

### **Domande Profilo:**

1. Tecnica di studio TC delle lesioni focali epatiche.
2. URO-TC: Tecnica d'esame
3. Angio TC polmonare, tecnica di studio
4. Studio TC nel paziente politraumatizzato
5. RX addome per livelli, tecnica d'esame
6. RX torace nel sospetto di pneumotorace, tecnica d'esame
7. RM Encefalo, tecnica d'esame
8. RM Rachide Lombare per frattura vertebrale
9. RX spalla per sospetta lussazione gleno-omeroale, tecnica d'esame
10. RM spalla, tecnica d'esame
11. Cistouretrografia perminzionale, tecnica d'esame
12. RM Ipofisi: Tecnica d'esame
13. Descrivere i mezzi di contrasto di più comune impiego in diagnostica per immagini
14. RM Angolo ponto cerebellare, tecnica d'esame

### **Domande Lingua Inglese:**

1. Today there is widespread consciousness that the world is in the age of information, knowledge and globalization. An increasingly global economy implies greater challenges and demands for organizations, as well as constant changes at faster speed.
2. The organizations have to adjust to this reality in order to remain competitive and to maintain their ability to provide quality services. One of the challenges posed by the modernization of the health system lies on the more intensive utilization of information technologies as a strategic investment, capable of promoting the rationalization of the use of available resources and increasing efficiency and quality.
3. In the current context of profound transformations, one of the key factors is the capability to organize multiple and scattered data into a useful set of indicators that allows the rigorous management the health system as a whole in a scenario encompassing process efficiency and quality of information
4. Information systems for the management of images and clinical data first appeared late in the eighties, when the digital acquisition systems started being deployed in large scale at hospitals. At that time, each equipment was considered as a separate system, connected only with its workstation and with a determined printer
5. The radiological film has served radiology for over 100 years with excellent results, in the images acquisition, visualization and storage. The developments of conventional radiology have led to the system comprising film + intensifier screen, which, in association, originated the images acquisition, visualization and also data storage
6. The introduction of devices that allow the acquisition of digital radiological images without the utilization of films, in association with the current computer capabilities and other means, has originated the digital radiology.
7. At the end of the last century, particularly over its last decade, due to developments in the information technology, alternative solutions for the use of films started being developed.
8. The picture archiving and communication system (PACS), or a digital storage and communication system for medical images, has emerged as the alternative to replace all the film-based structure, both at the functionality and utility levels, originating the digital radiology concept, with the main and subjacent idea that, in this context radiological films would not be produced anymore.

9. The digital techniques in radiology are still partially in the works in progress stage. Digitizing means transforming analog data into numerical data.
10. In digital radiology, the image acquisition, visualization and data storage are independent components. Thus, the image is acquired, the data are sent to a computer which, after processing the data, sends them to an appropriate monitor to be visualized, or to one of the available storage systems.
11. The most immediate advantage in this process is the digital system capability of previously manipulating the data, in such a way to optimize the image visualization and storage.
12. Teleradiology is clearly the most relevant area of telemedicine both in Portugal and worldwide. Teleradiology is the electronic transmission of radiological images and clinical reports from one location to another, for later interpretation and reference.
13. This type of technology allows health system users a greater accessibility to differentiated medical care, a higher diagnostic quality, faster information on the user health and reduction in costs.
14. For the health institutions and professionals the advantages in the implementation of such technology include the centralization and optimization of complex activities, the decrease in the geographic isolation impact, swiftness in the diagnosis health care decentralization, improvement in the diagnosis quality through the exchange of experiences, and the possibility of distance medicine teaching.

### **Domande Informatica:**

1. Cosa significa l'acronimo PEC?
2. Quali file hanno come estensione “.xls”?
3. E' possibile inserire tabelle nei documenti Word?
4. Come si chiama l'operazione che permette di scaricare un file da un sito internet sul proprio personal computer?
5. Quale rischio si corre nell'aprire un allegato di posta elettronica?
6. Cos'è lo SPID?
7. Nel programma Microsoft Word il simbolo floppy in alto a sinistra serve a?
8. Come deve essere costruita una password per essere efficace?
9. Quale non è l'estensione di un file di Microsoft Word?
10. Dove si trova il comando per riavviare il sistema operativo Windows?
11. E' possibile installare lo stesso software su più computer?
12. Uno scanner serve per?
13. il software antivirus necessita di aggiornamenti?
14. Quale può essere un veicolo di virus? (software o hardwer)