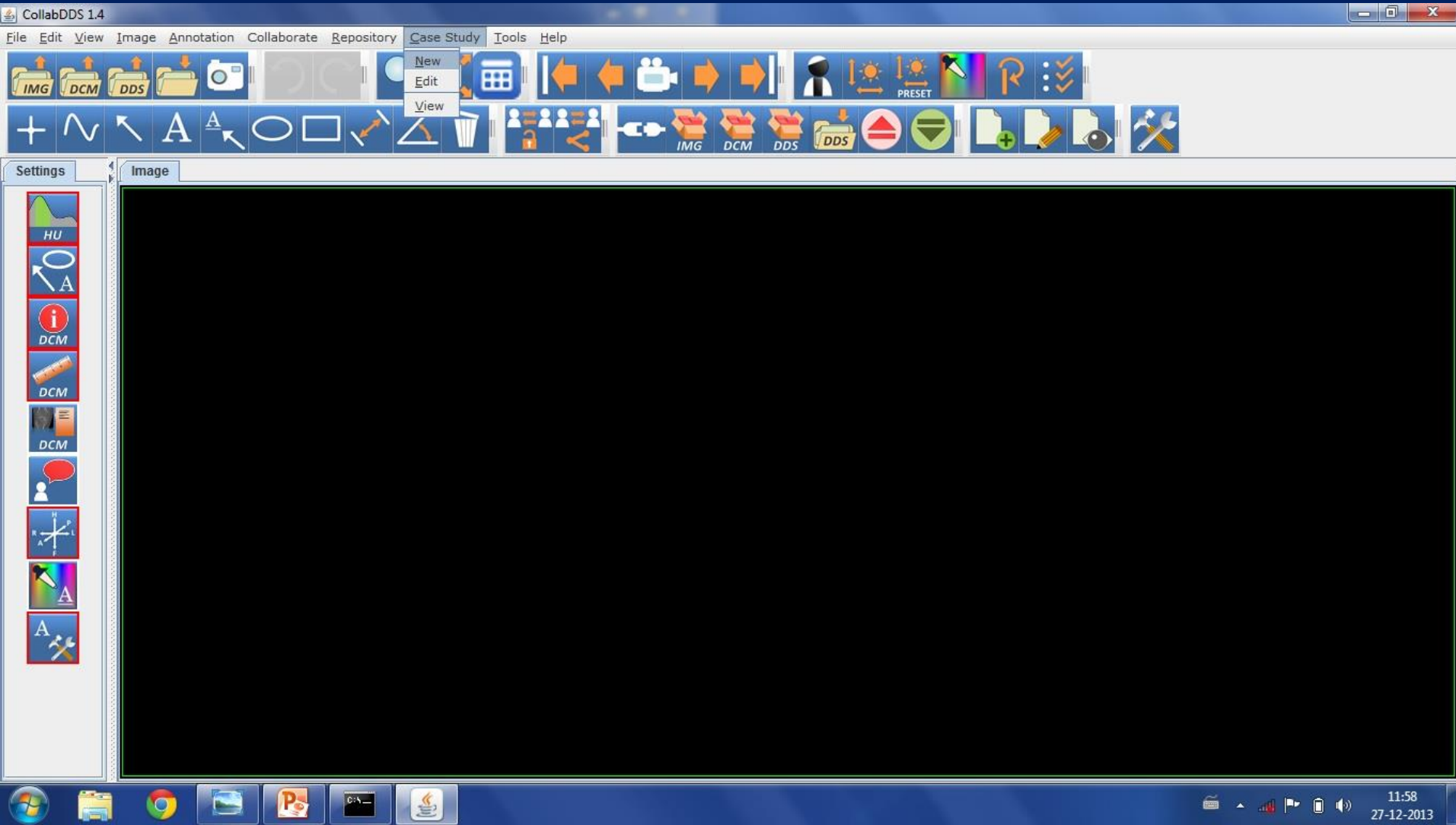


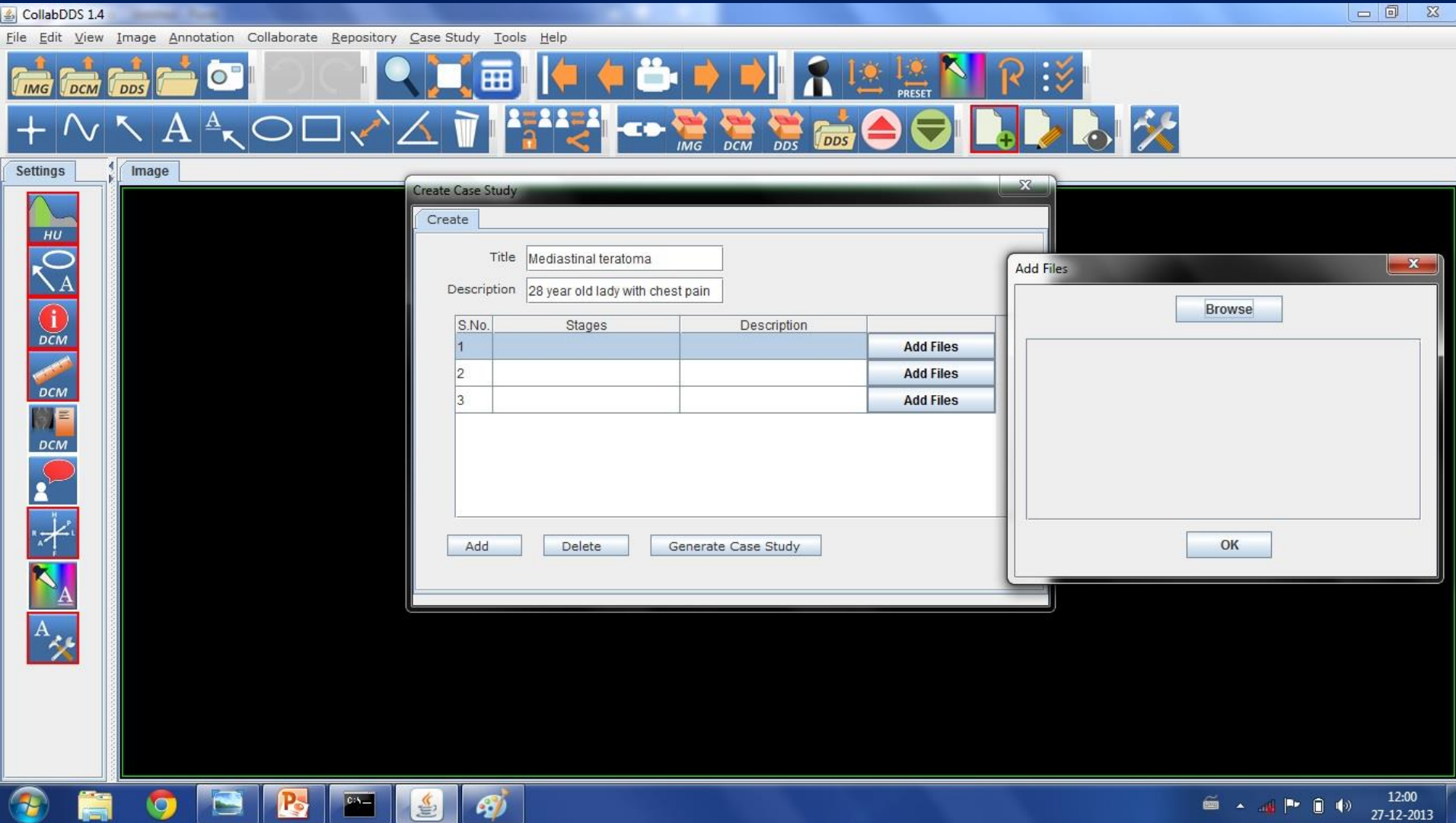
Case 1

Mediastinal Mass

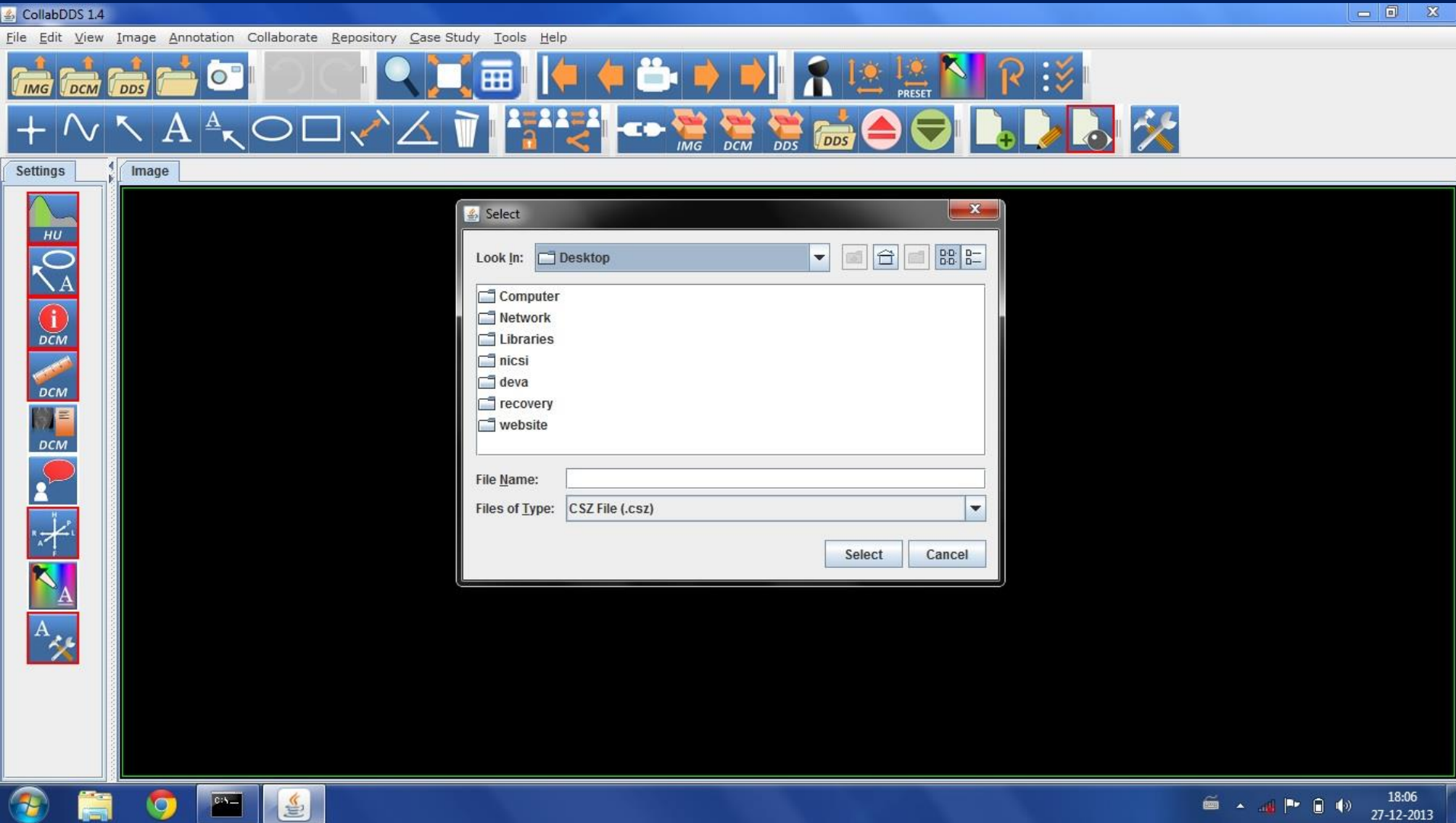
28 year old female with chest pain



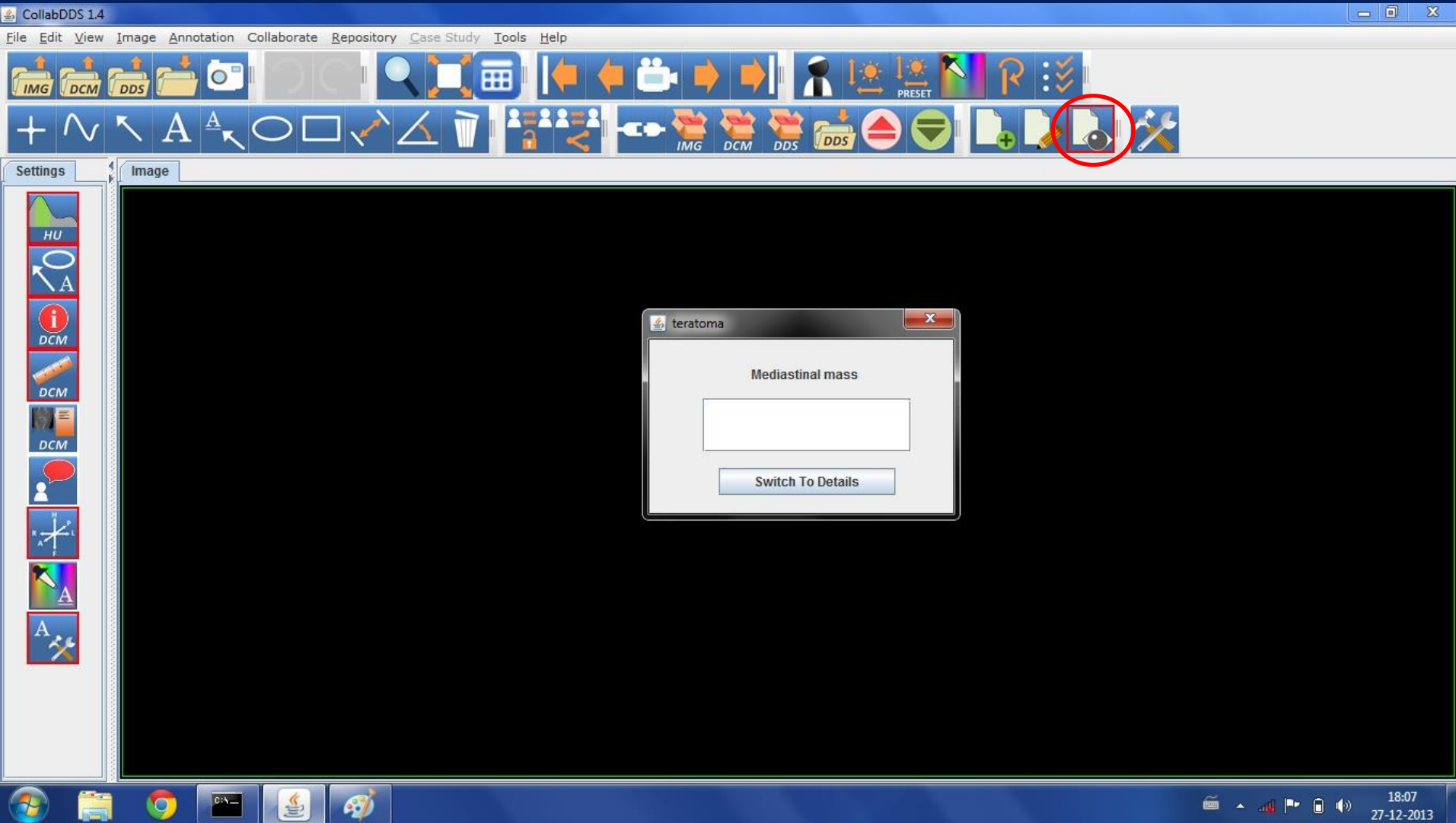
Step 1: Making a new case study by selecting on “Case Study” option and then on “New”



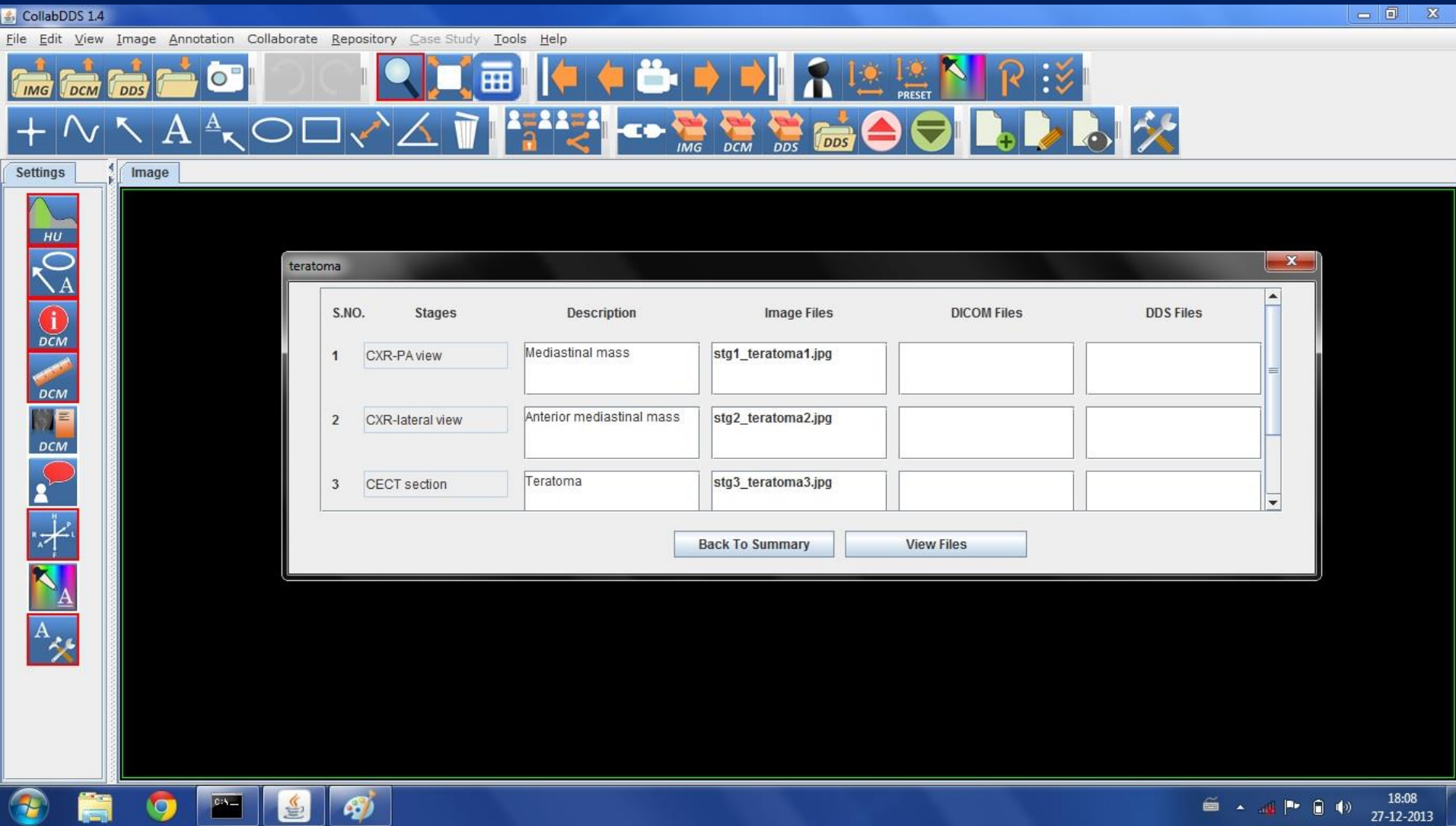
Step 2: Adding files using “Browse” to the Case Study



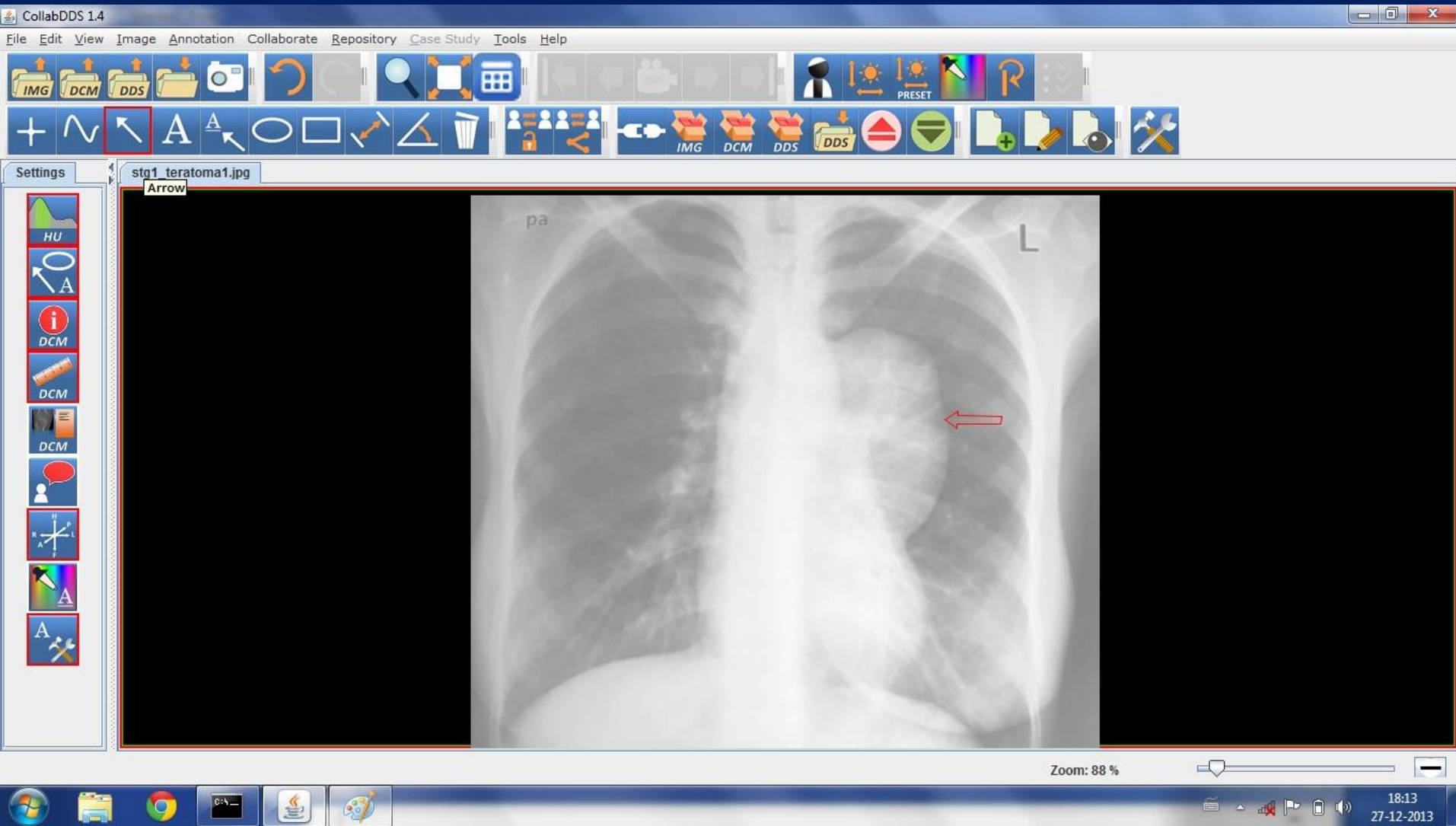
Step 2: Saving case study using “CSZ” extension



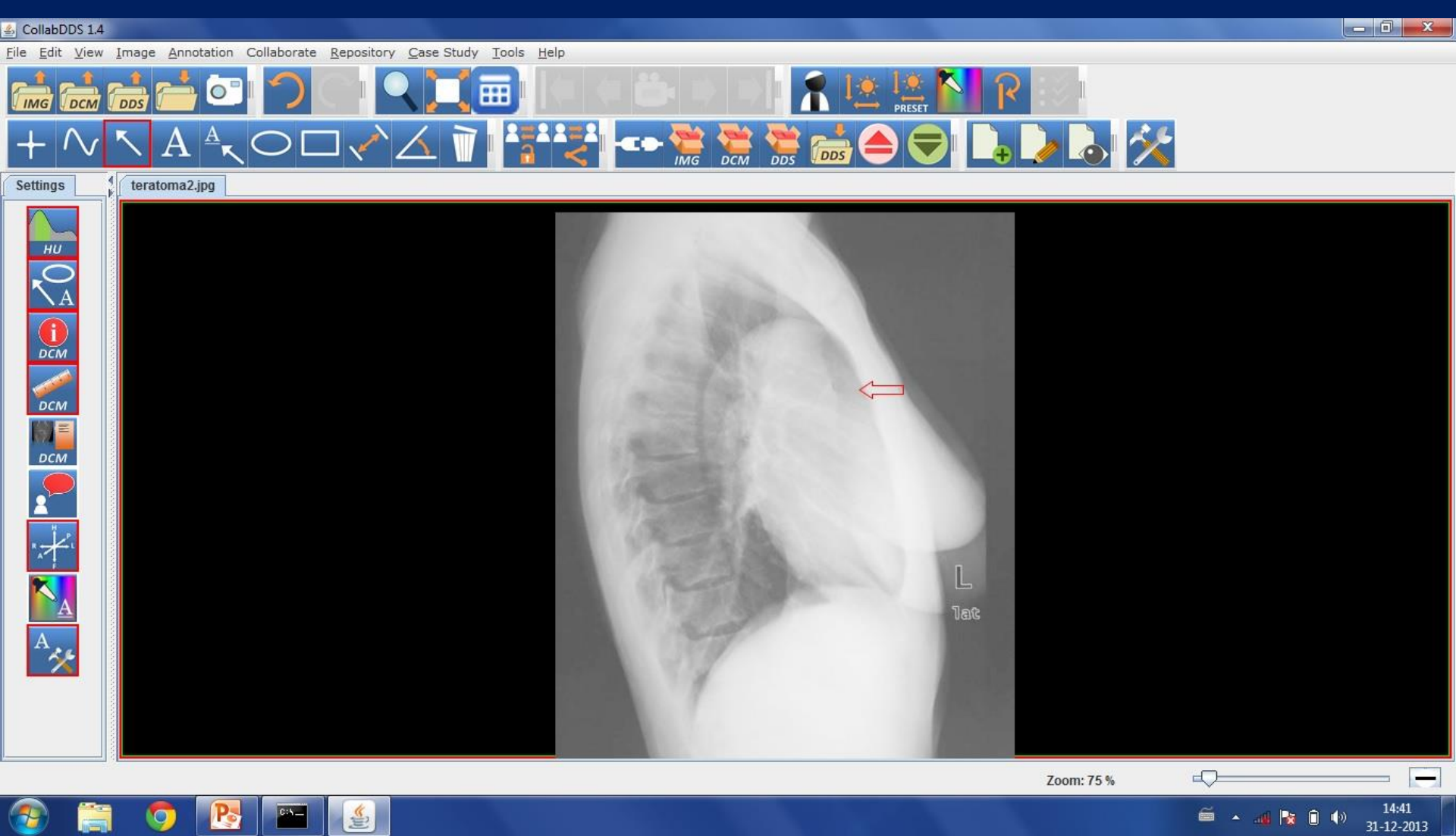
Opening Case Study either through menu bar or
“View Case Study” icon (Circled)



Details of images within this particular Case Study



Chest Radiograph-PA view: A well-defined, lobulated mass with broad base to mediastinum (arrow) and superior, lateral and inferior borders outlined by air. No calcification or air-foci within

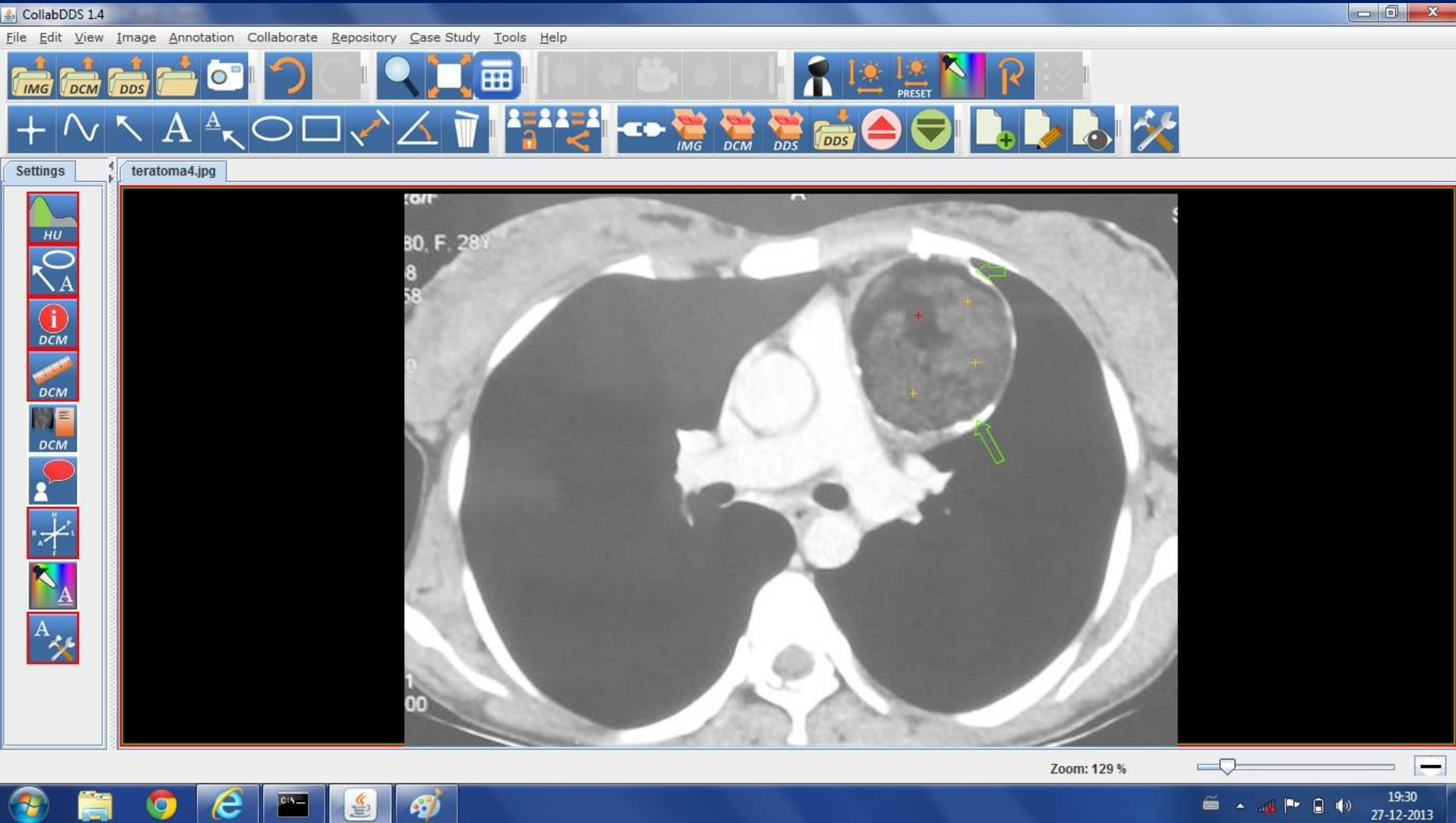


Chest Radiograph-Lateral view: There is obliteration of retrosternal lucency (arrow) and mass overlies cardiac shadow consistent with anterior mediastinal mass



CECT Coronal Reformat:

The mass is located in antero-superior mediastinum (arrow)

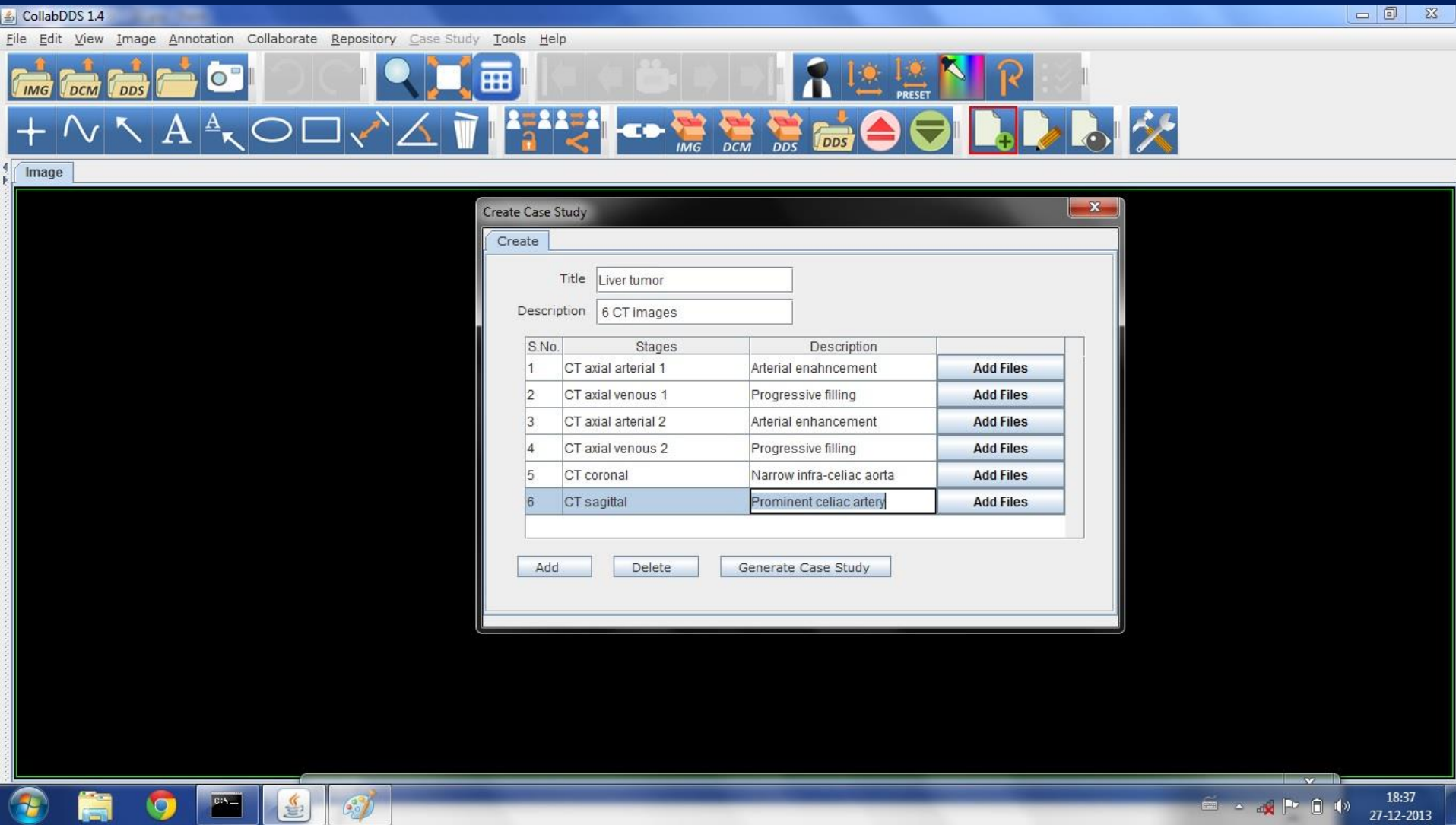


CECT Axial section: The mass contains fat (+), fluid (+) and calcium (green arrow) suggestive of mediastinal teratoma

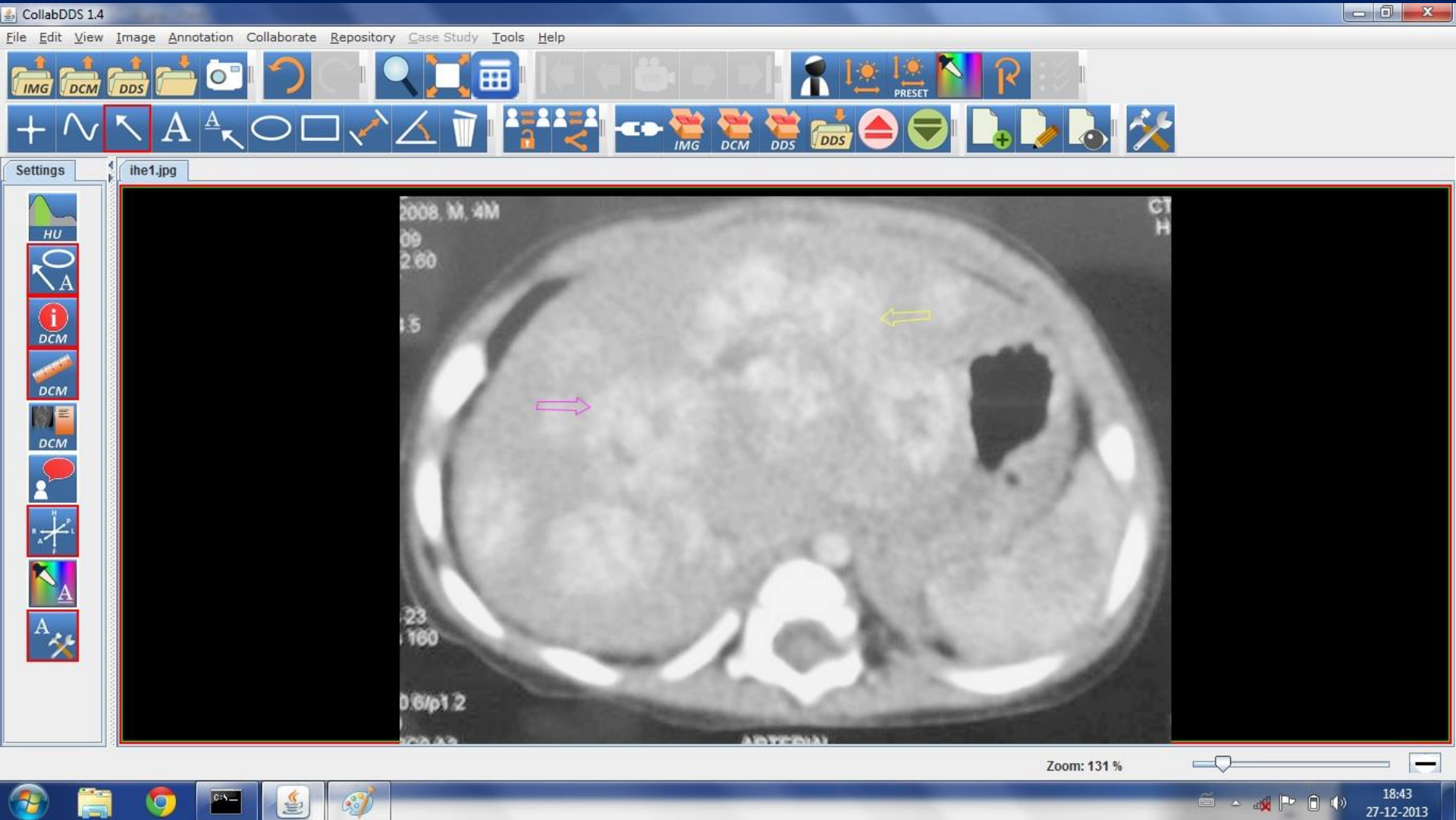
Case 2

Pediatric Liver tumor

4 month old boy with lump in right
hypochondrium

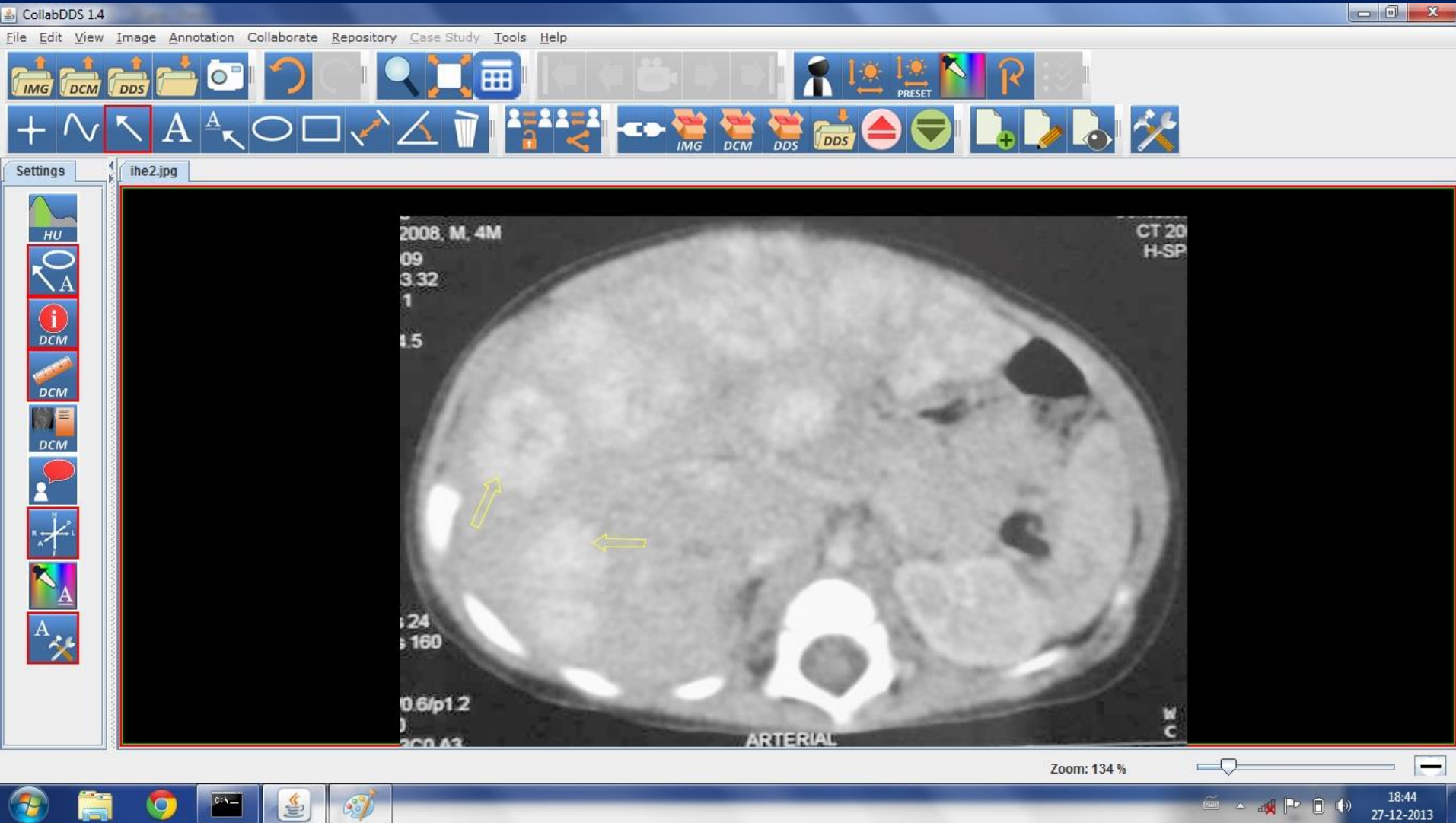


Created another “Case Study” titled “Liver Tumor”



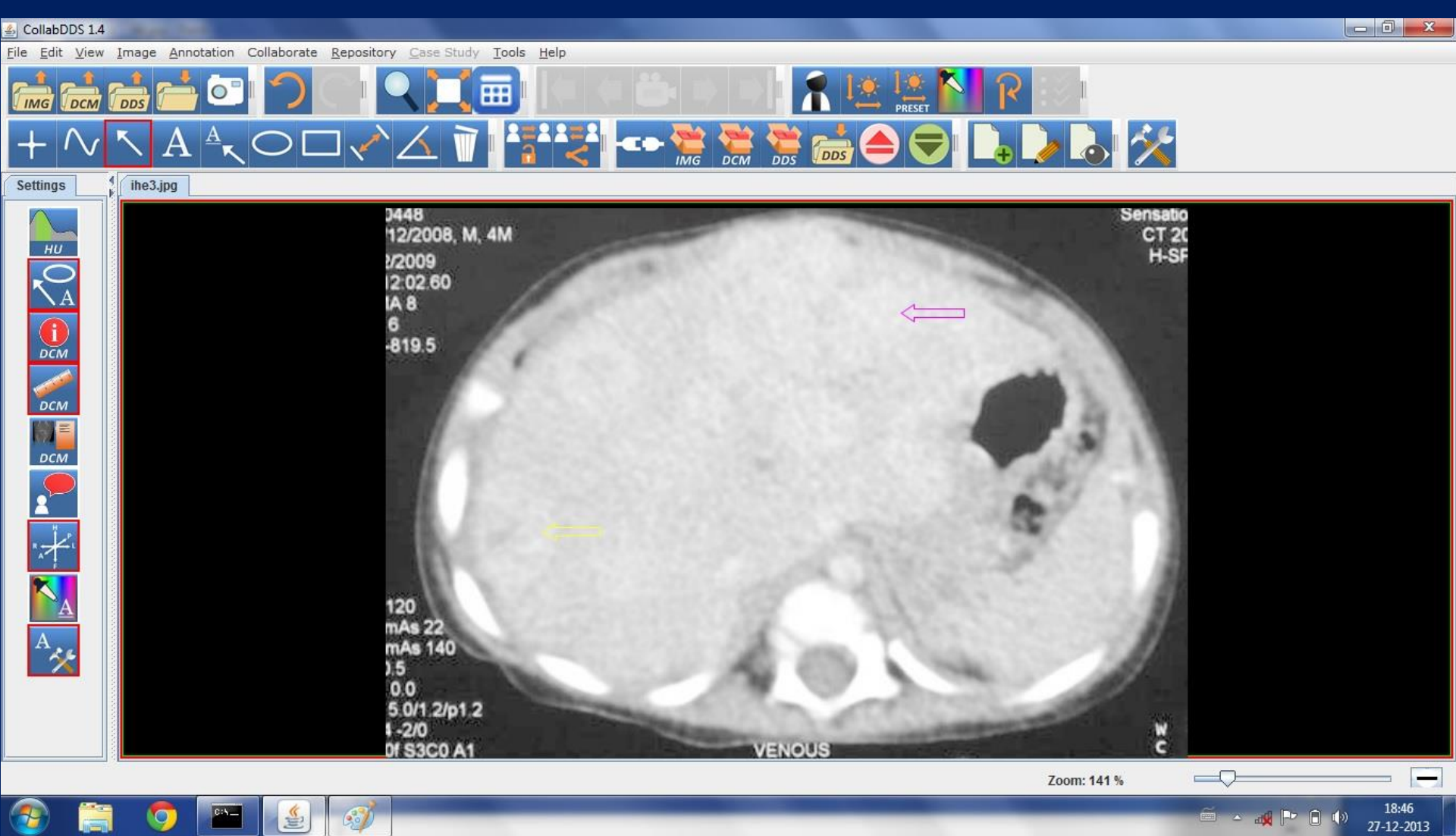
CECT Axial section

Arterial phase image 1: **There are multiple liver lesions with enhancement in arterial phase**



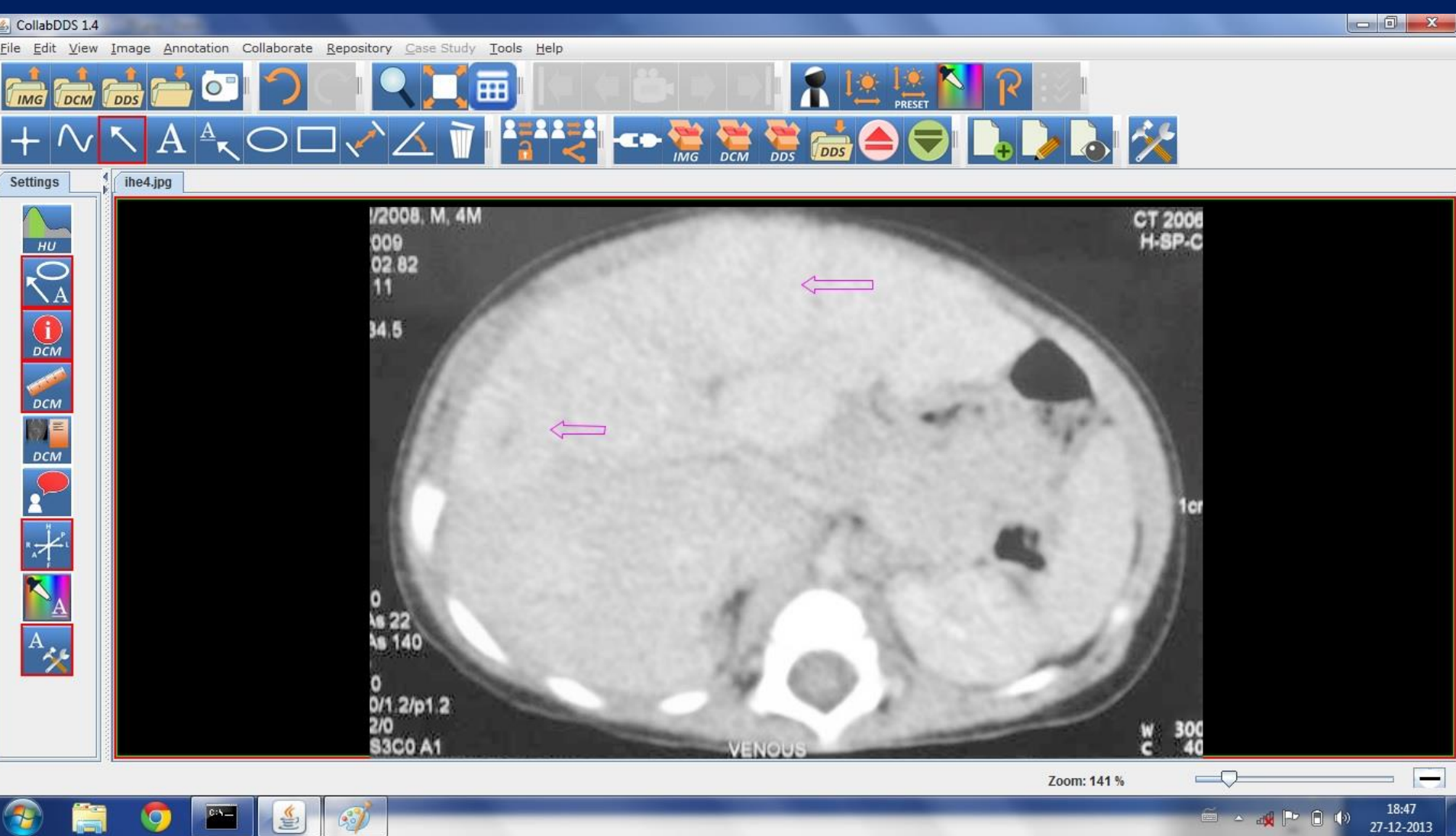
CECT Axial section

Arterial phase image 2: **A more caudal/inferior section shows many other similar enhancing nodular liver lesions**



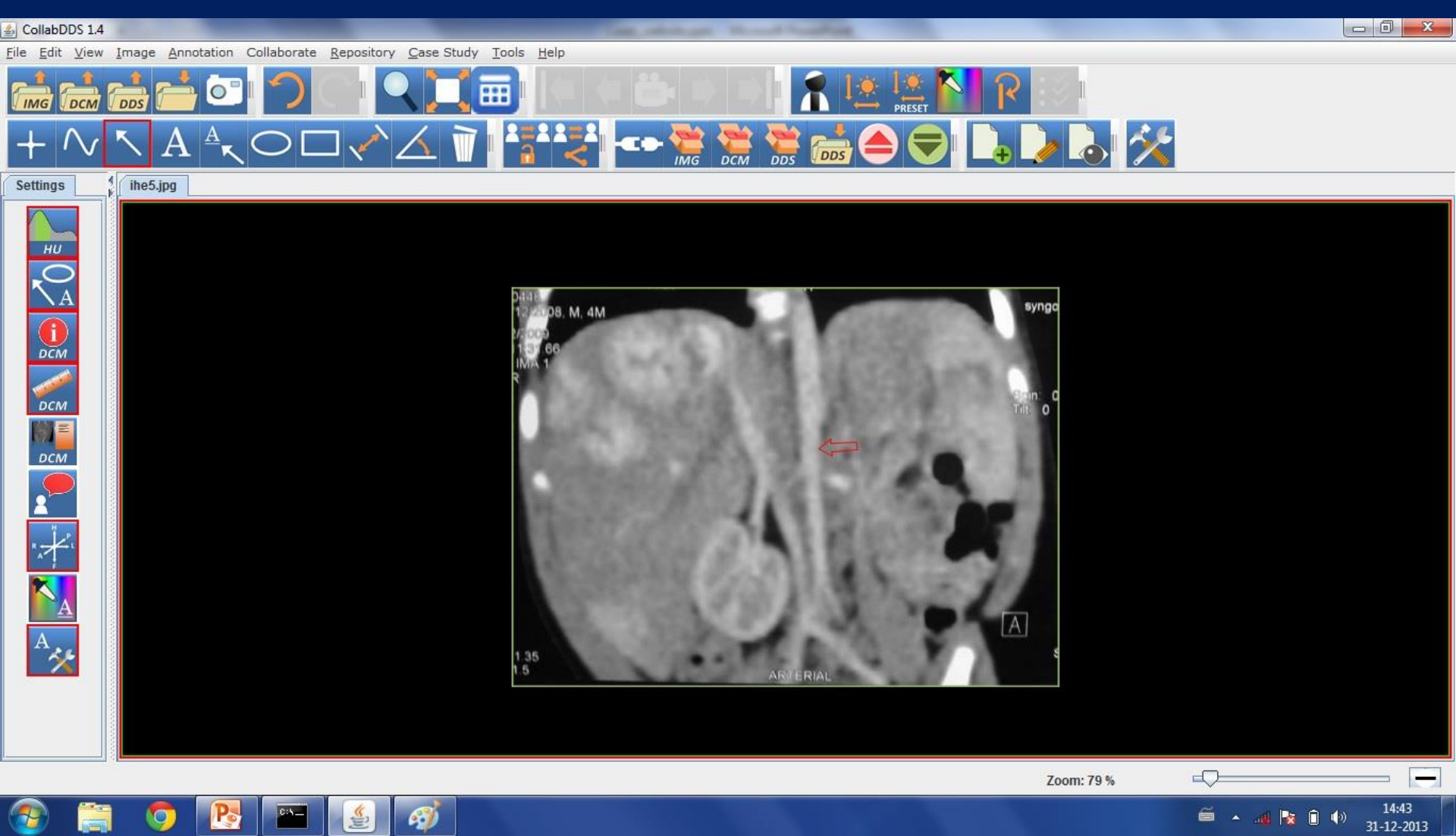
CECT Axial section

Venous phase image 1: **CT image in venous phase corresponding to arterial phase image 1 show retention of contrast in liver lesions**

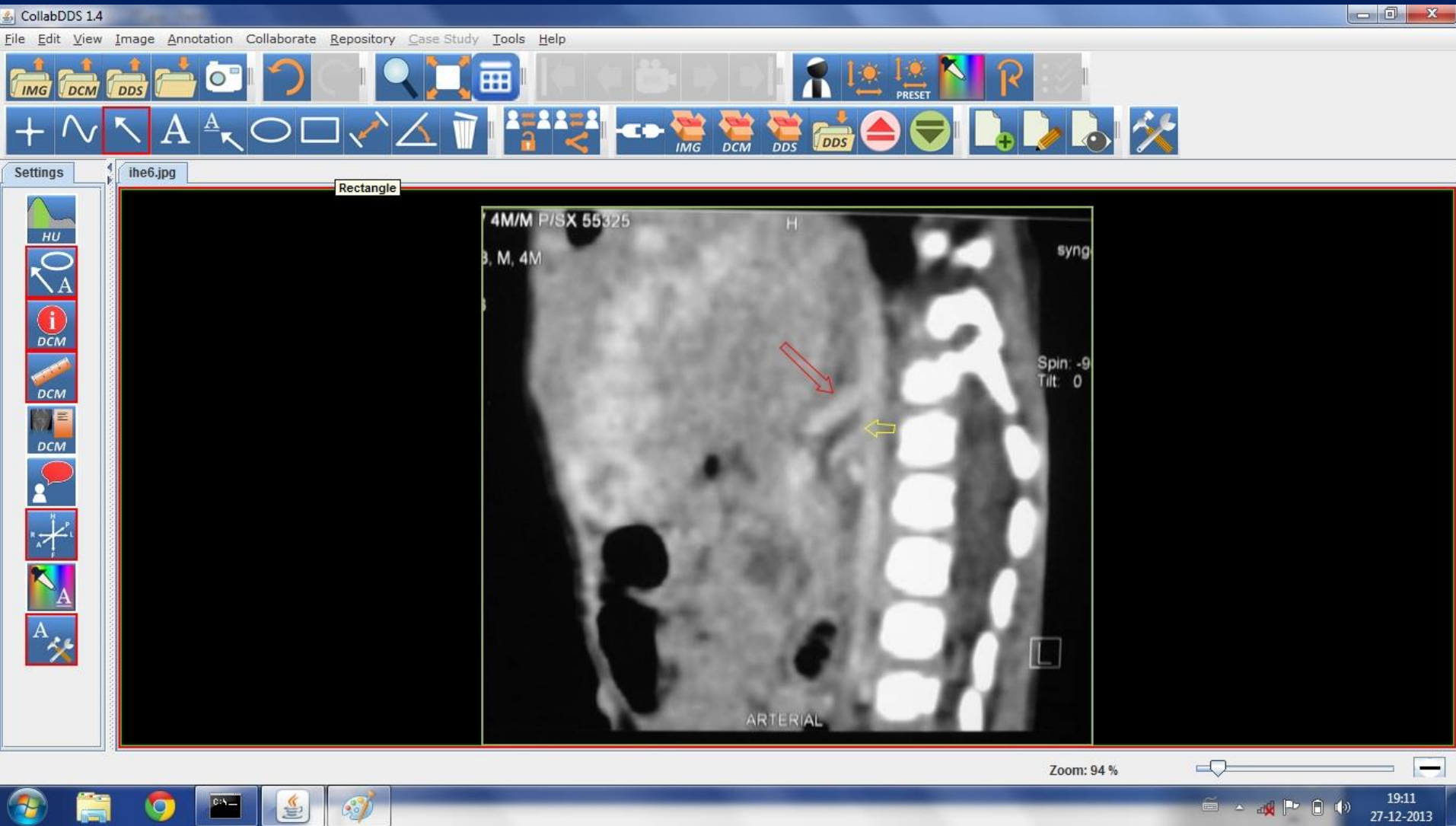


CECT Axial section

Venous phase image 2: **CT image in venous phase corresponding to arterial phase image 2 show similar retention of contrast**



CECT Coronal section: CT image shows sudden narrowing of calibre of infra-celiac aorta (arrow)



CECT Sagittal section: CT image shows hypertrophied celiac artery (red arrow) as compared to superior mesenteric artery (yellow arrow)
Features suggestive of Infantile Hemangioendothelioma

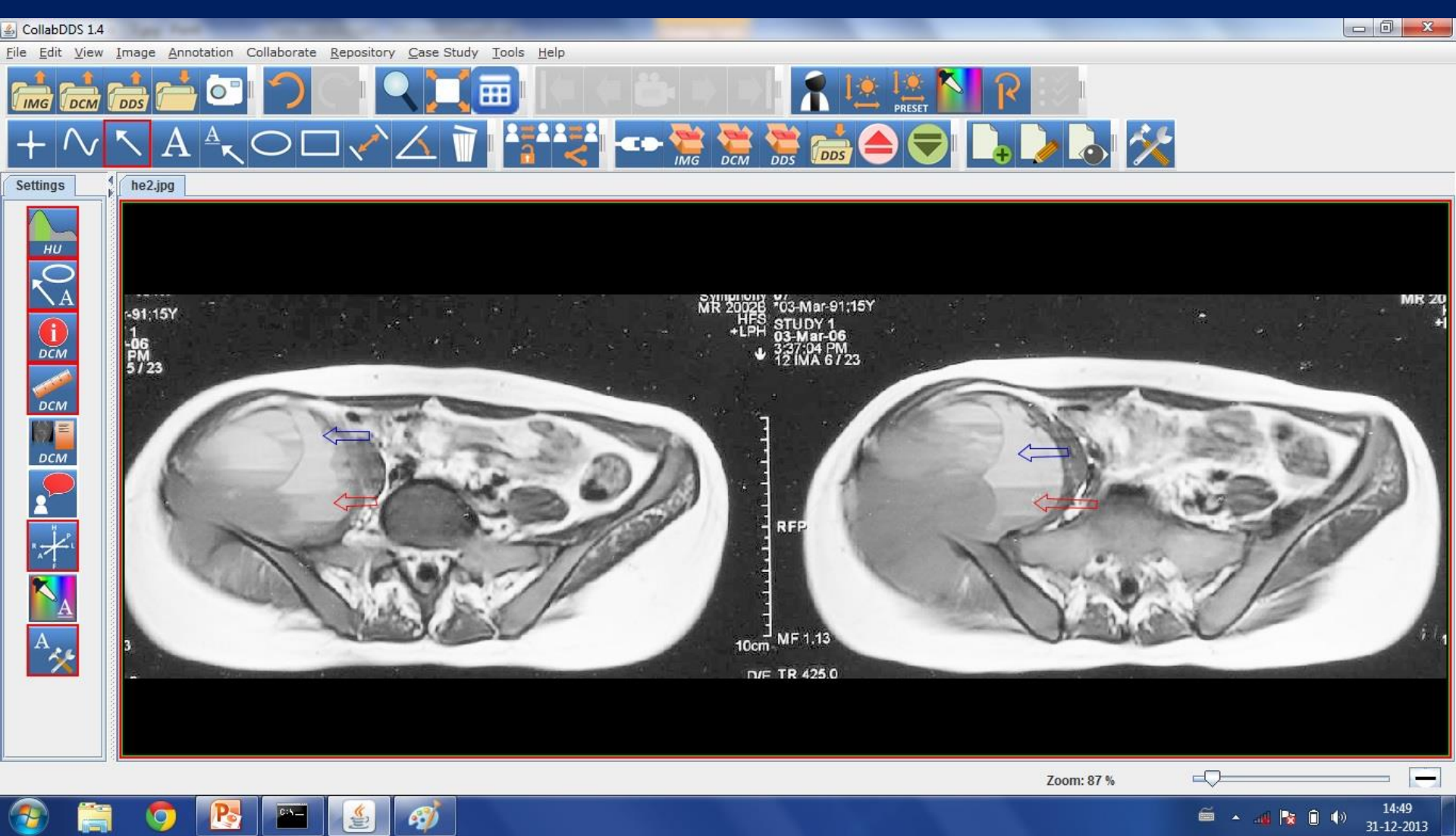
Case 3

Musculoskeletal/Bone tumor

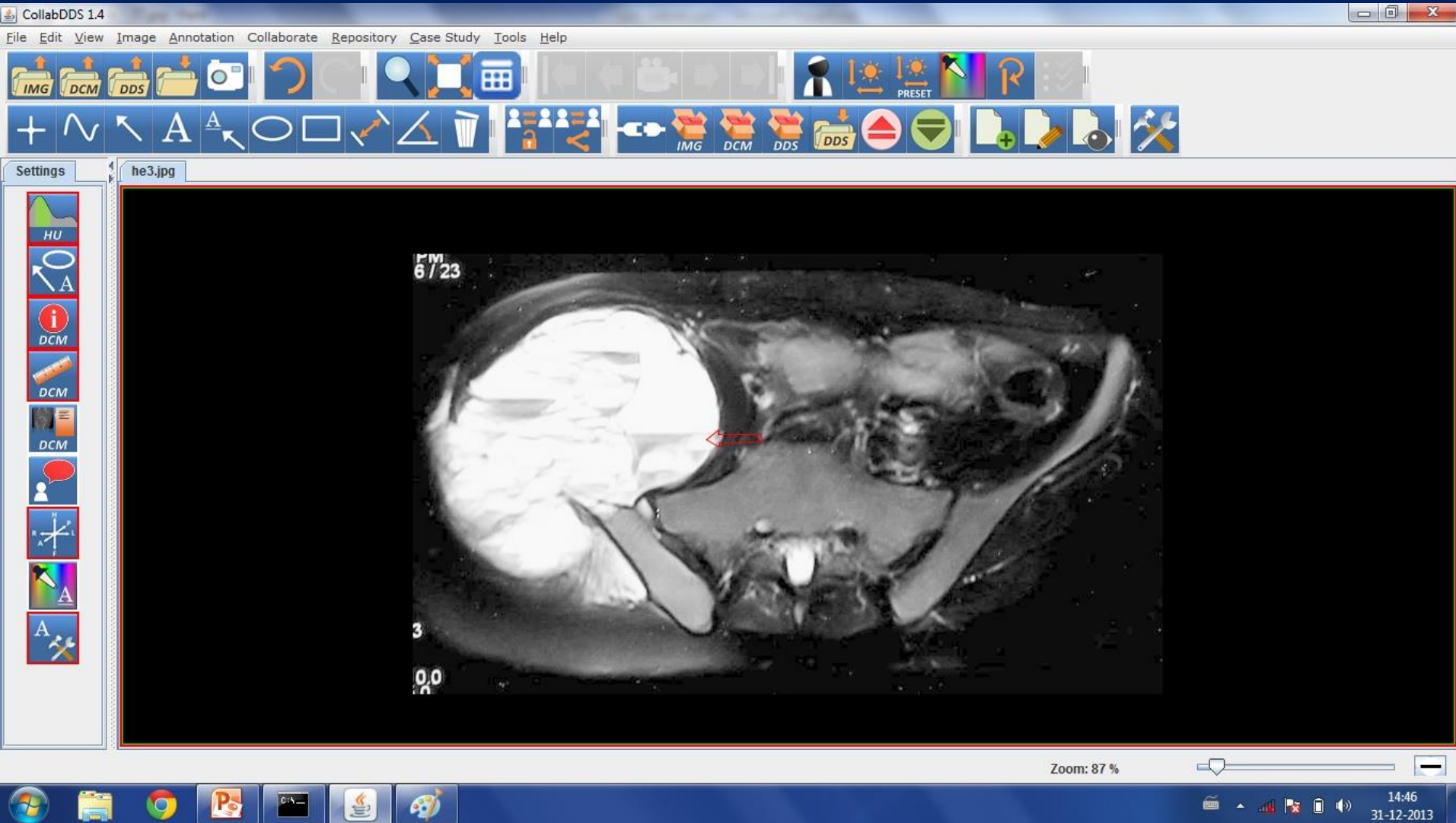
15 years boy with pain and swelling
in right hip



Radiograph of pelvis shows grossly expansile lytic lesion involving right iliac bone with cortical thinning and soft-tissue component



MR axial T1 weighted images: Show large soft-tissue mass in right hemipelvis arising from right iliac bone with multiple blood-fluid levels within (red & blue arrows).



MR axial T2 weighted image shows tumour arising from right iliac wing with large soft-tissue component and multiple blood-fluid levels (arrow) suggestive of Aneurysmal Bone Cyst