# Patient ID: 2146, Performed Date: 03/8/2018 11:22

## Raw Radiology Report Extracted

Visit Number: ce54c61424a1a769c14f32d0889dfb7fcfec586e194bd64fd131338a3b879735

Masked\_PatientID: 2146

Order ID: 49660e6b557ce40dd6695f56494ea4131b339632171e552c7f1c2892622b9904

Order Name: CT Chest or Thorax

Result Item Code: CTCHE

Performed Date Time: 03/8/2018 11:22

Line Num: 1

Text: HISTORY CAD, TVD, Recent MI, APO Ventillated; ? AORTIC CALCIFICATION TECHNIQUE Non-contrast CT of the thorax with ECG-gating. FINDINGS The sinotubular junction of the aorta is severely calcified. The ascending aorta is mildly calcified. The aortic arch and descending thoracic aorta show moderate atherosclerotic calcification. The lungs show mild centrilobular and paraseptal emphysema. No air-space consolidation, mass or nodule is detected in the lungs. No enlarged lymph node is seen in the mediastinum and pulmonary hila. There is no pleural effusion. Limited sections of the upper abdomen appear unremarkable. Degenerative changes are seen in the spine. CONCLUSION The ascending aorta shows mild atherosclerotic calcification. Known / Minor Finalised by: <DOCTOR>

Accession Number: 81e2d1f300fa314729a11cb1de42b25caa88bb98f639788baf38d1fc82e46fb0

Updated Date Time: 03/8/2018 12:09

## Layman Explanation

The scan shows that the main artery leading out of the heart (aorta) has some hardening in the section closest to the heart. The rest of the artery also has some hardening, but it's more noticeable in the upper part of the chest. The lungs show some mild air trapping, but no signs of infection or masses. There is no fluid build-up around the lungs. The scan also shows some age-related changes in the spine.

## Summary

## Analysis of Radiology Report  
  
\*\*Image Type:\*\* Non-contrast CT of the thorax with ECG-gating  
  
\*\*1. Diseases Mentioned:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Atherosclerosis:\*\* The report mentions "atherosclerotic calcification" in the ascending aorta, aortic arch, and descending thoracic aorta. This indicates the presence of atherosclerosis, a disease characterized by the buildup of plaque within the arteries, leading to hardening and narrowing of the arteries.  
\* \*\*Emphysema:\*\* The report notes "mild centrilobular and paraseptal emphysema" in the lungs. Emphysema is a lung condition where the air sacs in the lungs are damaged, leading to difficulty breathing.  
  
\*\*2. Organs Mentioned:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Aorta:\*\* The report focuses on the aorta, describing its different segments: sinotubular junction, ascending aorta, aortic arch, and descending thoracic aorta. The report mentions calcification in these segments, indicating potential hardening and narrowing of the aorta.  
\* \*\*Lungs:\*\* The report describes the presence of emphysema and the absence of other abnormalities like consolidation, mass, or nodule in the lungs.   
\* \*\*Lymph Nodes:\*\* The report indicates no enlarged lymph nodes in the mediastinum and pulmonary hila.  
\* \*\*Pleura:\*\* The report states no pleural effusion, indicating no fluid buildup in the space between the lungs and chest wall.  
\* \*\*Spine:\*\* The report notes degenerative changes in the spine.  
\* \*\*Upper Abdomen:\*\* Limited sections of the upper abdomen appear unremarkable.   
  
\*\*3. Symptoms or Phenomenon Causing Attention:\*\*  
  
\* \*\*Aortic calcification:\*\* The report highlights the severe calcification of the sinotubular junction of the aorta and moderate calcification in the aortic arch and descending thoracic aorta. This suggests potential narrowing and hardening of the aorta, which could lead to various cardiovascular problems.  
\* \*\*Emphysema:\*\* The presence of emphysema raises concern about potential respiratory problems and reduced lung function.   
\* \*\*Degenerative changes in the spine:\*\* This finding suggests age-related wear and tear in the spine, which might be causing discomfort or pain.  
  
\*\*Overall:\*\* The report indicates the presence of atherosclerosis affecting the aorta and emphysema in the lungs. It also mentions degenerative changes in the spine. Further investigation and clinical assessment are likely required to determine the extent of these conditions and potential treatment options.