

***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

- 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