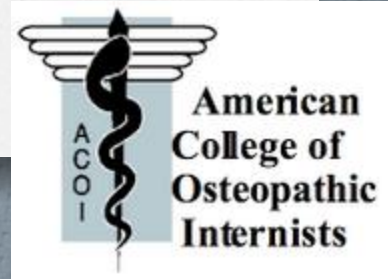


Chest Radiology

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ACOI BOARD REVIEW 2017



1. 65 yo lifelong smoker presents with fever, chills and cough with purulent sputum
 - a. Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - b. Lung abscess
 - c. Mycetoma
 - d. Bronchogenic cyst

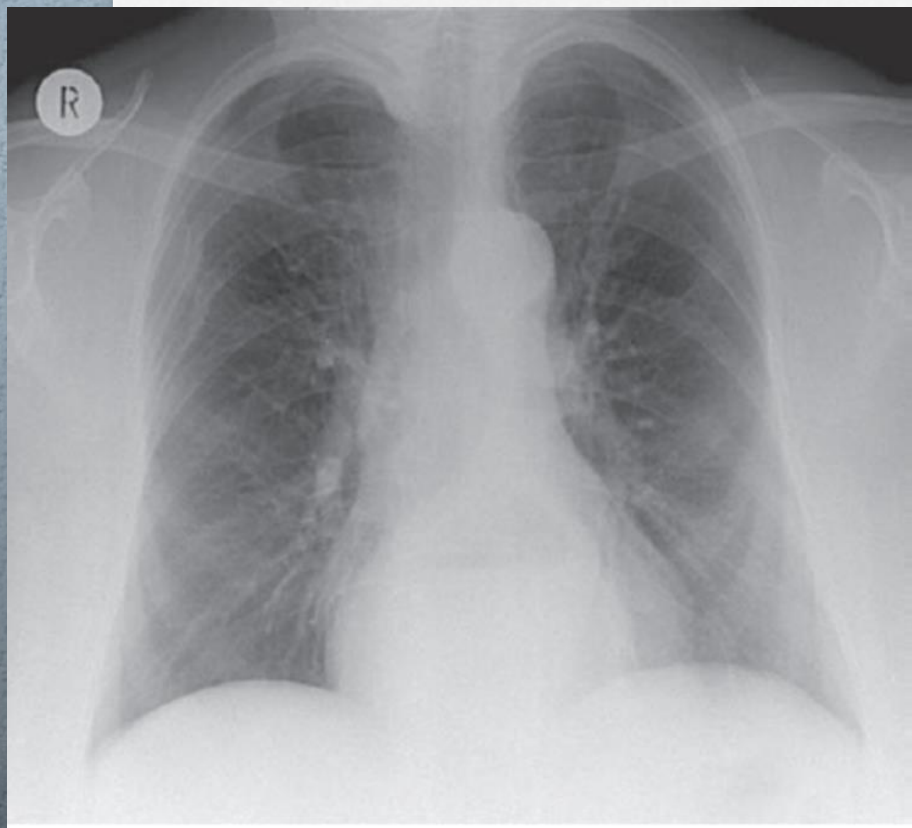


2. Patient presents with chronic dyspnea and restrictive defect on PFTs
 - a. Coal worker's pneumoconiosis
 - b. Fibrotic lung disease
 - c. Pleural plaques
 - d. Egg shell calcifications

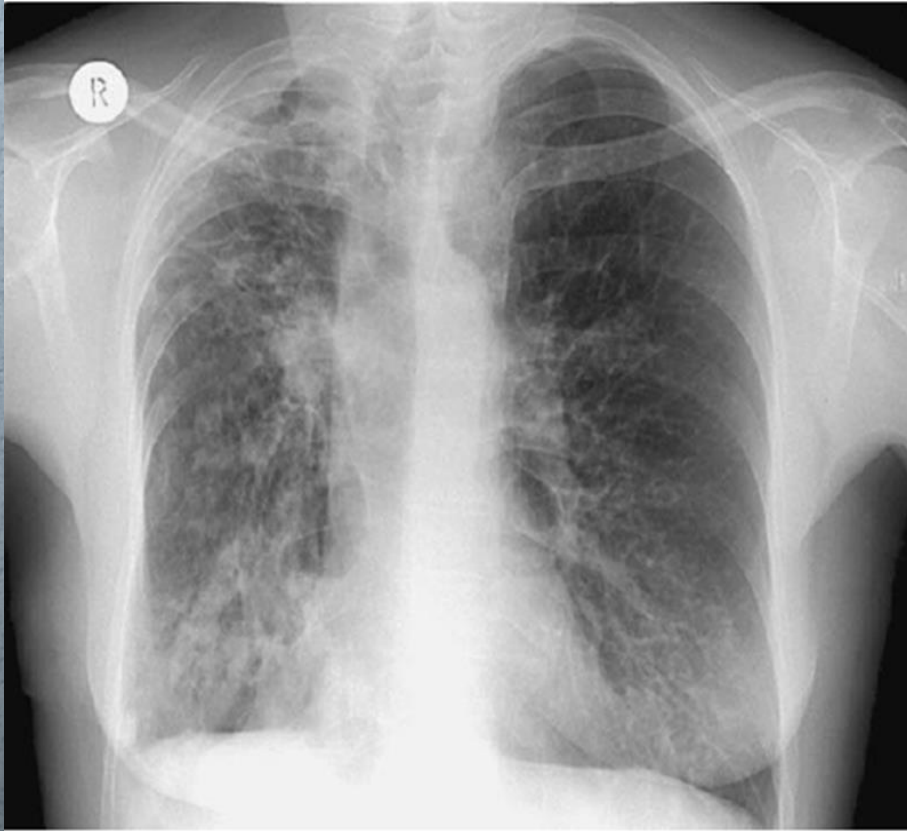


3. Patient complains of chronic cough which often wakes him up in the middle of the night.
What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Asthma
- b. CHF
- c. GERD
- d. Pulmonary fibrosis



4. Cystic fibrosis patient complains of chronic cough with sputum production
- a. Emphysema
 - b. Bronchiectasis
 - c. Pulmonary fibrosis
 - d. Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency



5. Patient is asymptomatic
 - a. Active miliary TB
 - b. Post varicella pneumonia
 - c. Silicosis
 - d. Metastatic disease

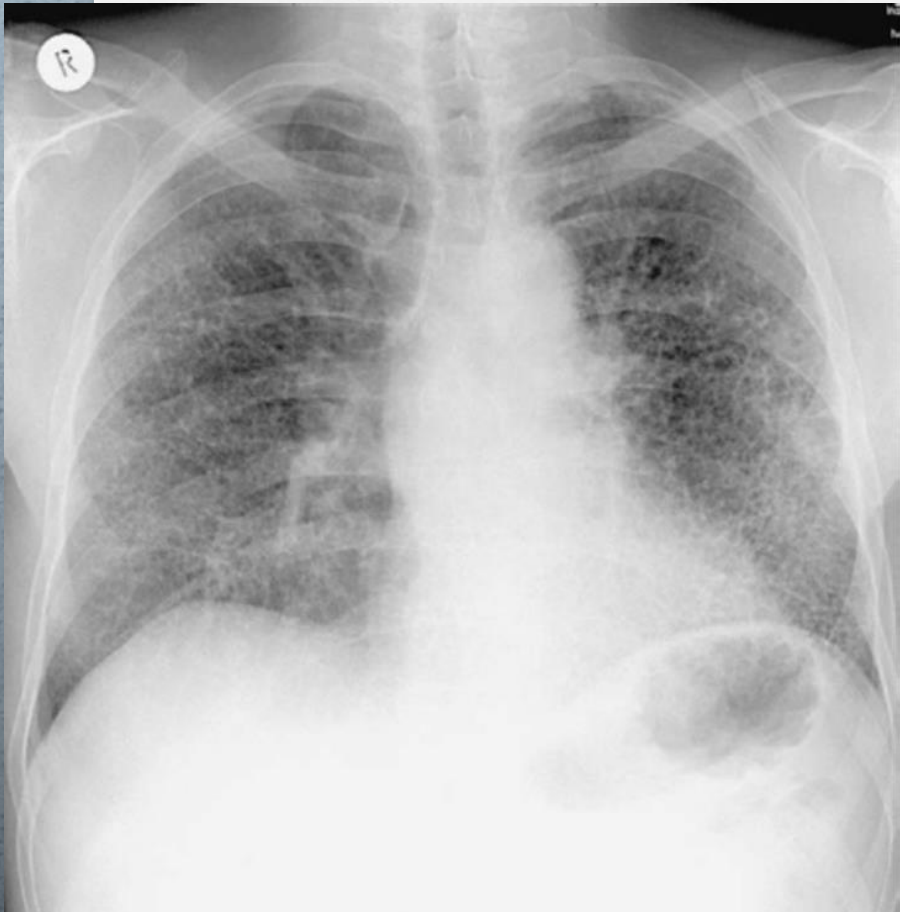


6. Patient complains of cough
- a. Mediastinal mass
 - b. Atelectasis
 - c. Accessory azygos lobe
 - d. Substernal thyroid



7. 62 yo immunocompetent patient with complaints of chronic dry cough and progressive dyspnea

- a. Bronchiectasis
- b. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- c. Asbestosis
- d. *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia



8. COPD patient presents with acute dyspnea and wheezing. Identify the abnormality.

- a. Left pneumothorax
- b. Right pneumothorax
- c. Bullous emphysema
- d. Pneumomediastinum



9. Patient presents with complaints of chronic cough

a. Cystic fibrosis

b. Primary ciliary dyskinesia

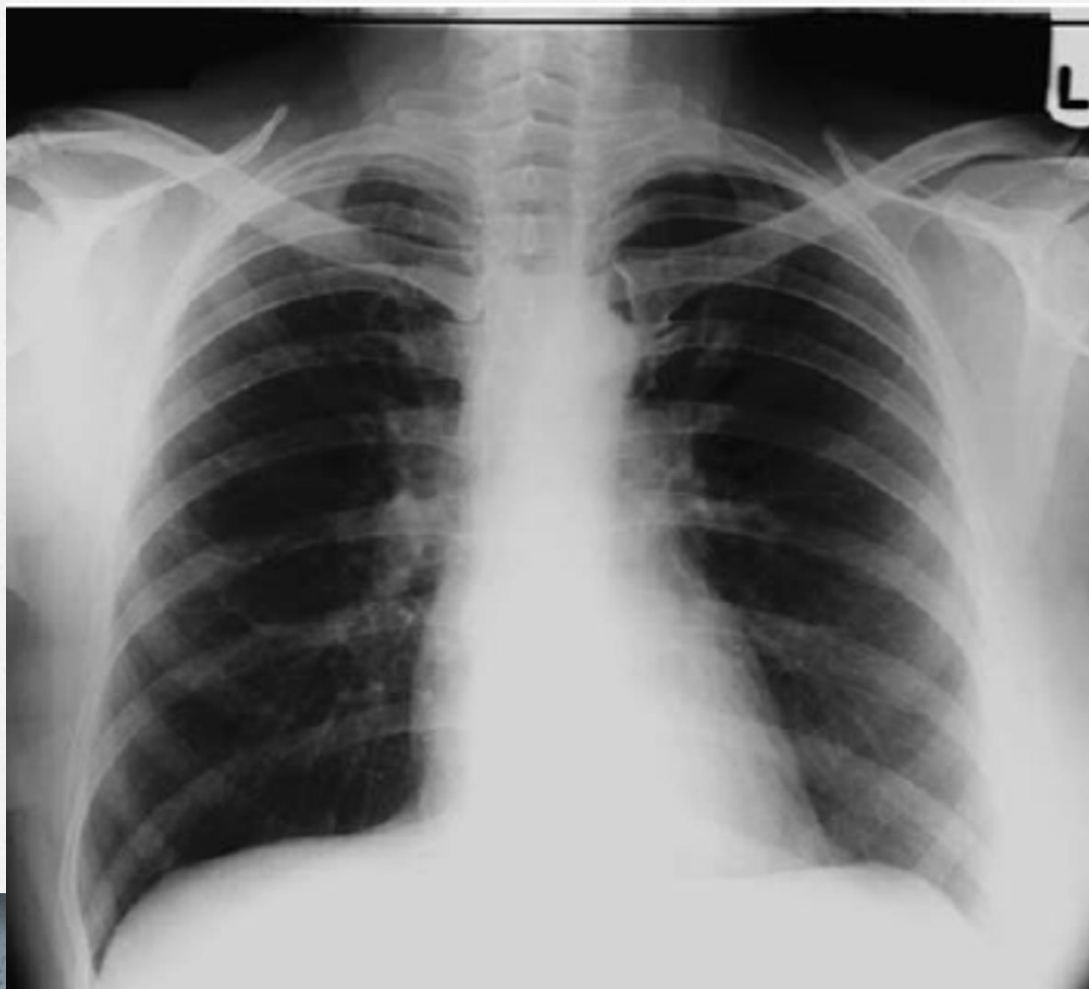
c. Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency

d. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

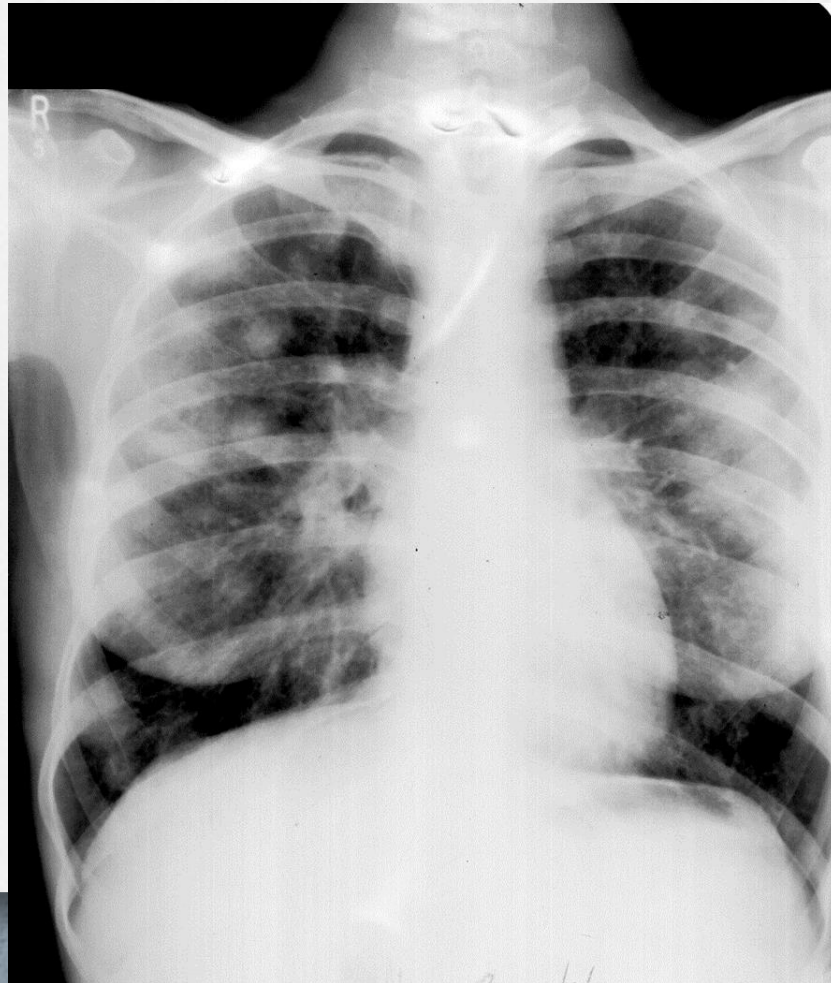


10. Asymptomatic patient with breast cancer. Preoperative chest xray shows which of the following:

- a. Hilar adenopathy
- b. Pulmonary hypertension
- c. Right mastectomy
- d. Retrocardiac infiltrate

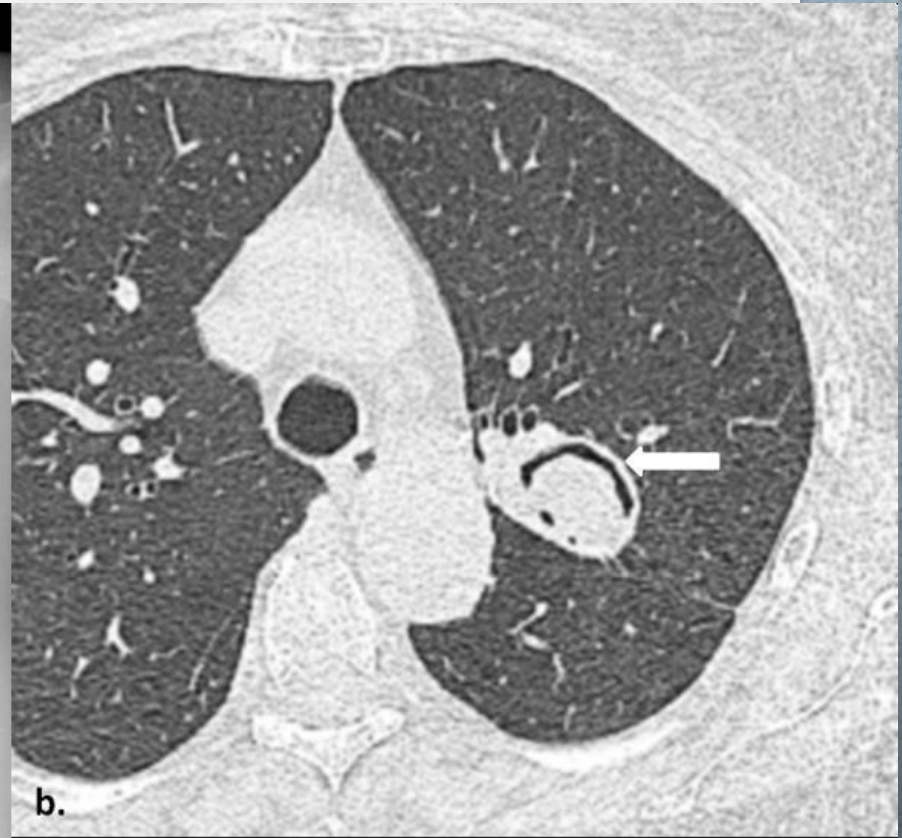
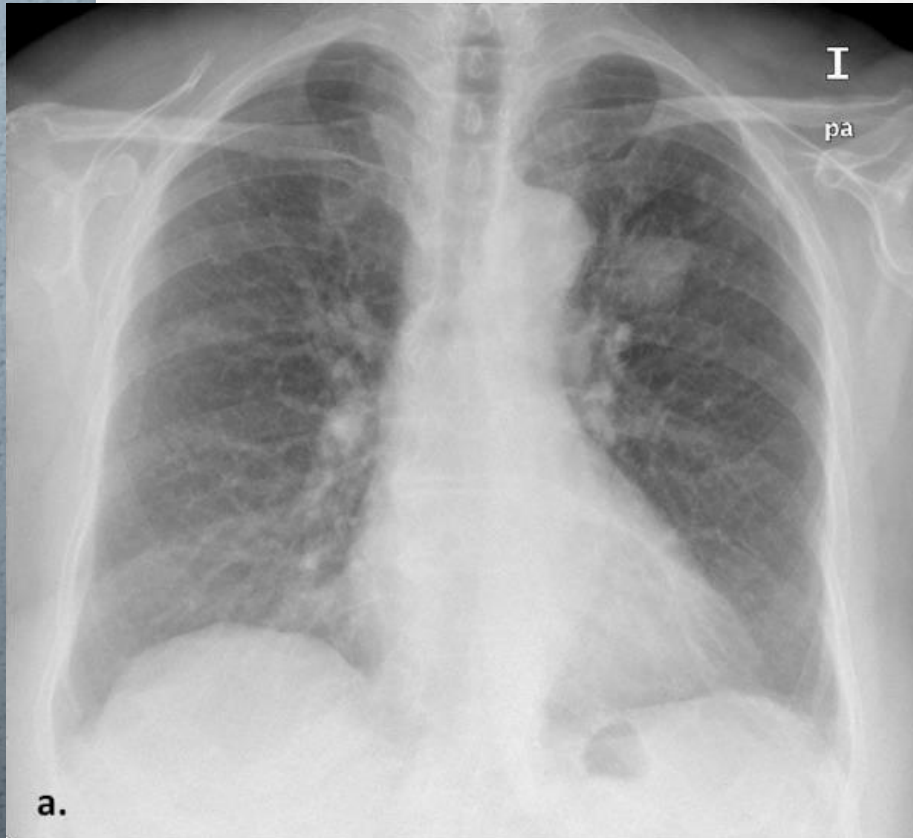


11. Patient presents with fever, chills, night sweats and weight loss.
- a. Septic pulmonary emboli
 - b. Pulmonary metastases
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. Nodular sarcoid



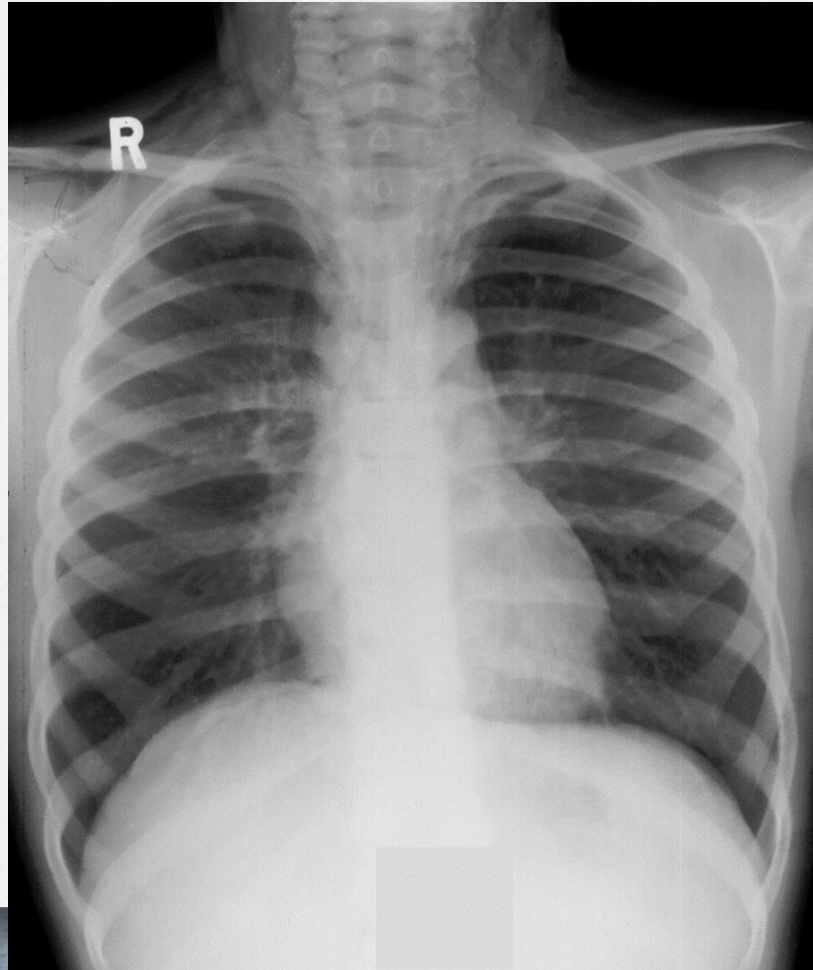
12. Patient presents with chest pain and hemoptysis.

- a. Foreign body aspiration
- b. Pulmonary mycetoma
- c. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- d. Lung abscess



13. Patient presents with severe coughing, retching, dyspnea and chest discomfort

- a. Pneumothorax
- b. Pneumoperitoneum
- c. Pneumomediastinum
- d. Esophageal rupture

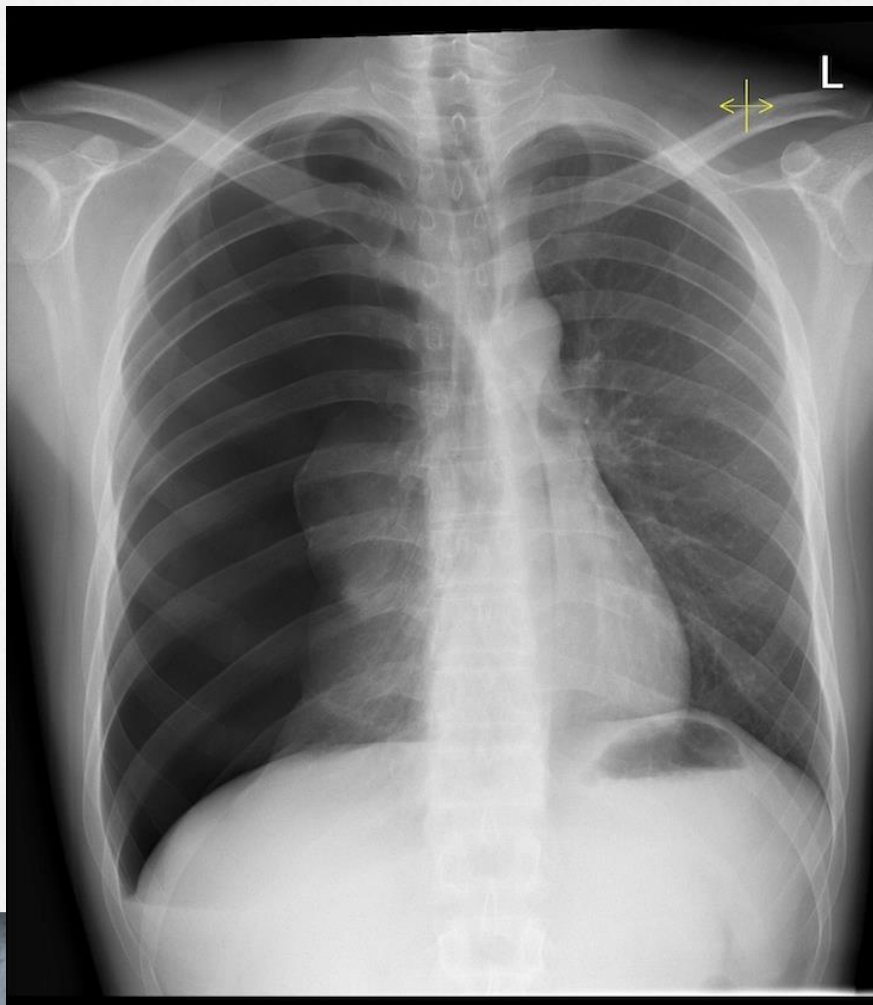


14. Lifelong nonsmoker. Asymptomatic.
- a. Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - b. Hamartoma
 - c. Lipoma
 - d. Pulmonary sequestration

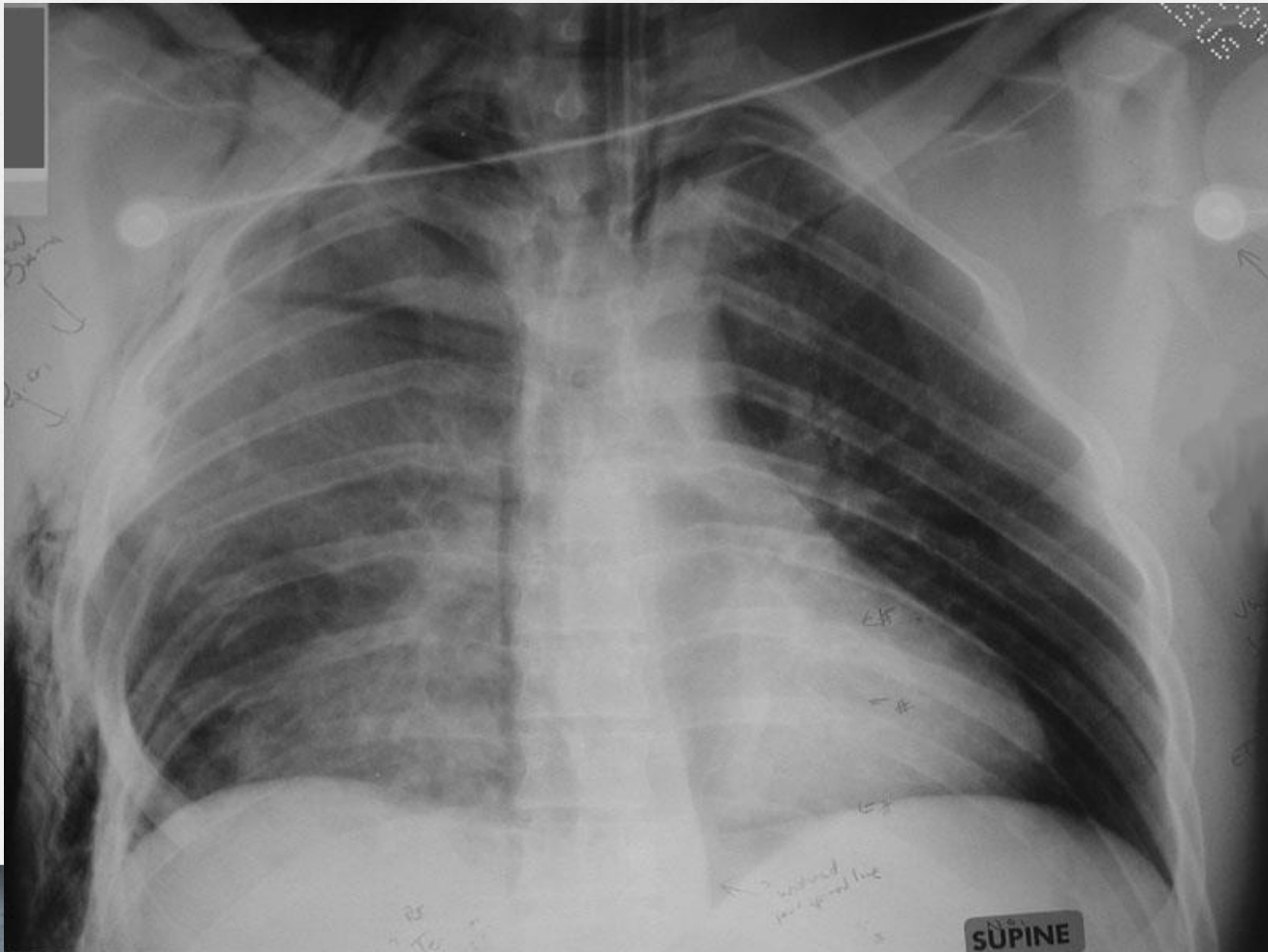


15. Patient presents with severe dyspnea, hypoxemia, hypotension and tachycardia

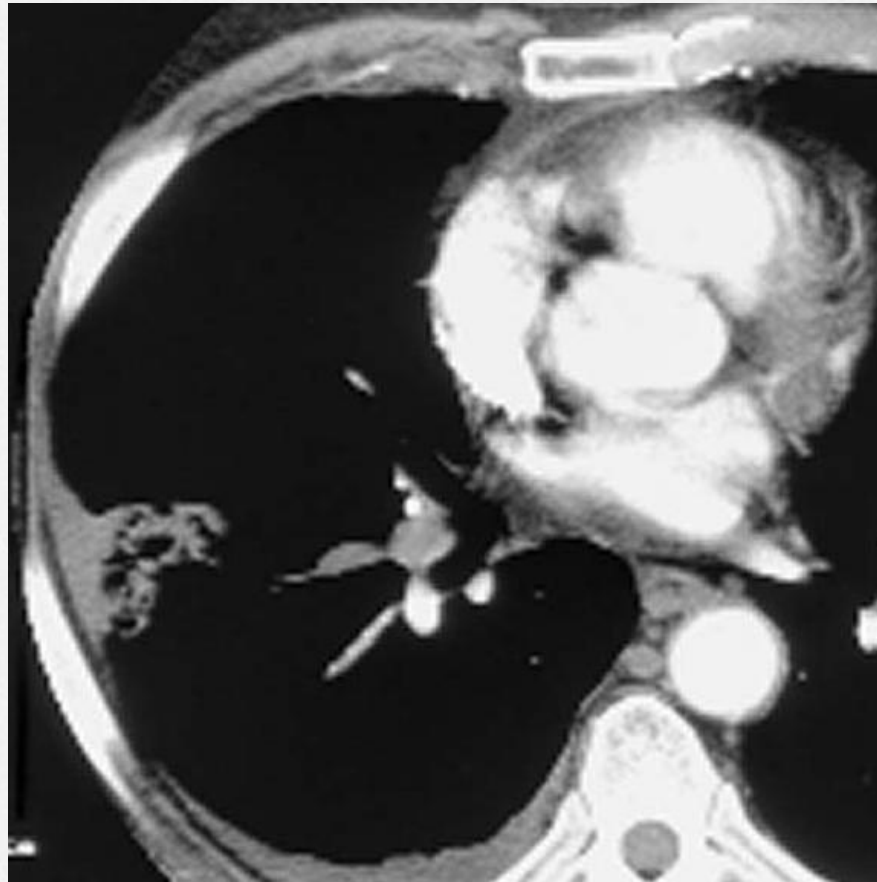
- a. Pericardial tamponade
- b. Tension pneumothorax
- c. Tension hydrothorax
- d. Acute COPD exacerbation



16. Patient presents with severe chest pain and dyspnea following trauma
- a. Congestive heart failure
 - b. Multilobar pneumonia
 - c. Pneumopericardium
 - d. Flail chest

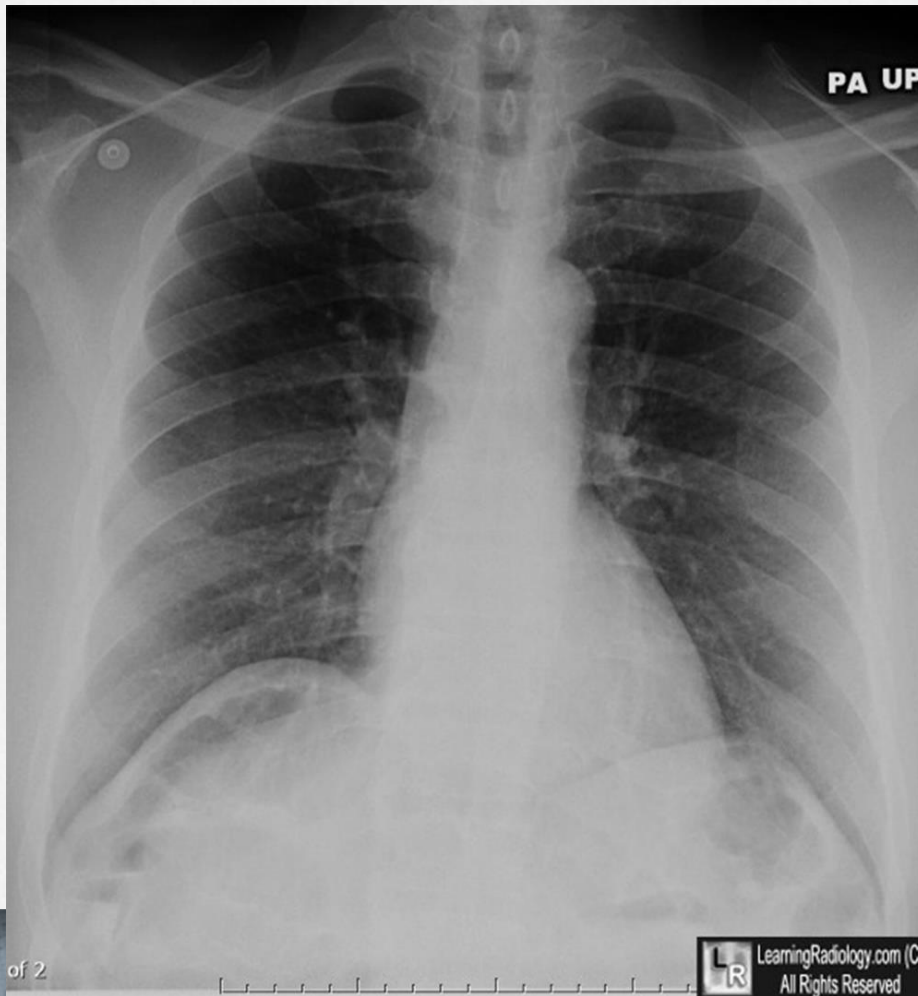


17. Patient presents with right sided chest discomfort and dyspnea
- a. Pneumonia with parapneumonic effusion
 - b. Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - c. Pulmonary embolism
 - d. Pleural malignancy

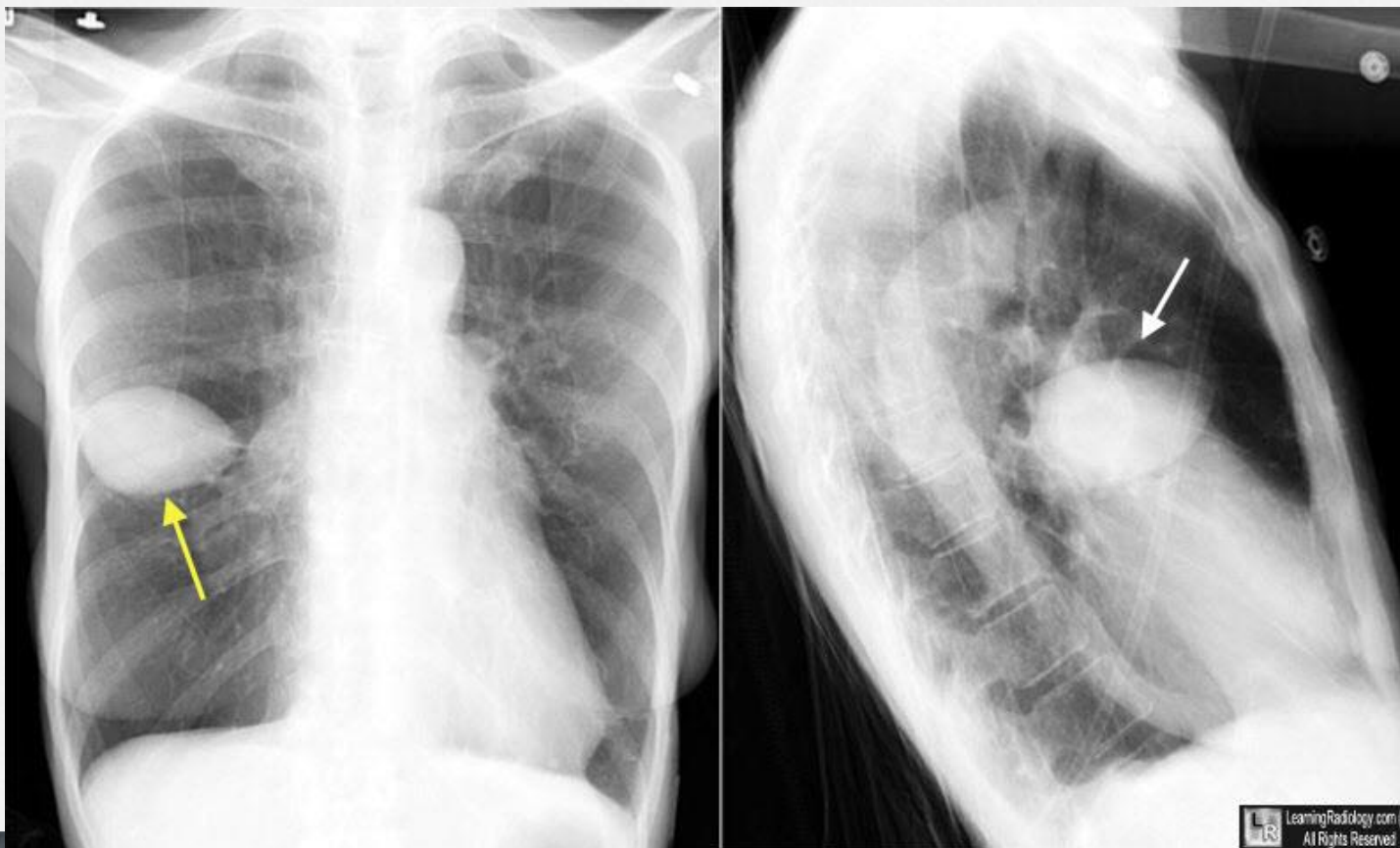


18. Patient presents with intermittent abdominal discomfort

- a. Pneumoperitoneum
- b. Chiladiti syndrome
- c. Ischemic bowel
- d. Volvulus



19. Patient with history of CHF and COPD presents with mild dyspnea
- a. Mucoïd impaction
 - b. Rounded atelectasis
 - c. Pulmonary pseudotumor
 - d. Bronchogenic carcinoma



20. Patient presents to the ED after falling down the stairs

- a. Pneumothorax
- b. Fractured ribs
- c. Fractured clavicle
- d. Normal chest xray

