



قائمة الاسئلة

الاشعة - بشري - الخامس - درجة هذا الاختبار (60)

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- 1) The best radiological modality to detect the cause of biliary obstruction one is true
 - 1) MRCP
 - 2) CT
 - 3) Ultrasound
 - 4) Plain abdominal X-RAY
- 2) As regard porcelain GB one is false
 - 1) Extensive calcification of GB wall
 - 2) Usually asymptomatic
 - 3) Pre-malignant
 - 4) The appearance on CT scan, x-ray is pathognomonic
 - 5) MRI play major role in the imaging of the condition
- 3) Ureteric stone mostly can be impacted at the following site (one is false)
 - 1) PUJ
 - 2) At crossing common iliac vessels level
 - 3) At 30mm distance of PUJ
 - 4) Vesico-ureteric junction
- 4) Advantage of ultrasound over CT contrast study of renal stones one is false
 - 1) Cheap
 - 2) Available
 - 3) Non contrast used
 - 4) Can detect function of the kidney
- 5) Differential diagnose of ureteric radio-opaque shadow one is true
 - 1) GB stone
 - 2) Pheloboliths
 - 3) chip fractures of transverse process of vertebra
 - 4) Calcified mesenteric lymph nodes
 - 5) All of the above
- 6) As regard renal cyst one is false
 - 1) The cyst appear anechoic on ultrasound
 - 2) Bosniak category used for detection of different types of renal cyst
 - 3) Can be diagnosed clearly by KUB
 - 4) Can be uni or bilateral
 - 5) appear hypodense by CT scan
- 7) Absolute contraindication of IVP, one statement is true
 - 1) Bronchial asthma
 - 2) Renal impairment
 - 3) Contrast sensitivity
 - 4) Heart failure
 - 5) Hepatic failure
- 8) Regarding intraluminal filling defects. one statement is false
 - 1) air-bubbles
 - 2) residual food
 - 3) bezoar
 - 4) hyperplastic polyps
 - 5) blood clot





- 9) The following radiological signs can suggest reactivation of old pulmonary TB (one is false)
- 1) - cavitations
 - 2) - patchy consolidation
 - 3) - Tree-in-bud patterns in high resolution CT of lungs
 - 4) + calcified small pulmonary nodules
 - 5) - pleural effusions
- 10) Egg on side appearance is characteristic one is true
- 1) - Tetralogy of fallot
 - 2) - Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection
 - 3) - Patent ductus arteriosus
 - 4) - pulmonary contusions
 - 5) + Transposition of great arteries
- 11) The following are anterior mediastinal lesion one is false
- 1) - Thyroid tumor
 - 2) - Thymic tumor
 - 3) - lymphoma
 - 4) + neurogenic tumor
 - 5) - germ cell tumor
- 12) Regarding imaging procedures of female genital tract , one statement is false
- 1) - Hysterosalpingography used to diagnose tubal obstruction
 - 2) - Dermoid cyst best diagnosed by CT scan due to fatty component
 - 3) - Calcification in fibroid can be seen by plain X-ray
 - 4) + MRI is the first modality of choice for diagnosis of polycystic ovarian disease
- 13) The MR imaging in multiple sclerosis will show lesions in one is true
- 1) + White matter
 - 2) - Grey matter
 - 3) - Thalamus
 - 4) - Basal ganglia
- 14) ulcerative colitis, one statement is false
- 1) - The rectum is usually involved
 - 2) - Continuous mucosal and submucosal disease
 - 3) - Fistulation and sinus tract are not a feature
 - 4) + Usually disease of elderly
- 15) Left heart border in posteroanterior chest X-ray are formed by the following one is false
- 1) - Aortic knuckle
 - 2) + descending aorta
 - 3) - Pulmonary trunk.
 - 4) - Left atrial appendage
 - 5) - Left ventricle
- 16) Regarding brain meningiomas on ct exam one is false:
- 1) - Common in middle age women
 - 2) + intra-axial tumor
 - 3) - Marked enhancement after contrast administration
 - 4) - May contain calcification
 - 5) - Thickened of adjacent calvarial bone
- 17) You are a foundation doctor on a respiratory ward and you admit a 67years-old woman for a CT guided lung biopsy to confirm suspected lung cancer. You are asked to obtain the patients consent for the procedure but you are unsure of the complications when asked by the patient. What is the most appropriate next action one is true.





- 1) - Tell here that verbal consent is all that is needed
 - 2) - Ask her to sign the form but leave the complications as blank.
 - 3) + Ask the radiologist performing the procedure to obtain consent
 - 4) - Send her to the radiology department without further explanation
 - 5) - Give a standard list of complications such as pain and bleeding
- 18) The investigation of choice for suspected retinal detachment (one is true):
- 1) - HRCT
 - 2) - MRI
 - 3) + US
 - 4) - Digital radiology
- 19) As regards radiological investigation of head of and neck (one is false)
- 1) - Coronal CT is the most valuable view for in evaluation of PNS
 - 2) + MRI is more sensitive than HRCT for evaluation of middle ear disease
 - 3) - Barium swallow is still valuable for investigation of dysphagia of the neck level.
 - 4) - MRI is the best investigation TMJ dislocation
- 20) Pneumoperitoneum on upright plain x-ray with silent abdomen, one statement is true
- 1) - Peptic ulcer disease with viscous perforation
 - 2) - perforated appendix
 - 3) - complicated diverticulitis
 - 4) - complicated endoscopy
 - 5) + chest barotrauma
- 21) Difference between Rt and Lt lung one is true
- 1) - major fissure only in the Rt
 - 2) - major fissure only in the Lt
 - 3) + minor fissure only in Rt
 - 4) - minor fissure only in Lt
- 22) The following able to measure the density of the body tissue one is true
- 1) - X-ray
 - 2) - Fluoroscopy
 - 3) + CT
 - 4) - MRI
- 23) Which of following may evoke the claustrophobia one is true?
- 1) - CT
 - 2) + MRI
 - 3) - X-ray
 - 4) - Nuclear Medicine
- 24) Fast assessment with sonography for truma (FAST) one is false
- 1) - Perihepatic space (Morison's pouch)
 - 2) + Retroperitoneum
 - 3) - Peri-splenic space (Splenorenal recess)
 - 4) - Pelvis
 - 5) - Pericardium
- 25) CT scan is sensitive detection of one is false
- 1) - Pneumoperitoneum
 - 2) - Acute pancreatitis
 - 3) - Extra luminal diseases
 - 4) + Gallbladder cholesterol stone
 - 5) - Confirm of the diagnosis of intestinal obstruction
- 26) Intracapsular femoral head fracture one is false





- 1) - Sup- capital
 - 2) - Capital
 - 3) - Transcervical
 - 4) - Basicervical
 - 5) Intertrochanteric fracture
- 27) The best modality for the diagnosis of permissive pathological fracture of long bone one is true
- 1) - CT scan
 - 2) - US
 - 3) - X-ray (AP and lateral)
 - 4) MRI with contrast
 - 5) - CT scan with contrast
- 28) The most sensitive modality for diagnosis of stress fracture one is true
- 1) MRI
 - 2) - CT scan with contrast
 - 3) - US
 - 4) - x-ray
 - 5) - CT scan without contrast
- 29) Monteggia fracture dislocation one is true
- 1) fracture of Upper 1/3 ulna + dislocation of superior R-U joint
 - 2) - Fracture lower 1/3 ulna + dislocation of upper R-U joint
 - 3) - Fracture upper 1/3 radial + dislocation of lower R-U joint
 - 4) - Fracture of distal 1/3 of shaft of the radius + dislocation of distal R-U joint
 - 5) - Fracture upper ulna and lower radial



- 30) The best modality for diagnosis of ureterovesical reflux one is true
- 1) - IVU
 - 2) - ct scan urography
 - 3) - MRI urography
 - 4) MCUG process and ascending urethrography
 - 5) - US
- 31) For a child, the first line diagnosis tool in urinary tract obstruction one is true
- 1) - CT scan
 - 2) - MRI
 - 3) Ultrasound
 - 4) - IVU
- 32) In Suspected bladder cancer, the modality of choice one is true
- 1) - CT urography
 - 2) MRI of the pelvis
 - 3) - Ultrasound of the bladder
 - 4) - cystoscopy
- 33) Stroke, one is true
- 1) The term "stroke" is a clinical determination, whereas "infarction" is fundamentally a pathologic term
 - 2) - Lacunar infarctions are large in size measuring > 20 mm
 - 3) - Minority of stroke are ischemic stroke type
 - 4) - Venous infarction must be corresponding to a typical arterial territory
- 34) The goal of imaging in a patient with acute stroke one is false
- 1) - The presence of haemorrhage precludes thrombolysis treatment





- 2) A normal brain CT scan exclude infarction.
- 3) Differentiate between irreversibly affected brain tissue and reversibly impaired tissue.
- 4) Identify stenosis or occlusion of major extra- and intracranial arteries
- 35) A 58-year old female was involved in motor vehicle accident, her CXR shows right hemithorax hyperlucency & absence of lung markings with mediastinal shifting to left side. Appropriate diagnosis one is true
- 1) Right lung collapse.
- 2) Right pleural effusion
- 3) Simple pneumothorax
- 4) Tension pneumothorax
- 36) Osteoporosis, one statement is false
- 1) Osteoporosis is the most common metabolic bone disease
- 2) X-ray is relatively insensitive for detecting osteoporosis, as more than 30-50% bone loss is required to appreciate decreased bone density on a radiograph
- 3) DEXA scan is the least accurate for diagnosis of osteoporosis
- 4) No cause is identifiable in the primary osteoporosis
- 37) Rickets, one statement is false
- 1) Characterized by growth plate widening and abnormal configuration of the metaphysis
- 2) Rickets develops toward the end of first year & during second year of life
- 3) The deficiency of normal mineralization is most evident at metaphyseal zone of provisional calcification
- 4) Reduced bone density is not sign in Rickets
- 38) Radiology, one is false
- 1) Radiology is medical branch that uses medical imaging to diagnose and sometimes to treat diseases within body
- 2) X-ray is the most frequently used medical imaging technology
- 3) Since the advent of CT, exploratory surgery has become rare and the need for emergency surgery has dramatically decreased
- 4) MRI has ionizing radiation, so contraindicated in pregnancy
- 39) Regarding hepatobiliary imaging, one statement is true
- 1) MRCP is an invasive imaging technique to visualize the biliary tree and pancreatic ductal system
- 2) MRCP can be used for bile duct stones removal
- 3) PTC is a radiographic technique employed for both diagnostic and therapeutic biliary tree abnormalities
- 4) ERCP is pure diagnostic technique using only fluoroscopy for examination of the biliary tree and pancreatic ductal system
- 40) Large intestine pathology, one is false
- 1) Colonoscopy is now the gold standard for examining the colonic mucosa.
- 2) The most common site of volvulus seen in the transverse colon
- 3) MRI is mainly used to evaluate the rectum and anal canal
- 4) MRI used for diagnosis and staging of the tumor
- 41) Contrast study used in GIT, one is false
- 1) A barium X-ray is a radiographic (X-ray) examination of the gastrointestinal tract
- 2) Barium is used only for diagnostic studies of the GI tract
- 3) Barium enema is done in a patient with toxic megacolon without risk of perforation
- 4) The main indication for use of iodinated agents in GI radiography is for suspected bowel perforation
- 42) Acute abdomen, one statement is false
- 1) Mechanical obstruction of the small bowel causes small bowel dilatation with a normal or reduced caliber of the large bowel
- 2) Abdominal x-ray protocol in acute abdomen should include at least two views (supine and erect)





- positions)
- 3) - The main purposes of erect abdomen x-ray are detection of the air under diaphragm and air-fluid levels in the bowel
- 4) + No detected air-fluid level in the normal erect abdomen x-ray
- 43) Pneumoperitoneum, one is correct
- 1) - Perforated appendicitis is the most common cause of the pneumoperitoneum.
- 2) - Air inside of the bowel lumen is called extraluminal air
- 3) + Gas under the diaphragm is much easier to diagnose on an erect chest x-ray than on an erect abdominal x-ray
- 4) - Air under the diaphragm is the only sign of pneumoperitoneum seen in abdomen x-ray
- 44) History of ischemic heart disease, presented by shortness of breath & cough even during rest with orthopnea and paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea. The typical CXR should include one statement of the following
- 1) - Unilateral lung collapse with ipsilateral mediastinal shifting
- 2) + Bilateral, perihilar lungs opacities with cardiomegaly and blunting of both CP angles
- 3) - Lung hyperlucency & absence of lung markings
- 4) - Air under diaphragm
- 45) The radiological feature of brain oedema on CT scan (one is false)
- 1) - Decrease density of brain parenchyma
- 2) - Loss of gray white matter differentiation
- 3) + dilated extraaxial fluid spaces
- 4) - collapsed ventricular system
- 46) Regarding subdural hematoma (one is false).
- 1) - Caused by traumatic tear of bridging vein
- 2) - Crescent shape along brain surface
- 3) - Cross suture line
- 4) - Sub-acute become isodense and difficult to differentiate on CT scan
- 5) + Cross Dural reflection
- 47) Increased density on chest radiography, one is false.
- 1) - consolidation
- 2) - Atelectasis
- 3) - Nodule or mass
- 4) - Interstitial shadow
- 5) + Emphysema
- 48) Radiological feature of viral pneumonia (covid19) include all of the above (one is false)
- 1) - septal thickening
- 2) - Ground glass opacities
- 3) - Multiple air space consolidations
- 4) + lymphadenopathy
- 49) Fluid density cystic structure of the brain include (one is false)
- 1) - Epidermoid
- 2) + Dermoid
- 3) - Arachnoid cyst
- 4) - Abscess
- 5) - Hydatid
- 50) Regarding CXR(one is false)
- 1) - PA CXR is routinely requested for preoperative medical fitness
- 2) + lateral projection should be included in routine check up
- 3) - may be normal in MI
- 4) - side marker on radiograph is helpful in the diagnosis of dextrocardia





- 51) Role of U/S in 1st trimester of pregnancy, one is false
- 1) Fetal heart beats first seen by 8 weeks
 - 2) Gestational sac first seen at 5 weeks
 - 3) Gestation age detected by measuring the length of fetus
 - 4) Transvaginal U/S provides higher resolution
 - 5) Nuchal translucency used to detect chromosomal anomalies
- 52) The investigation of choice for assessment of spinal cord disease (one is true).
- 1) HR CT
 - 2) MRI
 - 3) Isotope scan
 - 4) CT myelography
- 53) In a case of suspected ischemic bowel disease, the most appropriate modality for diagnosis, one statement is true
- 1) us
 - 2) barium study
 - 3) plain x-ray in supine position
 - 4) contrast CT
 - 5) MRI
- 54) As regarding cardiac shadow in PA radiograph (one is false)
- 1) Normal transverse diameter should not exceed transverse diameter of thoracic cavity
 - 2) Straightening of left heart border in mitral stenosis
 - 3) Lesion in middle lobe of right lung silhouetting right heart border
 - 4) In Dilated cardiomyopathy there is globular enlargement of cardiac shadow with olemic lung
- 55) Regarding chest radiograph , the hidden areas are (one is false):
- 1) Apices
 - 2) Hila
 - 3) Behind the heart
 - 4) Retro tracheal
 - 5) Area below the diaphragm
- 56) Radiological sign of tension pneumothorax (one is false)
- 1) Black jet like thorax expansion
 - 2) Compressing and displaces mediastinum structure to the opposite side
 - 3) Expanded lung
 - 4) Depressed diaphragm
- 57) Physiological air below the diaphragm is a recognized finding in (one is false)
- 1) post laparotomy condition
 - 2) Endoscopic sphincterotomy
 - 3) post-Hysterosalpingiography
 - 4) Aspiration of intraabdominal fluid collection
 - 5) Peritoneal dialysis
- 58) Modality of choice to detect as minimal as 3-5ml of pleural effusion on is true.
- 1) PA chest -xray
 - 2) Lateral decubitus x-ray film
 - 3) US
 - 4) Lateral Chest x ray film
- 59) As regards causes of bilateral pleural effusion one is false:
- 1) congestive heart failure
 - 2) Ruptured or injured thoracic duct
 - 3) nephrotic syndrome





- 4) - hypoproteinemia
- 60) Spondylolysis of the lumbar spine one is true:
- 1) - Ventral movement of vertebral corresponding to vertebral below
 - 2) - Degeneration of the facet and uncovertebral joints and hypertrophy of ligamentum flavum
 - 3) - broad descriptive term referring to degeneration of the spinal corde from any cause
 - 4) + is a bone defect in the pars interarticularis of posterior vertebral arches

