# Patient ID: 3636, Performed Date: 16/4/2016 0:20

## Raw Radiology Report Extracted

Visit Number: 89cd7ed9b7ae67a9dcab162ccb542f4fcdb491ff96bde59f543bc8126155e27d

Masked\_PatientID: 3636

Order ID: 2aed2311b9a789f60662fea1f7797343f62d3d3a3100833d7ac3235aaea85c48

Order Name: Chest X-ray, Erect

Result Item Code: CHE-ER

Performed Date Time: 16/4/2016 0:20

Line Num: 1

Text: HISTORY APO REPORT The prior chest radiograph of 4 March 2016 was reviewed. The cardiac shadow is obscured limiting assessment of heart size. There is pulmonary vascular congestion with bilateral perihilar airspace opacities and moderate bilateral pleural effusions, suggestive of congestive cardiac failure/fluid overload state. Linear atelectasis is noted in the right midzone. Further action or early intervention required Finalised by: <DOCTOR>

Accession Number: 2f09e6a83375dfadea1932f4cc2c8b9d96b448895ebfe9d2ab2d290f29790817

Updated Date Time: 16/4/2016 15:43

## Layman Explanation

The previous chest x-ray from March 4, 2016, shows that the heart is hard to see clearly. There are signs of fluid buildup in the lungs and around the lungs, which could be due to heart failure or too much fluid in the body. The right lung also shows some collapsed areas. Further action or early treatment is needed.

## Summary

The text is extracted from a \*\*chest radiograph report\*\*.  
  
\*\*1. Diseases mentioned:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Congestive cardiac failure/fluid overload state:\*\* This is suggested by pulmonary vascular congestion, bilateral perihilar airspace opacities, and moderate bilateral pleural effusions.  
  
\*\*2. Organs mentioned:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Heart:\*\* The cardiac shadow is obscured, limiting assessment of heart size.   
\* \*\*Lungs:\*\* Pulmonary vascular congestion, bilateral perihilar airspace opacities, moderate bilateral pleural effusions, and linear atelectasis in the right midzone are noted.  
  
\*\*3. Symptoms or phenomenon that would cause attention:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Pulmonary vascular congestion:\*\* This suggests increased pressure in the pulmonary arteries, which can be a sign of heart failure.  
\* \*\*Bilateral perihilar airspace opacities:\*\* These are areas of increased density in the lungs, which can be caused by fluid accumulation or inflammation.  
\* \*\*Moderate bilateral pleural effusions:\*\* This refers to fluid buildup in the spaces between the lungs and the chest wall, which can also be a sign of heart failure.  
\* \*\*Linear atelectasis in the right midzone:\*\* This is a collapse of lung tissue, which can be caused by various factors including fluid buildup or obstruction.  
  
The report concludes that "Further action or early intervention required" which indicates a need for further evaluation and possible treatment due to the findings.