

OSCE
6-7-2016

UCH

Case 1

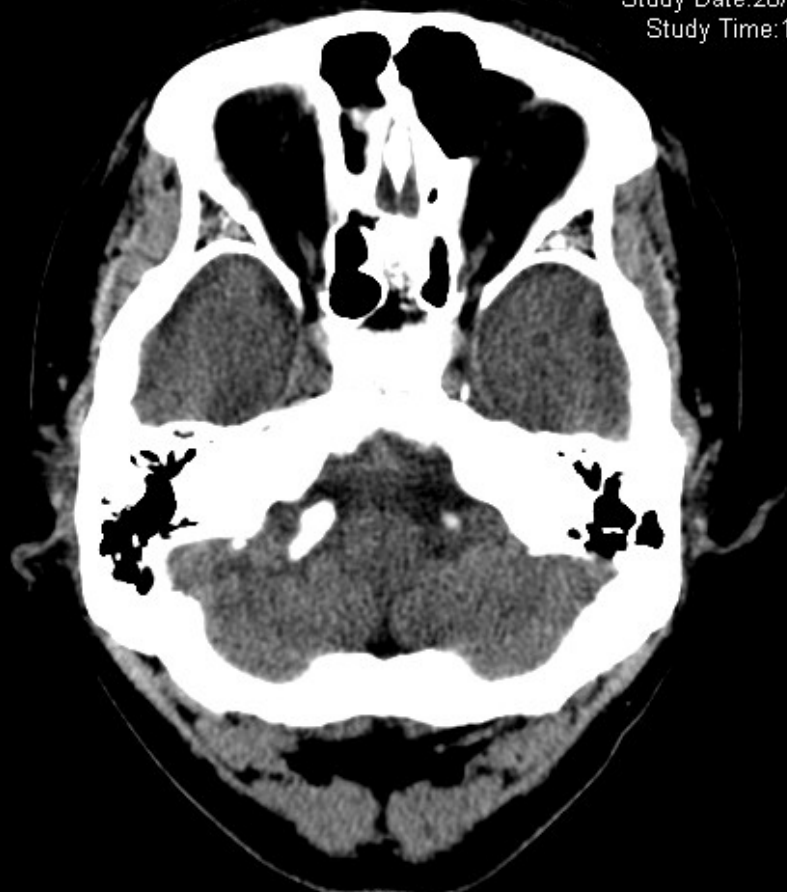
- A 46 year-old man presented with sudden onset of bitemporal headache.
- His past medical history was unremarkable.
- His blood pressure was 150/100, pulse 90/min.;
GCS 15/15, no neck rigidity, limbs power full
- CT brain was done.

Se:2
Im:4

[AH]

Study Date:26/06/2016
Study Time:18:29:26
MRN:

[R]



[L]

C55
W110

Se:2
Im:5

[AH]

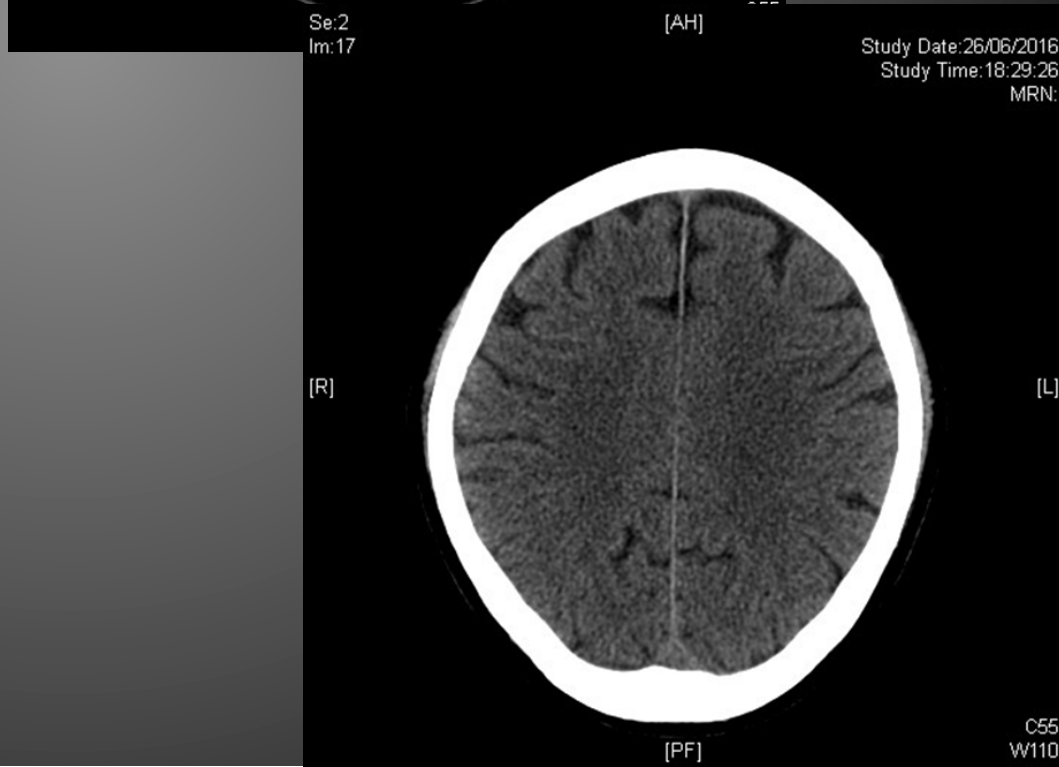
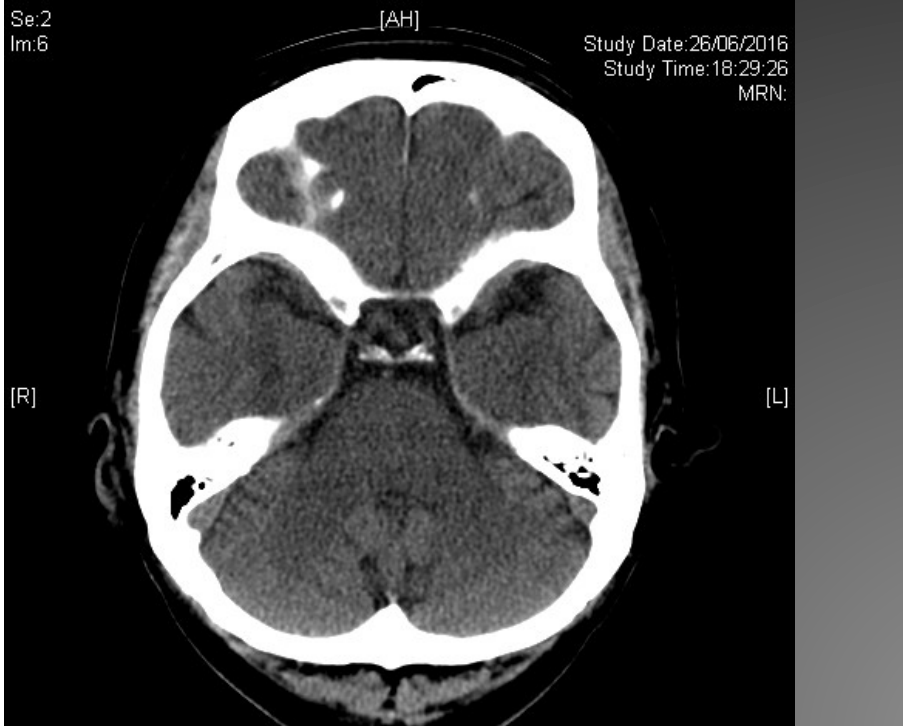
Study Date:26/06/2016
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[R]



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C55
W110



Case 1

1. What is the abnormal CT finding?

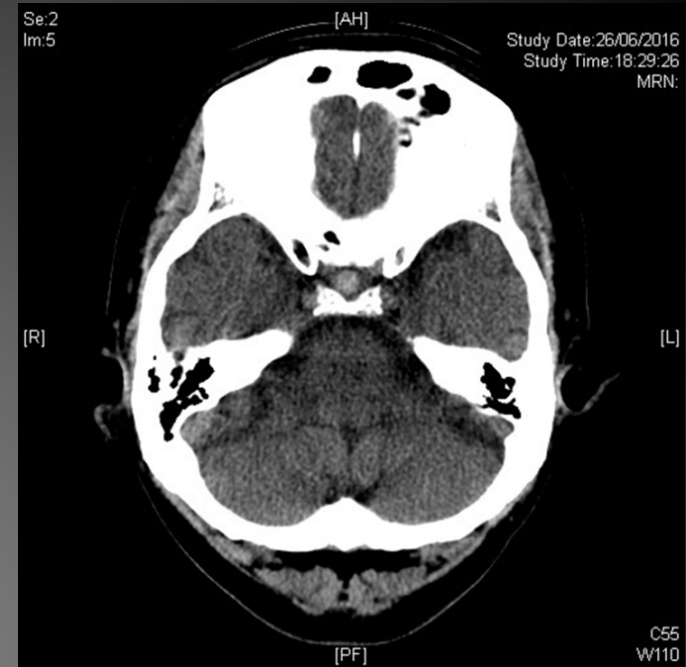
- *Prominent hyperdense pituitary gland*

2. What is the likely diagnosis?

- *Pituitary gland haemorrhage/apoplexy*
- *DDx: pituitary adenoma, Rathke cleft cyst*

3. What neurological examination do you need to perform?

- *Visual field*
- *Visual acuity*
- *Ocular movement*



Pituitary apoplexy

4. What is the potential medical emergency of that diagnosis?
 - *Adrenal insufficiency/Addisonian crisis*

5. What further investigations are needed to be done?
 - *MRI*
 - *Blood tests: pituitary hormones, electrolytes, glucose*

Case 2

- A 33 year-old man presented with right knee sprain while walking down stairs.
- X-ray right knee was done.

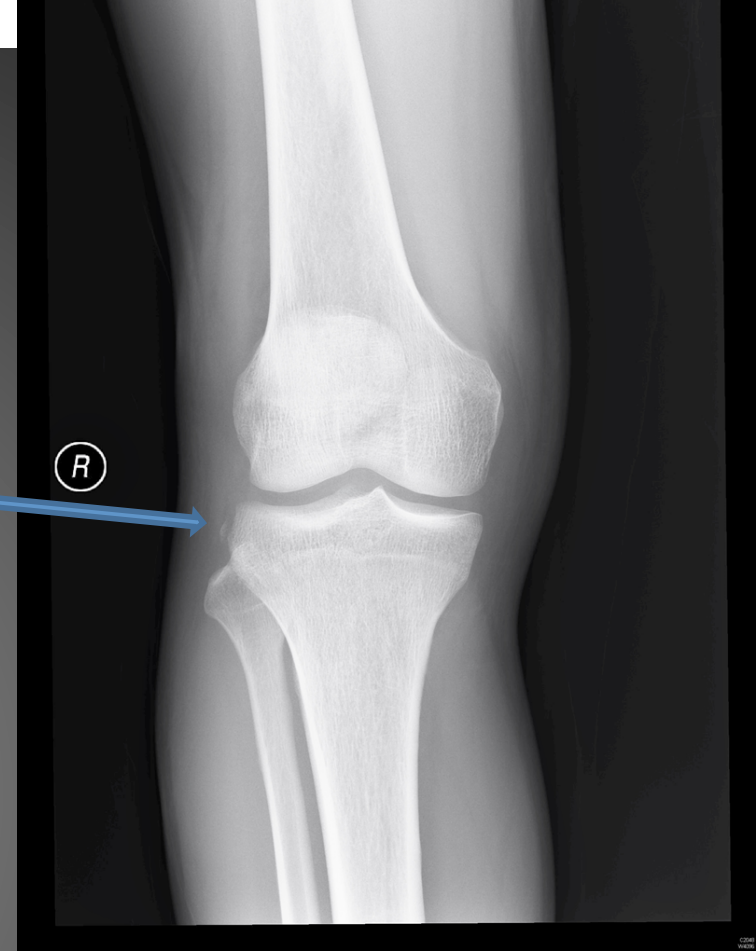
R



R

Case 2

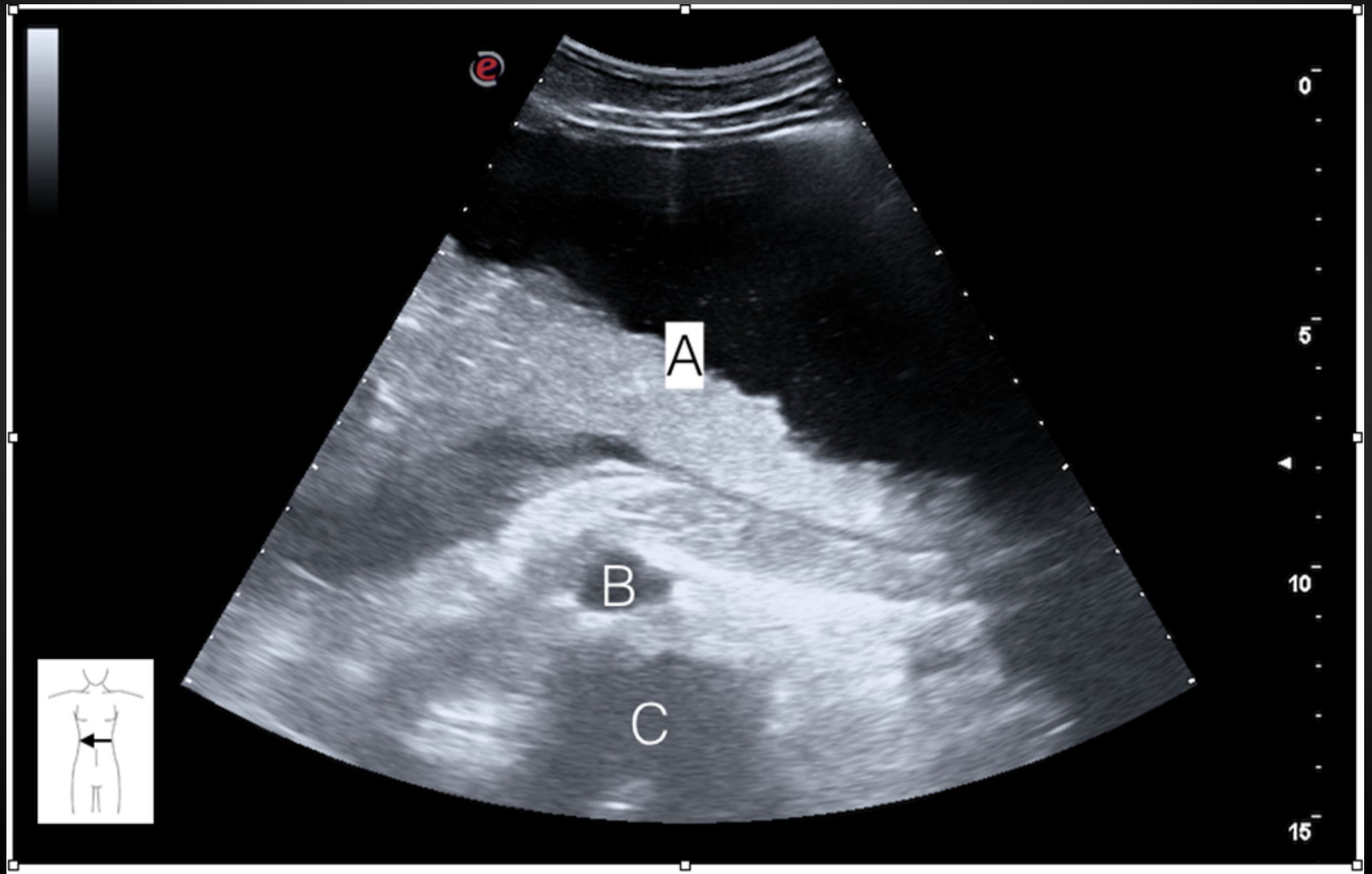
1. What is the X-ray finding?
 - *Curvilinear bone fragment parallel to lateral aspect of tibial plateau (lateral capsular sign)*
2. What is the diagnosis?
 - *Segond fracture*
3. What is the typical mechanism of the injury?
 - *Internal rotation and varus stress*
4. What is the most common associated injury?
 - *ACL tear (75-100%)*



Case 3

- A 53 year-old gentleman complained of epigastric discomfort for 2 weeks with progressive epigastric distention and repeated vomiting.

The following show the ultrasound image of his upper abdomen:



Case 3

1. Name structures A to C.

- *A. Stomach*
- *B. Abdominal aorta*
- *C. Vertebral body/Vertebra*

2. What is the likely diagnosis?

- *Gastric outlet obstruction*

3. Name 3 etiologies.

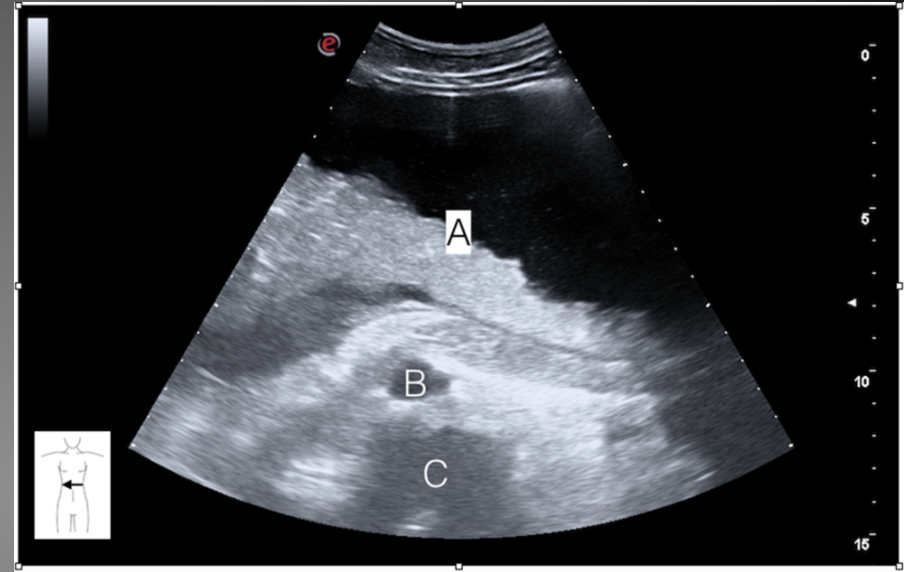
- *Peptic ulcer disease/pyloric stenosis, gastric tumor, ingestion of caustics, pancreatic tumor, gallstone obstruction (Bouveret syndrome) and bezoars (any 3)*

4. What classical physical sign may be present?

- *Succussion splash*

5. List 3 further investigations for confirmation or further evaluation.

- *Blood tests: electrolytes*
- *Upper endoscopy*
- *Contrast CT scan*



Case 4

- A 69 year-old woman presented with lower limbs weakness for two weeks. She had history of fall with minor head injury due to weakness.
- CT brain was done.

Se:2
Im:5

[A]

Study Date:28/04/2015
Study Time:20:46:25
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[L]

Se:2
Im:7

[A]

Study Date:28/04/2015
Study Time:20:46:25
MRN:

[R]



[L]

Se:2
Im:6

[A]

Study Date:28/04/2015
Study Time:20:46:25
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[R]



[L]

Se:2
Im:8

[A]

Study Date:28/04/2015
Study Time:20:46:25
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[L]

Se:2
Im:9

[A]

Study Date:28/04/2015
Study Time:20:46:25
MRN:

[R]



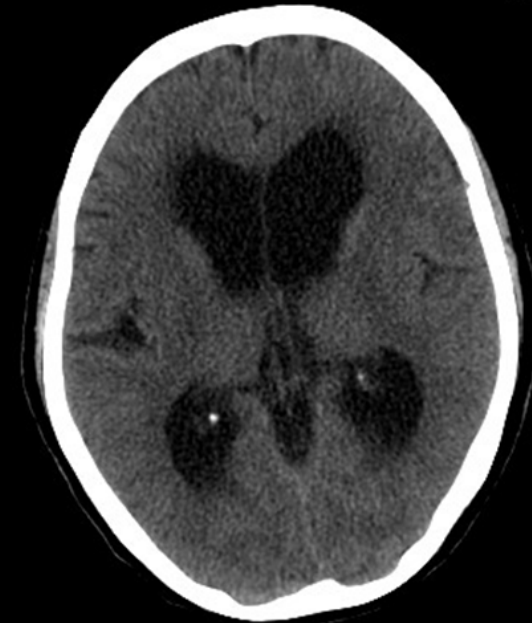
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Im:14

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Study Date:28/04/2015
Study Time:20:46:25
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Se:2
Im:10

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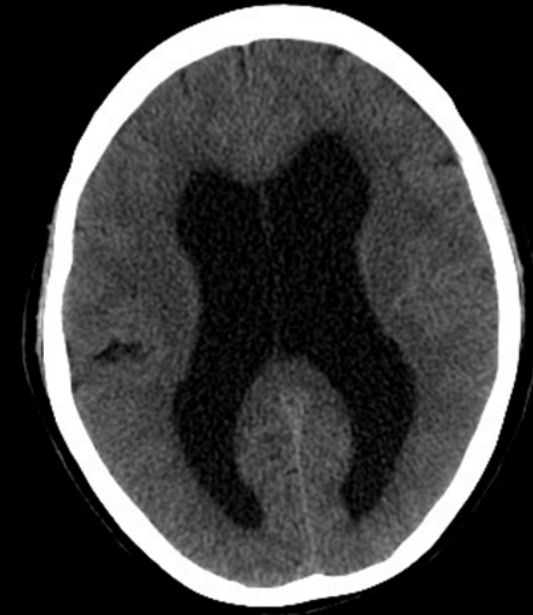
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Im:16

[A]

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Study Time:20:46:25
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[R]

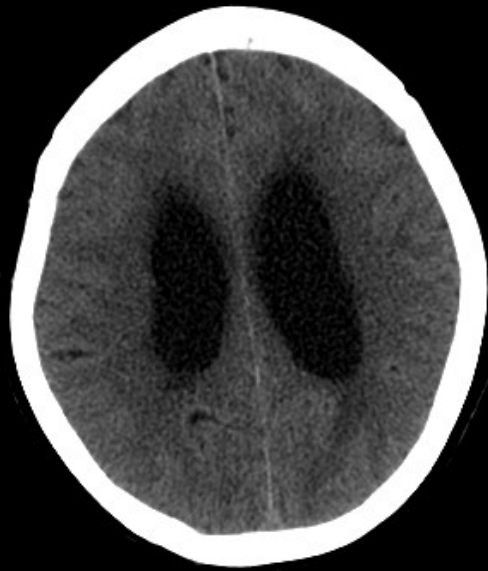


[L]

Se:2
Im:19

[A]

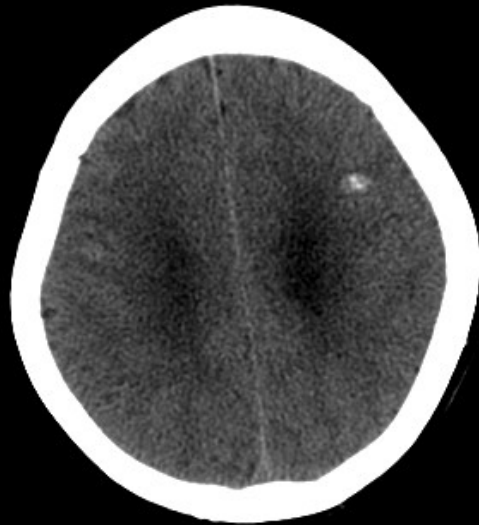
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Se:2
Im:21

[A]

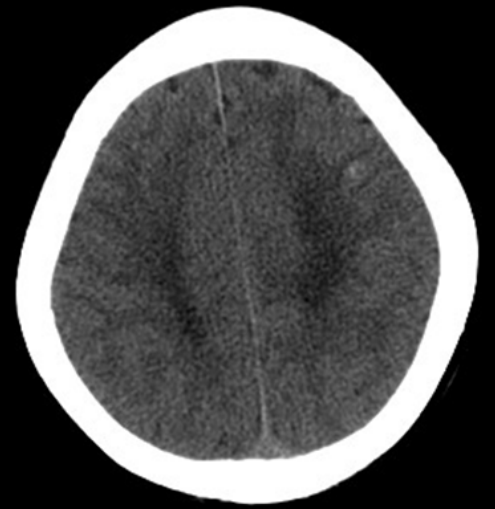
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Study Time:20:46:25
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Se:2
Im:22

[A]

Study Date:28/04/2015
Study Time:20:46:25
MRN:



[P]

[R]

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Case 4

1. What are the abnormal CT findings?
 - *Multiple ring-shape hyperdense lesions without significant edema*
 - *Dilated lateral, 3rd and 4th ventricles with small subarachnoid sulci*
2. What is the likely diagnosis?
 - *Neurocysticercosis*
 - *CNS infection by larval stage of pork tapeworm Taenia solium*
 - *Hydrocephalus*
3. Name three other indicated investigations.
 - *MRI*
 - *Immunological test to detect antibodies to T solium in serum*
 - *Lumbar puncture*

Case 5

- A 10 year-old girl presented with right mandibular swelling for three weeks. She was treated by a course of oral antibiotics from GP with no response.
- X-ray right mandible was done.

R



R



Case 5

1. What are the abnormal X-ray findings?
 - *Ill-defined lucent lesion at right body of mandible*
 - *Adjacent periosteal reaction*
2. What is the diagnosis?
 - *Garre's osteomyelitis*
 - *chronic osteomyelitis with subperiosteal bone and collagen deposition, mainly affects children and young adults, with odontogenic infection affecting the mandible*
3. What clinical finding do you need to look for?
 - *Dental cares*
4. What is the mainstay of treatment?
 - *Eliminate the source of dental infection*

