# **Central Nervous System: Case 1**

### **Prompt**

What is the diagnosis for this brain CT?



#### **GPT-4V**

I am not a medical professional, but the provided image appears to be a non-contrast axial CT scan of the brain. From this image alone, one might note a hyperdense (whiter) area which seems to be in the region of the left basal ganglia and surrounding structures. This could be suggestive of several conditions, including but not limited to:

- 1. Acute intracerebral hemorrhage.
- 2. Hyperdense artery sign (in case of an acute ischemic stroke).
- 3. Other space-occupying lesions.

It's essential to be aware that the interpretation of radiologic images requires expertise and correlation with clinical presentation and other diagnostic studies. It's crucial to consult with a radiologist or neurologist for an accurate diagnosis. If you or someone you know is concerned about a medical condition, please seek advice from a healthcare professional.

#### Reference answer

Extensive subarachnoid hemorrhage

### **Prompt**

Generate a radiology report for this head CT scan.

## **GPT-4V**

I'm not a radiologist, and the following is not a substitute for a professional interpretation, but based on the provided CT image of the head:

### Radiological Findings:

- 1. The ventricular system appears within normal limits in size and shape.
- 2. No obvious signs of midline shift or mass effect.
- 3. The cortical sulci and basal cisterns appear preserved.
- 4. No overt hyperdense or hypodense lesions noted.
- 5. The bone structures of the skull appear intact with no visible fractures.
- 6. Sinuses and mastoid air cells appear clear.

#### Impression:

1. No acute radiological findings identified on the provided single axial slice of the head CT.

However, a complete assessment requires a review of the entire series of images. Clinical correlation is advised, and any clinical concern should prompt a comprehensive review by a qualified radiologist. Always consult with a licensed radiologist for an official diagnosis and report.

### Reference answer

Extensive subarachnoid hemorrhage involving all basal cisterns and the pituitary fossa; right frontal and left frontoparietal sulci, including bilateral frontal parafalcine sulci; bilateral Sylvian cistern and fissure; all four ventricles (small amount); premedullary cistern, foramen of Magendie, and foramina of Luschka.