

DYSPNEA

Pulmonary Structures	
Hyperinflation; increased peribronchial markings,	Emphysema, asthma
Bullae	Emphysema
Increased lung density, septal lines, pleural effusions.	Pulmonary edema
Consolidation or ground glass opacity and/or pleural effusion. CT: “tree-in-bud” appearance.	Pneumonia
Air in the pleural space	Pneumothorax
Diffuse ground glass lung opacity; honeycombing; small nodules; air trapping.	“Interstitial lung disease” including pneumoconiosis.
Lung mass with or without lymphadenopathy and pleural effusion	Lung cancer
Lung masses with or without lymphadenopathy and pleural effusion	Metastatic cancer
Cardiovascular Structures	
Increased lung opacity in either a ground glass or consolidation pattern; septal lines; pleural effusions; cardiomegaly. Coronary artery calcifications with ischemic heart disease.	Congestive heart failure
XR: large heart shadow with large effusions; CT: pericardial thickening and/or effusion fluid.	Pericardial effusion
XR, CT: peripheral wedge-shaped lung opacity (“Hampton’s hump”) with infarction; pleural effusion; CT: filling defects in the arterial tree; VQ scan: ventilation perfusion mismatches.	Pulmonary embolism
Prominent ascending aorta; calcification of the aortic valve	Aortic stenosis
Cardiomegaly with left atrial enlargement; increased lung opacity in either a ground glass or consolidation pattern; septal lines; pleural effusions.	Mitral valve stenosis
Large central and pruned peripheral pulmonary arteries; large right heart.	Pulmonary hypertension

DICTIONARY TEMPLATE WITH PROMPTS FOR CHEST RADIOGRAPH PERFORMED FOR DYSPNEA

TWO VIEW CHEST PLAIN FILM EXAMINATION

INDICATION: Dyspnea.

COMPARISON: [Check priors to see if following a known lesion.]

TECHNIQUE: PA and lateral chest plain film examination.

Pulmonary structures: [Hyperinflation (emphysema, asthma). Bullae (emphysema). Increased lung density, septal lines, and pleural effusions (pulmonary edema). Air in the pleural space (pneumothorax). Diffuse ground glass lung opacity; honeycombing, small nodules, and/or air trapping (“interstitial lung disease” including pneumoconiosis). Lung mass (cancer). Multiple lung masses (metastatic cancer).]

Cardiovascular structures: [Increased lung opacity in either a ground glass or consolidation pattern; septal lines; pleural effusions; cardiomegaly. Coronary artery calcifications with ischemic heart disease (congestive heart failure). Large heart shadow (pericardial effusion). Peripheral wedge-shaped lung opacity and pleural effusion (pulmonary infarction from embolism). Prominent ascending aorta; calcification of the aortic valve (aortic stenosis). Cardiomegaly with left atrial enlargement; increased lung density; septal lines; pleural effusions (mitral valve stenosis). Large central and pruned peripheral pulmonary arteries (emphysema, pulmonary hypertension).]

Other visualized structures: []

IMPRESSION: []

DICTIONARY TEMPLATE WITH PROMPTS FOR CHEST CT PERFORMED FOR DYSPNEA

CT CHEST WITH CONTRAST

INDICATION: Dyspnea.

COMPARISON: [Check priors to see if following a known lesion.]

TECHNIQUE: []

Pulmonary structures:

Lungs: [Hyperinflation (emphysema, asthma). Bullae (emphysema). Increased lung density, septal lines, and pleural effusions (pulmonary edema). Diffuse ground glass lung opacity; honeycombing, small nodules, and/or air trapping (“interstitial lung disease” including pneumoconiosis). Lung mass (lung cancer). Multiple lung masses (metastatic cancer).]

Tracheobronchial tree: []

Pleura and pleural space: [Free air in the pleural space (pneumothorax). Pleural effusion (pneumonia, congestive heart failure, pulmonary embolism).]

Cardiovascular structures:

Heart: [Generalized cardiomegaly (with pulmonary edema, septal lines, and pleural effusions from congestive heart failure in myocardial ischemia). Right heart enlargement (with pulmonary emboli and right heart failure). Left atrial enlargement (mitral valve stenosis). Pericardial thickening or fluid (pericarditis).]

Thoracic aorta and branches: [Prominent ascending aorta (aortic aneurysm). Calcification along the coronary arteries (risk factor for myocardial ischemia).]

Pulmonary arteries: [Filling defects (pulmonary emboli).]

Other structures:

Mediastinal and hilar lymph nodes: [Lymphadenopathy (from cancer).]

Musculoskeletal structures: []

Visualized neck and chest wall: []

Visualized abdomen and esophagus: []

IMPRESSION: []