



قائمة الاسئلة

علم الأمراض الإشعاعي - المستوى الثالث - قسم أشعة - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثالثة - درجة الامتحان

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- 1) The most common benign tumor of myometrial origin in uterus is:
 - 1) - ovarian mucinous cyst adenofibroma
 - 2) + uterine leiomyoma(fibroid)
 - 3) - ovarian dermoid cyst
 - 4) - non of the above
- 2) The most common benign breast mass lesion that result from excess proliferation of connective tissue:
 - 1) + fibroadenoma
 - 2) - breast abscess
 - 3) - carcinoma of breast
 - 4) - fibrocystic changes of breast
- 3) The most common congenital obstructive lesion of the urethra as a common cause of obstructive uropathy:
 - 1) - prostatic carcinoma
 - 2) - fibroadenoma
 - 3) + posterior urethral valve
 - 4) - urethral dilation
- 4) The most common type of esophageal atresia is:
 - 1) + proximal atresia with distal fistula
 - 2) - isolated esophageal atresia
 - 3) - proximal fistula with distal atresia
 - 4) - double fistula with distal atresia
- 5) Blood collection between the skull and dural layer and is lemon shape is called:
 - 1) + epidural hematoma
 - 2) - subdural hematoma
 - 3) - both sudural and epidural hematoma
 - 4) - non of the above
- 6) Growth-like architecture of bone with extensive calcification and stalk with medullary and cortical continuation with the underlying bone with cartilagenious cap is :
 - 1) + osteochondroma
 - 2) - osteosarcoma
 - 3) - ewing sarcoma
 - 4) - non of the above
- 7) The second most common acyanotic congenital heart defect after ventricular septal defects (VSDs) and is symptomatic in adulthood is:
 - 1) - vetricular sptal defect
 - 2) - tetralogy of fallor
 - 3) - tricused atresia
 - 4) + atrial septal defect
- 8) The common primary tumor of brain metastases is from:
 - 1) - lung cancer
 - 2) - renal cell carcinoma
 - 3) - breast cancer
 - 4) + All of the above
- 9) Hematoma collected between the dura and arachnoid matter and is banana shape by brain CT scan study is :
 - 1) + subdural hematoma
 - 2) - epidural hematoma





- 3) - intracranial hematoma
4) - ventricular hematoma
- 10) Benign esophageal strictures caused by chronic acid reflux is called:
1) peptic stricture
2) - Malignant stricture
3) - Gastric cancer
4) - esophageal cancer
- 11) All are fusion anomalies of the kidney except:
1) - Horseshoe kidney
2) - Crossed fused renal ectopia
3) - Pancake kidney
4) renal agenesis
- 12) Bacterial infection of the renal pelvis and parenchyma most commonly seen in young women is:
1) - hepatites
2) - cystites
3) acute pylonephrities
4) - All of the above
- 13) All are acyanotic heart diseases except:
1) - ventricular septal defect (VSD)
2) - atrial septal defect (ASD)
3) tetralogy of Fallot
4) - patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
- 14) Egg on string sign in chest radiographs seen in :
1) - ventricular septal defect (VSD)
2) - atrial septal defect (ASD)
3) - tetralogy of Fallot
4) transposition of the great arteries (TGA)
- 15) Inflammation of the urinary bladder appear as bladder mural hypertrophy by ultrasound is :
1) - Cholecystitis
2) - Hepatitis
3) Cystitis
4) - pyelonephritis
- 16) Figure of 3 sign and inferior rib notching are radiographic signs of :
1) - aortic valve stenosis
2) aortic coarctation
3) - pulmonary stenosis
4) - non of the above
- 17) Component of tetralogy of fallot are all except:
1) - pulmonary stenosis
2) - overriding of aorta
3) - ventricular septal defect (VSD)
4) left ventricular hypertrophy
- 18) Inflammatory reaction to liver tissue by virus , ultrasound imaging findings are often non-specific is called :
1) - Acute colitis
2) - Acute cholecystitis
3) Acute hepatitis
4) - cystitis
- 19) One is benign tumor in liver:
1) Hemangioma





- 2) - Hepatoma
3) - Metastatic liver diseases
4) - All of the above
- 20) Homogeneously hypoattenuating plaques in periventricular region of brain , some plaques may show contrast enhancement in the active phase are signs of :
- 1) - Hemorrhagic stroke
2) multiple sclerosis
3) - cerebral glioma
4) - non of the above
- 21) The most common extra-axial tumor of the meninges is:
- 1) - glioma
2) - astrocytoma
3) meningioma
4) - non of the above
- 22) Sequestrum, involucrum, and cloaca may be seen by CT scan study in :
- 1) - acute osteomyelitis
2) - chronic osteoporosis
3) chronic osteomyelitis
4) - rheumatoid arthritis
- 23) Early closure of bicoronal and/or bilambdoid suture called:
- 1) brachycephaly
2) - scaphocephaly
3) - dolichocephaly
4) - plagiocephaly
- 24) Deposition of calcium salts in the medulla of the kidney mostly due to hyperparathyroidism is called:
- 1) - renal stones
2) Renal medullary nephrocalcinosis
3) - renal cortical nephrocalcinosis
4) - non of the above
- 25) Well defined geographic lucent benign bony lesion with no periosteal reaction and sometimes with fallen fragment sign is :
- 1) - chondrosarcoma
2) - osteosarcoma
3) simple bone cyst
4) - Ewing sarcoma
- 26) All are sclerotic bone metastasis except:
- 1) - prostate carcinoma
2) thyroid cancer
3) - carcinoid
4) - transitional cell carcinoma (TCC)
- 27) Congenital defect in which the opening to the anus is missing or blocked and diagnosed by invertogram is:
- 1) - peptic ulcer
2) imperforated anus
3) - Hirschsprung disease
4) - chron's disease
- 28) Fat halo sign and comb sign by CT scan are signs of:
- 1) - imperforated anus
2) chron's disease
3) - peptic ulcer





- 4) - esophageal varices
- 29) Hepatic venous malformations which is the most common benign vascular liver lesions:
- 1) - Liver cirrhosis
 - 2) - Viral hepatitis
 - 3) + hepatic hemangioma
 - 4) - jaundice
- 30) The most common site of thoracic aortic aneurysm is in :
- 1) + aortic root/ascending aorta
 - 2) - coronary artery
 - 3) - pulmonary artery
 - 4) - thoracoabdominal segment
- 31) The most common cause of neonatal colonic obstruction and is commonly characterized by a short segment of colonic aganglionosis affecting term neonates, especially boys is :
- 1) + Hirschsprung disease
 - 2) - Esophageal atresia
 - 3) - Imperforate anus
 - 4) - non of the above
- 32) Congenital absence of one or both kidneys is :
- 1) - supernumerary kidney
 - 2) - ectopic kidney
 - 3) + renal agenesis
 - 4) - pelvic kidney
- 33) The commonest type of bronchiectasis is:
- 1) + cylindrical bronchiectasis
 - 2) - varicose bronchiectasis
 - 3) - cystic bronchiectasis
 - 4) - All of the above
- 34) An episode of neurological dysfunction due to focal infarction in the central nervous system attributed to arterial thrombosis, embolization, or critical hypoperfusion:
- 1) - hemorrhagic stroke
 - 2) - glioma
 - 3) + ischemic stroke
 - 4) - astrocytoma
- 35) The hypoattenuating region in brain CT scan study appear in first 24 hour and associated with significant mass effect is:
- 1) - hemorrhagic stroke
 - 2) - chronic ischemic stroke
 - 3) + acute ischemic stroke
 - 4) - subacute ischemic stroke
- 36) All are neoplastic central nervous system diseases except :
- 1) - Glioma
 - 2) - Pituitary adenoma
 - 3) - Craniopharyngioma
 - 4) + Renal cell carcinoma
- 37) Complicated renal cystic lesions with thickened or irregular walls or septa are suspicious for:
- 1) - simple cyst
 - 2) + renal cell carcinoma
 - 3) - gastric adenocarcinoma
 - 4) - non of the above





- 38) The most common primary neoplasm of the urinary bladder is:
- 1) - renal cell carcinoma
 - 2) transitional cell carcinoma
 - 3) - all of the above
 - 4) - non of the above
- 39) Opacification of the left upper zone with silhouette sign of left paratracheal stripe with volume loss is :
- 1) left upper lobe collapse
 - 2) - right upper lobe consolidation
 - 3) - right middle lobe collapse
 - 4) - right upper lob collapse
- 40) Focal lucent nidus within surrounding sclerotic reactive bone with central sclerotic dot is charactrstic feature by CT scan of :
- 1) - osteosarcoma
 - 2) osteoid osteoma
 - 3) - chondrosarcoma
 - 4) - ewing sarcoma
- 41) All are metastatic lytic bone lesion except:
- 1) - renal cancer
 - 2) - lung cancer
 - 3) - thyroid cancer
 - 4) carcinoid
- 42) Hyperdense collection of blood in brain tissue , often surrounding hypodense edema is called:
- 1) - cerebral infarction
 - 2) cerebral hemorrhage
 - 3) - cerebellar hemorrhage
 - 4) - cerebellar tumor
- 43) Periarticular soft tissue swelling due to crystal deposition in tophi around the joints is pathognomic in:
- 1) Gouty arthritis
 - 2) - Ankylosing spondylitis
 - 3) - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - 4) - Osteoarthritis
- 44) The most common cause of short-limb dwarfism is:
- 1) - Osteopetrosis
 - 2) achondroplasia
 - 3) - osteogenesis imperfecta
 - 4) - high arch foot
- 45) Patient complaining of fragile bones that fracture easily, as well as, blue sclera, dental fragility and hearing loss, he has :
- 1) - osteosaecoma
 - 2) - AChondroplasia
 - 3) Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - 4) - osteoprosis
- 46) On lateral CXR ,triangular opacification posterior and inferior to right oblique fissure with obscuration of the dome and posterior aspect of the right hemidiaphragm is:
- 1) - right upper lobe collapse
 - 2) right lower lobe consolidation
 - 3) - right middle lobe collapse
 - 4) - left lower lobe consoldation
- 47) Abnormal accumulations of fluid within the pleural space is:





- 1) - pnemothorax
 - 2) plural effusion
 - 3) - pnemoperitonium
 - 4) - non of the above
- 48) Lung cancer that arise from both the lung parenchyma and the bronchi with history of cigarette smoking is:
- 1) - adenocarcinoma
 - 2) - small cell lung cancer
 - 3) - squamous cell carcinoma
 - 4) all of the above
- 49) Secondary infections of TB in posterior segments of the upper lobes appear as patchy consolidation and more likely to cavitate is:
- 1) - primary TB
 - 2) - miliary TB
 - 3) post primary TB
 - 4) - non of the above
- 50) Opacification of the right upper zone with silhouette sign of right paratracheal stripe with no volume loss is :
- 1) - right upper lobe collape
 - 2) right upper lobe consolidation
 - 3) - right middle lobe collapse
 - 4) - left upper lob consolidation

