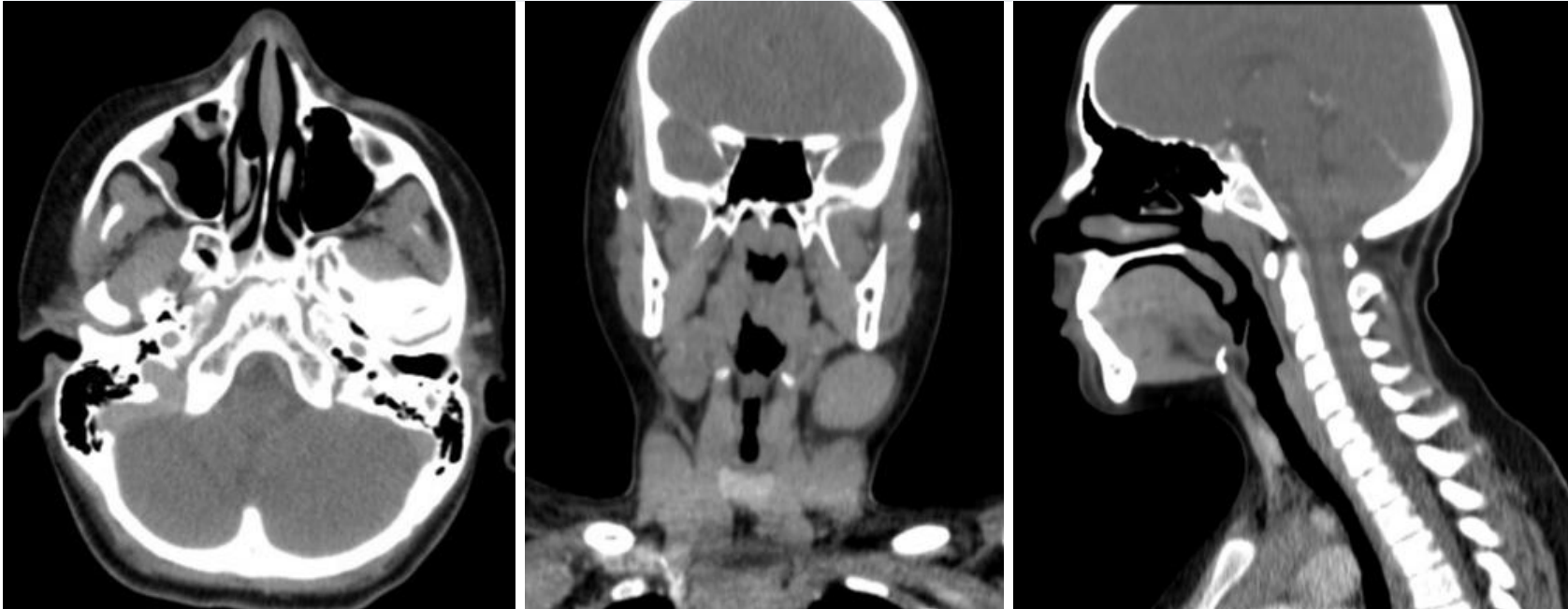


Prompt

The patient is a 15-year-old male with left neck painless swelling. Please generate a radiology report from these CT scans.



GPT-4V

Findings:

Axial CT Image 1 (Top Left Image)

- Normal bilateral symmetry is observed in the brain parenchyma.
- The sinonasal cavities appear unremarkable.
- The nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal spaces appear clear.
- Middle and inner ear structures appear unremarkable.

Coronal CT Image 2 (Top Right Image)

- **There is an obvious radiolucent lesion in the left parotid region.** The lesion's boundaries are not well defined in this view.
- Bilateral maxillary and ethmoid sinuses appear clear.
- Nasal cavity appears unremarkable.

Sagittal CT Image 3 (Bottom Image)

- The cervical spine alignment appears maintained.
- The pharyngeal airway is clear.
- The oral cavity, oropharynx, and hypopharynx appear unremarkable.
- No evidence of bony erosion or invasion.

Impression:

Radiolucent lesion in the left parotid region. This may be consistent with a benign cystic lesion, such as a simple cyst or benign salivary gland tumor, given the patient's age and the painless nature of the swelling. However, further characterization with MRI and possible biopsy may be necessary for definitive diagnosis.

Prompt

What structures are affected by the mass-effect caused by the lesion?

GPT-4V

Based on the provided CT images and the description, Mass-Effect from the Lesion:

- **Left Parotid Gland:** The lesion primarily seems to originate from the left parotid gland region, which is part of the major salivary glands.
- **Adjacent Soft Tissue Structures:** The lesion may be exerting mass effect on adjacent soft tissue structures, potentially displacing them or causing some compression.
- **Surrounding Musculature:** Given the location, muscles surrounding the parotid gland such as the sternocleidomastoid and posterior belly of the digastric might be affected or displaced.

Reference answer

There is a well-defined homogeneously relatively hyper enhancing lesion measuring 3 x 2.5 cm seen in the left submandibular area, without internal calcification, fat or necrosis, causing mass-effect on the left submandibular gland, left sternocleidomastoid muscle and mild mass-effect on the left internal jugular vein. No other masses or enlarged cervical lymph nodes.