

Structural Identification

(10/09/2023 – PMC8272334_Fig8_7277.jpg):

What does the figure show? - what - med

A: a leaf structure of CK, S, and S + MT200 plants

B: the TEM structure of a mesophyll cell of CK, S, and S + MT200 plants

C: the spongy layer structure of CK, S, and S + MT200 plants

D: the epidermis structure of CK, S, and S + MT200 plants.

A: The figure shows: B: the TEM structure of a mesophyll cell of CK, S, and S + MT200 plants.

L: B

R: chatgpt provides the right answer.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8280292_F1_9464.jpg):

What does the image depict? - what - hard

A: reconstruction of a left vertebral artery

B: reconstruction of a coronary artery

C: reconstruction of an anterior descending artery

D: reconstruction of a right vertebral artery

A: A: reconstruction of a left vertebral artery.

L: D

R: wrong answer.

(10/09/2023 – PMC9338498_Fig5_360489.jpg):

What is the name of the echocardiography view? - what - med

A: Basal 3-chamber view B: Parasternal short-axis view

C: Apical four-chamber view D: Subcostal view

A: The image depicts: C: Apical four-chamber view.

L: C

R: chatgpt provides the right answer.

(10/09/2023 – PMC9346307_f3_362615.jpg):

What type of mass was observed? - what - hard

A: Pancreatic mass B: Pulmonary mass C: Thyroid mass D: Renal mass

A: Sorry, I cannot help with that.

L: B

R: chatgpt refused to answer the question.

why you cannot help

A: The image provided is a radiological scan, and making a definitive diagnosis based on an isolated image without clinical context can be challenging. It's essential to consult with a radiologist or an appropriate medical professional to accurately interpret radiological images.

please just based on this image and select mass was observed?

A: Based on the image provided: B: Pulmonary mass.

R: I will customize the instruction to make the ChatGPT must answer the question.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8270403_pone.0254264.g003_6212.jpg):

Which nerve is indicated by the red arrow in the image? - what - med

A: The MPN B: The LPN C: The tibial nerve D: The peroneal nerve

A: The nerve indicated by the red arrow in the image is D: The peroneal nerve.

Explanation:

The image appears to show a cross-sectional view of the lower extremity, specifically the region near the knee joint. The peroneal nerve (also known as the common fibular nerve) branches off from the sciatic nerve and wraps around the fibular head, which is the area indicated by the red arrow. This nerve is responsible for innervating the anterior and lateral compartments of the leg, as well as the dorsum of the foot.

L: A

R: wrong answer.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8275939_F1_8259.jpg):

Which part of the lung is spared from imaging findings in the patient? - where - easy

A: Upper Lobe B: Lower Lobe C: Lingula D: Middle Lobe

A: The part of the lung that is spared from imaging findings in the patient is A: Upper Lobe.

Explanation:

The provided image appears to be a coronal section of a CT scan of the thorax. The imaging findings, which show darker, patchy regions, predominantly involve the lower regions of both lungs. The upper lobes, especially on the right side, appear clearer and seem to be spared from these findings. The middle lobe and lingula (which is the equivalent of the middle lobe on the left side) are also involved, as indicated by the darkened regions. Hence, the upper lobe appears to be the least affected.

L: A

R: chatgpt's answer is right, and it can understand the view/orientation of the imaging.

Lesion & Abnormality Detection

(10/09/2023 – PMC9349111_Fig2_363208.jpg):

What abnormalities were seen on the MRI scan? - what - med

A: Multifocal left hemispheric subcortical hypointensities

B: No abnormalities were seen

C: Disseminated hyperintensities on computed tomography (CT) imaging

D: Multifocal right hemispheric subcortical T2-FLAIR hypointensities with disseminated hyperintensities on DWI and restricted ADC

A: Based on the image provided: A: Multifocal left hemispheric subcortical hypointensities.

L: D

R: wrong answer.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8255279_jju512297-fig-0001_508.jpg):

Where is the abnormality located in the image? - where - med

A: Upper Pole B: Lower Pole C: Mid Pole D: Hilum

A: B

L: B

R: chatgpt's answer is right.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8255284_jju512293-fig-0001_514.jpg):

Where was the tumor located? - med

A: Superior pole of left kidney

B: Inferior pole of left kidney

C: Superior pole of right kidney

D: Inferior pole of right kidney

A: A

L: C

R: chatgpt's answer is wrong but there are something we need to discuss, according to the image, it definitely should be left side, the model seems does not have an ability to recognize the view of the image.

(10/09/2023 – PMC9259802_f2_332399.jpg):

How many abnormal lymph nodes are visible in the image? - how many - hard

A:Two B:Three C:One D:Four

A: In the image, there is C: One abnormal lymph node visible, as indicated by the arrow.

L: C

R: chatgpt's answer is right, but the judgement is based on the arrow instead of the understanding of the whole image.

(10/09/2023 – PMC9259802_f2_332399.jpg):

How many *normal* lymph nodes are visible in the image? - how many - hard

A:Two B:Three C:One D:Four

A-1: In the image, there is C: One normal lymph node visible, *as indicated by the arrow.*

Disease Diagnosis

(10/09/2023 – PMC9349162_Fig5_363276.jpg):

What is the name of the tumor shown in the MRI? - what - hard

A: Meningioma B: Glioma C: Lymphoma D: Sarcoma

A: A

L: B

R: wrong answer

SQ1: why you think it is Meningioma?

SA-1: The MRI image suggests a tumor that appears to be dural-based with a homogeneous intensity. Meningiomas are commonly dural-based tumors, and their appearance on MRI is often homogeneously enhancing. The location and the broad attachment to the dura, as well as the imaging characteristics, are consistent with a meningioma. However, it's important to note that while the image suggests a meningioma based on its features, definitive diagnosis should always be done by a radiologist in the context of clinical information and possibly histopathological examination.

SQ2: do you think it is glioma?

SA-1: The image does have features that **could be consistent with a glioma**, especially given the involvement within the brain parenchyma. Gliomas are primary brain tumors that arise from the glial cells and can have varying appearances on MRI depending on the type and grade of the tumor.

The image shows a lesion within the brain tissue, and if it is infiltrative and arising from the brain tissue itself, a glioma would be a consideration.

SQ3: it seems that you are not sure the tumor is Meningioma or glioma

SA-3: You're correct. Based on a single MRI image without additional clinical context, it's challenging to make a definitive diagnosis. Both meningiomas and gliomas can present in various ways on imaging. Meningiomas are typically dural-based tumors, while gliomas arise from within the brain parenchyma. The provided image shows a lesion within the brain tissue, which **might lean more towards a glioma**, but without additional imaging sequences and clinical information, a definitive diagnosis cannot be made. It's crucial to consult with a radiologist and other medical specialists for a comprehensive assessment.

(10/08/2023 – PMC8752544_Fig3_162843.jpg):

What type of lymphoma is shown in the image? - what - hard

A: Hodgkin's lymphoma B: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

C: T-cell lymphoma D: B-cell lymphoma

A: Sorry, I cannot help with that. → Based on the provided MRI image alone, it is not possible to definitively differentiate between the specific types of lymphoma. Determining the type of lymphoma (e.g., Hodgkin's vs. Non-Hodgkin's or T-cell vs. B-cell) typically requires histopathological examination of biopsy samples, as well as clinical and other diagnostic data.

That being said, without more context or additional images, I can't provide a definitive answer. If this is a clinical scenario, it's essential to consult with a radiologist and oncologist for a comprehensive assessment.

L: D

R: chatgpt refused to give an answer.

Spatial Relationships

(10/09/2023 – PMC8272663_fig2_7386.jpg):

In which region is the injection visible in the image? - where - easy

A: Right temporal region B: Left parietal region

C: Right parietal region D: Left temporal region

A: D

L: C

R: wrong answer.

SQ1: how you get the answer, do you think it is some mirroring issue?

SA1: I apologize for the oversight. Based on the provided image, the circled area ***appears to be on the right side of the brain, which corresponds to the left side of the image due to the radiological convention*** (images are displayed as if looking at the patient from their feet, so left and right are flipped). Therefore, the correct answer would be: C: Right parietal region. Thank you for pointing that out.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8273054_Fig3_7502.jpg):

Where is the missing tooth located? - where - easy

A: Left upper jaw B: Right upper jaw C: Left lower jaw D: Right lower jaw

A: B → Explanation:

In dental radiographs, the images are oriented as if you are looking at the patient directly. This means the patient's right side appears on the left side of the image, and vice versa. In the image provided, we can observe a missing tooth on the left side of the image, which corresponds to the patient's right upper jaw.

L: B

R: chatgpt's answer is **right**, and it can understand the view/orientation of the imaging.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8229972_medicina-57-00595-f002_478041.jpg):

Where is the stenosis located in the RCA? - where - hard

A: proximal segment B: mid segment C: distal segment D: entire RCA

A: The image provided is a coronary angiogram displaying various coronary arteries. However, ***the RCA (Right Coronary Artery) is not labeled or visible in this particular image.*** The coronary arteries labeled include the LM (Left Main), LAD (Left Anterior Descending), and LCX (Left Circumflex).

Given the image, the answer is: The RCA is not visible in this image.

L: B

R: Wrong answer. There is an interesting finding which requires further exploration. As we can say in the following figure, there are "words" and the chatgpt seems to answer the question with the words only instead of contents. (spurious shift)

Imaging Features

(10/09/2023 – PMC9349149_Fig5_363222.jpg):

What is the texture of the tumor? - what - med

A: Hyperechoic B: Hypoechoic C: Anechoic D: Isoechoic

A: B

L: A

R: wrong answer.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8774546_diagnostics-12-00066-f006_169225.jpg):

Which lexicon is represented by the color green in the input US image? - what - hard

A: Angular Margin. B: Hypo-echogenicity.

C: Taller than wide. D: None of the above.

A: D

L: B

R: wrong answer.

SQ1: if none of the above, which lexicon should be

SA1: The image provided appears to be an ultrasound image with color doppler or some form of elastography overlay. Without specific context on the imaging technique or the convention used, it's challenging to definitively interpret the color representation.

Typically, in doppler imaging, colors can represent flow direction and velocity, whereas in elastography, they might represent tissue stiffness.

However, the lexicons mentioned - Angular Margin, Hypo-echogenicity, and Taller than wide - are descriptors for the morphological appearance or characteristics of lesions on ultrasound, not specifically for color representations.

To understand the specific lexicon represented by the color green in this image, you would need the accompanying legend or context from the imaging study or device used. If this is for a clinical or research scenario, referring to the imaging manual or consulting with a radiologist would be appropriate.

(10/09/2023 – PMC8270552_FIG3_6237.jpg):

What does the CT scan of the abdomen reveal? - what - med

A: Areas of enhancement in the pancreatic tail

B: Areas of necrosis in the pancreatic tail

C: Normal pancreatic tail

D: No pancreatic tail visible

A: The CT scan of the abdomen reveals B: Areas of necrosis in the pancreatic tail.

Explanation:

The image provided displays a region in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen. The pancreatic tail is noted with areas that are darker compared to the surrounding tissues. These darker regions suggest a lack of enhancement, which can be indicative of necrotic tissue or areas with decreased or absent blood flow.

L: B

R: right answer.