

Radiology Image

The Radiology Image section represents either a radiographic, MRI, CT or US picture, accompanied by a concise description of relevant information (e.g. initial presentation, medical history, examination).

Then, four plausible options are given. Moreover, a clear checklist is provided next to the picture in order to guide and learn the student how to evaluate a particular image (e.g. CT cerebrum, X-thorax, MRI knee).

Based on image, text and provided standardized checklist, the student should be able to give a correct answer.

When the student picks a wrong answer, a hint will appear; where should the student look at? Did he/she forget a certain step of the checklist?

When the correct answer is given, a short conclusion will appear with the correct option explained and information of the particular disease/condition.

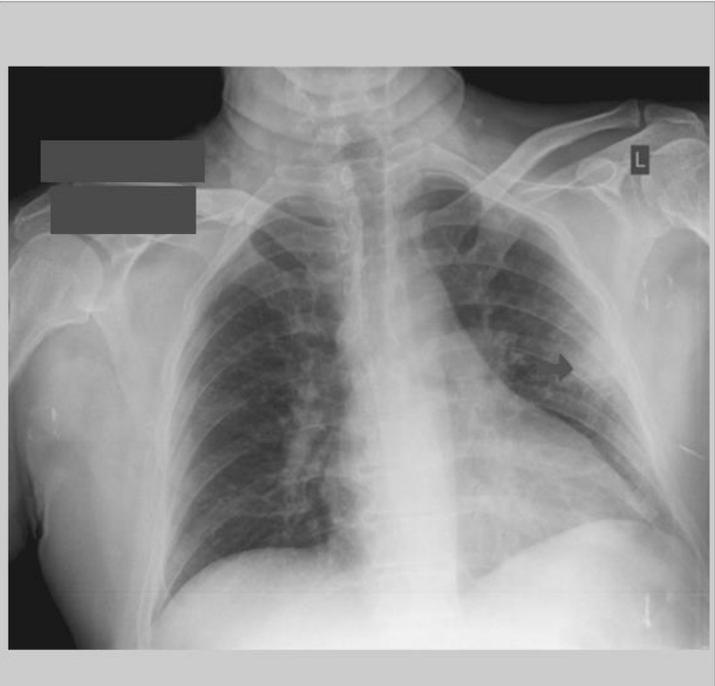
A requirement is that the patient is not identifiable.

Maximum amount of words: 50.

Please submit your column as a Word-document via www.amsj.nl and add your radiology image as a .png file. Images should have a minimum resolution of 150 DPI. A resolution of 300 DPI is preferred.

Example (taken from the NEJM):

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QUESTION
What is the cause of this patient's dyspnea?

- Mitral stenosis
- Pneumonia
- Pneumothorax
- Pulmonary embolism
- Sarcoidosis

ANSWER
[See How Others Chose](#)
(44494 Total Responses)

Correct answer is given:

CORRECT!

Hampton's hump, seen on the left side of the chest in this radiograph, is a peripheral wedge-shaped opacification abutting the pleura, signifying pulmonary infarction distal to a pulmonary embolism. The patient had a thrombus in the left main pulmonary artery. [Read More >](#)

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Mitral stenosis
 Pneumonia
 Pneumothorax
 Pulmonary embolism
 Sarcoidosis

ANSWER

(44495 Total Responses)

Example checklist X-thorax:

Technical

1. Exposure (lightning): you should be able to see the thoracic vertebra through heart shadow.
2. Rotation: length from midline clavicle to spinous process should be equal at both side.
3. Inspiration: you should be able to see at least 10 pairs of ribs.
4. Motion blur.

Evaluation of structures

1. Mediastinum: should be symmetric and biconcave.
2. Trachea: should be in the center of the mediastinum.
3. Hilum: evaluate lymph nodes.
4. Heart: heart-thorax ratio should be ≤ 0.5 .
5. Vessels: should be delicate.
6. Lung fields: check for infiltrates + evaluate sinus pleurae for pneumothorax.
7. Diaphragm: should be easily distinguishable.
8. Bones: ribs, sternum, clavicles, scapulae, vertebrae.
9. Soft tissues: check for foreign bodies.