

## Mediastinal Tumors Synoptic Reporting CT -NCG

### PROTOCOL :

#### ***Patient Instructions :***

- *4 hours fasting, but water intake is encouraged prior to the scan.*
- *Patient is asked to void 30 minutes prior to the scan.*
- *Serum Creatinine to be in check, ideally <1.2 mg/dl, above which, the eGFR is calculated. Contrast enhanced scan can be performed for eGFR>30mL/min.*

- ***Contrast Agent :***
- *Intravenous : At the time of scan, approximately 60 to 80 ml of non-ionic contrast is injected at the rate of 2 ml/sec. Iso-osmolar contrast agent used if eGFR is on the lower side.*
- ***Scan area :****supraclavicular fossa to upper abdomen.*
- ***Section thickness :****5mm. Isotropic multiplanar post processing reconstruction at 1.5 mm interval.*

## Mediastinal Tumors Staging CT Scan:

### CT SCAN OF CHEST AND ABDOMEN

Contrast Enhanced CT scan performed on a multislice MDCT.

Indication:

#### **Primary Lesion-**

-Location- prevascular, visceral and paravertebral compartments (ITMIG classification)

-Size

-Lesion characteristics- solid: homogeneous, heterogeneous, intensely enhancing. Fluid / calcification / fatty areas / enhancement patterns / necrosis

-Involvement of parietal/ visceral pleura, extrapleural space, ribs, chest wall

-Mediastinal structures-main bronchus, carina, trachea, mediastinal vessels, phrenic and recurrent laryngeal nerve involvement

-pericardium involvement/ pericardial effusion

-Vertebral foramina/ intradural extension

**Other lung nodules**-same lobe, ipsilateral lung, contralateral lung lesions

- Solid/Part solid/ground glass opacity

**Lymph node**-Hilar, mediastinal N2/N3, Supraclavicular (station according IASLC mapping)

Non regional adenopathy- axillary, retroperitoneal, internal mammary.

Node characteristics- Size > 1cm, round/oval, necrosis, calcification, perinodal fat stranding, fatty hilum, enhancement patterns.

**Metastatic disease** – pleural nodules, pleural effusion

Lung, liver, adrenal, skeletal metastatic lesions.

**Cardiac**- size, chamber enlargement, thrombus, coronary calcification or pulmonary arteries.

***Other info required -***

- Condition of the lung - COPD, Emphysema, Infective changes, ILD
- Anomalous vessel or bronchi
- Any other anomaly