Introduction

Chest radiography has been widely used in medicine since the discovery of X-ray by Wilhelm Roentgen in 1895. Nowadays the importance of performing a good clinical evaluation, added to the systematic interpretation of radiographs has gained space. In Brazil, especially in the Faculty of Medicine of Marilia - FAMEMA, Dr. Paulo Cezar Leal Ecclissato teaches for several years the method we will call FAMEMA-ECCLISSATO. Methodology based on the analysis of structures from the periphery to the center that will be detailed in this article with figures and drawings. This method has been taught to residents of Radiology and Diagnostic Imaging over the years, making the evaluation of chest x-rays more complete and faster. It’s a way to “indoctrinate” the interpreter to use the same steps to evaluate all chest x-rays equally and wholly. As a basis for interpreting this article, we would use digital chest X-ray, with a patient about 1.8 meters from the Chassis. Ideal inspiration, positioning and image penetration with posteroanterior (PA) and lateral (Lat) radiographs.

Famema-Ecclissato method

The FAMEMA-ECCLISSATO systematic approach to the chest x-ray consists in an evaluation of the human anatomic structures that starts with a “periphery to center” fashion, divided in 6 steps (Figure 1–10).

Step 1

“Soft tissue”: pay attention to the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the patient

Start the x-ray evaluation by looking at the skin and subcutaneous tissue and look for findings like muscular hypotrophy/hypertrophy, subcutaneous emphysema (common in traumatized patients), calcifications (Common in cysticercosis), solid lesions or masses (Lymphatic masses, tumor-like lesions), etc (Figure 1).
Step 3

"Pleural space": evaluate the visceral and parietal pleurae, diaphragm cupules and the upper abdomen (Liver, gastric bubble, spleen and intestines, if possible)

Start with the pleurae, then the diaphragm cupules and finally the upper abdomen. Look for pleural thickening (effusion and calcifications), costophrenic angle blunting (effusion, atelectasis, etc.), upper abdomen (pneumoperitoneum, ascites, “Stack of coins” sign) (Figure 3).

Step 4

“Lungs”: Evaluate each lung individually paying attention to its parenchyma, hilum and tracheobronchial tree

Look for opacities, air bronchogram (common in bronchopneumonia), nodular and hilar lesions (suggestive of lymphadenomegaly or neoplasms), cavitation (may happen in tuberculosis, pulmonary abscess, pneumatoceles), radiolucent lesions (emphysema and blebs), reticular opacities (interstitial diseases like in congestive heart failure will show Kerley’s lines), pneumothorax, etc. At this step it is necessary to evaluate the inspiration, in a well-done radiograph; you need to count between 5 and 6 anterior ribs above the right hemidiaphragm. If it is below the 6th anterior rib, it indicates hyperinsufflation, and if it is upper than 5th anterior rib it demonstrates hypoinsufflation (Figure 4–7).
Step 5

"Heart and mediastinum": is the heart enlarged? is there any mediastinal mass?

Observe the dimensions and contours of the mediastinum (cardiac size and mediastinal vascular structures), mediastinal subdivisions (anterior, middle, and posterior). Look for Cardiomegaly, vascular enlargement (e.g.: Pulmonary hypertension), mediastinal masses (Lymphoma, neoplasms, etc.), diaphragm hernias, megaesophagus, etc. It is necessary to estimate the cardiothoracic ratio (CTR)\(^7\). We consider as cardiomegaly when CTR is $\geq 0.5$ (Figure 8).

Mediastinum: Anterior (prevascular), middle (visceral) and posterior (paravertebral) by ITMIG Classification.\(^6\) In the following figures we present a radiograph with the regions dividing the thorax into 3 parts and a drawing with the anatomical landmarks (Figure 9).

Step 6

"Panoramic View": look to the chest X-Ray as a whole (Big Picture Mode), is there any asymmetry? is some structure stands out?

The last step it is necessary to see the whole radiography. Observe if nothing went unnoticed. Finally, an example of Normal Chest X-Ray, this is the pattern of normality in a PA and lateral radiograph that we should keep in mind, well-inspired, adequate penetration and aligned (Figure 10).

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Figure 7 Lobar division of the lung. (A) Right oblique fissure (red line), separating the right lower lobe from the upper and middle lobe. Horizontal fissure (yellow line) separating the upper lobe from the middle lobe. (B) Left oblique fissure (yellow line) separating the upper lobe from the left lower lobe. (C) Medium lobe. (D) Lower left lobe. (E) Right lower lobe. (F) Projection of the posterior segment of the left lower lobe.

*Note: At X-ray we recommend dividing the lung anatomy by lobes, leaving the lobar anatomical segmentation for computed tomography.

Figure 8 Heart and Mediastinum are signalized.

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Citation: Ecclissato PCL, Dias DJL, Dias ASDS, et al. Chest x-ray: tips for the clinician. *Int J Radiat Radiat Ther.* 2019;6(5):179–184.

DOI: 10.15406/ijrrt.2019.06.00243
Clinical discussion and pathologies

The chest radiography is an extremely important complementary exam to help the clinician on their medical routine, either in the emergency room or at the ambulatory. There are a huge spectral of use this exam in our medical routine, probably because the chest x-ray is a cheap, easy access and very helpful exam. When we indicated to the patient to do a chest x-ray, we must have in mind some aspects about the exam and their interpretation and it will help us on taking important clinical decisions. We will see in this article some of the applications of x-ray, both in emergency room and ambulatorial routine. At this part of the evaluation we will look for every change on muscles, skin, subcutaneous and some devices that the patient may have using, like chest drain (Figure 11), nasogastric catheter or cardiac monitoring electrodes.

In malnourished patients for example, we may find some changes like muscle atrophy and decrease of subcutaneous tissue. We also can find breast asymmetry present in some types of breast cancer or previous mastectomy. In trauma context the evaluation may demonstrate injuries like subcutaneous emphysema (Figure 11).

Bone fractures, fracture healing and degenerative process (Figure 12) can be seen in the evaluation of the bone framework. In patients with decompensated heart failure commonly we will see costophrenic sinuses erased bilaterally. Pneumonia and some paraneoplastic syndromes can also course with pleural effusion (Figure 13). In a context of trauma or perforation of hollow viscera, we may encounter pneumoperitoneum (Figure 14). In the evaluation of lung parenchyma, we will see signal that corroborate with the diagnosis of pneumonia, tuberculosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (Figure 15) or even findings like solitary pulmonary nodule that must be investigated, mainly in patients that have risk factors to lung cancer. Evaluating a patient who has high blood pressure, it is important measure if their disease is already causing cardiac remodeling as cardiomegaly (Figure 16) or if there are aortic involvement when echocardiography is not available. The chest x-ray could help us measure the CTR (Figure 17).

In cases of pericarditis there may be an increased cardiothoracic ratio with a globular P outline if there is co-existing pericardial effusion. Finally, we believe in the simplicity and practicality of our evaluation method. Being a form of clinical-radiological systematization, making the FAMEMA-ECCLISSATO method of interpreting chest radiography very useful in daily practice.
Figure 13 Findings at step 3: Lung mass in right lower lobe and left pleural effusion, evidenced in both incidences (PA and lateral).

Figure 14 Pneumoperitoneum - Example of findings at step 3 evaluation (diaphragm cupules and the upper abdomen).

Figure 15 Example of findings of lung parenchyma, hilum and tracheobronchial tree: Patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) showing Bronchiectasis and cephalization of vasculature.

Figure 16 Patient with congestive heart failure showing cardiomegaly and long aorta with parietal calcifications.

Figure 17 Another patient with pacemaker, congestive heart failure and cardiomegaly. Showing practical method of estimating CTR.

Acknowledgments
None.

Funding
Self funding.

Conflicts of interest
The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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