

Codes			Definitions
Small opacities	Rounded Profusion*	0/- 0/0 0/1 1/0 1/1 1/2 2/1 2/2 2/3 3/2 3/3 3/4	The category of profusion is based on assessment of the concentration (profusion) of opacities in the affected zones. The standard films define the mid-categories (1, 2, 3, 4). Category 0 - small rounded opacities absent or less profuse than in category 1. Category 1 - small rounded opacities definitely present but few in number. Category 2 - small rounded opacities numerous. The normal lung markings are usually still visible. Category 3 - small rounded opacities very numerous. The normal lung markings are partly or totally obscured.
	Type	p, q(m), r(n)	The nodules are classified according to the approximate diameter of the predominant opacities. p - rounded opacities up to about 1.5mm diameter. q(m) - rounded opacities exceeding about 1.5mm and up to about 3mm diameter. r(n) - rounded opacities exceeding about 3mm and up to about 10mm diameter.
	Extent	RU RM RL LU LM LL	The zones in which the opacities are seen are recorded. Each lung is divided into three zones—upper, middle and lower.
	Irregular Profusion*	0/- 0/0 0/1 1/0 1/1 1/2 2/1 2/2 2/3 3/2 3/3 3/4	The category of profusion is based on the assessment of the concentration (profusion) of opacities in the affected zones. The standard films define the mid-categories. Category 0 - small irregular opacities absent or less profuse than in category 1. Category 1 - small irregular opacities definitely present but few in number. The normal lung markings are usually visible. Category 2 - small irregular opacities numerous. The normal lung markings are usually partly obscured. Category 3 - small irregular opacities very numerous. The normal lung markings are usually totally obscured.
Large opacities	Type	s l u	As the opacities are irregular, the dimensions used for rounded opacities cannot be used, but they can be roughly divided into three types. s - fine irregular or linear opacities. l - medium irregular opacities. u - coarse (blotchyl) irregular opacities.
	Extent	RU RM RL LU LM LL	The zones in which the opacities are seen are recorded. Each lung is divided into three zones—upper, middle and lower—as for rounded opacities.
	Combined Profusion*		When both rounded and irregular small opacities are present, record the profusion of each separately and then record the combined profusion as though all the opacities were of one type. This is an optional feature of the classification.
	Size	A B C	Category A—an opacity with greatest diameter between 1cm and 5cm, or several such opacities the sum of whose greatest diameters does not exceed 5cm. Category B—one or more opacities larger or more numerous than those in category A, whose combined area does not exceed the equivalent of the right upper zone. Category C—one or more large opacities whose combined area exceeds the equivalent of the right upper zone.
Other features	Type	wd id	As well as the letter 'A', 'B' or 'C', the abbreviation 'wd' or 'id' should be used to indicate whether the opacities are well defined or ill defined.
	Pleural thickening. Costophrenic angle	Right Left	Obturation of the costophrenic angle is recorded separately from thickening over other sites. A lower limit standard film is provided.
	Walls and diaphragm Site Width	Right Left a b c	Grade a - up to about 5mm thick at the widest part of any shadow. Grade b - over about 5mm and up to about 10mm thick at the widest part of any shadow. Grade c - over about 10mm thick at the widest part of any shadow.
	Extent	0 1 2	Grade 0 - not present or less than grade 1. Grade 1 - definite pleural thickening in one or more places such that the total length does not exceed one half of the projection of one lateral chest wall. The standard film defines the lower limit of grade 1. Grade 2 - definite pleural thickening in one or more places such that the total length exceeds one half of the projection of one lateral chest wall.
Other features	Diaphragm ill defined	Right Left	The lower limit is one third of the affected hemidiaphragm. A lower limit standard film is provided.
	Cardiac outline ill defined (shagginess)	0 1 2 3	Grade 0 - not present or up to one third of the length of the left cardiac border or equivalent. Grade 1 - above one third and up to two thirds of the length of the left cardiac border or equivalent. Grade 2 - above two thirds and up to the whole length of the left cardiac border or equivalent. Grade 3 - more than the whole length of the left cardiac border or equivalent.
	Pleural calcification Site	Right Left	Grade 0 - no pleural calcification seen. Grade 1 - one or more areas of pleural calcification, the sum of whose greatest diameters does not exceed about 2cm. Grade 2 - one or more areas of pleural calcification, the sum of whose greatest diameters exceeds about 2cm, but not about 10cm. Grade 3 - one or more areas of pleural calcification, the sum of whose greatest diameters exceeds about 10cm.
	Diaphragm Walls Other Extent	0 1 2 3	

ax small
mocon
bu bullae
ca cancer of lung or pleura
cn calcification in pneumoconiotic opacities
co abnormality of disc size or shape
cp cor pulmonale
cv cavity
di marked distortion of the intra-thoracic organs
ef effusion
em marked emphyse
es eggshell calcification of hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes
hi enlargement of hi or mediastinal lymph nodes
ho honeycomb lung
k septal (kerley) lines
od other significant disease. This includes dust exposure, e.g. surgical or trauma damage to chest walls, bronchiectasis etc.
pq pleural plaque (uncalcified)
px pneumothorax
rl rheumatoid pneumoconiosis (Caplan's syndrome)
tba tuberculosis, probably active
tbu tuberculosis, active uncertain