

Chest X Ray Of Normal Lungs

== Chest X-ray == a66bb8889e ==
Medical uses == a66bb8889e

Tuberculosis radiology 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. Abnormalities on chest radiographs may be suggestive of, but are never diagnostic of TB, but can be used to rule out pulmonary TB. Radiology (X-rays) is used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis a66bb8889e

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

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equivalent time of about 10 days.
a66bb8889e Diagnosis is made by studying the cause of the injury, physical examination and chest radiography. Typical signs and symptoms include direct effects of the physical trauma, such as chest pain and coughing up blood, as well as signs that the body is not receiving enough oxygen,... a66bb8889e

Projectional radiography Tissues commonly imaged include the lungs and heart shadow in a chest X-ray, the air pattern of the bowel in abdominal X-rays, the Projectional radiography, also known as conventional radiography, is a form of radiography and medical imaging that produces two-dimensional images by X-ray radiation. 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. less-penetrating X-ray beam is used. Projectional radiography

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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. 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). Both the procedure and any resultant images are often simply called 'X-ray'

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...

Chest radiograph A chest radiograph, chest X-ray (CXR), or chest film is a projection radiograph of the chest used to diagnose conditions affecting the

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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. Chest radiographs are the most common film taken in medicine

Pulmonary contusion As a result of damage to capillaries, blood and other fluids accumulate in the lung tissue A pulmonary contusion, also known as a lung contusion, is a bruise of the lung, caused by chest trauma. lung contusion, is a bruise of the lung, caused by chest trauma. The excess fluid interferes with gas exchange, potentially leading to inadequate oxygen levels (hypoxia). Unlike a pulmonary laceration, another type of lung injury, a pulmonary contusion does not involve a cut or tear of the lung tissue. As a result of damage to capillaries, blood and other fluids accumulate in the lung tissue

Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to decrease

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pain. Incentive spirometry may be...
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Pneumothorax 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. 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. Very rarely, both lungs may be affected by a pneumothorax. Symptoms typically include sudden onset of sharp, one-sided chest pain and shortness A pneumothorax is collection of air in the pleural space between the lung and the chest wall. collection of air in the pleural space between the lung and the chest wall a66bb8889e

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Flail chest Two of the symptoms of flail chest are chest pain and shortness of breath. motions of the chest wall from the fragments interrupting normal breathing and chest movement. Typical paradoxical motion is associated with stiff lungs, which Flail chest is a life-threatening medical condition that occurs when a segment of the rib cage breaks due to trauma and becomes detached from the rest of the chest wall

X-rays can penetrate many solid substances such as construction materials and living tissue, so X-ray radiography is widely used in medical diagnostics (e.g., checking for broken bones) and materials science (e.g., identification of some chemical elements and detecting weak points in construction materials). However X-rays are ionizing radiation and exposure can be hazardous to health, causing DNA damage, cancer and, at higher intensities, burns and radiation sickness. Their generation and use is strictly controlled by public health authorities.

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Obstructive lung disease Types of obstructive lung disease include asthma, bronchiectasis, bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Many obstructive diseases of the lung result from narrowing (obstruction) of the smaller bronchi and larger bronchioles, often because of excessive contraction of the smooth muscle itself. A chest X-ray is often ordered to look for hyperinflation and rule out other lung conditions but the lung damage of COPD is not always Obstructive lung disease is a category of respiratory disease characterized by airway obstruction. Although COPD shares similar characteristics with all other obstructive lung diseases, such as the signs of coughing and wheezing, they are distinct conditions in terms of disease onset, frequency of symptoms, and reversibility of airway obstruction. It is generally characterized by inflamed and easily collapsible airways, obstruction to airflow, problems exhaling, and frequent medical clinic visits and hospitalizations. can be helpful. Cystic fibrosis is also sometimes included in obstructive pulmonary disease a66bb8889e

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Costodiaphragmatic recess It measures approximately 5 cm (2. It is located at the acutely angled junction ("reflection") between the costal and diaphragmatic parietal pleurae, and is interpreted two-dimensionally on plain X-rays as the costophrenic angle. be seen as on chest x-ray as a sharply-pointed, downward indentation (dark) between each hemidiaphragm (white) and the adjacent chest wall (white). A The costodiaphragmatic recess, also called the costophrenic recess or phrenicocostal sinus, is the posterolateral fringe of the pleural space, a potential space around the lung inside the pleural cavity. 0 in) vertically and extends from the eighth to the tenth rib along the mid-axillary line

Flail chest is usually accompanied by a pulmonary contusion, a bruise of the lung tissue that can interfere with blood oxygenation. Often, it is the contusion, not the flail segment, that is the main cause of respiratory problems in people with both injuries. a66bb8889e == Equipment == a66bb8889e

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Pleurisy Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache. This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing. pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae). Other symptoms may include shortness of breath, cough, fever, and weight loss, depending on the underlying cause. This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing Pleurisy, also known as pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae)

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X-ray Roughly, X-rays have a wavelength ranging from 10 nanometers to 10 picometers, corresponding to frequencies in the range of 30 petahertz to 30 exahertz (3×10^{16} Hz to 3×10^{19} Hz) and photon energies in the range of 100 eV to 100 keV, respectively. X-ray is a form of high-energy electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength shorter than those of ultraviolet rays and longer than those of gamma rays An X-ray is a form of high-energy electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength shorter than those of ultraviolet rays and longer than those of

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gamma rays a66bb8889e

== Types == a66bb8889e X-rays were discovered in 1895 by the German scientist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, who named it X-radiation to signify an unknown type of radiation. a66bb8889e

== History == a66bb8889e Pleurisy can be caused by a variety of conditions, including viral or bacterial infections, autoimmune disorders, and pulmonary embolism. The most common cause is a viral infection. Other causes include bacterial infection, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, autoimmune disorders, lung cancer, following heart surgery, pancreatitis and asbestosis. Occasionally the cause remains unknown. The underlying mechanism involves the rubbing together of the pleurae instead of smooth gliding. Other conditions that can produce similar symptoms include pericarditis, heart attack, cholecystitis, pulmonary embolism, and pneumothorax. Diagnostic testing may include a chest X-ray, electrocardiogram (ECG), and blood tests. a66bb8889e It occurs when multiple adjacent ribs are broken in multiple places, separating a segment,

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so a part of the chest wall moves independently. The number of ribs that must be broken varies by differing definitions: some sources say at least two adjacent ribs are broken in at least two places, some require three or more ribs in two or more places. The flail segment moves in the opposite direction to the rest of the chest wall: because of the ambient pressure in comparison to the pressure inside the lungs, it goes in while the rest of the chest is moving out, and vice versa. This so-called "paradoxical breathing" is painful and increases the work involved in breathing. The lungs expand into this recess during forced inspiration; however, the recess never gets filled completely. During expiration, it contains nothing apart from gravitated serous fluid. A pulmonary contusion is usually caused directly by blunt trauma but can also result from explosion injuries or a shock wave associated with penetrating trauma. With the use of explosives during World Wars I and II, pulmonary contusion resulting from blasts gained recognition. In the 1960s its occurrence in civilians began to receive wider recognition, in

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which cases it is usually caused by traffic accidents. The use of seat belts and airbags reduces the risk to vehicle occupants. a66bb8889e Surgery to fix the fractures... a66bb8889e == Function == a66bb8889e

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