

Appendix 1 (as supplied by authors): Various radiographic features of amiodarone-induced pulmonary toxicity

Chest X-ray		
Lung parenchyma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patchy/diffuse consolidations 	Common, bilateral, ground-glass appearance Nonspecific, may mimic other conditions
Pleura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pleural thickening • Pleural effusion 	Nonspecific, may mimic other conditions
High-resolution computed tomography (HRCT)		
Lung parenchyma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground-glass opacities¹⁻⁴ • Interstitial infiltrates¹⁻⁴ • Alveolar infiltrates¹⁻⁴ • Mixed (interstitial/alveolar) infiltrates¹⁻⁴ • Scattered or localized haze with or without segmental distribution • High attenuation infiltrates³ • Pulmonary nodules or mass-like opacities⁶⁻⁸ • Inter- or intralobular septal thickening³ • Reticular, reticulonodular opacities² • Traction bronchiectases and honeycombing pattern² • Alveolar hemorrhage⁹ 	Common, appreciated more often than on chest X-ray ¹ Bilateral, asymmetric distribution Common, 80-180 HU, associated with high iodine content ⁵ Less common, due to drug accumulation in areas of previous inflammation (peripheral location) Suggest pulmonary fibrosis Less common, suggest lung fibrosis with alveolar destruction ² Uncommon
Bronchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronchial dilatations¹⁰ • Bronchial wall thickening¹⁰ 	Less common Less common
Pleura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pleural thickening⁴ • Pleural effusion³ 	Very common Uncommon

References

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