

Mini-OSCE Radiology Exam (First Rotation)

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Case 1

Q: What is the imaging modality?

A: Axial CT scan of the brain.

Q: What is the diagnosis?

A: Bilateral acute-on-chronic subdural hematomas.



Case 2

Q: What is structure B?

A: The trachea.

Q: What is the diagnosis?

A: Right upper lobe atelectasis (collapse), likely secondary to fibrosis or previous right upper lobectomy.

Radiological features:

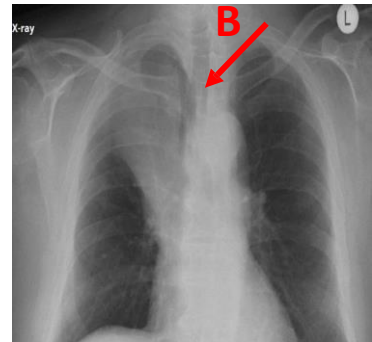
Volume loss of the right upper lobe.

Tracheal deviation toward the affected side.

Elevation of the right hilum.

Elevation of the horizontal (minor) fissure.

Narrowing of the right intercostal spaces.



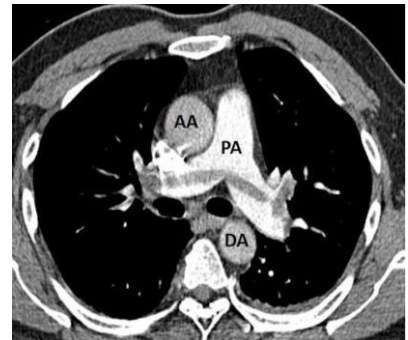
Case 3

Q: What are the pathological features?

A: Axial contrast-enhanced CT pulmonary angiography (CTPA) demonstrates intraluminal filling defects within the pulmonary arteries, including a saddle embolus at the bifurcation of the main pulmonary artery.

Q: What is the diagnosis?

A: Acute pulmonary embolism



Case 4

Q: What are the pathological features?

A: An aggressive ill-defined mixed lytic and sclerotic bone lesion with cortical destruction, periosteal reaction (including Codman's triangle and sunburst appearance), and associated soft tissue extension.

Q: What is the diagnosis?

A: Osteosarcoma.



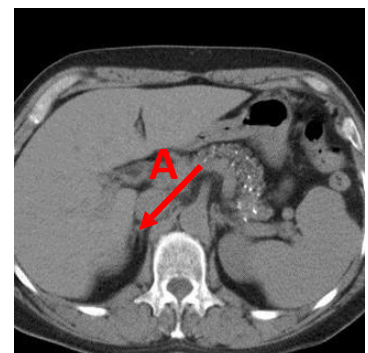
Case 5

Q: What are the pathological features?

A: Axial CT scan without IV/oral contrast of the abdomen demonstrates multiple pancreatic parenchymal calcifications with small pancreatic pseudocysts.

Q: What is structure A?

A: Right adrenal gland.



Case 6

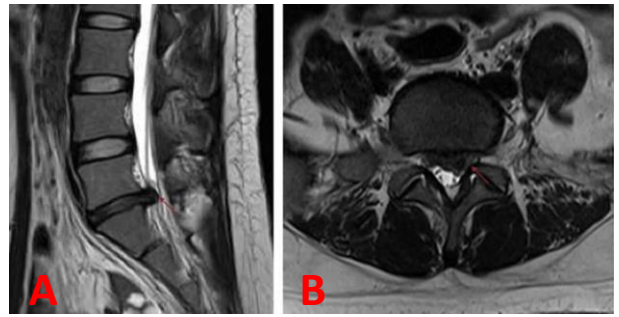
Q: What is the imaging modality in A and B?

A: Sagittal T2-weighted MRI of the lumbar spine.

B: Axial T2-weighted MRI of the spine.

Q: What is the diagnosis?

A: L5-S1 Herniated intervertebral disc causing mass effect with compression of nerve roots.



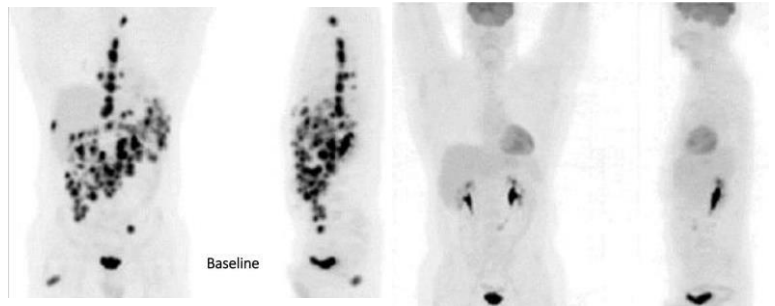
Case 7

Q: What is the imaging modality?

A: FDG PET-CT scan.

Q: What does the scan demonstrate?

A: Complete metabolic response.



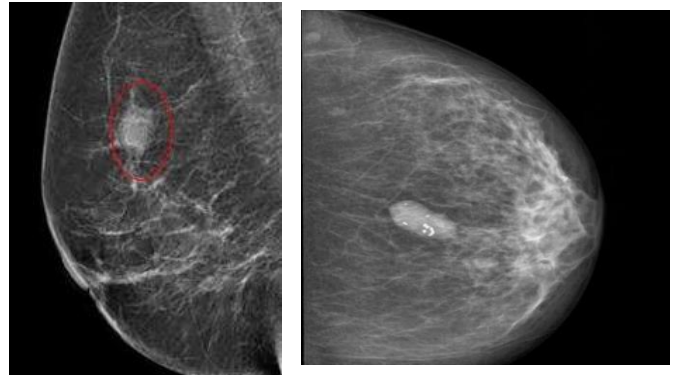
Case 8

Q: What is the next step in the first pic?

A: Image-guided core needle biopsy.

Q: What is the diagnosis in the second pic?

A: Fibroadenoma with macrocalcifications seen as a well-circumscribed oval iso - dense mass on the lower quadrant mediolateral oblique (MLO) mammographic view left breast.



Case 9

Q: What is the diagnosis and grade?

A: Moderate hydronephrosis (Grade II), characterized by dilatation of the renal pelvis and calyces without cortical thinning.

Q: What type of ultrasound probe is used?

A: Curvilinear (convex) probe.



Case 10

Q: 13 year old male, presented with scrotal pain, what is the diagnosis?

A: Left testicular torsion.

