



COVID-19 CT scan findings

Presented by

Alireza Amir Maafi

Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Introduction

- PCR test very specific, but:
- 1. has a lower sensitivity of 65-95%,
- 2. can take more than 24 hours



- CT has a higher sensitivity (93% to 97%) but lower specificity (25% to 53%),
- ✓ In the first four days after the presentation of the complaints, the CT is not sensitive as initial test as (50%)
- ✓ overlap with other pulmonary infections (influenza H1N1) and pulmonary inflammatory processes (adverse drug reactions, connective tissue disease, vasculitis)

Possible role of CT

- 1. Triage of patients
 - no COVID-19
 - possible or most likely COVID-19
 - severity of the disease
- 2. Prediction of worsening
- 3. Prediction of improvement
- 4. Problem solver

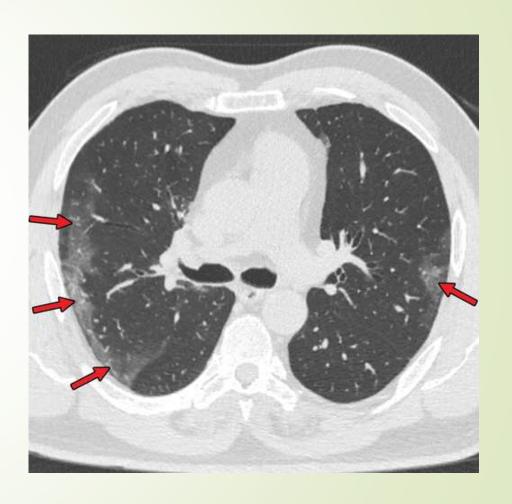


Chest CT Abnormalities

- High Incidence (>70%)
- 1. Ground glass opacity
- 2. Vascular dilatation
- 3. bilateral abnormalities, lower lobe involvement, and posterior predilection
- Intermediate Incidence (10%–70%)
- 1. consolidation
- 2. Crazy paving
- 3. Traction Bronchiectasis
- 4. Subpleural bands and Architectural distortion
- 5. Halo/Reverse Halo sign
- 6. Nodule
- Low Incidence (<10%)</p>
- pleural effusion, lymphadenopathy, tree-in-bud sign, central lesion distribution, pericardial effusion, and cavitating lung lesions

Ground Glass Opacity

- most common finding
- ✓ multifocal
- ✓ Bilateral
- ✓ peripheral
- but in the early phase of the disease the GGO may present as a unifocal lesion, most commonly located in the inferior lobe of the right lung

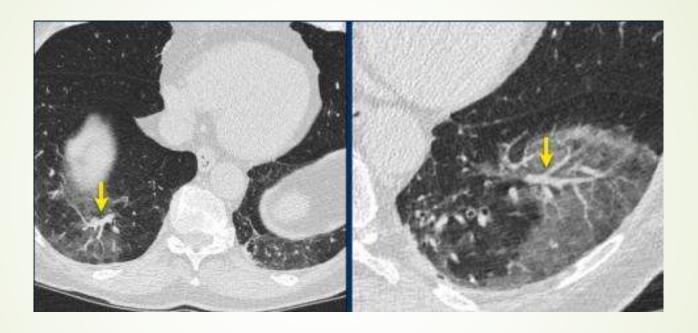


Crazy Paving

- thickened interlobular and intralobular lines + ground glass pattern.
- later stage

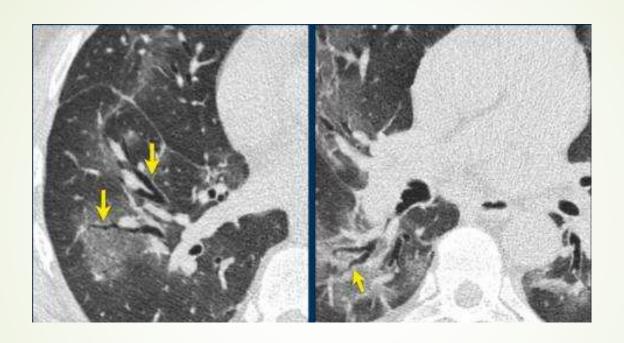


Vascular Dilatation



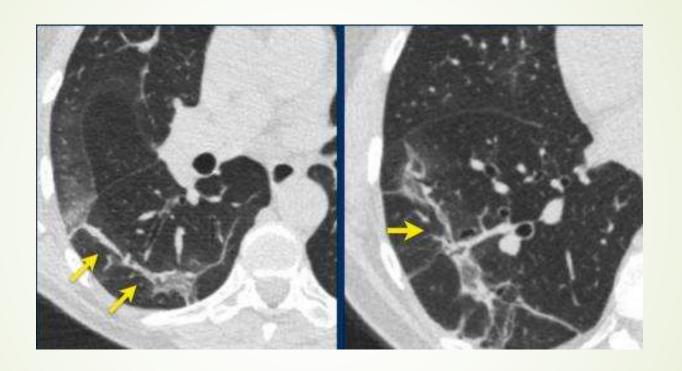
 A typical finding in the area of ground glass is widening of the vessels (arrow)

Traction Bronchiectasis



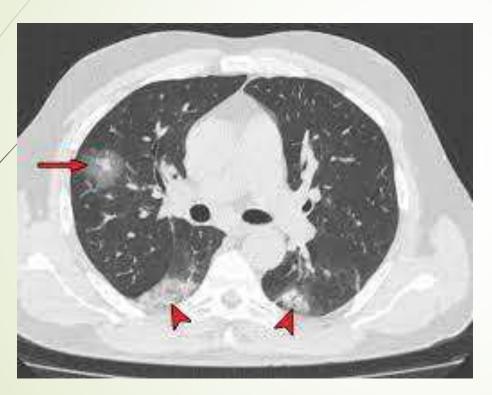
 Another common finding in the areas of ground glass is traction bronchiectasis

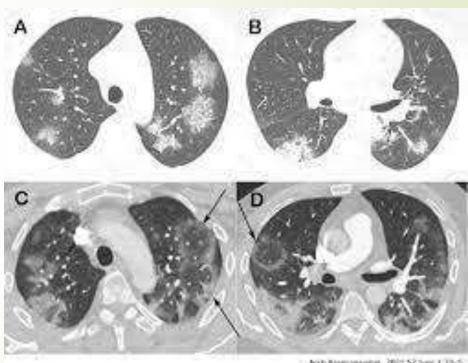
Subpleural bands and Architectural distortion



In some case there is architectural distortion with the formation of subpleural bands.

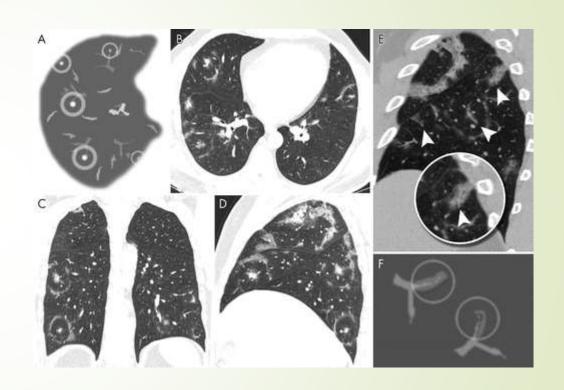
Halo sign/Reverse Halo sign



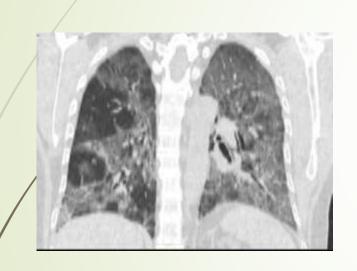


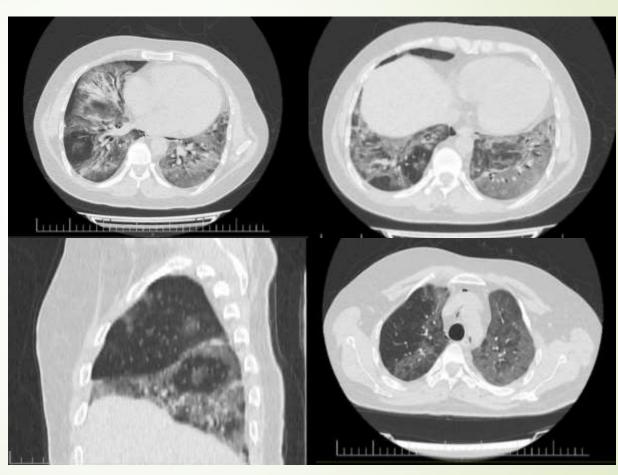
The Target Sign

- nodular opacity in the center of a ring-like opacity
- 2020 muller et al.
- Specific/pathognomonic?



Case: The Target Sign





CT changes over time

Early stage 0-4 days GGO, partial crazy paving, lower

number of involved lobes

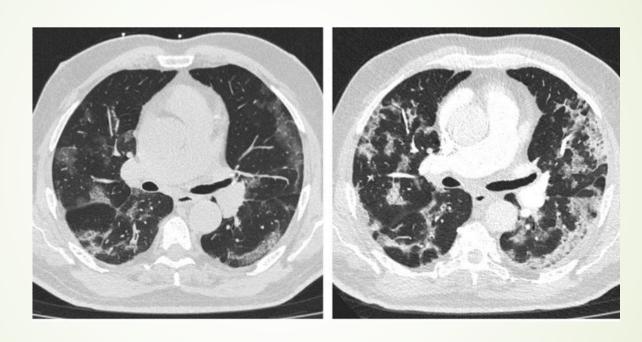
Progressive stage 5-8 days Progressive (5-8 days): Extension of

GGO, increased crazy paving pattern

Peak stage 10-13 days Consolidation

Absorption stage ≥14 days Gradual resolution

Transition from progressive stage to peak stage



Transition from progressive stage to peak stage in a 69-year-old man with COVID-19.

CT-Findings category

Initial findings:

- bilateral, multilobar GGO with a <u>peripheral</u> or <u>posterior</u> distribution, mainly in the <u>lower</u> lobes and less frequently in the middle lobe
- Consolidation superimposed on GGO as the initial imaging; mainly in the elderly population

The later stages:

- ✓ Septal thickening
- ✓ bronchiectasis
- ✓ pleural thickening
- ✓ subpleural band
- some of the **uncommon but possible** findings seen with disease progression.:

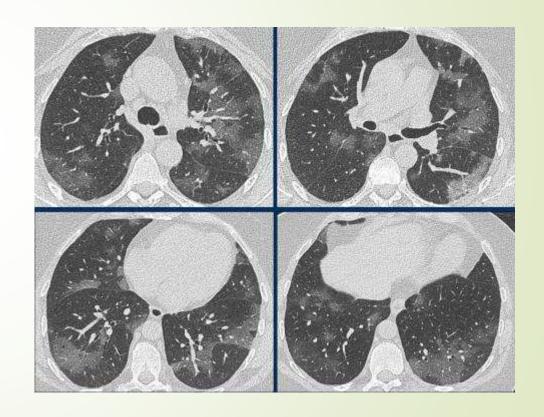
Pleural effusion, pericardial effusion, lymphadenopathy, cavitation, CT halo sign, and pneumothorax

intitial CT-patterns in COVID-19

88%
88%
80%
79%
76%
32%

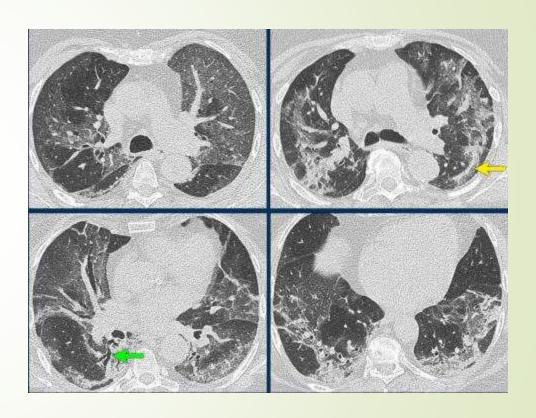
Case 1: Early Phase

- 59 year old female had a history of ten days of fever and five days of coughing.
- There are widespread GGO's without consolidation.
- ✓ No architectural distortion.



Case 2: late Phase

- ✓ Bilateral sub-pleural GGO's
- ✓ Consolidation in right lower lobe with traction bronchiectasis (green arrow).
- ✓ Fibrous bands (yellow arrow).



Case 3: CT changes over time

