



قائمة الاسئلة

تقنية التصوير الإشعاعي المتقدمة - المستوى الثالث - قسم أشعة - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثالثة - درجة الاد

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- 1) Uses of abdominal X ray in pediatric radiograph are all except :
 - 1) - gallstones
 - 2) - kidney stones
 - 3) - intestinal obstruction
 - 4) + pneumonia
- 2) One of the following is one of the uses of bone X-ray in pediatric group:
 - 1) - inhaled foreign body
 - 2) + osteomyelitis
 - 3) - pneumonia
 - 4) - non of the above
- 3) Adequate craniocaudal (CC) view in breast mamograph is all except:
 - 1) - all glandular tissue identified
 - 2) + Inframammary fold is well seen
 - 3) - nipple in the midline of image
 - 4) - length of posterior nipple line (PNL) within 1 cm in size
- 4) Features of adequate mediolateral oblique (MLO) views in mamograph are:
 - 1) - pectoral shadow is seen down to the level of the nipple or lower
 - 2) - Inframammary fold is well seen
 - 3) - images symmetric
 - 4) + all of the above
- 5) Christmas tree is a sign during IVP of :
 - 1) + neurogenic bladder
 - 2) - horseshow kidney
 - 3) - posterior urethral valve
 - 4) - non of the above
- 6) The contrast used during hysterosalpingiogram (HSG) is :
 - 1) - non water-soluble contrast
 - 2) + water-soluble iodinated contrast
 - 3) - barium contrast
 - 4) - non of the above
- 7) The best view in HSG to see opening of both fallopian tubes is:
 - 1) - early filling phase of uterus
 - 2) - uterus fully distended
 - 3) + tube filling phase and peritoneal spillage
 - 4) - non of the above
- 8) All are large bowel parts except :
 - 1) - cecum
 - 2) - descending colon
 - 3) - ascending colon
 - 4) + duodenum
- 9) The parts that should be examine and evaluate during Hystrosalpingogram is :
 - 1) - rectum
 - 2) + fallopian tube
 - 3) - ovaries
 - 4) - duodenum





- 10) One of these complication of Hystrosalpingogram is rare and serious :
- 1) - abdominal cramping
 - 2) - per vaginal spotting
 - 3) - venous intravasation
 - 4) + pelvic infection
- 11) Uses of a panoramic film :
- 1) - advanced periodontal disease
 - 2) - cysts in the jaw bones
 - 3) - jaw tumors and oral cancer
 - 4) + all of the above
- 12) When the kidney is seen in the opposite retroperitoneal space and the other kidney is in normal position is :
- 1) - neurogenic bladder
 - 2) + cross ectopic kidney
 - 3) - horseshoe kidney
 - 4) - non of the above
- 13) Apple core appearance with shouldering appearance during barium enema of rectum and colon is seen in :
- 1) + colorectal carcinoma
 - 2) - benign mass lesion
 - 3) - achalasia
 - 4) - all of the above
- 14) All are detectable pathology of uterus by hystosalpingiogram (HSG) except:
- 1) - submucosal uterine fibroids
 - 2) + hydrosalpinx
 - 3) - adenomyosis
 - 4) - intrauterine adhesions
- 15) The most common type of bladder rupture see by cystography is:
- 1) - intraperitoneal bladder rupture
 - 2) + extraperitoneal bladder rupture
 - 3) - combined bladder rupture
 - 4) - non of the above
- 16) Is an enhanced form of x-ray technology that is used to measure bone loss:
- 1) - panorama
 - 2) - hystosalpingiogram(HSG)
 - 3) + Dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry
 - 4) - non of the aboe
- 17) The important views of HSG :
- 1) - frontal view of the pelvis
 - 2) - subsequent spot images that demonstrate the uterine endometrial contour, filled fallopian tubes
 - 3) - bilateral intraperitoneal spill of contrast to establish tubal patency
 - 4) + all of the above
- 18) All are intraoral dental X -ray except:
- 1) + Panoramic Radiographs
 - 2) - Bitewing Radiographs
 - 3) - Periapical Radiographs
 - 4) - Occlusal Radiographs
- 19) Outpouching of contrast in the endometrium by HSG is :
- 1) - Uterine cancer
 - 2) - Bicornuate uterus
 - 3) + adenomyosis





- 4) - Non of the above
- 20) T score by DEXA study in patient with osteopenia measuring:
- 1) - more than -1 and less than 2.5
 - 2) less than -1 and more than -2.5
 - 3) - more than -2.5
 - 4) - more than -1
- 21) All are signs of malignant colonic polyp except:
- 1) - increase in size in serial examination
 - 2) pedunculated with long stalk
 - 3) - irregular surface
 - 4) - sessile with wide base more than height
- 22) It is fluoroscopic examination of the esophagus with oral contrast called :
- 1) - HSG
 - 2) Barium swallow
 - 3) - Barium enema
 - 4) - KUB
- 23) The best time to do Hystrosalpingogram study is :
- 1) - secretory phase
 - 2) proliferative phase (day 6-12)
 - 3) - mid cycle phase
 - 4) - during menstruation
- 24) Abnormal flow of the urine from the bladder into the upper urinary tract is called:
- 1) - Hutch diverticulum
 - 2) vesicoureteric reflux
 - 3) - posterior urethral valve
 - 4) - neurogenic bladder
- 25) The view that see calcification anywhere along the renal tract (Kidney , ureter ,bladder) with no contrast called:
- 1) KUB
 - 2) - Cystourethrography
 - 3) - Micturating cystourethrography
 - 4) - Hysterosalpingogram
- 26) Radiographic study of the renal parenchyma ,pelvicalyceal system ,ureter and urinary bladder by using IV contrast named :
- 1) - Intravenous urography
 - 2) - Intravenous pyelography
 - 3) - Excretory urography
 - 4) All of the above
- 27) Stages of IVP called :
- 1) - early nephogram film
 - 2) - excretion film
 - 3) - post voiding stage
 - 4) all of the above
- 28) All are indication of barium enema except :
- 1) - Detection of polyps and colorectal cancer
 - 2) - Evaluate the diverticular diseases
 - 3) - Failed colonoscopy
 - 4) Suspected colonic perforation
- 29) The method of choice to determine mucosal pattern in barium enema called :





- 1) double contrast study
 - 2) single contrast study
 - 3) all of the above
 - 4) non of the above
- 30) All are equipment of barium enema except:
- 1) Rectal tube
 - 2) Adhesive tape
 - 3) Enema bag and IV pole
 - 4) Vaginal speculum
- 31) The view of barium enema to examine splenic flexure:
- 1) right posterior oblique(RPO)
 - 2) supine
 - 3) right anterior oblique (RAO)
 - 4) Left posterior oblique
- 32) Fluoroscopic examination of the uterus and fallopian tubes called :
- 1) Barium enema
 - 2) Cystography
 - 3) Hysterosalpingogram
 - 4) IVU
- 33) One of the following is an indication of hysterosalpingogram (HSG) :
- 1) infertility
 - 2) pregnancy
 - 3) active pelvic infection
 - 4) recent uterine tubal surgery
- 34) All appear as filling defect by HSG except :
- 1) submucosal uterine fibroid
 - 2) uterine polyp
 - 3) uterine malignancy
 - 4) bicornuate uterus
- 35) The most common indication of HSG is :
- 1) suspected fallopian tube obstruction
 - 2) urethral obstruction
 - 3) pregnancy
 - 4) Intestinal obstruction
- 36) It is floroscopic examination of the large intestine (colon) with contrast called :
- 1) HSG
 - 2) Barium swallow
 - 3) Barium enema
 - 4) KUB
- 37) All are pathology can be seen by IVP except :
- 1) stone
 - 2) bladder diverticulum
 - 3) bladder mass
 - 4) uterine tube obstruction
- 38) Fluoroscopic study that images the bladder using contrast called :
- 1) urethrography
 - 2) cystography
 - 3) KUB
 - 4) Hysterosalpingogram





- 39) Cystography demonstrate contrast material around bowel loops after direct blow to the distended bladder called:
- 1) - extraperitoneal bladder rupture
 - 2) intraperitoneal bladder rupture
 - 3) - combined bladder rupture
 - 4) - all of the above
- 40) Barium sulphate is the best used contrast medium in barium enema because of :
- 1) - produces excellent opacification.
 - 2) - produces good mucosal coating.
 - 3) - is completely inert.
 - 4) all of the above

