**RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT   
HOLY FAMILY HOSPITAL**

**"Radiological Insights into a Rare Gynecological Complication in Post Bladder Exstrophy Repair”**

Which of the following populations is at most risk for developing vaginolith?

1. Postmenopausal women
2. Adolescents with congenital anomalies
3. Pregnant women
4. Women with a history of breast cancer
5. Women of reproductive age

Answer: b) Adolescents with congenital anomalies

What is the most common cause of primary vaginal calculus?

1. Vesicovaginal Fistula
2. Ectopic ureteric insertion
3. Urethrovaginal fistula
4. Retained surgical suture
5. Foreign body

Answer: a) vesicovaginal fistula

What is the preferred imaging modality for diagnosis of vaginolith?

1. MRI
2. CT scan
3. X-ray
4. Ultrasound
5. Dual-energy CT(DECT)

Answer: b) CT scan

Which advanced imaging technique can help differentiate between different types of calcifications in vaginolith?

1. High-resolution ultrasound (HRUS)
2. Dual-energy CT (DECT)
3. MRI with diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI)
4. Elastography
5. CT imaging

Answer: b) Dual-energy CT (DECT)

The typical age range for patients reported in literature with primary vaginal stones is:

1. Newborns to 5 years
2. 4 to 69 years
3. 10 to 55 years
4. 20 to 80 years
5. 5 to 70 years

Answer: b) 4 to 69 years

How does high-resolution ultrasound (HRUS) benefit the diagnosis of vaginolith?

1. It can identify the chemical composition of stones.
2. It provides superior soft-tissue resolution.
3. It is more cost-effective than MRI.
4. It eliminates the need for sedation.
5. It can identify the exact location of stone.

Answer: b) It provides superior soft-tissue resolution.

On a CT scan, a vaginolith typically appears as:

1. A hyperdense calcified mass in the vaginal canal
2. A hypodense cystic lesion
3. A soft tissue mass with enhancement
4. A fluid-filled structure
5. A hypodense area with rim enhancement

Answer: a) A hyperdense calcified mass in the vaginal canal

Which imaging modality is preferred for diagnosis of vaginolith in pediatric cases?

1. CT scan
2. MRI
3. Xray
4. Ultrasound
5. High resolution ultrasound (HRUS)

Answer: b) MRI

Which of the following MRI findings is most consistent with a vaginolith?

1. Hyperintense on T1-weighted images
2. Hypointense on both T1 and T2-weighted images
3. Hyperintense on T2-weighted images
4. Enhancement with contrast
5. Isointense on all sequences

Answer: b) Hypointense on both T1 and T2-weighted images

Which of the following is the most common cause of a secondary vaginal calculus?

1. Foreign body in the vagina
2. Congenital vaginal anomaly
3. Chronic urinary incontinence
4. Endometriosis
5. Pelvic inflammatory disease

Answer: a) Foreign body in vagina