

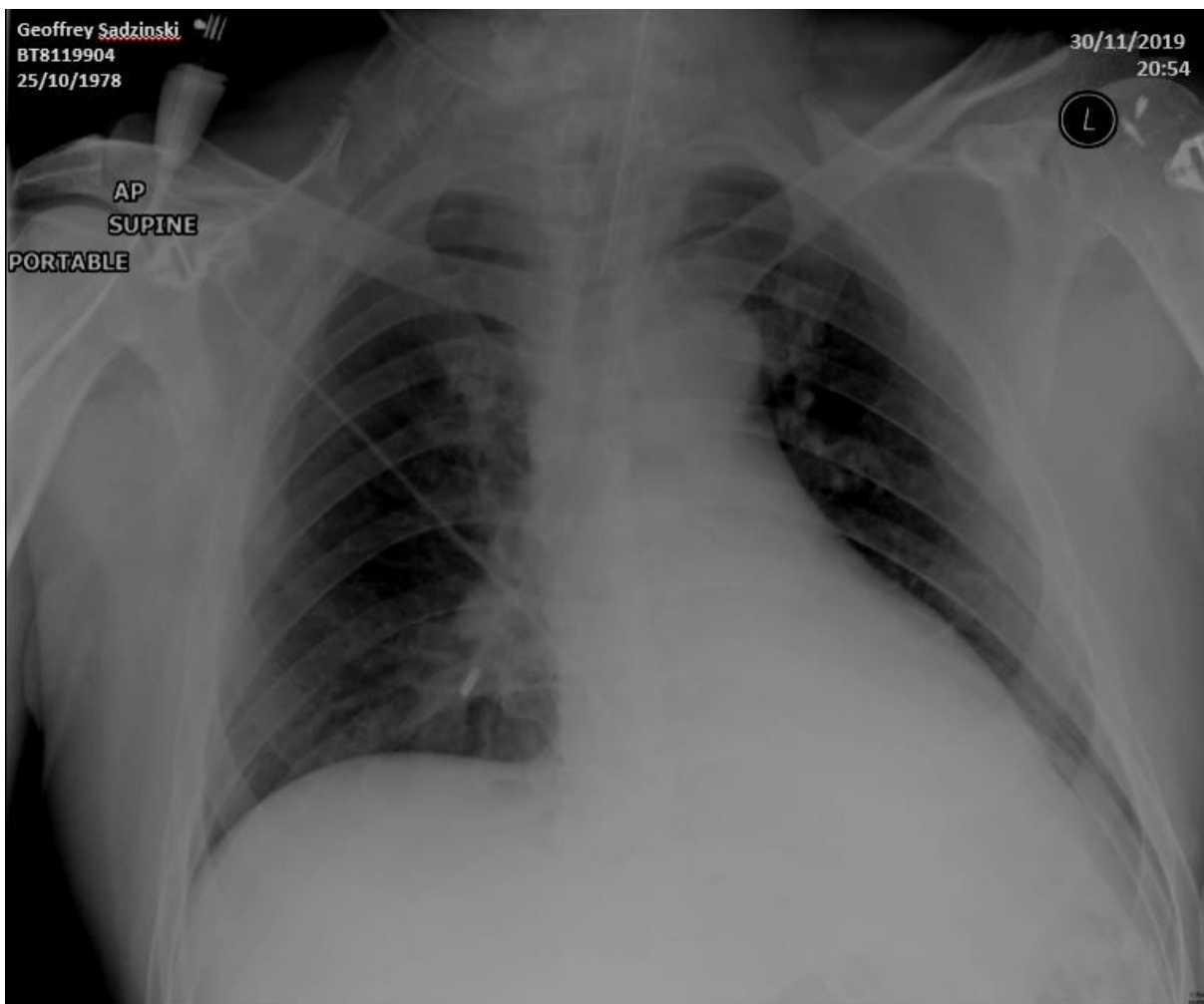
FFICM OSCE Example Questions

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| Question Number | ICM OSCE Example 3 |
| Question Title | Radiology |

Candidate instructions:

This is a clinical question that includes interpretation of imaging. You will be shown imaging from 3 patients.

1. This chest X-ray taken in the ED resuscitation area is from a 41-year-old front seat passenger following chest trauma after a motor vehicle accident. Please report this CXR.



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| Examiner Marking Guide | Show the candidate Image A. | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on patient ID, date/time of image (both required for mark) • Comment on orientation/quality of image (all for mark) • Left lower zone opacification (accept loss of left hemidiaphragm) • Nasogastric tube in right main bronchus (accept 'radio-opaque NG tip in right lung' or similar) | |

2. What are the possible reasons for the loss of the left hemidiaphragm in this patient?

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| Examiner | |
| Marking guide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left lower lobe collapse • Left pleural effusion or consolidation (accept either) • Ruptured diaphragm |

3. This image is from an abdominal CT scan of a patient who has been ventilated for pneumonia, and who has not opened his bowels for 10 days. He is otherwise stable. What are the significant abnormalities?

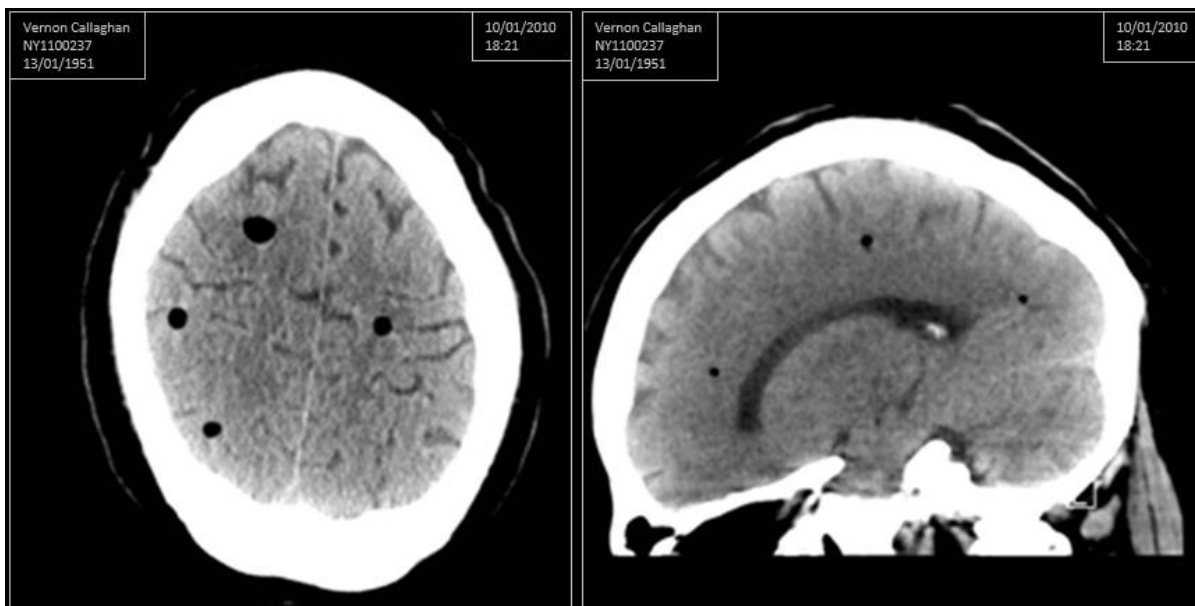


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| Examiner | Show the candidate Image B. |
| Marking guide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilated large bowel/colon • Air in the bowel wall |

4. There is air in the bowel wall. What might cause this?

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| Examiner | |
| Marking guide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowel ischaemia/infarction (accept either) • Inflammatory conditions (accept ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, diverticulitis) • Infective colitis (accept C Difficile or other common cause of infective colitis) |

5. What is the main abnormality on these 2 CT brain images from a 56-year-old inpatient with onset of seizures?

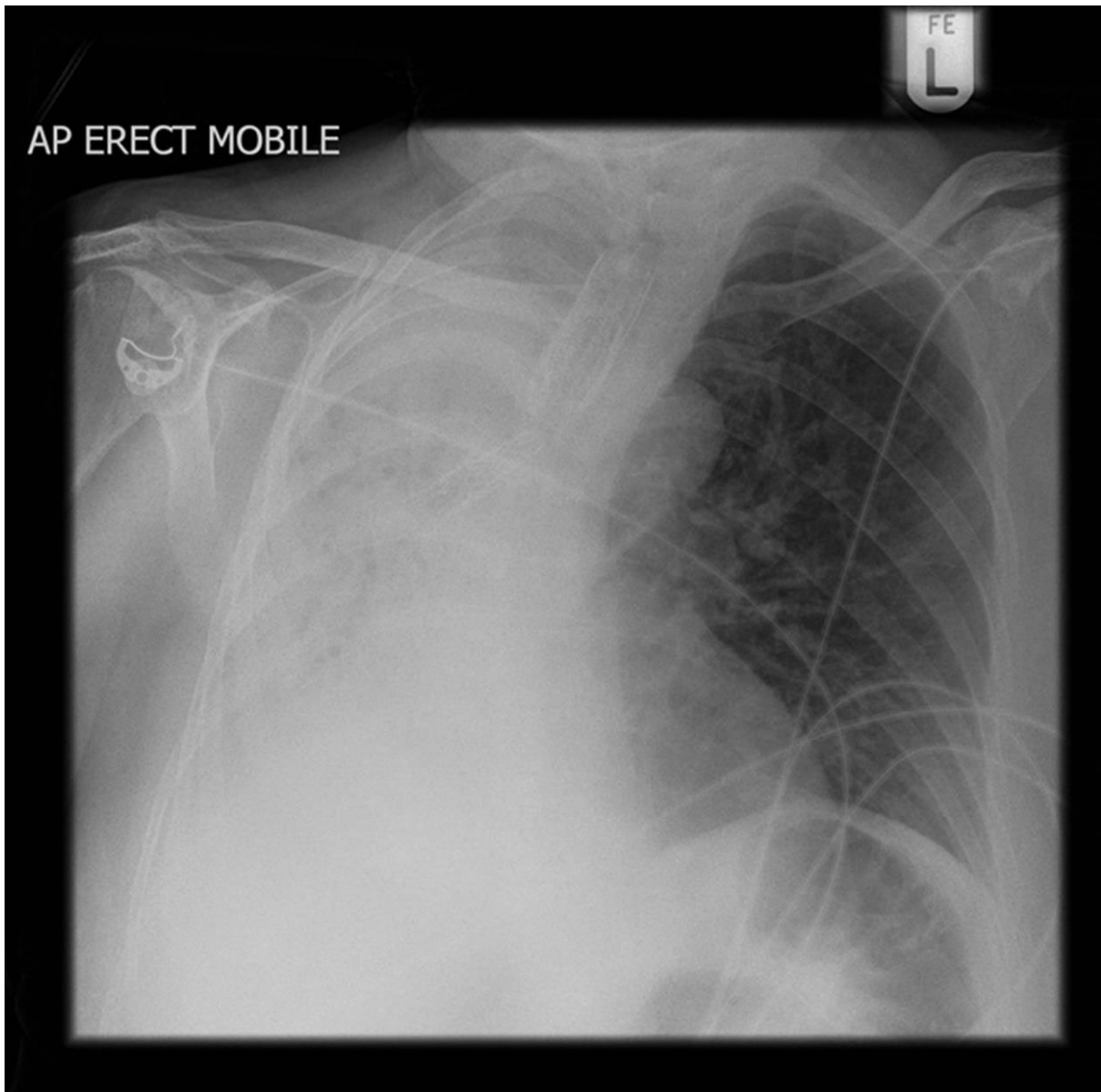


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| Examiner Marking guide | Show the candidate Image C. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pneumocephalus (air in the brain) |

6. The CT shows pneumocephalus (air in the brain). In general, what are the causes of pneumocephalus?

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| Examiner Marking guide | 1 mark per cause, max 3 marks |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head injury from trauma Recent neurosurgery/instrumentation of the brain Air embolism (e.g. from vascular access) Intracranial infection (accept meningitis or ventriculitis or complication of otitis media/sinusitis) Malignancy (e.g. accept tumour eroding skull base) |

7. This is the CXR of a 72-year-old woman admitted acutely with worsening breathlessness. Please describe the main abnormalities.



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| Examiner | Show the candidate Image D |
| Marking guide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stents in trachea and right main bronchus (both for mark) • Right lung collapse |

8. This patient underwent stenting of the trachea and right main bronchus for lung cancer 4 weeks ago. What are the possible causes of right lung collapse seen on this CXR?

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| Examiner | 1 mark per cause, max 2 marks |
| Marking guide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sputum plugging causing obstruction • Recurrence of tumour within the stent • Stent migration/malposition |

NB: Any patient names and details used in these examples are fictitious.