

GENITOURINARY STUDY GUIDE

- Adrenal Glands
 - Malignant Tumors (primary and secondary)
 - Benign Tumors
 - Endocrine Tumors
 - Functional Diseases
 - Granulomatous Diseases
 - Hemorrhage
 - Trauma/Iatrogenic
 - Congenital Anomalies
- 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)
- Ureter
 - Malignant Tumors
 - Benign Tumors
 - Infection/Inflammation
 - Hemorrhage
 - Trauma/Iatrogenic
 - Congenital Anomalies
 - Stricture
- Bladder and Neobladders
 - Malignant Tumors
 - Benign Tumors
 - Infection/Inflammation

- Hemorrhage
- Trauma/Iatrogenic
- Congenital Anomalies
- Outlet Obstruction
- Extrinsic Compression
- Prostate Gland and Seminal Vesicles
 - Malignant Tumors
 - Benign Tumors and Hyperplasia
 - Infection/Inflammation
 - Trauma/Iatrogenic
 - Congenital Anomalies
- Urethra and Penis
 - Malignant Tumors
 - Benign Tumors
 - Infection/Inflammation
 - Trauma/Iatrogenic
 - Congenital Anomalies
 - Stricture
 - Peyronie Disease
- Scrotum and Contents
 - Malignant Tumors
 - Benign Tumors
 - Infection/Inflammation
 - Trauma/Iatrogenic
 - Hemorrhage
 - Congenital Anomalies
 - Vascular Abnormalities
 - Torsion
 - Microlithiasis
- Retroperitoneum
 - Malignant Tumors (primary and secondary)
 - Benign Tumors
 - Hemorrhage
 - Trauma/Iatrogenic
 - Congenital Anomalies
 - Aortic Aneurysm
 - Retroperitoneal Fibrosis
 - Pelvic Lipomatosis
 - Venous Anomalies
 - Venous Diseases
 - Vascular Implantable Devices
- Vascular diseases affecting the genitourinary tract
 - Aneurysms
 - Stenoses
 - Malformations
 - Fistulae

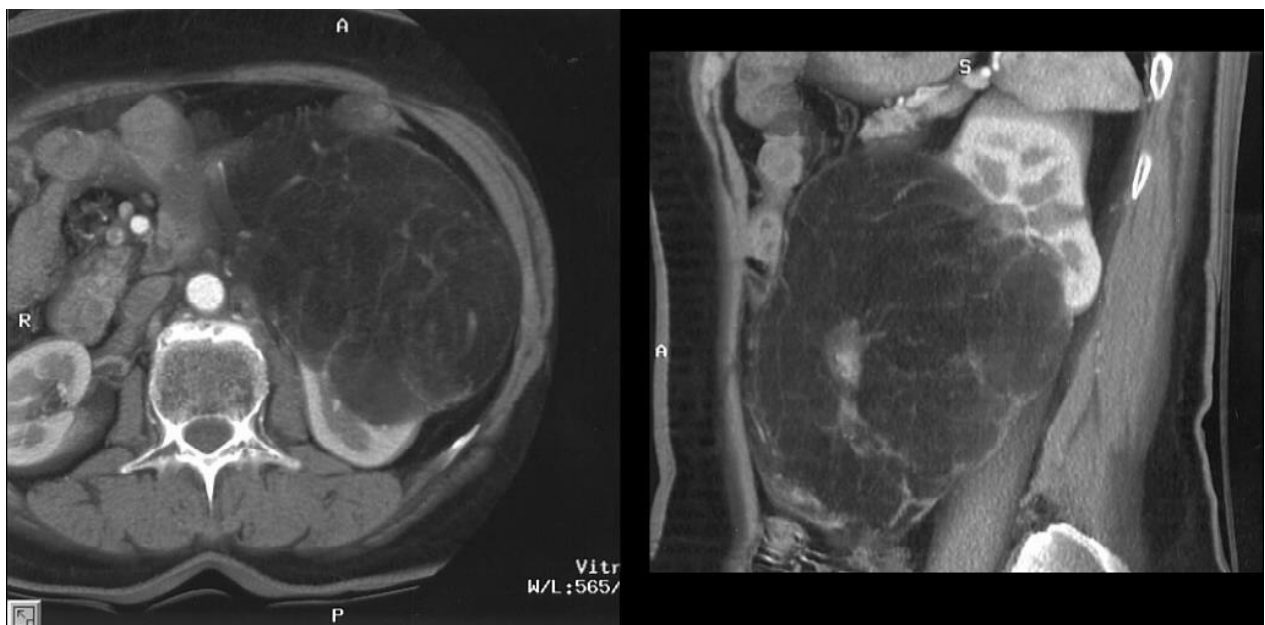
- Occlusions
- Congenital Anomalies
- Uterus and Cervix
 - Malignant Tumors
 - Benign Tumors
 - Adenomyosis
 - Infection/Inflammation
 - Hemorrhage
 - Trauma/Iatrogenic
 - Congenital Anomalies
- Ovaries
 - Malignant Tumors
 - Benign Tumors
 - Cysts
 - Cystic Diseases
 - Torsion
 - Hemorrhage
 - Infection/Inflammation
 - Trauma/Iatrogenic
- Intravascular Contrast Media
 - Adverse Reactions (idiosyncratic and non-idiosyncratic)
 - Prevention and Treatment of Adverse Reactions
 - Extravasation
- Urolithiasis (including kidney, ureter, bladder)
- Techniques
 - Excretory Urography
 - Cystography
 - Urethrography (including antegrade and retrograde)
 - Computed Tomography (including CT urography, CT angiography)
 - Magnetic Resonance Imaging (including MR urography, MR angiography)
 - Elastography 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 a contrast-enhanced CT scan. Which of the following imaging studies is most likely to distinguish an adrenal metastasis from a benign etiology?

A) Unenhanced CT scan
B) Venous sampling
C) Ultrasound
D) Radionuclide MIBG

2. A 58-year-old woman has a CT scan of the abdomen for recurrent abdominal pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

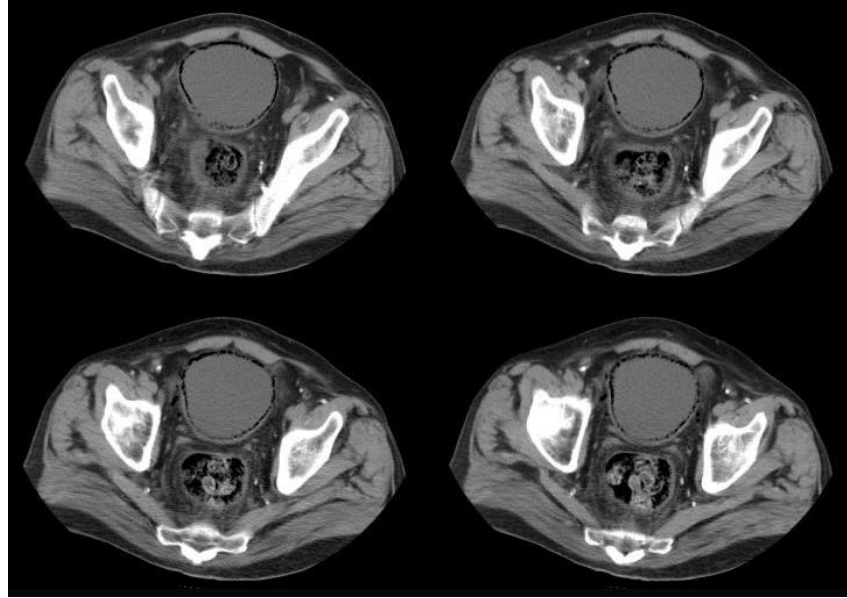


- A) Renal carcinoma
B) Renal lymphoma
C) Focal pyelonephritis
D) Renal infarct
E) Angiomyolipoma

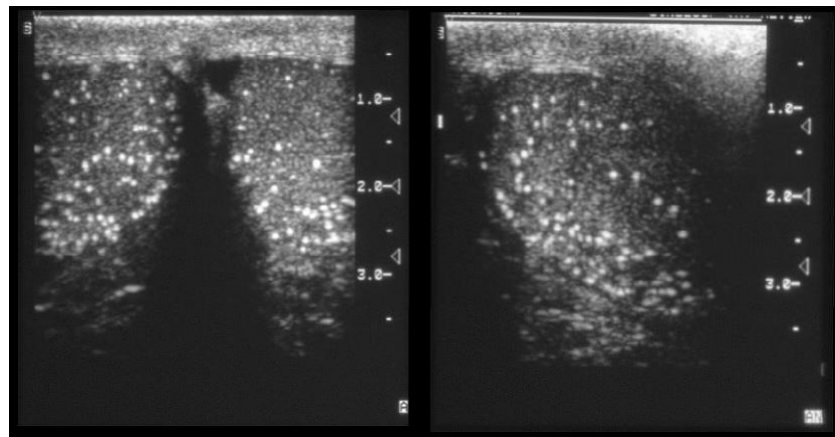
3. A 46-year-old man presents with acute flank pain and hematuria. What is the most appropriate next imaging test?

A) Unenhanced MRI
B) Contrast-enhanced MRI
C) Ultrasound
D) Unenhanced CT scan
E) Contrast-enhanced CT scan

4. A febrile, 50-year-old woman with diabetes has a CT scan of the abdomen. What is the most likely diagnosis?



- A) Urothelial carcinoma
 - B) Cytoxan cytopathy
 - C) Emphysematous cystitis
 - D) Lymphoma
 - E) Iatrogenic trauma
5. A 26-year-old man has a testicular ultrasound exam. What is the most appropriate next step?



- A) Physical exam
- B) Repeat exam in 1 month

- C) Percutaneous biopsy of left testis
- D) CT scan of the abdomen
- E) CT scan of the pelvis

Answers:

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