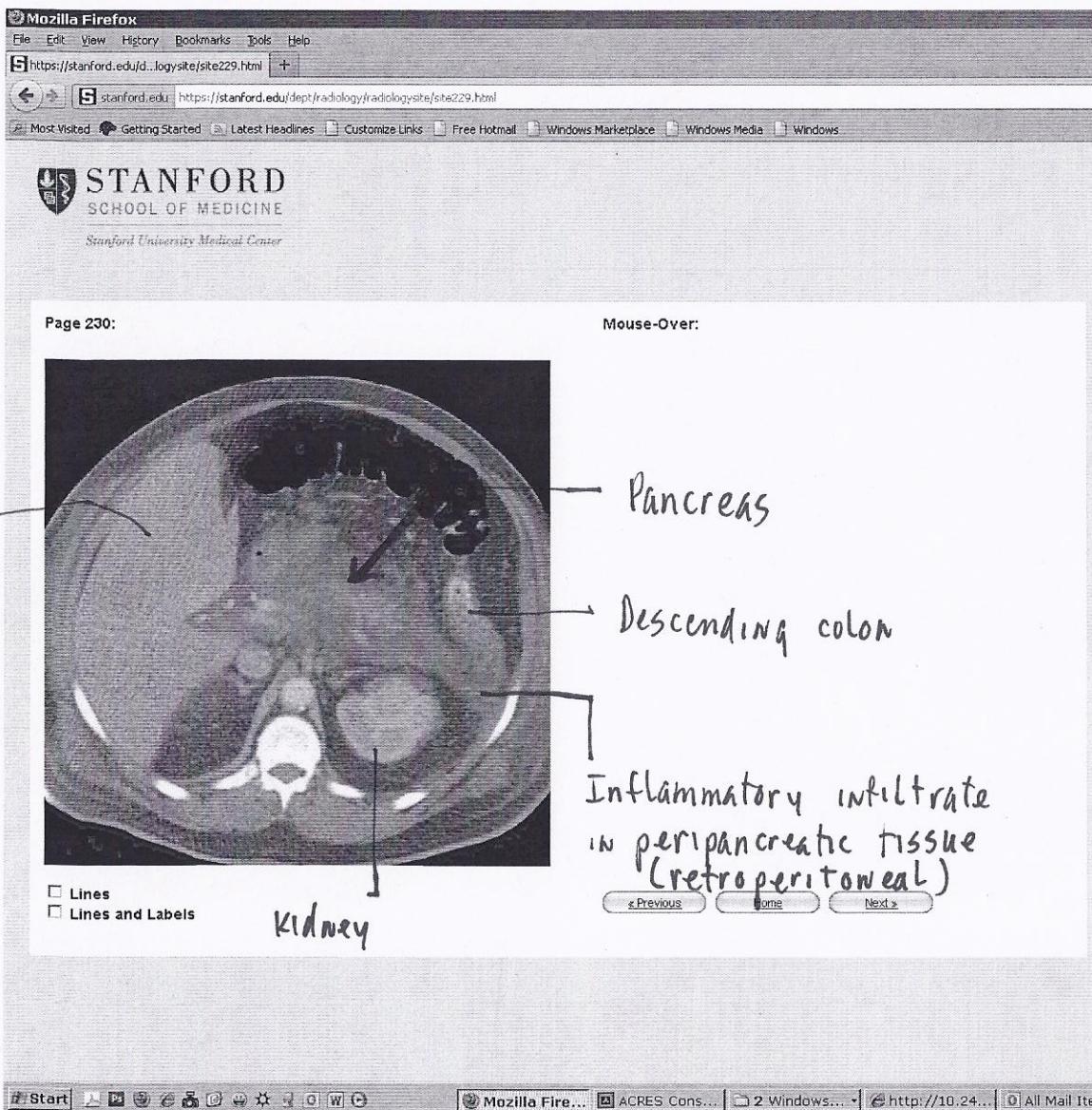


(1 of 2)

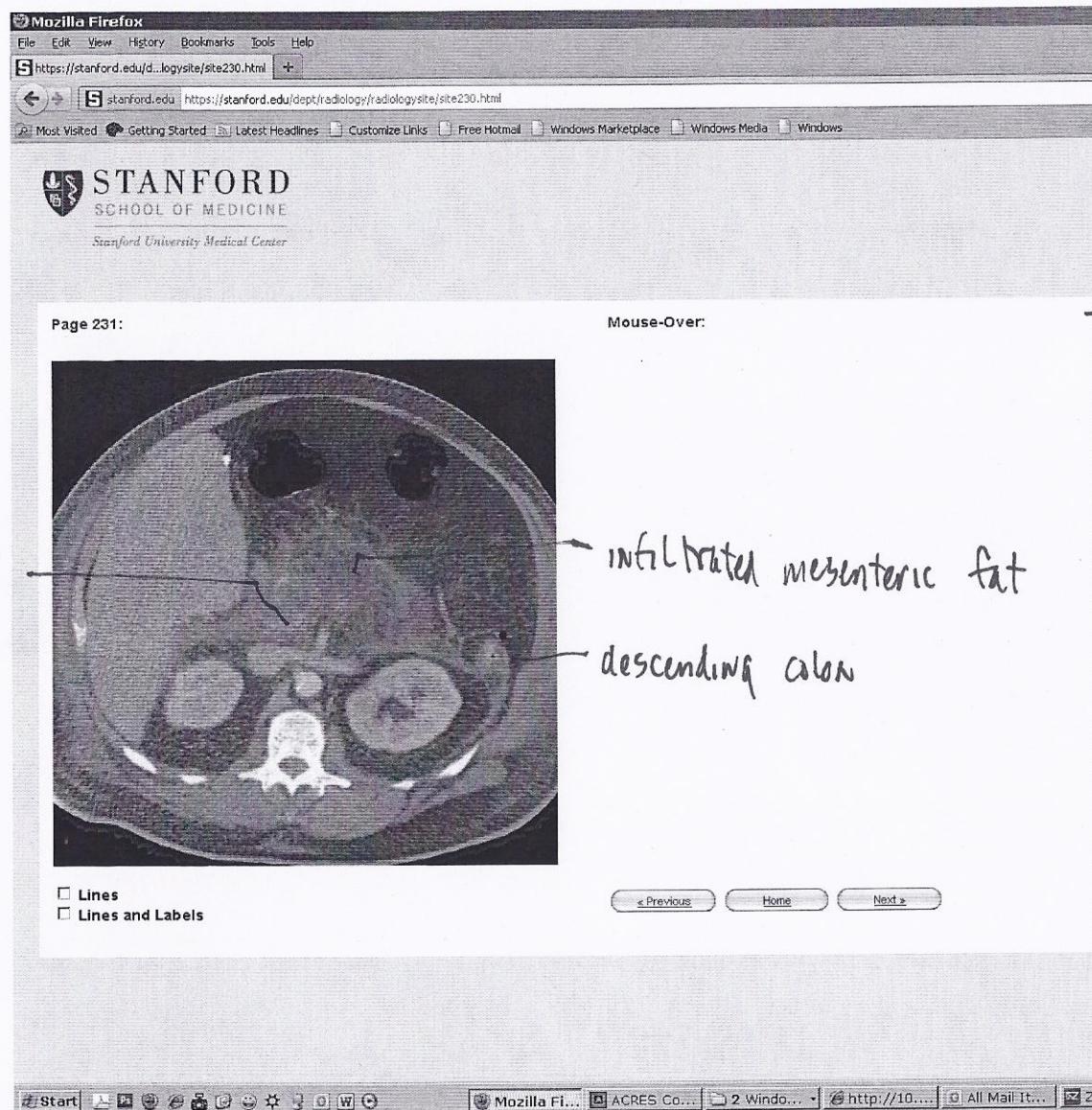
History:

32 year-old man with severe epigastric pain after heavy "partying"



Legend:

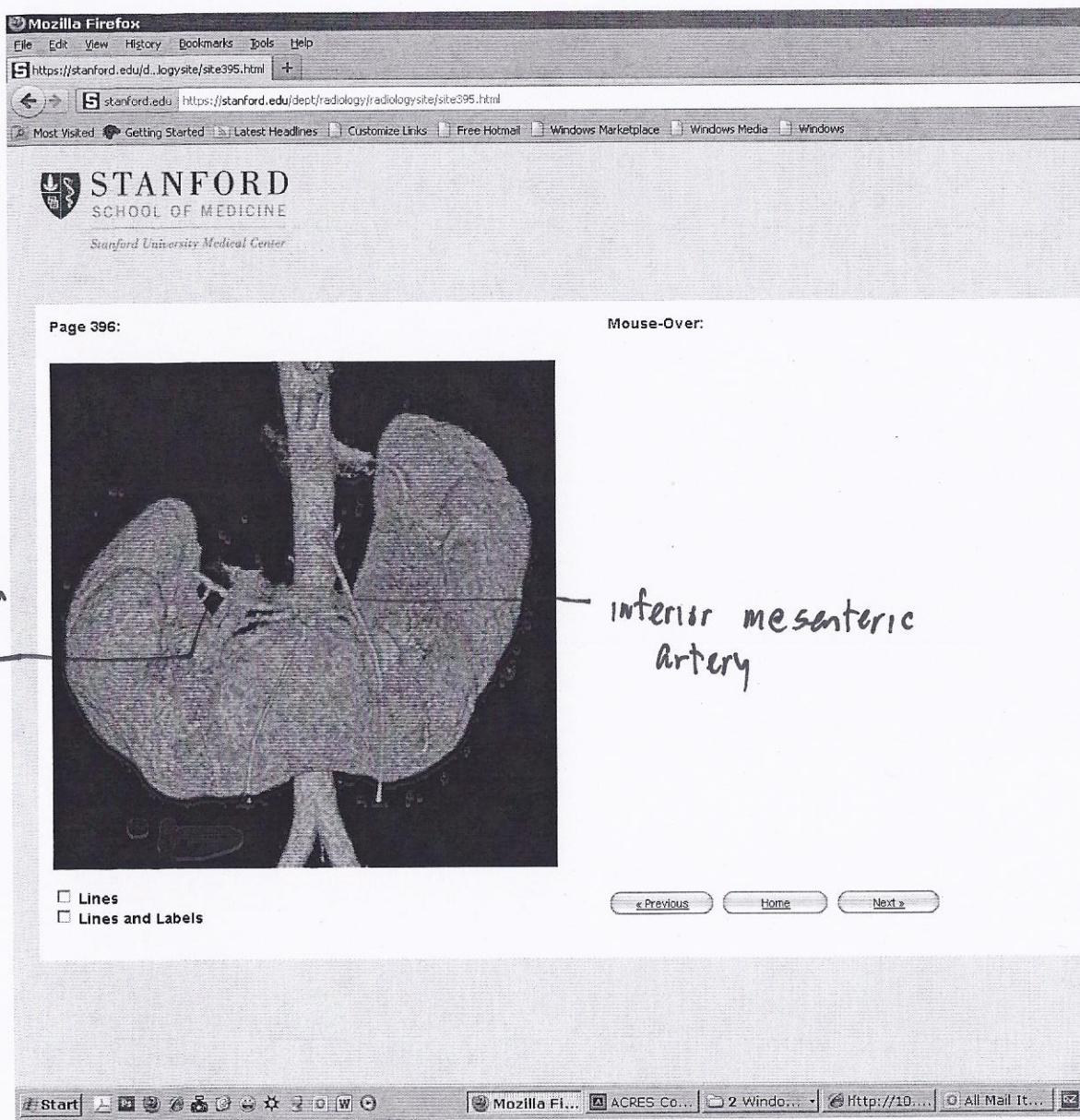
Axial contrast-enhanced CT shows diffuse infiltration of the peripancreatic fat planes in the retroperitoneum and mesentery. The findings are essentially diagnostic of acute pancreatitis. Laboratory testing confirmed elevated serum levels of Lipase and amylase.



— Legend:

A more caudal CT section shows additional inflammatory infiltrate extending into the mesentery

Hersh: this should be the 4th of 4
images, to go with the prior 3



Legend: A 3-D volume-rendered CT image shows the horseshoe kidney. Note the multiple renal arteries and the inferior mesenteric artery that is draped over the kidney

History: 40 year-old woman with progressive renal failure and palpable abdominal masses.

(1 of 2)

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Page 397:

Mouse-Over:

Legend: An axial T2-weighted MR section shows enlargement and distortion of both kidneys by innumerable cysts, of varying sizes. Most of the cysts are very bright, indicating simple fluid content. Other cysts contain more complex fluid that is of lower signal intensity (darker) due to prior episodes of hemorrhage into these cysts. These findings are diagnostic of autosomal dominant ("adult") polycystic renal disease.

Right Kidney

CSF in spinal canal

Left renal vein

water intensity renal cyst

Lower intensity renal cyst

Lines

Lines and Labels

Previous Home Next

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Legend: An axial T2-weighted MR section shows enlargement and distortion of both kidneys by innumerable cysts, of varying sizes. Most of the cysts are very bright, indicating simple fluid content. Other cysts contain more complex fluid that is of lower signal intensity (darker) due to prior episodes of hemorrhage into these cysts. These findings are diagnostic of autosomal dominant ("adult") polycystic renal disease.

(2 of 2)

Legend: A coronal T2-weighted MR section shows the enlarged polycystic kidneys with innumerable cysts of varying intensity due to prior episodes of intracystic hemorrhage

Page 398:

Mouse-Over:

Liver

water intensity cyst

Spleen

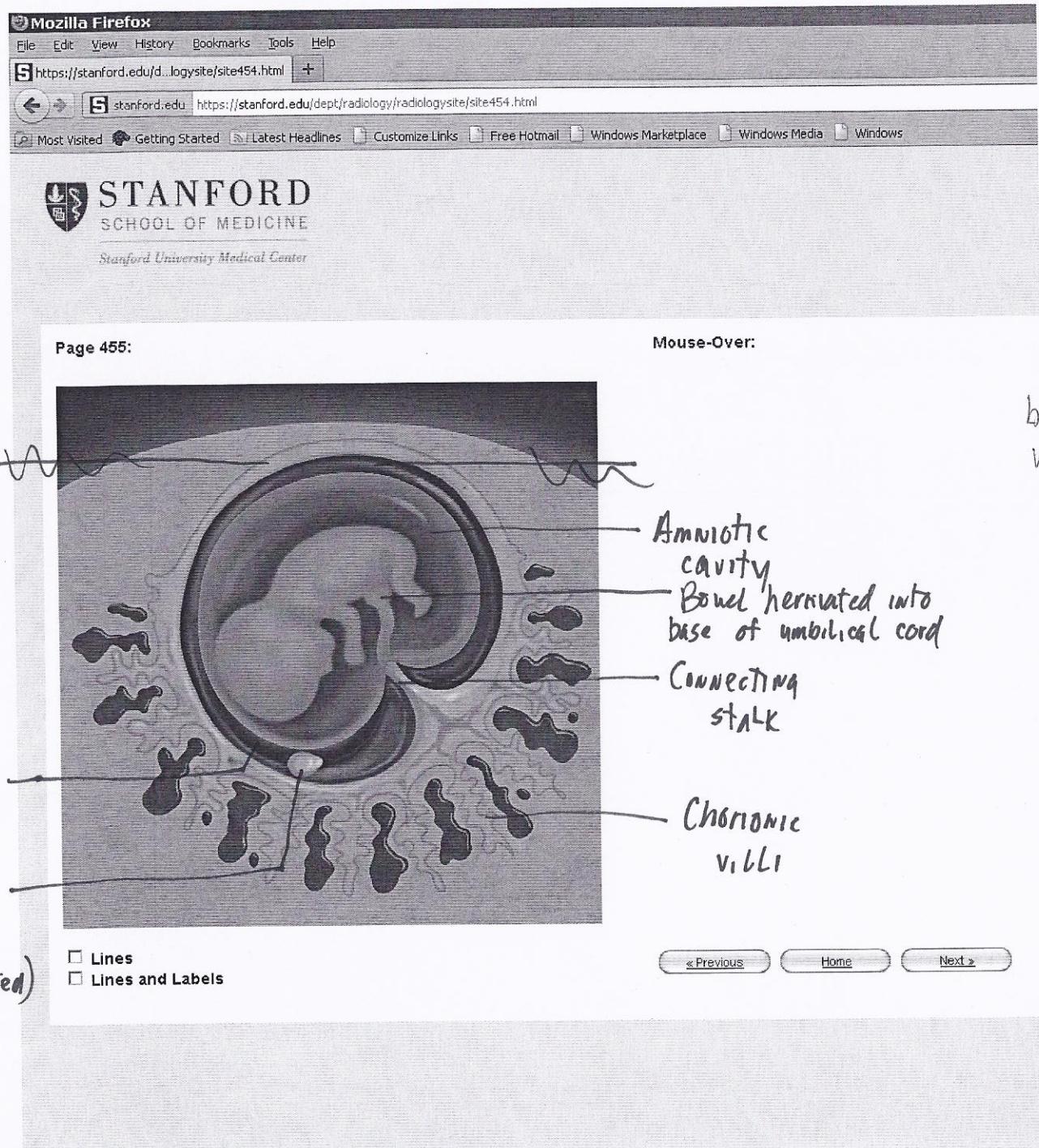
Complex cyst (lower intensity)

Lines
 Lines and Labels

< Previous Home Next >

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(1 of three) 1st Trimister
Pregnancy



legend:

Toward the end of the 1st trimester, the amnion fills the chorionic cavity. The membranes do not fuse until 14-16 weeks. As the limbs develop and cranial development continues, the embryo becomes more recognizably human. The placenta continues to grow, and the chorionic villi develop into an increasingly complex branching pattern.

(2 of three)

1st Trimester Pregnancy

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Page 454: Mouse-Over:

Cranium

Coiled umbilical cord

Bowel herniated into base of umbilical cord

Chorionic cavity

Amniotic cavity

Yolk sac

Amnion

Lines

Lines and Labels

* Previous Home Next >

legend:
At 10 weeks, there is some residual herniation of bowel into the base of the cord. The embryo is freely suspended within the amniotic sac by the cord, which already shows evidence of coiling. The yolk sac will be obliterated as the amnion apposes the chorion.

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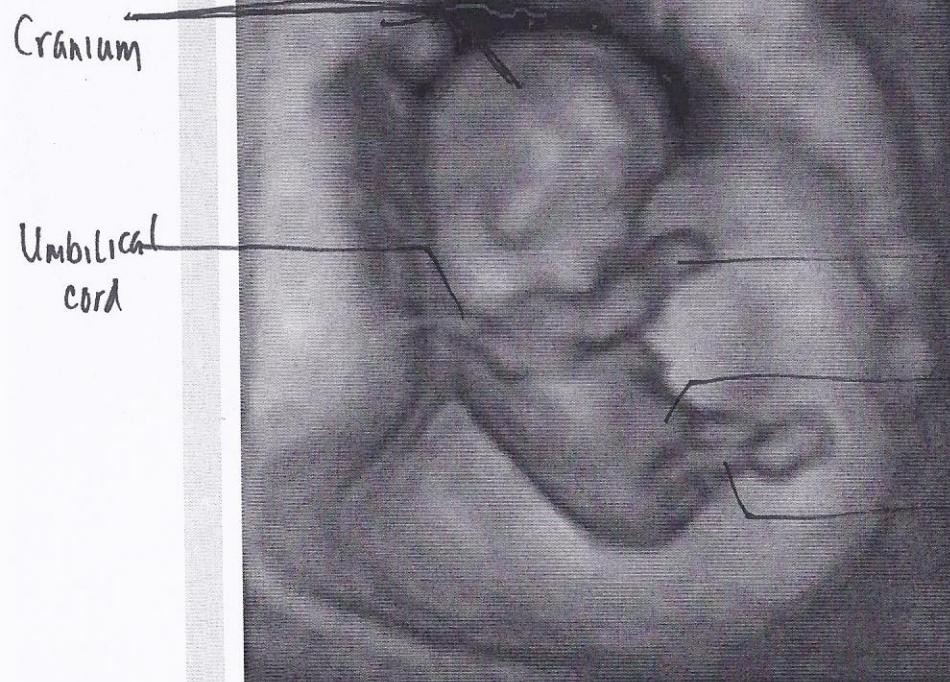
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Page 456:

Mouse-Over:



Legend:

3 D surface rendered B0 sonogram shows recognizable cranium, torso, and extremities in this 11-week fetus. In real time, the fetus can be observed to move within the pool of amniotic fluid.

- Lines
 Lines and Labels

« Previous

Home

Next »

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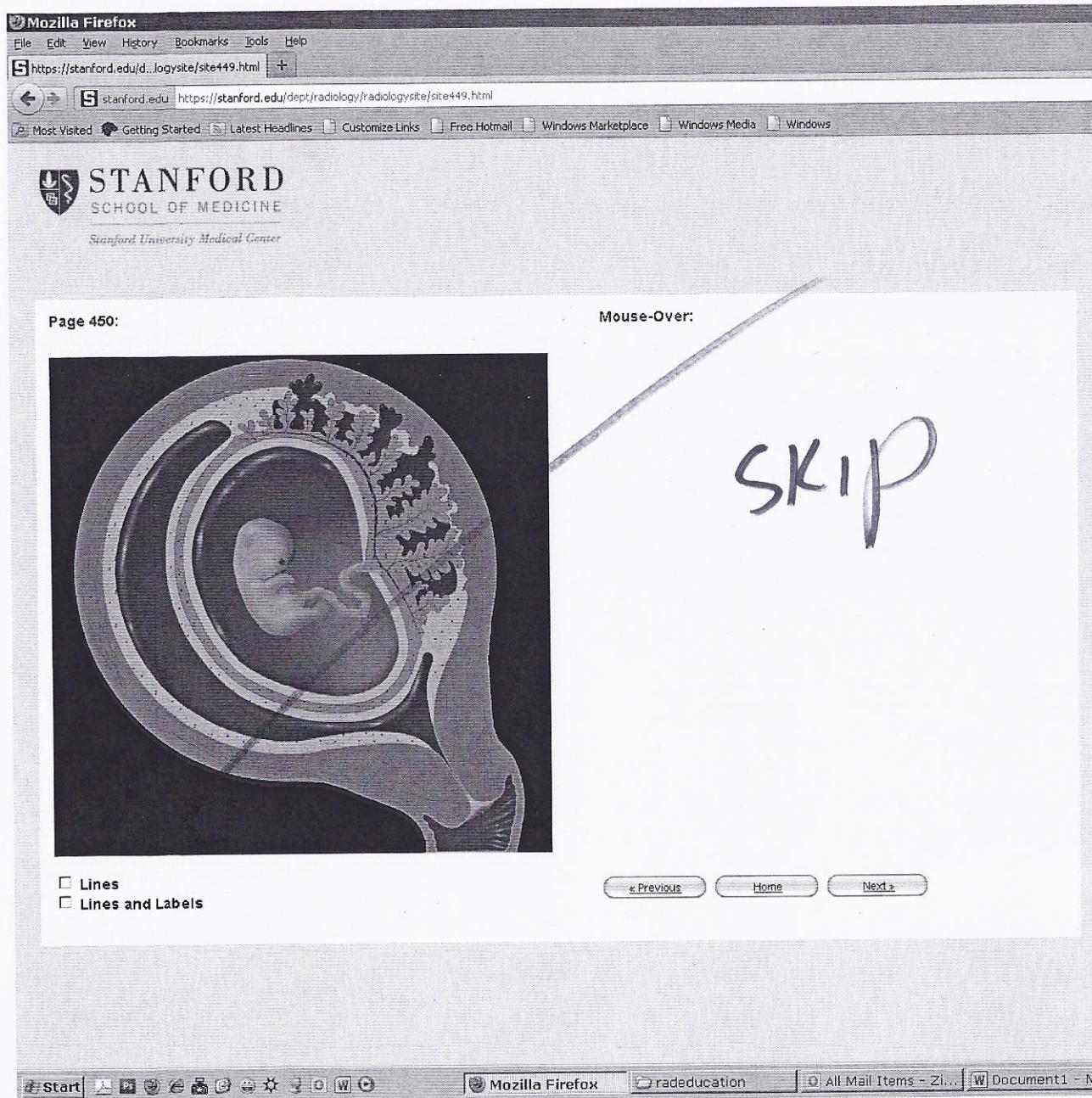
Page 452:

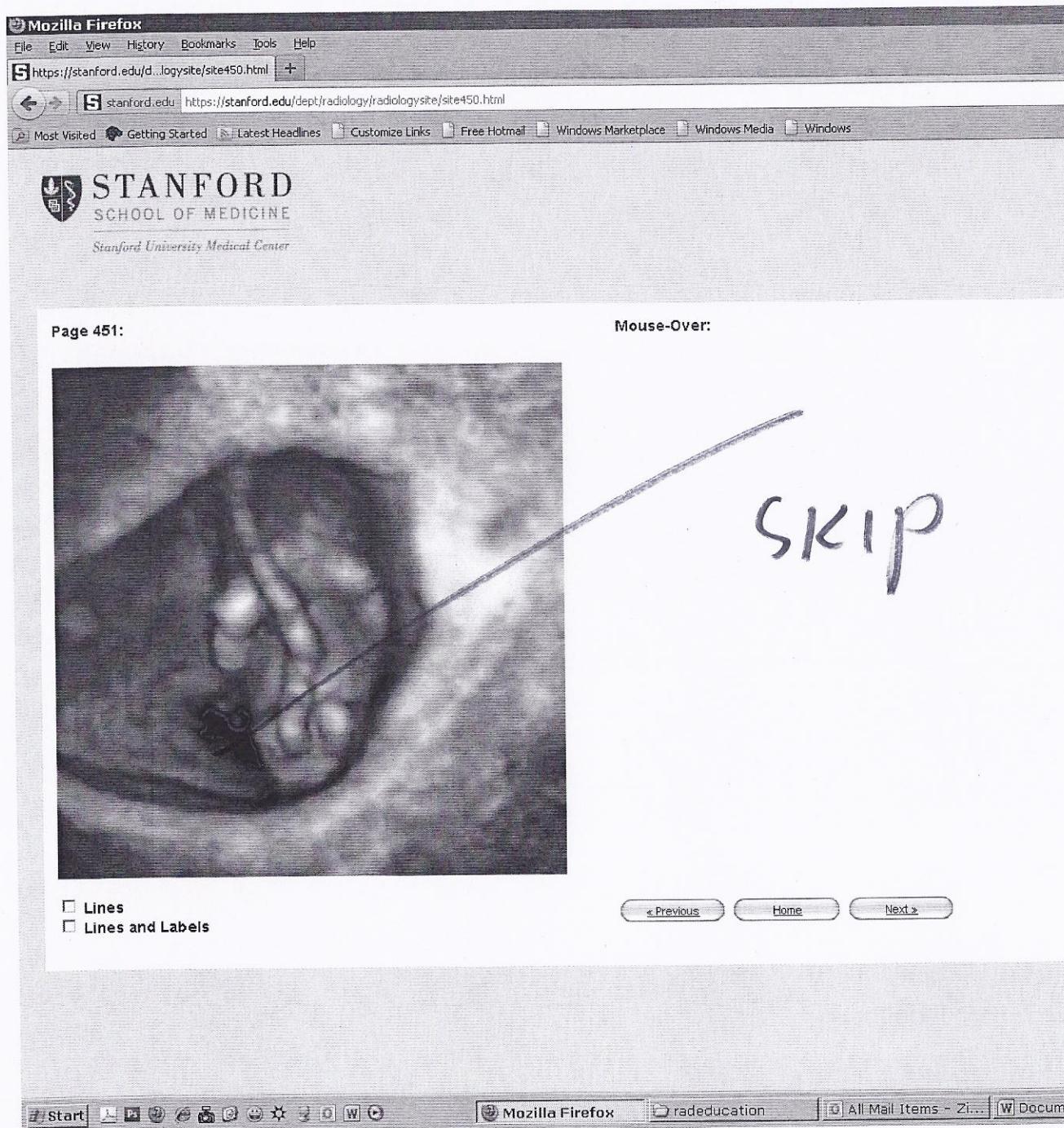
Eye ————— Coiled umbilical cord
————— Nose
————— Lips

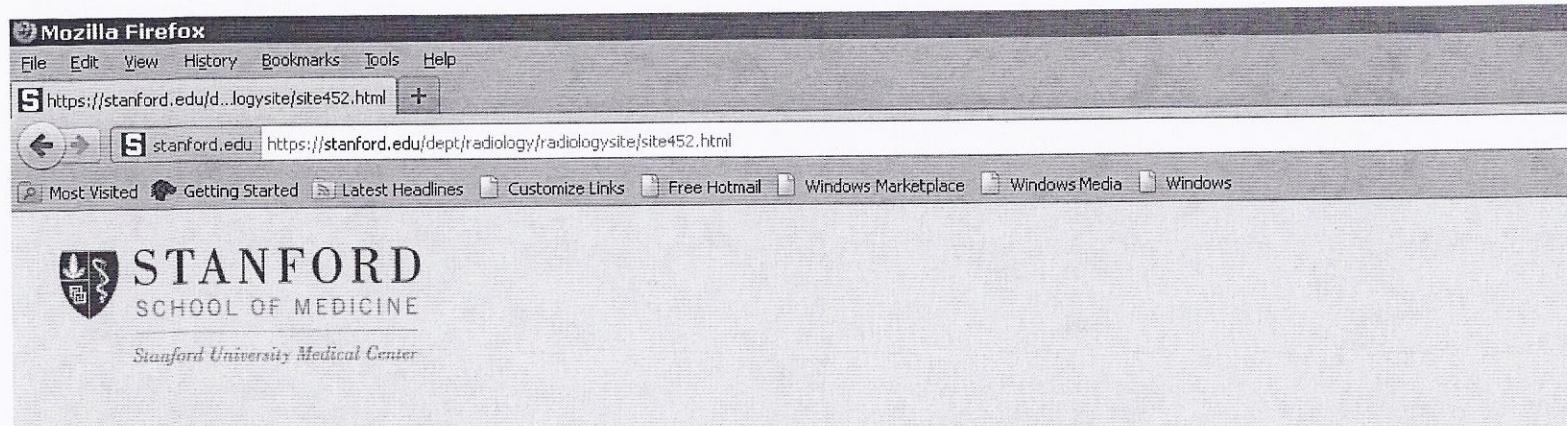
Mouse-Over: Legend:
3D surface-rendered SONOGRAM
shows profile view of a 3rd trimester fetus, with easily recognizable facial features.

Lines
 Lines and Labels

« Previous Home Next »

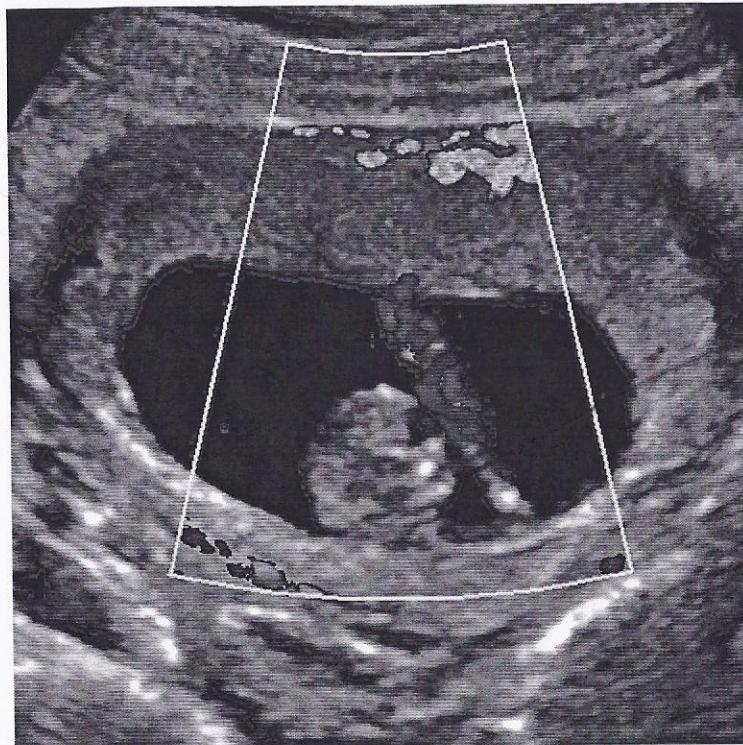






Page 453:

Mouse-Over:



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- Lines
- Lines and Labels

« Previous

Home

Next »

Scoliosis

12 year-old girl with back pain

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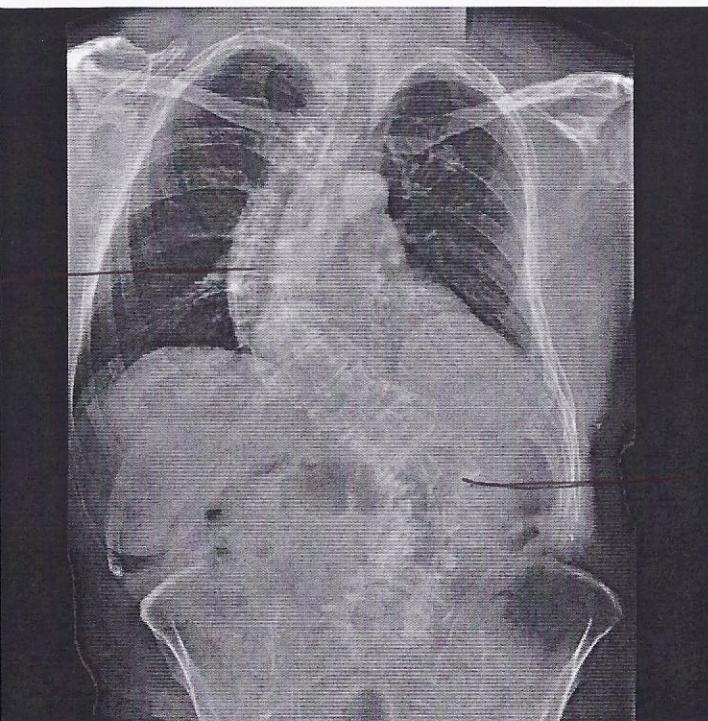
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Page 476:



Mouse-Over:

Legend.

Typical radiograph (plain film) of S-shaped thoracolumbar scoliosis that is moderate to severe.

—> Lumbar scoliosis
convex to the left

- Lines
- Lines and Labels

« Previous

Home

Next »

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History: 40 year-old man fell from a tall ladder;
complains of back pain

Page 478:

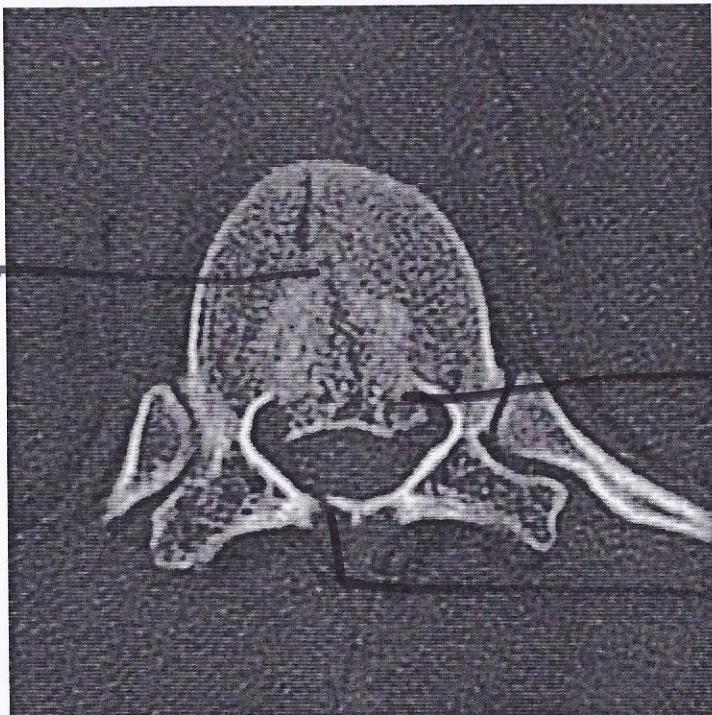
Mouse-Over:

Legend:

Axial CT section shows a thoracic vertebral burst fracture. This has resulted in a sagittally oriented fracture through the vertebral body and posterior elements (lamina). The posterior vertebral body cortical fragment is displaced into the spinal canal

Retropulsed fragment

Fracture through lamina



- Lines
 Lines and Labels

« Previous

Home

Next »

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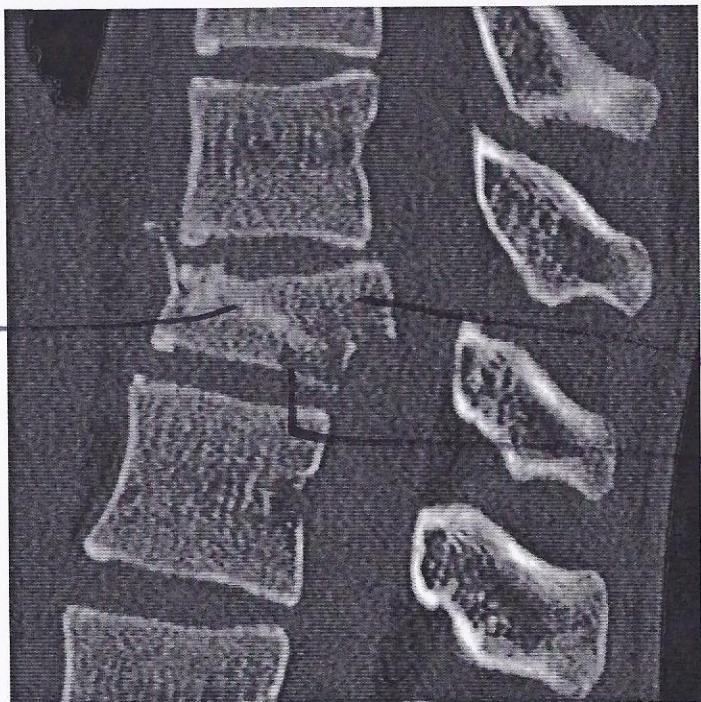
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Page 477:

Mouse-Over:

Legend:

Sagittal ~~reformation~~ reformatted CT in the same patient shows a sclerotic line reflecting Trabecular impaction. There is also a coronal fracture plane extending to the inferior vertebral body cortex. The retropulsed fragment is evident.



Retropulsed fragment
Coronal fracture line

- Lines
- Lines and Labels

Fatal Head Traum

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legend: Gross pathology photograph of axial section through brain.

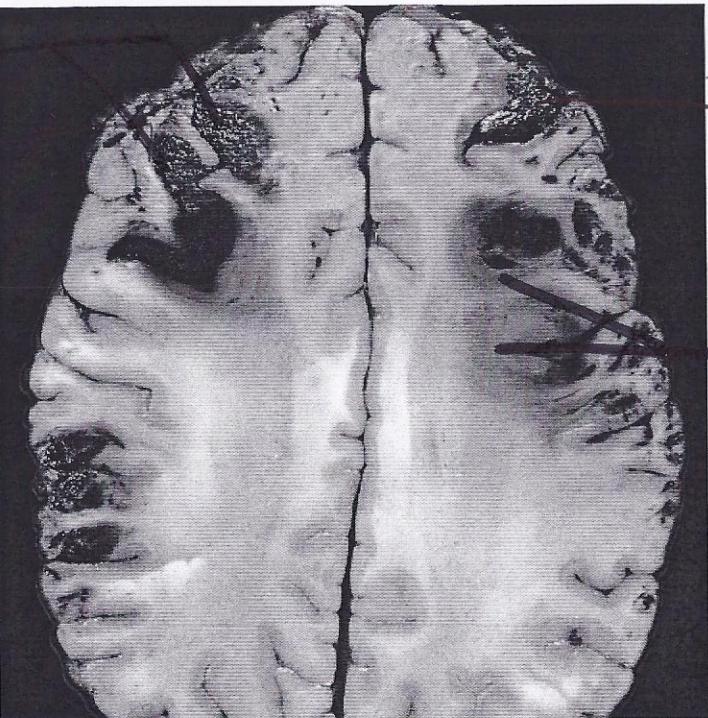
Fatal closed head injury. There are multiple collections of blood in the subarachnoid space and fissures, as well as contusions of the gray matter.

Mouse-Over: collections of blood in the subarachnoid space and fissures, as well as contusions of the gray matter.

Parenchymal + subarachnoid hemorrhage

Deep gray matter contusion

Page 540:



Lines
 Lines and Labels

[« Previous](#) [Home](#) [Next »](#)