VISCERAL X-RAYS & Endoscopy & Ophthalmoscopy – QUESTIONS

Always give the most specific answer possible.

V-1 – Neck

A. ID bone
B. ID structure
C. ID region
D. ID region
E. ID structure
F. Why isn't the esophagus visible?

V-2 – Lower GI series

A. ID
B. ID
C. ID
D. ID
E. ID "bend"
F. ID
G. ID "bend"
H. ID
I. ID
J. ID

V-3 – Upper GI series

A. ID
B. ID
C. ID
D. ID
E. ID
F. ID
G. ID

V-4 – Lower GI series

A. ID
B. ID

V-5 – Lower GI series

A. ID
B. ID
C. ID

V-6 – Barium swallow: note peristaltic waves in esophagus.

A. ID (Hint: Why does contrast medium stop here?)

V-7 – This type of radiogram is called a retrograde pyelogram (pyelo = renal pelvis). You can see the cannula inserted through the urethra into the bladder used to inject contrast medium into the ureters.

A. ID
B. ID
C. ID
D. ID

V-8 – This radiograph shows insertion of stents to maintain patency of the ureter.

A. Where are these coils located?
B. Where are these coils located?

V-9 – Panoramic dental

A. Use the lower arcade to identify the adult dental formula. What teeth are missing?
B. ID
C. ID

V-10 – Sequential CT Scan of brain, showing transverse sections from inferior to superior (1→12), starting approximately midway "up".

A. ID A (shown on three slices)
B. ID B [space] (shown on two slices)
C. ID C

V-11 (1& 2) – Sequential CT scan of abdominopelvic cavity, showing large tumor. Follow progression of tumor through sequential scans

A. pelvis
B. GI tract
C. tumor
D. heads of femur
E. pubic symphysis

V-12 A – Head sagittal CT of a patient with a benign brain tumor. Note appearance of tumor in 2nd row, right side.

A. ID white strip
B. ID
C. ID
D. ID
E. ID (note sphenoid sinus below)
F. ID
G. ID space
H. ID space

V-12 B & C – Frontal CTs of same patient. Note tumor appearance in upper right scan.

X. ID space
A. ID
B. ID
C. ID tissue
D. ID
E. ID space
F. ID
Y. ID space & tissue

V-13 -- Mammogram

Observe non-malignant fibrous mass and calcified lactiferous duct

V-14 Upper GI endoscopy & colonoscopy

Observe my mother-in-law's GI tract!

V-15 Retina viewed with an ophthalmoscope

(Compare with text Fig. 17.25.)
What neurons exit at the optic disc?

V-16 A&B – Hysterosalpingogram

Dye is injected into the cervical canal, filling the uterine cavity ("hystero") and uterine tubes ("salpingo-") before escaping out the infundibulum into the pelvic cavity. B was taken a few minutes after A.

- Note the narrowness of the uterine tube.

V-17 Bronchogram taken after inhaling contrast medium

A. ID
B. ID

V-18A & B – Spinal myelography

- Contrast medium is injected into the subarachnoid space in the lumbar cistern.
- This patient also had a fractured sacrum repaired.

VISCERAL X-RAYS -- ANSWERS

V-1 – Neck

A. hyoid
B. epiglottis
C. oropharynx
D. laryngopharynx
E. trachea (lumen)
F. It's a collapsed muscular tube, and thus poorly distinguishable from surrounding tissue.

V-2 – Lower GI series

A. cecum
B. vermiform appendix
C. ileum
D. ascending colon
E. hepatic (R. colic) flexure
F. transverse colon
G. splenic (L. colic) flexure
H. descending colon
I. sigmoid colon
J. haustra (2) or haustrum(1)

V-3 – Upper GI series

A. body of stomach
B. pylorus
C. fundus (filled with gas – **BURP**!)
D. lesser curvature
E. greater curvature
F. duodenum
G. ileum

V-4 – Lower GI series

A. ileum
B. cecum

V-5 – Lower GI series

A. sigmoid colon
B. rectum (note that it's not really "straight")
C. rectum (the "straight" part)

V-6 – Barium Swallow

A. lower esophageal sphincter

V-7 -- Pyelogram

A. minor calyx
B. major calyx
C. renal pelvis
D. ureter

V-8 – Pyelogram

A. renal pelvis
B. bladder

V-9 – Panoramic dental

A. 3rd molar (wisdom teeth)
B. pulp cavity
C. root canal

V-10 – CT of brain

A. lateral ventricle
B. septum pellucidum
C. longitudinal fissure

V-12A – Sagittal Head CT scan

A. fornix
B. pons
C. arbor vitae
D. medulla oblongata
E. pituitary gland
F. corpus callosum
G. lateral ventricle
H. 4th ventricle

V12 B&C

X. maxillary sinus
A. inferior nasal concha
B. middle nasal concha
C. falx cerebri
D. nasal septum
E. lateral ventricle
F. septum pellucidum
Y. tentorium cerebelli in the transverse fissure

V-15 – Retina

Ganglion cell axons form the optic nerve at the optic disc.

V-17 – Bronchogram

A. primary (main) bronchus
B. tertiary (segmental) bronchus