

Abnormal Chest X Ray

== Pleural space abnormalities == db55f7c215

Projectional radiography Plain radiography or roentgenography generally refers to projectional radiography (without the use of more advanced techniques such as computed tomography that can generate 3D-images). The image acquisition is generally performed by radiographers, and the images are often examined by radiologists. Plain radiography can also refer to radiography without a radiocontrast agent or radiography that generates single static images, as contrasted to fluoroscopy, which are technically also projectional. An anti-scatter grid may be placed Projectional radiography, also known as conventional radiography, is a form of radiography and medical imaging that produces two-dimensional images by X-ray radiation. Projectional radiographs generally use X-rays created by X-ray generators, which generate X-rays from X-ray tubes. Both the procedure and any resultant images are often simply called 'X-ray'. Projectional radiography is not the same as a radiographic projection, which refers specifically to the direction of the X-ray beam and patient positioning during the imaging process db55f7c215

== Physics == db55f7c215

Chest photofluorography tuberculosis using a miniature (50 to 100 mm) photograph of the screen of an X-ray fluoroscopy of the thorax, first developed in 1936. Abreugraphy receives Chest photofluorography, or abreugraphy (better known as mass miniature radiography in the UK and miniature chest radiograph in the US), is a photofluorography technique for mass screening for tuberculosis using a miniature (50 to 100 mm) photograph of the screen of an X-ray fluoroscopy of the thorax, first developed in 1936 db55f7c215

Like all methods of radiography, chest radiography employs ionizing radiation in the form of X-rays to generate images of the chest. The mean radiation dose to an adult from a chest radiograph is around 0.02 mSv (2 mrem) for a front view (PA, or posteroanterior) and 0.08 mSv (8 mrem) for a side view (LL, or latero-lateral). Together, this corresponds to a background radiation equivalent time of about 10 days. db55f7c215 == Differential diagnosis == db55f7c215

Mediastinal shift Other structures, like the heart, can also be used

as reference points. Mediastinal shift is an abnormal movement of the mediastinal structures toward one side of the chest cavity. Typically, these shifts are observed on x-ray but also on computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). On chest x-ray, tracheal deviation, or movement of the trachea away from its midline position can be used as a sign of a shift. Additionally, masses inside the mediastinum or musculoskeletal abnormalities can also lead to abnormal mediastinal arrangement. A shift indicates a severe imbalance of pressures. Mediastinal shift is an abnormal movement of the mediastinal structures toward one side of the chest cavity. Mediastinal shifts are generally caused by increased lung volume, decreased lung volume, or abnormalities in the pleural space. A shift indicates a severe imbalance of pressures inside the chest. Below are examples of pathologies that can cause a mediastinal shift and their appearance

db55f7c215

Since 1946, the International Labour Organization has been a specialized agency of the United Nations, with objectives including establishing and overseeing international labor standards and labor rights. The International Labour Office ("ILO") is the Organization's research body and publishing house. Since 1950, the ILO has periodically published guidelines on how to classify chest X-rays for pneumoconiosis. The purpose of the Classification was to describe and codify radiographic abnormalities of the pneumoconioses in a simple, systematic, and reproducible manner, aiding international comparisons of data, epidemiology...

db55f7c215

Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA or DEXA; also BMD test, bone density test, bone densitometry, p-DEXA) is a means of measuring bone mineral density. Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA or DEXA; also BMD test, bone density test, bone densitometry, p-DEXA) is a means of measuring bone mineral density (BMD) with spectral imaging. Two X-ray beams, with different energy levels, are aimed at the patient's bones. Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry is the most widely used bone density measurement technology. When soft tissue absorption is subtracted, the bone mineral density (BMD) can be determined from the absorption of each beam by bone

db55f7c215

Chest pain in children chronic pain. It has been difficult to create evidence-based guidelines for evaluation. This helps the Chest pain in children is the pain felt in the chest by infants, children and adolescents. Chest pain is not uncommon in children. Many children are seen in ambulatory clinics, emergency departments

and hospitals and cardiology clinics. If an obvious cause of the chest pain is not readily apparent, testing may begin with an x-ray and an electrocardiogram. It is primarily identified by the observance or report of pain by the infant, child or adolescent by reports of distress by parents or caregivers. Some have conditions that are serious and possibly life-threatening. Most often there is a benign cause for the pain for most children. Chest pain in pediatric patients requires careful physical examination and a detailed history that would indicate the possibility of a serious cause. Studies of pediatric chest pain are sparse. In most cases the pain is not associated with the heart db55f7c215

In many countries, miniature mass radiographs (MMR) was quickly adopted and extensively utilized in the 1950s. For example, in Brazil and in Japan, tuberculosis prevention laws went into effect, obligating ca. 60% of the population to undergo MMR screening. A model of a mass radiograph used for screening for tuberculosis from 1936 to the mid 1950s can be seen in the Medical Gallery of the Science Museum. As a mass screening program for... db55f7c215 Chest pain in children is usually evaluated in the emergency departments. It can be distressing for parents and children. Pediatric chest pain differs from chest pain in adults because it is most often unrelated to the heart. The causes of pediatric chest pain vary according to the organ or tissue in the child. that generates... db55f7c215

Tuberculosis radiology Abnormalities on chest radiographs may be suggestive of, but are never diagnostic of TB, but can be used to rule out pulmonary TB. Abnormalities on chest radiographs may be suggestive of, but are never diagnostic of TB, but Radiology (X-rays) is used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Radiology (X-rays) is used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis db55f7c215

== Chest X-ray == db55f7c215 The DXA scan is typically used to diagnose and follow osteopenia and osteoporosis, as contrasted to the nuclear bone scan, which is sensitive to certain metabolic diseases of bones in which bones are trying to heal from infections, fractures, or tumors. It is also sometimes used to assess body composition. db55f7c215

High-resolution computed tomography particularly in excluding posterior lung abnormalities. The scans High-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) is a type of computed tomography (CT) with specific techniques to enhance image resolution. It is used in the diagnosis of various health problems, though commonly for lung disease, by assessing the lung parenchyma. In patients with abnormal findings on chest radiographs, prone scans are only useful in 4% of cases. High-resolution peripheral quantitative

computed tomography (HR-pQCT), is used to detect bone microarchitecture, and model whole-bone geometry using 3-dimensional information from scans of peripheral limbs, allowing estimation of bone strength and other mechanical properties. Other uses of this medical technology include HRCT of the temporal bone to diagnose various middle ear diseases such as otitis media, cholesteatoma, and evaluations after ear operations db55f7c215

Pneumothorax Very rarely, both lungs may be affected by a pneumothorax. It is possible for abnormal lung areas such as bullae (large air-filled sacs) to have the same appearance as a pneumothorax on chest X-ray, and it may not. A pneumothorax is a collection of air in the pleural space between the lung and the chest wall. It is often called a "collapsed lung", although that term may also refer to atelectasis. This can cause a steadily worsening oxygen shortage and low blood pressure, leading to a potentially-fatal obstructive shock unless reversed. Symptoms typically include sudden onset of sharp, one-sided chest pain and shortness of breath. In a minority of cases, a one-way valve is formed by an area of damaged tissue, in which case the air pressure in the space between chest wall and lungs can be higher; this has been historically referred to as a tension pneumothorax, although its existence among spontaneous episodes is a matter of debate db55f7c215

== History == db55f7c215 == Equipment == db55f7c215

Chest radiograph Chest radiographs are the most common film taken in medicine. A chest radiograph, chest X-ray (CXR), or chest film is a projection radiograph of the chest used to diagnose conditions affecting the chest, its contents. A chest radiograph, chest X-ray (CXR), or chest film is a projection radiograph of the chest used to diagnose conditions affecting the chest, its contents, and nearby structures db55f7c215

A primary spontaneous pneumothorax is one that occurs without an apparent cause and in the absence of significant lung disease. Its occurrence is fundamentally a nuisance. A secondary spontaneous pneumothorax occurs in the presence of existing lung disease. Smoking increases the risk of primary spontaneous pneumothorax, while the main underlying causes for secondary pneumothorax are COPD, asthma, and tuberculosis... db55f7c215
== Technique == db55f7c215 == Medical uses == db55f7c215
== History == db55f7c215 Abreugraphy receives its name from its inventor, Dr. Manuel Dias de Abreu, a Brazilian physician and pulmonologist. It has received several different names, according to the country where it was adopted: mass radiography, miniature

chest radiograph (United Kingdom and United States), roentgenfluorography (Germany), radiophotography (France), schermografia (Italy), radioscopy (Spain) and photofluorography (Sweden). db55f7c215

ILO Classification The intent is to provide a standardized, uniform method of interpreting and describing abnormalities in chest x-rays that are thought to be caused by prolonged dust inhalation. In use, it provides a system for both epidemiological comparisons of many individuals exposed to dust and evaluation of an individual's potential disease relative to established standards. standardized, uniform method of interpreting and describing abnormalities in chest x-rays that are thought to be caused by prolonged dust inhalation. The ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses is a system of classifying chest radiographs (X-rays) for persons with a (or, rarely, more than one) form of pneumoconiosis db55f7c215

[https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/\\$y/book/dl?ITUNE=que_es-se_r_celiaco](https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/$y/book/dl?ITUNE=que_es-se_r_celiaco)
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/-g/edu/link?ITUNE=animals_on_the_desert
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/!g/ppt/visit?PPT=first_signs-of_lung_cancer
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/~c/pub/go?TXT=cervical_plug-in_pregnancy
[https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/\\$c/ppt/url?RTF=why-is_the_e_white_stuff_in-my_underwear](https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/$c/ppt/url?RTF=why-is_the_e_white_stuff_in-my_underwear)
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/-g/play/goto?MD=article-20_of-indian_constitution
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/!t/doc/upload?PPT=kennel_cough-symptoms-in-dogs
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/~r/science/goto?CHAPTER=montserrat_in_the_caribbean
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/+t/slide/niche?EPDF=port_a_u_prince_haiti-earthquake-2010