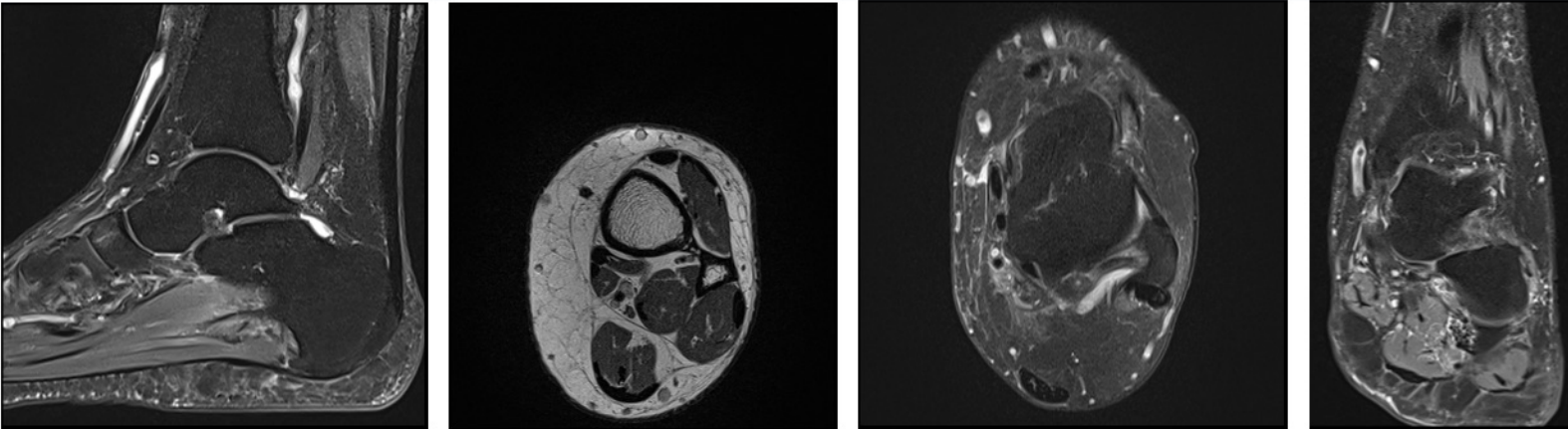


Hematology: Report Generation Case 2

Prompt

Please generate a radiology report from these MRI scans.



GPT-4V

Findings:

Bones and Joints:

- There appears to be an abnormal signal intensity within the distal aspect of the tibia and fibula. This could be due to a variety of pathologies including bone marrow edema, inflammation, or an early stage of a bone lesion. Further evaluation is necessary.

- Joint spaces are preserved without significant effusion or signs of dislocation.

Soft Tissues:

- There's evidence of soft tissue swelling around the distal leg region, particularly around the ankle joint.

- There may be some edema or fluid accumulation in the soft tissues.

Muscles:

- Muscles appear generally intact without evidence of significant atrophy or tear.

- Some muscle groups show increased signal, suggesting potential strain or mild injury.

Vascular Structures:

Vessels are not clearly visualized in this study, but there's no evidence of major vascular compromise in the visible sections.

Other Findings:

There are no overt signs of mass lesions, abscesses, or other pathologies in the visualized sections.

Impression:

There appears to be abnormal signal intensity within the distal tibia and fibula, as well as soft tissue swelling around the ankle joint. This could be indicative of an inflammatory process, injury, or another pathology. Clinical correlation is advised, and further specialized imaging or consultation with a radiologist is recommended.

Reference answer

There is medial ankle soft tissue edema centered on the posterior branch of the paired posterior tibial veins as it runs through the tarsal tunnel. There is a heterogenous high signal centrally within the lumen of the vein on PDFS sequences surrounded by a peripheral rim of low signal. The posterior tibial vein abuts the swollen posterior tibial nerve. The posterior tibial nerve is demonstrating internal high signal. On the coronal images, there is denervation edema signal seen in the quadratus plantae muscle (lateral plantar nerve innervation) and high signal in the inferior plantar nerve (Baxter's nerve).