

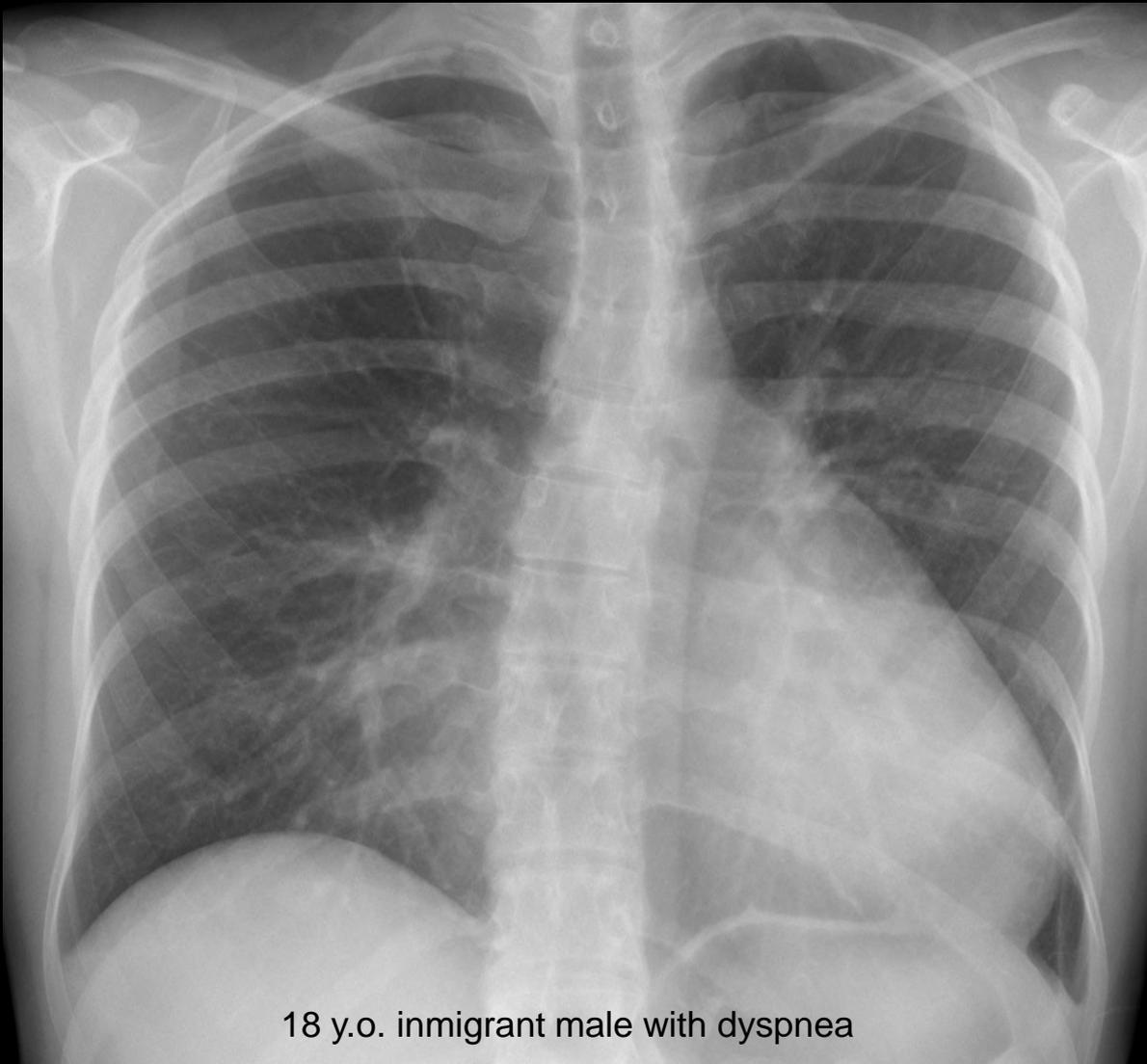
<sup>52</sup>Teaching  
<sup>88</sup>Rad



Each week on the ESR blog  
[blog.myESR.org](http://blog.myESR.org)

The abnormal chest radiograph...

...and how to approach it



18 y.o. immigrant male with dyspnea

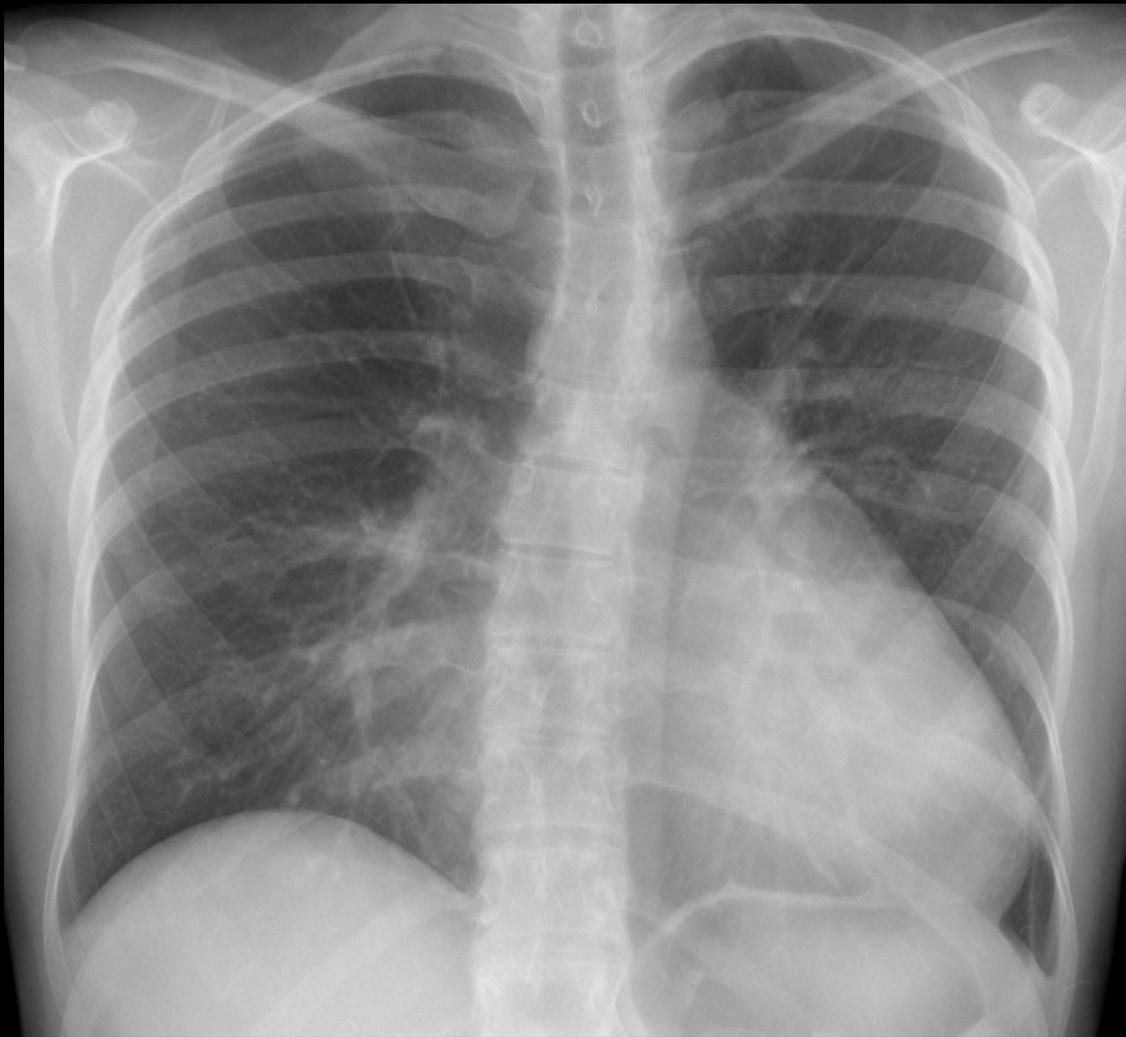
- Diagnosis:
1. Congenital heart disease
  2. Pericardial effusion
  3. Myocardiopathy
  4. None of the above

**When seeing an abnormality in the chest radiograph we have to ask ourselves three questions:**

**1. IS THE ABNORMALITY SIGNIFICANT?**

**2. WHERE IS LOCATED?**

**1. WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?**





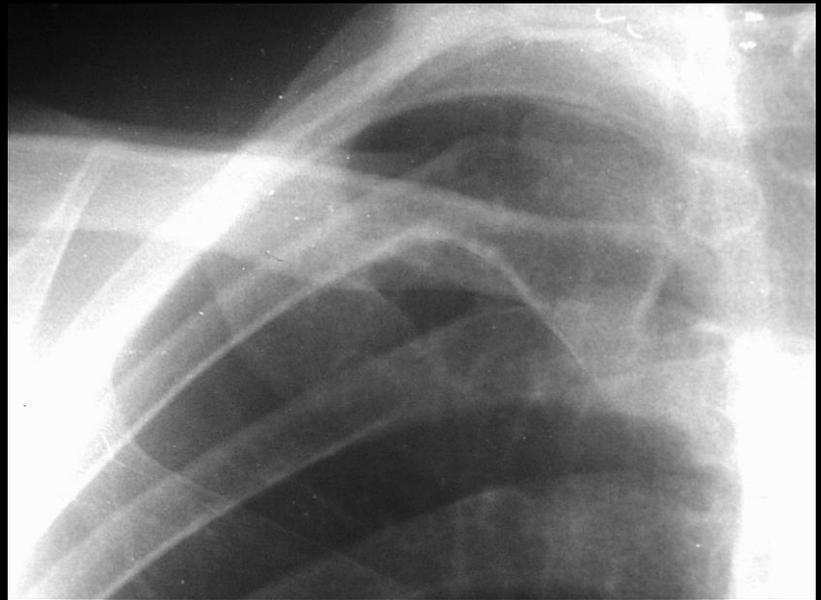
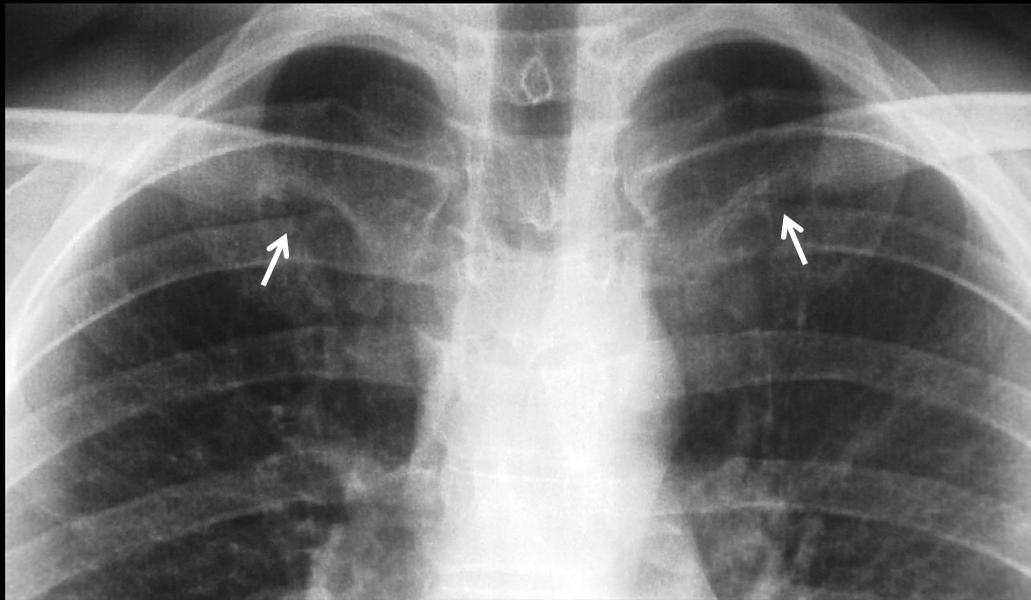
Pectus excavatum

## **NON-SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS ARE RELATED TO:**

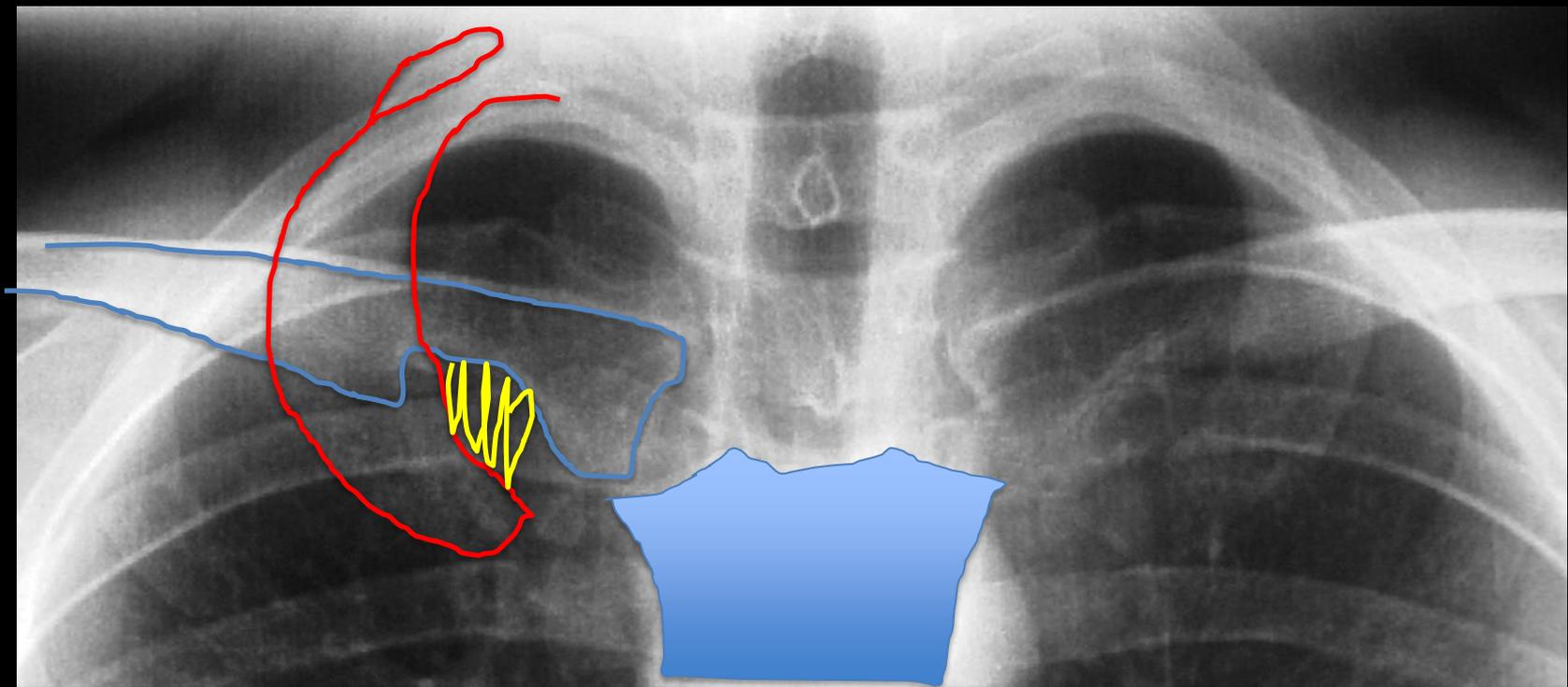
**1. NORMAL VARIANTS**

**2. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS**

**3. CHANGES SECONDARY TO AGING**



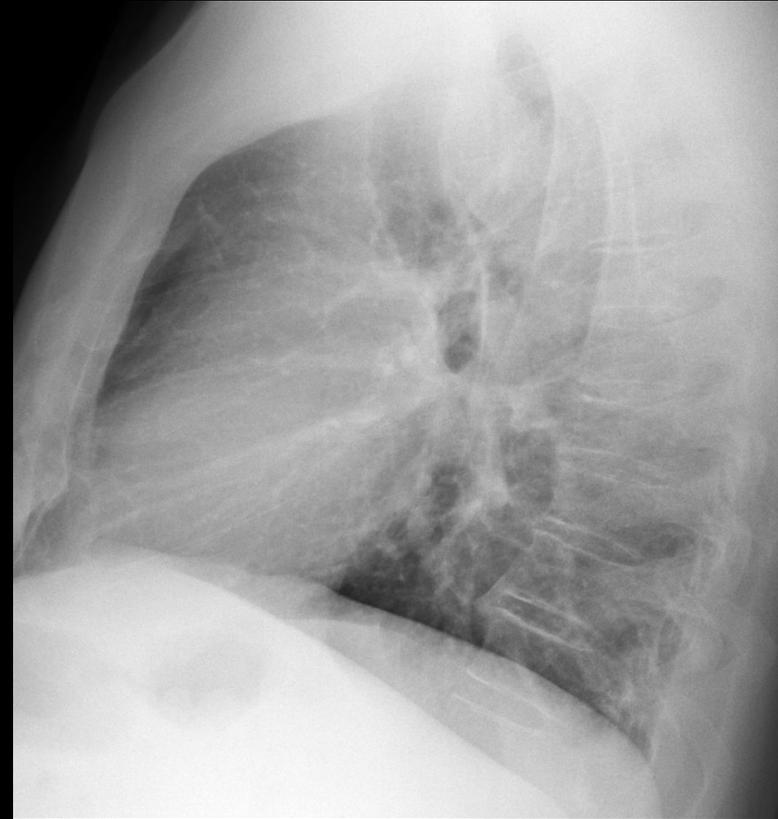
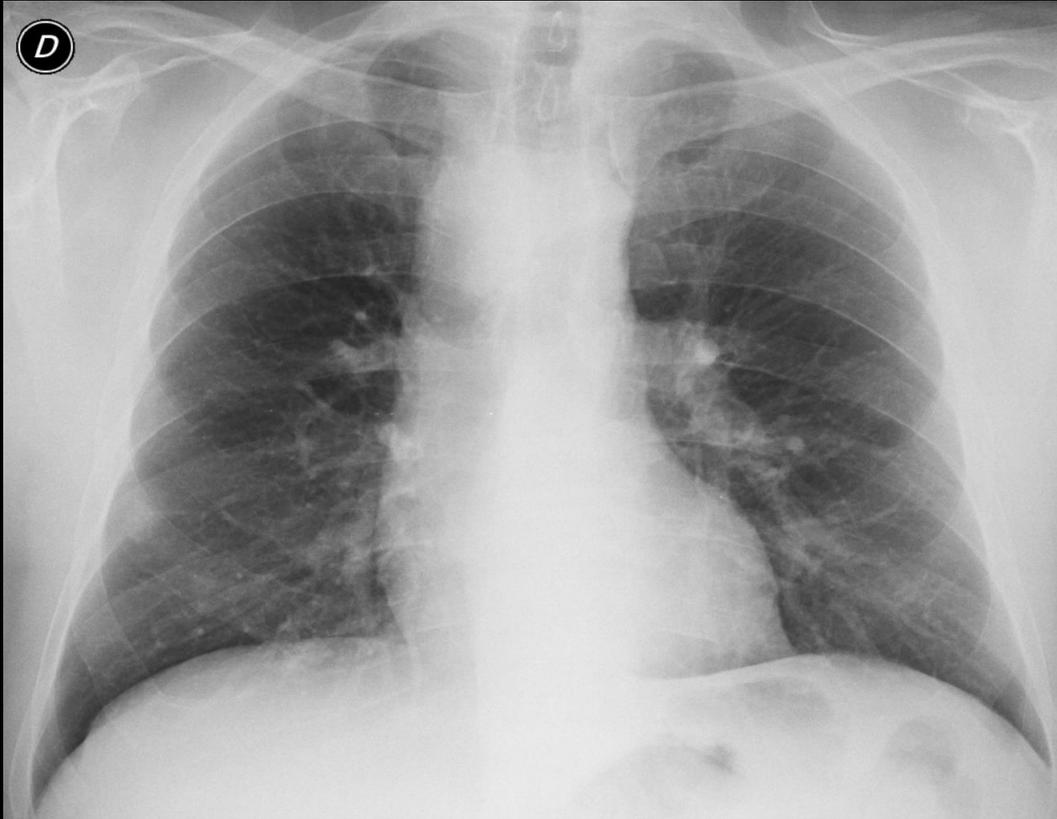
Rhomboid fossa



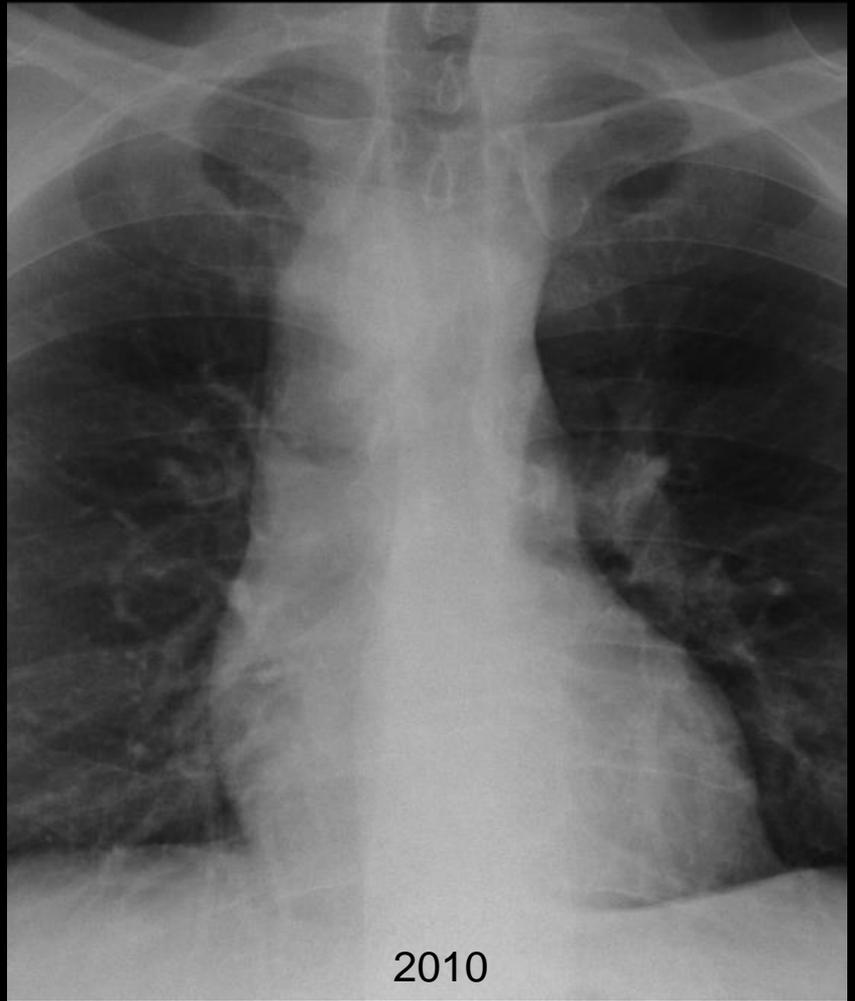
Rhomboid fossa results from the insertion of the costoclavicular ligaments.

It occurs in 30% of males and 5% of females.

More commonly seen in younger individuals.



Right aortic arch





Calcification of the mitral annulus in a 78 y.o. woman.

## **SECOND QUESTION**

**WHERE IS THE ABNORMALITY  
LOCATED?**

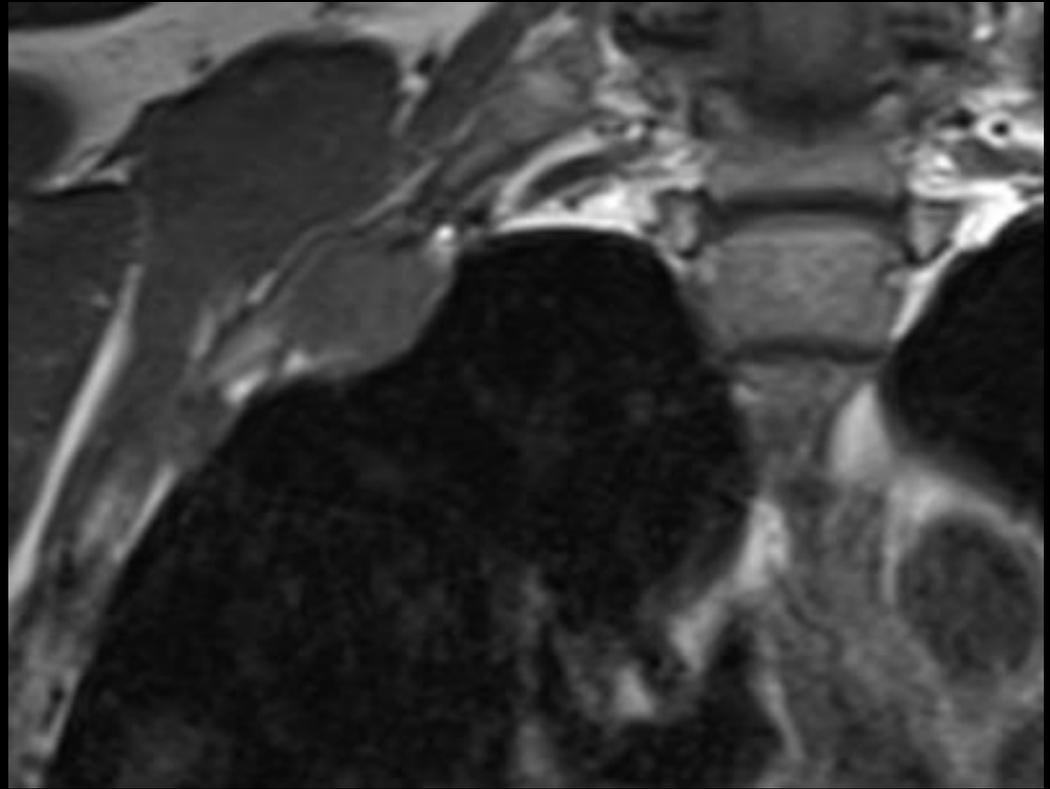
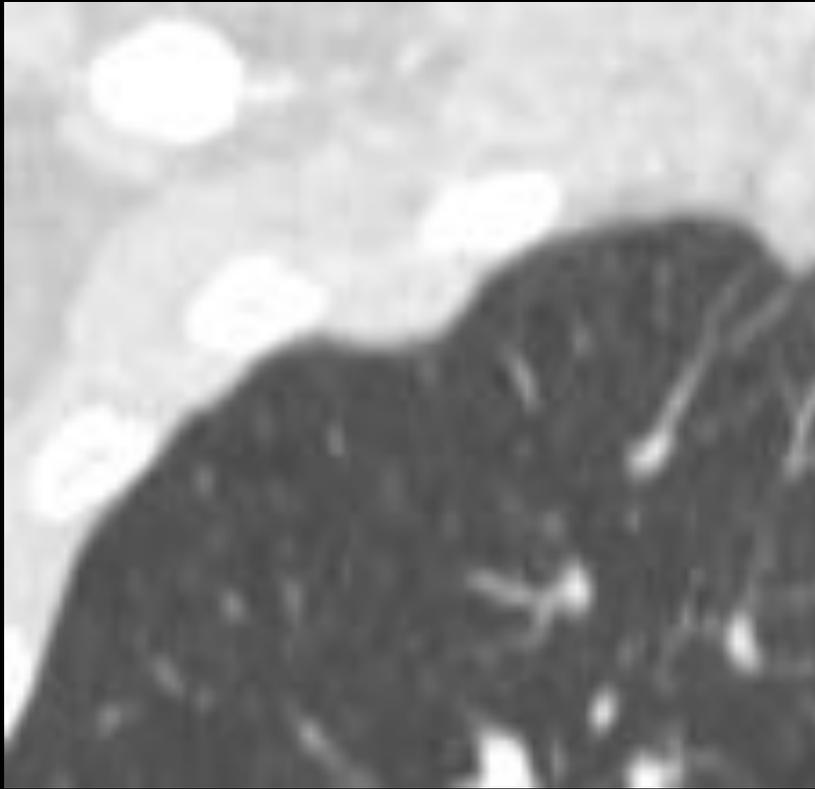
**IT IS INTRA OR EXTRA-PULMONARY?**

## CASE 2



Is this lesion extrapulmonary?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Need a CT



Schwannoma of chest wall

TO LOCATE THE  
LESION WE USE THE  
PREGNANCY SIGN:

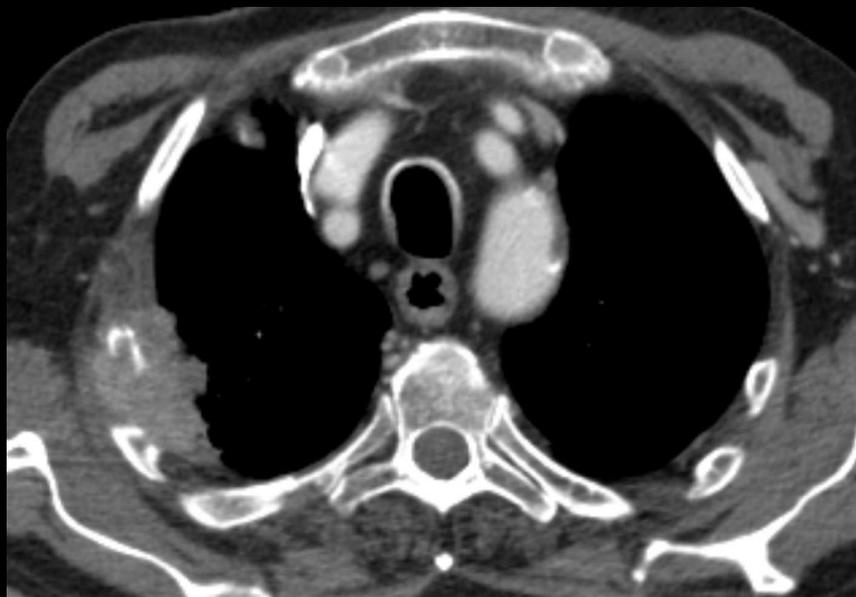
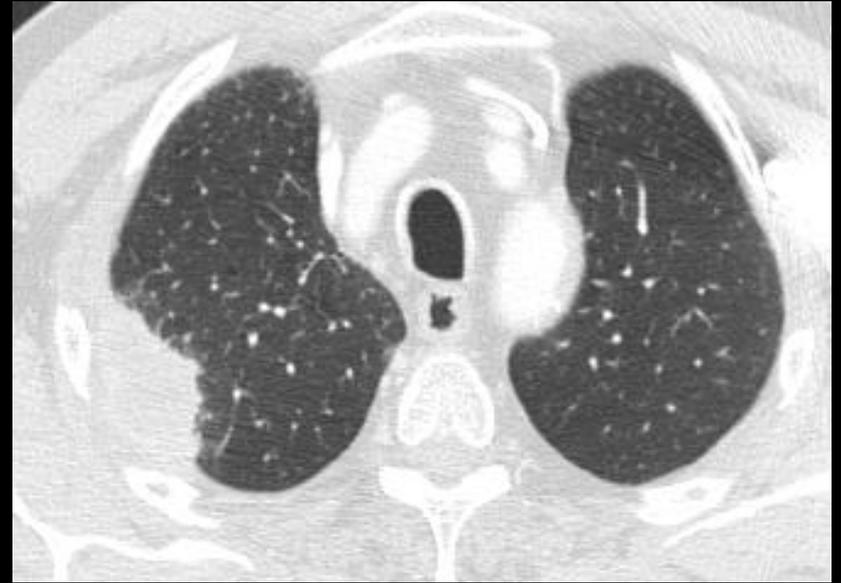
- Well-defined borders
- Longer than wider



Is this lesion intra or extra pulmonary?

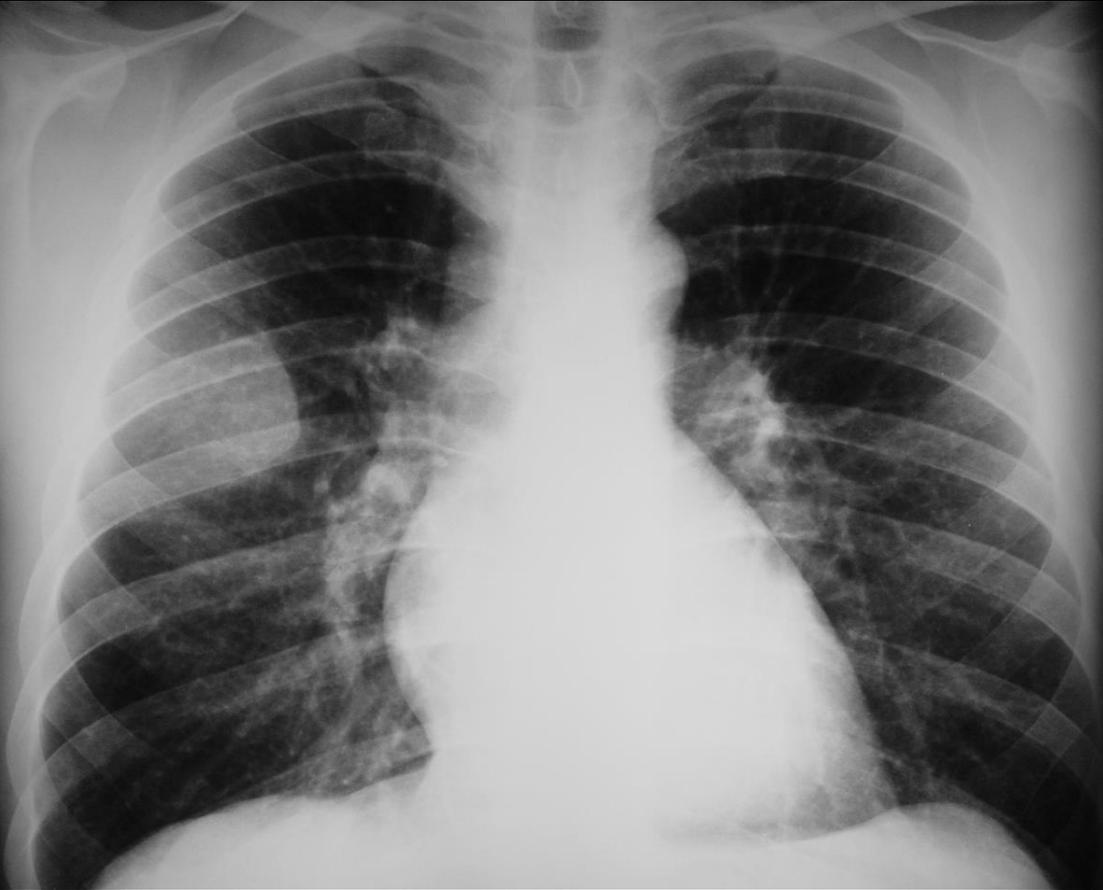


Carcinoma of the lung

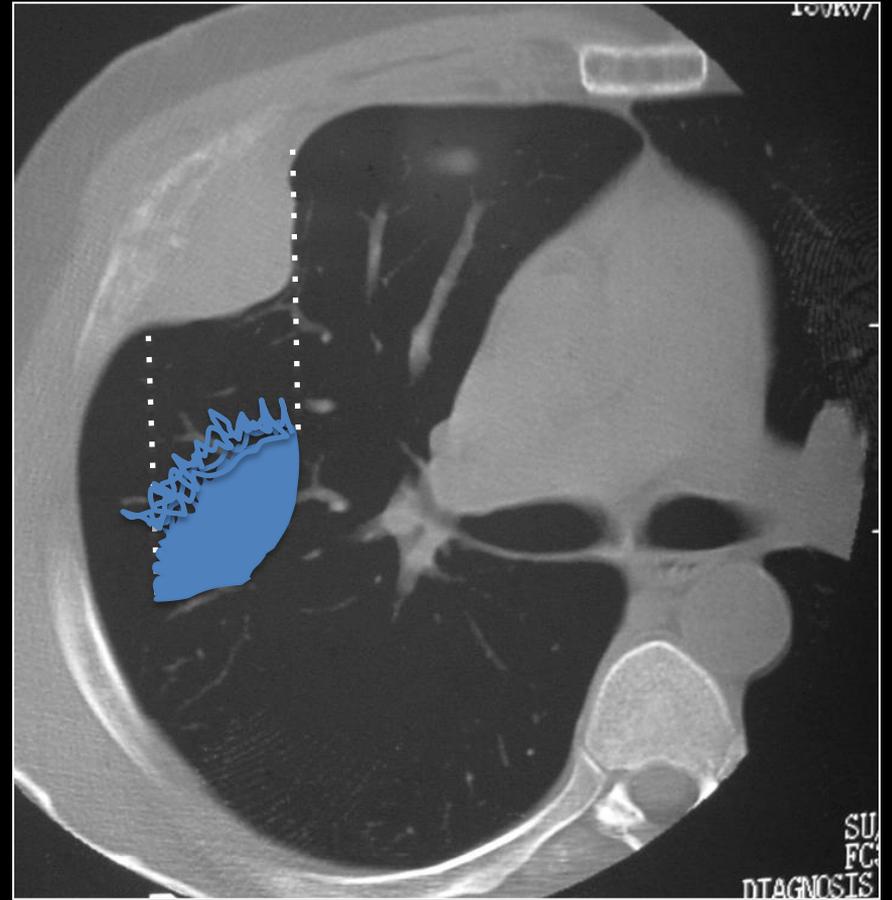
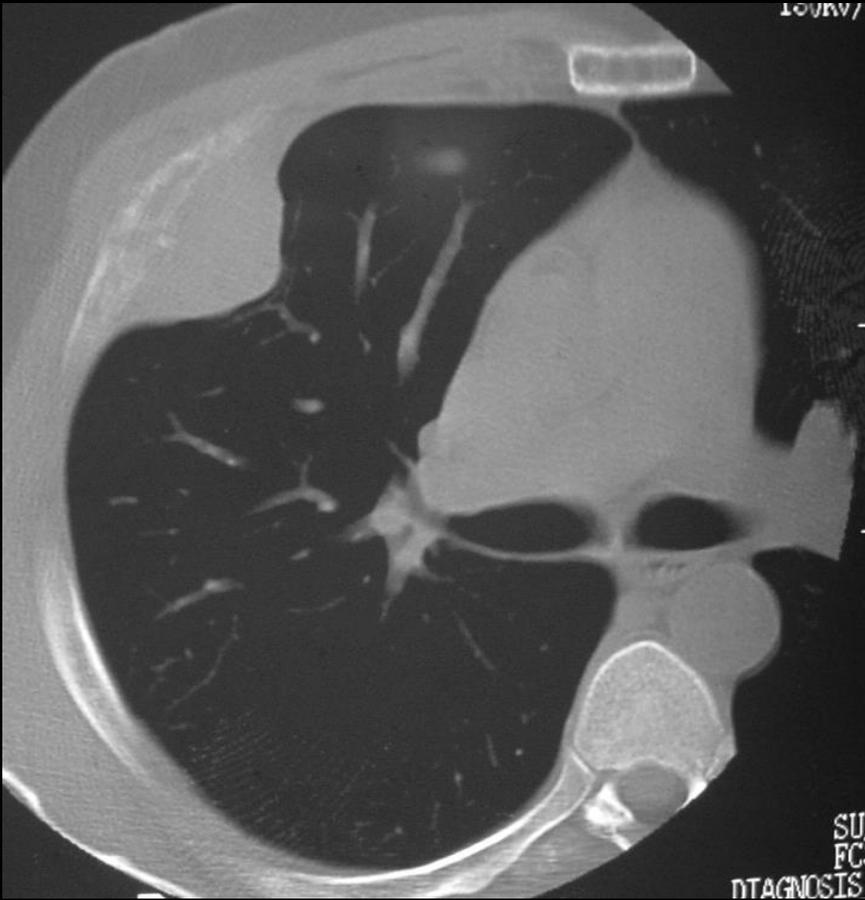


Four months later

54 y.o. man with pain in the right hemithorax

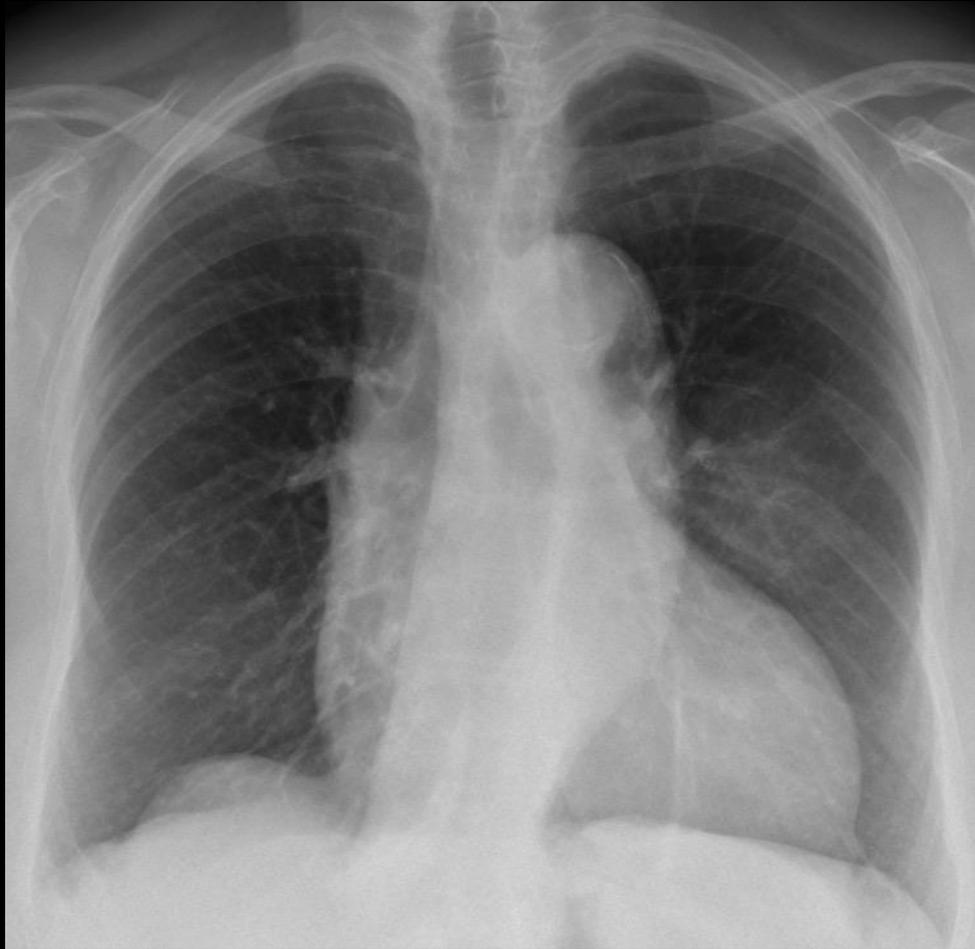


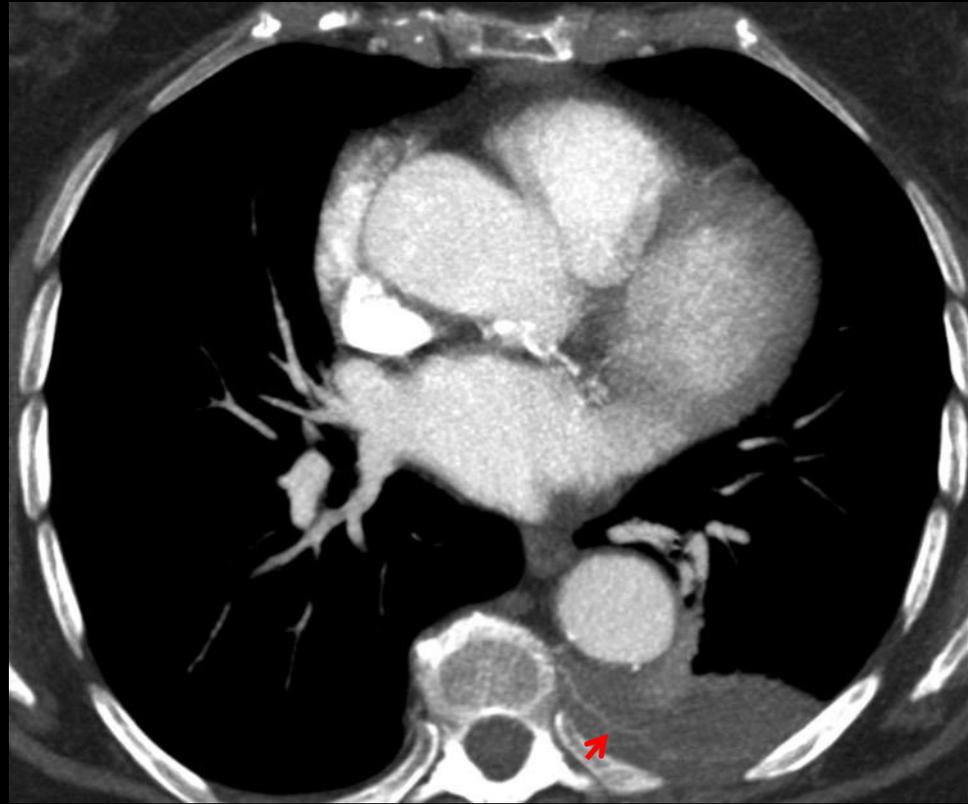
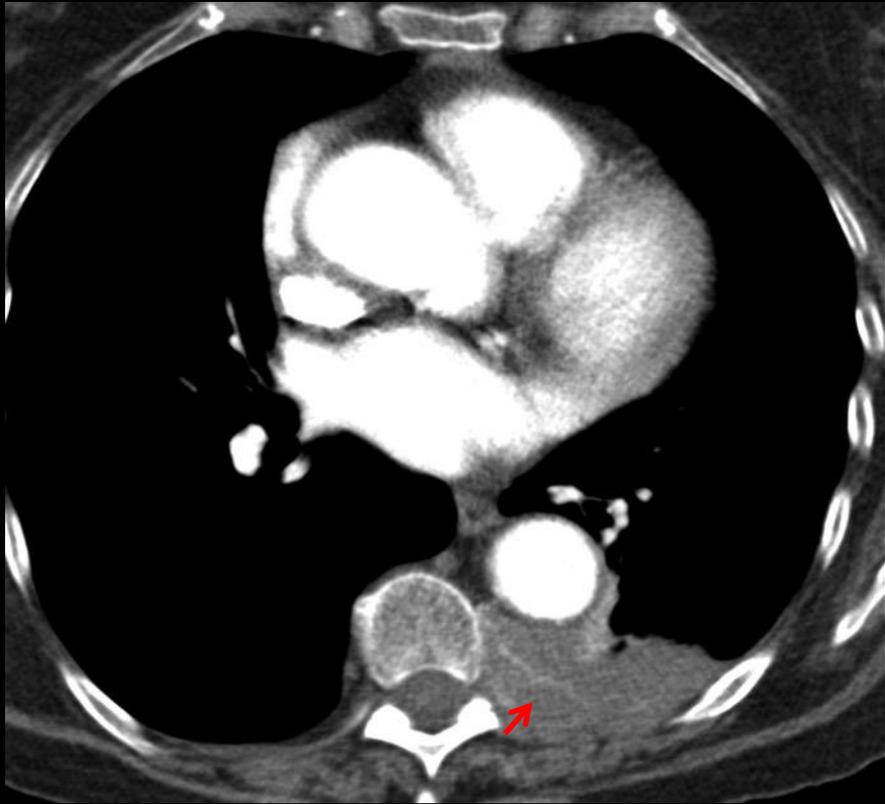
Incomplete border sign



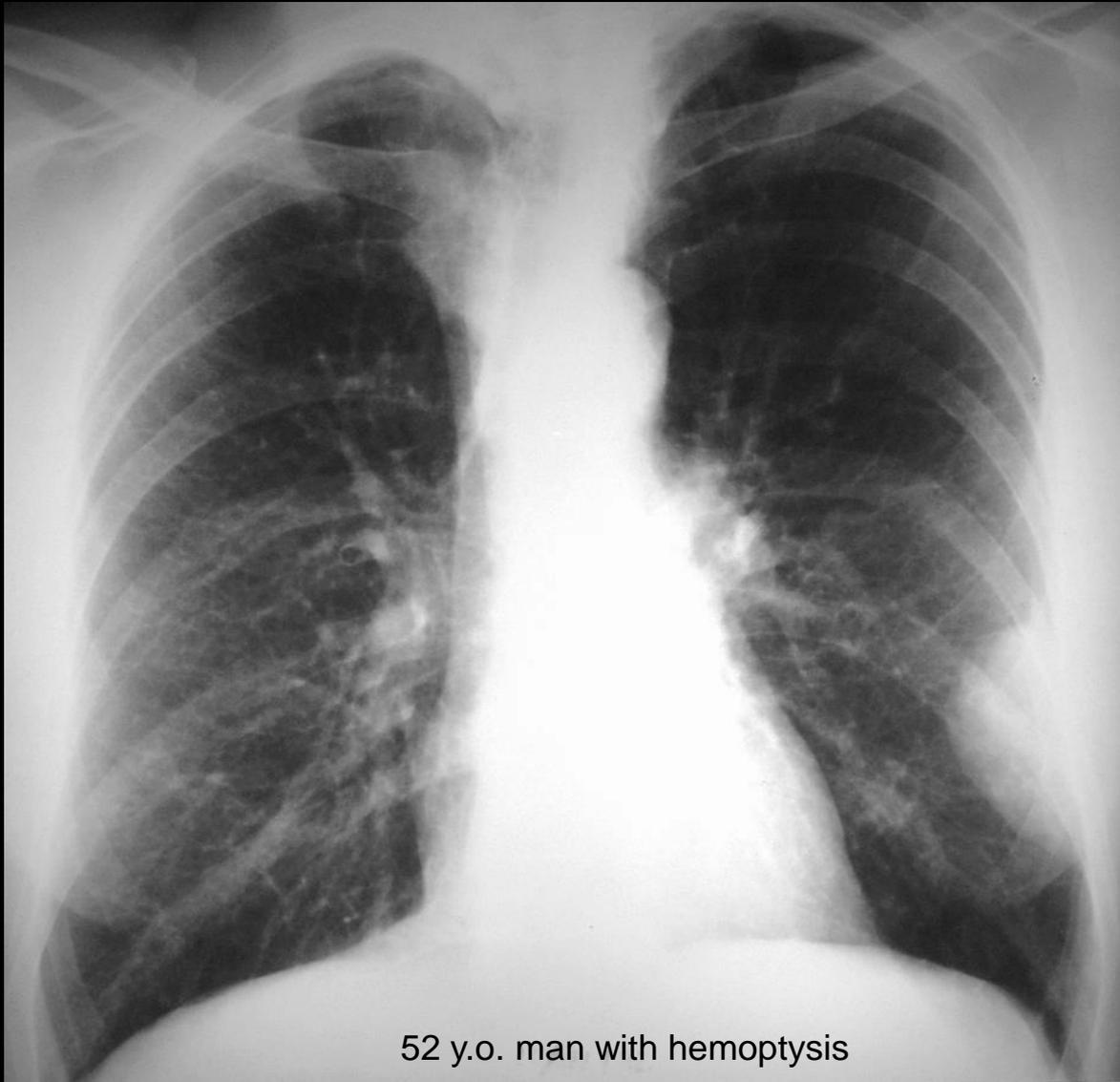
Metastatic rib lesion

76 y.o. woman with lymphoma





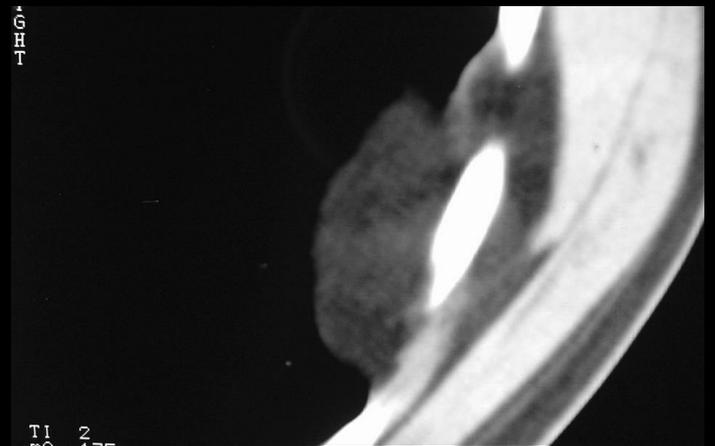
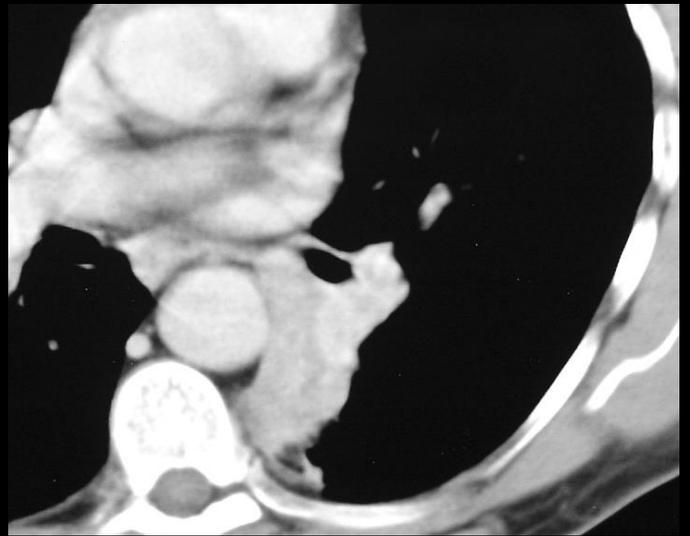
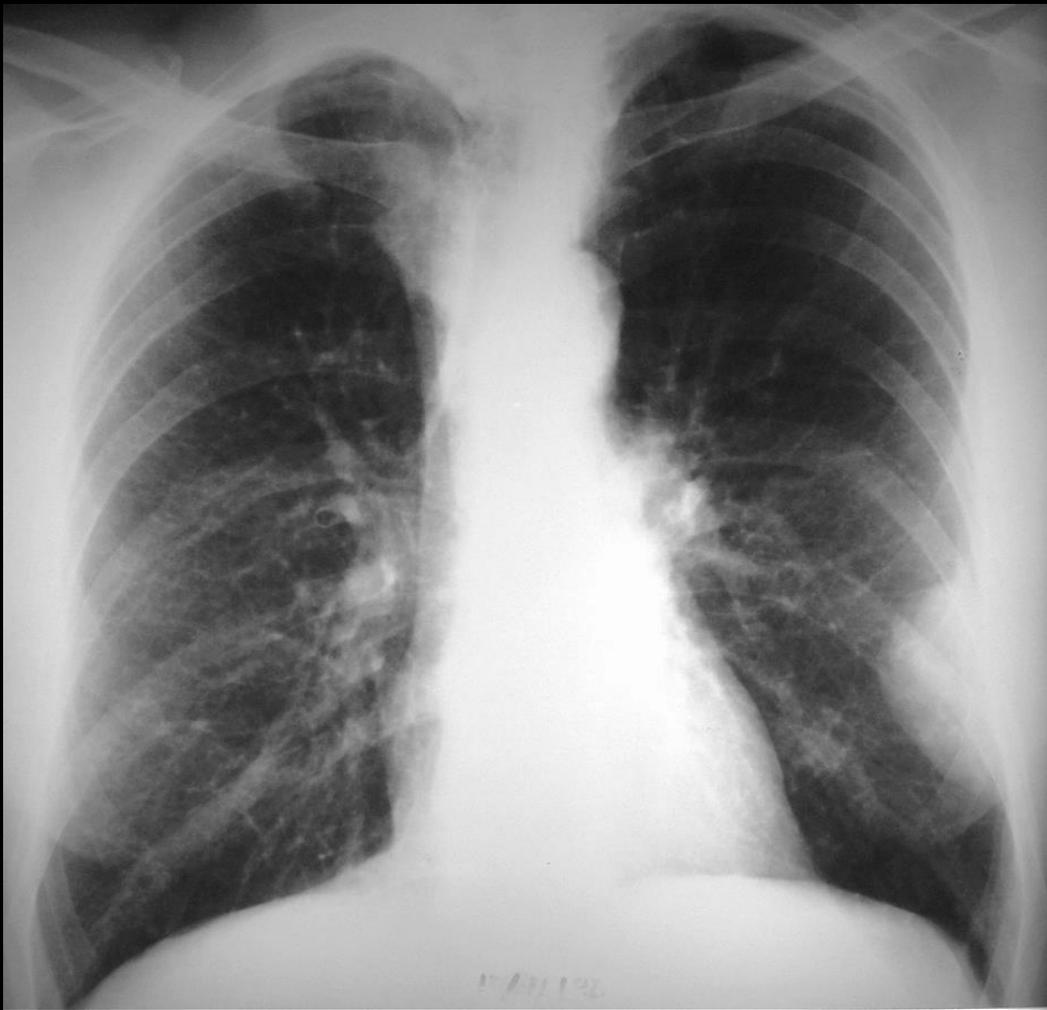
Diagnosis: chest wall lymphoma



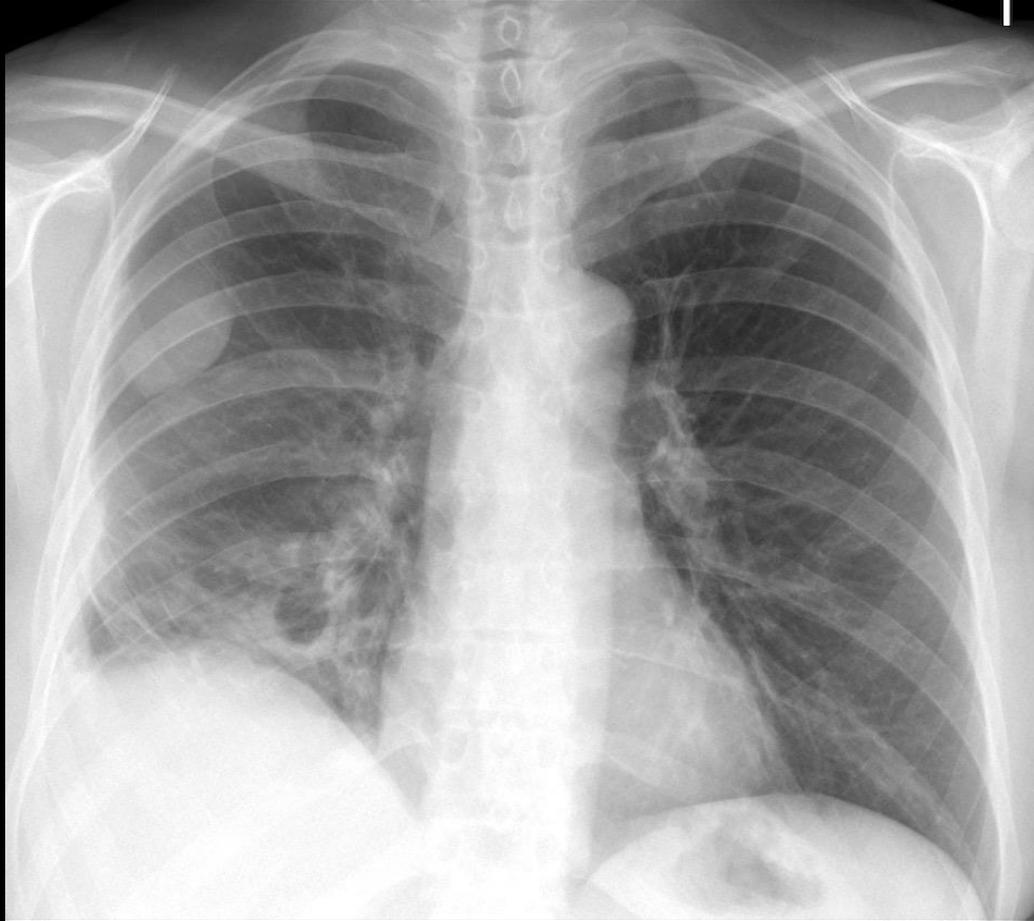
52 y.o. man with hemoptysis

How many lesions do you see?

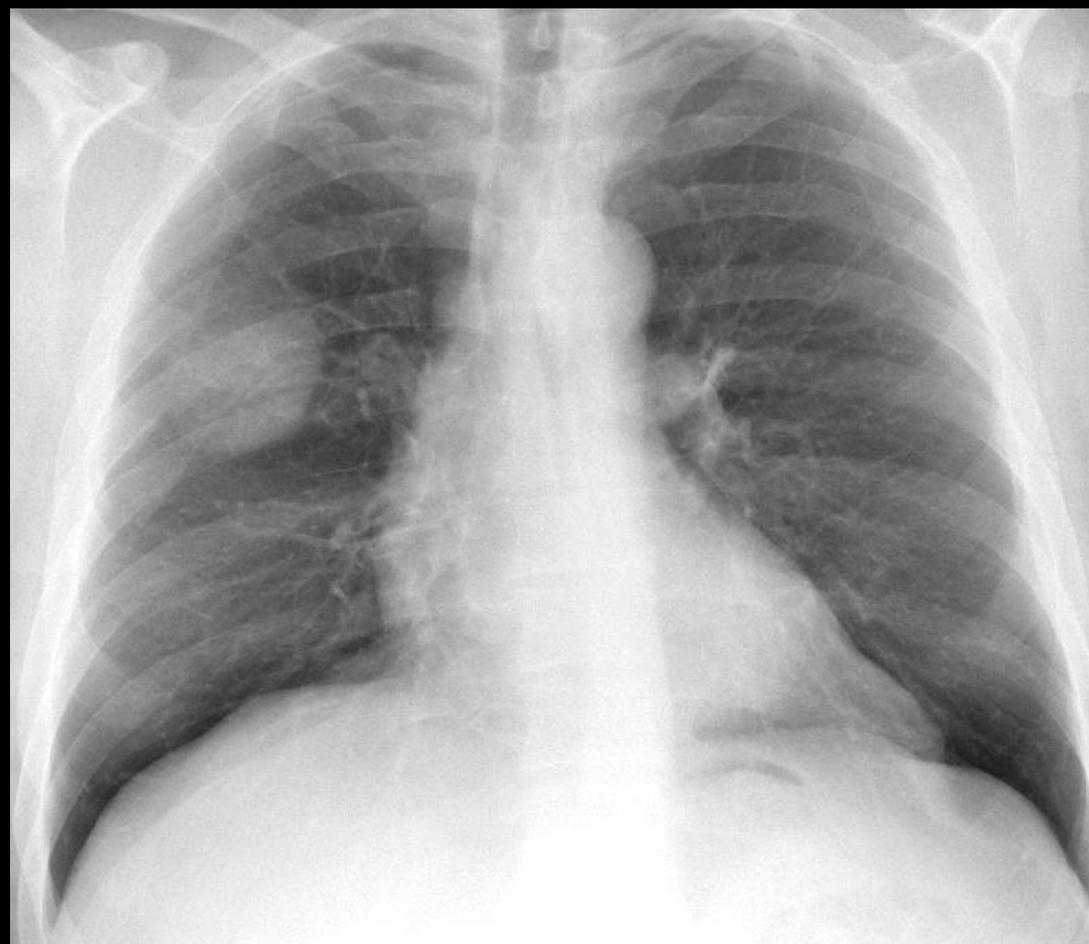
1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. None



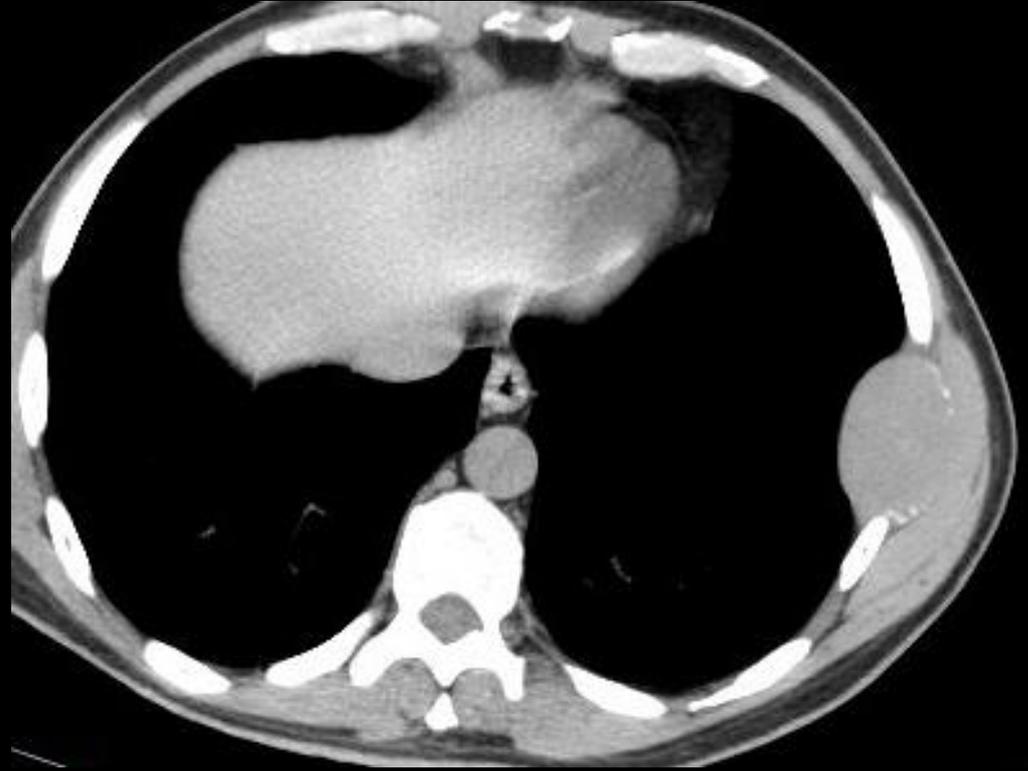
Carcinoma with LLL collapse and unrelated extrapleural fat



45 y.o. man with mild cough



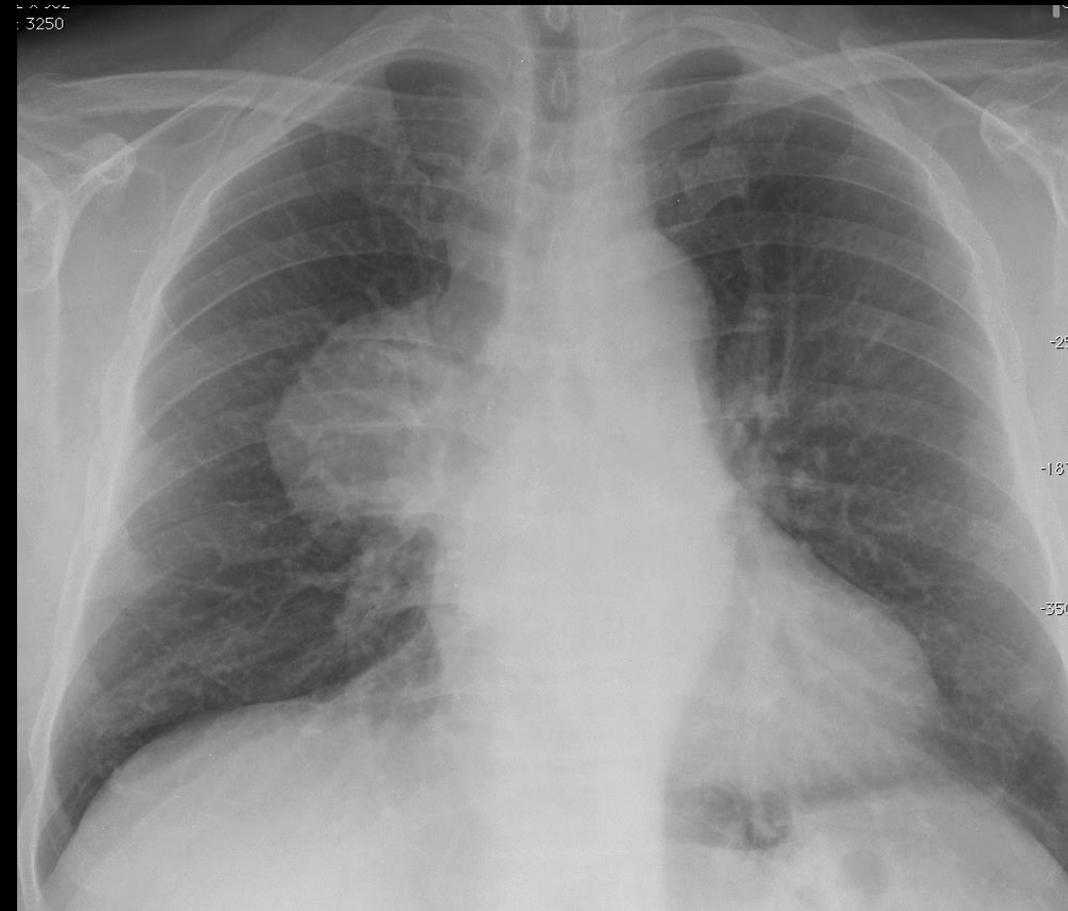
Fibrous tumor of pleura



Metastatic lesion from hypernephroma

## CASE 4

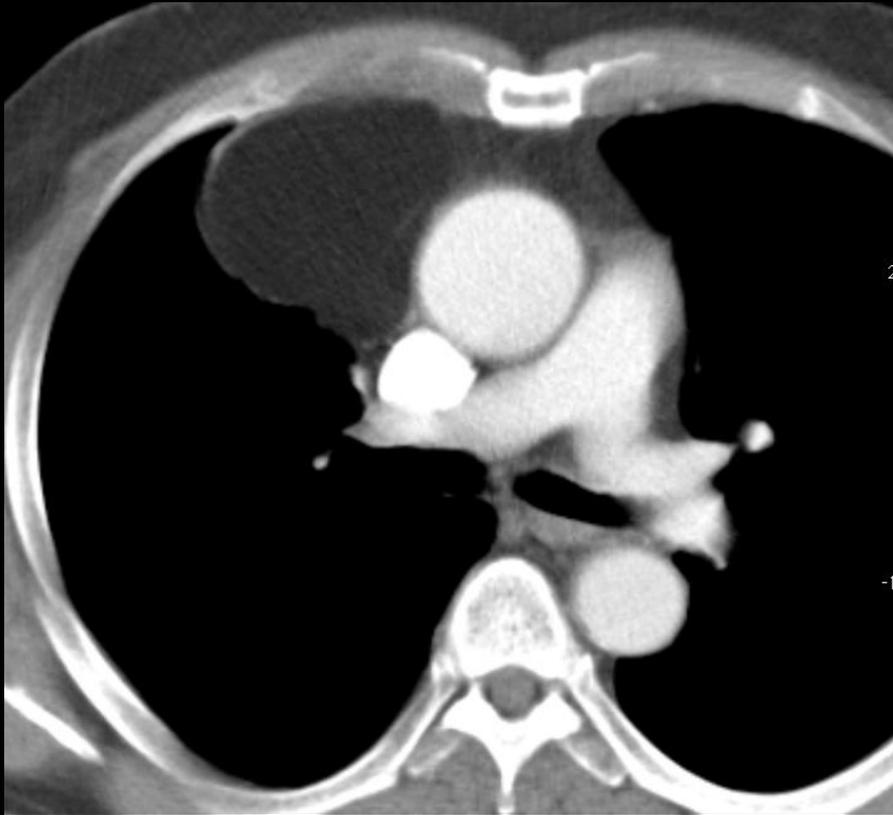
62 y.o. man, asymptomatic

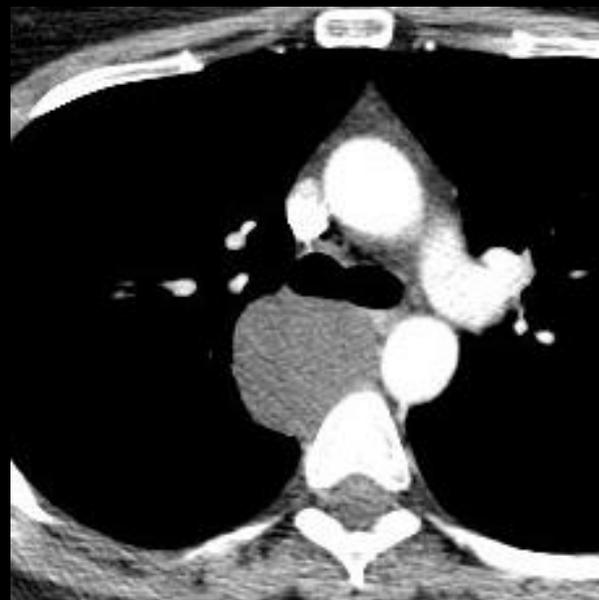
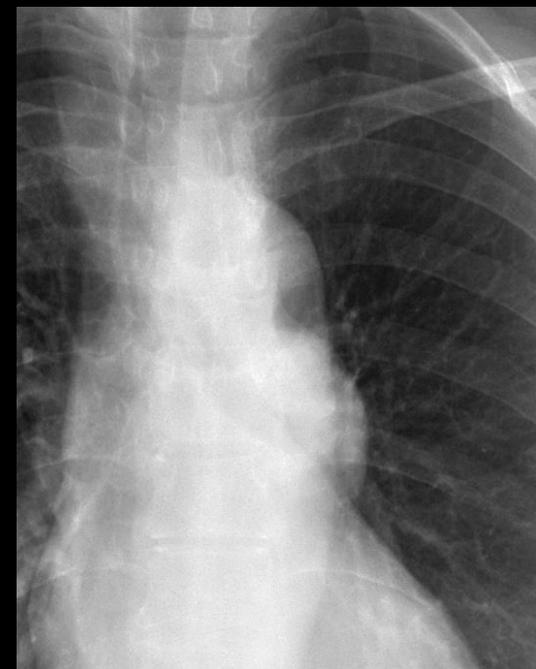
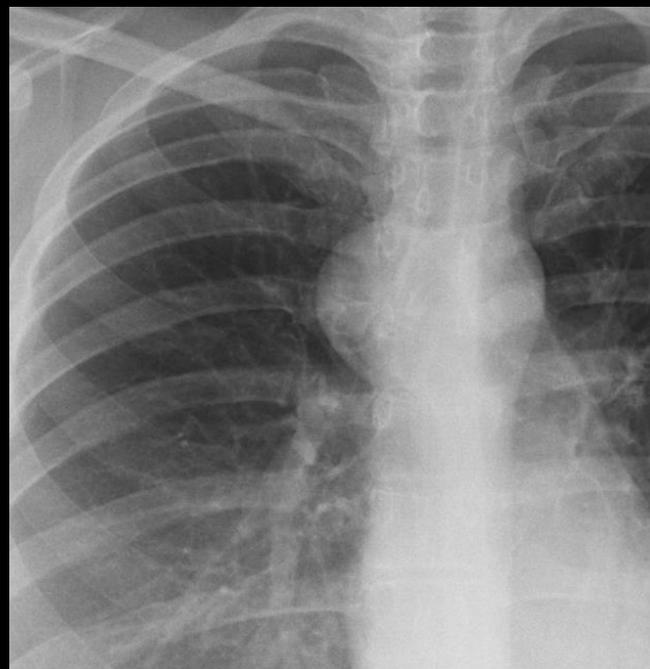


Diagnosis:

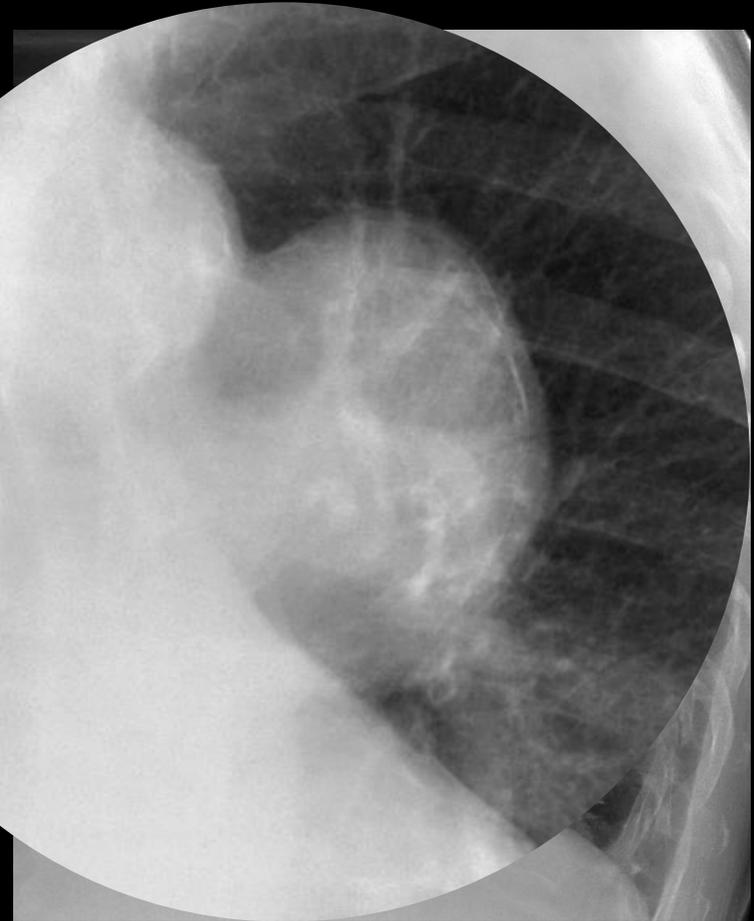
1. Thymoma
2. Teratoma
3. Mediastinal fat
4. Can't tell

# MEDIASTINAL FAT





68 y.o. man, asymptomatic

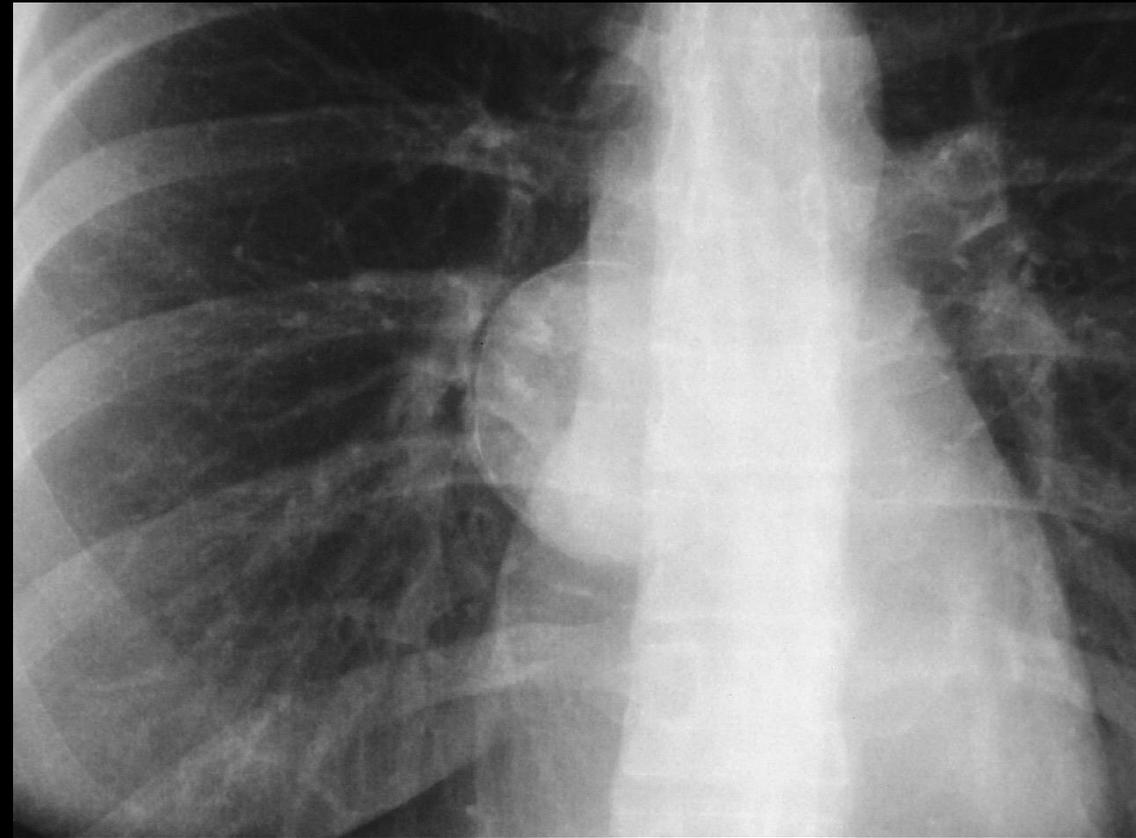


- Most likely diagnosis:
1. Mediastinal mass
  2. Pulmonary mass
  3. Can't tell
  4. Need a CT

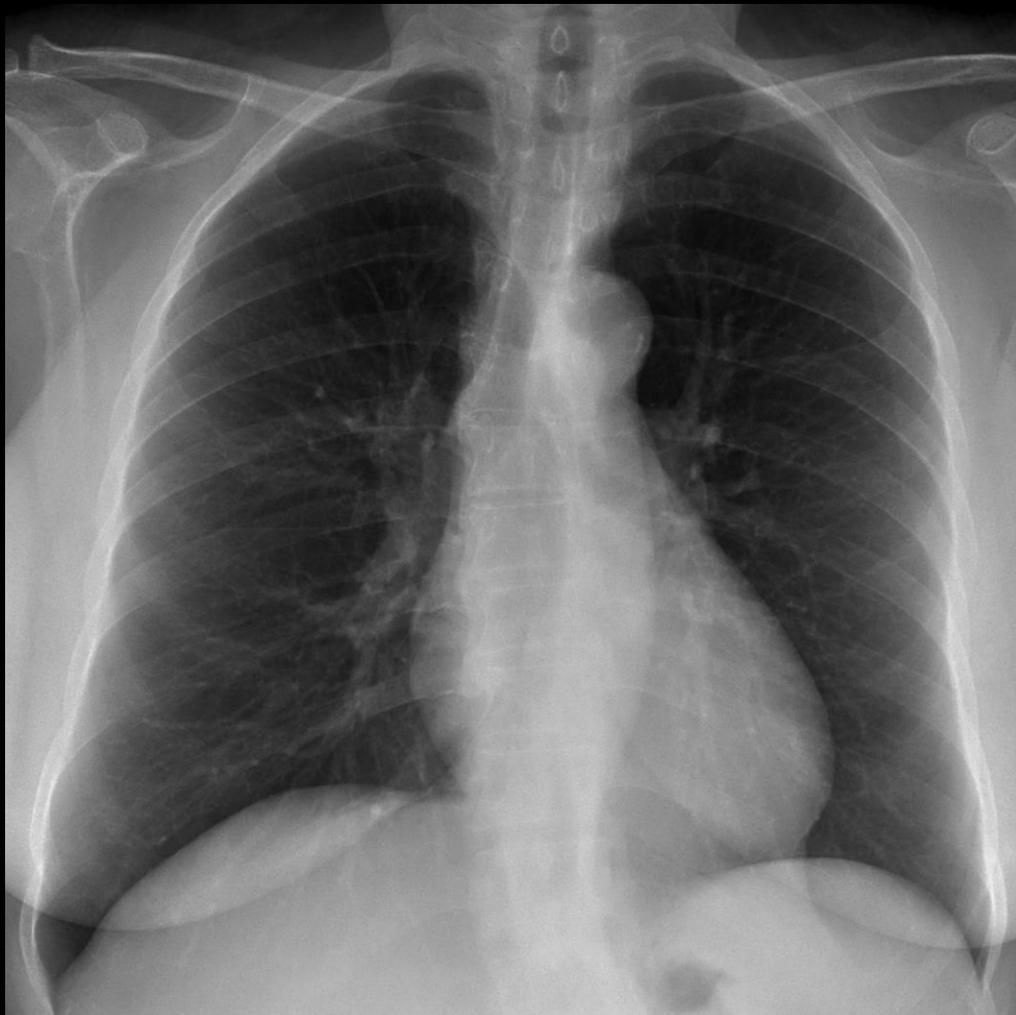


Aortic aneurysm

## THYMIC CYST WITH PERIPHERAL CALCIUM



65 y.o.woman with cough



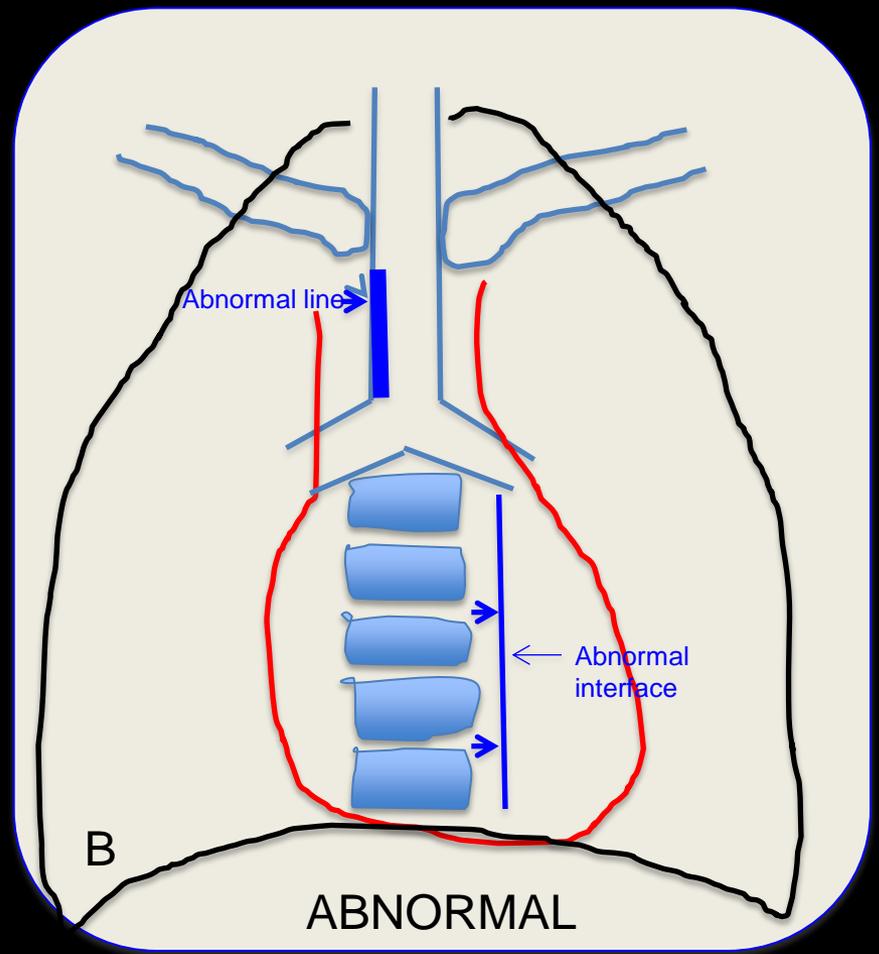
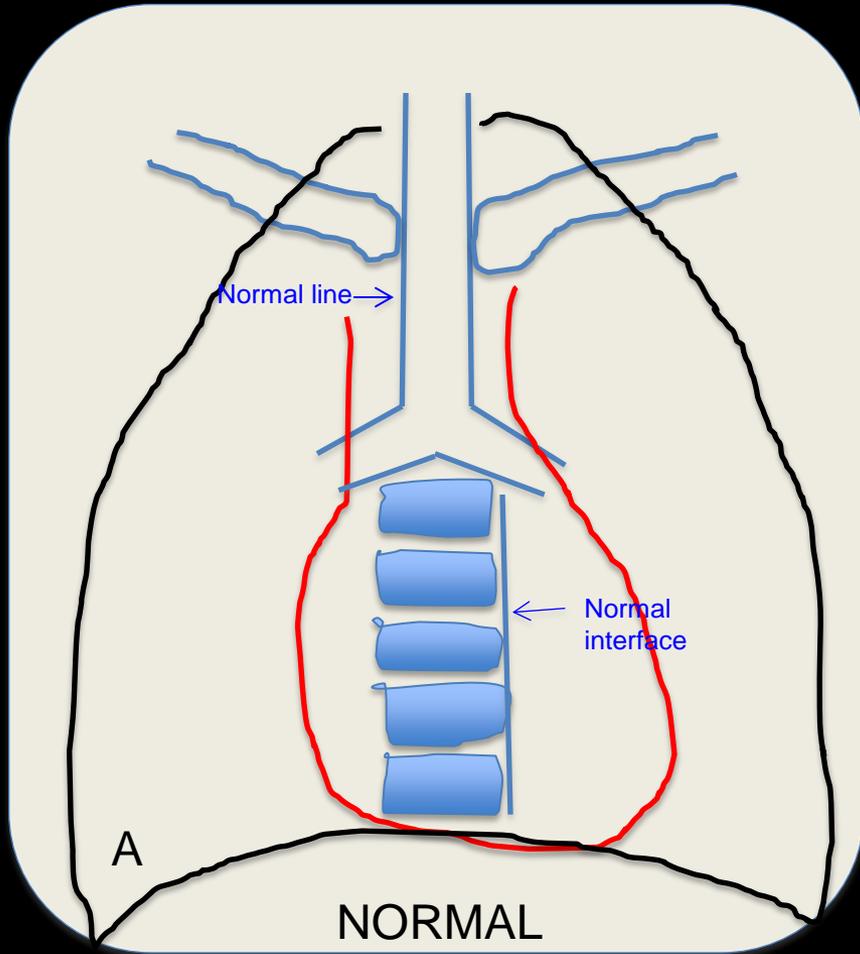
Do you see a mediastinal mass?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Need a CT

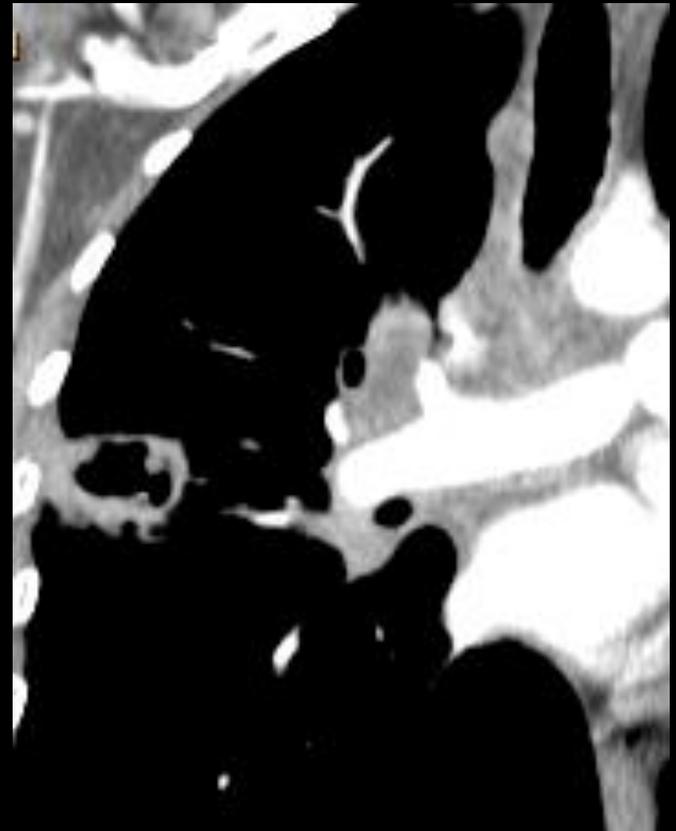


Benign thymoma

# Mediastinal lines **lines and interfaces**

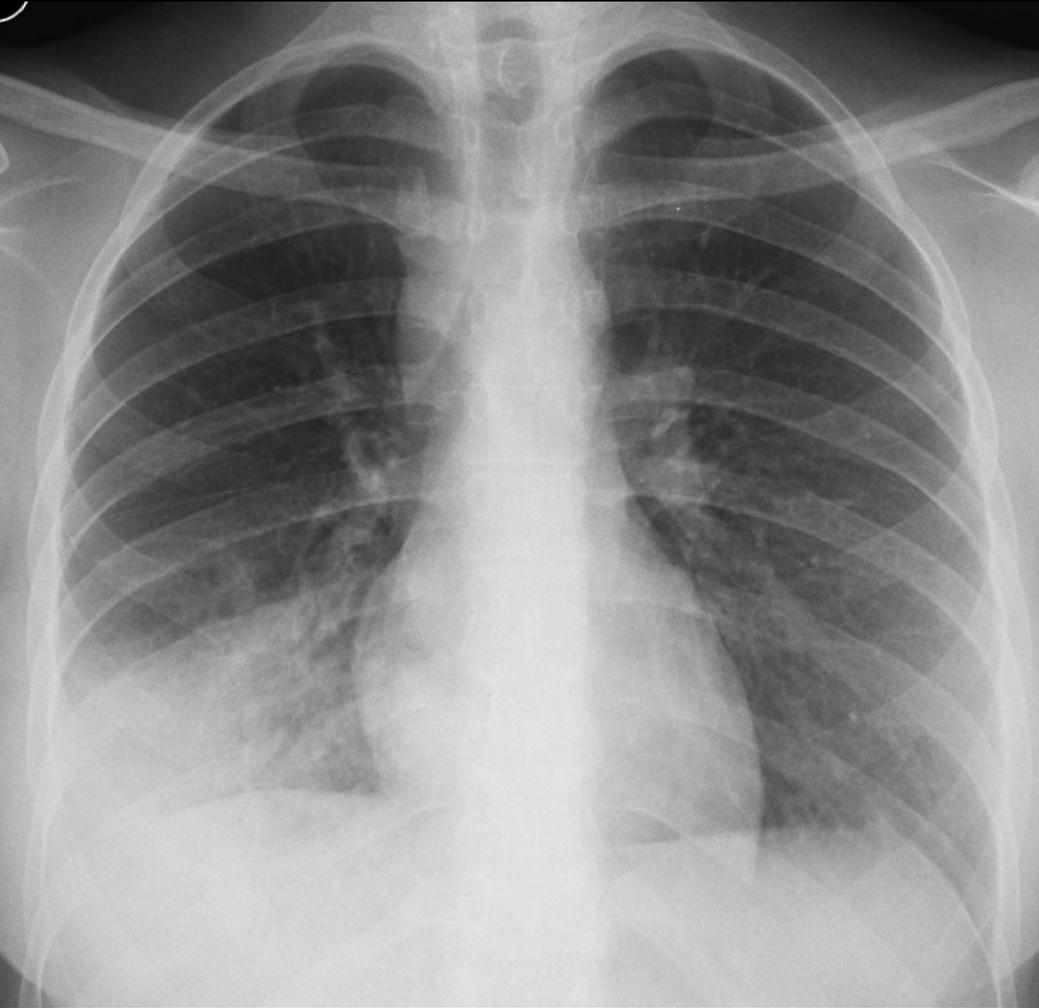


47 y.o. man with fever

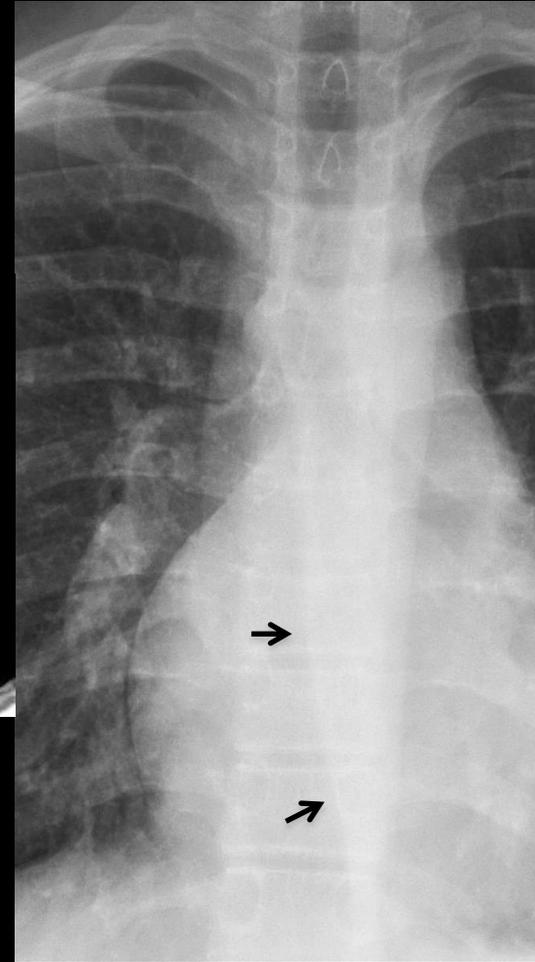
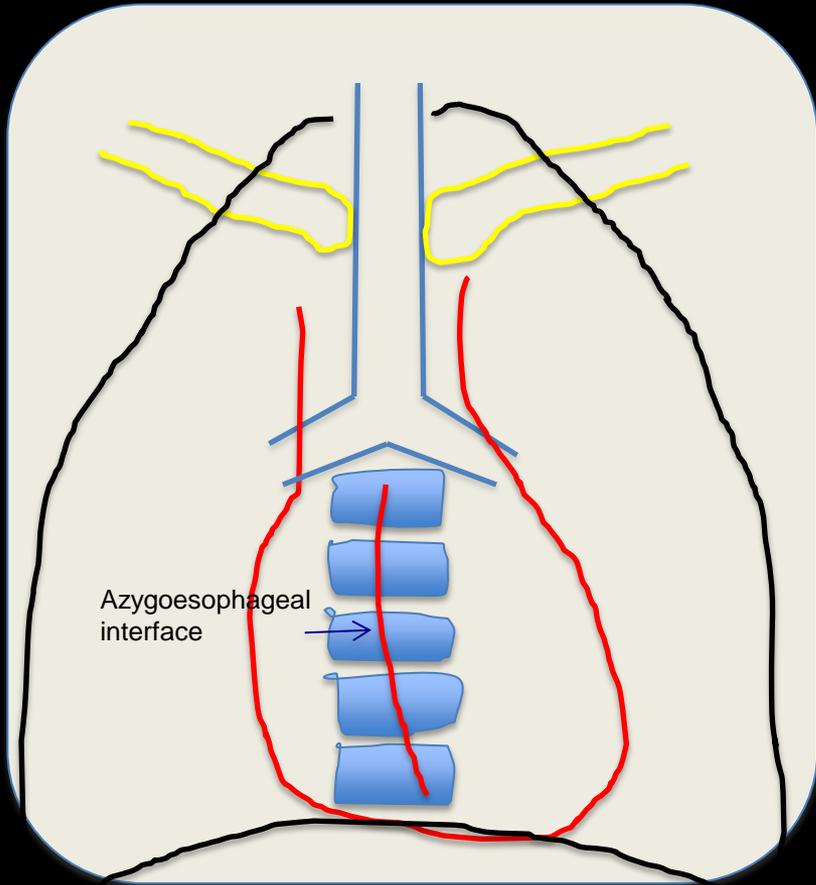


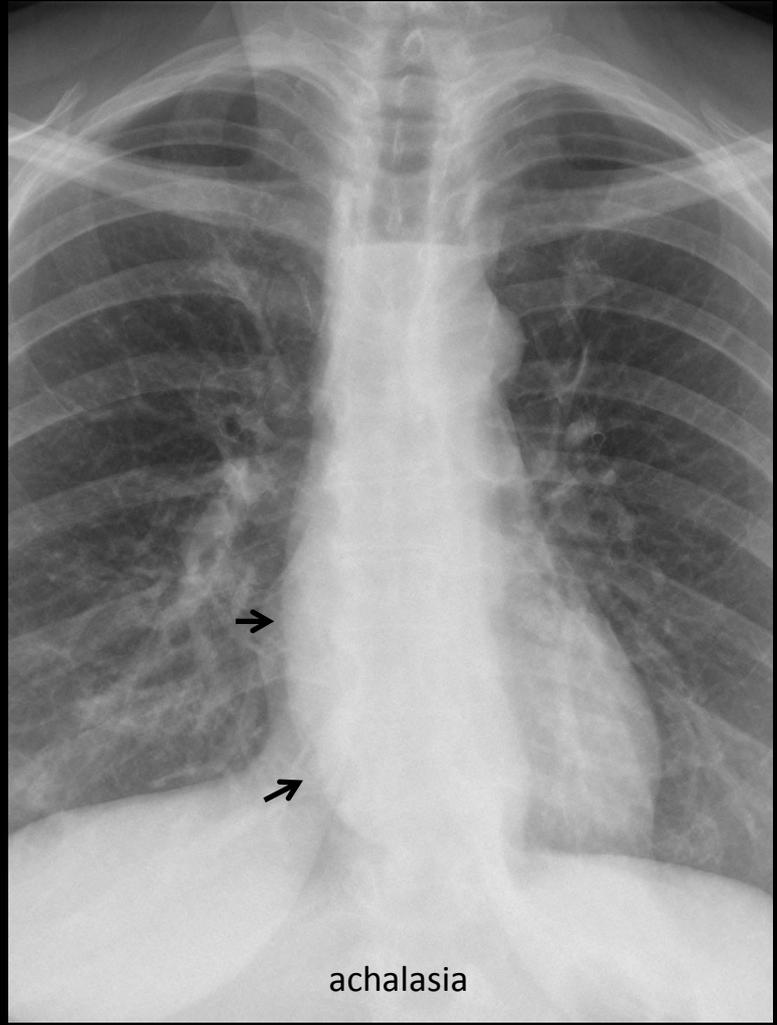
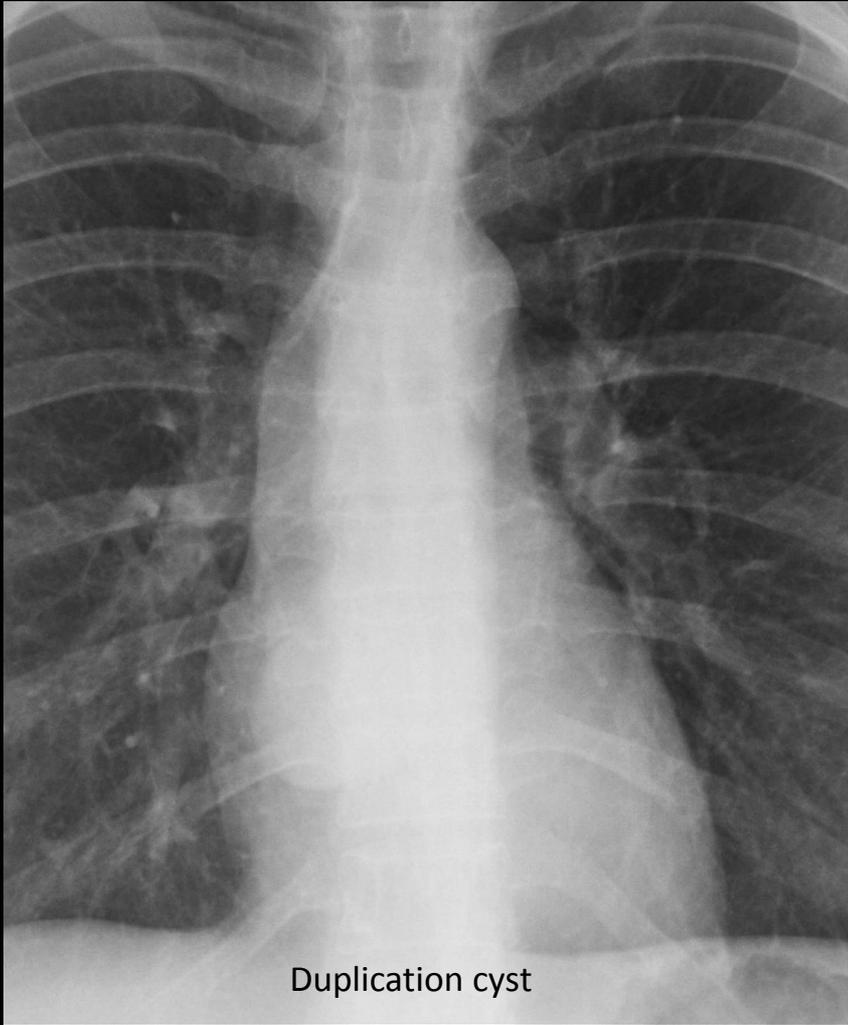
Carcinoma of the lung with mediastinal metastases

38 y.o. woman with fever



Diagnosis: tuberculosis





27 y.o. woman with chronic infiltrate in RUL

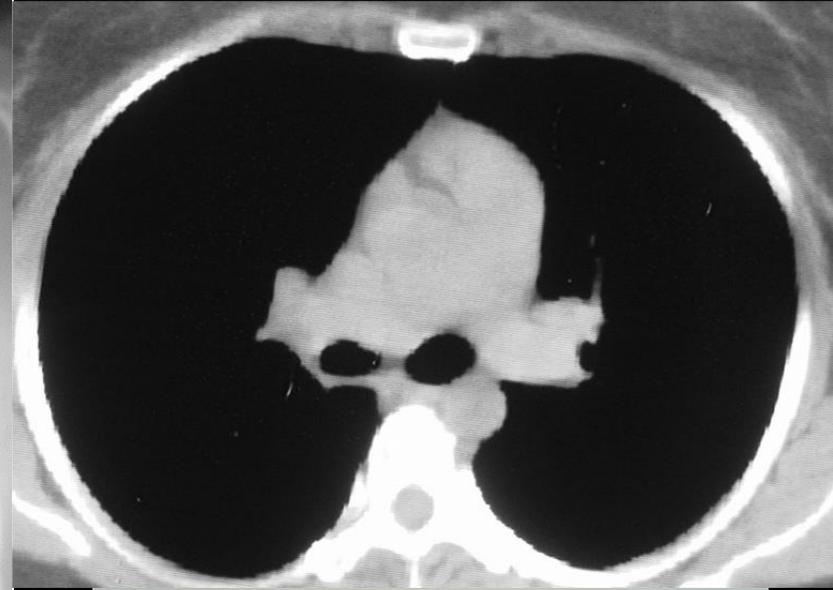




Achalasia with secondary atypical mycobacterial infection



It is intra or extrapulmonary?



Chest wall and diaphragm

Mediastinum

Lung parenchyma

