

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,

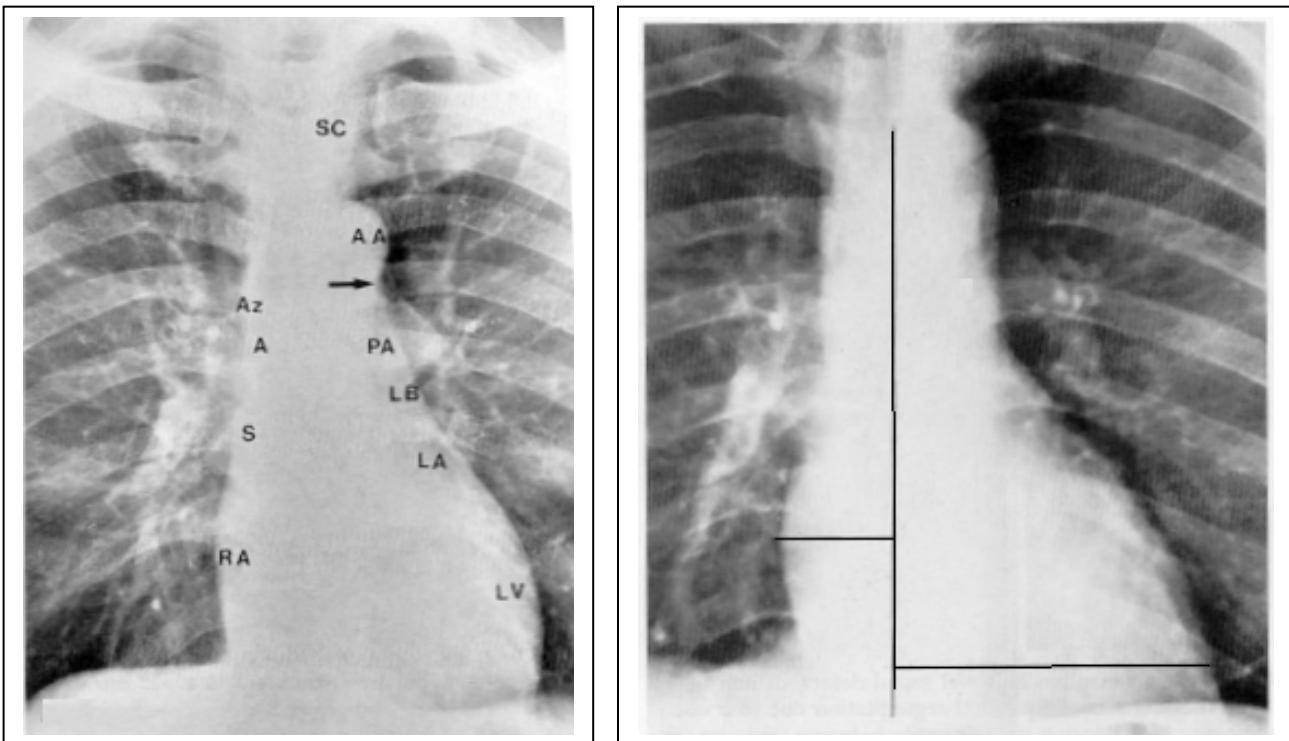
- Rib Fractures (source of chest pain)

C-Cardiovascular

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

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.

