



The lungs, airspaces, and interstitium

The hyperlucent lung

What will I gain from this video?

After watching this video, you will know how to confidently identify a hyperlucent lung and describe common causes of a hyperlucent lung.

Too black could mean:

- Focal or diffuse
- Circumscribed by a thin or thick white border
- Solitary or multiple
- Unilateral or bilateral

Too black

Lungs are diffusely hyperinflated

Look for:

- Small vessels
- Low diaphragms
- Small cardiac shadow

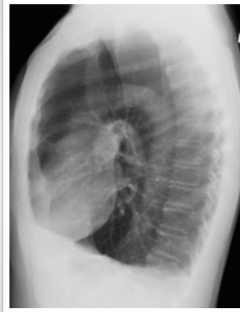


Too black

Lungs are diffusely hyperinflated

Look for:

- Flattened diaphragms
- Increased retrosternal airspace
- Barrel chest



Too black

Unilateral



Too black

Unilateral



Too black

Thin white border-cyst, bullae



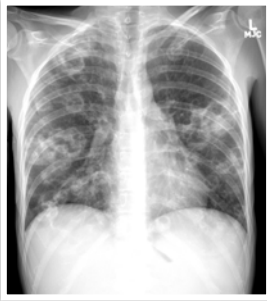
Too black

Thick white border-cavity



Too black

Multiple cavities



Emphysema

Emphysema

- Centrilobular

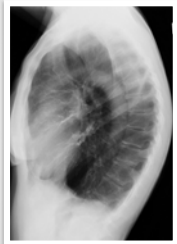
Emphysema

- Centrilobular
- Panacinar

Emphysema

- Centrilobular
- Panacinar
- Paraseptal

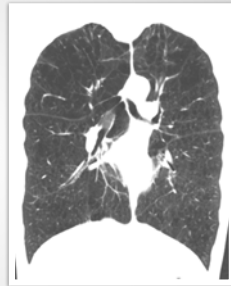
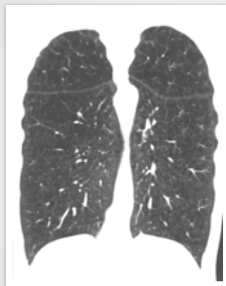
Centrilobular



Panacinar



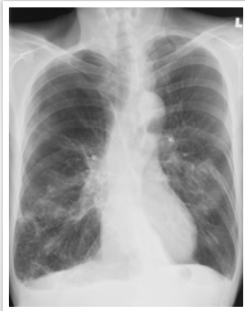
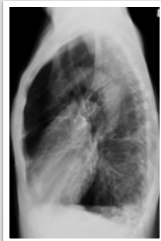
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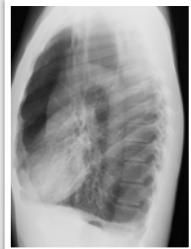
Example



Example



Example



The lungs can become too black if:

- Less overlying soft tissues—mastectomy
- Hyperinflation
- Focal disease—cyst
- Diffuse disease—emphysema
- Can be too white and too black—cavity
- Watch out for air outside of lungs (pneumothorax)
