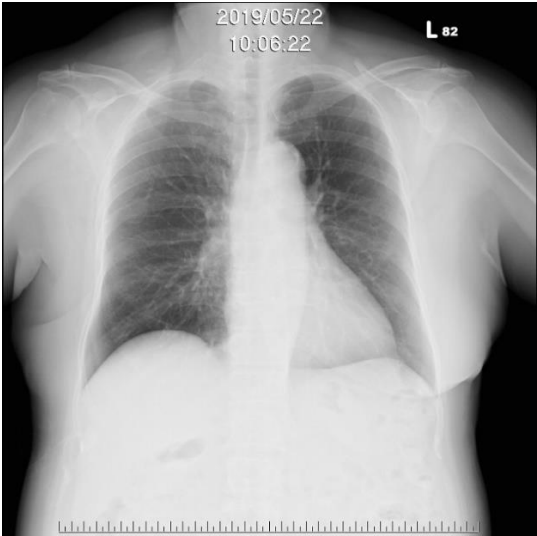
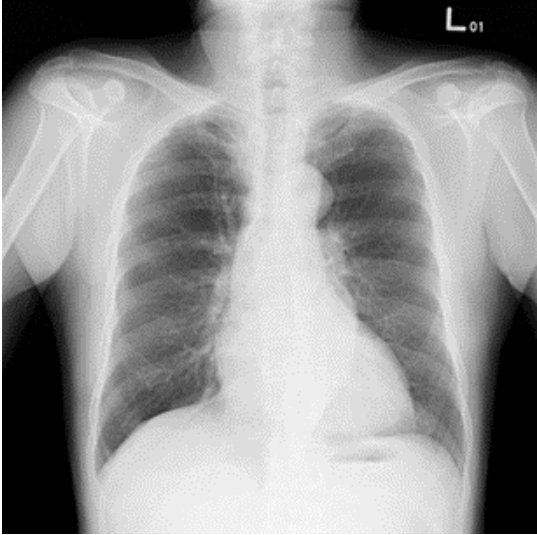
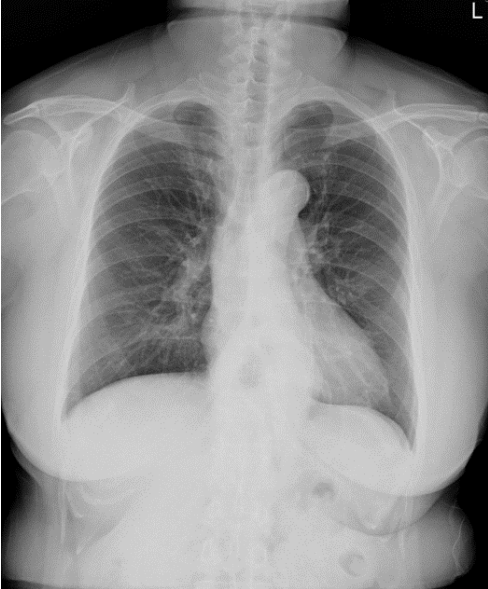
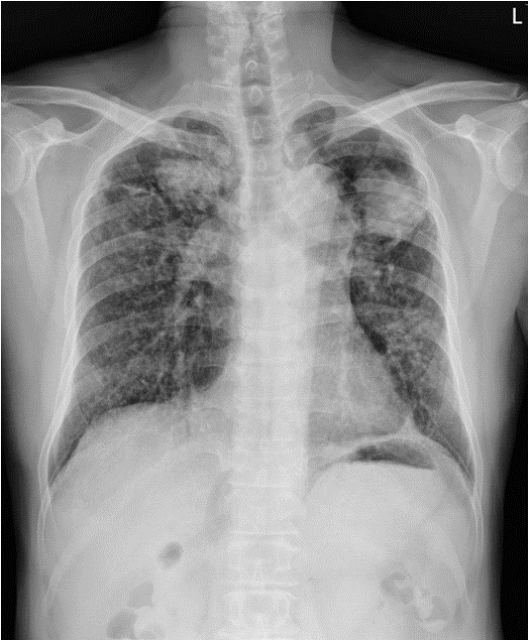
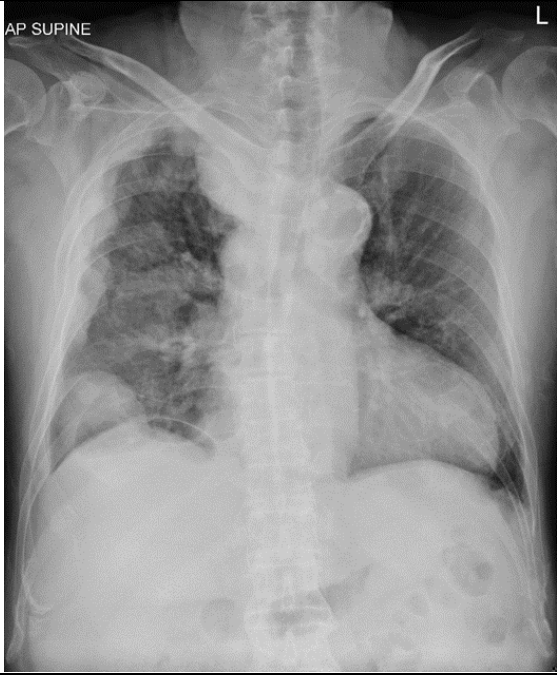
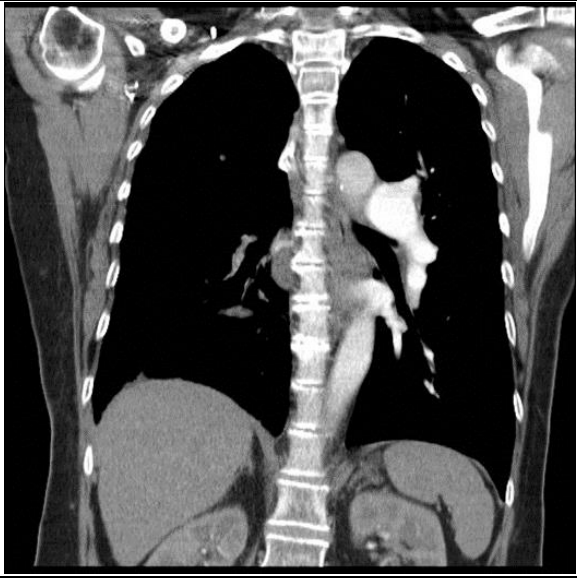
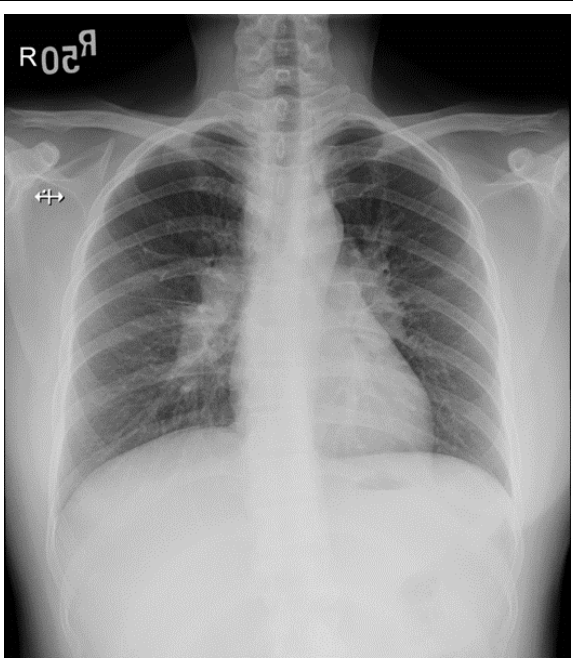
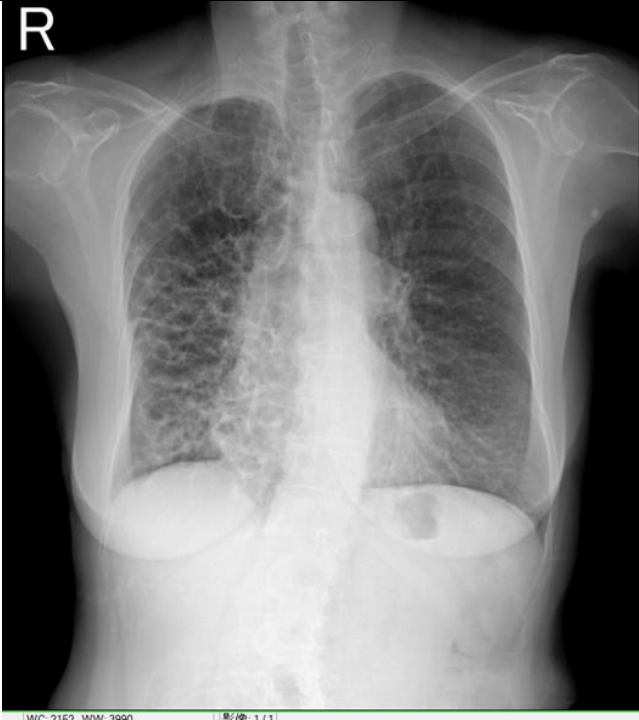
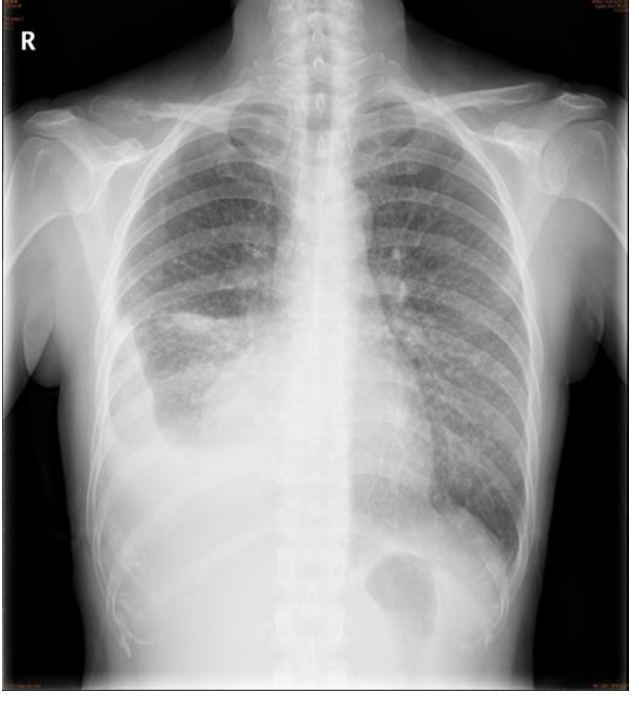


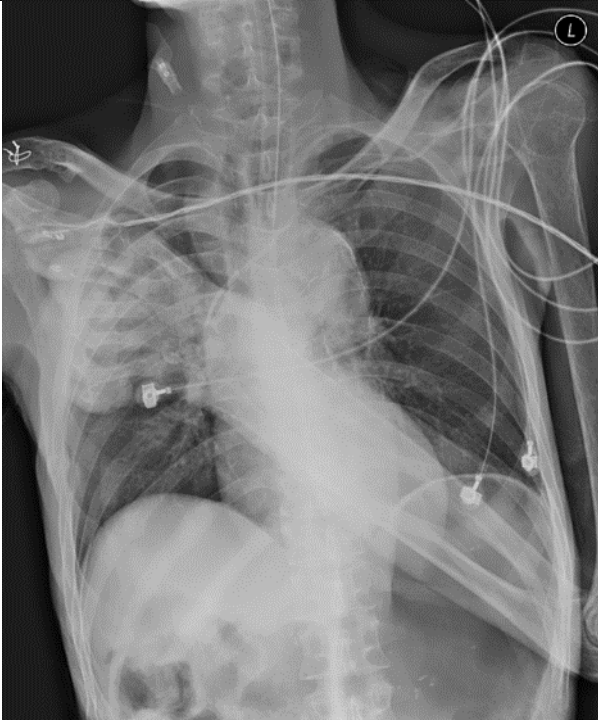
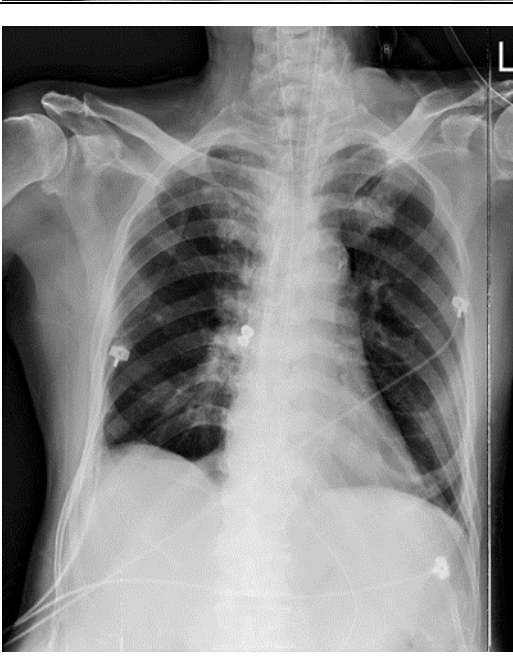
108 年度胸腔暨重症專科醫師_影像學考題答案


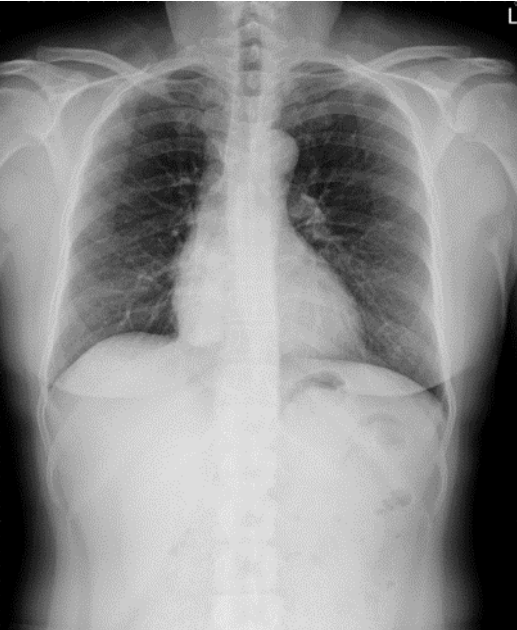
題號	答案	影像
1.	Right mastectomy	 A frontal chest X-ray showing a right mastectomy. The right breast area is significantly less dense than the left. The lungs are clear, and the heart size is within normal limits. Technical details at the top of the image include the date and time '2019/05/22 10:06:22' and a marker 'L 82'. A ruler is visible at the bottom of the image.
2.	Aortic aneurysm	 A frontal chest X-ray showing aortic aneurysm. The aortic knob is markedly enlarged and appears as a prominent, rounded opacity in the upper mediastinum. The lungs are clear, and the heart size is normal. A marker 'L 01' is visible in the upper right corner of the image.

3.	azygus fissure	 A frontal chest X-ray showing a prominent, wedge-shaped opacity in the right upper lung zone, representing the azygus fissure. The rest of the lung fields are clear, and the heart size is within normal limits. A small 'L' marker is visible in the top right corner of the image.
4.	Pulmonary embolism with enlarged right hilum and cardiomegaly	 A frontal chest X-ray showing signs of pulmonary embolism, including wedge-shaped opacities in the lung fields and an enlarged right hilum. There is also evidence of cardiomegaly, indicated by an enlarged cardiac silhouette. A small 'L' marker is visible in the top right corner of the image.

5.	bronchiectasis	 <p>AP SUPINE</p> <p>L</p>
6.	Hiatal hernia	
7.	pneumoconiosis with PMF (progressive massive fibrosis)	 <p>R02^R</p> <p>⇄</p>

8.	Mesothelioma	 A frontal chest X-ray showing bilateral, diffuse, and dense opacities throughout the lung fields, characteristic of mesothelioma. The opacities are most prominent in the lower lung zones. A white 'R' marker is visible in the upper left corner of the image. Technical details at the bottom of the image include 'MAY-21-03 1000' and '18/20-121'.
9.	Tracheal and bronchial stenosis	 A frontal chest X-ray showing a significant area of consolidation in the right lower lung zone, consistent with tracheal and bronchial stenosis. The consolidation is wedge-shaped and obscures the underlying lung markings. A white 'R' marker is visible in the upper left corner of the image.

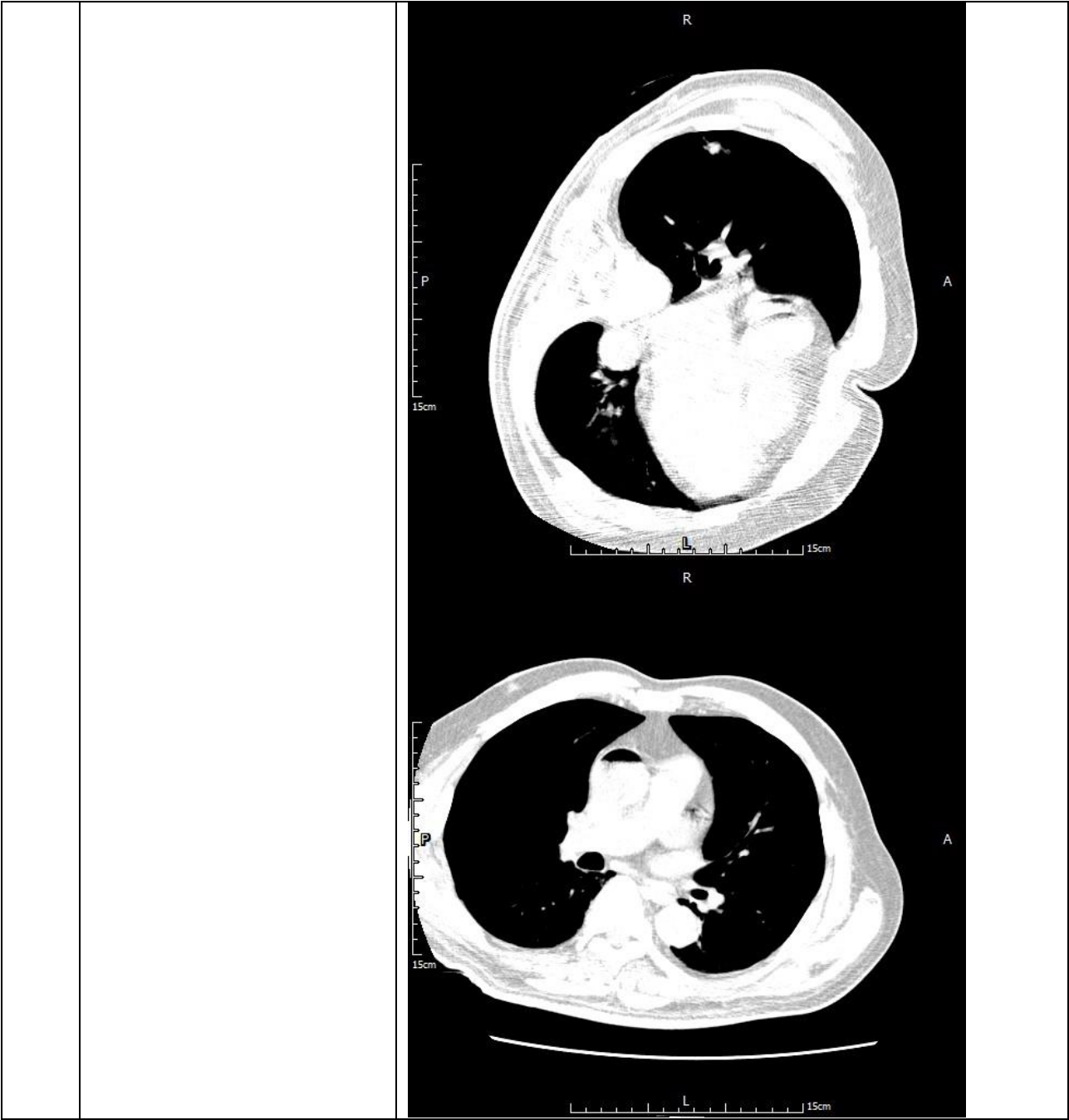
10.	CHF (Congestive heart failure) with loculated effusion	 A frontal chest X-ray showing signs of congestive heart failure. The cardiac silhouette is significantly enlarged. There is a large, dense, wedge-shaped opacity in the right lower lung field, consistent with a loculated pleural effusion. The left lung appears relatively clear. Several medical lines and leads are visible overlying the chest.
11.	CHF (Congestive heart failure) with localized lung edema	 A frontal chest X-ray showing signs of congestive heart failure. The cardiac silhouette is moderately enlarged. There is a localized area of increased opacity in the right lung, consistent with localized lung edema. The left lung appears relatively clear. Several medical lines and leads are visible overlying the chest.



12.	Right pulmonary artery atresia	 <p>A frontal chest X-ray showing the thoracic cavity. The right lung appears relatively clear, but there is a notable absence of the normal pulmonary artery shadow in the right hilum. The left lung and mediastinal structures are visible. Technical markers include 'R' and 'Standing' in the bottom left, and 'x071' and 'E2R' in the bottom right.</p>
13.	Pancoast tumor	 <p>A frontal chest X-ray showing a large, soft tissue mass in the right upper lung zone, extending superiorly towards the apex. The mass is associated with significant destruction of the ribs and the vertebral bodies of the upper thoracic spine. The left lung and mediastinal structures are also visible. A technical marker 'L' is present in the top right corner.</p>


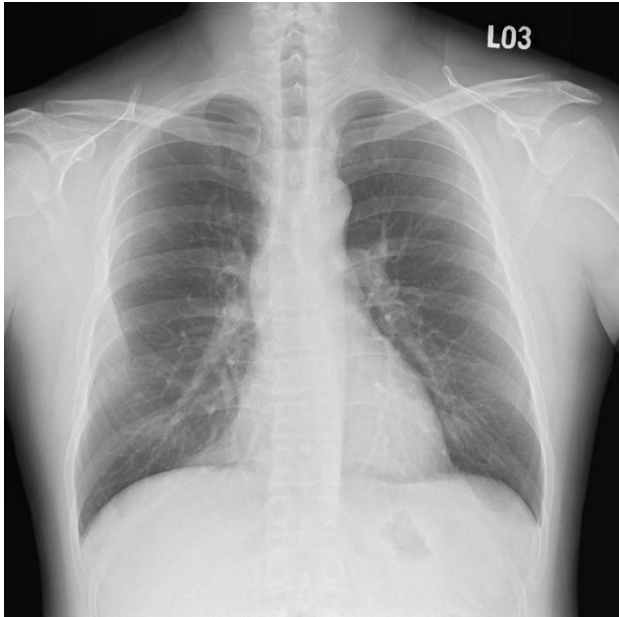
14.

Sarcoidosis

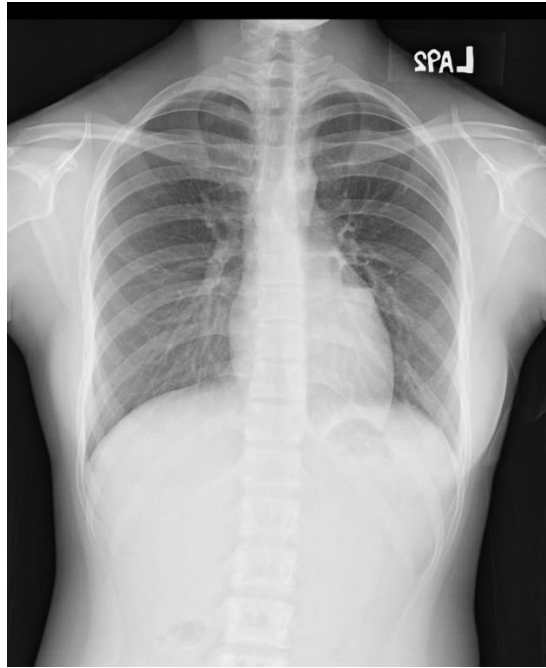




		
15.	Omentum herniation	

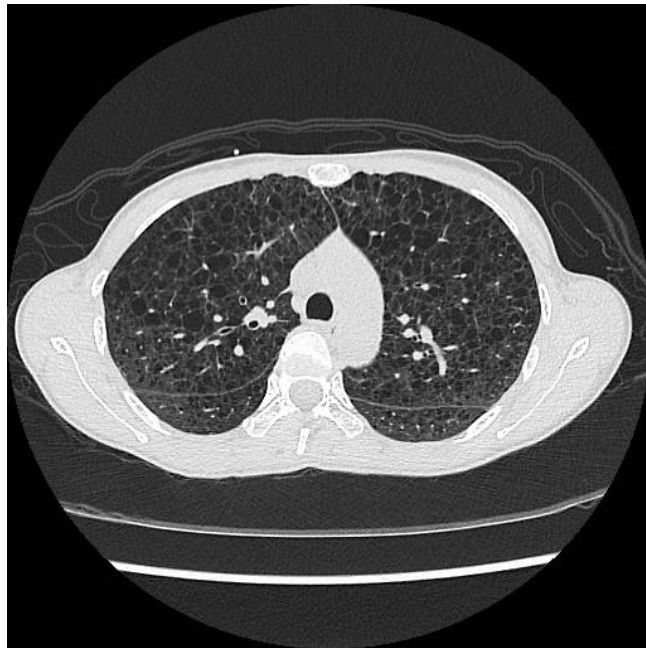
16.	prostate cancer bone meta meta	 A frontal chest X-ray showing multiple lytic bone metastases. The lesions are visible in the ribs and the thoracic spine. A small 'L' marker is present in the upper right corner of the image.
17.	Cystic bronchiectasis	 A frontal chest X-ray showing hyperinflated lungs and tram-track opacities, characteristic of cystic bronchiectasis. A small 'L03' marker is present in the upper right corner of the image.

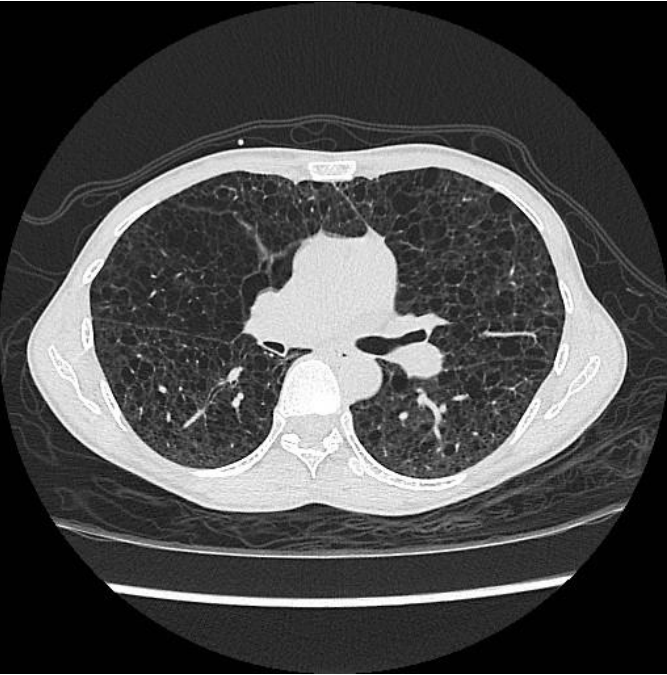

18. Lung tumor below the diaphragm



19.

Cancer with bone metastases, effusion and lung nodules


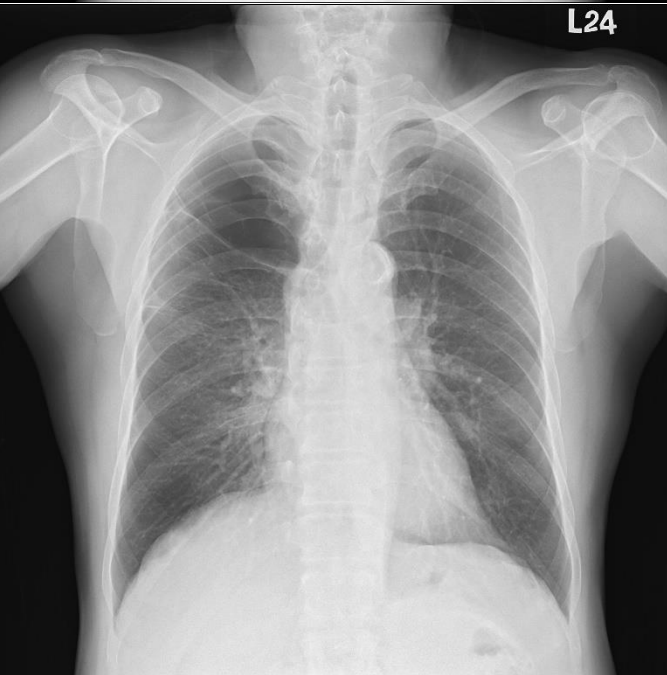


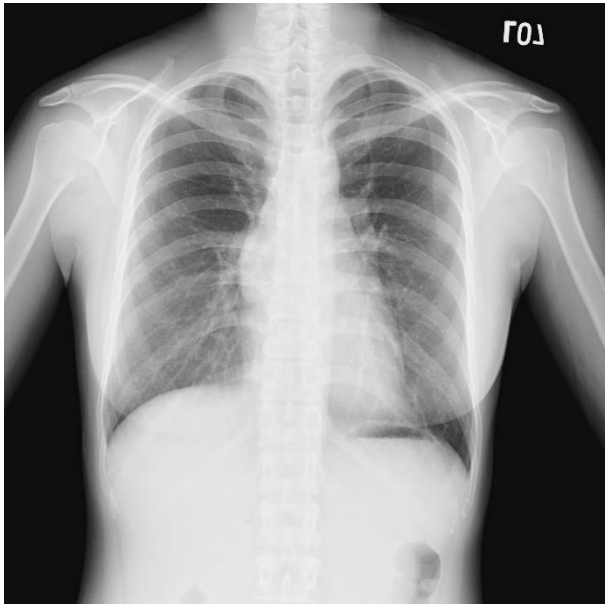

			
20.	esophageal intubation		


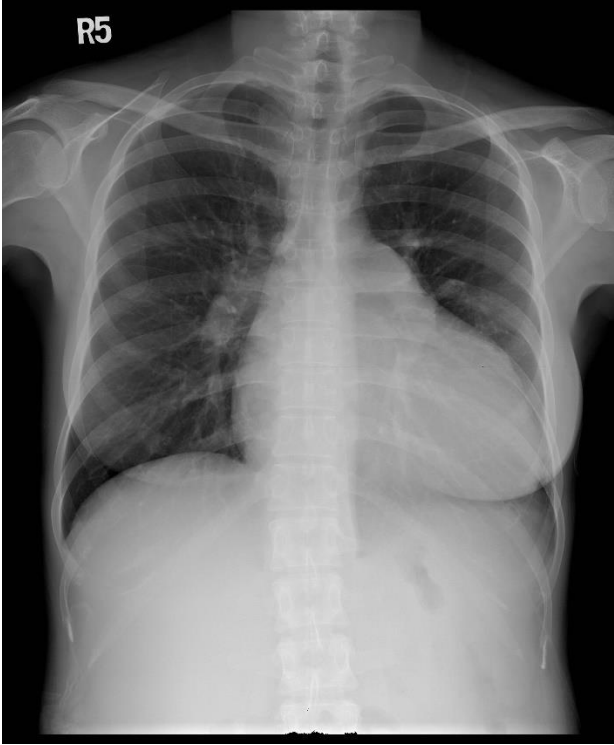
21.

denture (teeth) in the
truncus intermedius



22.	IPF (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis) with AE (acute exacerbation)	
23.	Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia (PJP)	

24.	Pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis	 <p>A frontal chest X-ray showing bilateral lung fields with numerous small, well-defined, rounded cysts of varying sizes, characteristic of Pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis. The heart and mediastinal structures are within normal limits. A marker 'R01' is visible in the upper right corner.</p>
25.	Ant mediastinal tumor (thymic carcinoma)	 <p>A frontal chest X-ray showing a large, well-defined, anterior mediastinal mass, consistent with a thymic carcinoma. The mass is located in the upper anterior mediastinum, displacing the heart and other mediastinal structures. A marker 'SIT' is visible in the upper left corner, and another marker 'R01' is visible in the upper right corner. There is also a surgical clip visible on the left shoulder.</p>

		 A lateral chest X-ray showing the thoracic cavity. The spine is visible on the left side of the image. A large, soft-tissue mass is visible behind the heart shadow, in the retrocardiac space. The mass is roughly oval-shaped and has a slightly irregular border. The label 'L' is in the upper right corner of the image.
26.	Right retrocardiac tumor	 An anteroposterior (AP) chest X-ray showing the thoracic cavity. The spine is visible in the center. A large, soft-tissue mass is visible behind the heart shadow, in the retrocardiac space. The mass is roughly oval-shaped and has a slightly irregular border. The label 'R5' is in the upper left corner of the image.



27. Right lung nodule and
s/p CT- guided biopsy
gas embolism



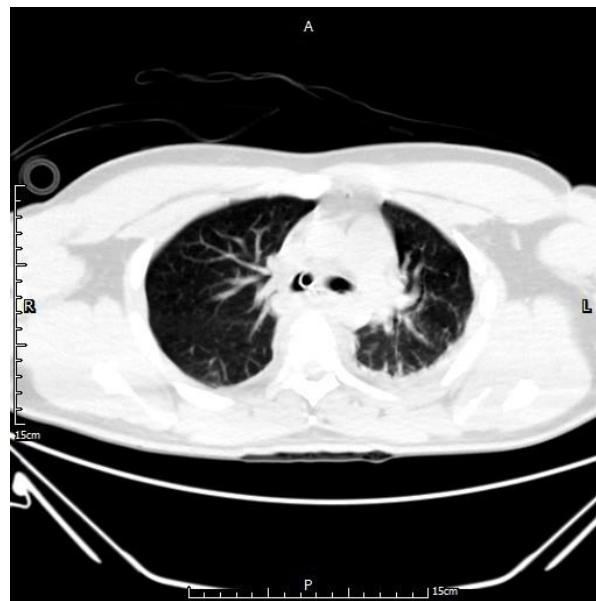
28.

Neurofibromatosis



29.

Pneumomediastinum





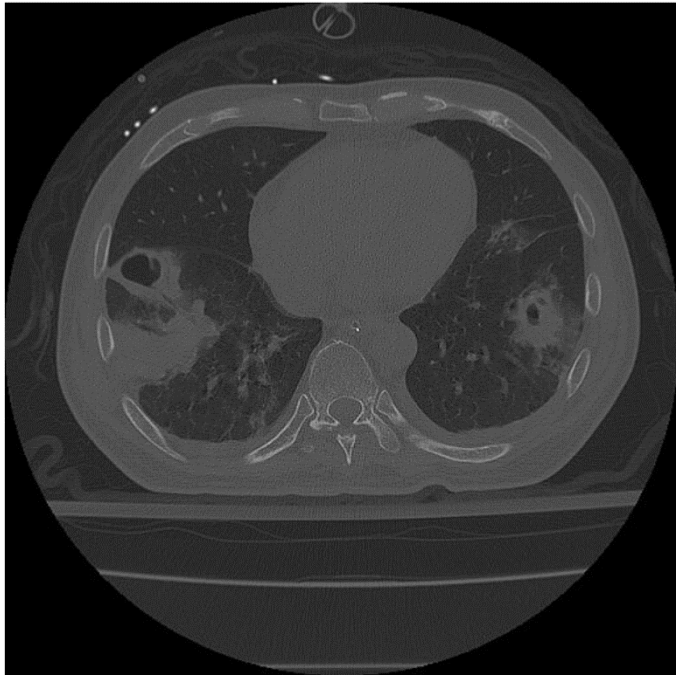
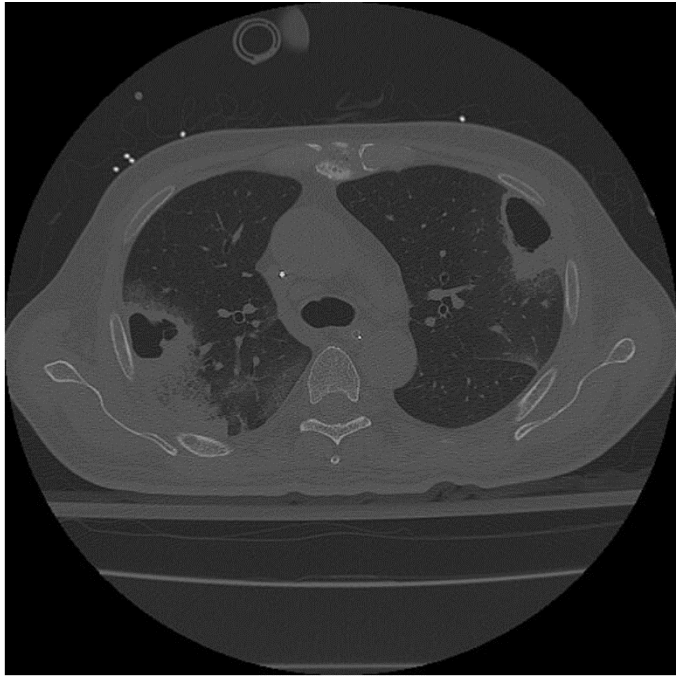
30. Osteogenic tumor


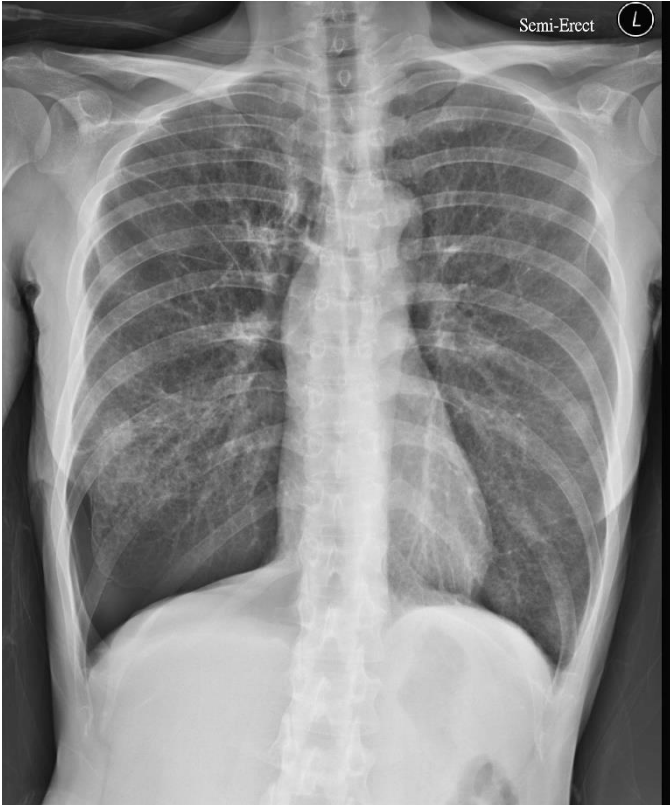




31. Pericardial pseudocyst





		
32.	LAM (Lymphangiomyomatosis)	 <p>Semi-Erect (L)</p>

33.

chronic
thromboembolic
pulmonary
hypertension (CTEPH)

