

Image in Medicine

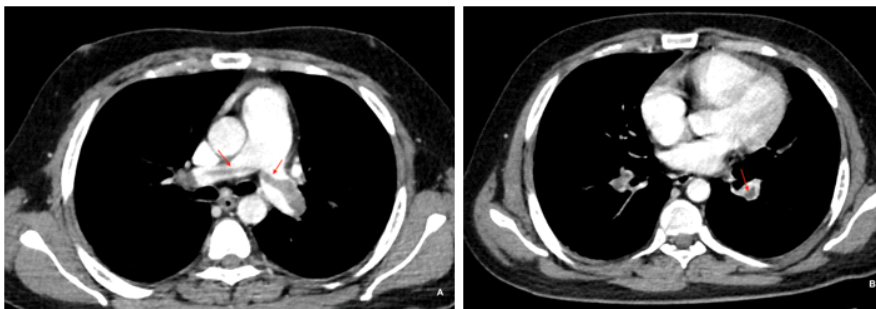
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Quiz 1

A 46-year-old male presented with Acute Breathlessness since 2 days.

Questions :

- (1) What is the diagnosis?
- (2) What are the CT scan findings in Acute Pulmonary Emboli?



Answers :

(1) A large non-occlusive pulmonary embolus straddles the bifurcation of the pulmonary trunk, extending into the right and left pulmonary arteries - suggestive of saddle pulmonary embolism (Fig A).

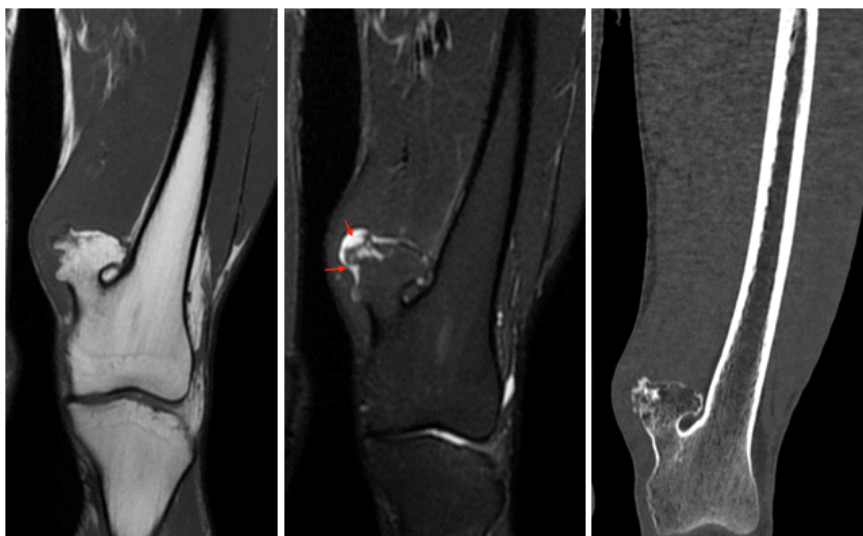
(2) CT pulmonary angiography will show filling defects within the pulmonary vasculature in cases of acute pulmonary emboli. When the artery is viewed in its axial plane, the central filling defect from the thrombus is surrounded by a thin rim of contrast, which is called the "Polo Mint sign" (Fig B).

Quiz 2

A 21-year-old male presented with Swelling around Left Knee Joint.

Questions :

- (1) What is the diagnosis?
- (2) What are the common locations of the lesion?
- (3) What is the role of MRI?



Answers :

(1) Well defined pedunculated lesion with a thin cartilage cap (arrow) is seen in the metaphyseal region of medial aspect of left femur, which shows medullary and cortical continuation with underlying bone and projects away from the epiphysis. These imaging findings are suggestive of an osteochondroma (exostosis).

(2) Osteochondromas commonly arise from the appendicular skeleton, especially around the knee. The common locations are distal femur and proximal tibia.

(3) MRI is the best modality to assess the thickness of cartilage cap, the presence of edema in bone and visualizing neurovascular structures in the vicinity. A cartilage cap of over 15 mm in thickness after skeletal maturity is suspicious for malignant degeneration, while the cartilage cap upto 30 mm in thickness may be seen in young patients.

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