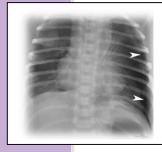




# **BULLETIN**

# **Top News:**

**CHEST X-RAY INTERPRETATION** 

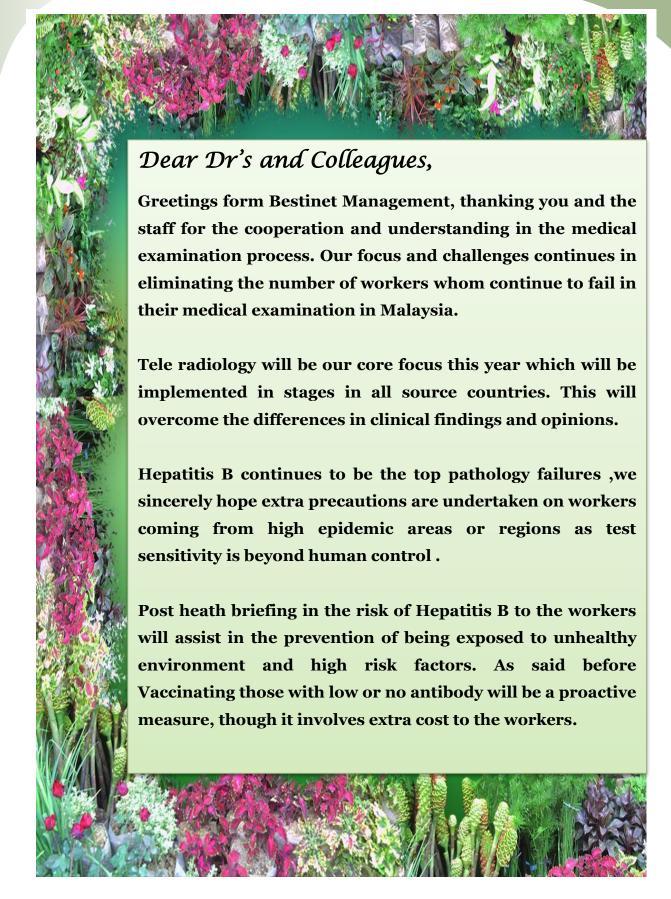


MEDICAL SHARE INFO



**TELERADIOLOGY** 





# **CHEST X-RAY INTERPRETATION**

Previously mentioned, the most commonly missed findings of chest plain films include airspace disease, pulmonary nodules.

### All of these diagnoses have one thing in common:-

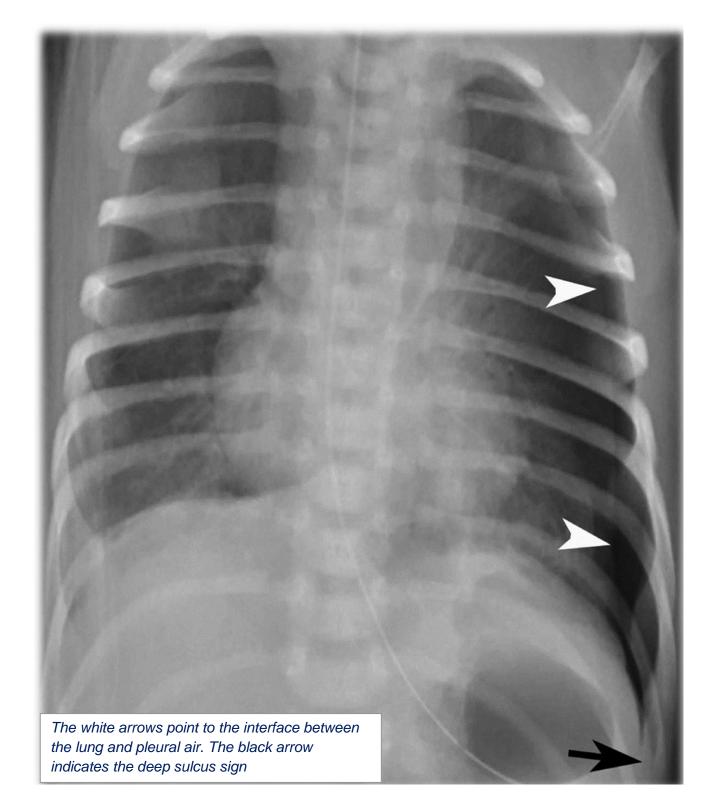
They are commonly found in the **most difficult place to evaluate on chest x-ray the lung apices and inferior bases**. The lung apices and inferior bases pose challenges in their evaluation due to the presence of overlying structures, such as ribs, clavicle, diaphragm, and solid organs.

**Airspace disease** is a broad category that includes pneumonia, pulmonary edema, and pulmonary embolism, among others. Some small or hazy focal pulmonary infiltrates can be difficult to visualize.

Some find it helpful to consider silhouette signs to help identify them. These silhouette signs are: obliteration of normal air/soft-tissue interface, accentuation of the interlobar fissures, air bronchograms, and obliteration of normal pulmonary vascular markings.

Despite looking for these clues, <u>pneumonia</u> can still be present despite a negative CXR.

# The white arrows point to the interface between the lung and pleural air. The black arrow indicates the deep sulcus sign



## MEDICAL SHARE INFO

# WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE AND HOW LONG DOES IT LAST?

For many people newly infected with HIV, a rash is one of the earliest symptoms. A wide range of illnesses, infections, and allergic reactions can irritate the skin, however, so a rash alone is never sufficient to diagnose HIV.

People who develop a rash and believe that they may have been exposed **HIV** should see the doctor. People are at risk of exposure through sex with someone whose HIV status is unknown, sharing needles, or a blood transfusion, for example

There is **no single rash that is specific to people who have HIV**. This is because when a person develops HIV, changes in their immune system can trigger a number of skin reactions.



**SEROCONVERSION RASH** 

A seroconversion rash occurs as the body produces HIV antibodies.

Within a few weeks of HIV infection, many people develop flu-like symptoms and a rash. This process, known as seroconversion, occurs as the body produces HIV antibodies.

Seroconversion illness may also cause a FEVER and swollen lymph nodes. This HIV rash doesn't itch, and is usually flat and red. It often affects large areas of the body, such as the chest or back.

### **REACTIONS TO HIV DRUGS**

An allergic reaction to HIV drugs can also cause a skin rash. This type of rash usually presents as a large red area covered in tiny red bumps. Many people experiencing an allergic reaction may also have a fever and muscle pain

### RASHES DUE TO A WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEM

Because HIV reduces the immune system's ability to fight off infections, people with the disease are at risk from a range of skin infections and rashes

# TELERADIOLOGY

As perquisite to implementation, the step to be incorporated to enable teleradiology installation are as follows:-



### X-RAY

X-ray Machine Computed Radiography or Digital Radiography



PC windows minimum requirement (Windows 7)



Team Viewer 11 or 12

LINK

CONNECTION

Internet to be connected to the X-ray Department PC



## **SUPPORT**

During instalation, modality vendor must go to site to configure the **PORT & IP** address to be provided by teleradiology vendor



## **TRAINING**

Training and instalation by teleradiology vendor and bestinet team

Teleradiology Moving Forward