



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-10 05:17

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

أ.د. عبدالملك قيس

- 1) As regards radiological manifestation of ulcerative colitis rather than crohns disease, one is true
 - 1) - small bowel involment 70-80% with predilection for terminal ileum
 - 2) - skip lesions typical with deep transmural involvement
 - 3) ☒ In chronic cases, the large bowel becomes featureless with loss of haustral markings, luminal narrowing, and bowel shortening
 - 4) - associated with perineal complication including abscess formation , sinus and fistulous tract formation than Crohn disease
- 2) Regarding pneumothorax, one is false
 - 1) - Visceral pleural line
 - 2) - Chest hyperlucency
 - 3) - Loss of visualization of lung marking
 - 4) ☒ Expanded lung
- 3) The best modality for detection urinary system stones, one is true
 - 1) - Ultrasound
 - 2) - MRI (MRU)
 - 3) ☒ KUB CT
 - 4) - Conventional KUB
 - 5) - Radionuclide study
- 4) An infant with bilateral hydroureteronephrosis discovered incidentally with dilated UB , what is the best next modality of choice for this condition, one is true
 - 1) - Abdominopelvic CT with IV contrast (IVP CT)
 - 2) - Abdominopelvic MRI without IV contrast
 - 3) - Any of the above
 - 4) - Follow up by US periodically
 - 5) ☒ Ascending/ micturating cystourethrography
- 5) Pregnant leady in first trimester presented with acute flank pain , dysuria and hematuria , what is the first radiological modality of investigation, one is true
 - 1) - MRI with out IV contrast because IV contrast is contraindicated in first trimester
 - 2) - Low dose KUB CT
 - 3) - Non of the above
 - 4) - Conventional KUB
 - 5) ☒ Abdominopelvic US
- 6) Commonest cause of physiological intracranial calcification (one is true)
 - 1) - Lens calcification
 - 2) ☒ Pineal calcification
 - 3) - Falcine calcification
 - 4) - Tumoural calcification
- 7) Which of the following modality can be used to determine flow velocities through vascularity one is true
 - 1) ☒ US
 - 2) - MRI
 - 3) - CT scan
 - 4) - Teleradiology
- 8) Endometrial carcinoma is best evaluated (one is true)
 - 1) - transabdominal US
 - 2) ☒ MRI



- 3) - CT
- 4) - Scintigraphy
- 9) All are feature of backpressure changes secondary to benign prostatic hypertrophy (one is false)
- 1) - Trabeculated and thick walled bladder
- 2) - Vesicoureteric reflux
- 3) - Parenchymal thinning of the kidney
- 4) ☒ Dilated posterior urethra
- 10) Regarding Meckel's diverticulum the following statements, one is false
- 1) - Is a true diverticulum
- 2) - May contain ectopic gastric mucosa
- 3) ☒ Is usually found on the mesenteric border
- 4) - Nuclear medicine diagnosis. Tc-99m pertechnetate studies are the most sensitive for diagnosis
- 5) - Diverticulitis is one of the complications
- 11) Which of the following features describe an extradural (epidural) hematoma?, one is false
- 1) ☒ Typically crescentic in shape
- 2) - Usually due to arterial bleeding
- 3) - Not crossing the cranial suture
- 4) - Commonest in the temporal bone region
- 5) - Commonly associated with skull fractures
- 12) 48-year-old man is found to have a solitary pulmonary nodule on Chest x-ray. on CT, the 1cm lesion is rounded, well-defined and contains fat with central 'popcorn' calcification, what is the most likely diagnosis
- 1) - metastasis
- 2) - Primary lung carcinoma
- 3) - Arterio-venous-malformation
- 4) - Pulmonary granuloma
- 5) ☒ Pulmonary hamartoma
- 13) a 72-year-old smoker presents acutely with bilateral flank pain, which also radiates through to the back. he has a past medical history of angina, hypertension and diabetes. on examination there is a pulsatile central abdominal mass, BP is 110/60 and pulse is 95 bpm. what is the most appropriate imaging investigation, one is true
- 1) - abdominal MRI
- 2) - abdominal x-ray
- 3) ☒ aortic angiogram
- 4) - Abdomen US
- 14) a 43-year-old lady presents with right upper quadrant pain which radiates to the right shoulder. on examination the pain is reproducible on subcostal palpation and deep inspiration, but there are no other significant findings. initial blood tests are normal. what is the most appropriate imaging test (one is true)?
- 1) - Abdomen X-ray
- 2) - Erect Chest X-ray
- 3) ☒ Ultrasound
- 4) - CT abdomen
- 5) - 99mTc-HIDA scan
- 15) a 46-year-old builder presents with abdominal pain, distension and vomiting. an abdominal x-ray is performed and confirms small bowel obstruction. a CT is requested; this demonstrates a loop of bowel which is seen to herniate medial to the inferior epigastric artery and lateral to the inguinal ligament. what type of hernia is present (one is true)?
- 1) ☒ inguinal
- 2) - Femoral
- 3) - spigelian



- 4) - richter's
5) - obturator
- 16) a 66-year-old woman presents with pain and stiffness within her hands; she has no systemic symptoms. she has minimal joint stiffness in the morning and the pain is aggravated by use, but relieved by rest. hand x-rays reveal bilateral changes affecting the proximal and distal interphalangeal joints, with loss of joint space, subchondral cysts and sclerosis. what is the likely underlying diagnosis (one is true)
- 1) + osteoarthritis
2) - Calcium pyrophosphate arthropathy (pseudogout)
3) - Psoriatic arthritis
4) - rheumatoid arthritis
5) - Reiter's syndrome
- 17) a patient is found to have a round, well defined 2 cm lesion within the right kidney on ultrasound. on CT the lesion is found to contain fat. what is the most likely diagnosis
- 1) - Renal cell carcinoma
2) - Oncocytoma
3) - transitional cell carcinoma of the kidney
4) + Angiomyolipoma
5) - Renal infarct
- 18) a patient presents with change in bowel habit. Colonoscopy is attempted but it proves technically impossible to navigate beyond the sigmoid colon. which of the following investigations would be best to perform next one is true
- 1) - Targeted colonic ultrasound
2) - mr enteroclysis
3) - abdominal x-ray
4) + CT colonography
- 19) a 15-month-old child is found to have bilateral bowing deformities of the long bones of the leg along with widening of the growth plates. There is additional cupping and fraying of the metaphyses. what is the most likely diagnosis one is true
- 1) - achondroplasia
2) - developmental dysplasia of the hip
3) - Scurvy
4) + Rickets
5) - Perthe's disease
- 20) 25 age female has right breast lump, clinically evaluated as lump with benign feature (well defined , rubbery, smooth outline , mobile with no overlying skin tethering) , regarding next step one is true
- 1) - Clinical follow up
2) - No need for radiological imaging as the lump is benign
3) - Mammography should be done for excluding suspicious feature
4) - MRI is recommended because is more sensitive than mamography
5) + Better to be evaluated by US
- 21) which of the following statements in relation to fracture descriptions (one is false)
- 1) - The direction of displacement is described in relation to the proximal fragment
2) - avulsion fractures are caused by tendon or ligaments
3) + if the skin surface is broken the fracture is described as comminuted
4) - Pseudoarthrosis describes nonunion between fracture fragments forming false joint
5) - if there is separation between fragments this is termed distraction
- 22) a 35-year-old man reports a sudden pain behind his right ankle whilst playing squash. a partial tear of his achilles tendon is suspected. which of the following modalities could be used to assess his tendon (one is true)
- 1) + Ultrasound



- 2) - Plain radiographs
3) - CT
4) - Bone scintigraphy
- 23) a patient presents with facial numbness and headaches. an mri of the brain is arranged, which shows an enhancing lesion lying entirely within the cavernous sinus. which of the following nerves pass through the cavernous sinus (one is false)
- 1) - Oculomotor nerve
2) - Trochlear nerve
3) - Trigeminal nerve (2nd division)
4) + Facial nerve
- 24) Regarding cerebral anatomy the followings structures are infratentorial (one is false)
- 1) - 4th ventricle
2) - Cerebellar vermis
3) + Corpus callosum
4) - Pons of the brain stem
- 25) Differential diagnosis of middle mediastinal masses (one is false)
- 1) - Aortic aneurysm
2) - Pericardial cyst
3) - Tracheal tumor
4) - Lymphoma
5) + Anterior meningocele
- 26) The following are risk factors for renal stone formations (one is true)
- 1) - Immobility
2) - Dehydration
3) - History of renal calculi
4) + All of the above
5) - Metabolic disturbance
- 27) In KUB the transverse process of the lumbar vertebrae is land mark for (one is true)?
- 1) - PUJ
2) + Ureter
3) - Dome if UB
4) - None of the above
- 28) as regard chest x-ray one is false
- 1) - In PA view middle end of the clavicle should be equidistance from spinous process
2) - vertebral body just visible on frontal radiograph
3) + in lateral view the right ventricle is form most postero-inferior border of the heart
4) - full inspiration is necessary to avoid false cardiomegaly
- 29) What is the most common intracranial cyst, one is true
- 1) - Epidermoid cyst
2) - Colloid Cyst
3) + Arachnoid Cyst
4) - Pineal Cyst
- 30) Which of the following is a primary risk factor for developing osteoporosis (one is true)
- 1) - Hyper Glycemia
2) - Male Gender
3) + Post Menopausal Women
4) - Regular weight-Bearing
- 31) gestational age in second trimester is assessed by USG of the following one is true
- 1) - length of foetus



- 2) - Abdominal circumference
3) - Size of placenta
4) ☒ Biparietal diameter
- 32) the following can cause soft tissue calcification on a plain radiography of the pelvis, on is false
1) - Schistosoma infection
2) - uterine fibroid
3) - ovarian teratoma
4) - TB of the bladder
5) ☒ complicated hemorrhagic ovarian cyst
- 33) Which of the following is characteristic of CT findings in progressive fibrotic interstitial lung disease one is false
1) - Honeycombing with peripheral basal fibrosis
2) - Irregular reticular opacities with interlobular septal thickening
3) - Traction bronchiectasis with peripheral fibrotic bands
4) ☒ Increased lung volume with flattened diaphragm
5) - Subpleural nodules with ground-glass opacities
- 34) A 48 years old female patient with past history of treated pulmonary TB currently presented with cough and hemoptysis what is the radiological investigation for disease recurrence (one is true)
1) - chest x-ray
2) - MRI
3) ☒ HRCT
4) - CT Angiography
- 35) Regarding hepatobiliary imaging, one statement is false
1) - MRCP is non-invasive imaging technique to visualize the biliary tree and pancreatic ductal system
2) - Pancreatitis is well known complication of ERCP
3) - PTC is a radiographic technique employed for both diagnostic and therapeutic biliary tree abnormalities
4) ☒ T-tube cholangiogram is a fluoroscopic study performed in the setting of bowel disease
- 36) Which one of the following is absolute contraindication of CT with IV contrast one is true
1) - Renal tumor
2) - cardiac failure
3) - obstructive uropathy
4) ☒ allergy to contrast
- 37) Which one of the following is contraindication for barium enema one is true
1) - Recto-sigmoid tumor
2) ☒ Toxic megacolon
3) - Chronic intestinal obstruction
4) - Congenital microcolon
- 38) A What is the radiological investigation of choice for sudden loss of vision one is true
1) - HRCT
2) - US
3) ☒ MRI
4) - Angiography
- 39) A 45 years old female patient presented with clinical diagnose of primary hyperparathyroidism and suspected parathyroid adenoma US of the neck appear normal what is the radiological investigation of choice for searching of ectopic pathological adenoma one is true
1) - CT
2) ☒ Radioisotopes study
3) - MRI



- 4) - Angiography of neck vessels
- 40) A 28 years old patient with coma after RTA, CT is normal apart from slight brain edema his doctor suspected diffuse axonal injury what is the proper next radiological investigation one is true
- 1) - CT with contrast
 - 2) ☒ MRI
 - 3) - Subtraction angiography
 - 4) - Radioisotope study
- 41) Full expiratory chest radiograph performance one is false
- 1) - congenital lobar emphysema
 - 2) - aspirated foreign body
 - 3) - pneumothorax
 - 4) ☒ pneumoperitoneum
- 42) which of the following suspected clinical diagnoses would it be appropriate to perform an abdominal X-Ray as a first line investigation one is false
- 1) ☒ acute GIT bleeding
 - 2) - small bowel obstruction
 - 3) - renal colic
 - 4) - Chronic pancreatitis
 - 5) - Swallowing of coin
- 43) A 28-year-old woman presents feeling generally lethargic, with joint pains, difficulty in breathing, and pain in both lower limbs. on examination she is found to have raised areas of erythema in both shins. Blood tests reveal an elevated serum angiotensin converting enzyme level. a CXR is performed and shows bilateral symmetrical hilar lymphadenopathy but no focal lesions. what is the most likely diagnosis
- 1) - Churg-strauss syndrome
 - 2) - histoplasmosis
 - 3) - non-hodgkin's lymphoma
 - 4) - Tuberculosis
 - 5) ☒ sarcoidosis
- 44) Which of the following statements regarding the radiographic and clinical characteristics of gastro-duodenal ulcers one is FALSE
- 1) - Benign gastric ulcers are predominantly found along the lesser curvature of the stomach, particularly in the antral region
 - 2) - Malignant gastric ulcers often exhibit irregular borders, a lack of radiating mucosal folds, and may appear as a mass-like lesion within the ulcer crater
 - 3) - Endoscopic biopsy remains the definitive diagnostic tool for distinguishing between benign and malignant ulcers, regardless of radiographic findings
 - 4) ☒ The presence of a Hampton's line, characterized by a thin, linear radiolucent line projecting beyond the expected mucosal margin, is a reliable indicator of a malignant ulcer
 - 5) - Clinical presentation of malignant ulcers may include persistent weight loss, anemia, and an elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
- 45) Acute abdomen, one statement is false
- 1) - Abdominal x-ray protocol in acute abdomen should include at least two views (supine and erect positions)
 - 2) ☒ The main purpose of erect abdomen x-ray is detection of the lower lobar pneumonia as a cause of acute abdomen
 - 3) - Perforated peptic ulcer considered the most common non-iatrogenic cause of pneumoperitoneum
 - 4) - Air-fluid level can be seen in the normal erect abdomen x-ray
- 46) The most sensitive modality for diagnosis of stress fracture is
- 1) - CT scan with contrast



- 2) ☒ MRI
- 3) ☐ US
- 4) ☐ X-ray
- 47) Stroke, one is correct
- 1) ☐ Acute haemorrhage is seen on CT as low attenuation, frequently causing a mass effect
- 2) ☐ Lacunar infarctions are large in size measuring > 20 mm
- 3) ☐ The most frequently occluded intracranial vessel is the posterior cerebral artery
- 4) ☒ Nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage is typically related to an aneurysm or a vascular malformation
- 48) Which one of fracture that is more common in old age
- 1) ☐ Maisonneuve fracture
- 2) ☐ Galeazzi fracture
- 3) ☒ Colles, fracture
- 4) ☐ None of the above
- 49) The best method for evaluation both carotid artery and cerebral artery in patient with renal failure replaced CT angiography with contrast is one is true
- 1) ☐ Conventional angiography
- 2) ☐ Doppler US
- 3) ☐ None of above
- 4) ☒ MRA without contrast
- 50) To differentiated between intracranial inflammatory or neoplastic lesion the most helpful method is one is true
- 1) ☐ MRI with IV contract
- 2) ☐ MRV with contract
- 3) ☐ CT angiography of the brain
- 4) ☐ MRI & MRA
- 5) ☒ MRS (spectroscopy)
- 51) which one of the following statement is false
- 1) ☐ Pineal gland midline structure
- 2) ☐ Normal calcification can seen in the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles
- 3) ☒ MRI is more sensitive than CT scan in the evaluation of the acute subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- 4) ☐ Posterior fossa structures can be partial obscure by artefact of the adjacent bones.
- 52) Which signs is classically suggestive of acute pulmonary edema one is true
- 1) ☒ bat-wing appearance
- 2) ☐ deep sulcus sign
- 3) ☐ costophrenic blunting
- 4) ☐ lobar consolidation.
- 53) All the following are common sites for hypertensive hemorrhagic stroke one is false
- 1) ☐ Basal ganglia
- 2) ☒ Lobar pattern
- 3) ☐ Cerebellum
- 4) ☐ Pons
- 54) Which of the following modalities does not involve the use of ionizing radiation one is true
- 1) ☐ Mammography
- 2) ☐ SPECT
- 3) ☐ Angiography
- 4) ☒ MRI
- 55) The following are true regarding MRI study one is false
- 1) ☐ expensive and not as widely available as CT scanner



- 2) - cannot be done in patients with Claustrophobia
3) + Can be done safely in patients with a cardiac pacemaker
4) - good for assessment of soft tissue
- 56) All are signs of Left atrial enlargement one is false
1) - Wide carinal angle
2) - Double cardiac contour
3) + Reduced retrosternal air space
4) - Straightening of Lt cardiac border
- 57) 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
- 58) Regarding patent ductus arteriosus (one is false)
1) - Small PDA appears with normal chest X-ray
2) - Increased pulmonary vascularity
3) - Enlargement left atria
4) + Decreased pulmonary vascularity
5) - Enlargement of the left ventricle
- 59) Regarding spinal truma (one is false)
1) - Plain radiographic have no real role in traumatic spinal cord injury
2) - MRI T2 images more sensitive to hemorrhage jointly with STAIR
3) - CT scan is the best for assessing the association bone injury
4) + CT scan is more helpful in cord contusion
5) - Road traffic accident is one of the causes
- 60) The modality of choice for follicular ovarian monitoring one is true
1) - Scintigraphy
2) - MRI
3) - CT scan
4) + US