

This topic includes a radiographic, MRI, CT or US picture, accompanied by a concise description of relevant information (e.g. initial presentation, medical history, examination). An additional question with four plausible options should be given. Also, a clear checklist needs to be 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).

In total 3 relevant questions should be added to the case. Based on image, text and provided standardized checklist, the student should be able to give a correct answer. Additionally, a hint to each question is preferred, depending on the complexity of the question.

The correct option needs an explanation with a short conclusion and some information about the particular disease or condition. Furthermore, for each wrong option, a clear and short explanation should be given about why these options are not correct.

The answers and explanations will be added at the last page of each edition (and not at the same page as the Radiology Image). Please take this into consideration when writing your explanation.

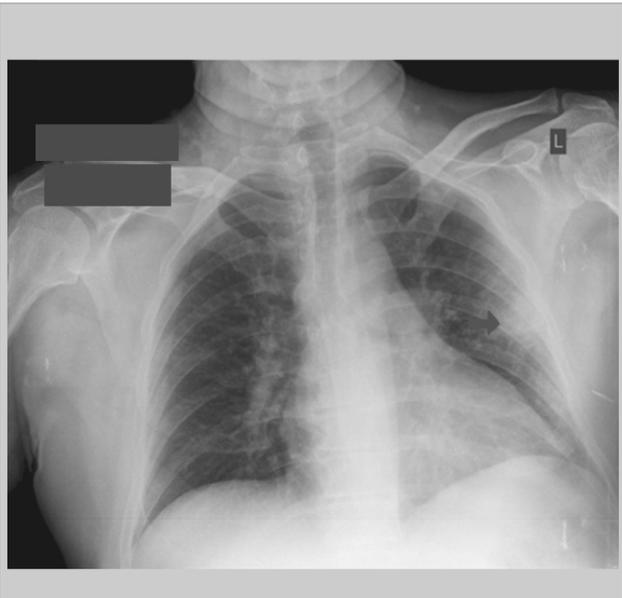
The patient should again be unidentifiable and informed written consent should be obtained if relevant (see Appendix II).

Maximum amount of words for the case description (without questions): 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.