# Patient ID: 1574, Performed Date: 15/3/2017 7:30

## Raw Radiology Report Extracted

Visit Number: edebc56972ce82e2e51e4c119c9d7444cd652131be68dfef00439812811ec979

Masked\_PatientID: 1574

Order ID: 1585c3ee5d3c013a929eb622f9b4b9b72abdb593725f5ddb107bc40ec0742c49

Order Name: Chest X-ray, Erect

Result Item Code: CHE-ER

Performed Date Time: 15/3/2017 7:30

Line Num: 1

Text: HISTORY Stage IV DLBCL with pleural effusion; S/P chest drainage insertion REPORT Tip of the left pigtail catheter is at the costophrenic angle. Small left pleural effusion is grossly stable. The right hemidiaphragm is raised -stable. There may be minimal fluid in the right posterior costophrenic recess. There are ground-glass changes in the right lower zone - stable. There is a small left apical pneumothorax - 4 mm Known / Minor Finalised by: <DOCTOR>

Accession Number: c82eb1f35eafc621f93bcd8010aecd87b8462908cade92f3fb8b96764b459b6f

Updated Date Time: 15/3/2017 16:27

## Layman Explanation

The report shows that the fluid in the left side of your chest (pleural effusion) has remained the same. The tube inserted to drain the fluid is in the correct position. There may be a small amount of fluid on the right side of your chest and some changes in the lower part of your right lung. There is a very small pocket of air in the top of your left lung.

## Summary

## Analysis of Radiology Report:  
  
\*\*Image Type:\*\* Chest X-ray  
  
\*\*1. Disease(s):\*\*  
  
\* \*\*DLBCL:\*\* The report mentions "Stage IV DLBCL" which stands for "Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma". This is a type of lymphoma, a cancer that affects the lymphatic system. The report notes that the patient has stage IV DLBCL, indicating advanced disease.  
\* \*\*Pleural Effusion:\*\* The report mentions "pleural effusion", which is a buildup of fluid in the space between the lungs and the chest wall. This is a common symptom of various conditions, including cancer and infections.  
  
\*\*2. Organ(s):\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Lungs:\*\* The report mentions the presence of a "small left pleural effusion" and "ground-glass changes in the right lower zone". These findings refer to changes within the lungs.  
\* \*\*Diaphragm:\*\* The report notes that the "right hemidiaphragm is raised" and "stable". This refers to the diaphragm, the muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity.  
\* \*\*Pleural Space:\*\* The report focuses on the pleural space, which is the area between the lungs and the chest wall, as this is where the pleural effusion is located.  
  
\*\*3. Symptoms or Phenomenon of Concern:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Pleural Effusion:\*\* The report describes a "small left pleural effusion", which is a concern as it can be a sign of underlying conditions.  
\* \*\*Pneumothorax:\*\* The report mentions a "small left apical pneumothorax", which is a collapsed lung. The size of the pneumothorax is small (4 mm) and considered minor.   
\* \*\*Ground-glass Changes:\*\* The report describes "ground-glass changes in the right lower zone", which are suggestive of inflammation or fluid accumulation in the lung tissue. This needs further investigation to determine the cause.   
\* \*\*Raised Right Hemidiaphragm:\*\* The report mentions a "raised right hemidiaphragm". This could be due to various factors like lung disease, fluid buildup, or abdominal issues. Further investigation may be needed.   
  
\*\*Summary:\*\*   
  
This chest x-ray report reveals a patient with stage IV DLBCL, a type of lymphoma. The patient also has a small left pleural effusion, which is stable, and a small left apical pneumothorax (4 mm). Additionally, the right hemidiaphragm is raised and there may be minimal fluid in the right posterior costophrenic recess. There are ground-glass changes in the right lower zone, which are stable. These findings warrant further investigation to determine the cause of the ground-glass changes and raised hemidiaphragm.