# Row 90

Visit Number: 17db1aa46bfecdb785fbd61d43ba37e8f4695b529e456ae3eff3cfeaee661a40

Masked\_PatientID: 87

Order ID: 4622e91d2783fdca4dc9ebbf85a5c47dbd02c36719599059cde13b40f7defc11

Order Name: CT Chest or Thorax

Result Item Code: CTCHE

Performed Date Time: 23/5/2016 11:28

Line Num: 1

Text: HISTORY SCC esophagus for chemoRT; admitted due to fever sec to lung abscess as shown on CXR TECHNIQUE Contrast-enhanced CT of the thorax. Intravenous contrast: Omnipaque 350 - Volume (ml): 50 FINDINGS Comparison is made with the PET/CT of 25 April 2016. The primary tumour in the lower third of the oesophagus is larger, now measuring 5.3 x 3.5 cm (series 4 image 58) compared to 4.3 x 2.8 cm before (series 3 image 137). In the lower lobe of the right lung, there is new development of a 7.1 x 4.0 cm abscess (series 4 image 59), corresponding to the chest x-ray finding. Surrounding air-space consolidation is also seen in the right lower lobe, consistent with a pneumonia. There is a small loculated right pleural effusion. Loculated pleural fluid is also seen in the major fissure of the right lung. Less extensive air-space consolidation is identified in the lower lobe of the left lung, consistent with a pneumonia. A small non-loculatedleft pleural effusion is also seen. Several mildly enlarged lymph nodes are seen in the mediastinum and right pulmonary hilum. These may be metastatic or reactive in aetiology. The largest node measures 2.3 x 1.6 cm and is located in the right pulmonary hilum (series 4 image 44). Limited sections of the upper abdomen show a large amount of ascites. The liver also shows a nodular outline and relative hypertrophy of the left and caudate lobes, consistent with cirrhosis. Gastric varices are also seen, suggesting portal hypertension. There is generalised osteopenia. Degenerative changes are seen in the spine. There is a naso-jejunal tube, its tip outside the margins of this CT. CONCLUSION There is an abscess in the right lung. There is air-space consolidation in the lower lobes of the lungs, consistent with a pneumonia. The primary oesophageal tumour is larger compared to the PET/CT of 25 April 2016. May need further action Finalised by: <DOCTOR>

Accession Number: 47702e0fb94d37a93e4f458b821236f6494a00781f783da3d309ac72ee7a9f76

Updated Date Time: 23/5/2016 11:56

## Layman Explanation

This radiology report discusses HISTORY SCC esophagus for chemoRT; admitted due to fever sec to lung abscess as shown on CXR TECHNIQUE Contrast-enhanced CT of the thorax. Intravenous contrast: Omnipaque 350 - Volume (ml): 50 FINDINGS Comparison is made with the PET/CT of 25 April 2016. The primary tumour in the lower third of the oesophagus is larger, now measuring 5.3 x 3.5 cm (series 4 image 58) compared to 4.3 x 2.8 cm before (series 3 image 137). In the lower lobe of the right lung, there is new development of a 7.1 x 4.0 cm abscess (series 4 image 59), corresponding to the chest x-ray finding. Surrounding air-space consolidation is also seen in the right lower lobe, consistent with a pneumonia. There is a small loculated right pleural effusion. Loculated pleural fluid is also seen in the major fissure of the right lung. Less extensive air-space consolidation is identified in the lower lobe of the left lung, consistent with a pneumonia. A small non-loculatedleft pleural effusion is also seen. Several mildly enlarged lymph nodes are seen in the mediastinum and right pulmonary hilum. These may be metastatic or reactive in aetiology. The largest node measures 2.3 x 1.6 cm and is located in the right pulmonary hilum (series 4 image 44). Limited sections of the upper abdomen show a large amount of ascites. The liver also shows a nodular outline and relative hypertrophy of the left and caudate lobes, consistent with cirrhosis. Gastric varices are also seen, suggesting portal hypertension. There is generalised osteopenia. Degenerative changes are seen in the spine. There is a naso-jejunal tube, its tip outside the margins of this CT. CONCLUSION There is an abscess in the right lung. There is air-space consolidation in the lower lobes of the lungs, consistent with a pneumonia. The primary oesophageal tumour is larger compared to the PET/CT of 25 April 2016. May need further action Finalised by: <DOCTOR>. In simpler terms, this means...

## Summary

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