



## SAUDI FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

### NEURORADIOLOGY

#### Final Written Examination

##### Examination Format:

The Saudi subspecialty fellowship and diplomas final written examination shall consist of one paper with 80-120 Single Best Answer MCQs. Up to 10% unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.

##### Passing Score:

The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score must be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or 65% passing score whichever comes first. Under no circumstances can the passing score be reduced below 65%.





### Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage
1	Basic Neurosciences	20%
2	Technical and Imaging Physics	10%
3	Clinical Neurosciences	5%
4	Brain Imaging	25%
5	Spine Imaging	15%
6	Head and Neck Imaging	15%
7	INR	10%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

#### 1. Basic Neurosciences:

- Neuroanatomy: questions with regards to relevant Neuroanatomy and the anatomy of the spine and head and neck.
- Neuropathology: questions related to common Neuropathologies and their gross and microscopic appearance.
- Neurophysiology: questions related to the functional aspect of neuroscience.

#### 2. Technical and imaging physics:

- Imaging techniques include questions related to how images and acquired in different imaging modalities used in Neuroimaging.
- Physics: basic physical knowledge pertaining to imaging.
- Contrast: questions related to types, uses, limitations and adverse effects of imaging contrast material.

#### 3. Clinical Neurosciences:

- Neurology: questions regarding neurologic disease presentation, approach and treatment.
- Neurosurgery: questions related to surgical approach, indications and surgical diseases.
- Otolaryngology and head and neck surgery: questions regarding common ENT disorders and head and neck pathologies.

#### 4. Brain Imaging:

Questions with relevance to brain/Intracranial pathology, imaging indication, findings and diagnosis in both adult and pediatric.





#### 5. Spine Imaging:

Questions with relevance to spinal pathology, imaging indication, findings and diagnosis in both adult and pediatric.

#### 6. Head and Neck:

Questions with relevance to head and neck pathology, imaging indication, findings and diagnosis in both adult and pediatric.

#### 7. Interventional Neuroradiology:

Questions with relevance to INR and spinal/head and neck vascular pathology, imaging indication, findings and diagnosis in both adult and pediatric.

#### **Note:**

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-5% in each category
- Research, Ethics, Professionalism, and Patient Safety are incorporated within various domains
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information

#### **Suggested References:**

- The Amyrsis series
- Neuroradiology: Key Differential Diagnoses and Clinical Questions- Juan E. Small, Pamela Schaefer
- Neuroradiology: The Requisites- David M. Yousem
- Web resources:  
ASNR Neuro Curriculum----- <http://www.asnr.org/asnr/neurocurriculum-live>  
Head Neck Brain Spine -----<http://headneckbrainspine.com>  
Skull Base Anatomy – Wayne State University----  
[http://www.med.wayne.edu/diagRadiology/Anatomy\\_Modules/axial\\_pages/Home\\_Page.html](http://www.med.wayne.edu/diagRadiology/Anatomy_Modules/axial_pages/Home_Page.html)  
E-Anatomy: Radiologic Atlas of the Human Body

#### **Note:**

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.





### Example Questions

#### EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS

##### Question 1

A 15-year-old woman presented to the Emergency Room with headache and decreasing level of consciousness, a bed side lumbar puncture was performed and a CSF analysis demonstrate: normal CSF pressure, elevated proteins, and normal glucose value. Cytology reveals elevated lymphocytes.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. GBS
- B. Viral encephalitis
- C. Fungal encephalitis
- D. Bacterial encephalitis

#### EXAMPLE OF K1

##### Question 2

A 52-year-old woman was recently diagnosed with a lesion in her subthalamic nucleus.

Which of the following manifestation is most likely expected?

- E. Ataxia
- F. Bradykinesia
- G. Hemiballismus
- H. Parkinsonism

