# Row 3302

Visit Number: 2a276fa2ab4d97acd68d674c0a4f3166e7e8c217069eb9b09df150295f8f15f6

Masked\_PatientID: 3295

Order ID: 8468463b145278f9981d49c6c434e7ca41fb2b09bdd2c75567695c2526e17cd9

Order Name: CT Chest, Abdomen and Pelvis

Result Item Code: CTCHEABDP

Performed Date Time: 06/3/2015 16:58

Line Num: 1

Text: HISTORY metastatic endometrial Ca complicated by collapse secondary to hypersensitivity and massive L pleural effusion, to reassess disease status TECHNIQUE Scans of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis were acquired after the administration of Intravenous contrast: Optiray 350 Contrast volume (ml): 75 FINDINGS Comparison is made with the CT of 8 November 2014. In the thorax, there is now a large loculated right hydropneumothorax. The right-sided pleura now appears abnormally thickened and enhancing. Nodular pleural thickening is also seen in the inferior right costophrenic angle (e.g. on series 8 image 53). A chest tube has been inserted, its tip adjacent to the mediastinum in the lower hemithorax. The lungs show no nodule to suggest a metastasis. The previously noted left pleural effusion has resolved. The previously noted enlarged lymph nodes in the bilateral axillary regions and right paracardiac region are much smaller. In the abdomen, there are multiple small hypodense lesions in the liver, smaller compared to the last CT. For example, the largest mass measured 5.5 x 3.2 cm and was situated in segment 6 (series 80671 image 65). Now, it measures 2.3 x 1.3 cm (series9 image 53). There is still a large amount ascites, slightly decreased in amount. The multiple peritoneal metastases are smaller. For number, the largest mass measured 11.1 x 4.2 cm and was situated in the small bowel mesentery (series 80671image 88). Currently, this measures 3.9 x 2.0 cm (series 9 image 72). The mass in the umbilicus is much smaller. The previously noted masses in the pelvis are smaller. For example, the largest mass measured 3.5 x 3.5 cm before (series 80671 image 138). Now, it measures 2.4 x 2.4 cm (series 9 image 121). These masses may represent peritoneal metastases or metastatic lymph nodes. The previously noted mass in the endometrial cavity is no longer identified. An enlarged left external iliac lymph node is smaller There are enlarged bilateral inguinal lymph nodes, much smaller compared to before. The largest node now measures 1.7 x 1.6 cm and is situated on the left side (series 9 image 147). Previously, it measured1.8 x 1.7 cm (series 80671 image 158). The splenic metastases are smaller and more well-defined, consistent with response to treatment. The largest lesion now measures 1.7 x 0.9 cm and is situated in the splenic hilum (series 9 image 45). Previously, it measured 2.5 x 1.4 cm (series 80671 image 53). The pancreas and adrenal glands are unremarkable. The kidneys contain several small hypodense lesions, unchanged from before. They may represent cysts. There is no hydronephrosis. The bowel appears unremarkable. No skeletal metastasis is seen. CONCLUSION In general, the metastatic disease has improved compared to the CT of 8 November 2014. However, there is now a large loculated right hydropneumothorax. The right-sided pleura is also abnormally thickened and enhancing, consistent with an empyema or metastatic disease. May need further action Finalised by: <DOCTOR>

Accession Number: d2fb408633a5e4493a5da8fa591d25bba430ca1796b12339ace2881aaaf2a23c

Updated Date Time: 06/3/2015 17:44

## Layman Explanation

This radiology report discusses HISTORY metastatic endometrial Ca complicated by collapse secondary to hypersensitivity and massive L pleural effusion, to reassess disease status TECHNIQUE Scans of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis were acquired after the administration of Intravenous contrast: Optiray 350 Contrast volume (ml): 75 FINDINGS Comparison is made with the CT of 8 November 2014. In the thorax, there is now a large loculated right hydropneumothorax. The right-sided pleura now appears abnormally thickened and enhancing. Nodular pleural thickening is also seen in the inferior right costophrenic angle (e.g. on series 8 image 53). A chest tube has been inserted, its tip adjacent to the mediastinum in the lower hemithorax. The lungs show no nodule to suggest a metastasis. The previously noted left pleural effusion has resolved. The previously noted enlarged lymph nodes in the bilateral axillary regions and right paracardiac region are much smaller. In the abdomen, there are multiple small hypodense lesions in the liver, smaller compared to the last CT. For example, the largest mass measured 5.5 x 3.2 cm and was situated in segment 6 (series 80671 image 65). Now, it measures 2.3 x 1.3 cm (series9 image 53). There is still a large amount ascites, slightly decreased in amount. The multiple peritoneal metastases are smaller. For number, the largest mass measured 11.1 x 4.2 cm and was situated in the small bowel mesentery (series 80671image 88). Currently, this measures 3.9 x 2.0 cm (series 9 image 72). The mass in the umbilicus is much smaller. The previously noted masses in the pelvis are smaller. For example, the largest mass measured 3.5 x 3.5 cm before (series 80671 image 138). Now, it measures 2.4 x 2.4 cm (series 9 image 121). These masses may represent peritoneal metastases or metastatic lymph nodes. The previously noted mass in the endometrial cavity is no longer identified. An enlarged left external iliac lymph node is smaller There are enlarged bilateral inguinal lymph nodes, much smaller compared to before. The largest node now measures 1.7 x 1.6 cm and is situated on the left side (series 9 image 147). Previously, it measured1.8 x 1.7 cm (series 80671 image 158). The splenic metastases are smaller and more well-defined, consistent with response to treatment. The largest lesion now measures 1.7 x 0.9 cm and is situated in the splenic hilum (series 9 image 45). Previously, it measured 2.5 x 1.4 cm (series 80671 image 53). The pancreas and adrenal glands are unremarkable. The kidneys contain several small hypodense lesions, unchanged from before. They may represent cysts. There is no hydronephrosis. The bowel appears unremarkable. No skeletal metastasis is seen. CONCLUSION In general, the metastatic disease has improved compared to the CT of 8 November 2014. However, there is now a large loculated right hydropneumothorax. The right-sided pleura is also abnormally thickened and enhancing, consistent with an empyema or metastatic disease. May need further action Finalised by: <DOCTOR>. In simpler terms, this means...

## Summary

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