

# Adenoid Hypertrophy X Ray

== Etymology == 2cd311bcd6

Parotitis which can result in recurrent gland infections. Stones may be diagnosed via X-ray (with a success rate of about 80%), a computed tomography (CT) scan or medical Parotitis is an inflammation of one or both parotid glands, the major salivary glands located on either side of the face, in humans. The parotid gland is the salivary gland most commonly affected by inflammation 2cd311bcd6

== Signs and symptoms == 2cd311bcd6 Pneumocystis specimens are commonly found in the lungs of healthy people although it is usually not a cause for disease. However, they are a

source of opportunistic infection and can cause lung infections in people with a weak immune system or other predisposing health conditions. PCP is seen in people with HIV/AIDS (who account for 30-40% of PCP cases), those using medications that suppress the immune system, and people with cancer, autoimmune or inflammatory conditions, and chronic lung disease. 2cd311bcd6 Hemothoraces are usually diagnosed using a chest X-ray, but they can be identified using other forms of imaging including ultrasound, a CT scan, or an MRI. They can be differentiated from other forms of fluid within the pleural cavity by analysing a sample of the fluid, and are defined as having a hematocrit of greater than 50% that of the person's blood. Hemothoraces may be treated by draining the blood using a chest tube. Surgery may be required if the bleeding continues. If treated, the prognosis is usually good. Complications of a hemothorax include infection within the pleural cavity and... 2cd311bcd6 Cough 2cd311bcd6 Mild to moderate scarring of the lungs has been found in unusual cases of pulmonary siderosis. These people have had persistent

breathlessness, coughing and decreased lung function. However, people in occupations where they are exposed to iron (or rust) dust are usually also exposed to other forms of dust such as silica, which upon repeated inhalation is known to cause dangerous silicosis. Because of this, it is not known for certain whether the inhalation of pure iron or rust can cause detrimental... 2cd311bcd6 Pleurisy can be caused by a variety of conditions, including viral or bacterial infections, autoimmune disorders, and pulmonary embolism. The most common cause is a viral infection. Other causes include bacterial infection, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, autoimmune disorders, lung cancer, following heart surgery, pancreatitis and asbestosis. Occasionally the cause remains unknown. The underlying mechanism involves the rubbing together of the pleurae instead of smooth gliding. Other conditions that can produce similar symptoms include pericarditis, heart attack, cholecystitis, pulmonary embolism, and pneumothorax. Diagnostic testing may include a chest X-ray, electrocardiogram (ECG), and blood tests.

2cd311bcd6 Risk factors may include recurrent throat infections. Tonsil stones contain a biofilm composed of several different bacteria, and calcium salts, either alone or in combination with other mineral salts. While they most commonly occur in the palatine tonsils, they may also occur in the adenoids, lingual tonsils and tubal tonsil. Tonsil stones have been recorded weighing from 0.3 g to 42 g, and they are typically small in size. However, there are occasional reports of large tonsilloliths. They are often discovered during medical imaging for other reasons, and more recently, due to the impact and influence of social media platforms such as TikTok, medical... 2cd311bcd6 Caplan syndrome presents with cough and shortness of breath in conjunction with features of rheumatoid arthritis, such as painful joints and morning stiffness. 2cd311bcd6 Wheezing 2cd311bcd6 CAP, the most common type of pneumonia, is a leading cause of illness and death... 2cd311bcd6 Examination should reveal tender, swollen metacarpophalangeal joints and rheumatoid nodules; auscultation of the chest may reveal diffuse crackles

that do not disappear on coughing or taking a deep breath. 2cd311bcd6 The disease may develop after few months of exposure. Barium compounds have a high radio-opacity. Extremely dense, discrete small opacities of 2-4 mm diameter, sometimes of a star-like configuration, are seen on the radiograph. Their distribution is uniform. When they are very numerous, superimposition may give the impression of confluency, but this does not seem to occur in reality. The hilar lymph nodes can be very opaque but not enlarged. After cessation of exposure, there is a gradual clearing of the opacities. 2cd311bcd6 Pulmonary siderosis does not usually cause harmful scar tissue formation within the lungs, which is why it said to be non-fibrotic condition, unlike asbestosis for example, and has also been called "benign pneumoconiosis". 2cd311bcd6 Nasal irritation 2cd311bcd6 Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to decrease pain. Incentive spirometry may be... 2cd311bcd6

Pneumocystis pneumonia CT scan Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP), also known as Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PJP), is a form of pneumonia that is caused by the yeast-like fungus Pneumocystis jirovecii. Chest X-ray typically shows widespread pulmonary infiltrates. about 90% of cases and are often positive before the chest X-ray becomes abnormal 2cd311bcd6

== Symptoms and signs == 2cd311bcd6 The name siderosis comes from Ancient Greek word for iron, sídēr(os), and has an -osis suffix. 2cd311bcd6

Pleurisy Other symptoms may include shortness of breath, cough, fever, and weight loss, depending on the underlying cause. pulmonary embolism, and pneumothorax. This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing. Treatment depends on the underlying Pleurisy, also known as pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae). Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache.

Diagnostic testing may include a chest X-ray, electrocardiogram (ECG), and blood tests 2cd311bcd6

From Greek παρωτίτις (νόσος), parōtītis (nósos) : (disease of the) parotid gland < παρωτίς (stem παρωτιδ-) : (gland) behind the ear < παρά - pará : behind, and οὖς - ous (stem ὠτ-, ōt-) : ear. 2cd311bcd6

Siderosis of pneumoconiosis. When used without qualification, it usually refers to an environmental disease of the lung, also known more specifically as pulmonary siderosis or Welder's disease, which is a form of pneumoconiosis. The name siderosis comes from Ancient Siderosis is the deposition of excess iron in body tissue. Pulmonary siderosis was first described in 1936 from X-ray images of the lungs of arc welders 2cd311bcd6

Signs and symptoms may develop over several days or weeks and may include: shortness of breath and/or difficulty breathing (of

gradual onset), fever, dry/non-productive cough, weight loss, night sweats, chills, and fatigue. Uncommonly, the infection may progress to involve other visceral organs (such as the liver, spleen, and kidney). 2cd311bcd6

Baritosis After exposure to barium compounds dust ceases, the X-ray abnormalities gradually resolve Baritosis is a benign type of pneumoconiosis, which is caused by long-term exposure to the dust of insoluble compounds of barium, such as ground baryte ore. as opaque shadows on the chest X-rays of people with baritosis 2cd311bcd6

Hemothorax The symptoms of a hemothorax may include chest pain and difficulty breathing, while the clinical signs may include reduced breath sounds on the affected side and a rapid heart rate. Hemothoraces are usually diagnosed using a chest X-ray, but they can be identified using other forms of imaging including ultrasound A hemothorax (derived from hemo- [blood] + thorax



[chest], plural hemothoraces) is an accumulation of blood within the pleural cavity. with other conditions. Hemothoraces are usually caused by an injury, but they may occur spontaneously due to cancer invading the pleural cavity, as a result of a blood clotting disorder, as an unusual manifestation of endometriosis, in response to pneumothorax, or rarely in association with other conditions 2cd311bcd6

== Signs and symptoms == 2cd311bcd6

Caplan's syndrome Caplan syndrome presents with cough and shortness of breath in conjunction Caplan's syndrome (or Caplan disease or rheumatoid pneumoconiosis) is a combination of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and pneumoconiosis that manifests as intrapulmonary nodules, which appear homogeneous and well-defined on chest X-ray. intrapulmonary nodules, which appear homogeneous and well-defined on chest X-ray 2cd311bcd6

Fibrothorax Fibrothorax is Fibrothorax is a medical condition characterised by severe scarring (fibrosis) and fusion of the layers of the pleural space surrounding the lungs resulting in decreased movement of the lung and ribcage. to lead to fibrothorax. The condition is most often diagnosed using an X-ray or CT scan, the latter more readily detecting mild cases. Fibrothorax may occur as a complication of many diseases, including infection of the pleural space known as an empyema or bleeding into the pleural space known as a haemothorax. There also may be recurrent fluid collections surrounding the lungs. The main symptom of fibrothorax is shortness of breath  
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== Signs and symptoms == 2cd311bcd6 10% of those with CAP are hospitalized. The 30 day mortality for those hospitalized with CAP is 2.8% for adults younger than 60 and 26.8% for adults older than 60 with other medical conditions. 2cd311bcd6  
Fibrosis in the pleura may be produced intentionally using a

technique called pleurodesis to prevent recurrent punctured lung (pneumothorax), and the usually limited fibrosis that this produces can rarely be extensive enough to lead to fibrothorax. The condition is most often diagnosed using an X-ray or CT scan, the latter more readily detecting mild cases. Fibrothorax is often treated conservatively with watchful waiting but may require surgery. The outlook is usually good as long as there is no underlying pulmonary fibrosis or complications following surgery. The disease is highly uncommon. 2cd311bcd6 Pulmonary siderosis was first described in 1936 from X-ray images of the lungs of arc welders. 2cd311bcd6

Tonsil stones Ear, Nose & Throat Tonsil stones, also known as tonsilloliths, are mineralizations of debris within the crevices of the tonsils. "Adenoid stones, an unknown culprit in pediatric throat pain". ISSN 1698-6946. The presence of tonsil stones may be otherwise undetectable; however, some people have reported seeing white material in the rear of their

throat. Symptoms may include bad breath, foreign body sensation, sore throat, pain or discomfort with swallowing, and cough. Generally there is no pain, though there may be the feeling of something present. Leonard JA, Reilly BK (2 February 2022). PMID 15876967. When not mineralized, the presence of debris is known as chronic caseous tonsillitis (CCT) 2cd311bcd6

Community-acquired pneumonia In contrast, hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) is seen in patients who are in a hospital or who have recently been hospitalized in the last 48 hours. Those who live in long-term care facilities or who had pneumonia after 48 hours of hospitalization for another cause are also classified as having CAP (they were previously designated as having HCAP (healthcare associated pneumonia)). a physical examination, by x-ray or by sputum examination. The resulting inflammation and tissue damage causes fluid to fill the alveoli, inhibiting lung function and causing the symptoms of the disease. Some form of chest imaging, usually in the form of a chest x-ray, showing

characteristic findings Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) refers to pneumonia contracted by a person outside of the healthcare system. CAP is common, affecting people of all ages, and its symptoms occur as a result of oxygen-absorbing areas of the lung (alveoli) becoming colonized by a pathogenic microorganism (such as bacteria, viruses or fungi). Common symptoms of CAP include dyspnea, fever, chest pains and cough

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Caplan syndrome is a nodular condition of the lung occurring in dust-exposed persons with either a history of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) or who subsequently develop RA within the following 5-10 years. The nodules in the lung typically occur bilaterally and peripherally, on a background of simple coal workers' pneumoconiosis. There are usually multiple nodules, varying in size from 0.5 to 5.0 cm. The nodules typically appear rapidly, often in only a few weeks. Nodules may grow, remain unchanged in size, resolve, or disappear and then reappear. They

can cavitate, calcify, or... 2cd311bcd6 In some cases, it is asymptomatic. 2cd311bcd6 == Signs and symptoms == 2cd311bcd6

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