

14. Chest X-ray

A-B-C-D-E

A-Air

- Infiltrates, vascularity,
- Pneumothorax is difficult to identify supine (use an ultrasound probe)

B-Bones Clavicles,

- Rib Fractures (source of chest pain)

C-Cardiovascular

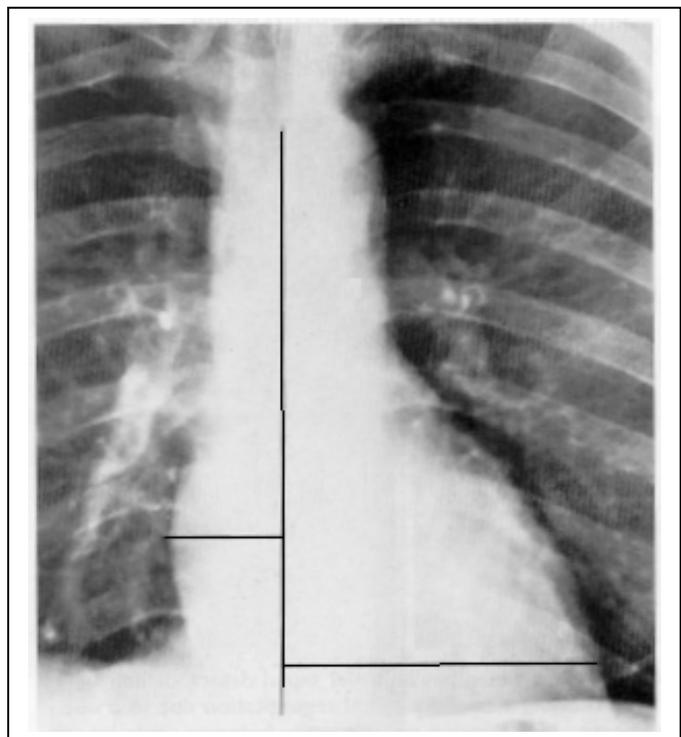
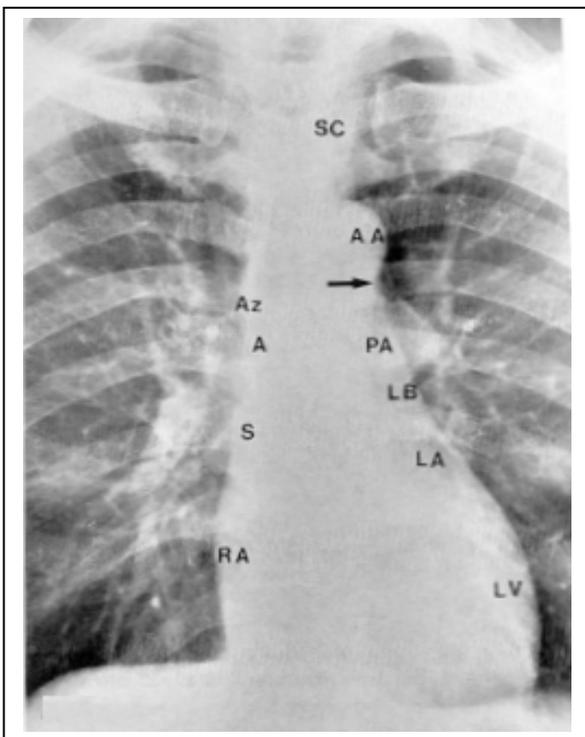
- 4 Left "mogals" AA, LB, LA, LV
- 4 Right "mogals" Az, A, S, RA
- Calcification: Myocardial, Valvular, Annular, Coronary, Great Vessels, Pericardium

D-Diaphragm

- Pleural effusion, blunted angles (use an ultrasound probe)
- C/T Ratio

E-Extra

- Tubes, Wires, Catheters



PA-Main Pulmonary Artery
 A- Ascending Aorta
 LV-Left Ventricle
 AA-Aortic Arch

S- Superior Vena Cava
 RA-Right Atrium
 SC-Left Subclavian
 LA-Left Atrium
 Az- Azygos Vein
 LB-Left Bronchus
 Cardiothoracic Ratio 50%

- Congestive Heart Failure:
1. Vessels at first anterior interspace are enlarged (Cephalization)
 2. Prominent bulge at right trachea bronchial angle (azygos vein)
 3. Interstitial edema and peribronchial cuffing
 4. "Bat wing" aveolar edema. (Outer 1/3 is aerated)
 5. Kerley B Lines-Intralobular septal lines-Thin horizontal line at bases.
 6. Cardiomegaly and Large Vascular Pedicle.

Measurement of Heart Size de-emphasized because of more accurate analysis by echocardiography.