



## The lungs, airspaces, and interstitium

Interstitial lung disease—linear/reticular pattern

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### What will I gain from this video?

After watching this video, you will be able to confidently identify reticular interstitial disease.

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### Patterns of interstitial lung disease

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**Patterns of interstitial lung disease**

- Linear

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**Patterns of interstitial lung disease**

- Linear
- Reticular

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**Patterns of interstitial lung disease**

- Linear
- Reticular
- Nodular

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### Patterns of interstitial lung disease

- Linear
- Reticular
- Nodular
- Reticulonodular

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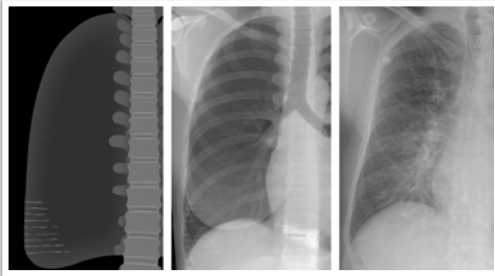
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### Linear pattern



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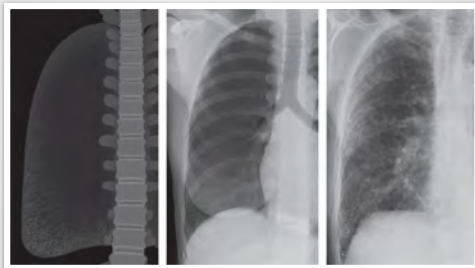
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### Reticular pattern



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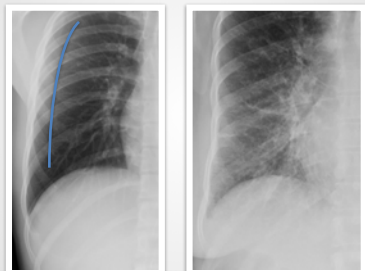
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**Identifying interstitial lines on the chest X-ray**



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**DDx of predominantly linear interstitial pattern**

**Acute vs Chronic**

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**DDx of predominantly linear interstitial pattern**

**If acute:**

- Acute interstitial pulmonary edema
- Pneumonia—viral

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**DDx of predominantly linear interstitial pattern**

**If chronic:**

- Chronic interstitial pulmonary edema
- Neoplasm—lymphangitis carcinomatosa
- Occupational—asbestosis
- Idiopathic—IPF

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**Honeycombing**

**Definition:**

A number of closely approximated ring shadows representing air spaces 5–10 mm in diameter with walls 2–3 mm thick that resemble a true honeycomb. The occurrence of honeycombing implies an “end-stage” lung.

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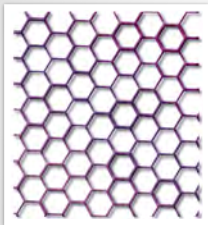
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**Honeycombing?**



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Honeycombing?



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Examples



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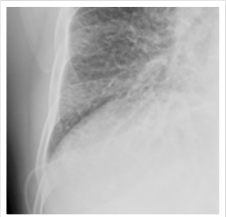
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Examples



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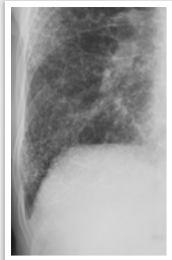
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**Examples**



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If interstitial linear pattern, start differential diagnosis from clinical context. Are the findings acute or chronic?

**If acute—think cardiac**

**If chronic—think cardiac**

- Interstitial lung disease
- Neoplasm (lymphangitis)
- Occupational exposure (asbestosis)

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