

Genitourinary Tract Study Guide

1. Adrenal glands

- Malignant tumors (primary and secondary)
- Benign tumors
- Endocrine tumors
- Functional diseases
- Granulomatous diseases
- Hemorrhage
- Trauma/iatrogenic
- Congenital anomalies

2. Kidneys

- Malignant tumors (primary and secondary)
- Benign tumors
- Endocrine tumors
- Cysts
- Granulomatous diseases
- Infection/inflammation
- Hemorrhage
- Infarction and ischemia
- Trauma/iatrogenic
- Congenital anomalies
- Medical renal disease
- Inherited diseases involving the kidneys including transplantation)

3. Ureter

- Malignant tumors
- Benign tumors
- Infection/inflammation
- Hemorrhage
- Trauma/iatrogenic
- Congenital anomalies
- Stricture

4. Bladder and neobladders

- Malignant tumors
- Benign tumors
- Infection/inflammation
- Hemorrhage
- Trauma/iatrogenic
- Congenital anomalies

5. Prostate gland and seminal vesicles
 - Malignant tumors
 - Benign tumors and hyperplasia
 - Infection/inflammation
 - Trauma/iatrogenic
 - Congenital anomalies

6. Urethra and penis
 - Malignant tumors
 - Benign tumors
 - Infection/inflammation
 - Trauma/iatrogenic
 - Congenital anomalies
 - Stricture

7. Scrotum and contents
 - Malignant tumors
 - Benign tumors
 - Infection/inflammation
 - Trauma/iatrogenic
 - Hemorrhage
 - Congenital anomalies
 - Vascular abnormalities
 - Torsion
 - Microlithiasis

8. Retroperitoneum
 - Malignant tumors (primary and secondary)
 - Benign tumors
 - Hemorrhage
 - Trauma/iatrogenic
 - Congenital anomalies
 - Aortic aneurysm
 - Retroperitoneal fibrosis
 - Pelvic lipomatosis
 - Venous anomalies

9. Vascular diseases affecting the genitourinary tract
 - Aneurysms
 - Stenoses

- Malformations
- Fistulae
- Occlusions
- Congenital anomalies

10. Uterus and cervix

- Malignant tumors
- Benign tumors
- Adenomyosis
- Infection/inflammation
- Hemorrhage
- Trauma/iatrogenic
- Congenital anomalies

11. Ovaries

- Malignant tumors
- Benign tumors
- Cysts
- Cystic diseases
- Torsion
- Hemorrhage
- Infection/inflammation
- Trauma/iatrogenic

12. Intravascular contrast media

- Adverse reactions (idiosyncratic and non-idiosyncratic)
- Prevention and treatment of adverse reactions
- Extravasation

13. Urolithiasis (including kidney, ureter, bladder)

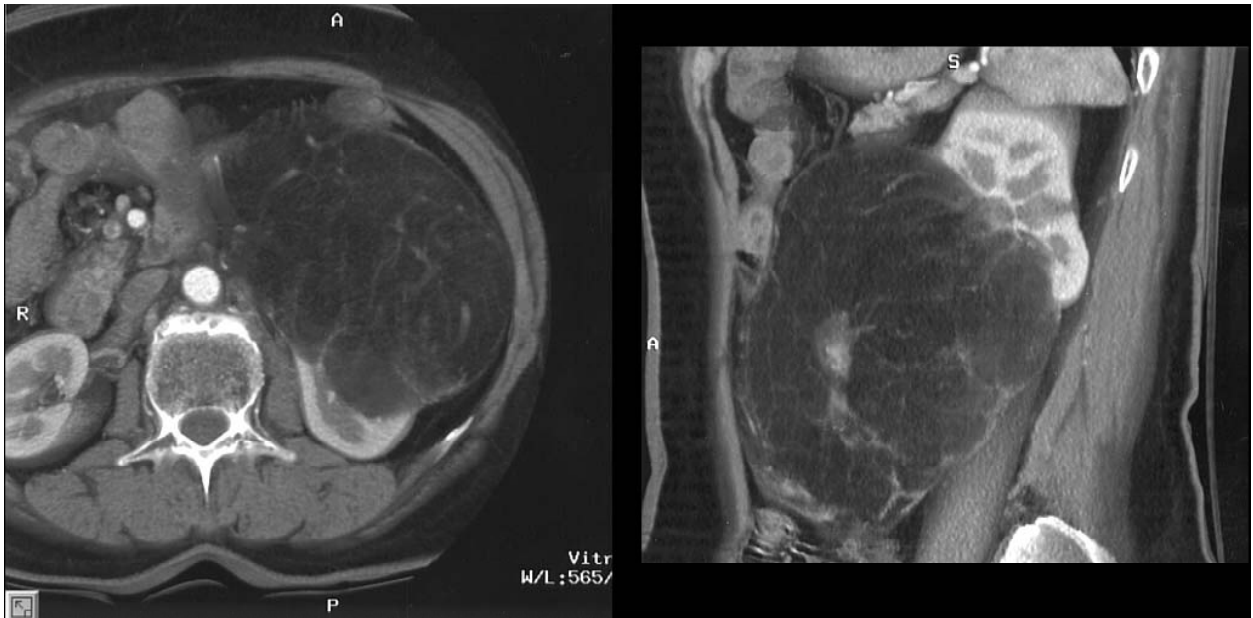
14. Techniques

- Excretory urography
- Cystography
- Urethrography (including antegrade and retrograde)
- Computed tomography (including CT urography, CT angiography)
- Magnetic Resonance imaging (including MR urography, MR angiography)
- Ultrasound (including Doppler and Color Flow)
- Hysterosalpingography

Sample Questions:

1. A 70 year old man with newly diagnosed small cell carcinoma of the lung is found to have a 2 cm left adrenal mass on an enhanced CT exam. Which of the following imaging studies is most likely to distinguish an adrenal metastasis from a benign etiology?
 - a) Unenhanced CT
 - b) Venous sampling
 - c) Ultrasound
 - d) Radionuclide MIBG

2. A 58 year old woman underwent an abdominal CT examination for recurrent abdominal pain. The most likely diagnosis is:

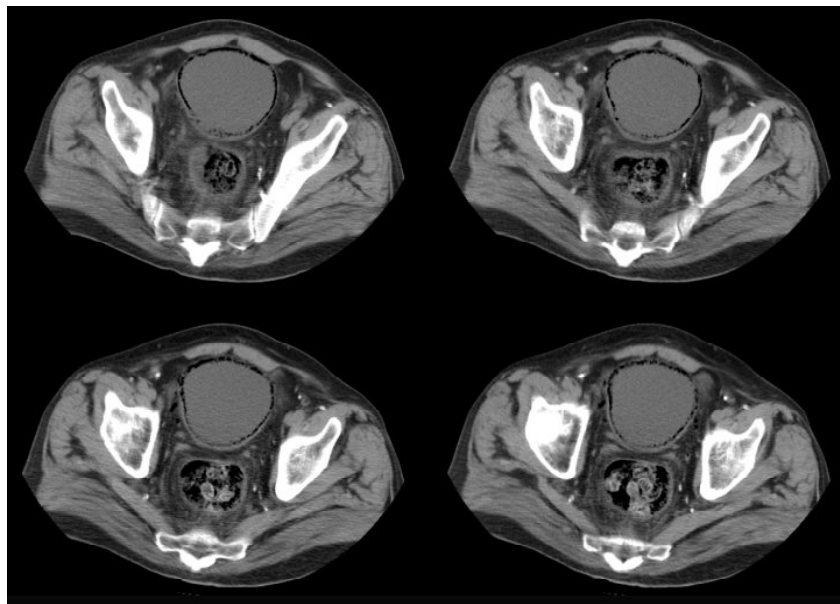


- a) Renal Carcinoma
- b) Renal Lymphoma
- c) Focal Pyelonephritis
- d) Renal Infarct
- e) Angiomyolipoma

3. A 46 year old man presents with acute flank pain and hematuria. The most appropriate next imaging test is:

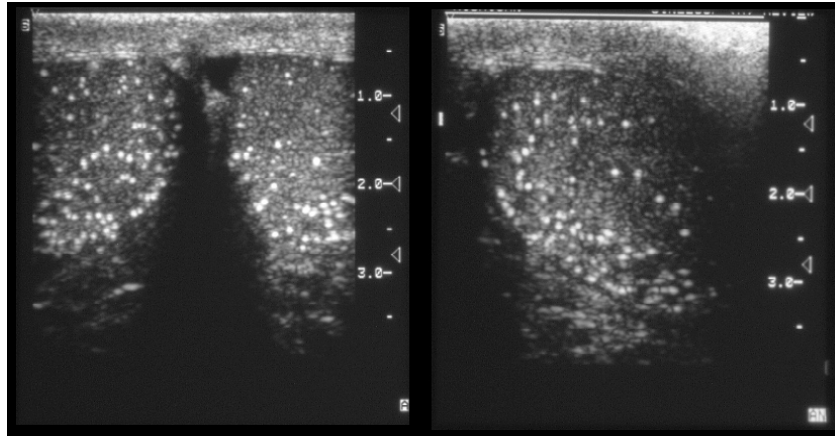
- a) Unenhanced MR
- b) Enhanced MR
- c) Ultrasound
- d) Unenhanced CT
- e) Enhanced CT

4. A febrile, 50 year old, diabetic woman underwent an abdominal CT examination. The most likely diagnosis is:



- a) Urothelial carcinoma
- b) Cytosin cytopathy
- c) Emphysematous cystitis
- d) Lymphoma
- e) Iatrogenic trauma

5. This testicular ultrasound examination was performed on a 26 year old man. The most appropriate next step is:



- a) Physical Examination
- b) Repeat exam in 1 month
- c) Percutaneous biopsy of left testis
- d) Abdominal CT exam
- e) Pelvic CT exam

Answers:

- 1. A
- 2. E
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. A