Image in Medicine

Bhoomi Angirish¹, Bhavin Jankharia²

Quiz 1

CT scan images of 27-year-old asymptomatic male, who was diagnosed with a space occupying lesion in the liver on a health check up ultrasound.

Questions:

- (1) What is the Diagnosis?
- (2) What are the differential diagnosis?

Answers :

(1) A well defined hypodense lesion is seen in the right lobe of liver. The lesion shows nodular peripheral enhancement on arterial phase followed by progressive centripetal filling in the portal venous phase and further filling in the delayed phase, appearing isoattenuating to the liver parenchyma. These findings are suggestive of **hepatic hemangioma.**

(2) The common differential diagnosis are :

(A) Focal hepatic steatosis – geographic lesion without mass effect or distortion of vessels.

- (B) Hepatic cyst- non-enhancing hypodense lesion.
- (C) Hepatic abscess lesion shows peripheral capsular enhancement.

Quiz 2

MRI of the spine of 16-year-old boy who had a fall from tree. This injury was followed by inability to move lower limbs.

Questions :

- (1) What is the diagnosis ?
- (2) What is the role of MRI in assessment of spinal cord injury ?

Answers :

(1) Fracture - dislocation is seen at D5-D6 level with fracture of the anterior part of D6 vertebra. There is resultant retropulsion of the D6 vertebra with rupture posterior

longitudinal ligament causing compression over anterior thecal sac - spinal cord and resulting in focal defect in spinal cord at this level (red arrow). Cord edema is seen extending superiorly and inferiorly. There is also rupture of the posterior ligamentous complex (yellow arrow).

Department of Radiology, Picture This by Jankharia, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400004 ¹MD, DNB (Radiology) ²MD, DMRD (Radiology)



(2) MRI is useful in patients with spine injuries as it helps in the assessment of cord edema, spinal cord contusions, cord compression and cord transection, which decides the treatment plan and hence prognosis of such patients.



78