



Atelectasis and collapse

Collapse involving the right lung lobes

What will I gain from this video?

At the end of the video, you will be able to identify RUL, RML, and RLL collapse.

Radiological signs of lobar collapse

Direct: shift of the fissures

Radiological signs of lobar collapse

Indirect:

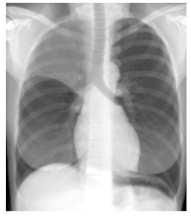
- Increased lung opacity
- Compensatory hyperinflation
- Hilar shift
- Mediastinal shift
- Elevated diaphragm
- Crowding of the ribs
- Crowding of pulmonary vessels
- Obscured borders

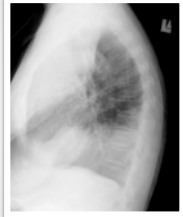
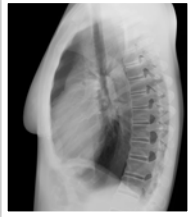
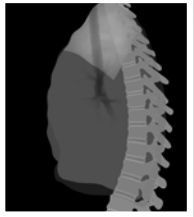
**RUL—direction
of collapse PA**

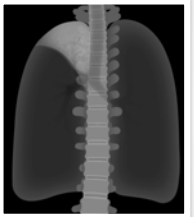


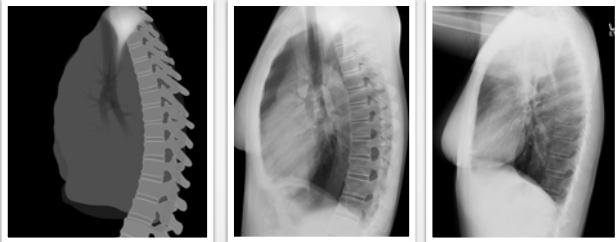
**RUL—direction
of collapse LAT**

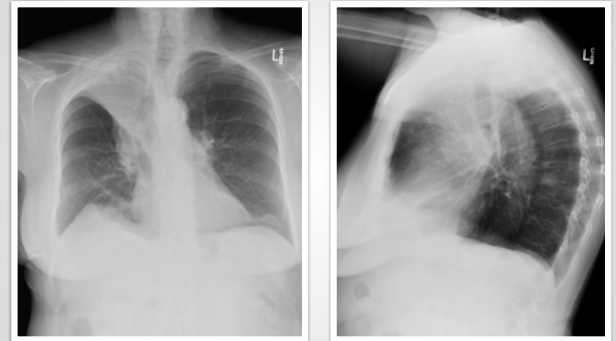




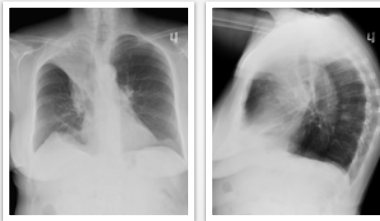






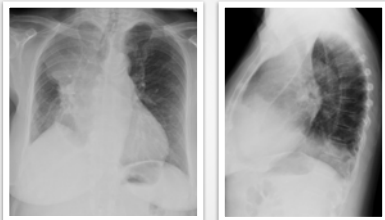


Golden S sign





Golden S sign + tenting sign

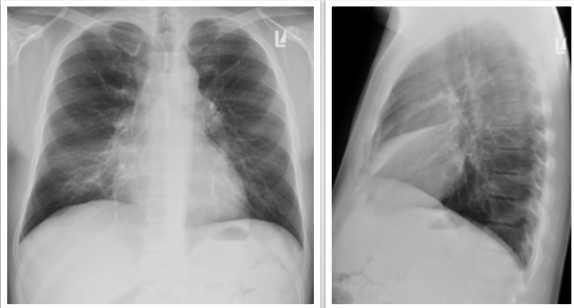


RML—direction of collapse PA



RML—direction
of collapse LAT



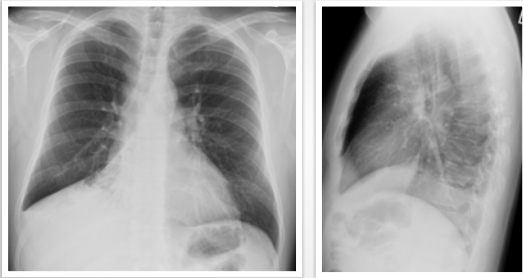


RLL—direction
of collapse PA



RLL—direction
of collapse LAT





Collapse can involve the RUL, RML, RLL
or a combination of lobes

Look for displacement of the fissures

The lateral is important

Chronic collapse can be difficult to identify
