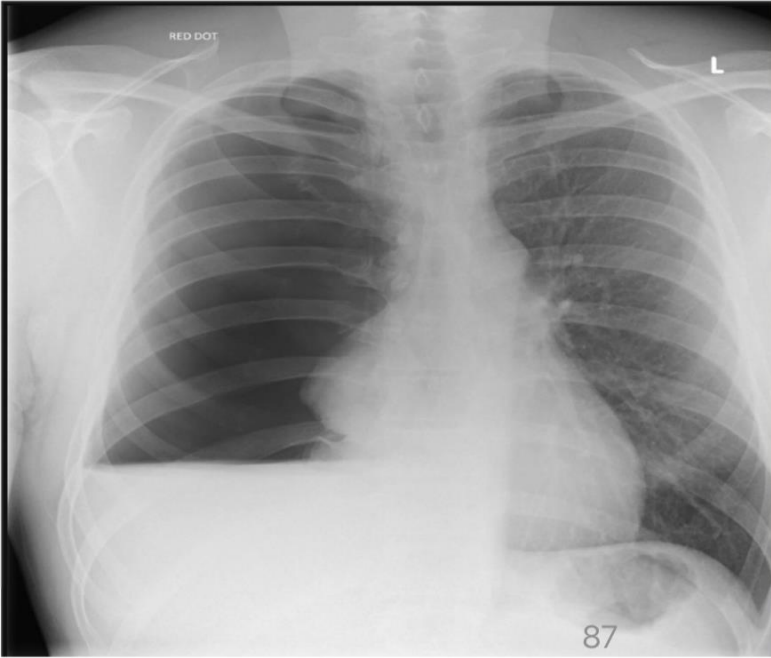
L5=-1

Patient suffer from ????

a) Osteoporosis

b) Osteopenia

c) Normal patient



Hydropneumo thorax

a. basilar artery thrombosis



- a. calculus cholecystitis ✓
- B. acalculus cholecystitis



ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS



Two days after CO intoxication, a 57-year-old woman

- Hemorrhage in globus pallidus



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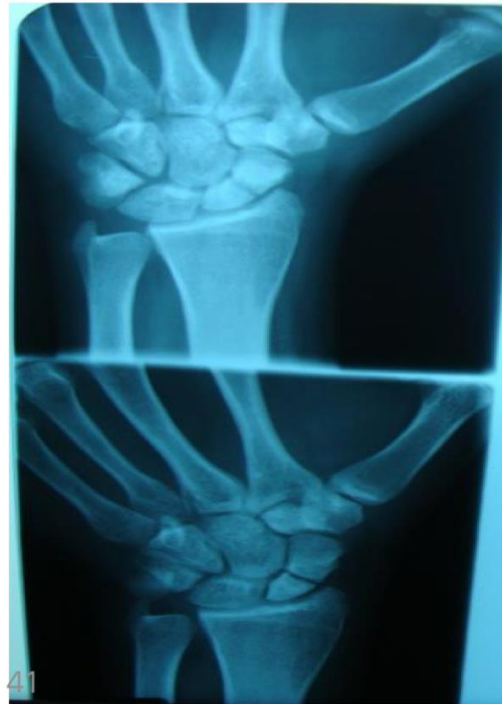
a) Widening growth plate in right

B) Perthes disease



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scaphoid bone
fracture



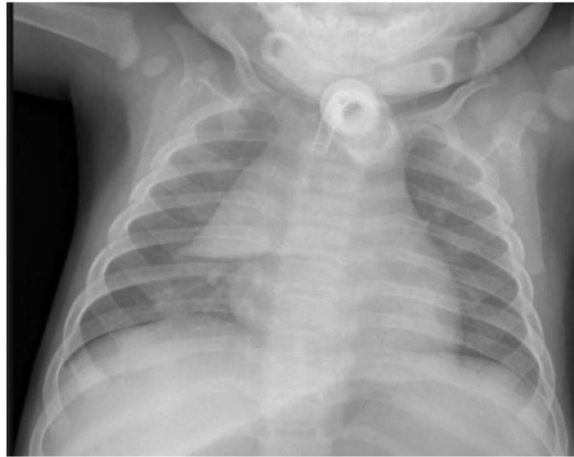
There is narrowing in the
rectum Dilatation in
sigmoid colon Recto
sigmoid index <1



مش نفسها صورة بتشبيها:

this case in neonate is

- a) Normal chest x ray
- b) Right middle lobe collapse
- c) Right upper lobe collapse
- d) Right middle lobe Consolidation



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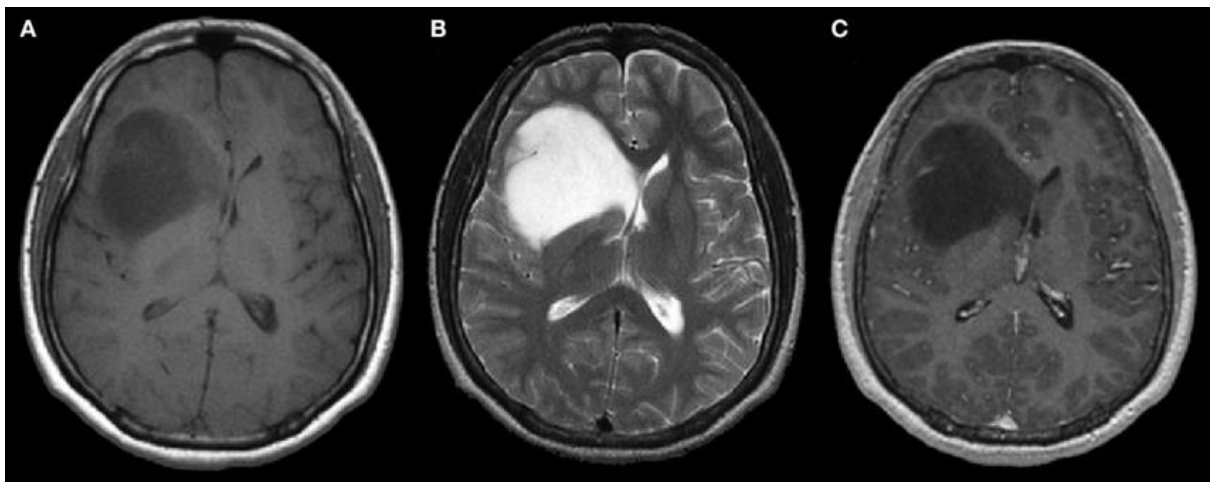


Spot diagnosis: normal brain CT

Main sign: non

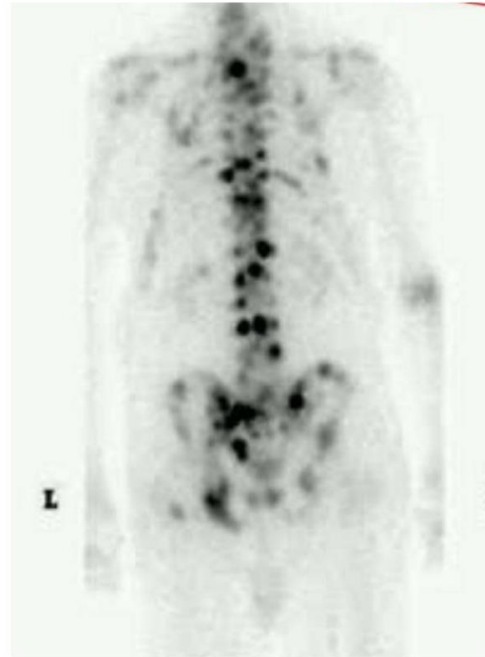


*مش نفس الصورة
الجواب: small bowel obstruction



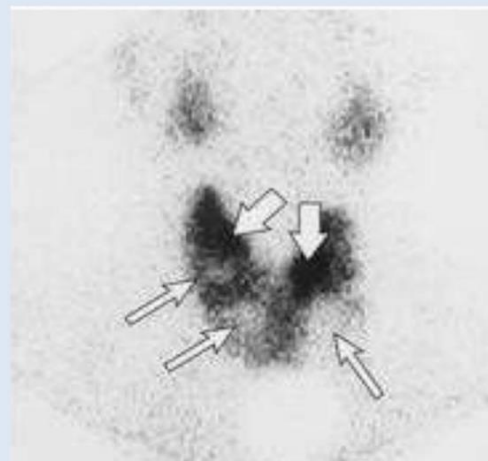
*مش نفس الصورة
الجواب: low grade glioma

- a) Bone metastasis
- b) Normal
- c) Paget disease
- d) osteoporosis

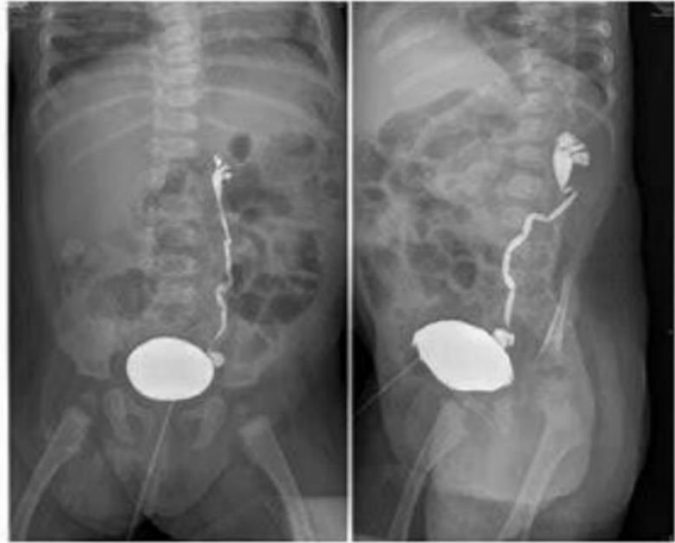


Q18:the following picture indicate? صورة تقريبية

- 1-polysystic kidney
- 2-**multinodular goiter**
- 3-cold nodule
- 4-gravis disease



Vesicoureteral
reflux



Duodenal atresia





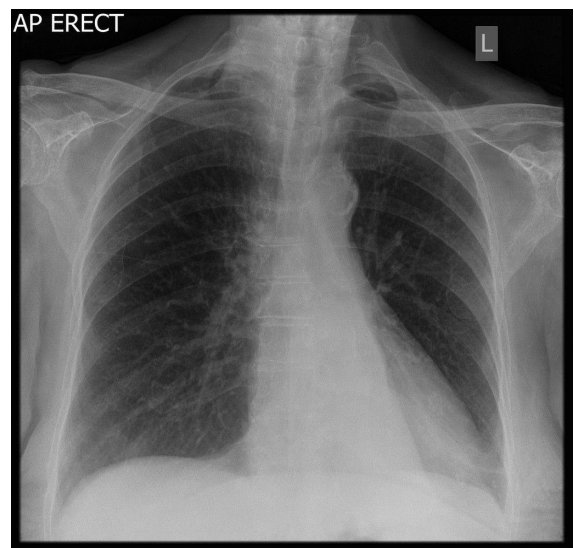
Normal CXR

Radiology mini OSCE

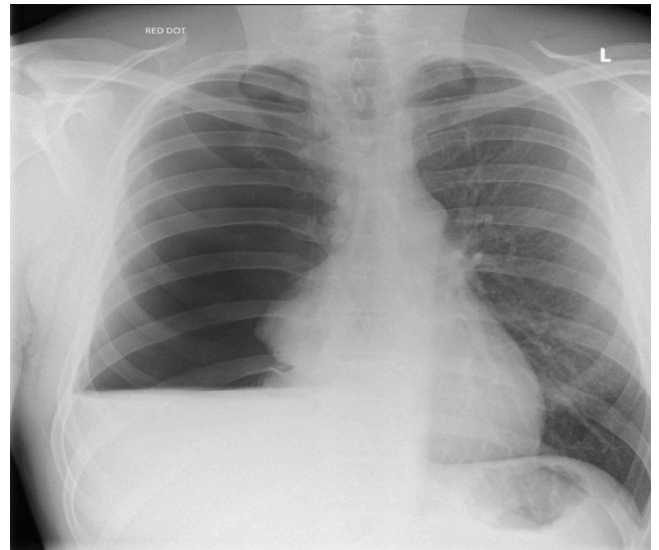
Group C

Done by: Malak Maaitah

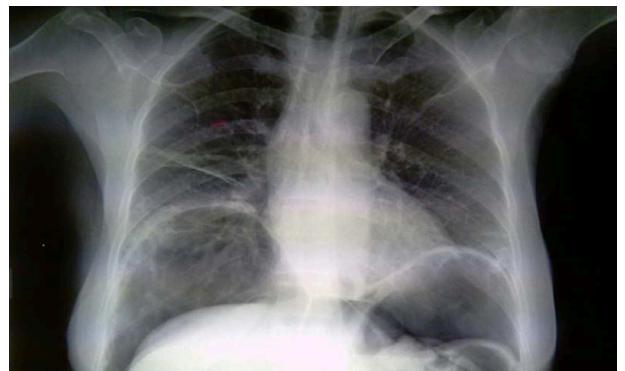
Left lower lobe collapse



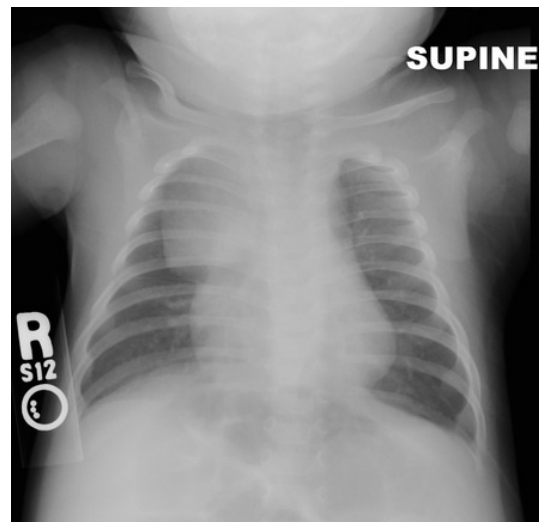
Hydropneumothorax



Pneumoperitoneum



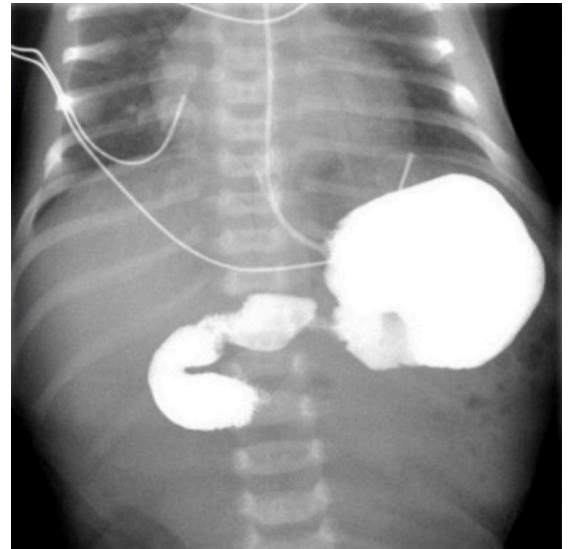
Thymic sail sign



Calculous cholecystitis
الصورة كانت قريبة منهم



Midgut volvulus



Hydronephrosis



One is true:
1- Right RCC
2- Right cyst
3- Hydronephrosis



Bone mets



Perthes disease
ما كانت نفس الصورة



One is true:
1- scaphoid fracture
2- avulsion fracture

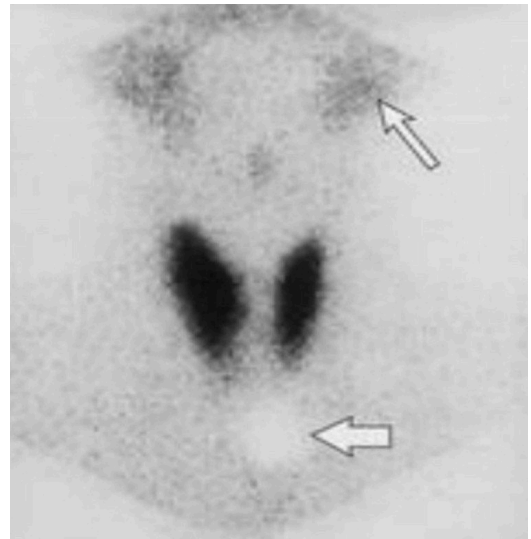


One is true:

1- graves disease

2- hashimoto's disease late stage

3- all are false



Dexa scan question same as archive questions

One is true:

- 1- acute hydrocephalus
- 2- brain atrophic changes
- 3- alzheimer's disease



One is true:

- 1- basilar artery thrombosis
- 2- normal brain CT
- 3- normal variant
- 4- brain hemorrhage



After CT contrast, one is true:
meningioma

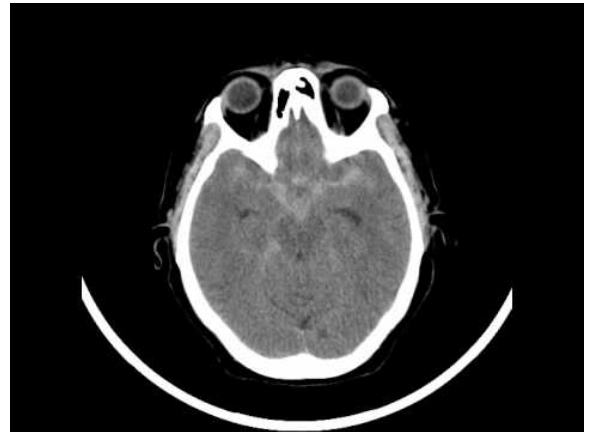
مش نفس الصورة بس قريبة منها



One is false:

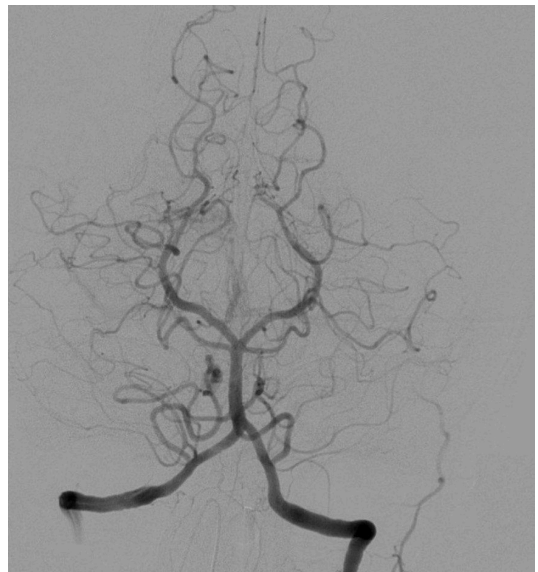
- 1- hyperdense Lt. MCA
- 2- hyperacute infarction
- 3- diffuse brain edema
- 4- no parenchymal changes yet
- 5- parietal lobe will be the most affected if not treated

الصورة قريبة



One is true:

- 1- Normal ICA
- 2- ICA aneurysm
- 3- basilar aneurysm
- 4- Normal posterior circulation



One is not present:

- 1- skull fracture
- 2- pneumocephalus
- 3- subarachnoid hemorrhage
- 4- intracerebral hemorrhage

(with a sagittal view)



One is not present:

- 1- subgaleal hematoma
- 2- intraxial + extraxial hemorrhage
- 3- diffuse brain edema
- 4- skull fracture
- 5- pneumocephalus

نفس فكرة السؤال اللي قبل وفي صورتين

axial + sagittal

بس ما لقيت صورة 😊