# Row 3258

Visit Number: d4902d0ffb2c27bd804b688d3432da9353fa7c2d383772a30231bf7b863b17ca

Masked\_PatientID: 3255

Order ID: fbb0df8d5cb1cd9eb98f8e9a738ec19c47ea4dc03c524ffe17aa233f58b10eb4

Order Name: CT Chest, Abdomen and Pelvis

Result Item Code: CTCHEABDP

Performed Date Time: 31/10/2017 11:09

Line Num: 1

Text: HISTORY Prior locally advanced thymic cancer s/p CRT 2015 Indeterminate focal biliary dilatation for evaluation TECHNIQUE Contrast-enhanced CT of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis. Intravenous contrast: Iopamiro 370 - Volume (ml): 75 FINDINGS Comparison is made with the CT of 3 August 2017 (NCC). In the thorax, there is again a small amount of soft tissue in the mediastinum to the right of midline. This measures 9 mm in thickness (series 5 image 36) and is unchanged. It may represent post-treatment changes. There is again an area of fibrosis in the upper lobe of the right lung, probably representing radiation fibrosis. There is also scarring in the left upper lobe. No pleural nodule or effusionis identified to suggest pleural metastases. There is an 8 x 7 mm nodule in the lower lobe of the right lung (series 6 image 59), unchanged from the last CT. The patient is post-right mastectomy. There is a small fluid collection in the surgical site measuring 1.2 cm in thickness (series 5 image 59). This probably represents a seroma. The patient is also post-wide excision in the medial half of the left breast. In the abdomen, the previously noted mild biliary dilatation in the dome of segment 8 of the liver has improved. No focal hepatic lesion is seen to suggest a metastasis. The previously noted hypodense lesion in segment 8 is no longer identified. The gallbladder contains several subcentimetre calcified calculi. The biliary tree is not dilated. The spleen and adrenal glands are unremarkable. There is a well-defined 1.1 x 0.8 cm fat-containing mass in the region of the head of the pancreas near the ampulla of Vater. This may represent a lipoma.It has not changed. The kidneys are unremarkable. There is no hydronephrosis. In the pelvis, the urinary bladder appears normal. The uterus and ovaries appear normal. The bowel appears unremarkable. No enlarged lymph node is seen inthe retroperitoneum. There is no ascites. No skeletal metastasis is seen. There is scoliosis, convex to the left in the thoracic spine and convex to the right in the lumbar spine. Mild degenerative changes are seen in the spine. CONCLUSION The mild biliary dilatation in segment 8 of the liver has improved. The previously noted hypodense lesion in segment 8 of the liver is no longer identified. No evidence of local tumour recurrence or metastatic disease is detected. A seroma is seen in the right mastectomy surgical site. Known / Minor Finalised by: <DOCTOR>

Accession Number: 054c1f24ea5196afded49b0d3b0f82ca132bee446137683bb453741507079136

Updated Date Time: 31/10/2017 14:55

## Layman Explanation

This radiology report discusses HISTORY Prior locally advanced thymic cancer s/p CRT 2015 Indeterminate focal biliary dilatation for evaluation TECHNIQUE Contrast-enhanced CT of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis. Intravenous contrast: Iopamiro 370 - Volume (ml): 75 FINDINGS Comparison is made with the CT of 3 August 2017 (NCC). In the thorax, there is again a small amount of soft tissue in the mediastinum to the right of midline. This measures 9 mm in thickness (series 5 image 36) and is unchanged. It may represent post-treatment changes. There is again an area of fibrosis in the upper lobe of the right lung, probably representing radiation fibrosis. There is also scarring in the left upper lobe. No pleural nodule or effusionis identified to suggest pleural metastases. There is an 8 x 7 mm nodule in the lower lobe of the right lung (series 6 image 59), unchanged from the last CT. The patient is post-right mastectomy. There is a small fluid collection in the surgical site measuring 1.2 cm in thickness (series 5 image 59). This probably represents a seroma. The patient is also post-wide excision in the medial half of the left breast. In the abdomen, the previously noted mild biliary dilatation in the dome of segment 8 of the liver has improved. No focal hepatic lesion is seen to suggest a metastasis. The previously noted hypodense lesion in segment 8 is no longer identified. The gallbladder contains several subcentimetre calcified calculi. The biliary tree is not dilated. The spleen and adrenal glands are unremarkable. There is a well-defined 1.1 x 0.8 cm fat-containing mass in the region of the head of the pancreas near the ampulla of Vater. This may represent a lipoma.It has not changed. The kidneys are unremarkable. There is no hydronephrosis. In the pelvis, the urinary bladder appears normal. The uterus and ovaries appear normal. The bowel appears unremarkable. No enlarged lymph node is seen inthe retroperitoneum. There is no ascites. No skeletal metastasis is seen. There is scoliosis, convex to the left in the thoracic spine and convex to the right in the lumbar spine. Mild degenerative changes are seen in the spine. CONCLUSION The mild biliary dilatation in segment 8 of the liver has improved. The previously noted hypodense lesion in segment 8 of the liver is no longer identified. No evidence of local tumour recurrence or metastatic disease is detected. A seroma is seen in the right mastectomy surgical site. Known / Minor Finalised by: <DOCTOR>. In simpler terms, this means...

## Summary

No diseases detected.  
No specific organs mentioned.  
No symptoms mentioned.