

Image in Medicine

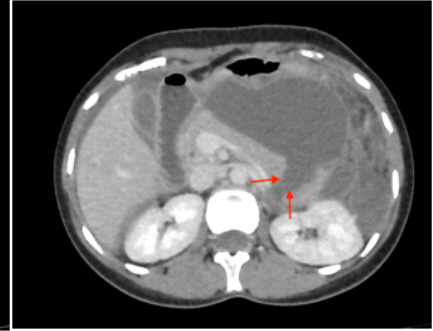
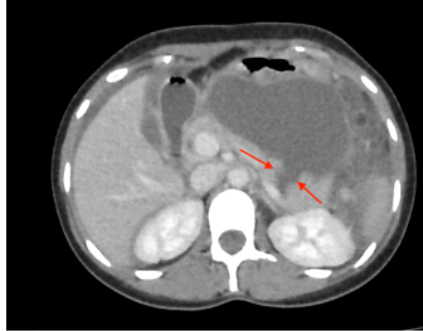
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Quiz 1

A 23-year-old female presented with Blunt Trauma to Abdomen in an Motor Vehicle Accident.

Questions :

- (1) What is the Diagnosis?
- (2) Mention the grading of Pancreatic Injury according to American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST) classification.



Answers :

(1) Full thickness tear of the pancreatic parenchyma is seen in its tail (arrow) with associated loculated peripancreatic collection. Mild ascites is also seen. These findings are suggestive of pancreatic transection.

(2) The classification of pancreatic injury as per AAST is as follows:

Grade I : hematoma with minor contusion or superficial laceration without duct injury

Grade II : major contusion or laceration without duct injury

Grade III : distal transection or deep parenchymal injury with duct injury

Grade IV : proximal transection or deep parenchymal injury involving the ampulla (and/or intrapancreatic common bile duct)

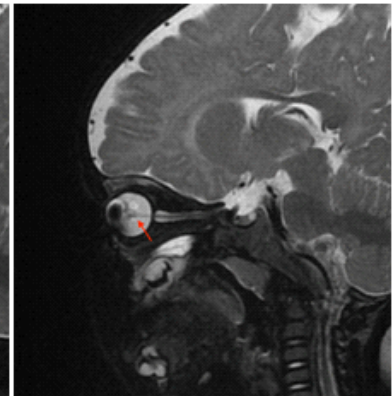
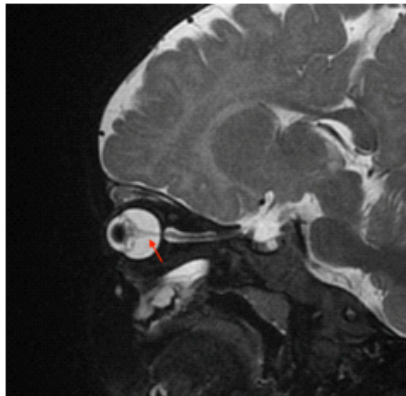
Grade V : massive disruption of the pancreatic head / shattered pancreas

Quiz 2

In a clinical case of Bilateral Leucocoria in a 8 months child, MRI of the Orbit is done.

Questions :

- (1) What is the Diagnosis?
- (2) What is the Pathology of this condition?



Answers :

(1) A triangular shaped retrolental tissue is seen extending from the head of the optic nerve to the posterior surface of the lens which appears low T2 signal against the normal high T2 signal of the globe, characteristic of Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous (PHPV).

(2) Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV) is a rare congenital developmental malformation of the eye. It arises due to a failure of normal regression of the embryonic hyaloid vascular system. Persistent fetal vasculature in PHPV can lead to fibrosis, resulting in elongation of the ciliary processes, retinal detachment and spontaneous cataracts.

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