

Image in Medicine

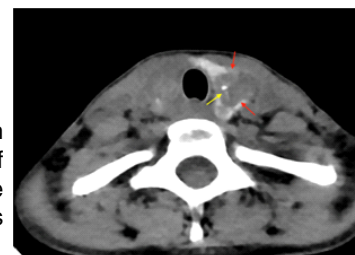
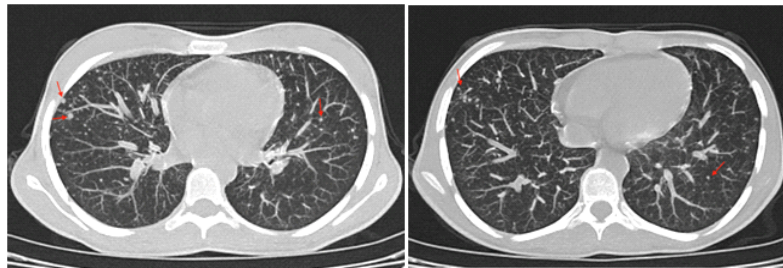
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Quiz 1

CT scan images of a 16 year old girl who presented with weight loss and change in voice.

Questions :

- (1) What is the diagnosis?
- (2) What are the causes of miliary metastases?
- (3) What are the common causes of miliary nodules in lung?



Answers :

(1) Multiple small (2-4mm sized) nodules are seen diffusely scattered in both lungs. CT scan sections through neck show a hypodense nodule with specks of calcification (yellow arrow) in left lobe of thyroid gland. Biopsy of the thyroid nodule was performed which turned out to be follicular carcinoma. The nodules in lungs were miliary metastases from thyroid malignancy.

(2) The common primary malignancy of miliary metastases are thyroid carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, malignant melanoma, osteosarcoma, trophoblastic disease.

(3) The other common causes of miliary nodules are tuberculosis, fungal infection, varicella pneumonia, sarcoidosis, pneumoconiosis, hemosiderosis etc.

Quiz 2

A 80 year old man presented with long standing headache and recent history of frontal swelling since 15 days.

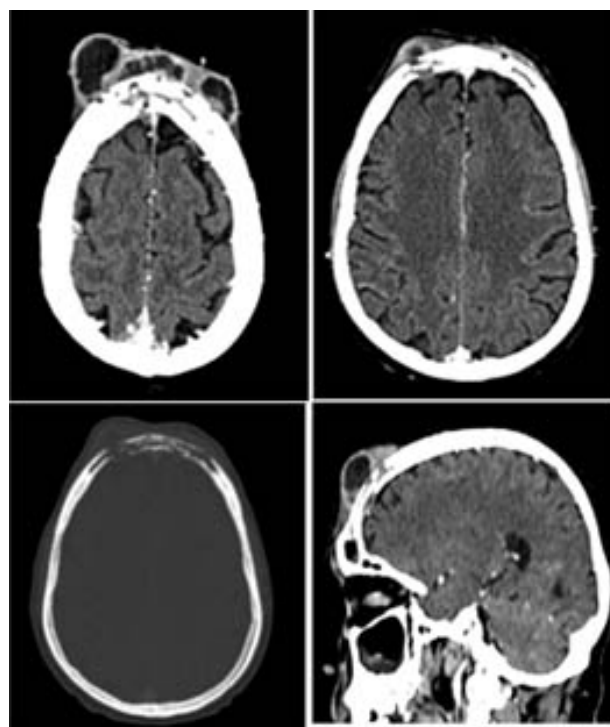
Questions :

- (1) What is the diagnosis?
- (2) What are the complications of this condition?
- (3) What is the differential diagnosis?

Answers :

(1) There is cortical irregularity and erosion of walls of frontal sinus associated with peripherally enhancing subgaleal collection. Small intracranial extension of the collection is also seen. Findings are suggestive of Pott's puffy tumour.

(2) Pott's puffy tumour is a non-neoplastic complication of acute sinusitis. It is characterised by subgaleal collection, subperiosteal abscess and osteomyelitis. It can be associated with intracranial extension resulting in epidural abscess, subdural empyema, meningitis and cerebral abscess.



(3) The common differentials are sinusitis and infected sebaceous cyst.

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