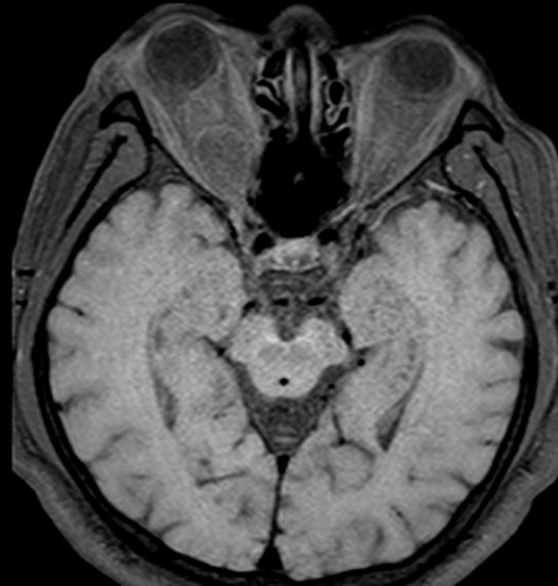
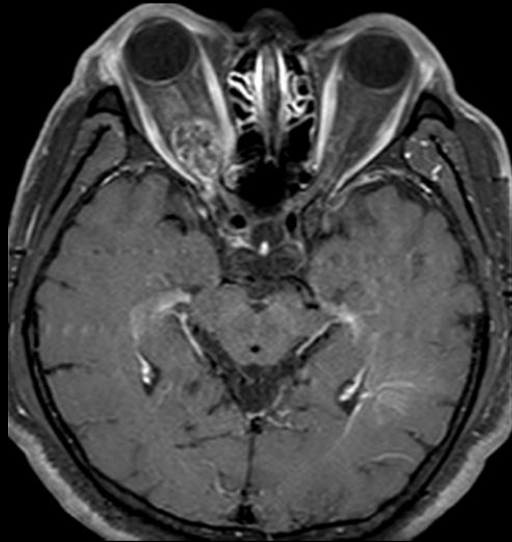
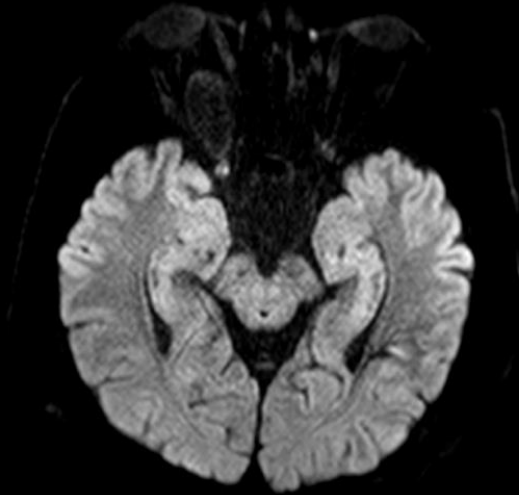


2014年11月21日
中華民國放射線醫學會
住院醫師閱片測驗-答案

出題醫院
三軍總醫院放射診斷部

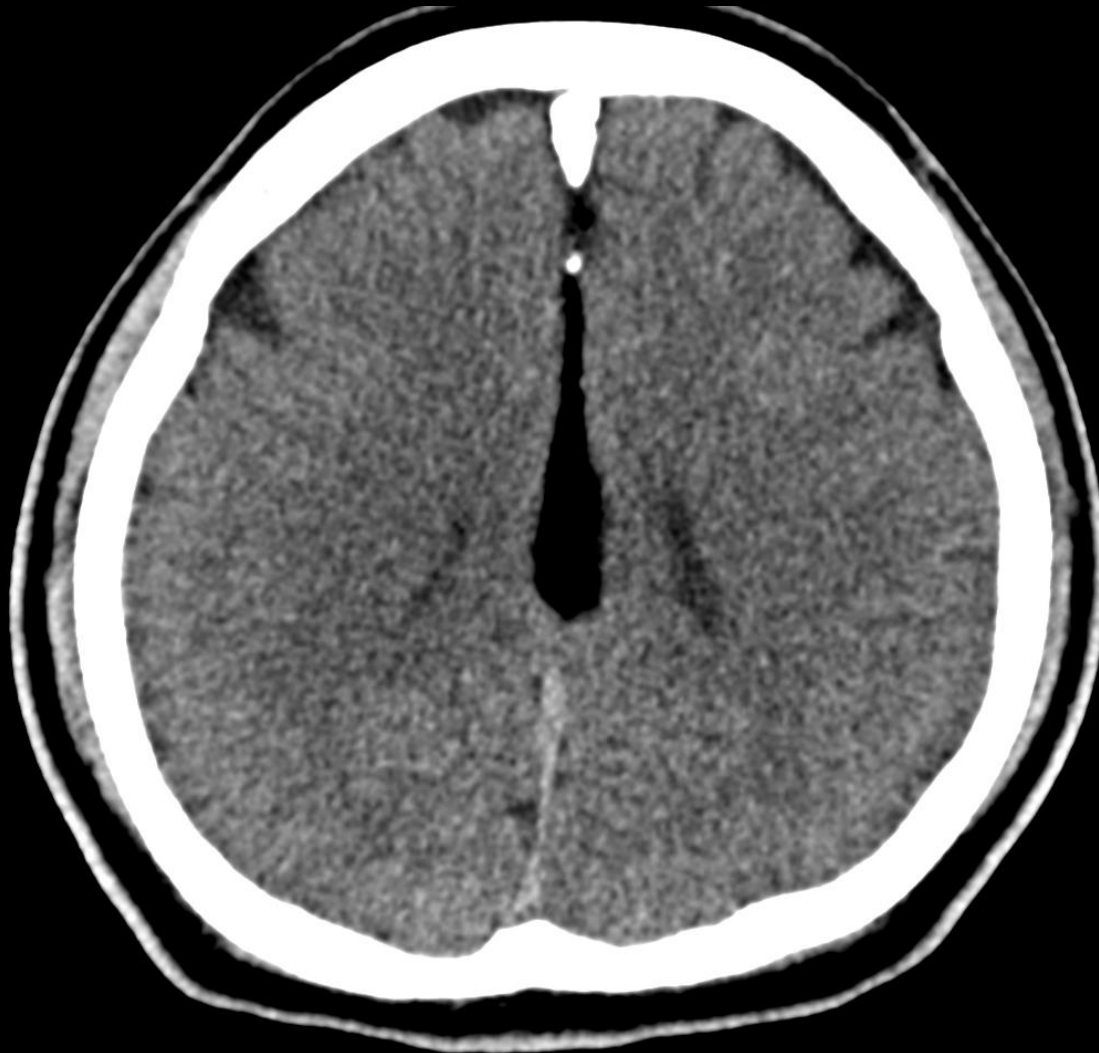
Case 1. F/45 with diplopia



Case 1

- Diagnosis:
Orbital hemangioma

Case 2. M/38 with headache



Case 2

- Diagnosis:
Pericallosal lipoma

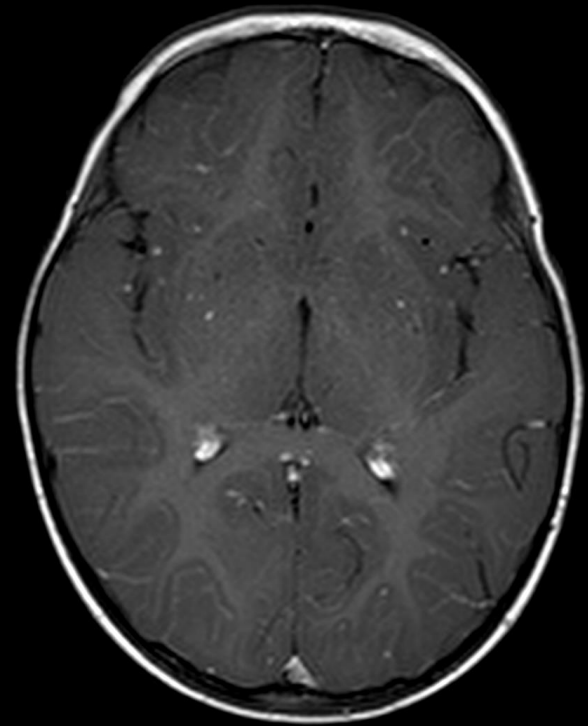
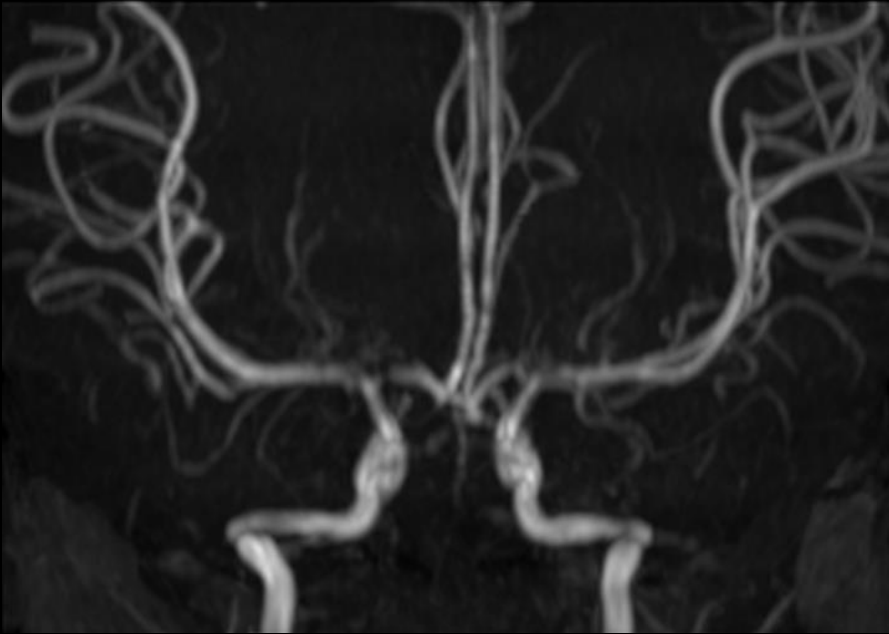
Case 3. M/18 with seizure



Case 3

- Diagnosis:
Sturge-Weber syndrome

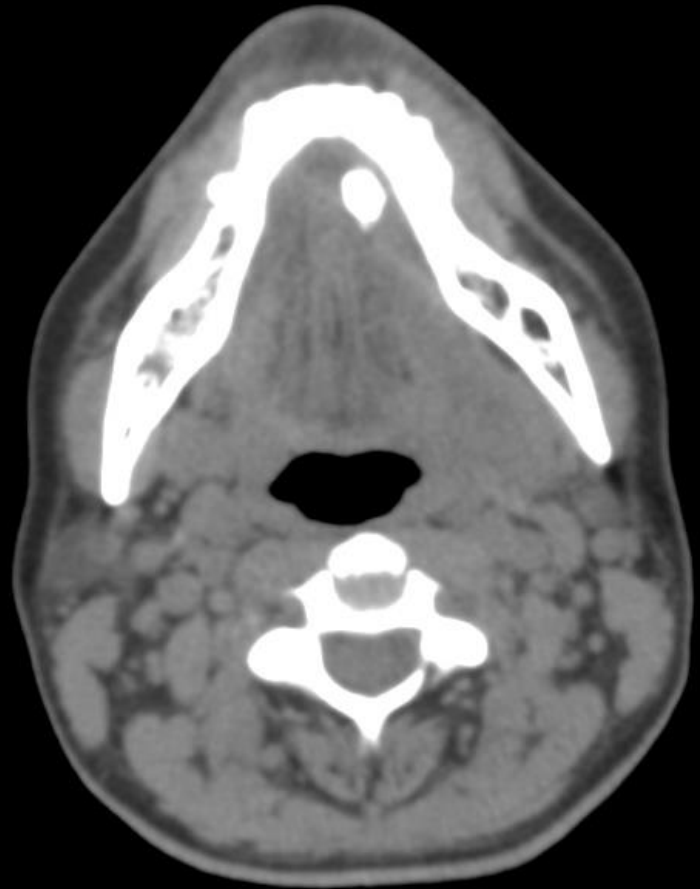
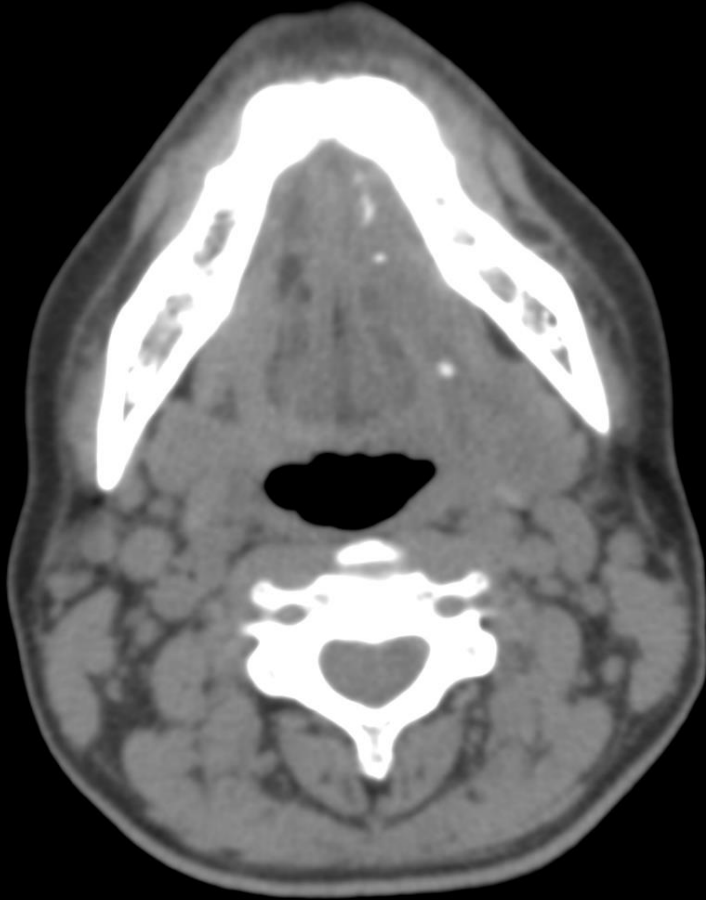
Case 4. M/8 with left limb weakness



Case 4

- Diagnosis:
Moyamoya disease

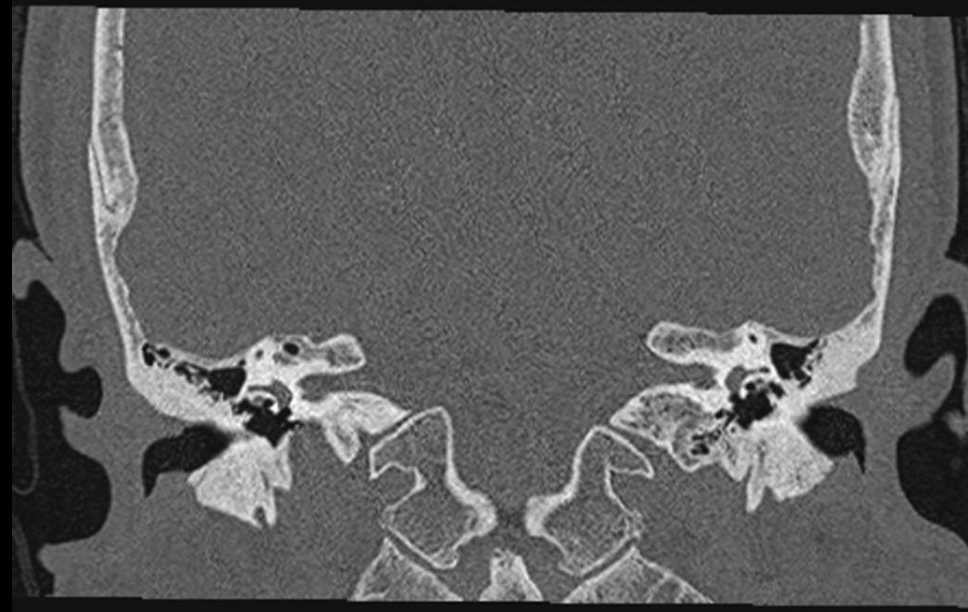
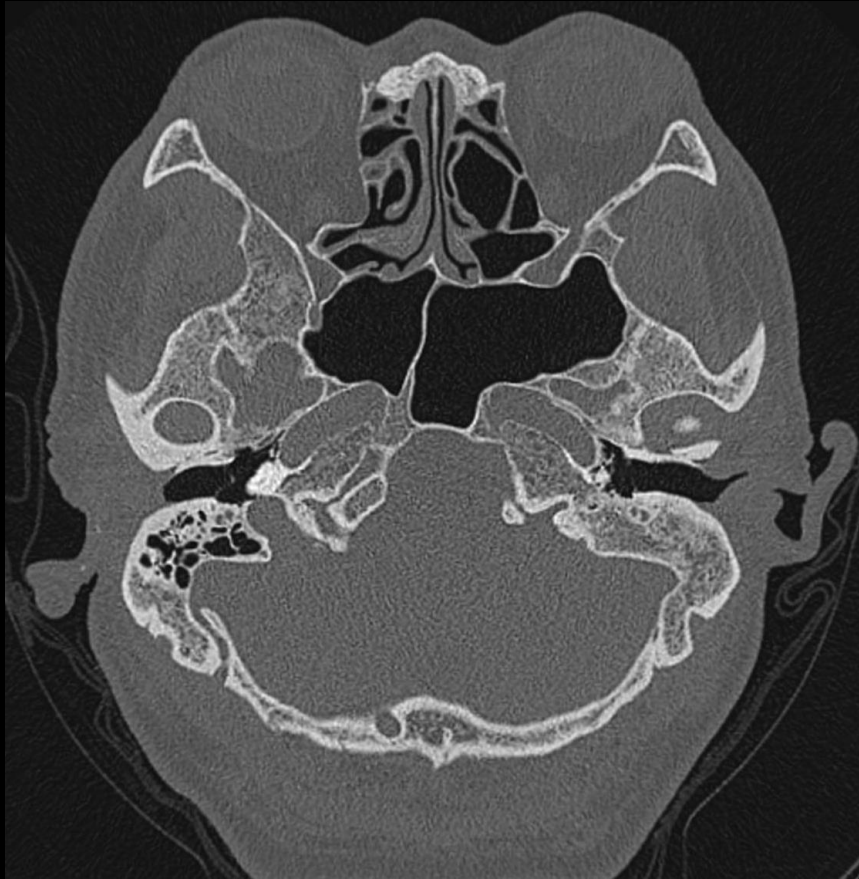
Case 5. M/45 with recurrent swelling of the submandibular region



Case 5

- Diagnosis:
Sialolithiasis

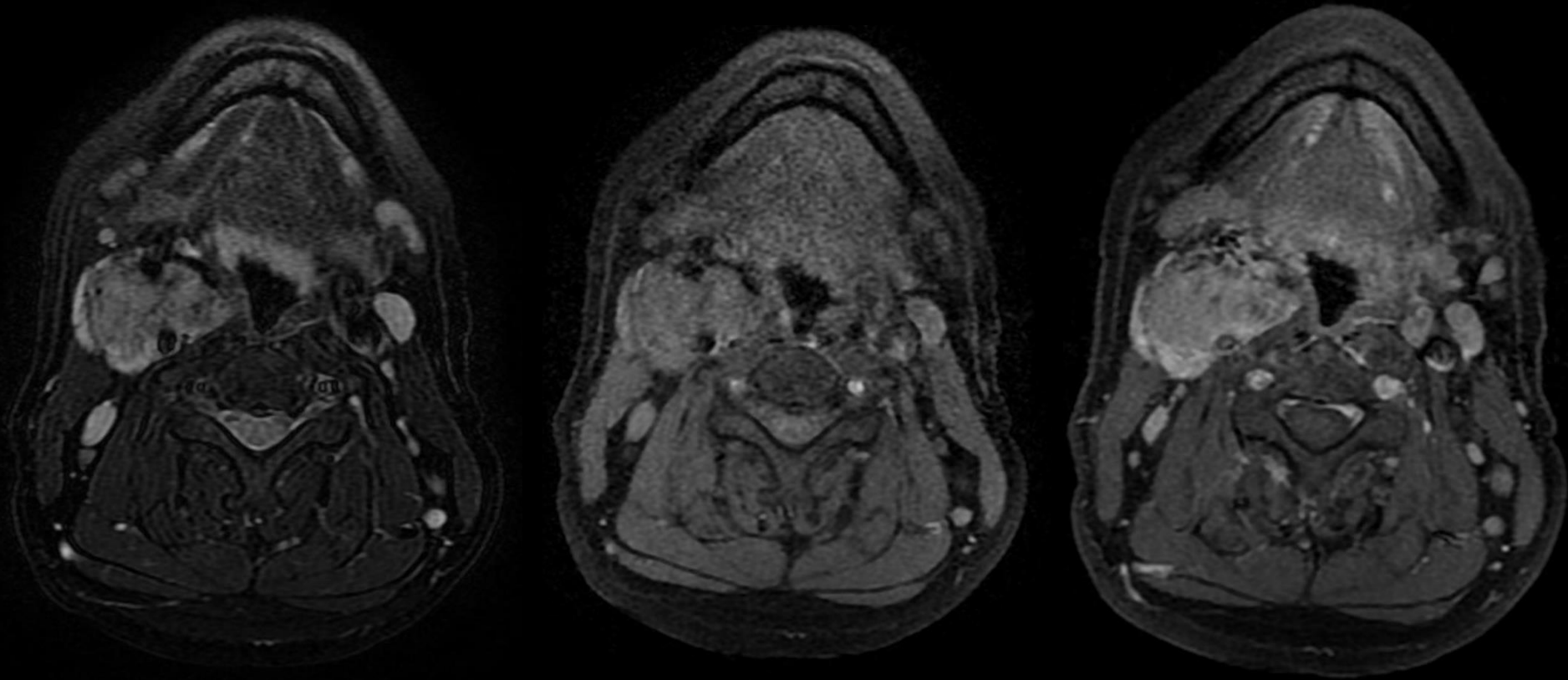
Case 6. M/69 Right side pulsatile tinnitus for 2 months

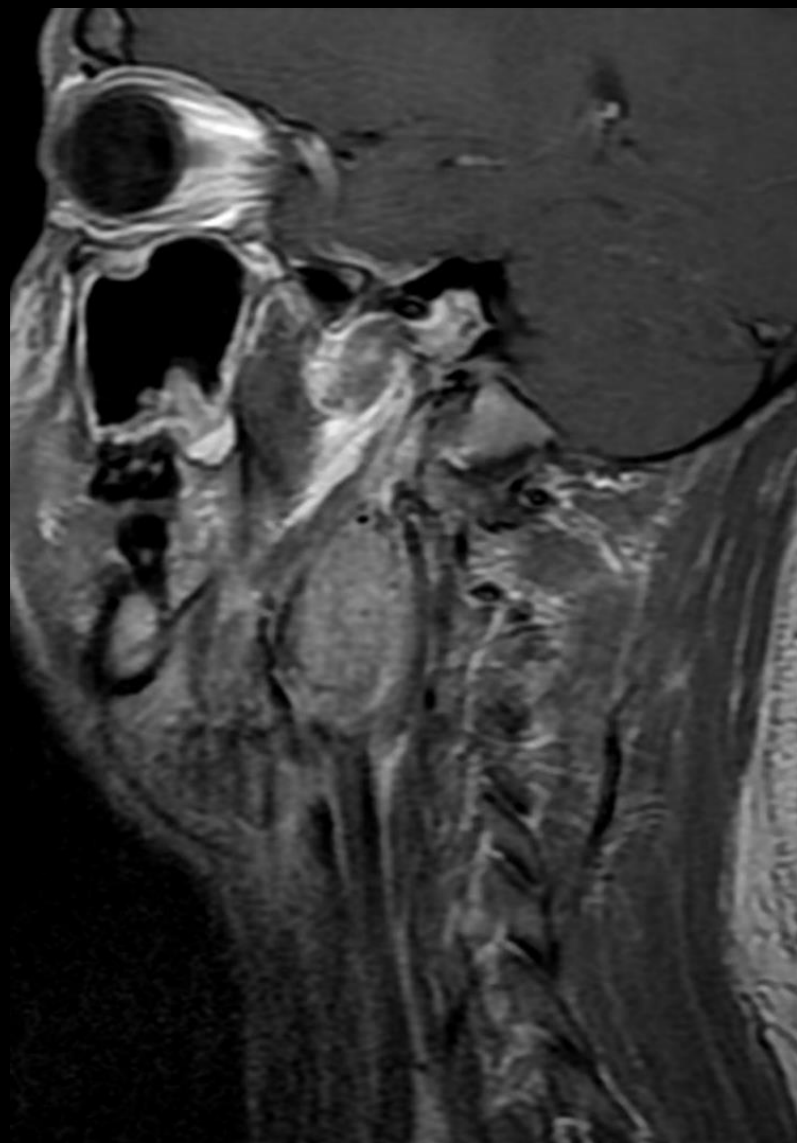
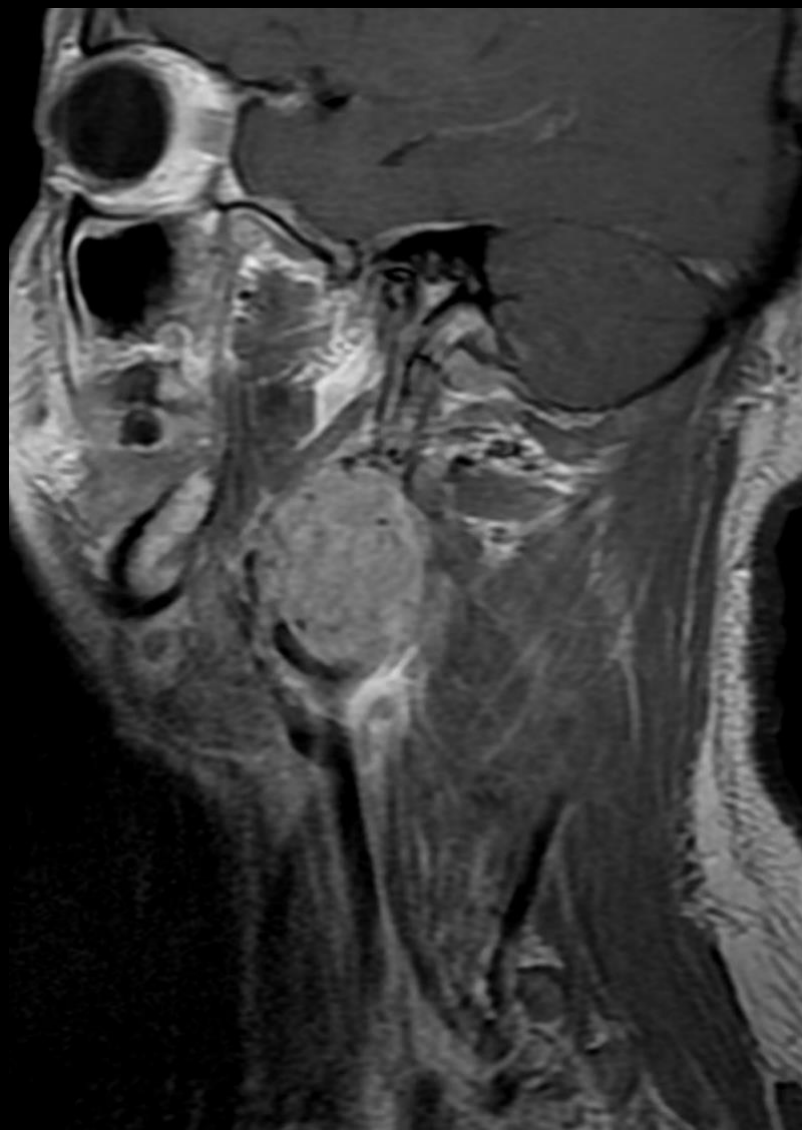


Case 6

- Diagnosis:
Right side high jugular bulb with dehiscence

Case 7. M/31 Right side neck mass for several months

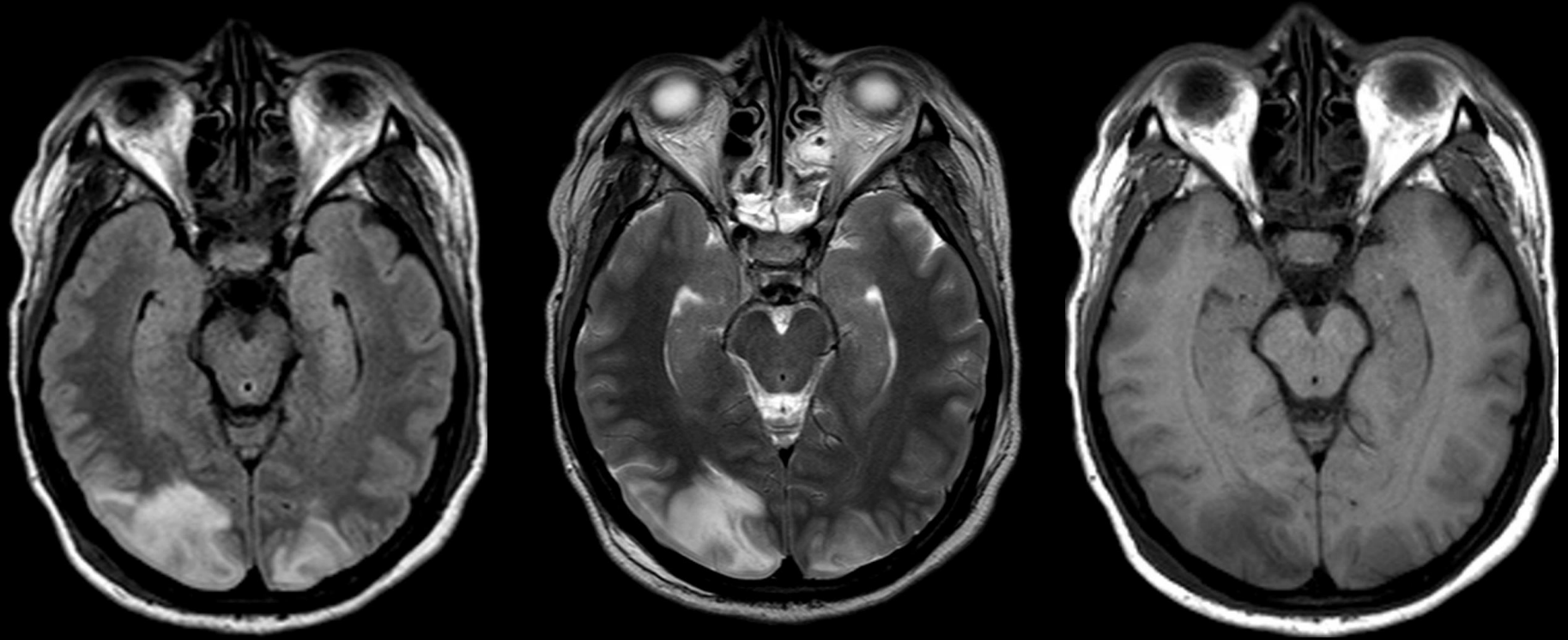


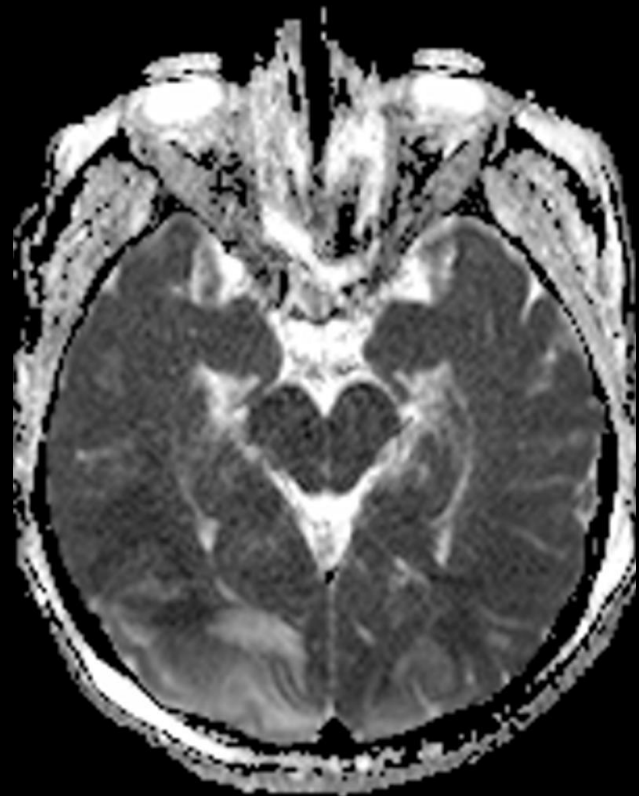
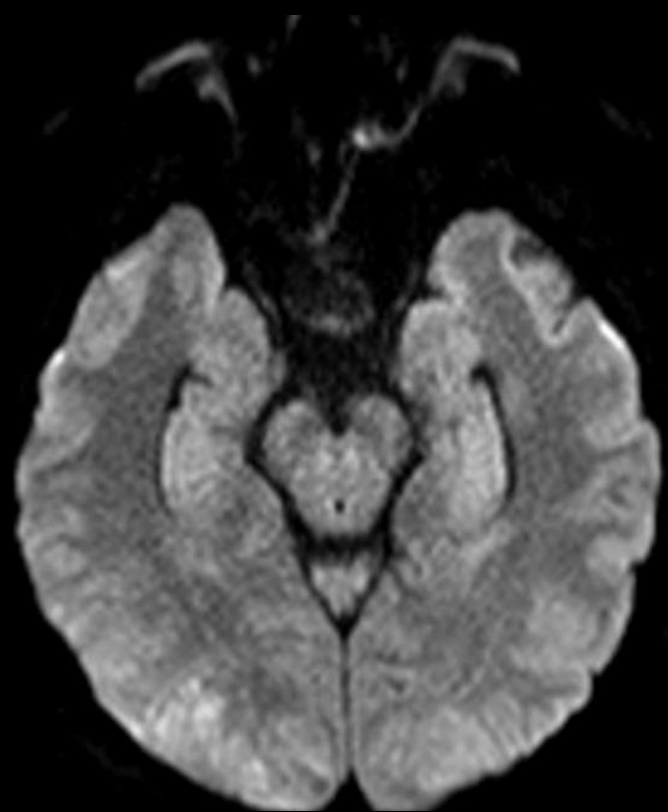


Case 7

- Diagnosis:
Carotid body paraganglioma

Case 8. F/32 post-partum hemorrhage s/p TAE

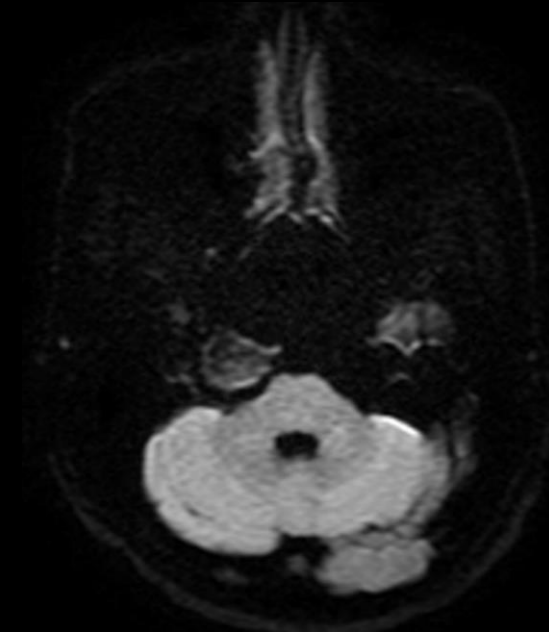
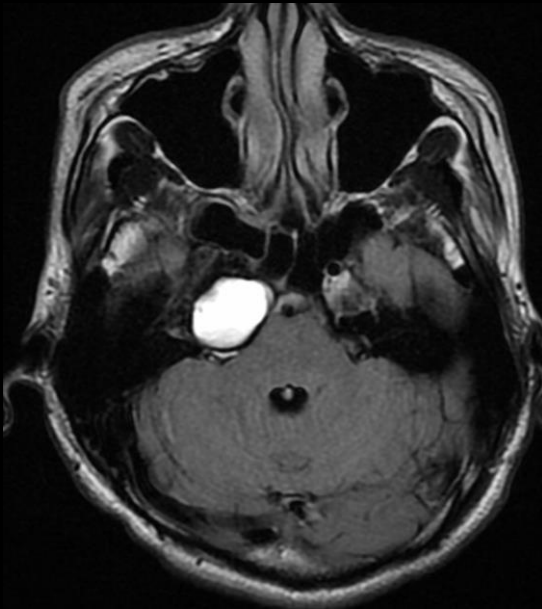
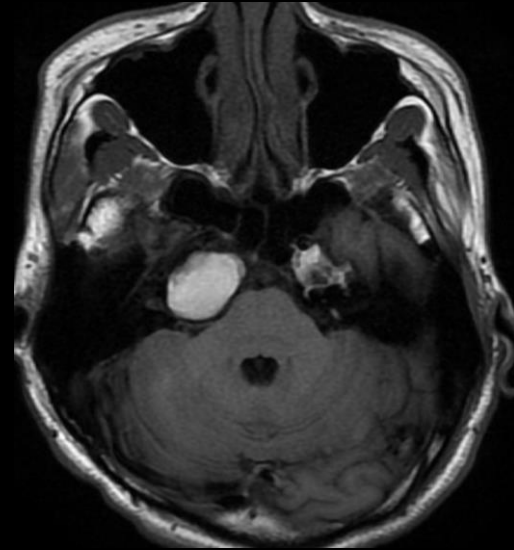
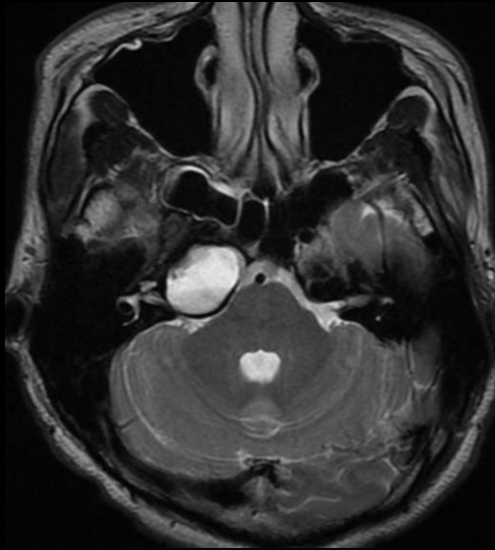




Case 8

- Diagnosis:
PRES (posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome)

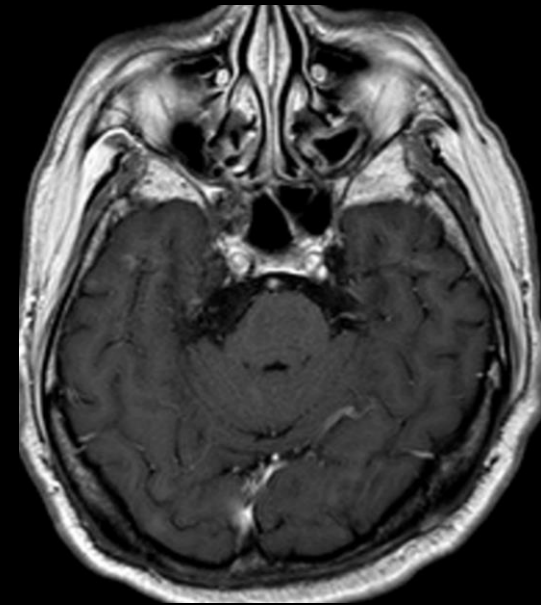
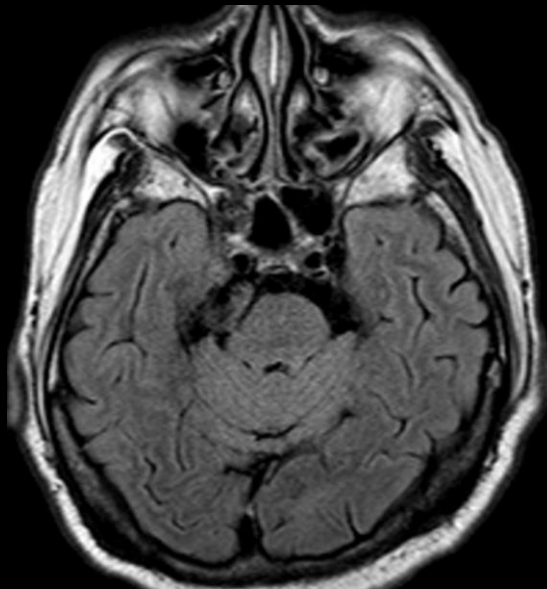
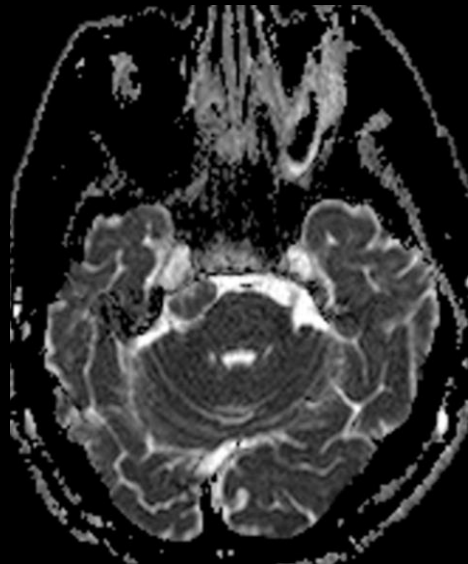
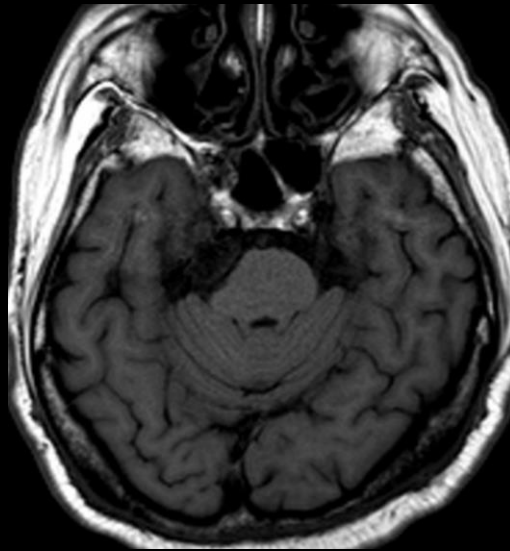
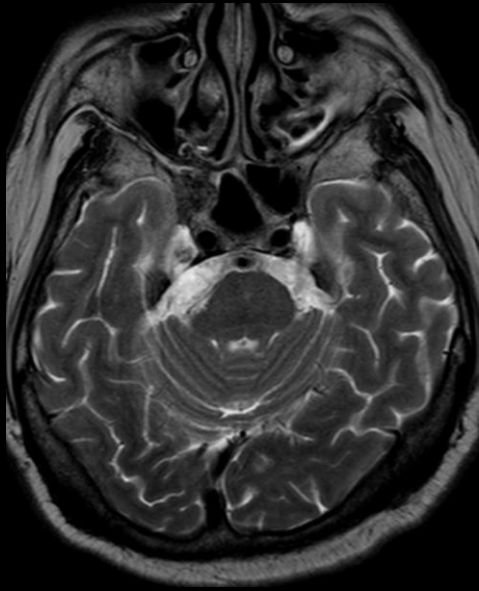
Case 9. M/24 seizure attack during the flight



Case 9

- Diagnosis:
Cholesterol granuloma in right petrous apex

Case 10. M/63 painful sensation inside left ear for 6months, an incidental finding

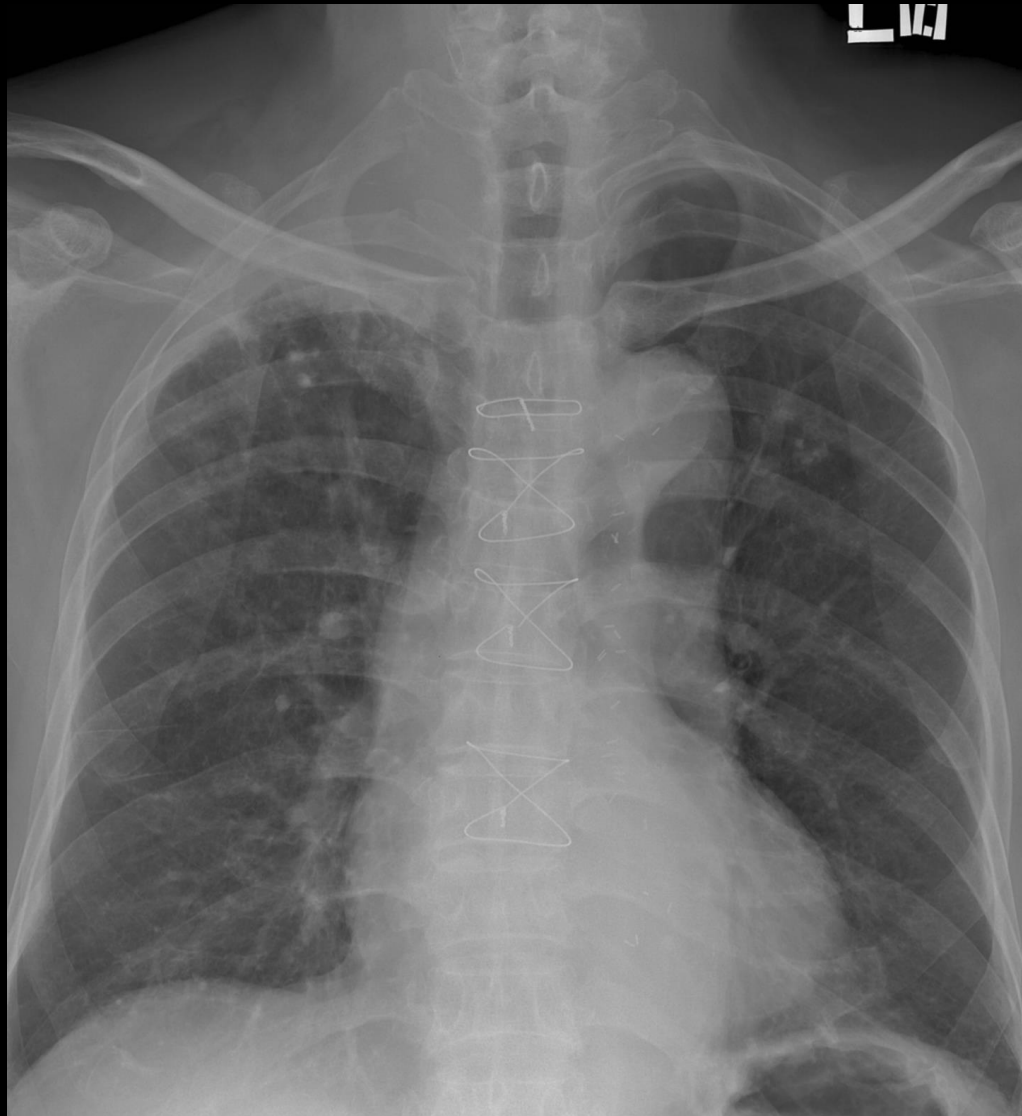


Case 10

- Diagnosis:
Epidermoid cyst in right CP angle

Case 11.

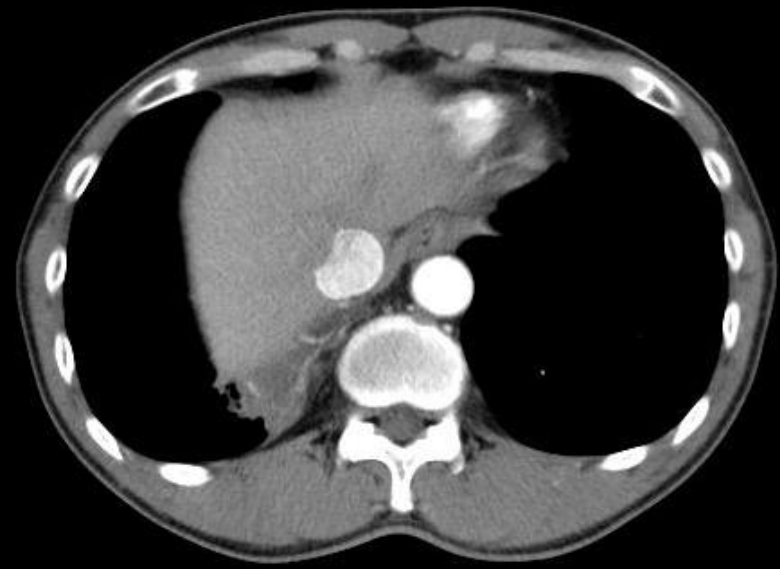
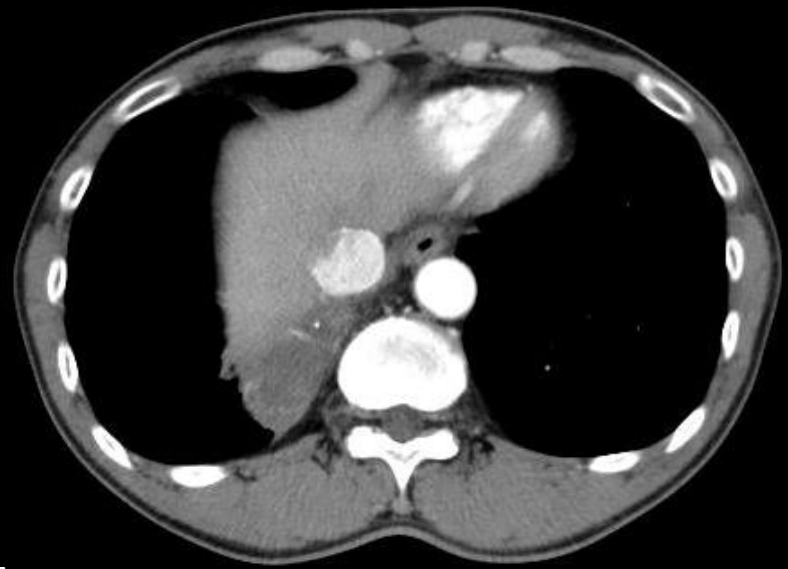
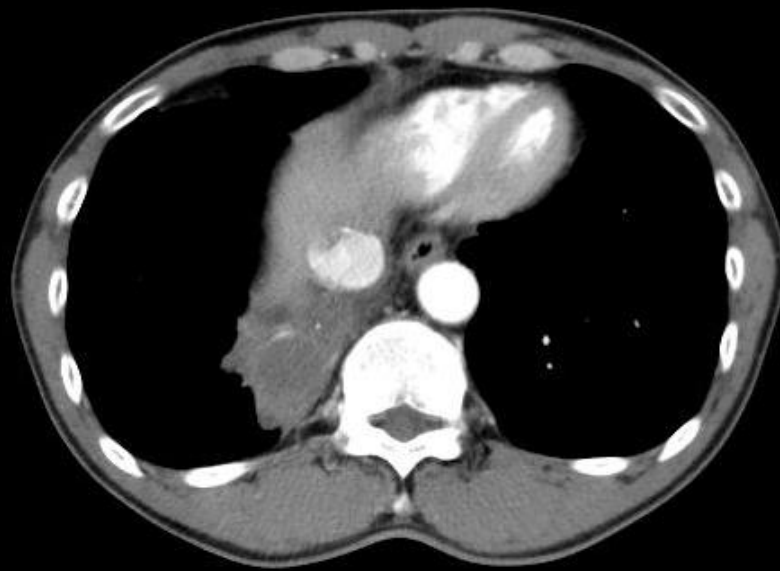
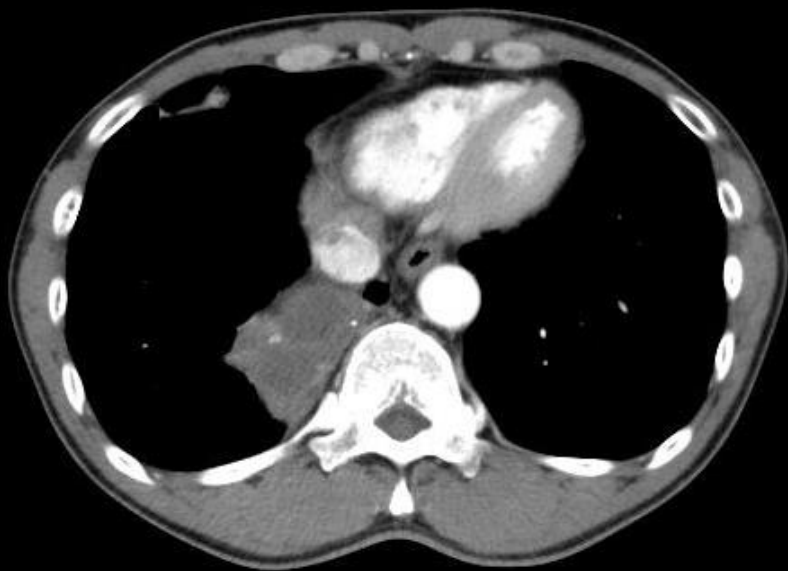
70 y/o male, old TB, right arm weakness

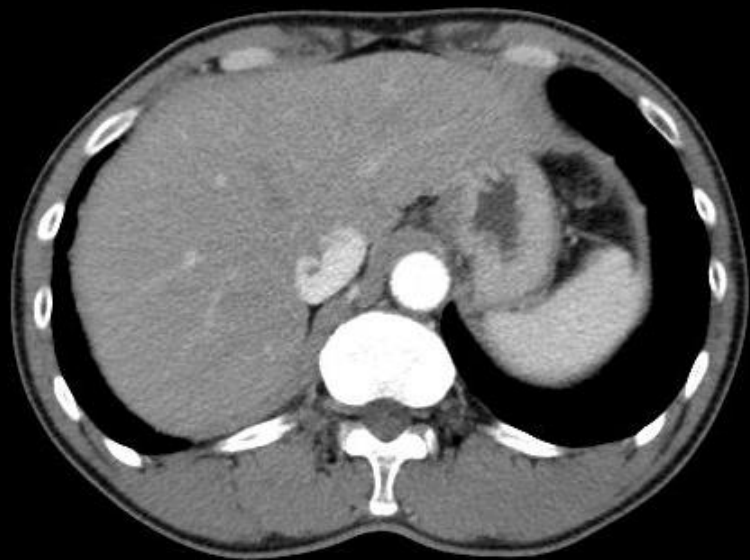
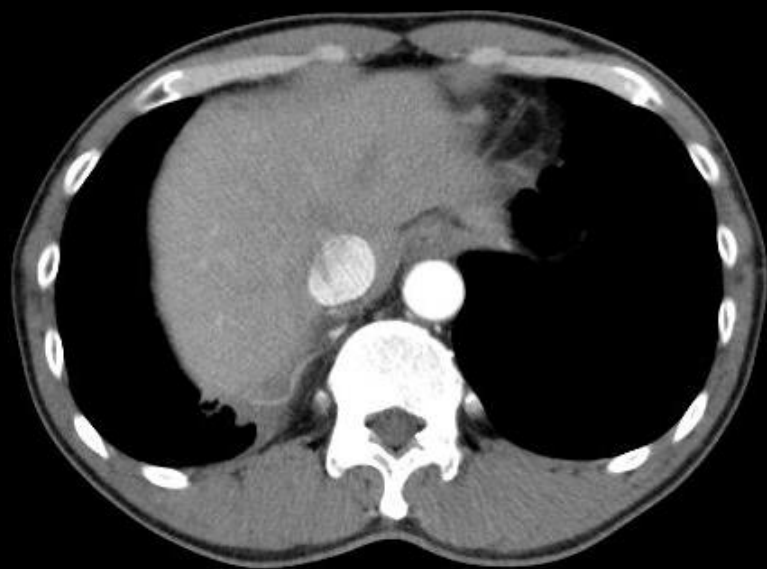


Case 11

- Diagnosis:
Pancoast tumor

Case 12. 70 y/o male, fever





Case 12

- Diagnosis:
Pulmonary sequestration

Case 13.

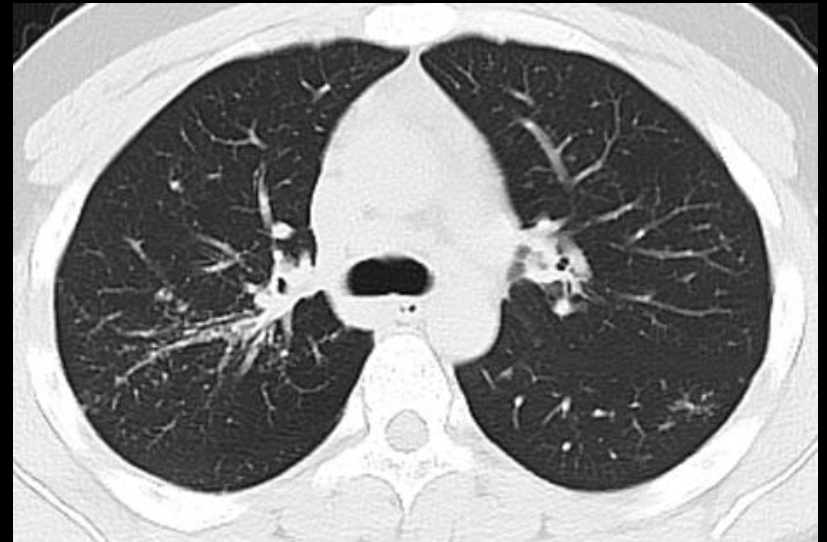
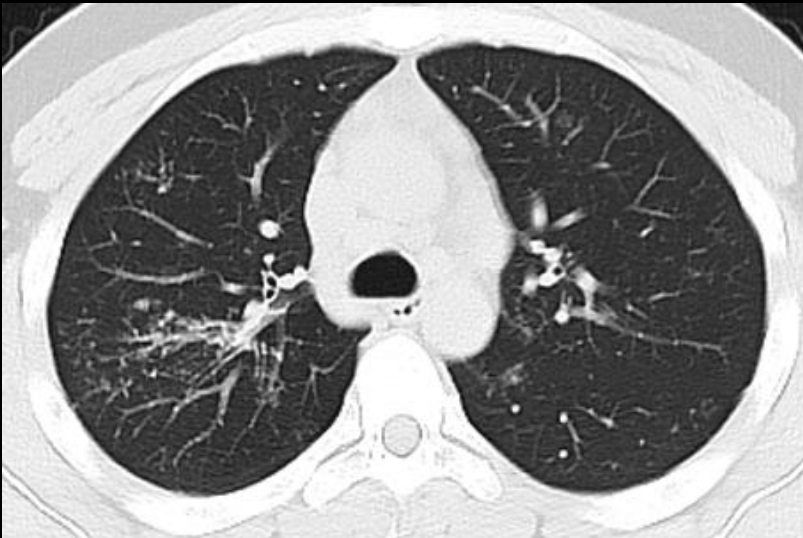
18 y/o female, Hemoptysis

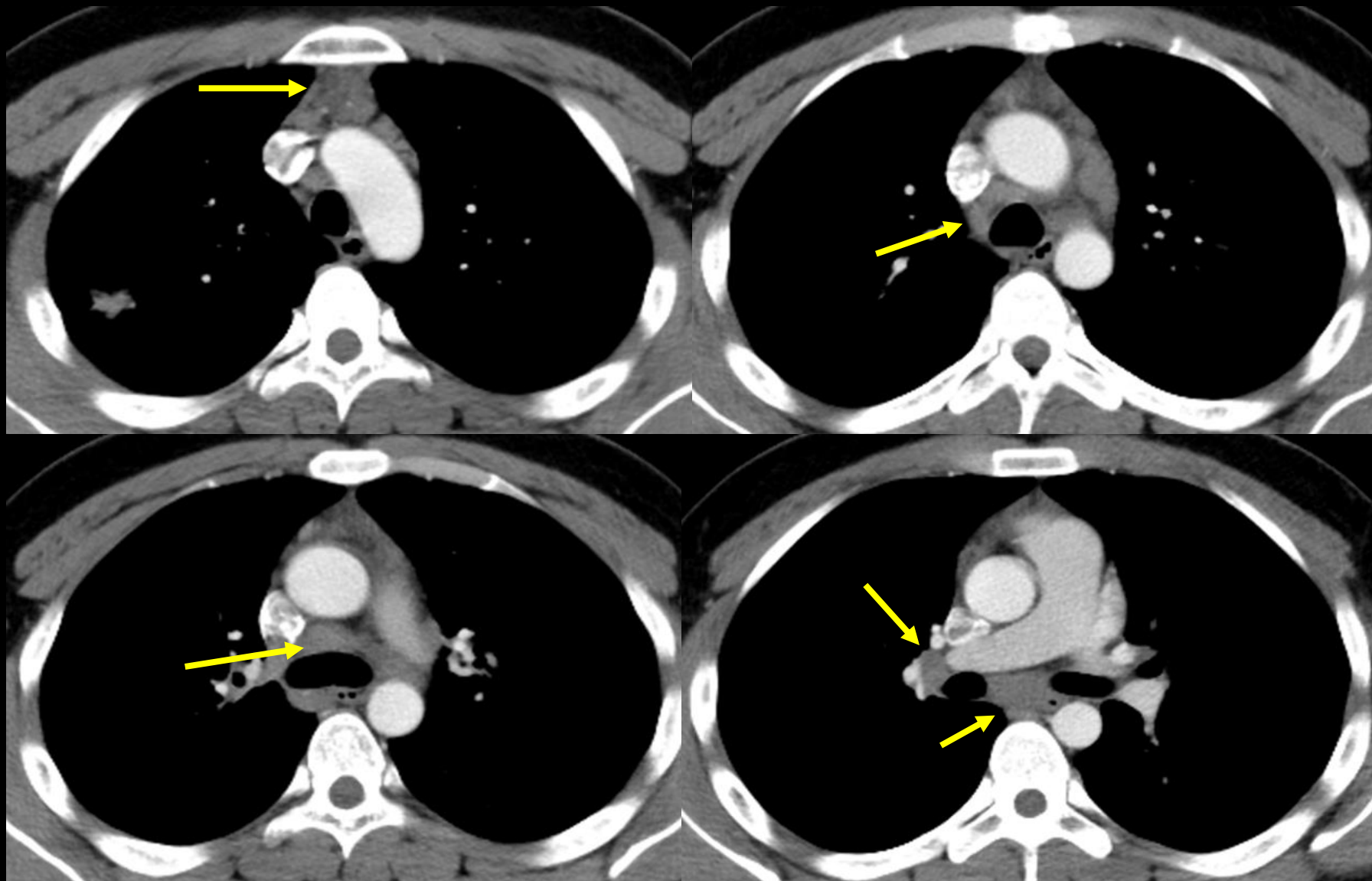


Case 13

- Diagnosis:
Pulmonary TB

Case 14. 21 y/o male, asymptomatic



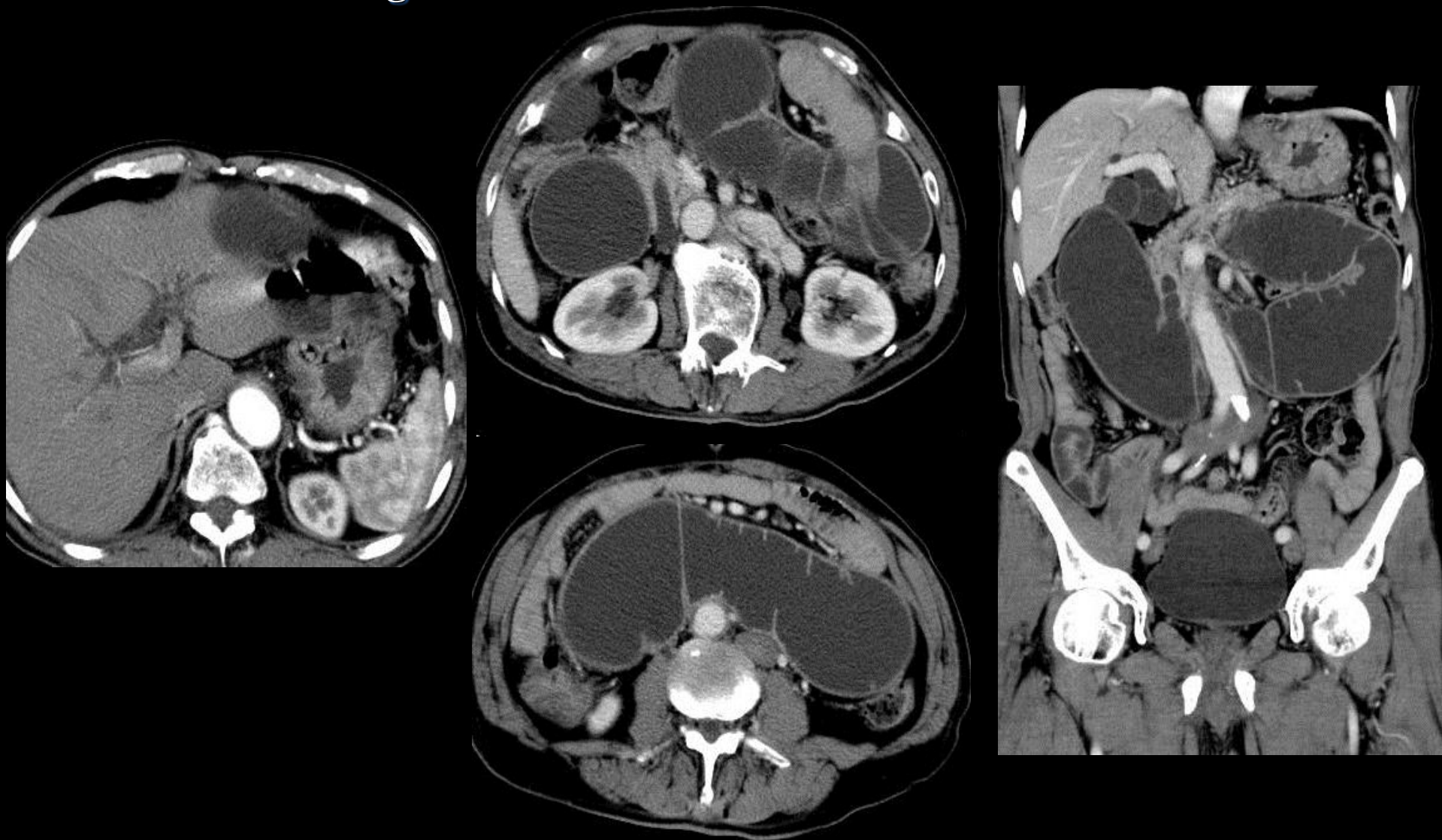


Contrast-CT

Case 14

- Diagnosis:
Sarcoidosis

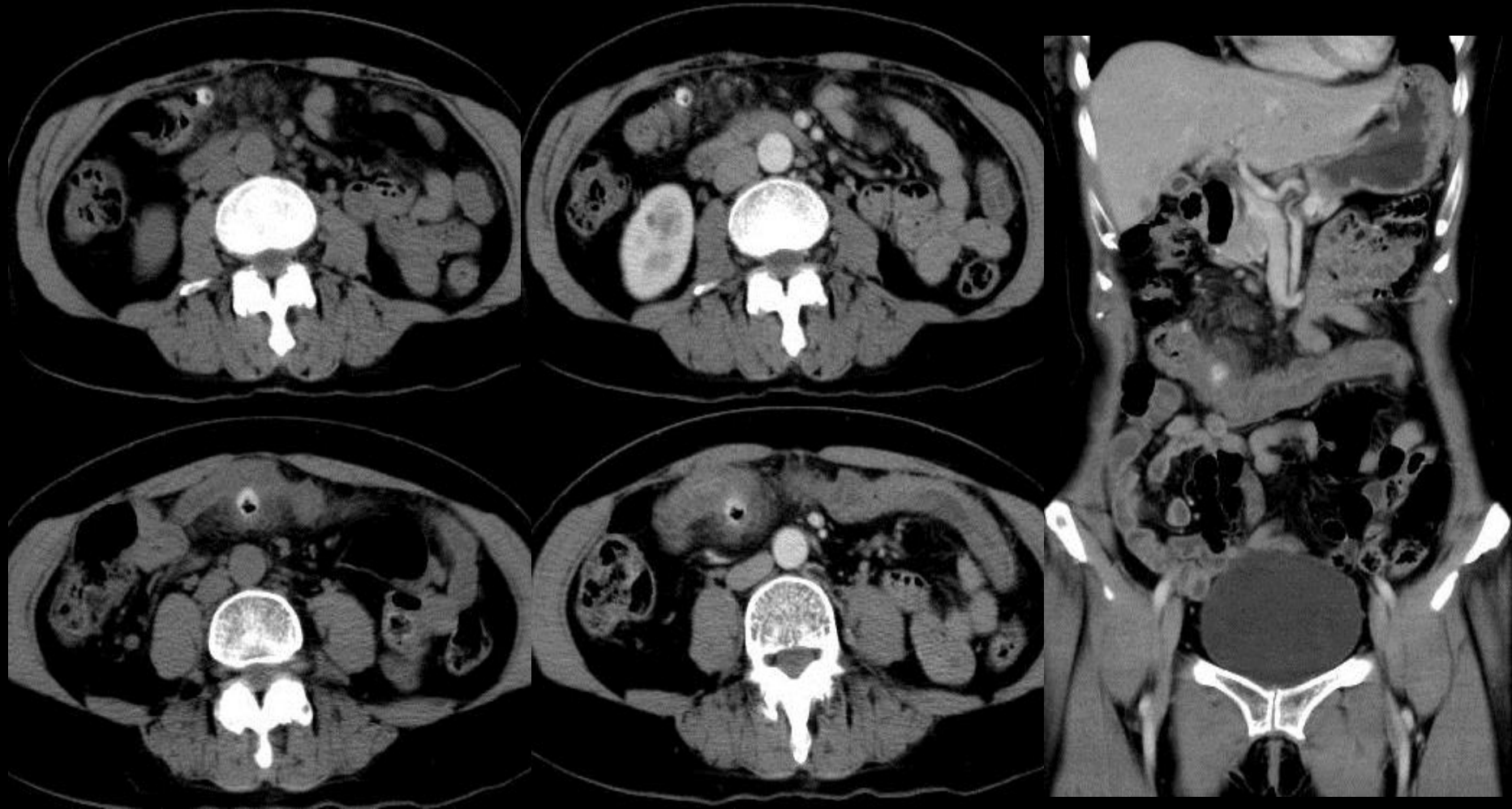
Case 15. A 74 y/o male with vomiting and epigastric pain for 3 days. Past history shows gastric carcinoma S/P subtotal gastrectomy. Imaging findings are as below. What is the diagnosis?



Case 15

- Diagnosis:
Afferent loop syndrome

Case 16. A 57 y/o female with fever for 3 days. Physical examination shows right upper quadrant pain. Lab data shows leucocytosis. Imaging findings are as below. What is the diagnosis?



Case 16

- Diagnosis:
Acute diverticulitis (T-colon)

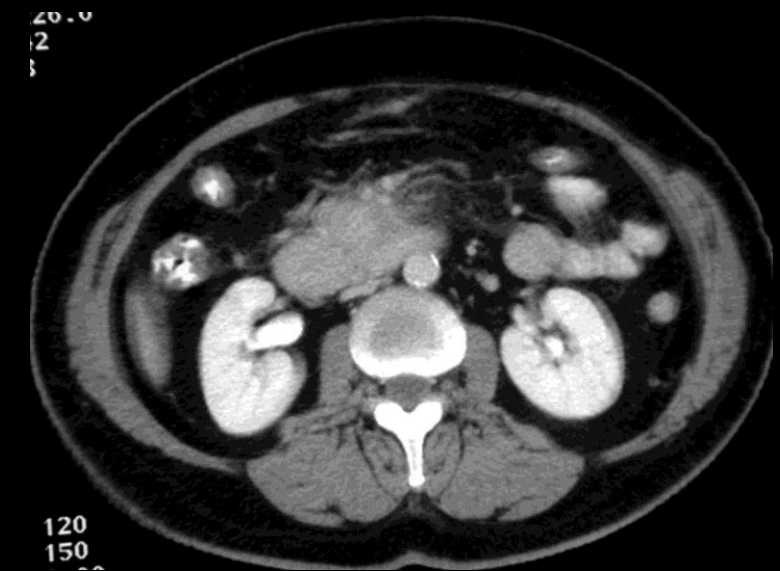
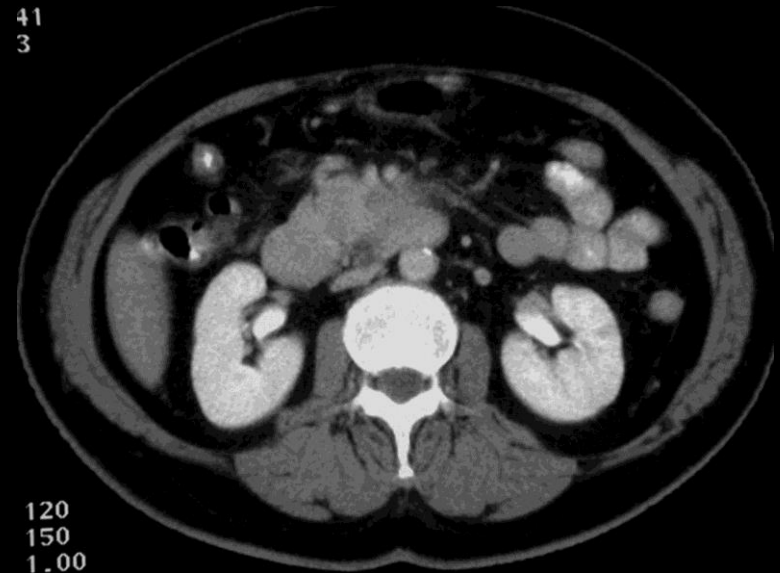
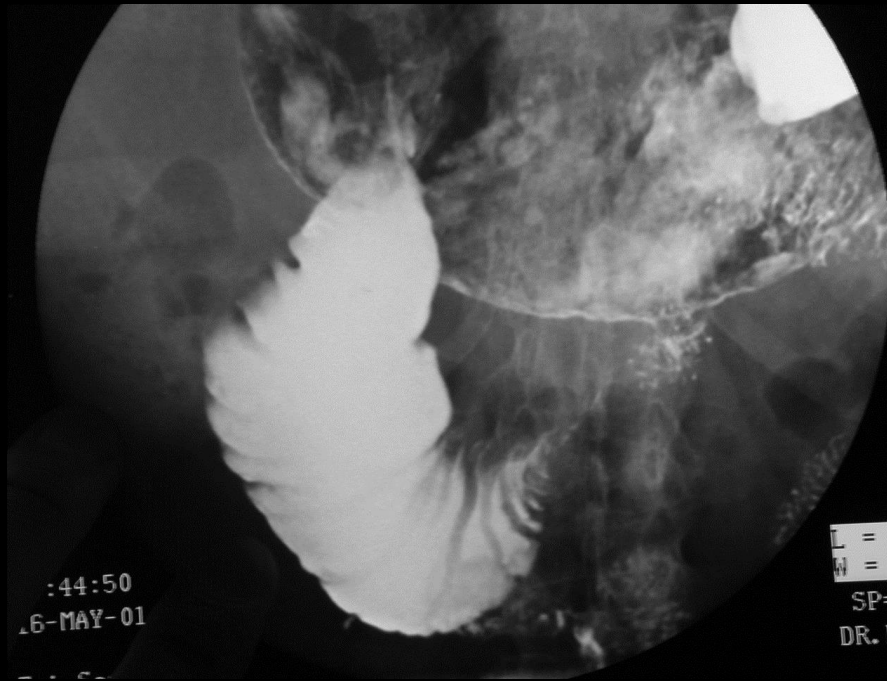
Imaging findings:

1. Circumferential bowel wall thickening.
2. Diverticula.
3. Fatty stranding of adjacent mesocolon.
4. Colonic obstruction.

Case 17.

F/63, CC: epigastric fullness and post-prandial vomiting for 6 Months

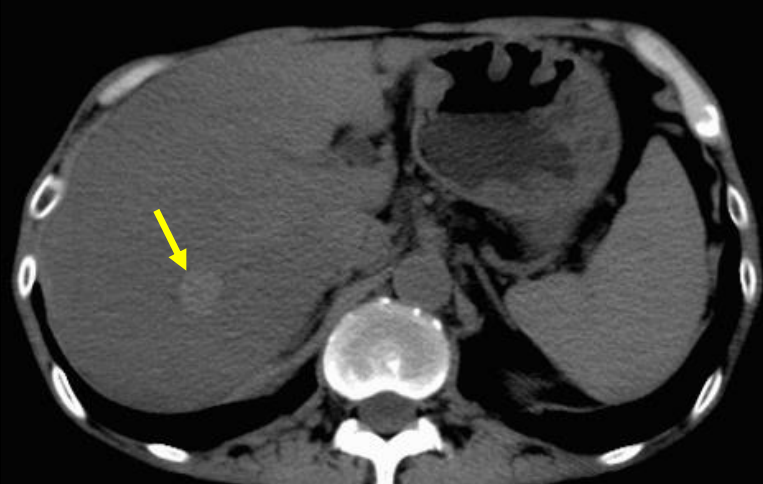
41
3



Case 17

- Diagnosis:
Adenocarcinoma of the pancreatic uncinate process

Case 18. M/43, general weakness and poor appetite for days



Non-enhanced



Arterial phase



Portal venous phase



Delayed phase

Case 18

- Diagnosis:
Focal fat sparing area

Case 19.

Epigastric pain. What's your diagnosis?



Case 19

- Diagnosis:
Pneumoperitoneum
Falciform ligament sign

Case 20. M/23, CC: epigastric discomfort for 6 months.

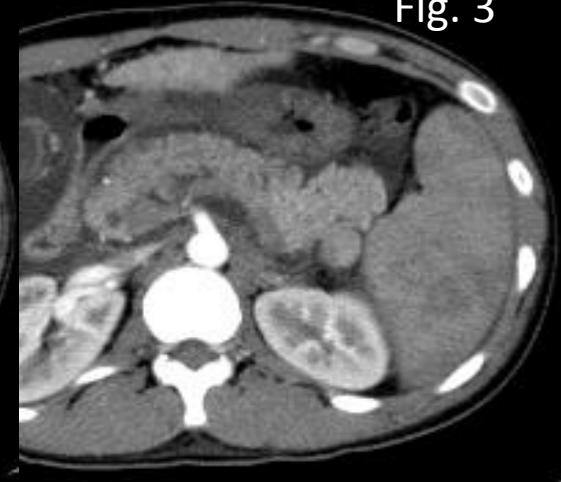
Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Arterial phase images in Right Portal Vein level (Fig. 1), Left Portal Vein level (Fig. 2) and Superior Mesenteric Vein level (Fig. 3)



Fig. 4

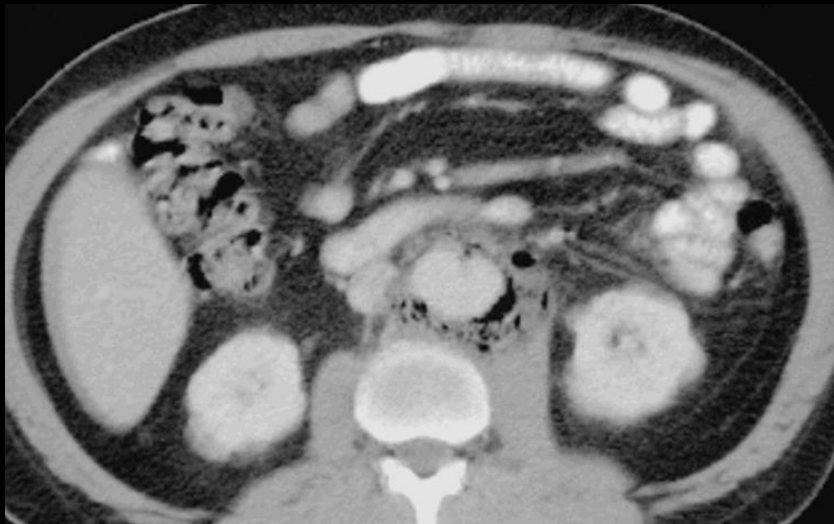
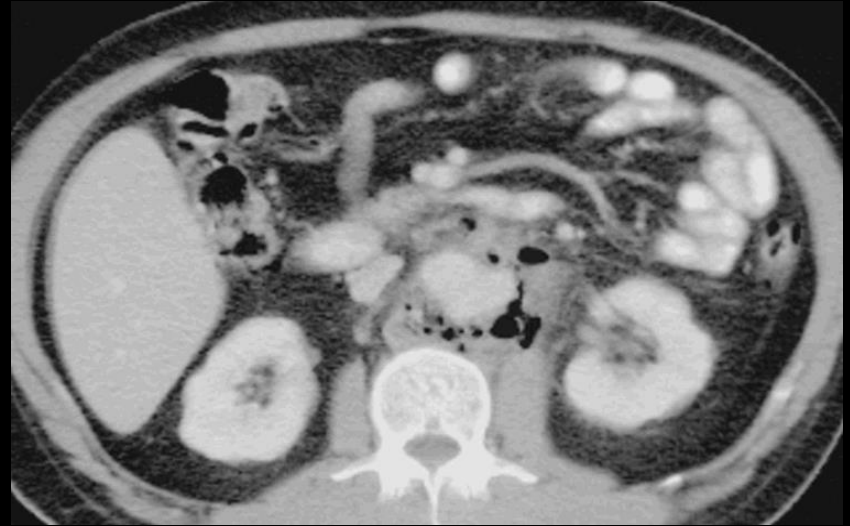
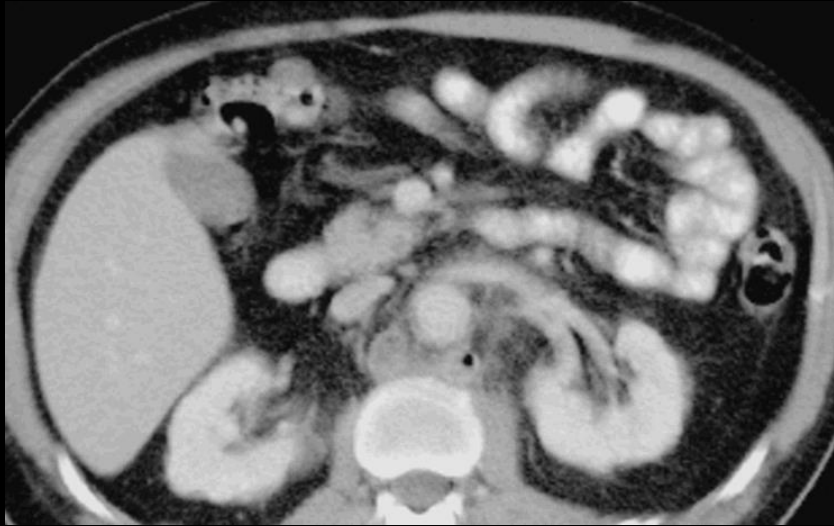
What is the diagnosis?
(There are three findings)

Portal venous phase images in Right Portal Vein level (Fig.4)

Case 20

- Diagnosis:
- Infiltrative HCC with left lobe portal vein tumor thrombosis: 1分
- Infiltrative HCC induce arterio-portal shunting and left lobe portal vein thrombosis: 2 分

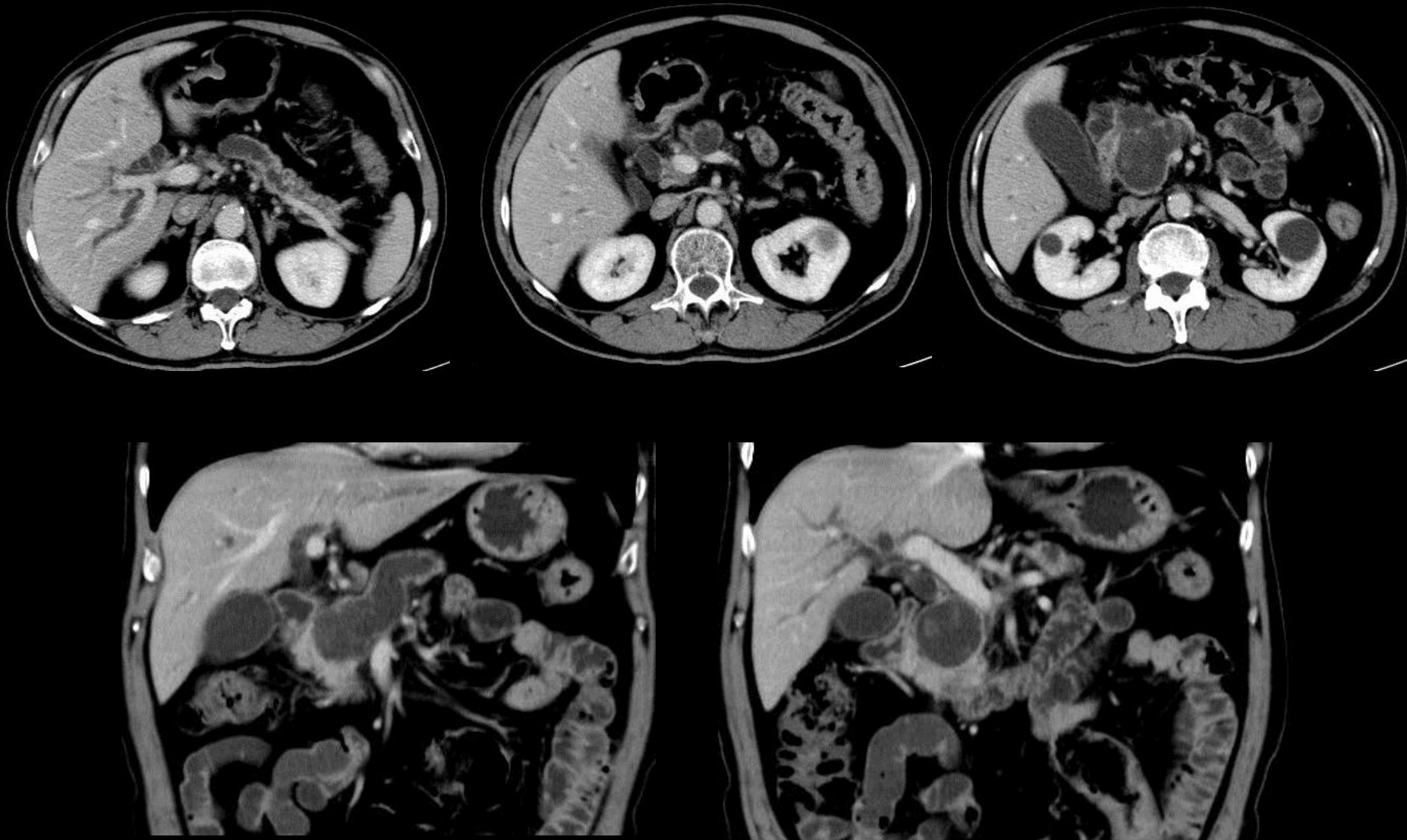
Case 21. M/50, CC: fever and back pain



Case 21

- Diagnosis:
Mycotic aneurysm

Case 22. M/70, Intermittent epigastric pain for 1 year

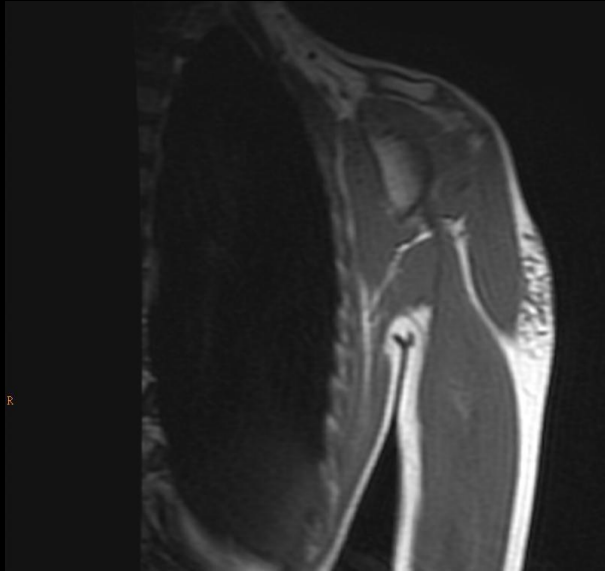


Case 22

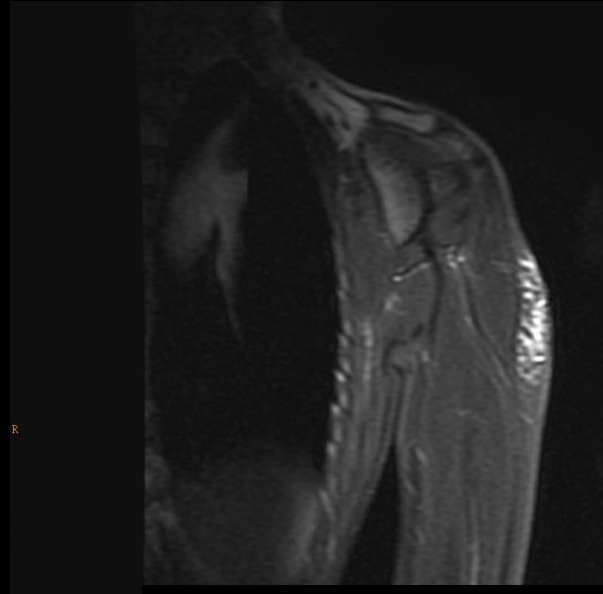
- Diagnosis:
Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Tumor (IPMT)

Case 23. 8 y/o female, palpable mass in left upper arm since birth

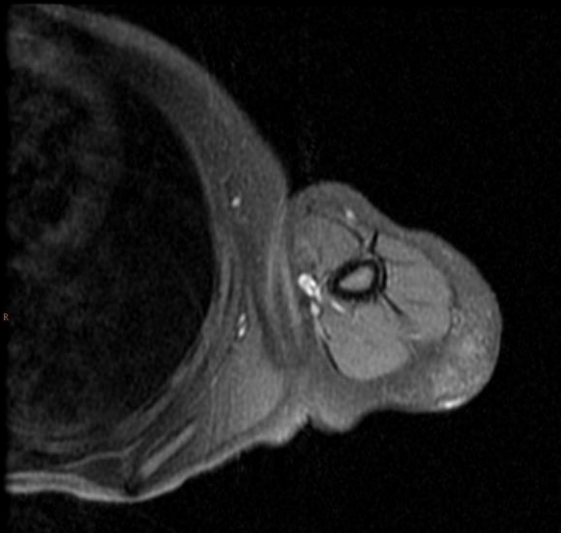
T1



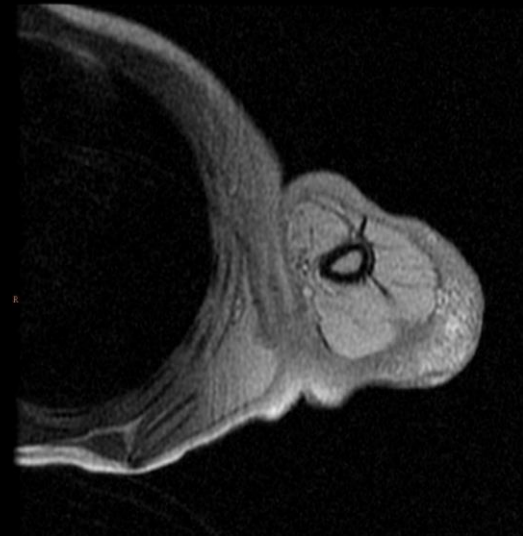
T2/FS



T1/FS/+C



T1/FS



Case 23

- Diagnosis:
Lymphangioma

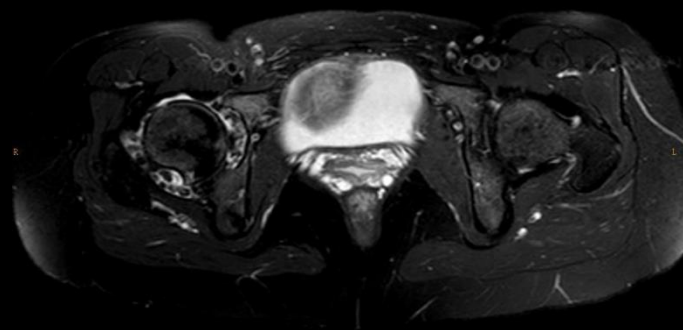
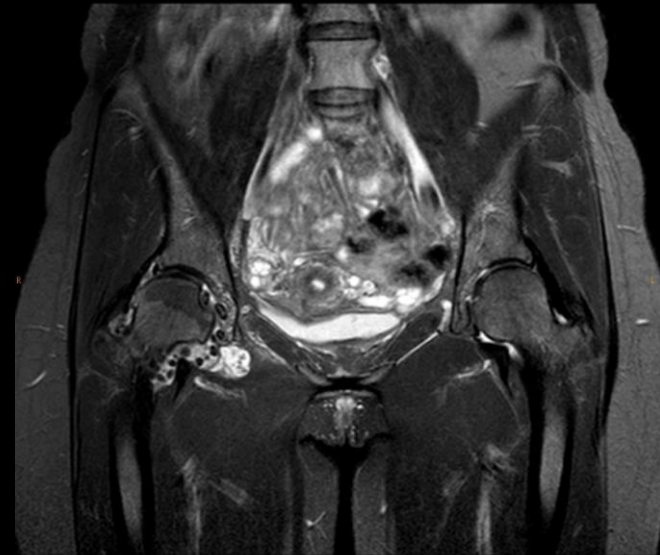
Case 24.

37 y/o female, right hip pain

T1



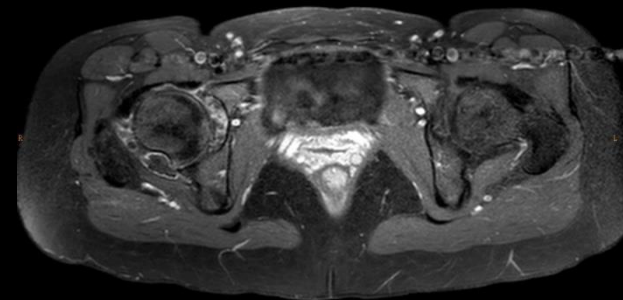
T2/FS



T2/FS



T1/FS



T1/FS/C+

Case 24

- Diagnosis:
Osteochondromatosis

Case 25. 39 y/o male, progressively enlarged mass in wrist for years

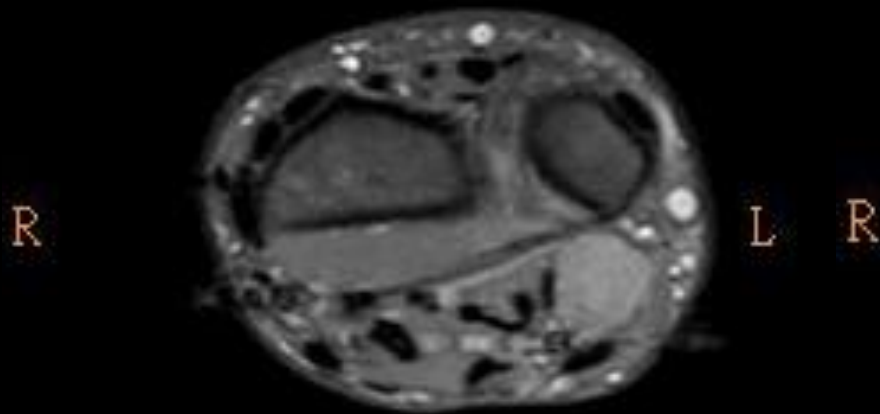
T1



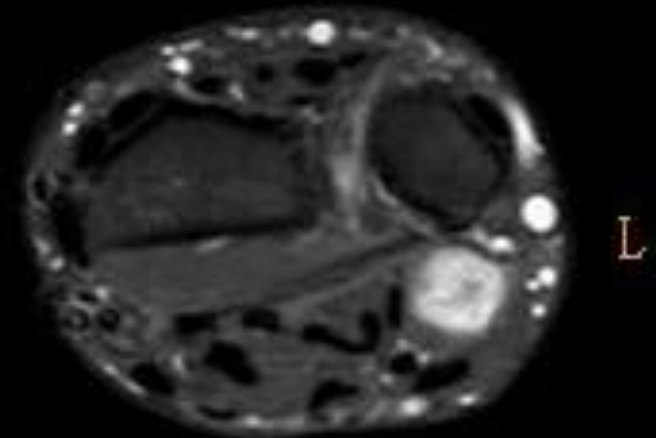
T2/FS



T1/FS



T1/FS/C+



Case 25

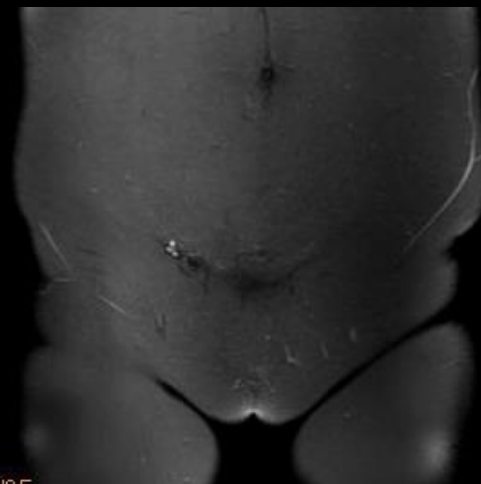
- Diagnosis:
Schwannoma

Case 26.

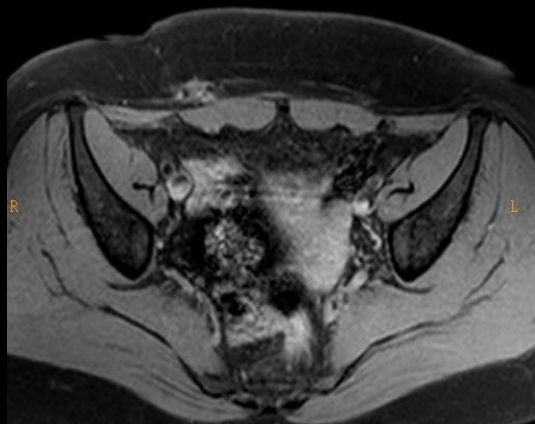
36 y/o female,
palpable mass in the
abdominal wall

T1

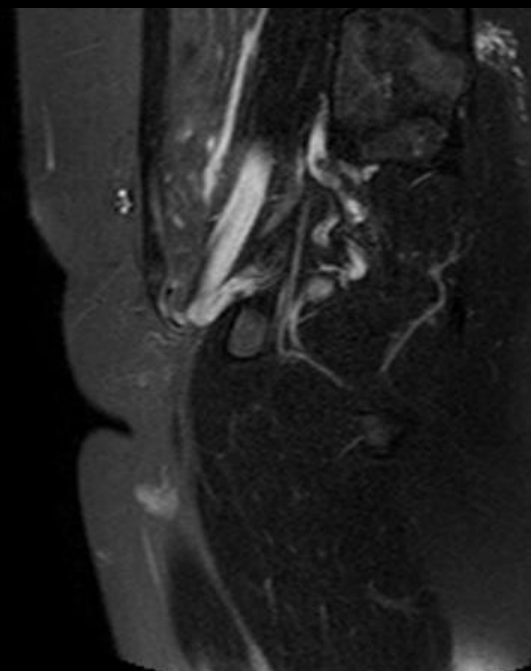
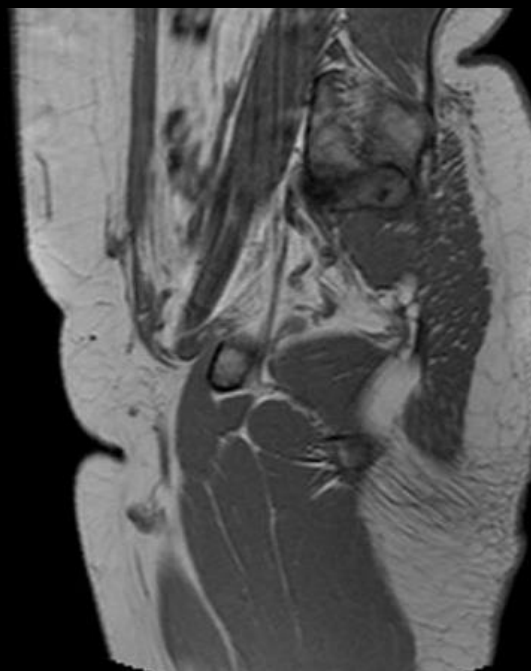
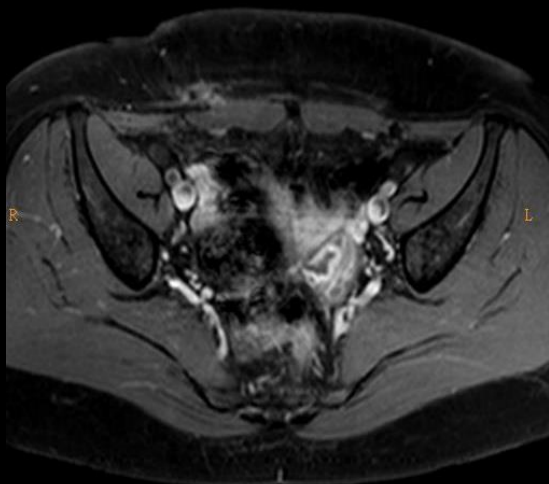
T2/FS



T1/FS



T1/FS/+C



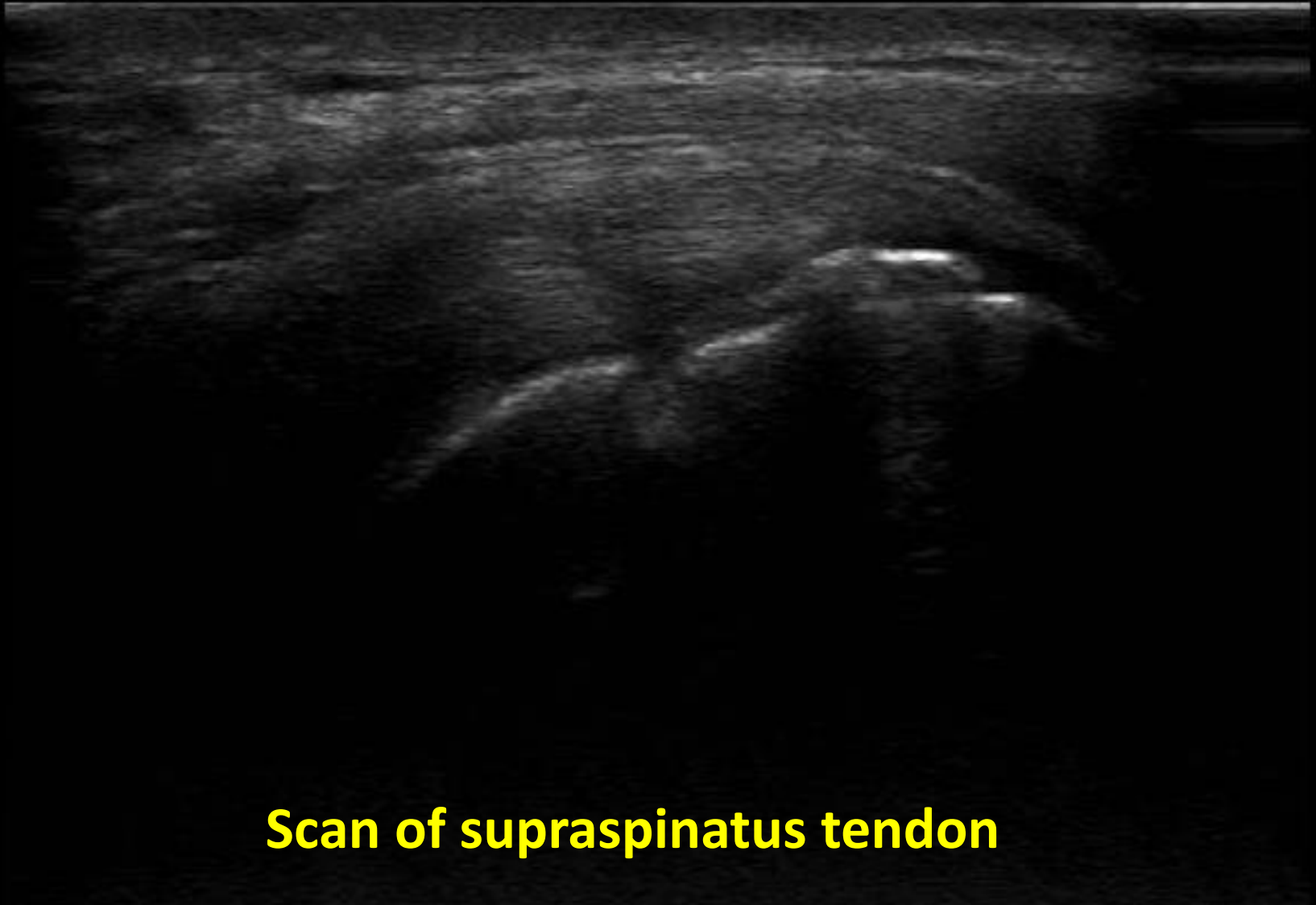
T1

T2/FS

Case 26

- Diagnosis:
Endometriosis

Case 27. M/24 with a history of shoulder contusion



Scan of supraspinatus tendon

Case 27

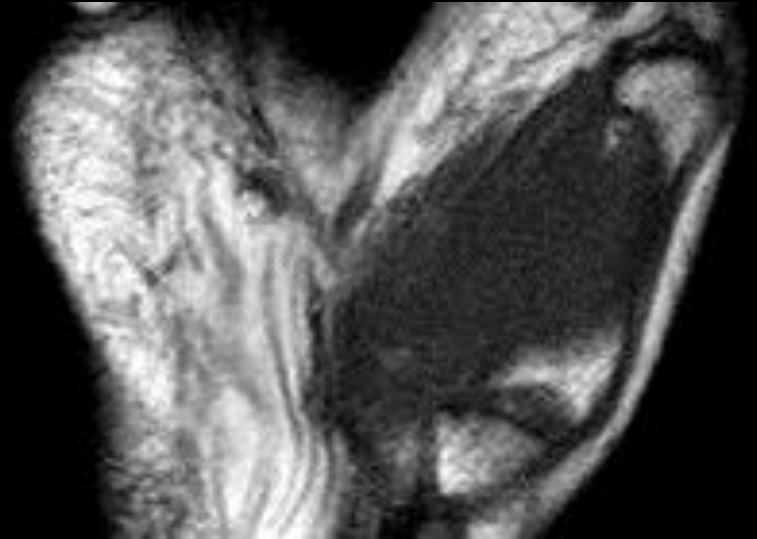
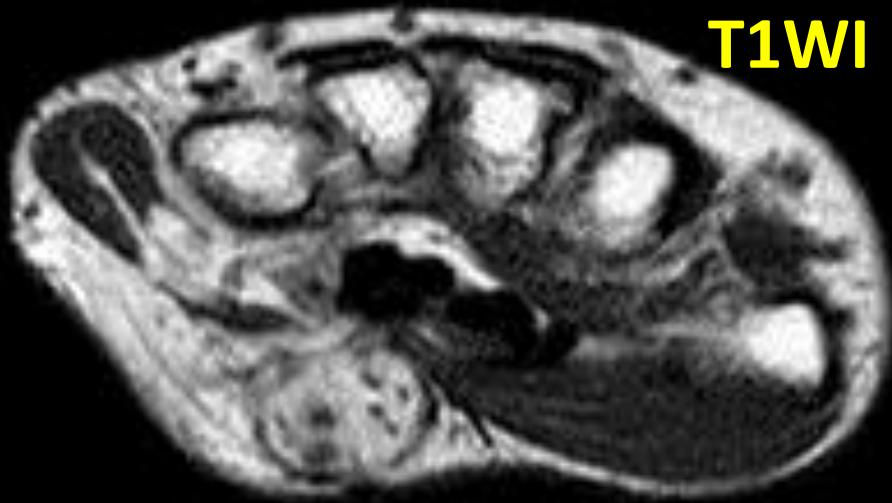
- Diagnosis:
Fracture of greater tuberosity



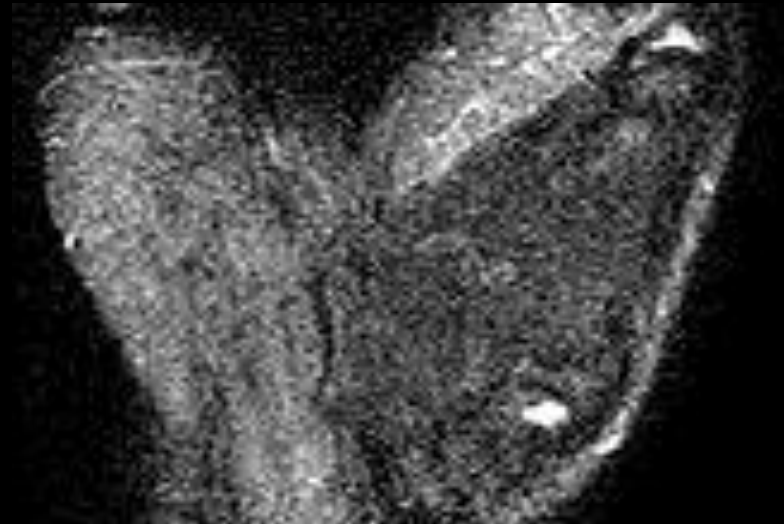
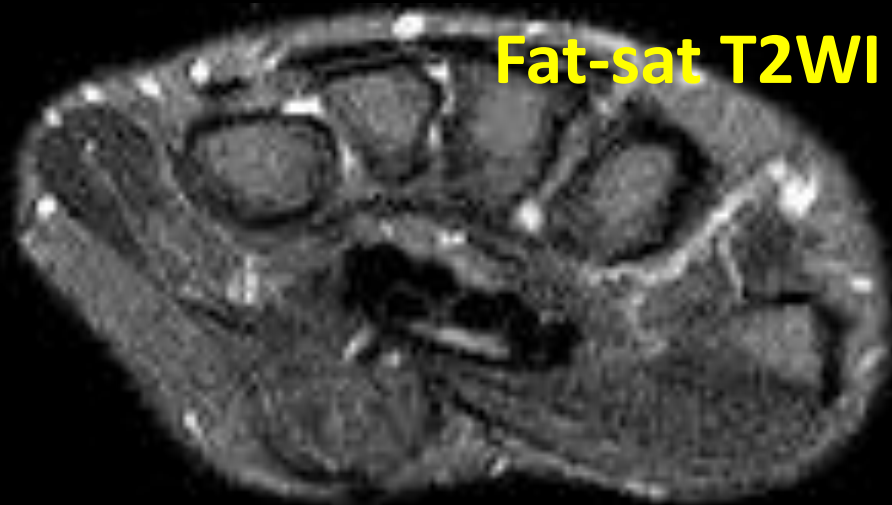
Case 28.

F/38 with claw hand for 25 years

T1WI



Fat-sat T2WI

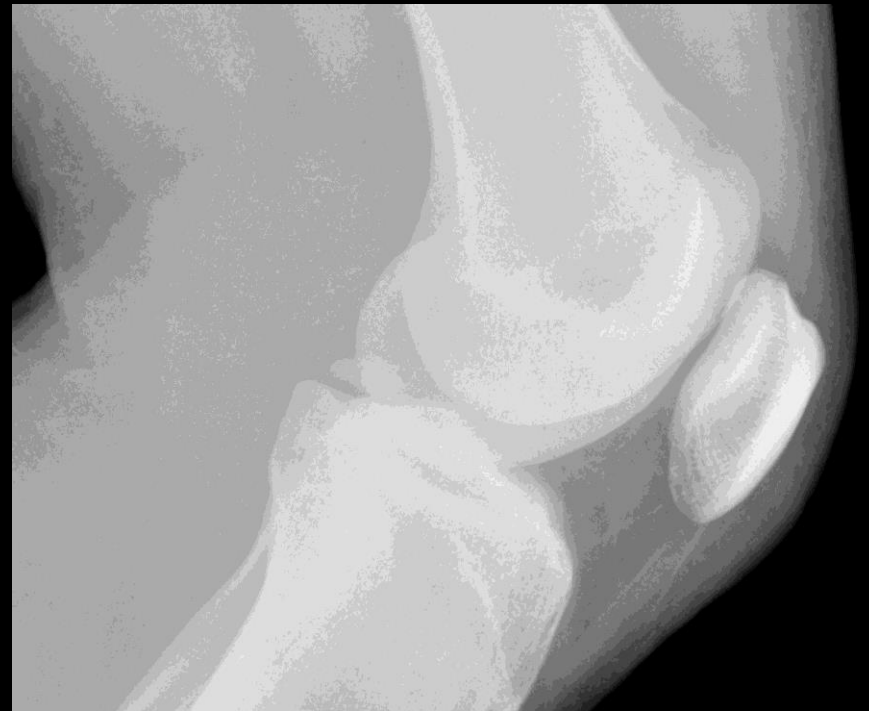


Case 28

- Diagnosis:
Lipofibromatous hamatoma (fibrolipoma) of
ulnar nerve

Case 29.

M/21 with left knee pain

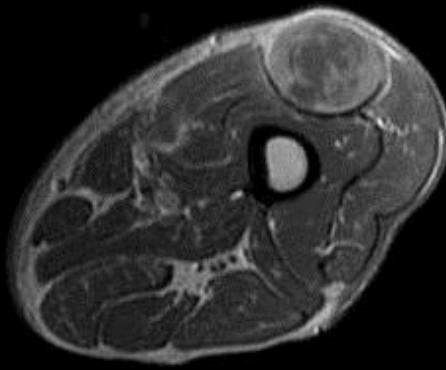
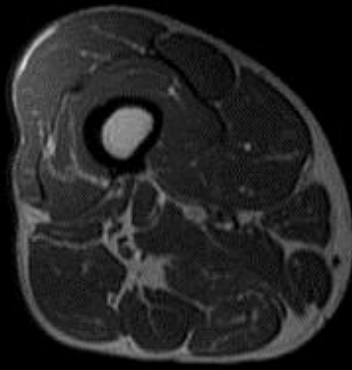
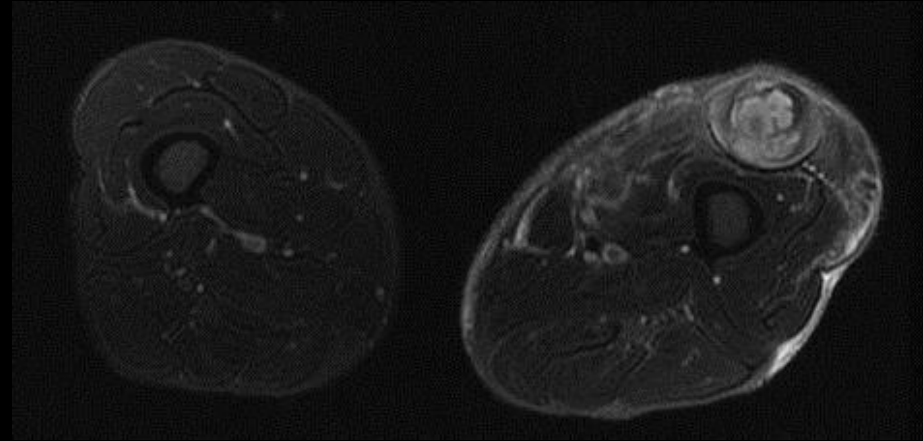
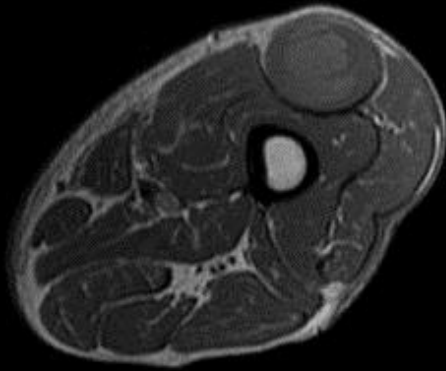
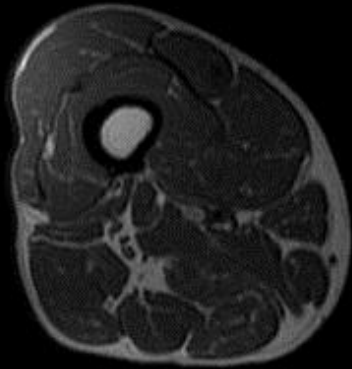


Case 29

- Diagnosis:
Meniscal ossicle



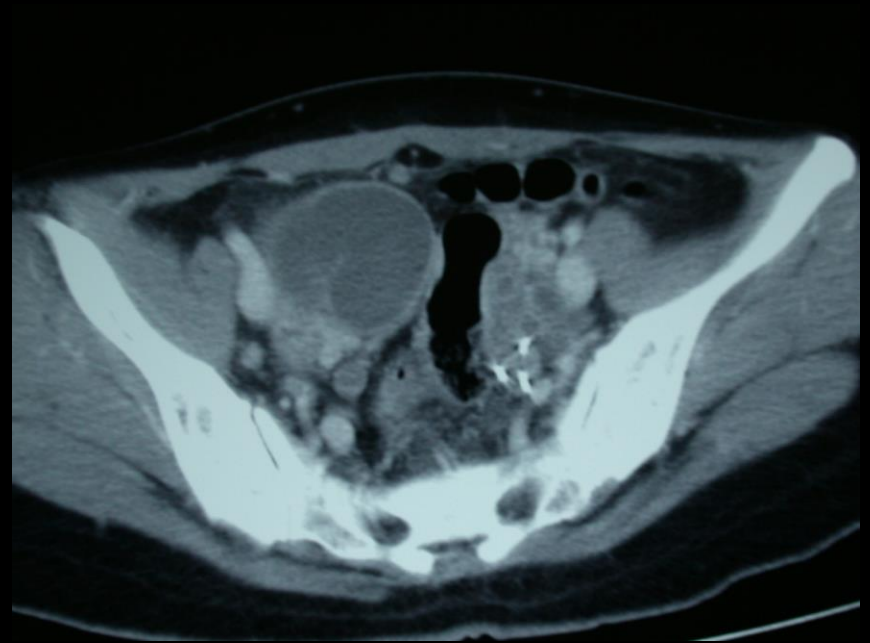
Case 30. M/54 palpable thigh mass for 3 months



Case 30

- Diagnosis:
(Chronic) Pyomyositis of rectus femoris
muscle

Case 31. Female, 30 years old, with gross hematuria

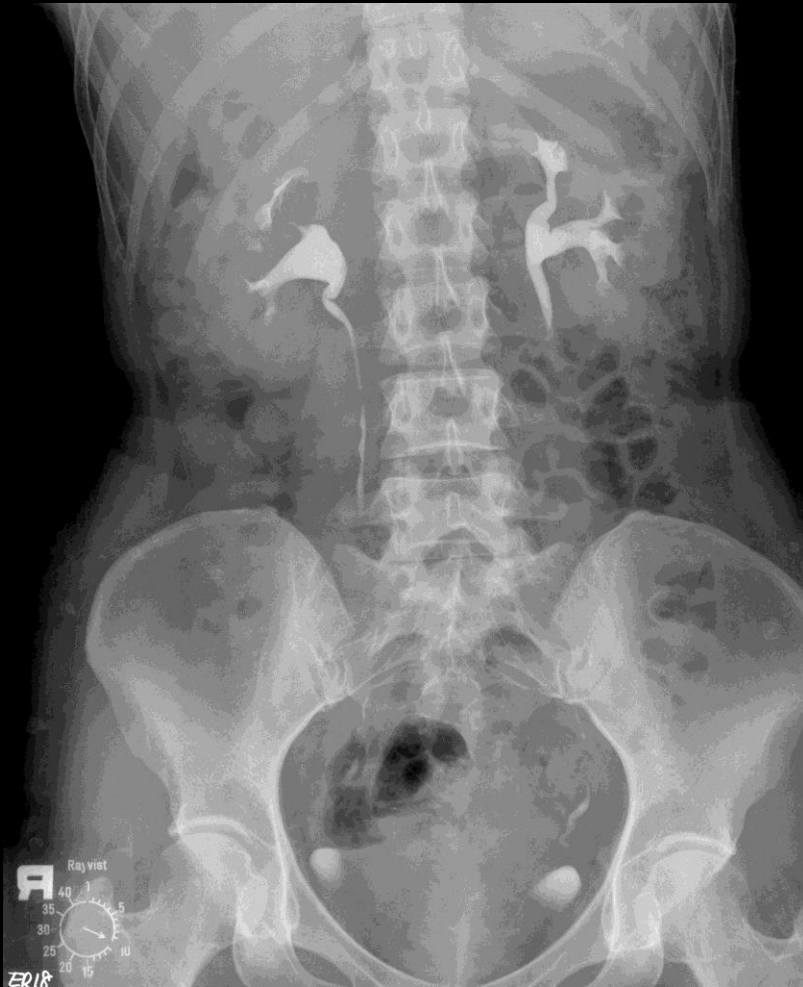


Case 31

- Diagnosis:
Endometriosis of both ureters

Case 32.

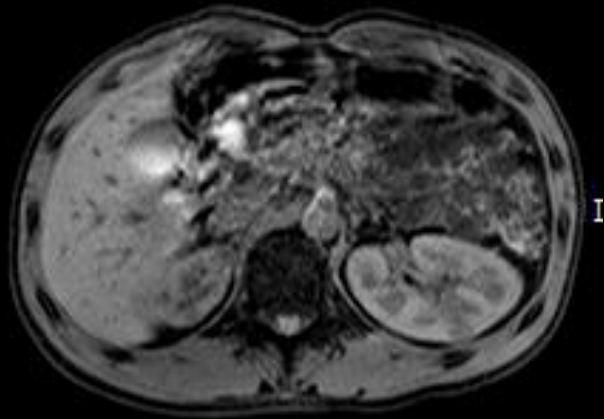
Female, 40 years old, with gross hematuria



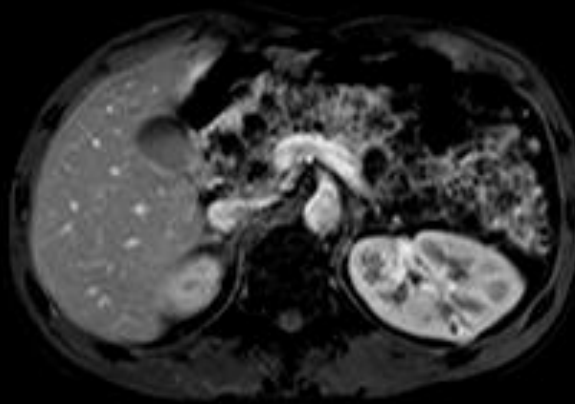
Case 32

- Diagnosis:
Right kidney AVM

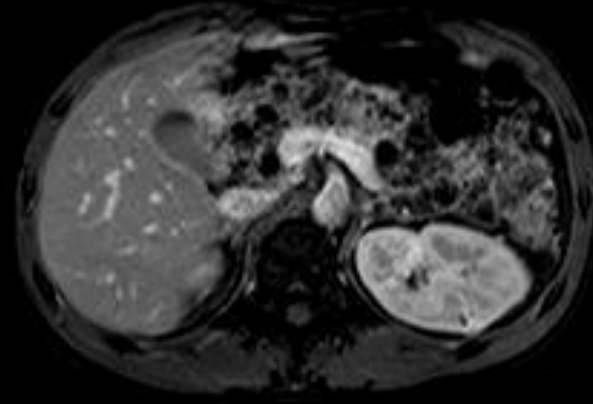
Case 33. Male, 21 y/o, Abdominal pain for a while



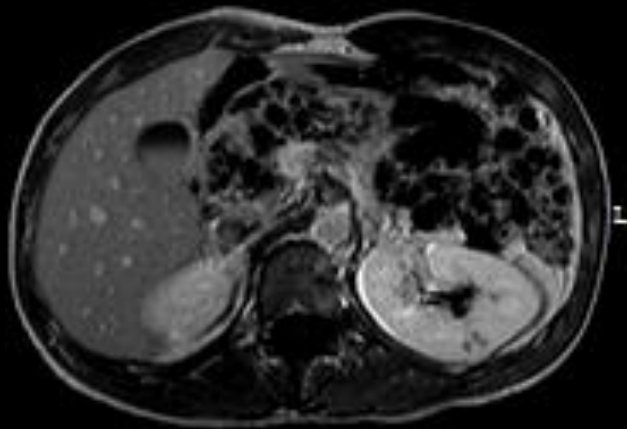
non-contrast



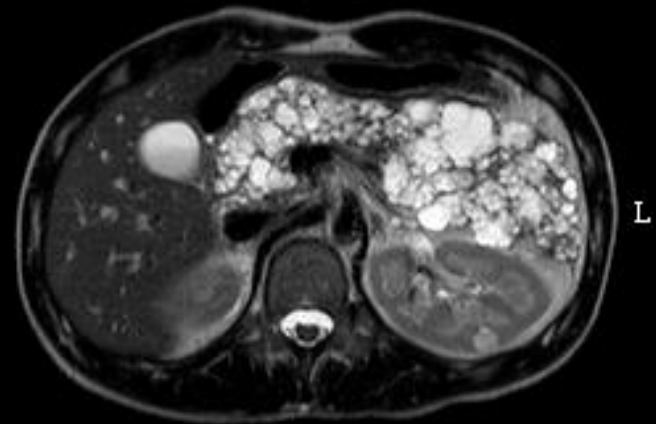
arterial



venous



delayed



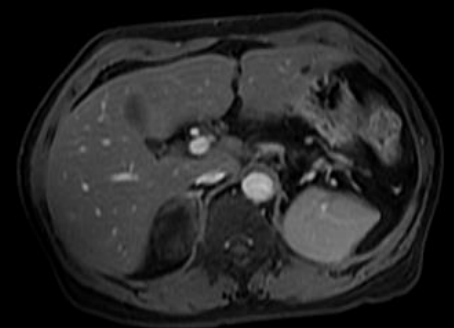
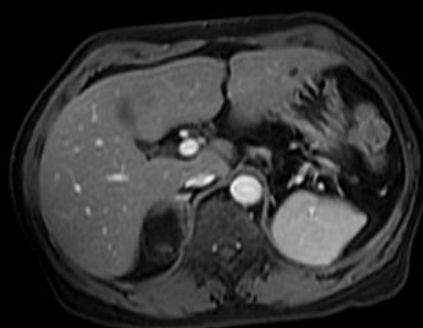
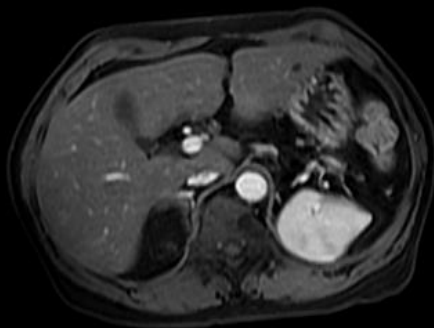
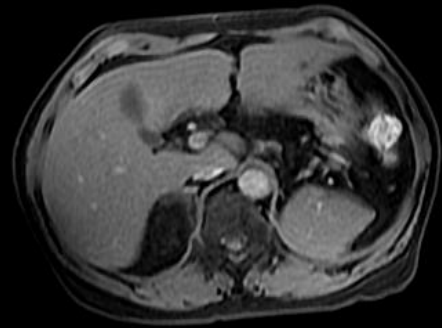
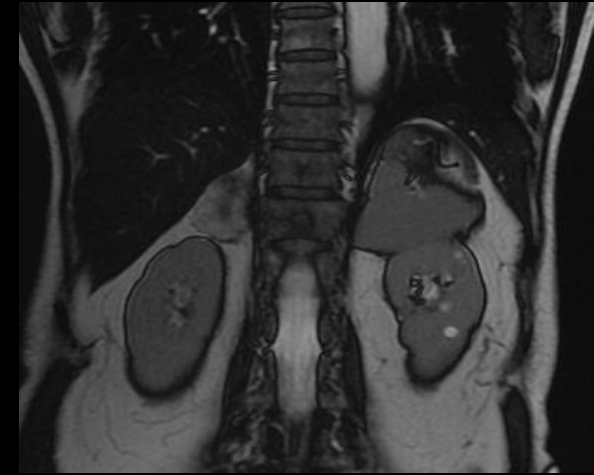
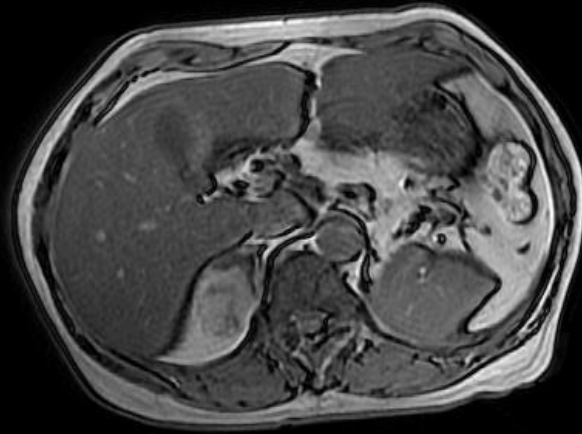
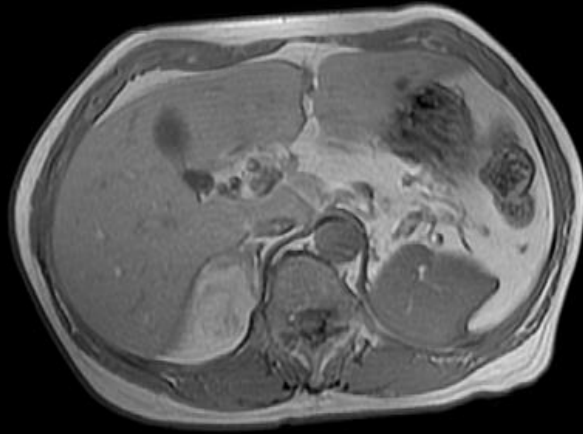
T2WI

Case 33

- Diagnosis:
von Hippel-Lindau disease

Case 34.

Female, 67 y/o, RUQ adominal pain
and chest pain for 1 day



non-contrast

arterial

venous

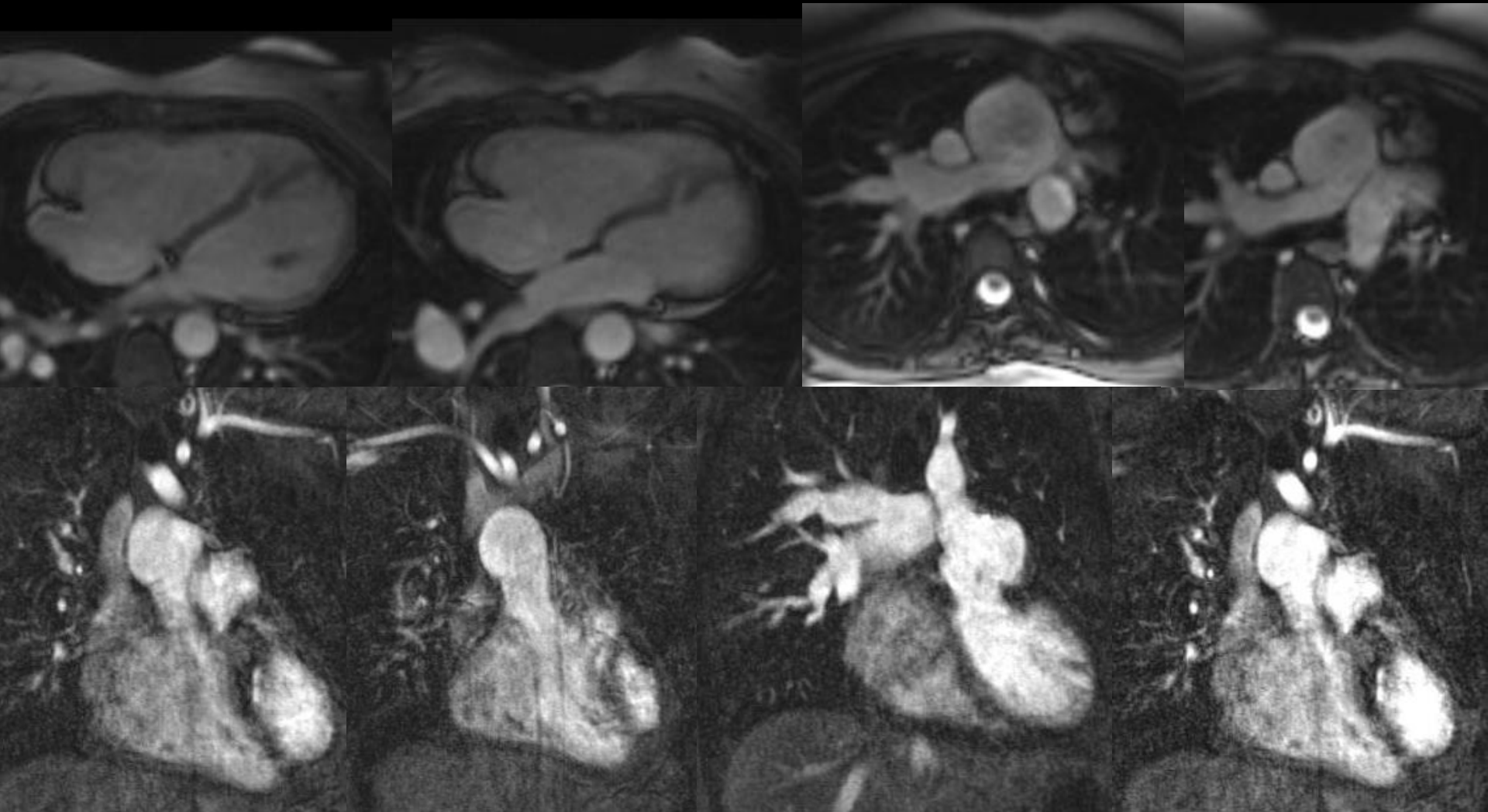
delayed

Case 34

- Diagnosis:
Adrenal myelolipoma

Case 35.

- 36 y/o young male had history of congenital heart disease and post surgical repair .
- What is the Diagnosis ?

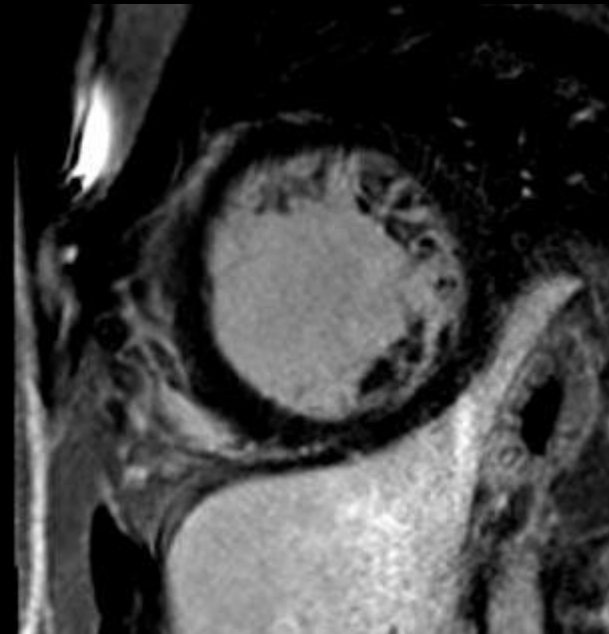


Case 35

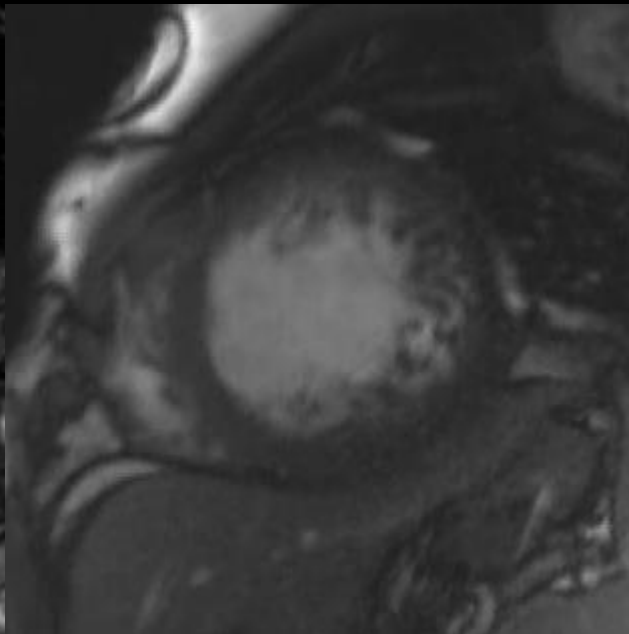
- Diagnosis:
d-TGA, S/p arterial switch procedure

Case 36.

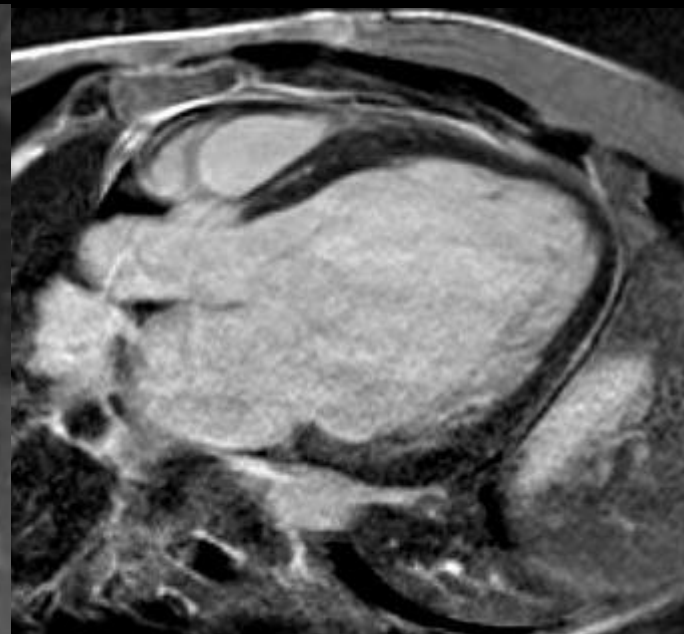
50 y/o male had chest pain history and dyspnea on exercise. What is the Diagnosis ?



PSIR Viability



TrueFISP Cine

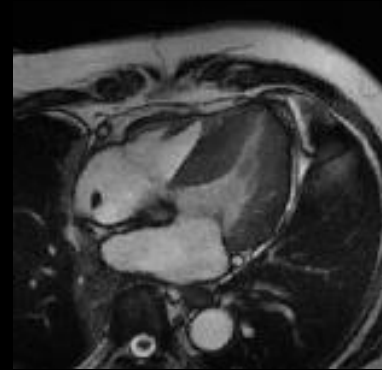
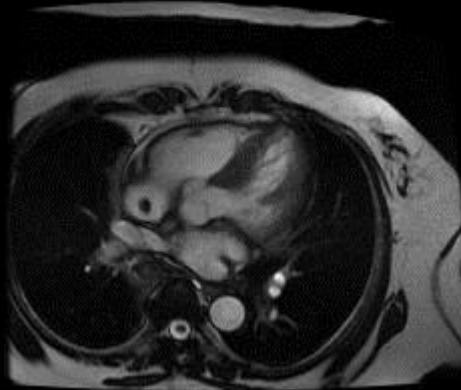
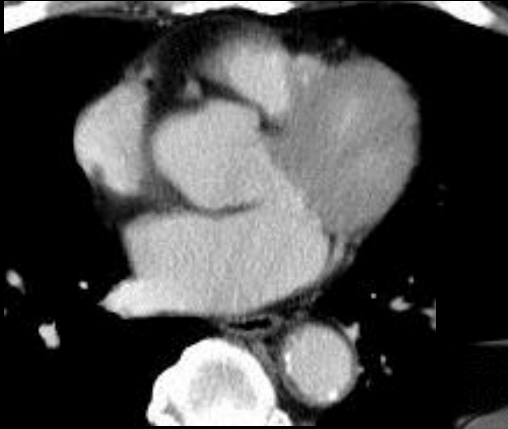


PSIR Viability

Case 36

- Diagnosis:
Noncompaction of LV

Case 37. 36 y/o young male showed a suspicious cardiac tumor on CT scan. What is the Diagnosis ?

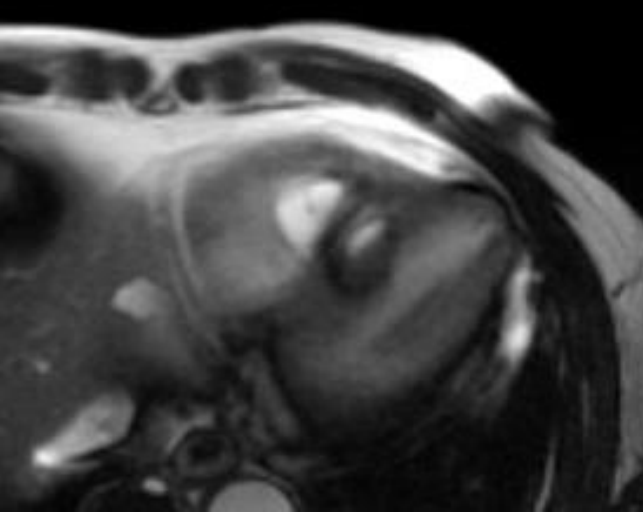


Case 37

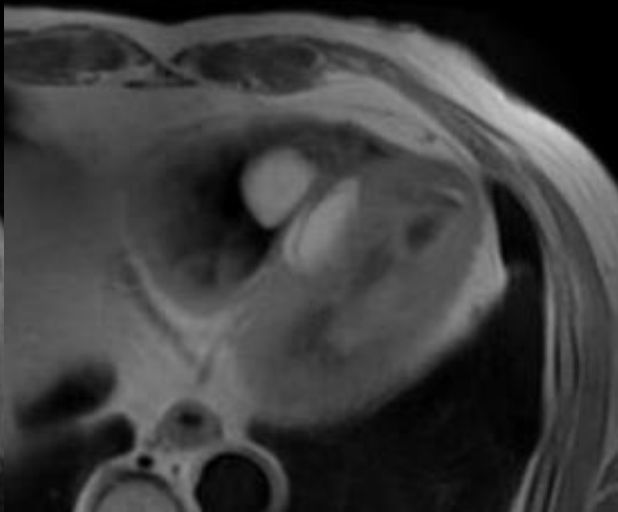
- Diagnosis:
Prominent Crista Terminalis

Case 38.

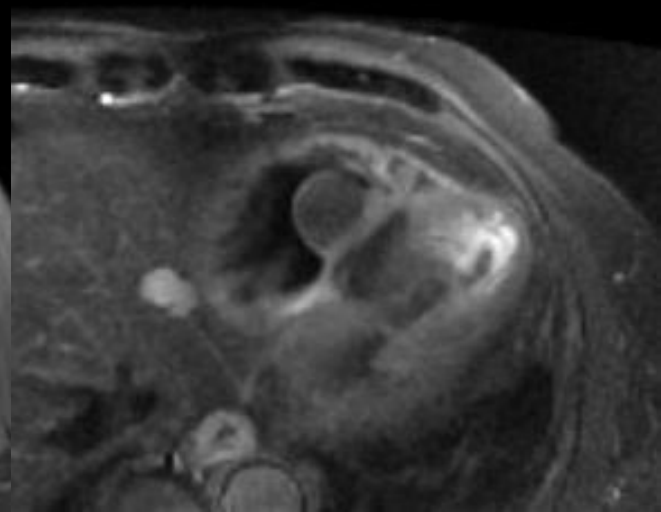
30 y/o young male, no CV symptoms. Note a suspicious cardiac tumor on echocardiography incidentally. What is the Diagnosis ?



Fiesta



Double IR



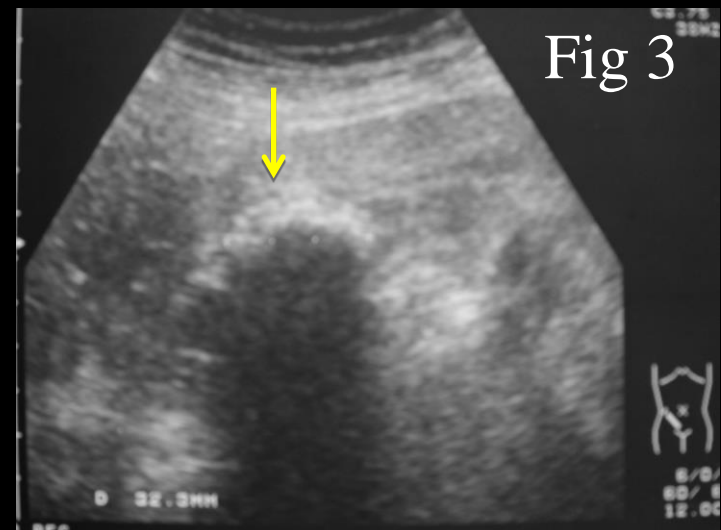
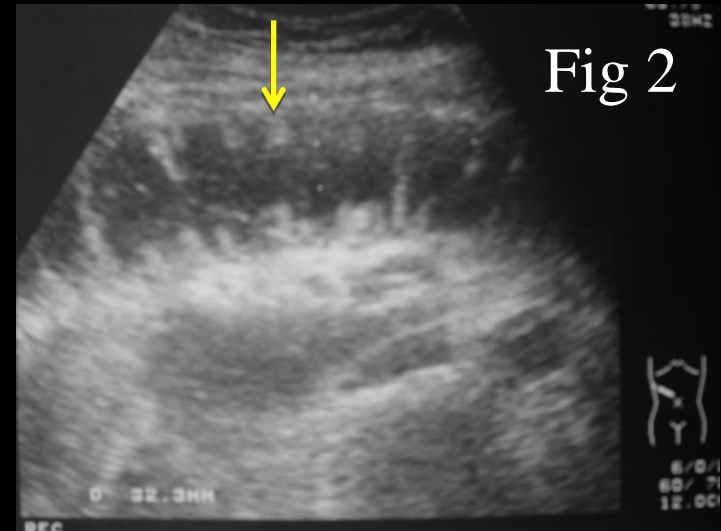
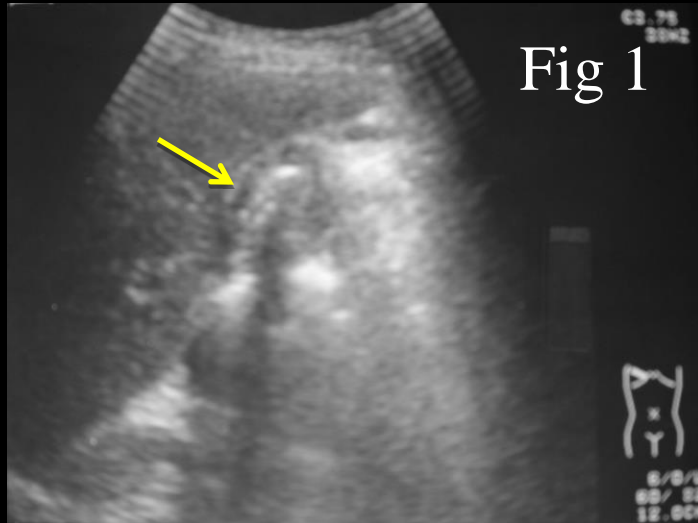
Triple IR

Case 38

- Diagnosis:
Interventricular Lipoma

Case 39.

M/54 CC: Sudden onset severe RUQ pain was noted. Then, fullness of whole abdomen developed few hours later.



- Fig 1: Arrow: Gallbladder
- Fig 2: Arrow: small intestine at right middle abdomen
- Fig 3: Arrow: RLQ small intestine

Case 39

- Diagnosis:
Gallstone ileus

Case 40.

M/72, Intermittent RLQ pain for few months. Stool occult blood: negative. Sonography of right kidney appears normal. However, sonography of right lower abdomen reveals a lesion. What is your diagnosis?



Case 40

- Diagnosis:
Lymphoma of proximal ascending colon.

Case 41. Male, 17 years old, with scrotum pain

Map 3
170dB/C 6
Persist Off
2D Opt:FSCT
Fr Rate:Surv
SonoCT®
XRes™



+ 1.06cm



-0

-1

-2

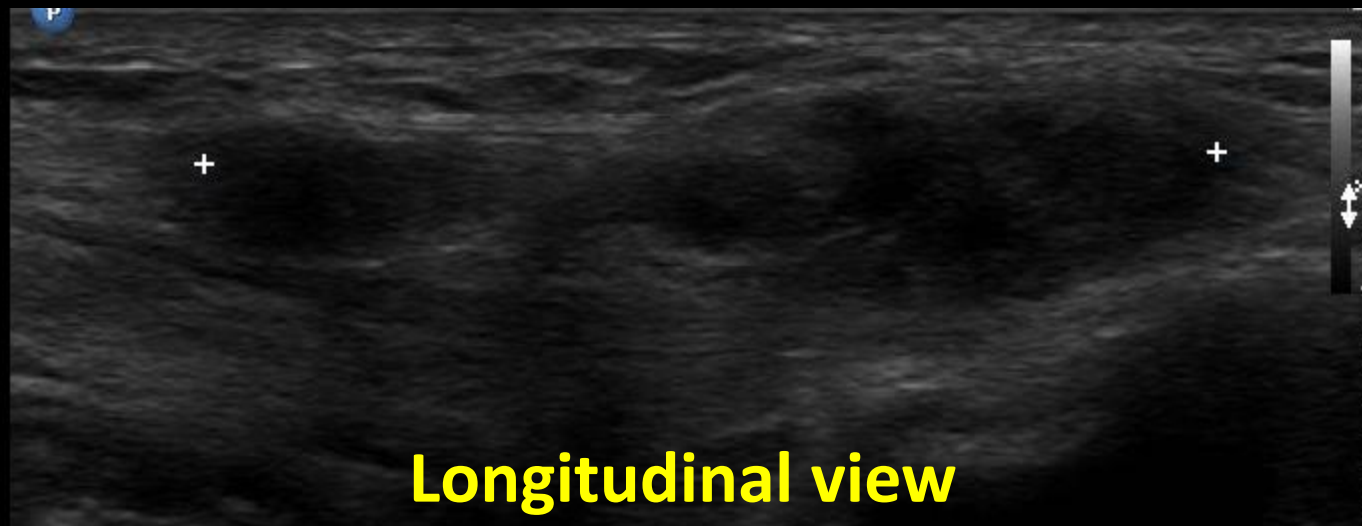
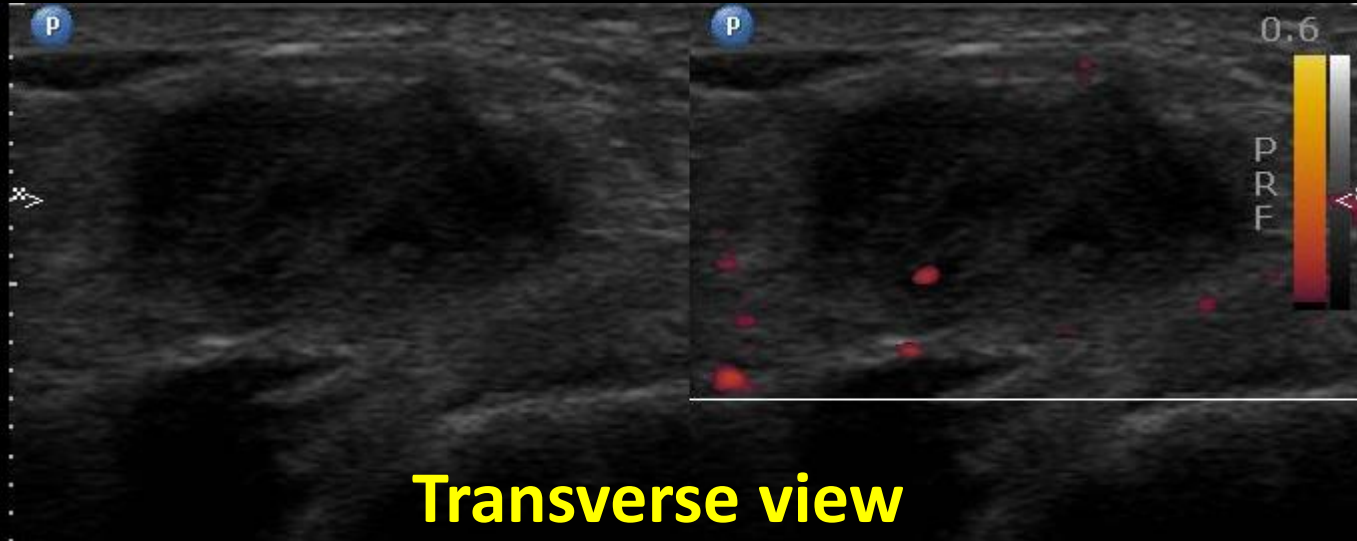
-3

Case 41

- Diagnosis:
Left testis epidermoid cyst

Case 42.

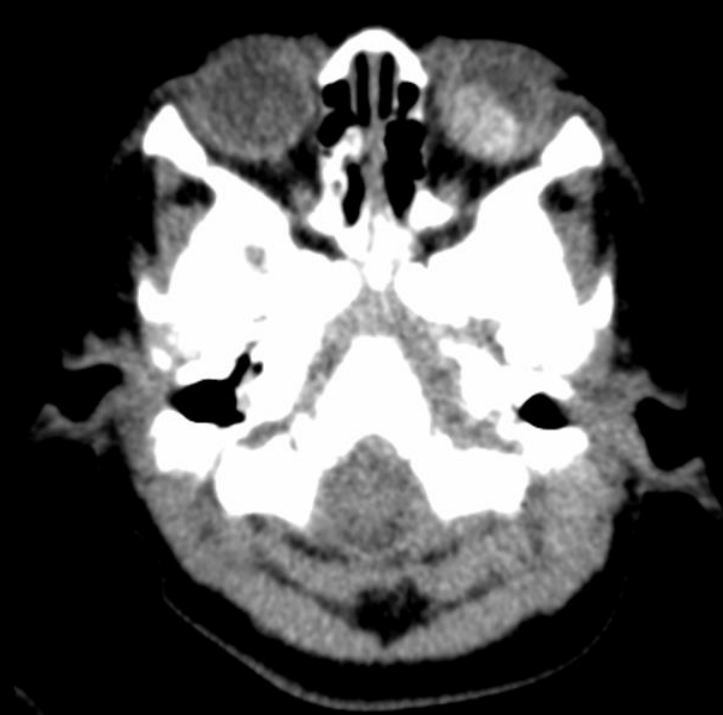
F/38 with a history of cyclic focal pain in the right groin for 2 years



Case 42

- Diagnosis:
Endometriosis

Case 43. 3-month-old boy with abnormal eye reflex.



CN



CY

Case 43

- Diagnosis:
Retinoblastoma

Case 44. M/4 y/o. Sore throat and husky voice

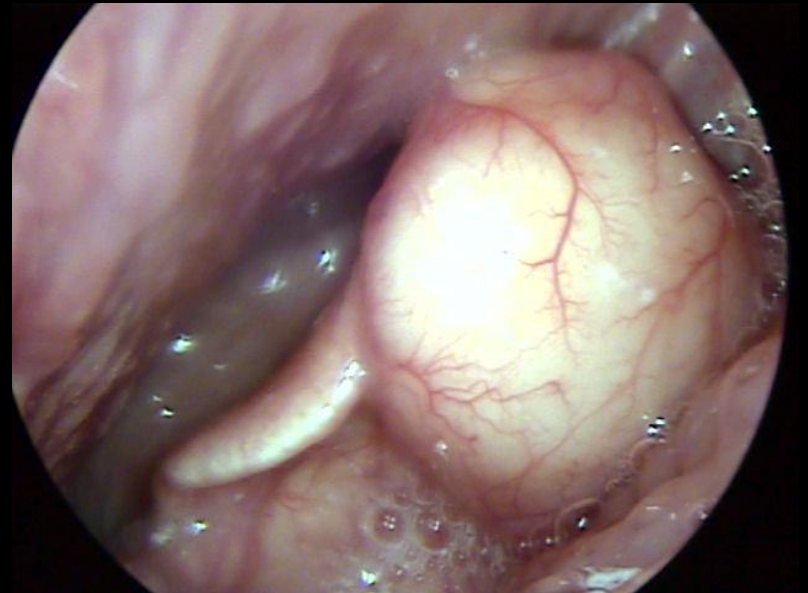


Case 44

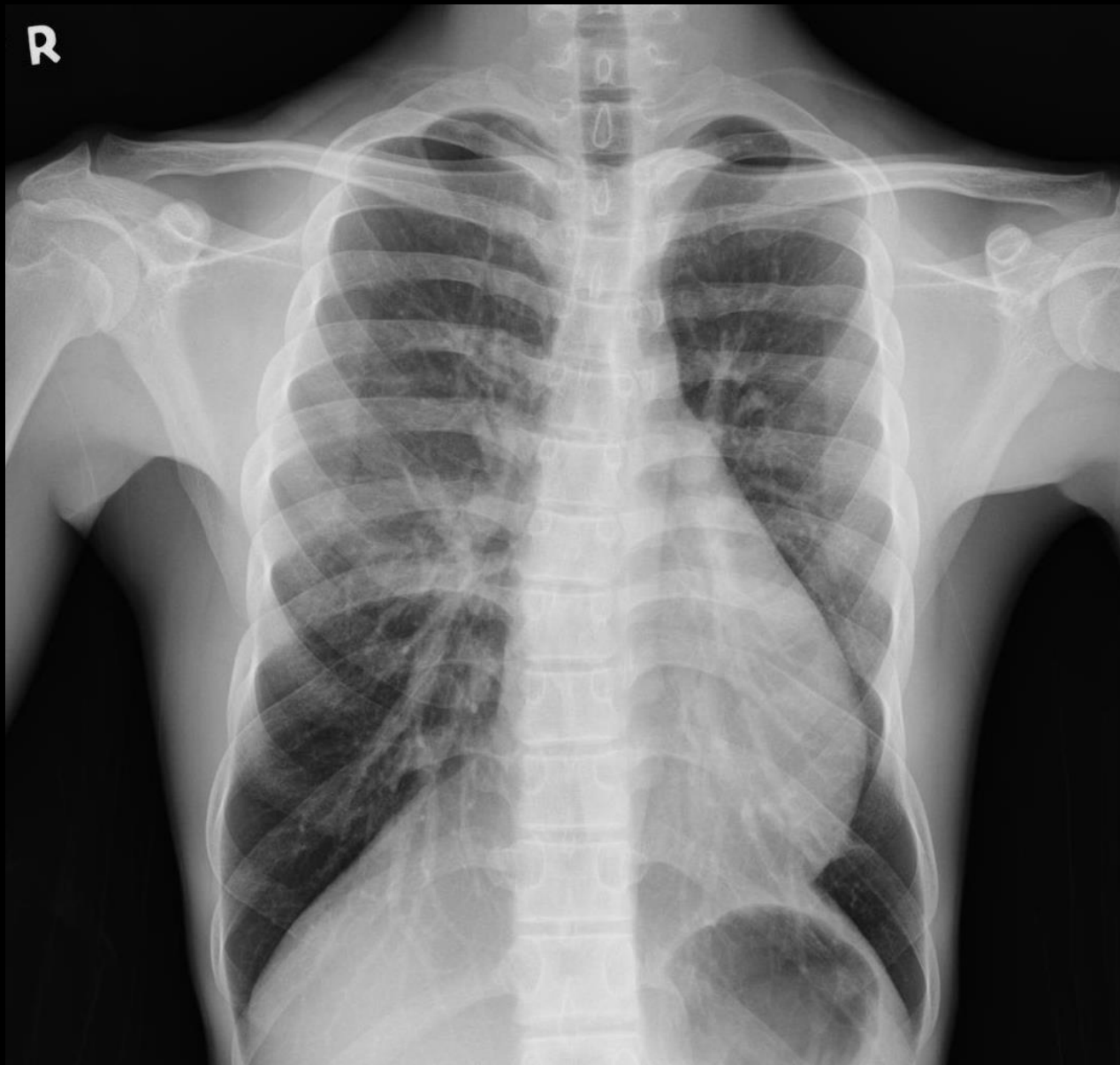
- Diagnosis:

Epiglottic cyst

答Acute epiglottitis 得一分



Case 45. M/10 y/o. Chest tightness

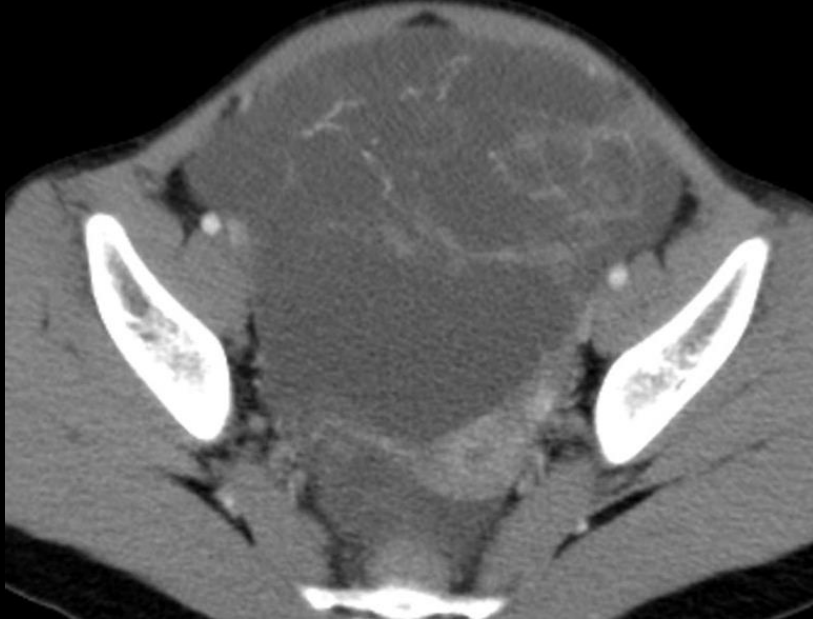


Case 45

- Diagnosis:
Funnel chest



Case 46. F/11 y/o. Lower abdomen pain. High β -HCG



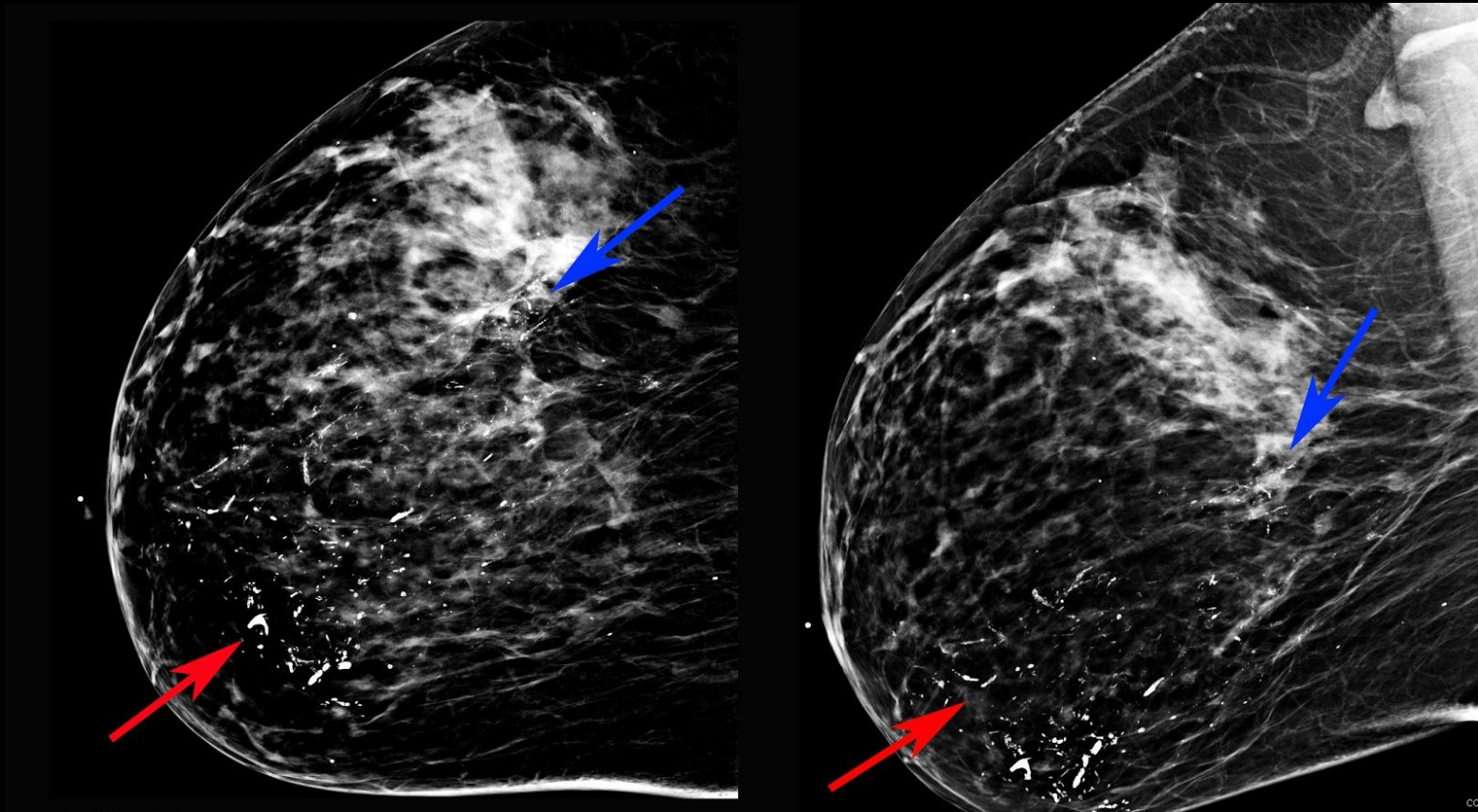
Case 46

- Diagnosis:

Germ cell tumor of ovary

答Mucinous ovary tumor得一分

- Case 47.
- 50 y/o female had a screening mammography.
 - What is the BIRADS category ? Diagnosis ?

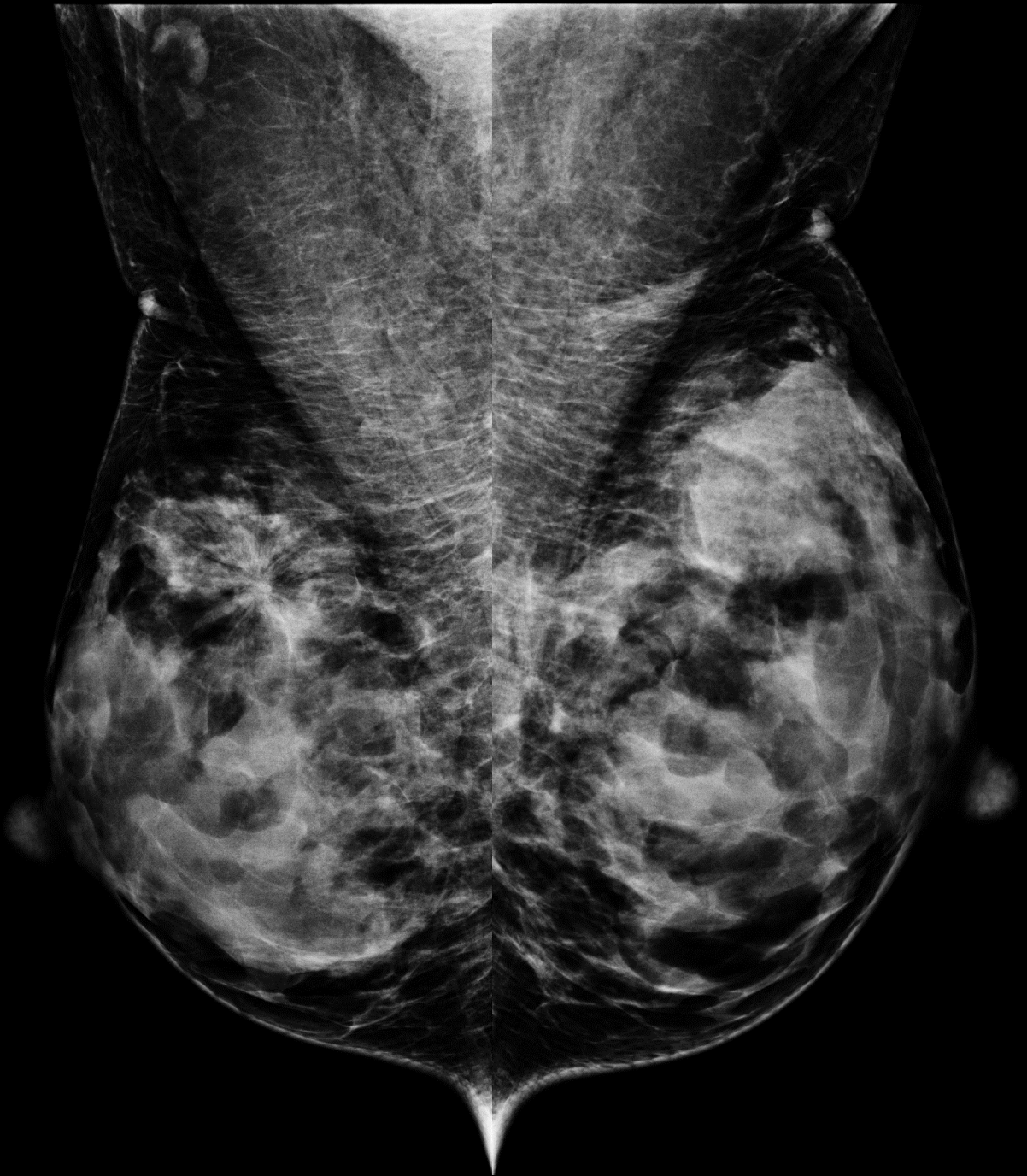


Case 47

- Diagnosis:
 - (1) BIRADS category 2
 - (2) Secretory calcifications

Case 48.

- 23 y/o young female had a palpable lesion at her right breast.
- What is the BIRADS category
Diagnosis ?



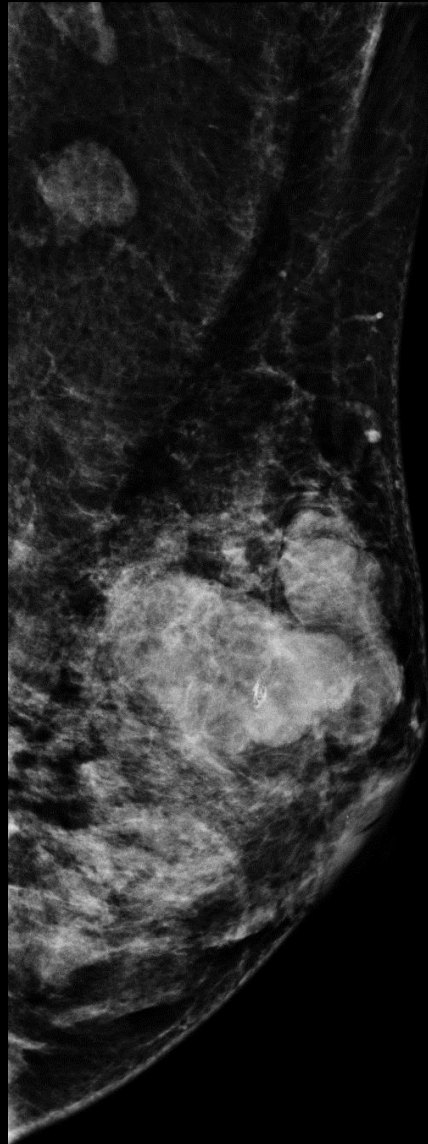
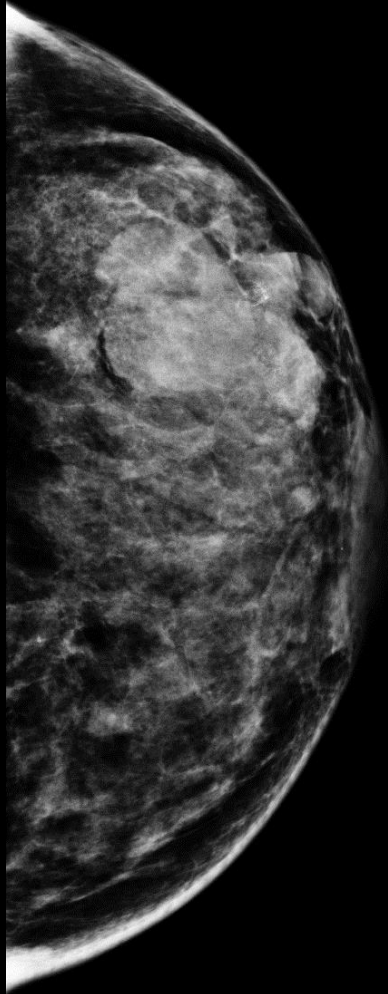


Case 48

- Diagnosis:
 - (1) BIRADS category 4 (a,b,or c)
 - (2) Radial scar

Case 49.

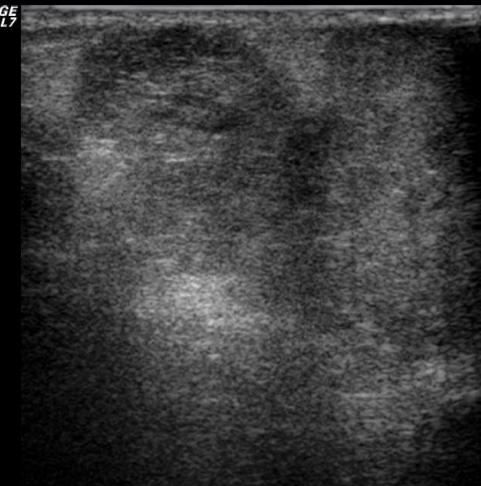
- 48 y/o young female had a palpable lesion at her left breast region.
- What is the BIRADS category ? Diagnosis ?

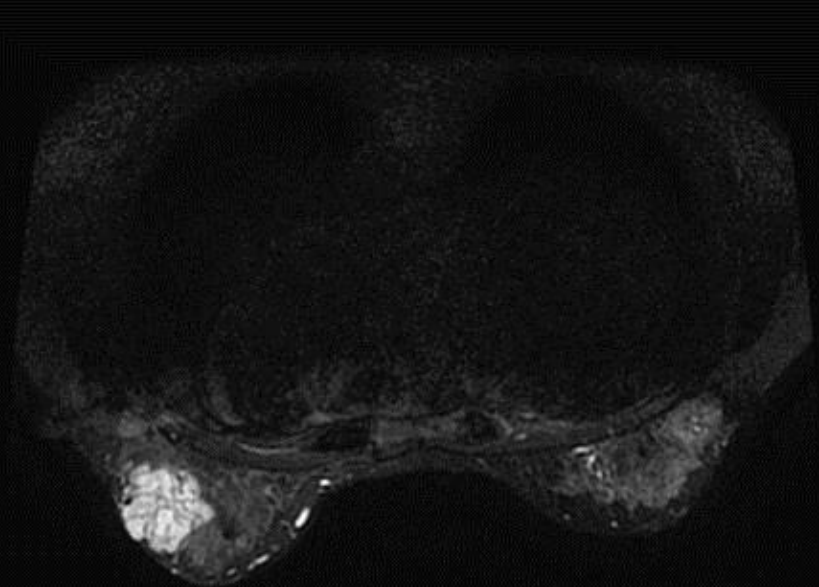
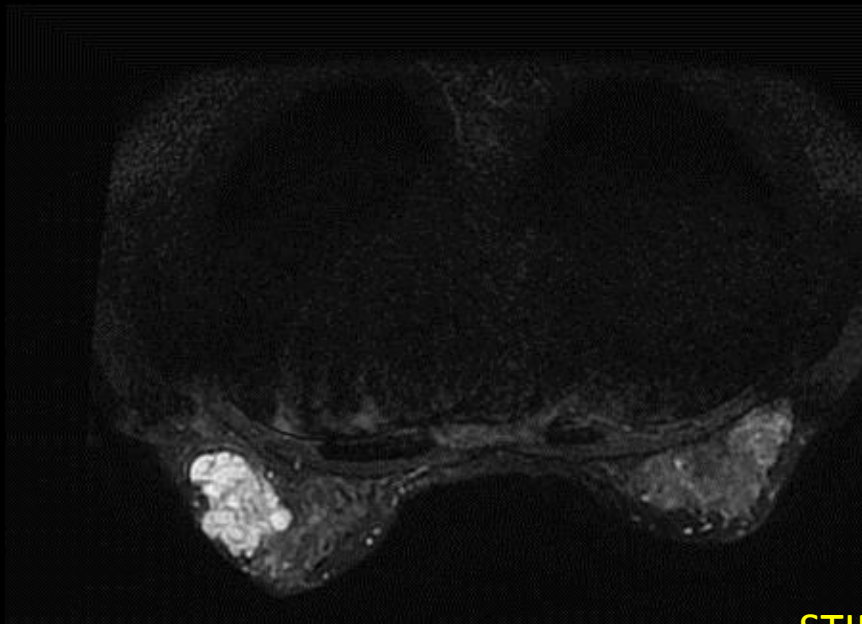


GE
PALP MASS

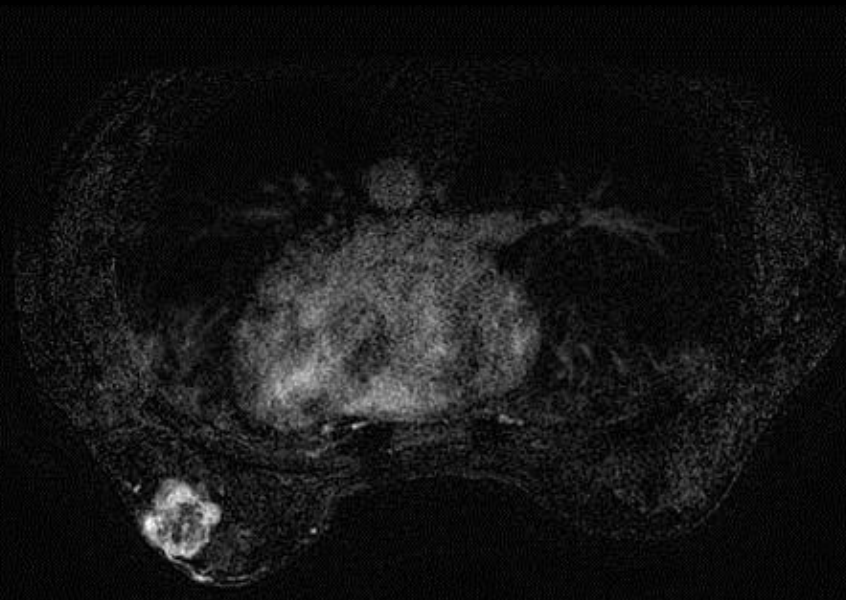
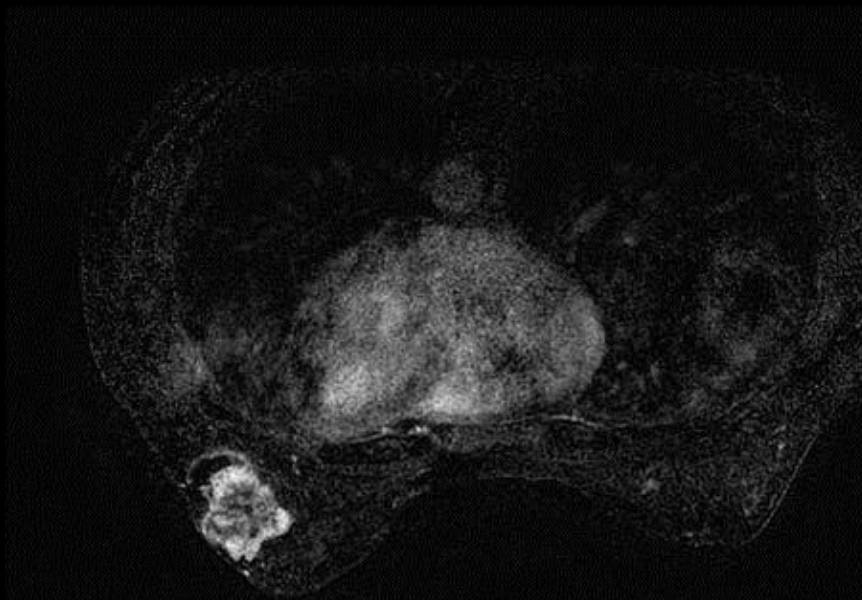


GE
L7





STIR axial view



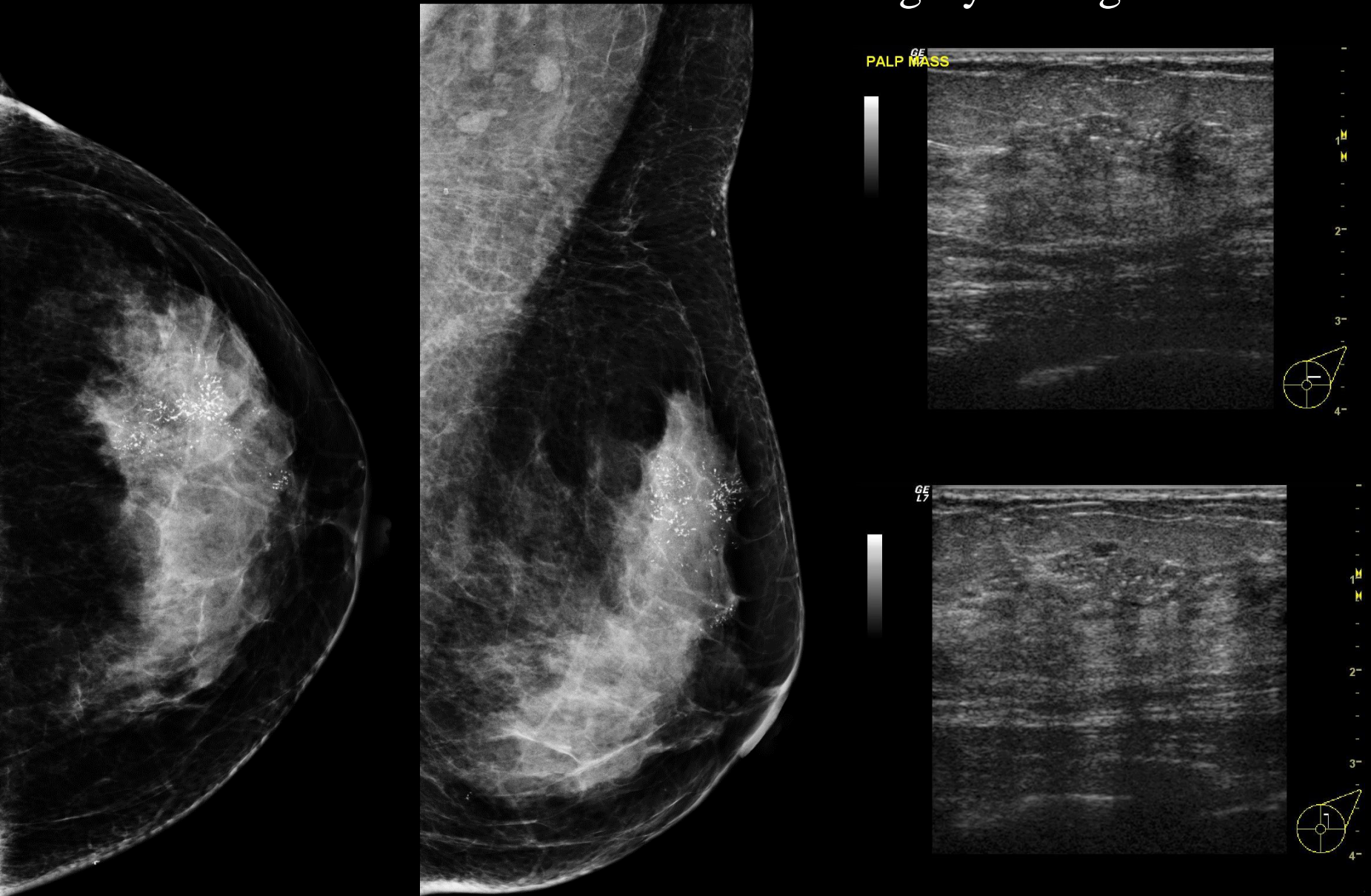
T1WI + c axial view

Case 49

- Diagnosis:
 - (1) BIRADS category 4b or 4c or 5
 - (2) Mucinous carcinoma of breast

Case 50.

- 52 y/o female had a screening mammography.
- What is the BIRADS category ? Diagnosis ?



Case 50

- Diagnosis:
 - (1) BIRADS category 4b or 4c or 5
 - (2) DCIS