Radiology of the respiratory/cardiac diseases (part 2)

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60 year old male presenting to emergency with chest pain.



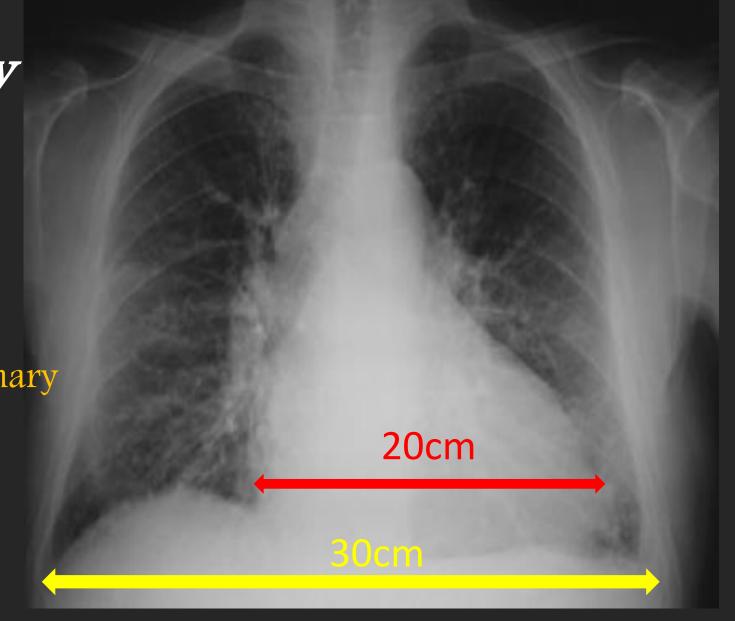
60 year old male presenting to emergency with chest pain.

- Is the *heart* normal?
- Are the *lungs* normal?



60 year old male presenting to emergency with chest pain.

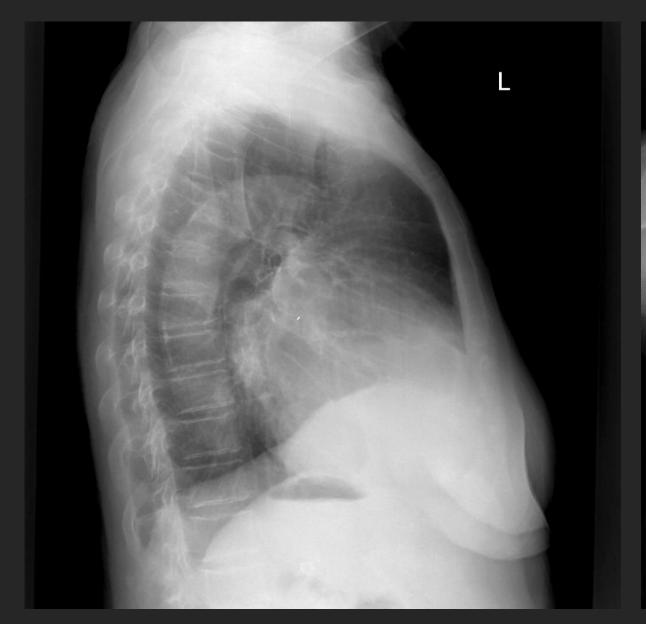
- Is the *heart* normal? Enlarged
- Are the *lungs* normal? Pulmonary edema + left +pleural effusion



Heart Enlargement on x-ray (causes):

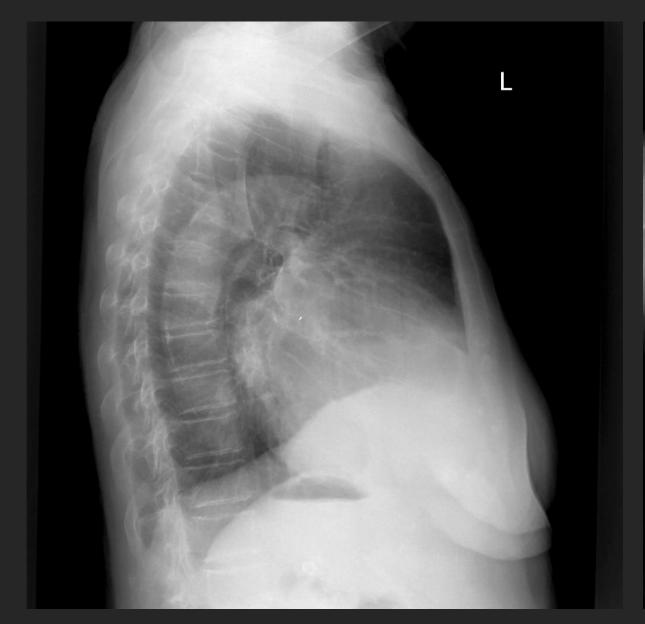
- Congestive heart failure.
- Ischaemic heart disease.
- > Valvular disease.
- Myocarditis.
- Cardiomyopathy.
- Congenital heart disorders: e.g. ASD, VSD, PDA, coarctation of the aorta, Ebstein anomaly, tetralogy of Fallot.
- > Pulmonary disease (leading to right-sided enlargement).
- Systemic disease: e.g. Hypertension (left ventricular hypertrophy), renal failure, anaemia
- Physiology: e.g. normal "athletic" heart, pregnancy.
- Pericardial effusion.

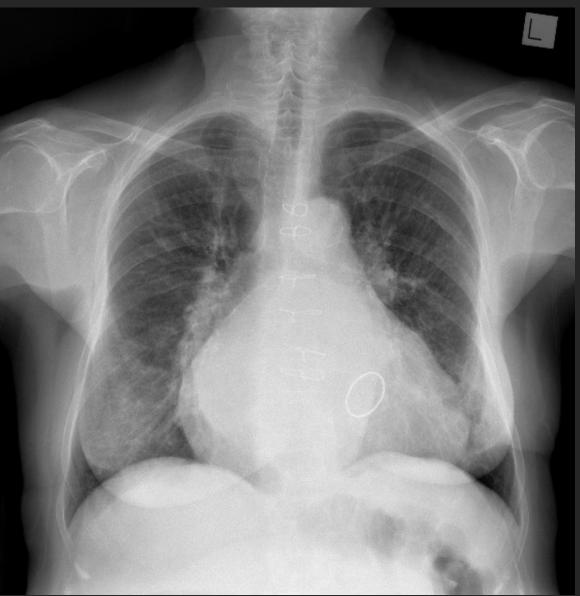
Which heart chamber is enlarged?



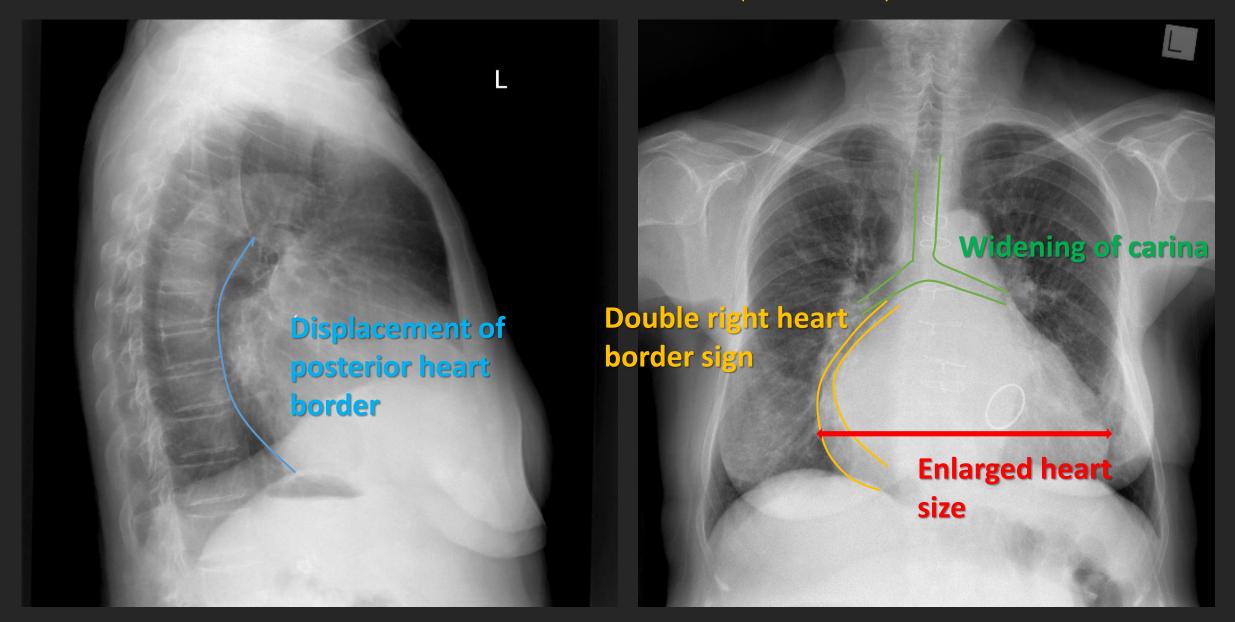


Which heart chamber is enlarged? Left atrium





Signs of Left atrium (x-ray)



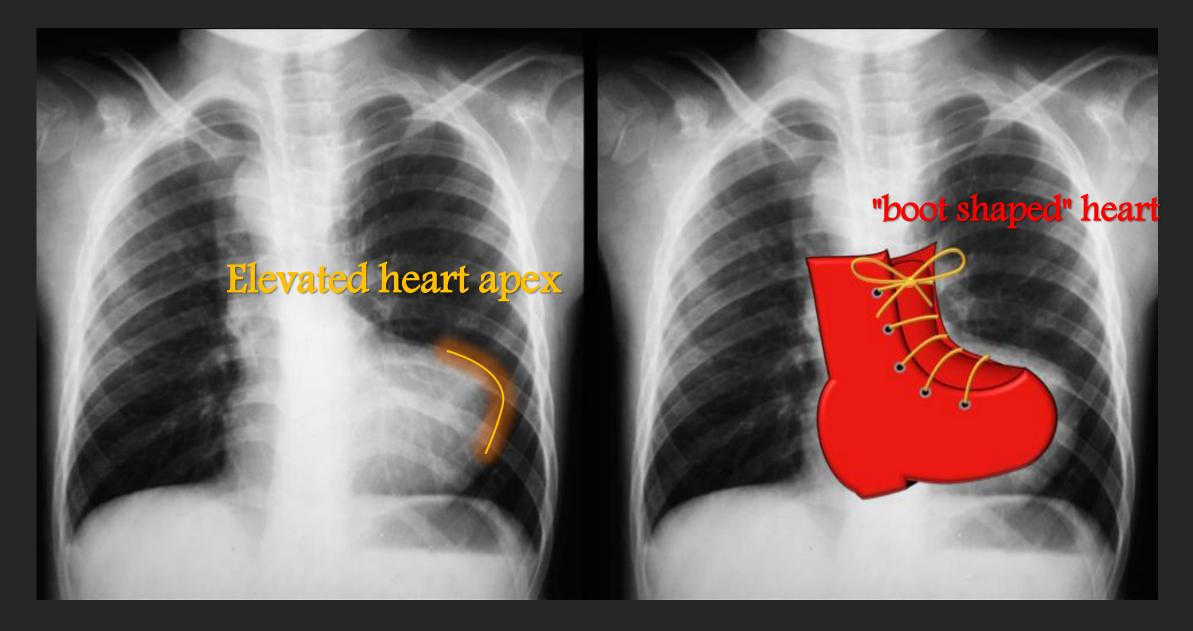
Which heart chamber is enlarged?



Which heart chamber is enlarged? Right ventricle



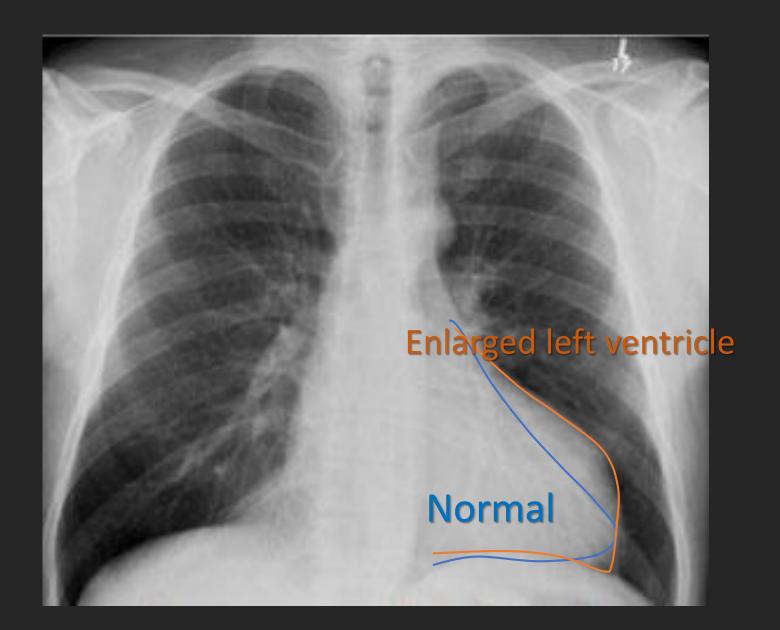
Which heart chamber is enlarged? Right ventricle



Which heart chamber is enlarged?



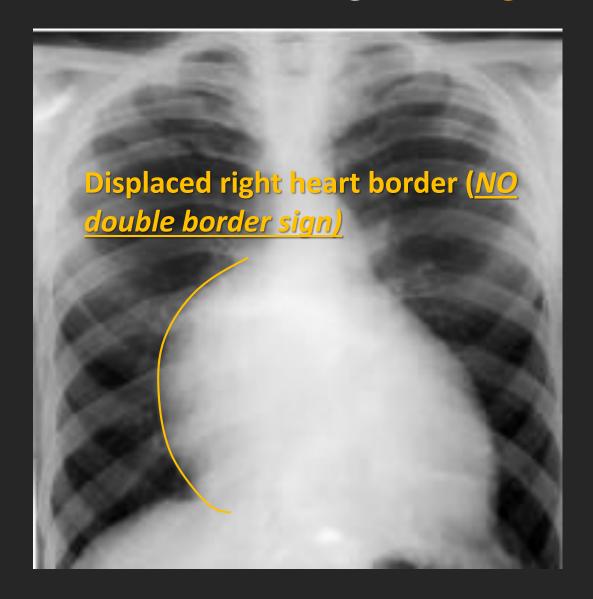
Which heart chamber is enlarged? left ventricle



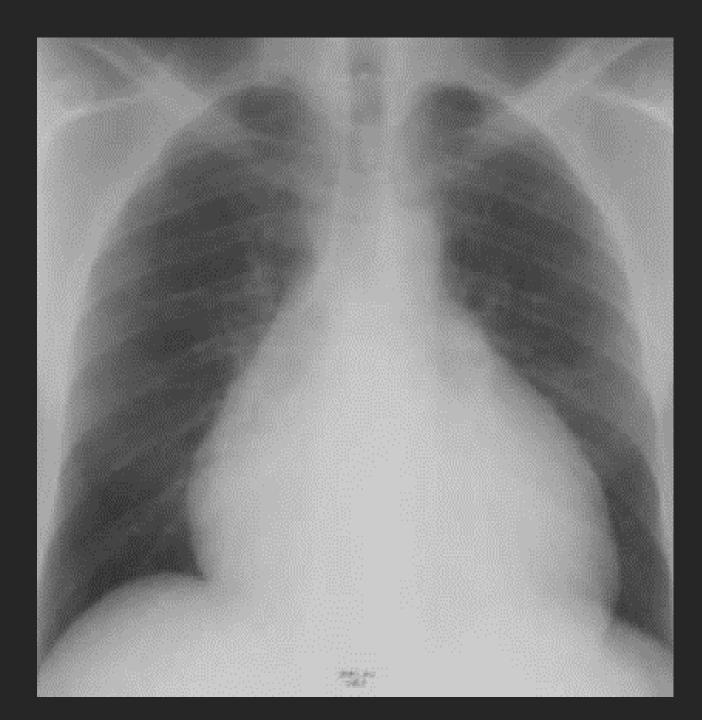
Which heart chamber is enlarged?



Which heart chamber is enlarged? Right atrium

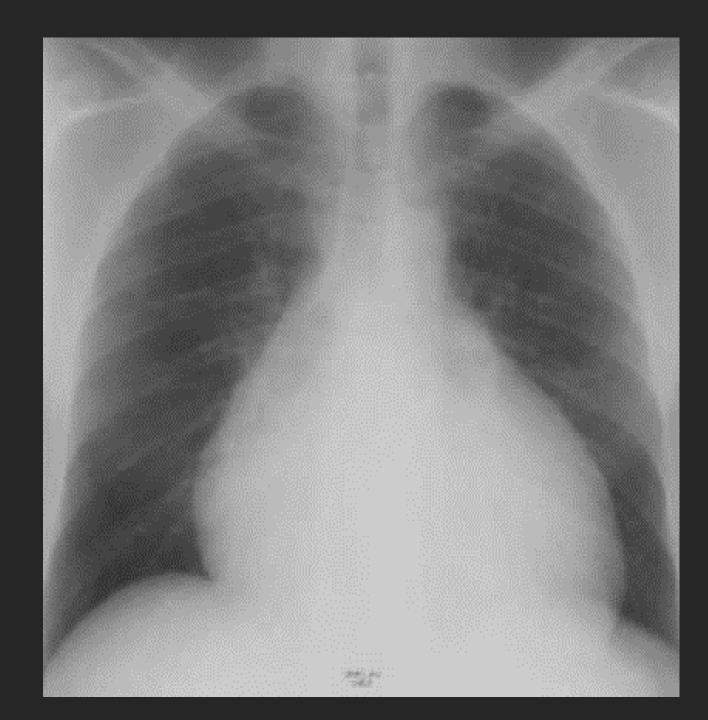


What is abnormal?

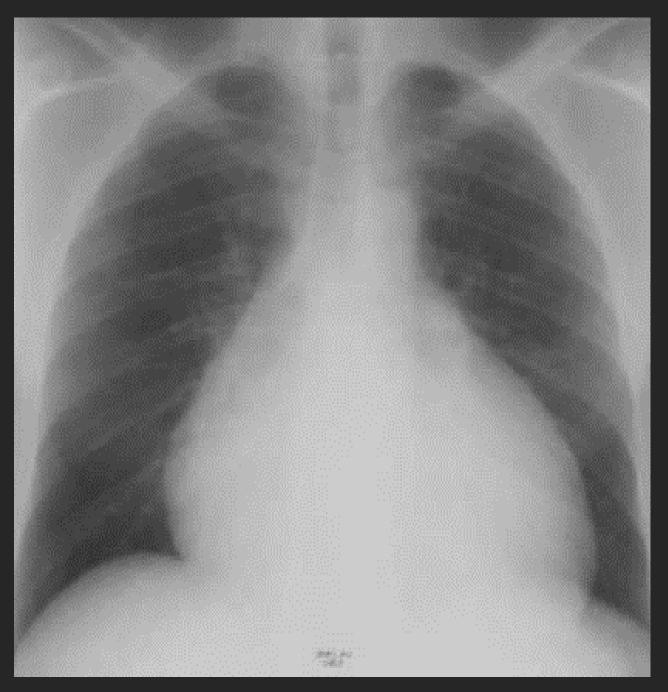


What is abnormal?

Heart shadow is enlarged.

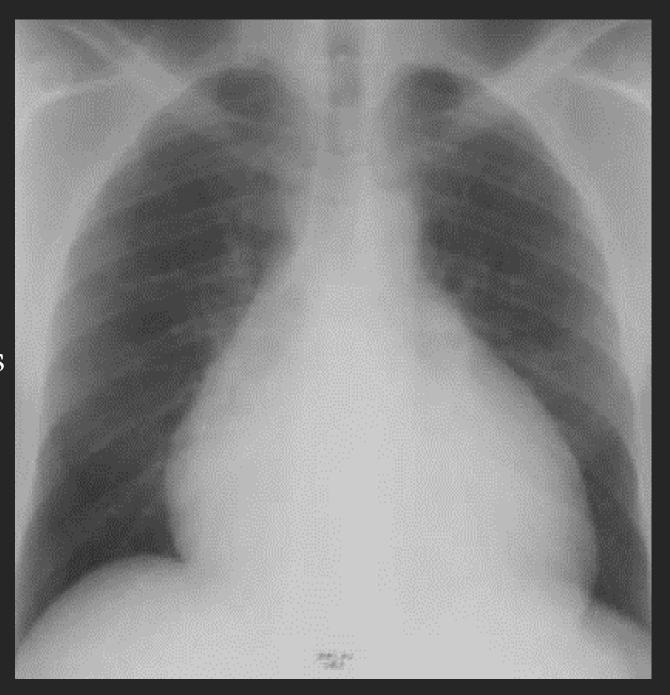


What could be the cause? And why?

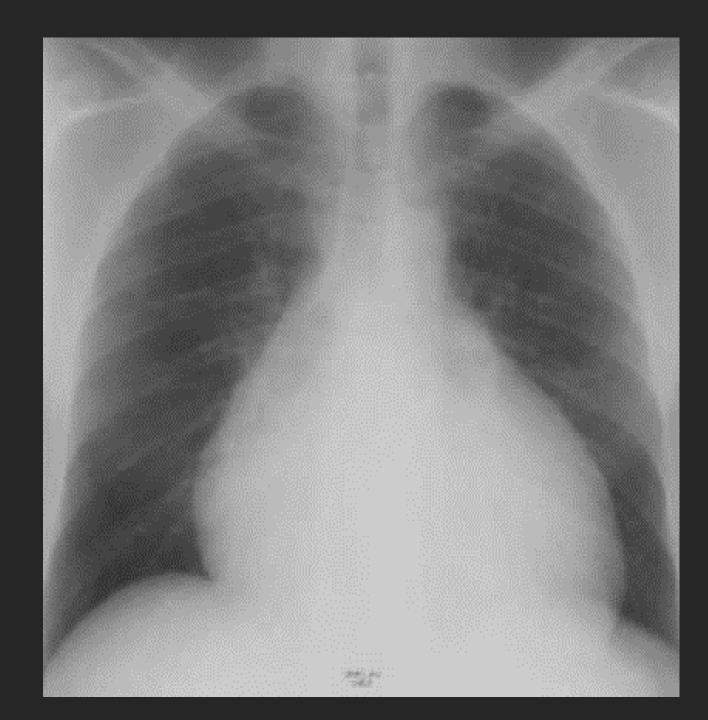


What could be the cause? And why?

Pericardial effusion. No lung changes (edema).

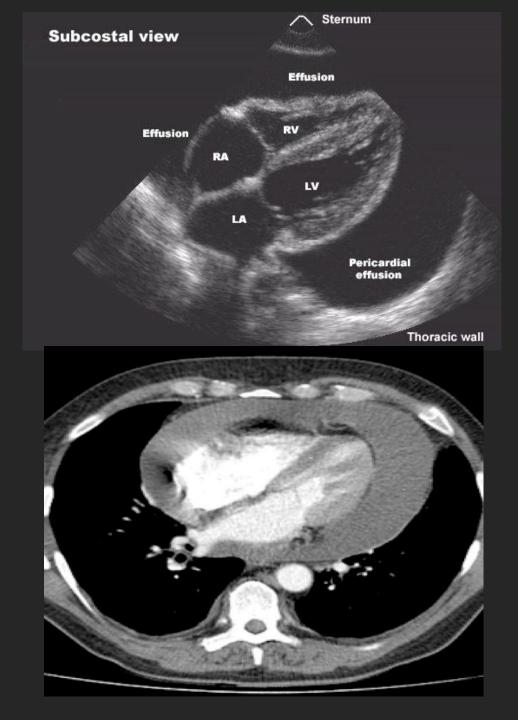


Who to confirmed the diagnosis?



Who to confirmed the diagnosis?

Echocardiograph or CT scan.



What is abnormal?

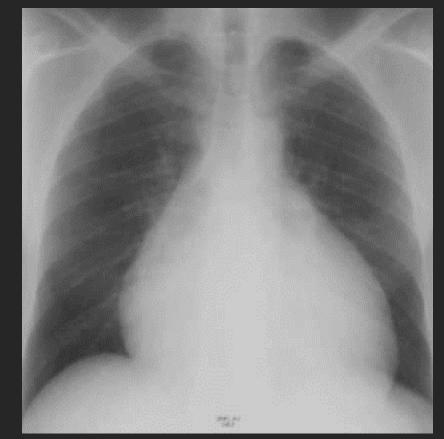
Heart shadow is enlarged.

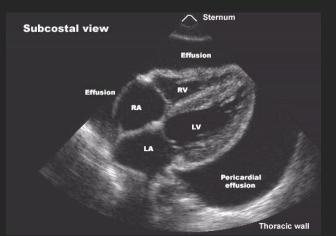
What could be the cause? And why?

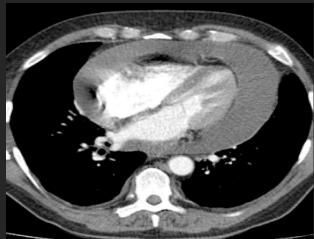
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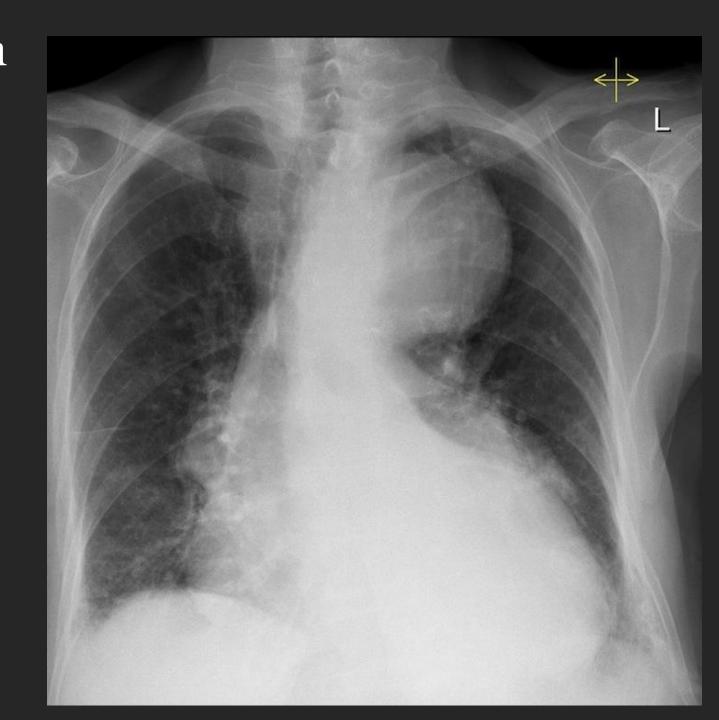
Who to confirmed the diagnosis?

Echocardiograph or CT scan.

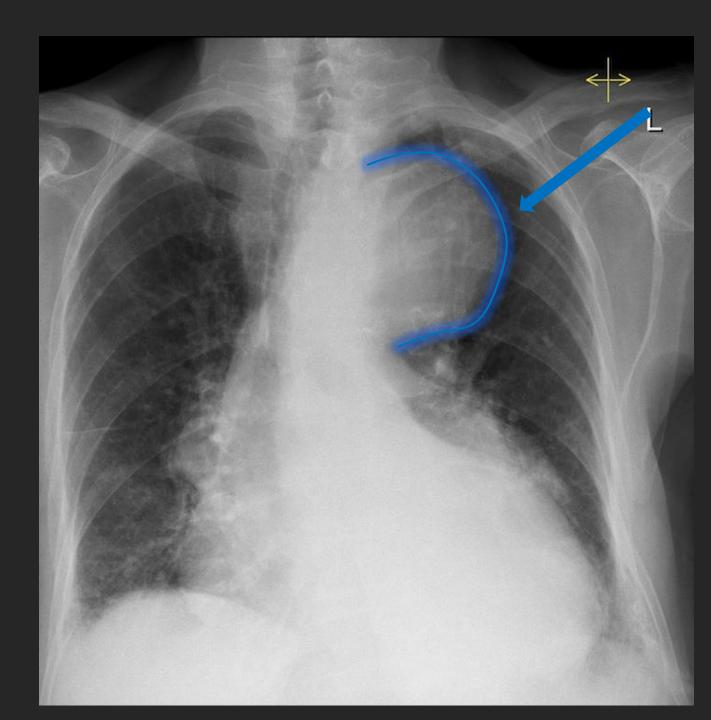




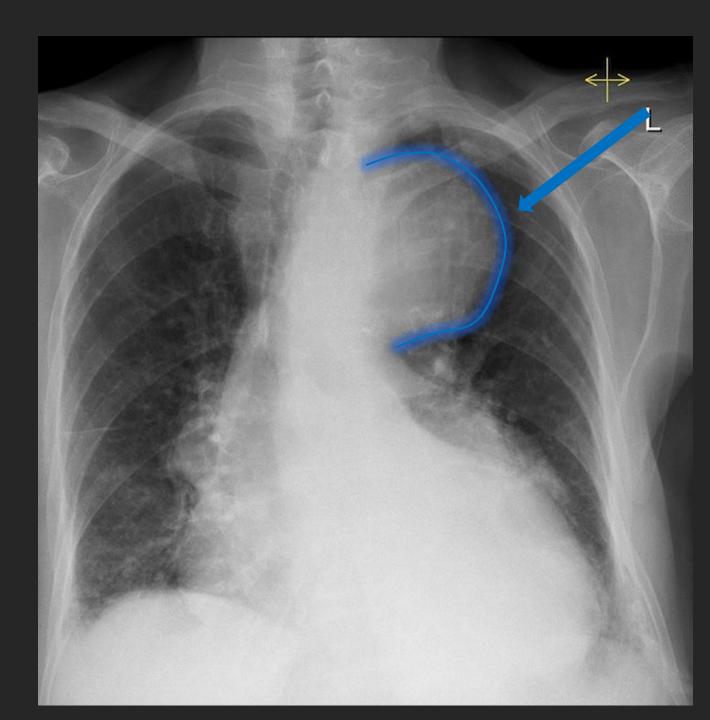




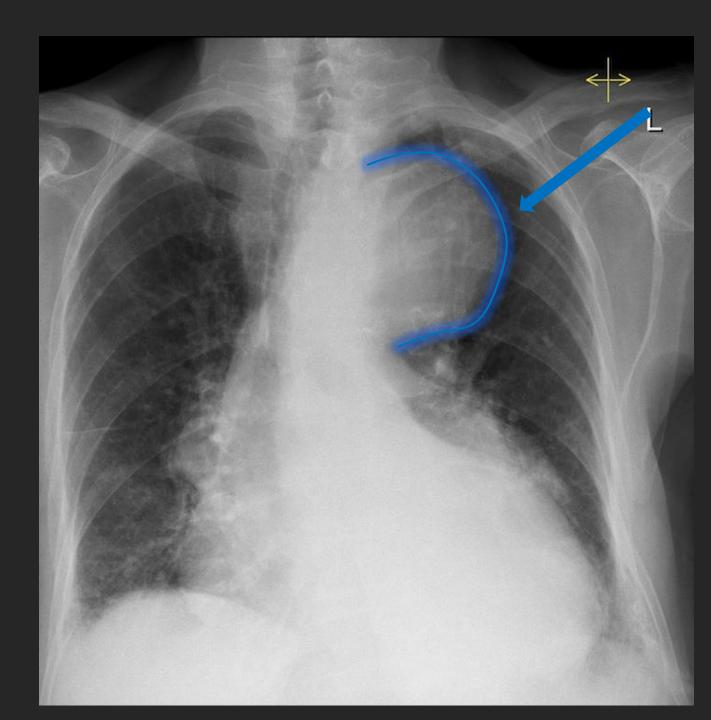
➤ What is the **arrow** pointing at?



What is the <u>arrow</u> pointing at? Aortic arch (aortic knob)

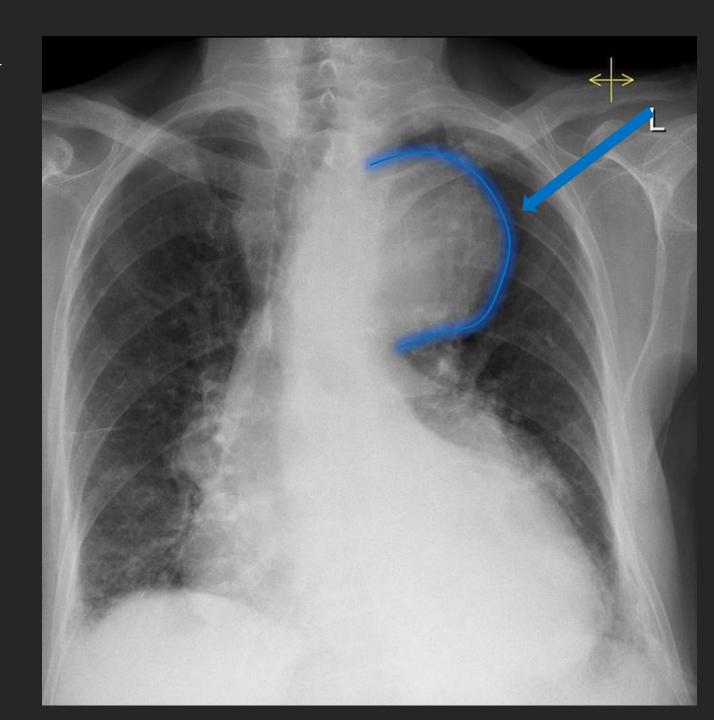


➤ Is it normal?

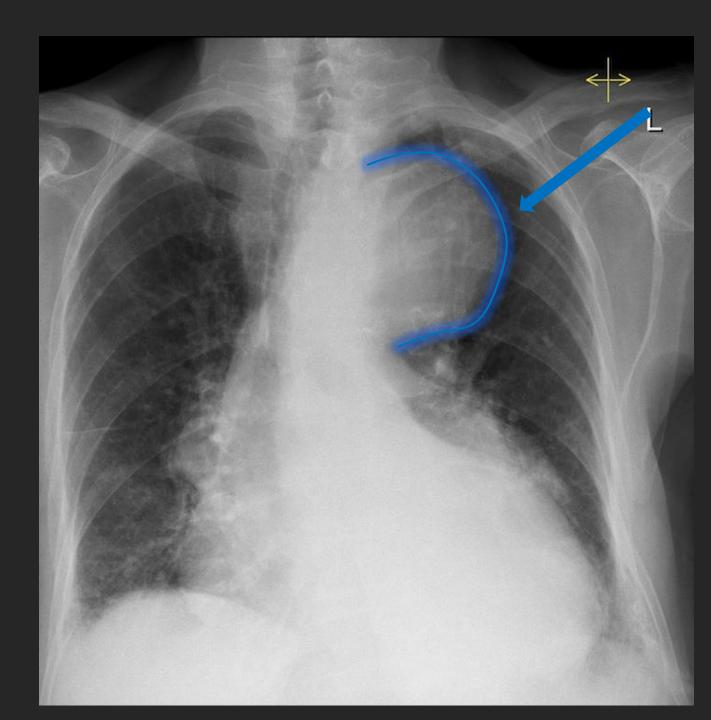


➤ Is it normal?

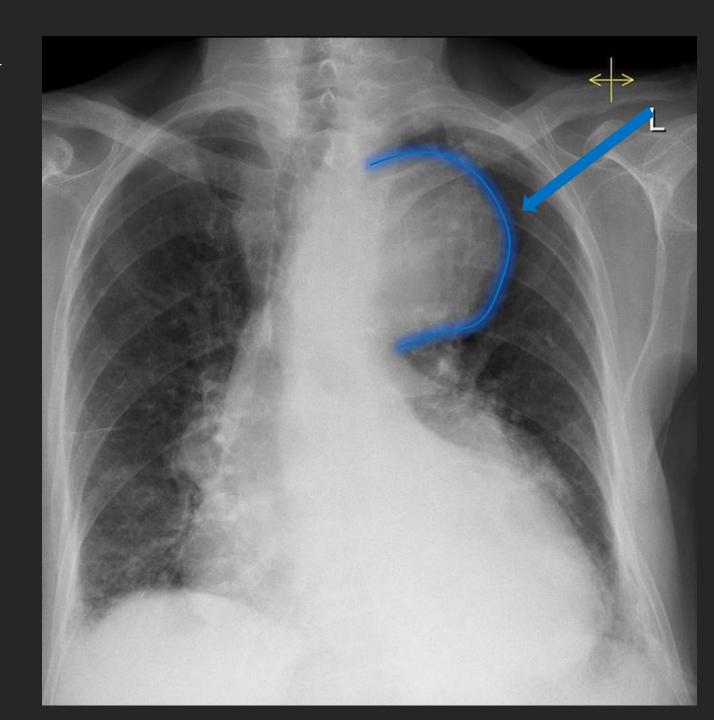
No, dilated/enlarged.



➤ What will you do next?

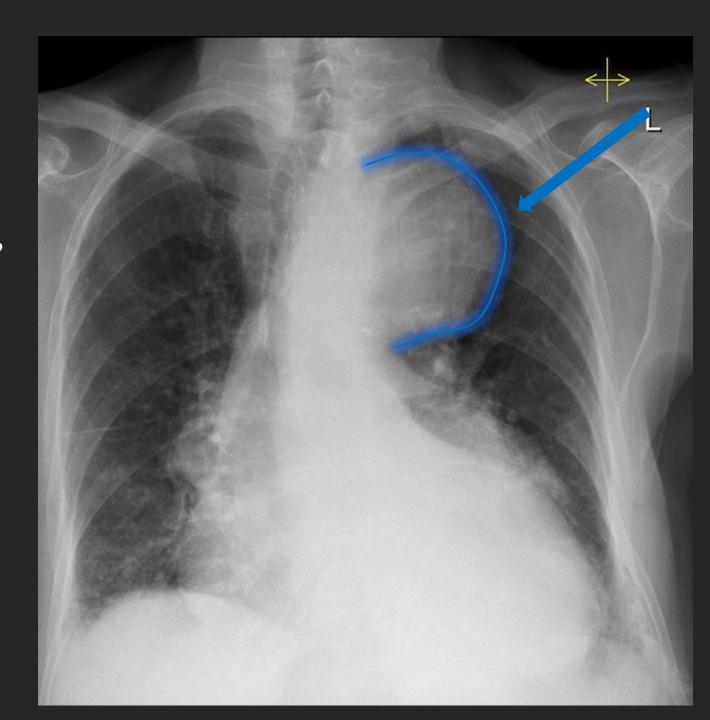


What will you do next?
CT Aortogram

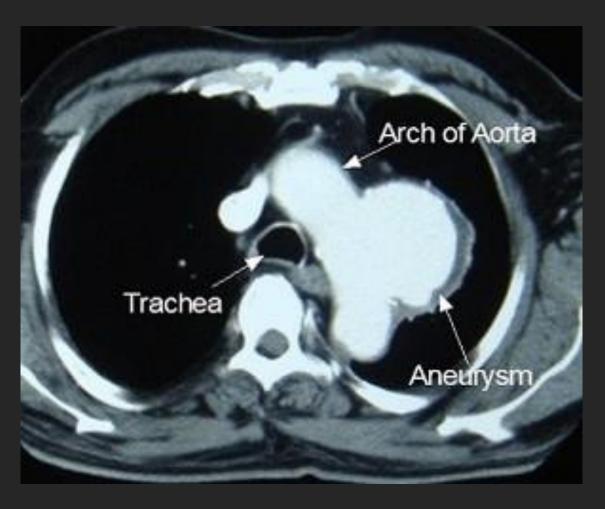


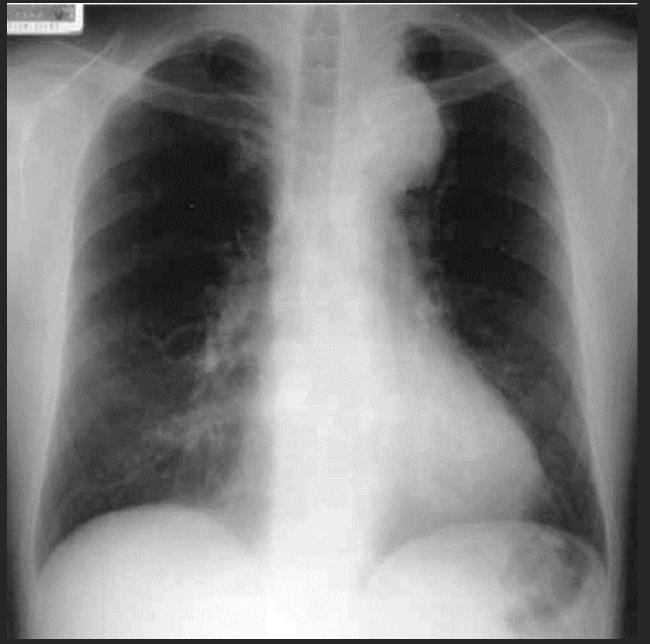
- What is the <u>arrow</u> pointing at?

 Aortic arch (aortic knob)
- Is it normal?
 No, dilated/enlarged.
- What will you do next?
 CT Aortogram

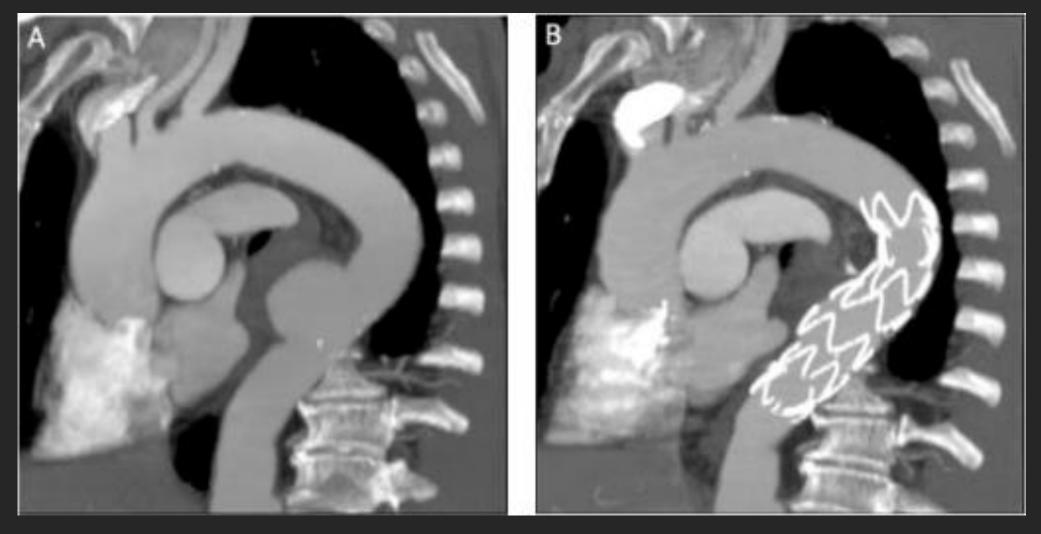


Aortic arch aneurysm





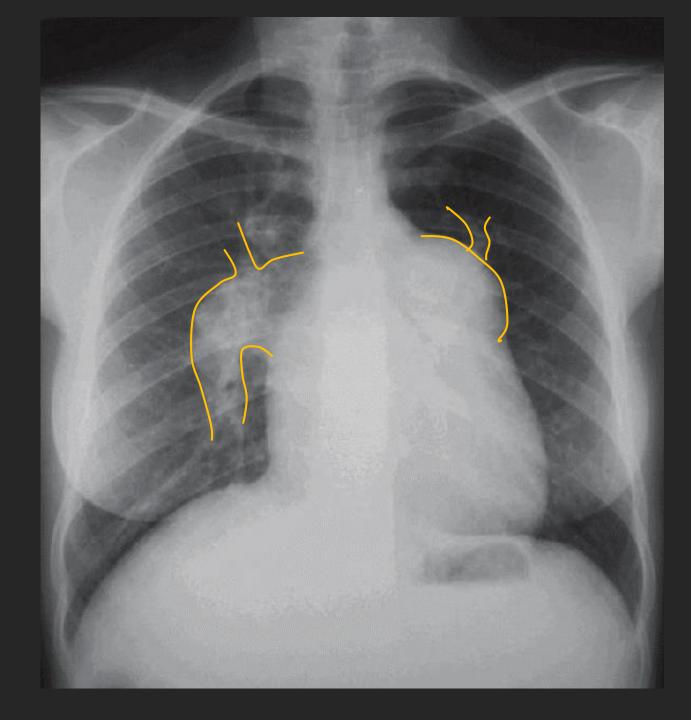
Aortic arch aneurysm (treated with stent)



Before stenting

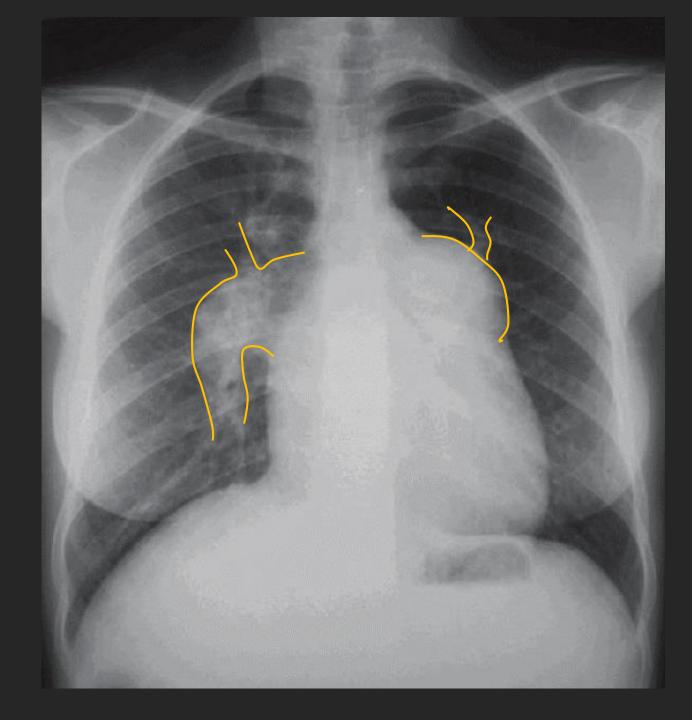
After stenting

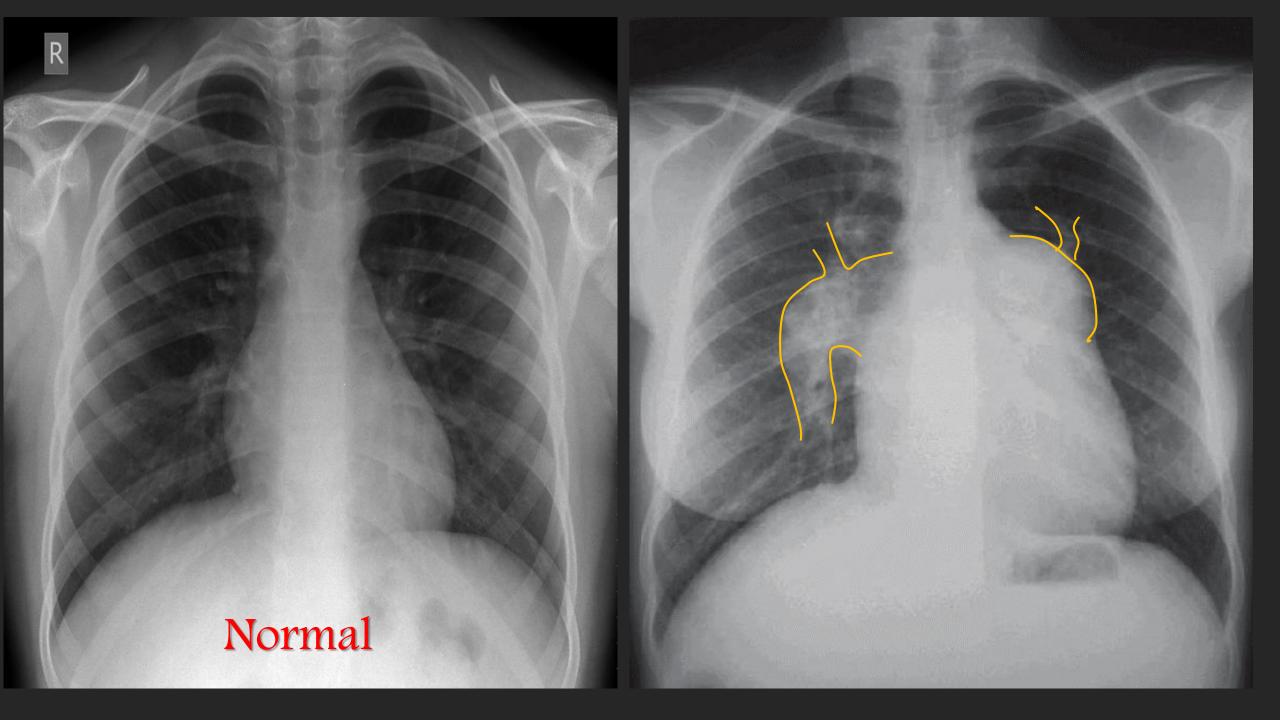
What is abnormal in this chest x-ray?



What is abnormal in this chest x-ray?

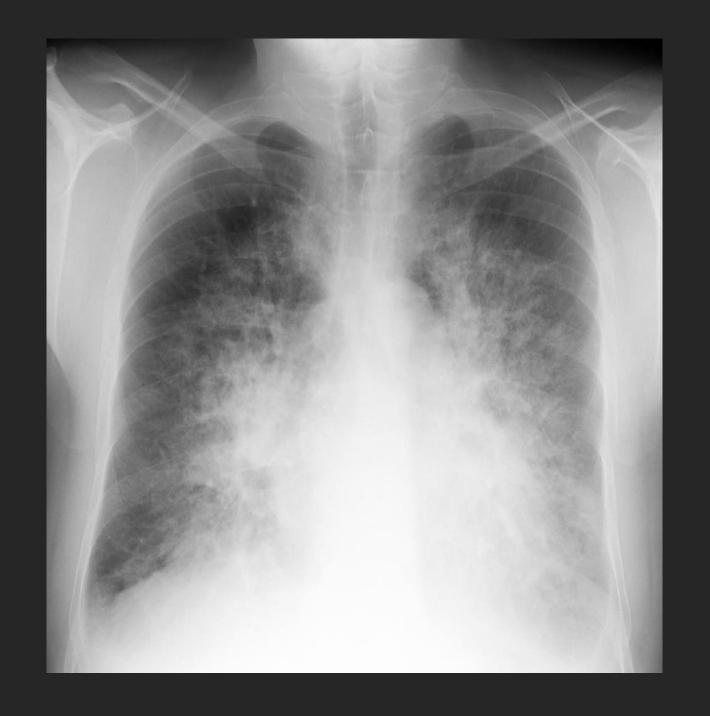
Enlarged pulmonary arteries





70 year-old female with orthopnea.

What is abnormal in this x-ray?



70 year-old female with orthopnea.

What is abnormal in this x-ray?

> Pulmonary edema (cardiogenic)



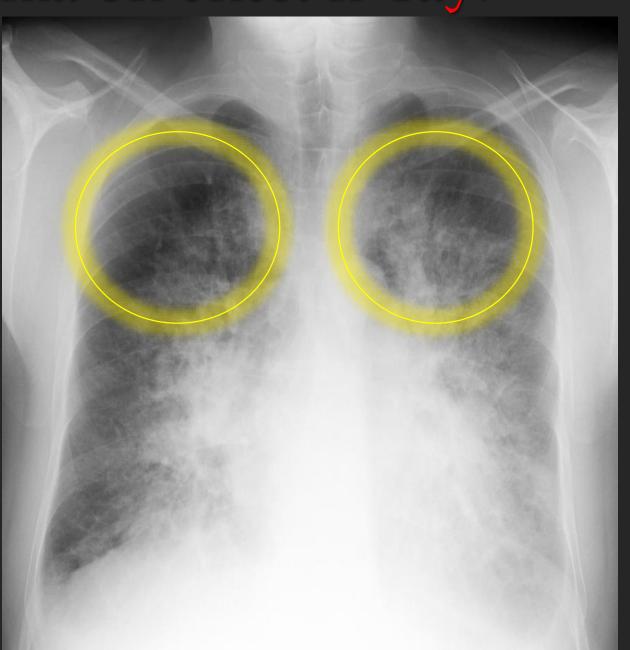
Signs of pulmonary edema on chest x-ray.

- ➤ Upper lobe pulmonary venous diversion.
- > Increased cardio-thoracic ratio (cardiogenic).
- ➤ Features of pulmonary interstitial edema:
 - Peri-bronchial cuffing.
 - Septal lines/ thickening (Kerley lines).
- Features of pulmonary alveolar edema:
 - Air space opacification (batwing distribution).
- > Pleural effusions.

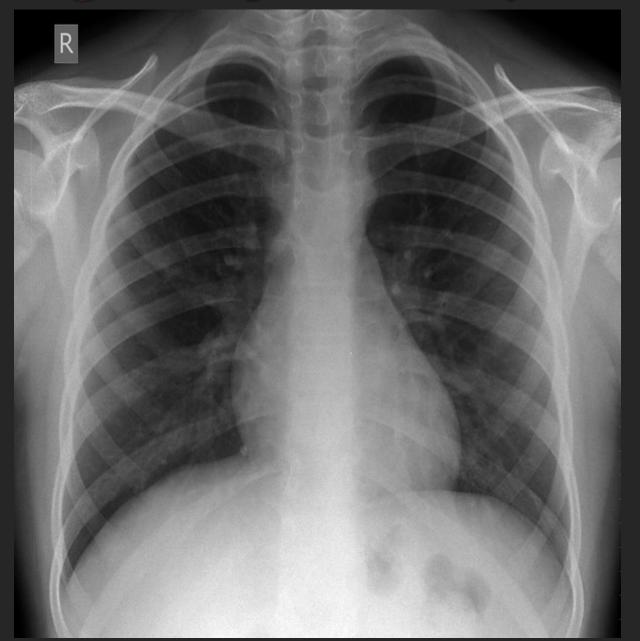


Signs of pulmonary edema on chest x-ray.

Upper lobe pulmonary venous diversion.



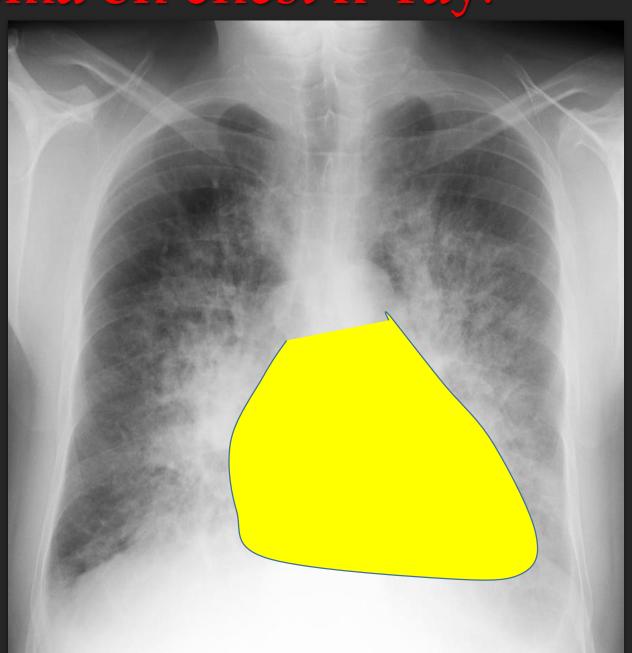
Signs of pulmonary edema on chest x-ray:





Signs of pulmonary edema on chest x-ray.

Increased cardio-thoracic ratio (cardiogenic).

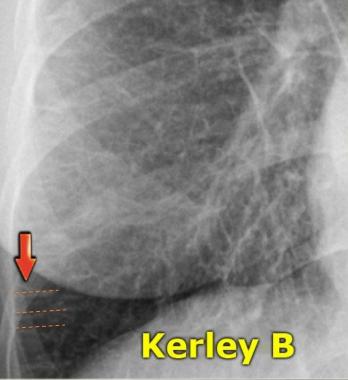


Signs of pul

- Features of pulm edema:
 - Peri-bronchial
 - Septal lines/ thick

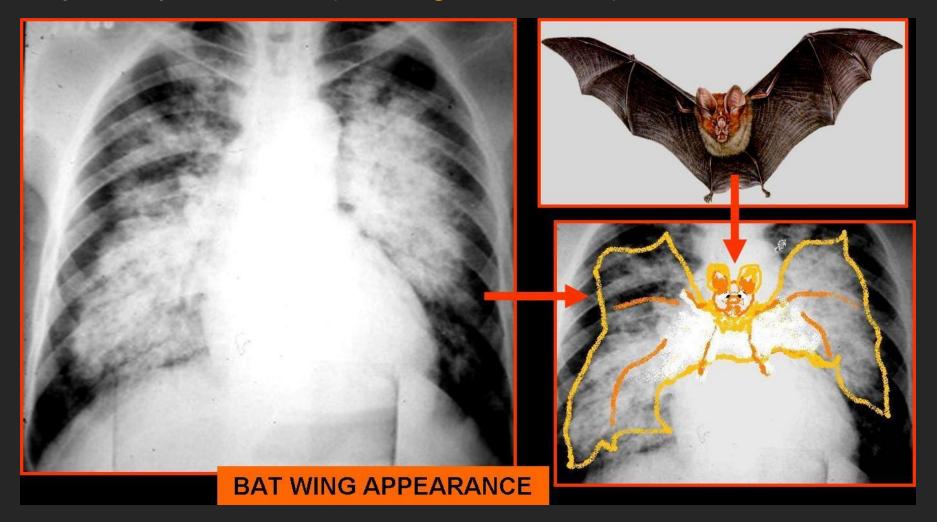
Peribranchial Cuffing





Signs of pulmonary edema on chest x-ray:

- > Features of pulmonary alveolar edema:
 - Air space opacification (batwing distribution).

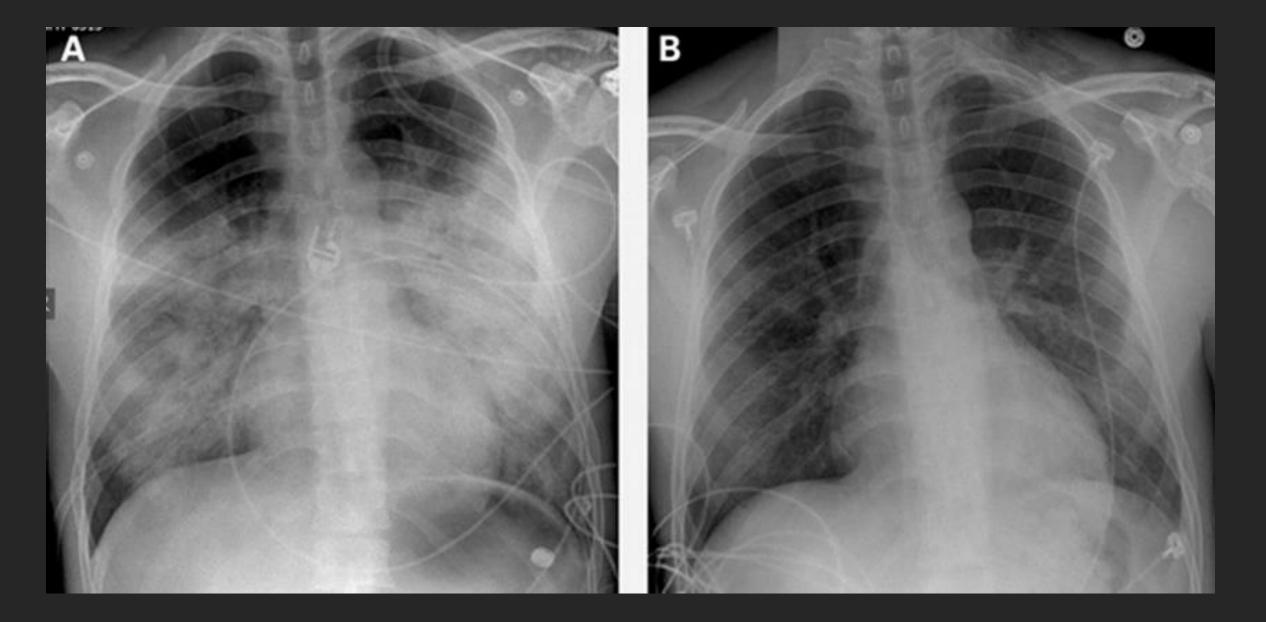


Signs of pulmonary edema on chest x-ray.

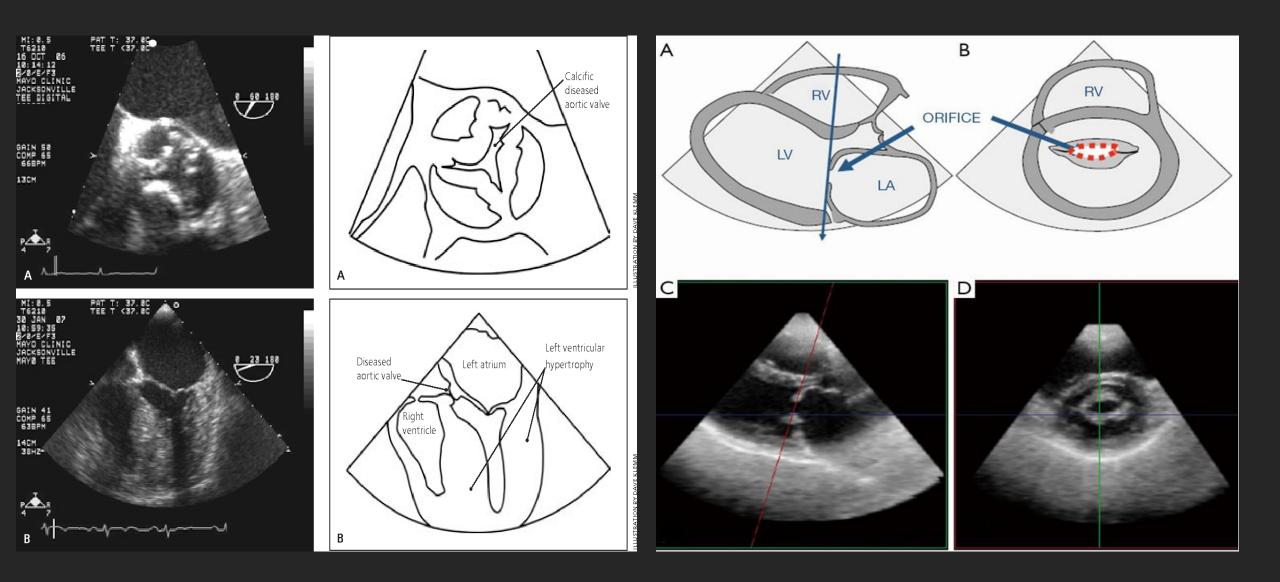
> Pleural effusions.



Pulmonary edema before and after treatment (diuretics)



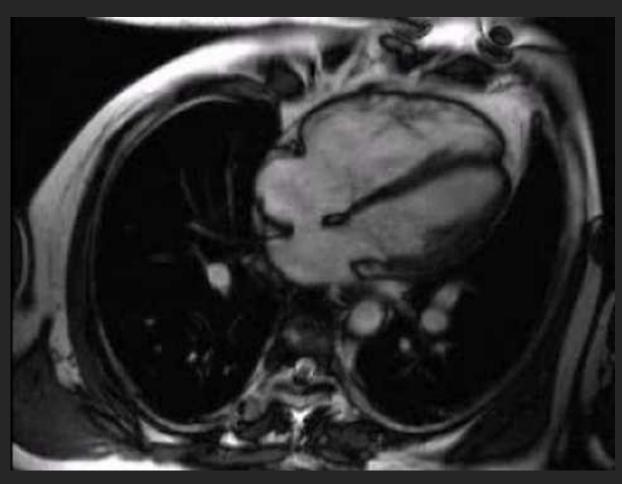
Heart valve assessment on echocardiography

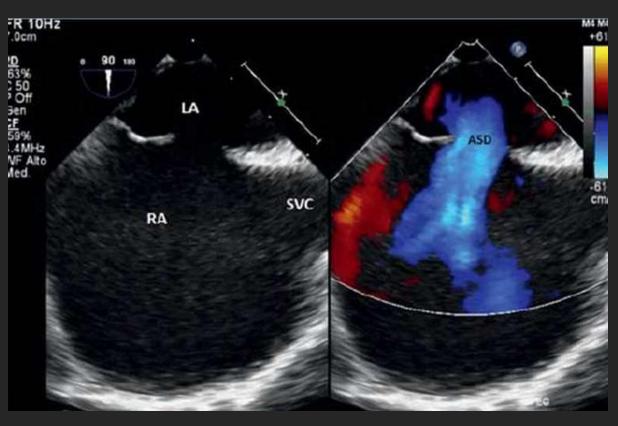


Aortic valve stenosis

Mitral valve stenosis

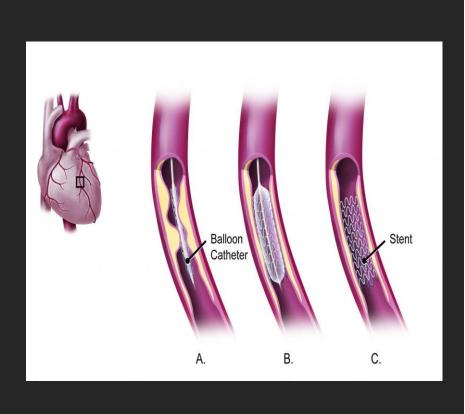
interatrial Septal defect

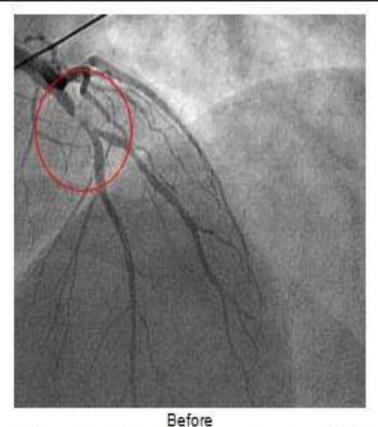




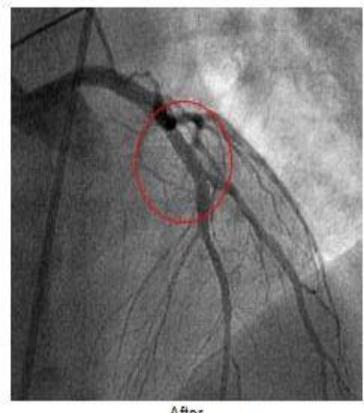
MRI Echo.

Cardiac cath. (before and after stenting)



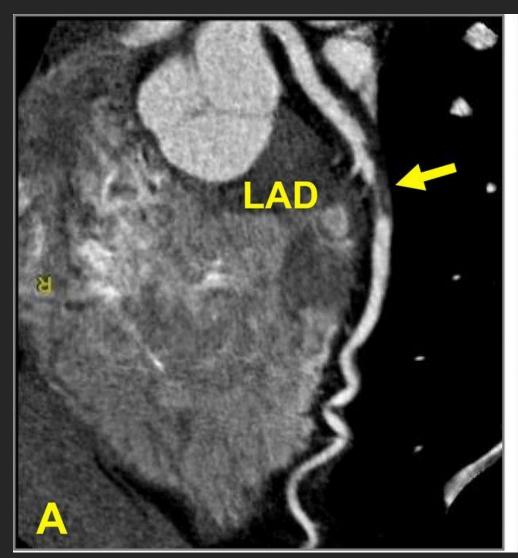


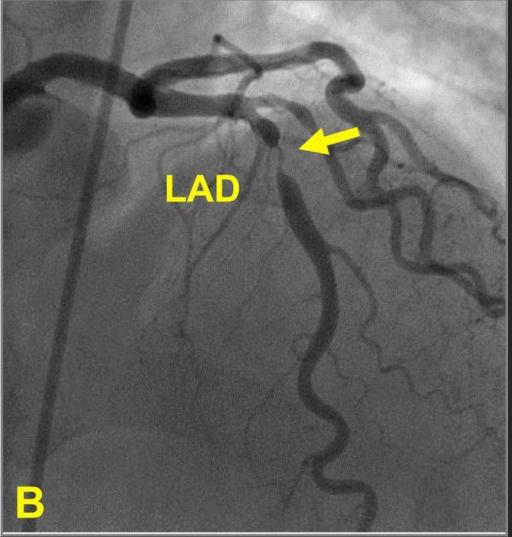
99% proximal left anterior descending artery (LAD) stenosis

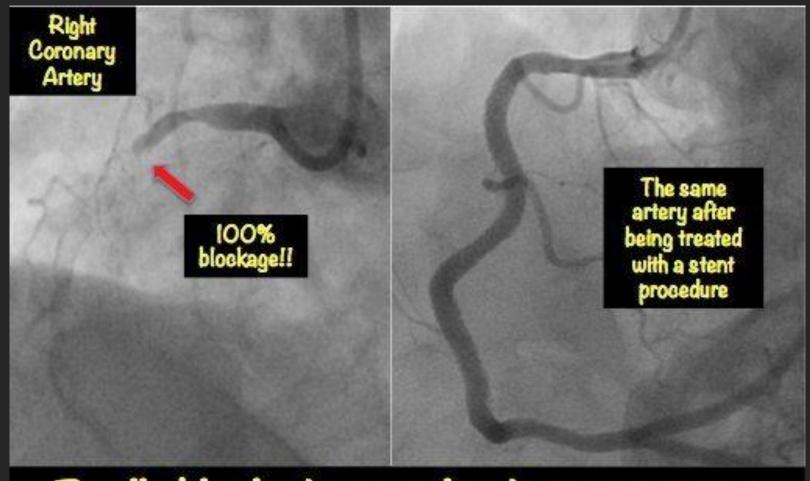


After
Status post stent of proximal left anterior descending artery (LAD)









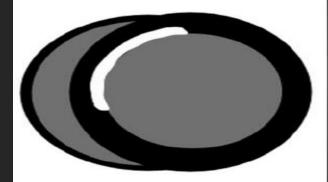
Totally blocked artery leading to a major heart attack

MRI myocardial enhancement

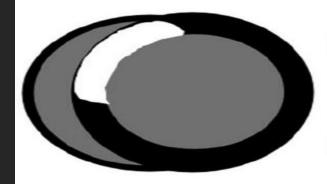
HYPERENHANCEMENT PATTERNS

Ischemic

A. Subendocardial Infarct



B. Transmural Infarct



Nonischemic

A. Mid-wall HE

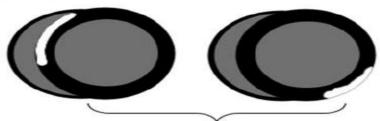


- Idiopathic Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- Myocarditis



- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- · Right ventricular pressure overload (e.g. congenital heart disease, . Chagas Disease pulmonary HTN)
- - · Sarcoidosis
 - Myocarditis
 - Anderson-Fabry

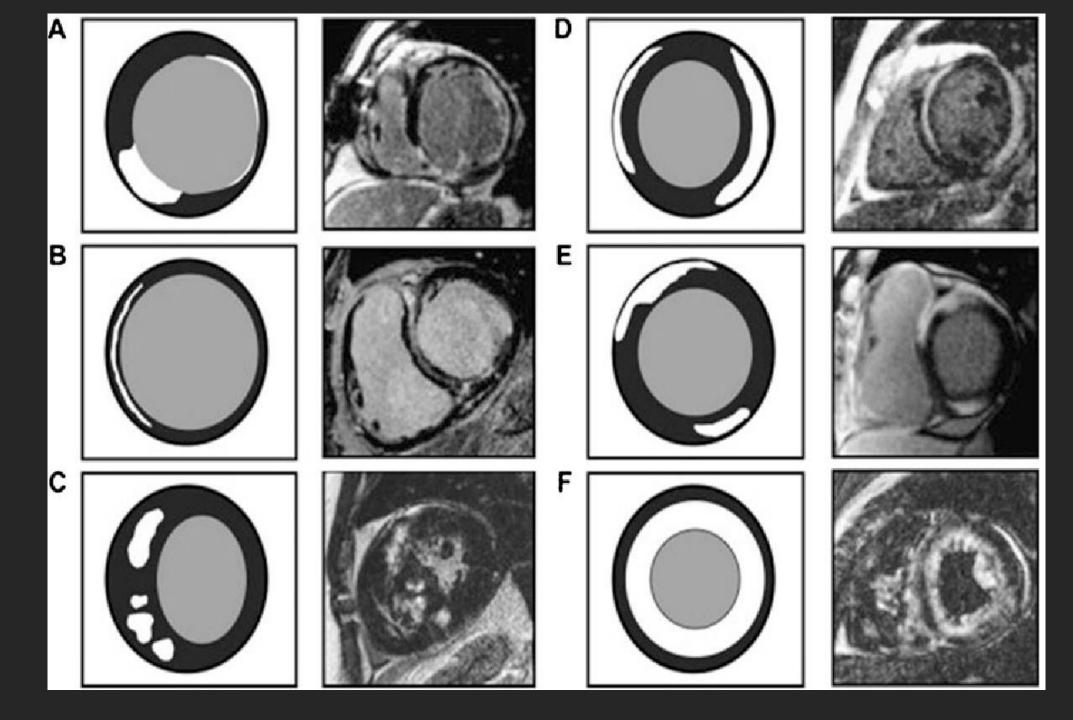
B. Epicardial HE



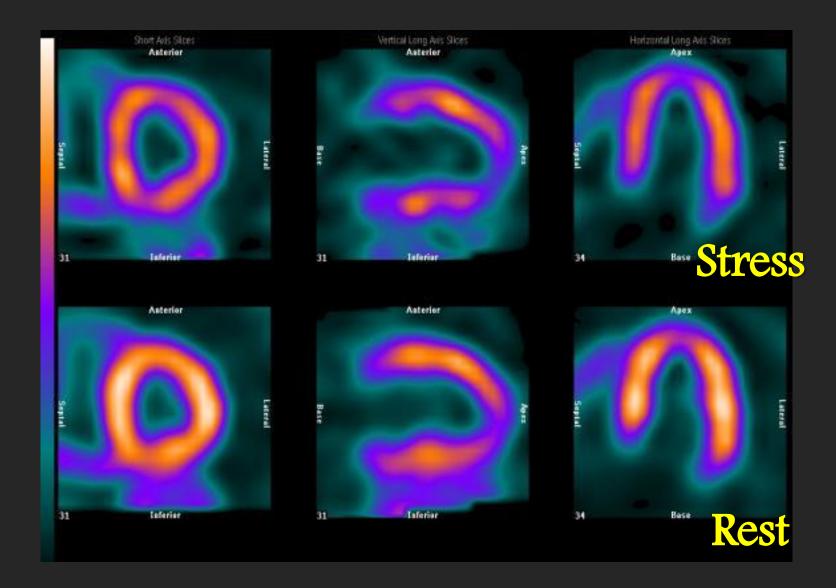
- · Sarcoidosis, Myocarditis, Anderson-Fabry, Chagas Disease
- C. Global Endocardial HE



· Amyloidosis, Systemic Sclerosis, Post cardiac transplantation

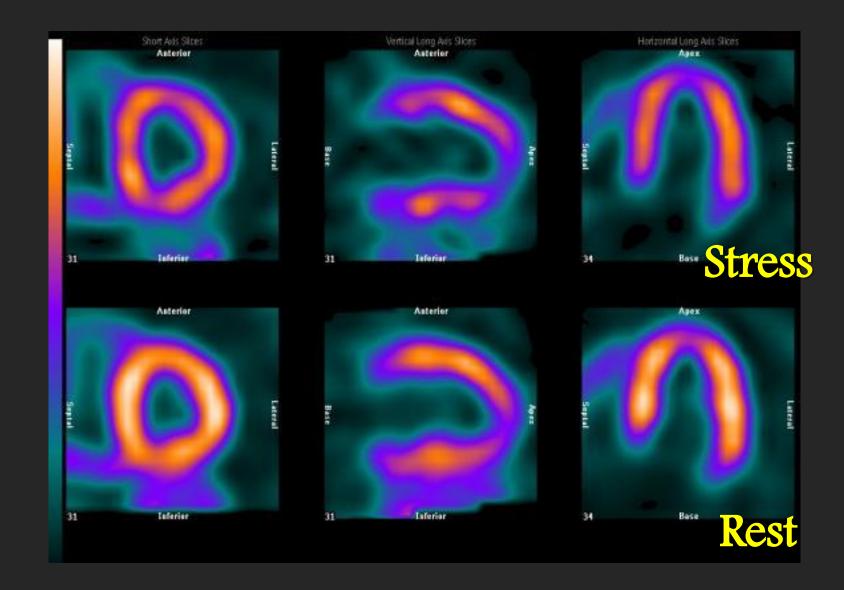


What is the diagnosis?



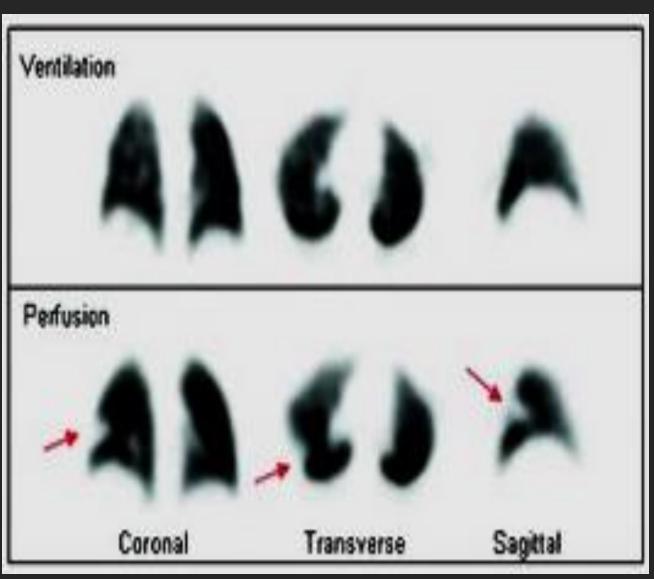
What is the diagnosis?

Myocardial ischemia



V/Q scan

What is the diagnosis?

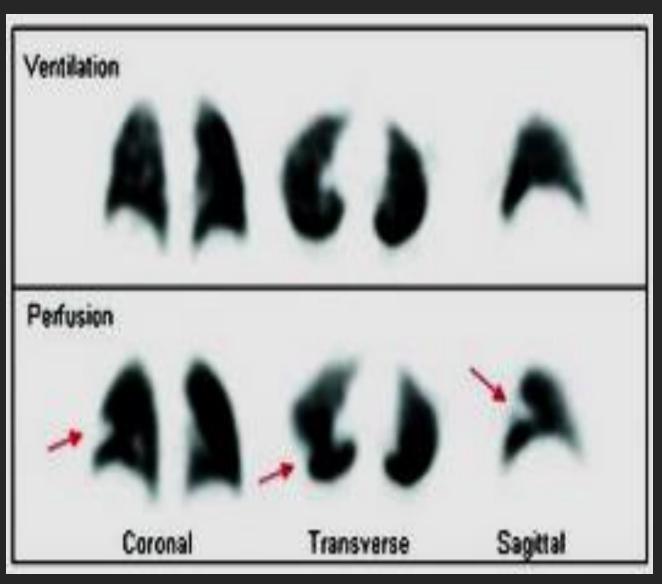


V/Q scan

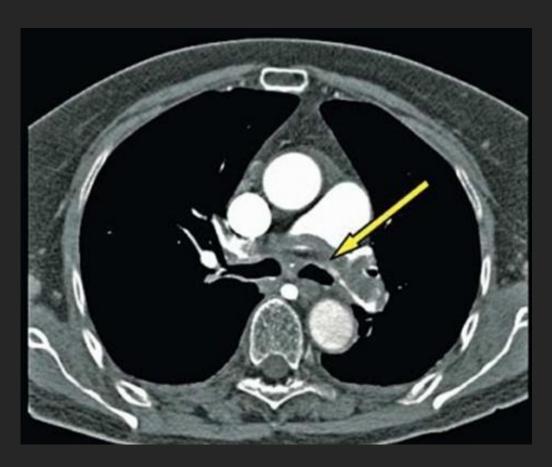
What is the diagnosis?

Pulmonary embolism

(mis-match between ventilation and perfusion scans)



CT pulmonary angiogram





Pulmonary embolism

Thank you