



# **CXR #13**

WAMSS SGR 2022





### **Trigger**

You are an intern working in ED. Amanda, a 70F is brought in by ambulance with a 3 hour history of shortness of breath.

She has a history of a previous myocardial infarction and a 40 pack year smoking history.

A PA CXR was performed on admission.

**Task**: Interpret the CXR and provide a working diagnosis.







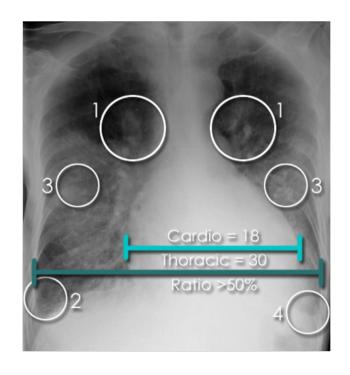




Details and demographic	PA CXR of a 70F presenting with acute dyspnoea
RIPE/Quality	Rotation : No rotational artefact
	Inspiration: Adequate inspiratory effort
	Projection: PA
	Exposure: Adequate exposure
Airways and lung fields	Trachea is equidistant between the two clavicles, suggesting no tracheal deviation Bilateral airspace shadowing in a perihilar (bat's wing) distribution, a sign of alveolar oedema Septal (Kerley B) lines near the costophrenic angles, a sign of interstitial oedema Prominent upper zone vessels, a sign of pulmonary venous hypertension
Bones and soft tissue	No obvious fractures or soft tissue abnormalities
Cardo-mediastinum	Cardiothoracic ratio >0.5, suggesting cardiomegaly
Diaphragm	Blunt costophrenic angles bilaterally, suggesting bilateral pleural effusions
<b>Everything else</b>	No free gas under the diaphragm
Interpretation	In summary, this is a PA CXR of a 70F presenting with acute dyspnoea. There is alveolar oedema, Kerley B lines, cardiomegaly, prominent upper lobe vessels and pleural effusions bilaterally. My working differential is pulmonary oedema secondary to heart failure.  A good acronym to use for the signs of heart failure is: Alveolar oedema Kerley B lines Cardiomegaly Diversion of upper lobe vessels Effusions  The presence of cardiomegaly suggests that the heart failure is chronic rather than acute. The pulmonary oedema may have accumulated over time (in the context of long-standing, uncontrolled heart failure) or acutely (e.g. due to another MI).







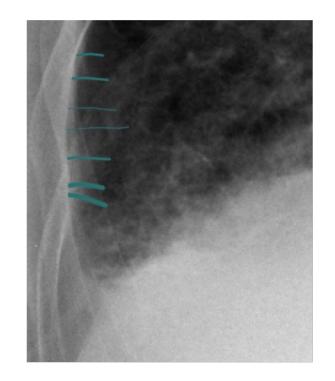
- 1. Prominent upper zone vessels
- 2. Kerley B lines
- 3. Alveolar oedema
- 4. Blunt costophrenic angles







Kerley B lines



https://www.radiologymasterclass.co.uk/tutorials/chest\_pathology/chest\_pathology\_page8





# Follow-up Questions

WAMSS SGR 2022





- 1. What are some causes of acute heart failure in a patient with no adverse cardiac history or cardiovascular risk factors?
- 2. Other than a CXR, what investigations would you do to workup suspected heart failure?
- 3. Beta blockers are widely used in heart failure with a reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). Are there any contraindications to their use?





#### **Question 1**

- Viral cardiomyopathies e.g. Coxsackie B, COVID-19
- Hyperthyroidism e.g. due to Graves' disease
- Severe anaemia
- Toxic medications e.g. anthracyclines (used for chemotherapy)
- Recreational drug use e.g. cocaine

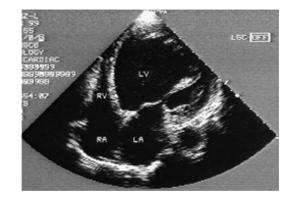






#### **Question 2**

- Basic bloods e.g. FBC, UECs, TFTs looking for causes e.g. anaemia, electrolyte abnormalities, infections
- BNP raised level suggests myocardial damage and supports the diagnosis of heart failure
- Echocardiogram assess the structure and function of the heart, and classify as heart failure with a reduced or preserved ejection fraction







### **Question 3**

- Historically, beta blockers were avoided in patients with diseases like asthma and Raynaud's phenomenon because of the risk of provoking exacerbations
- Due to their benefit on symptoms and mortality, beta blockers are now recommended for all patients with HFrEF, except for in a few specific cases (e.g. a patient with critical limb ischaemia)
- It is important to note that beta blockers can initially make heart failure worse due to their effects on HR and BP
- To minimise this risk, they are avoided during episodes of acute decompensation, and are started at a low dose which is titrated up gradually







## Thank you!

E sgr@wamss.org.au

A M501 University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Hwy, Crawley, WA 6009

**W** wamss.org.au | **FB** WAMSSUWA | **IG** @wamssuwa