Fundamentals of Musculoskeletal Imaging 5th edition McKinnis Test Bank

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Chapter 2 Radiologic Evaluation, Search Patterns, and Diagnosis

1. A search pattern for viewing radiographs is the ABCs, which stands for:
A. Alignment, bone density, cartilage spaces, soft tissues
B. Anatomy, body mass, connective tissues
C. Alignment, breaks in continuity, cortical margins, soft tissues
D. None of the above

2. Predictor variables help narrow the diagnostic possibilities. If a lesion is wider than it is long and has poorly defined margins, these characteristics are predictive of what kind of lesion?
A. Malignant
B. Metastatic
C. Benign
D. Infectious

3. Sclerosis is seen on radiograph as _____ and is a sign of _____.
A. radiolucent; repair.
B. radiolucent; inflammatory process
C. radiodense; repair
D. radiopaque; repair

4. Radiologic hallmarks of *degenerative joint disease* include:
A. Concentric joint space narrowing, sclerotic subchondral bone, and periarticular rarefaction
B. Asymmetrical joint space narrowing, sclerotic subchondral bone, and pseudocysts
C. Osteophyte formation and osteoporosis
D. Asymmetrical joint space narrowing and articular erosions

5. Radiologic hallmarks of *rheumatoid arthritis* include:
A. Concentric joint space narrowing, erosions of subchondral bone, and periarticular rarefaction
B. Asymmetrical joint space narrowing, sclerotic subchondral bone, and pseudocysts
C. Osteophyte formation and osteoporosis
D. Asymmetrical joint space narrowing and articular erosions

6. Joint capsules become visible on radiograph when they become distended by effusion seen in the instance(s) of:
A. Acute infection
B. Hemophilic bleed
C. Joint trauma
D. All of the above

7. If an abnormality discovered on radiograph has characteristics of a malignant lesion, the next step is diagnostic evaluation is:
A. Advanced imaging
B. Surgery

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C. Chemotherapy
D. Radiation

8. Osteoporosis is a metabolic disease that results in decreased total bone mass. What percent of reduction in bone mass must occur before osteoporosis becomes evident on radiographs?
A. 20%
B. 30%
C. 40%
D. 50%

9. Tumors are generally divided into two categories, based on the amount of bony destruction they incur:
A, Benign and malignant
B. Benign and metastatic
C. Primary and secondary
D. Aggressive and benign

10. What procedure is necessary to accurately define the infectious organism in an infected joint?
A. MRI with contrast
B. Nuclear imaging with a glucose analog
C. Aspiration biopsy
D. Bone scan

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