# Patient ID: 3075, Performed Date: 24/8/2018 14:51

## Raw Radiology Report Extracted

Visit Number: 7f6d9f68535b29644156ef8074b0e1ebf432ed2d1497a98fbeddf0e1c245fda7

Masked\_PatientID: 3075

Order ID: dc3713519dbc3333e0f07c3d2afb6cb3f0e7bbf8df18601bbd021d64756eed01

Order Name: Chest X-ray, Erect

Result Item Code: CHE-ER

Performed Date Time: 24/8/2018 14:51

Line Num: 1

Text: HISTORY metabolic acidosis newly dx REPORT CHEST AP SITTING No relevant prior study is available for comparison. The cardiac size cannot be accurately assessed on this projection. There is air-space shadowing in both lungs in a predominantly perihilar and lower zone distribution. No large pleural effusion is detected. Findings are in keeping with acute pulmonary oedema. Further action or early intervention required Finalised by: <DOCTOR>

Accession Number: 07ac38f1fc6c04fffdaab2bb6ed99409a1de789ce153b2e3cd8c2f8f1f381045

Updated Date Time: 24/8/2018 23:17

## Layman Explanation

The X-ray of your chest shows signs of fluid buildup in your lungs, which is called pulmonary edema. This fluid is mostly around the center of your lungs and at the bottom.

## Summary

The text is extracted from a \*\*Chest X-ray (AP view, sitting position)\*\*.  
  
\*\*1. Diseases:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Acute Pulmonary Oedema:\*\* The report mentions "air-space shadowing in both lungs in a predominantly perihilar and lower zone distribution" which is consistent with acute pulmonary oedema.  
  
\*\*2. Organs:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Lungs:\*\* The report describes "air-space shadowing" in both lungs, indicating involvement of the lungs.  
\* \*\*Heart:\*\* The cardiac size "cannot be accurately assessed" due to the projection used.  
  
\*\*3. Symptoms or Phenomena:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Metabolic Acidosis:\*\* The report mentions "metabolic acidosis newly dx" as a relevant clinical history. This suggests a potential underlying cause or contributing factor to the pulmonary oedema.   
\* \*\*Air-space shadowing:\*\* This indicates fluid accumulation in the lungs, which is a key finding in pulmonary oedema.  
\* \*\*Perihilar and lower zone distribution:\*\* This refers to the location of the shadowing, predominantly around the hilum (area where major blood vessels enter the lungs) and in the lower lobes. This pattern is characteristic of pulmonary oedema.   
\* \*\*No large pleural effusion:\*\* This suggests that there is no significant fluid accumulation in the space between the lung and the chest wall.