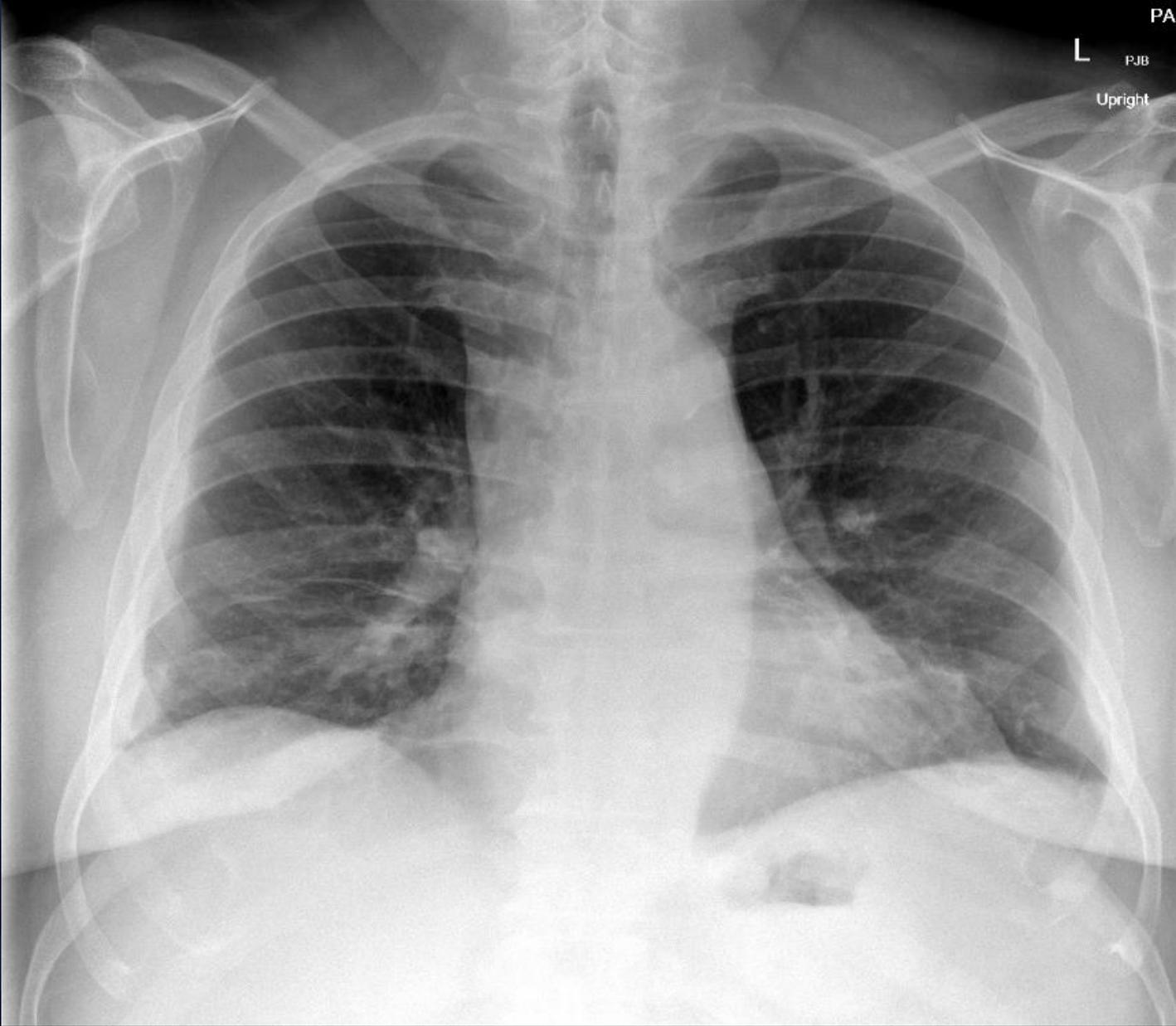


A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the text.

# 66 year-old male presents with chest pain

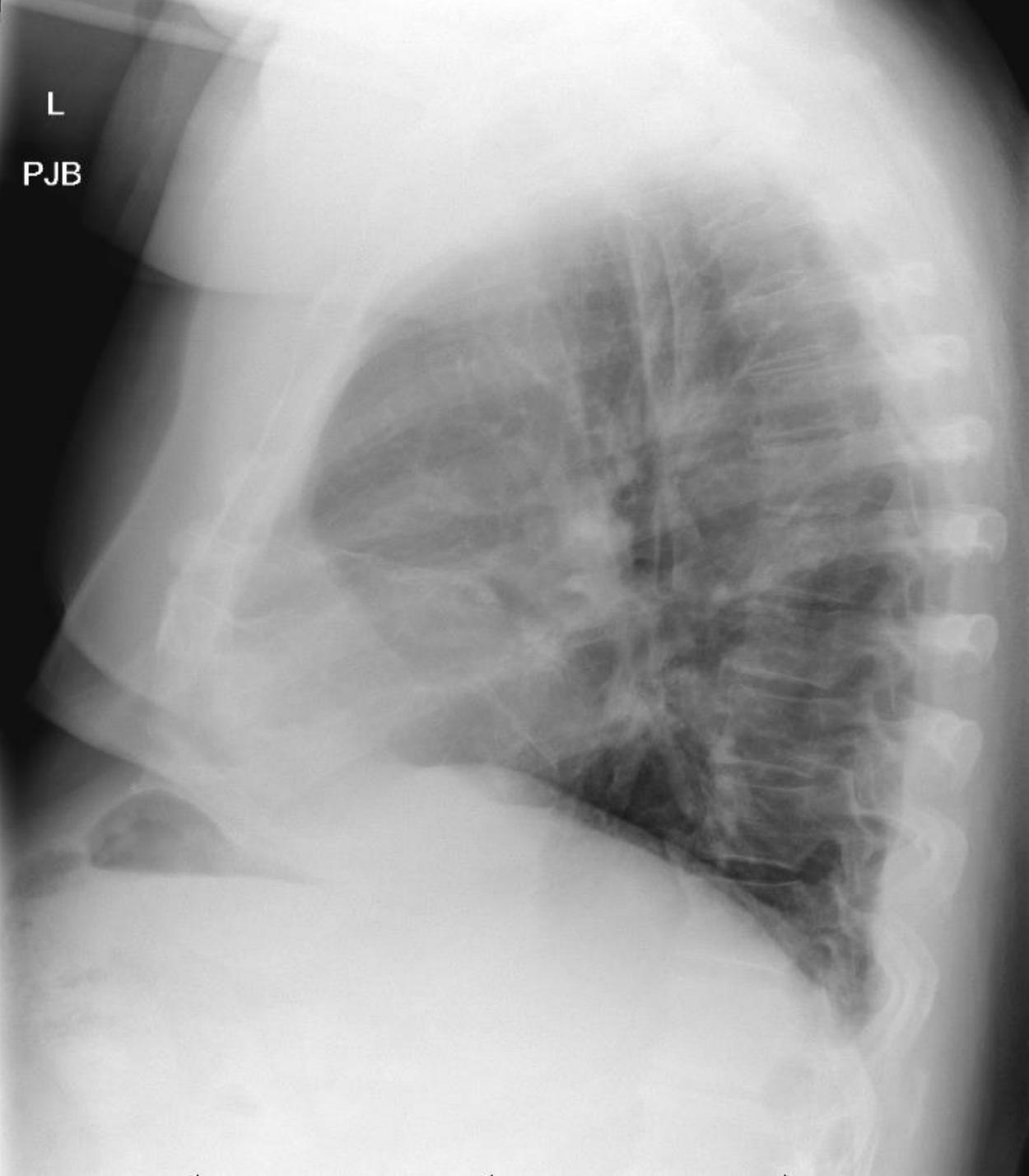
Ryan Joyce, MD



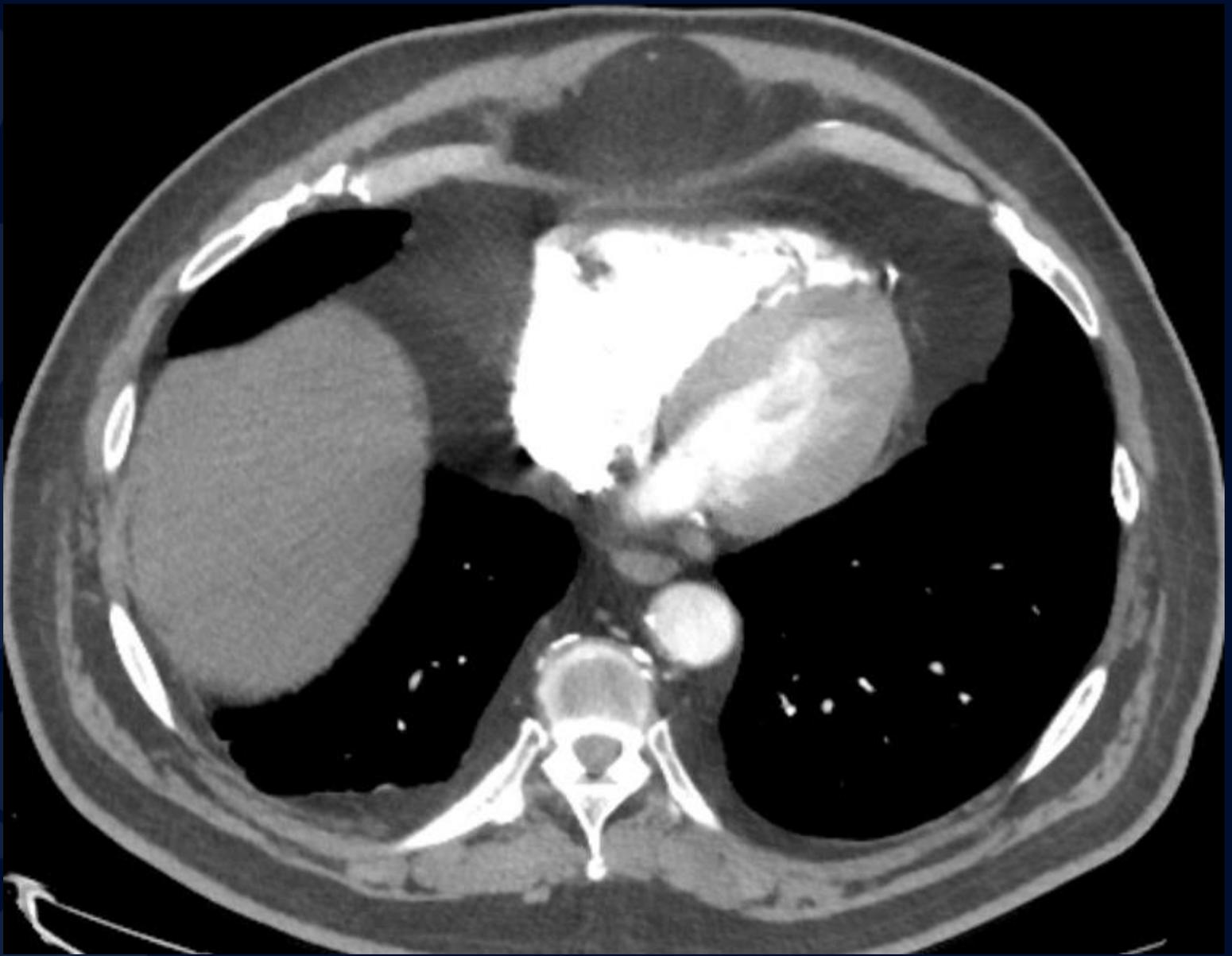
**UConn**  
**HEALTH**

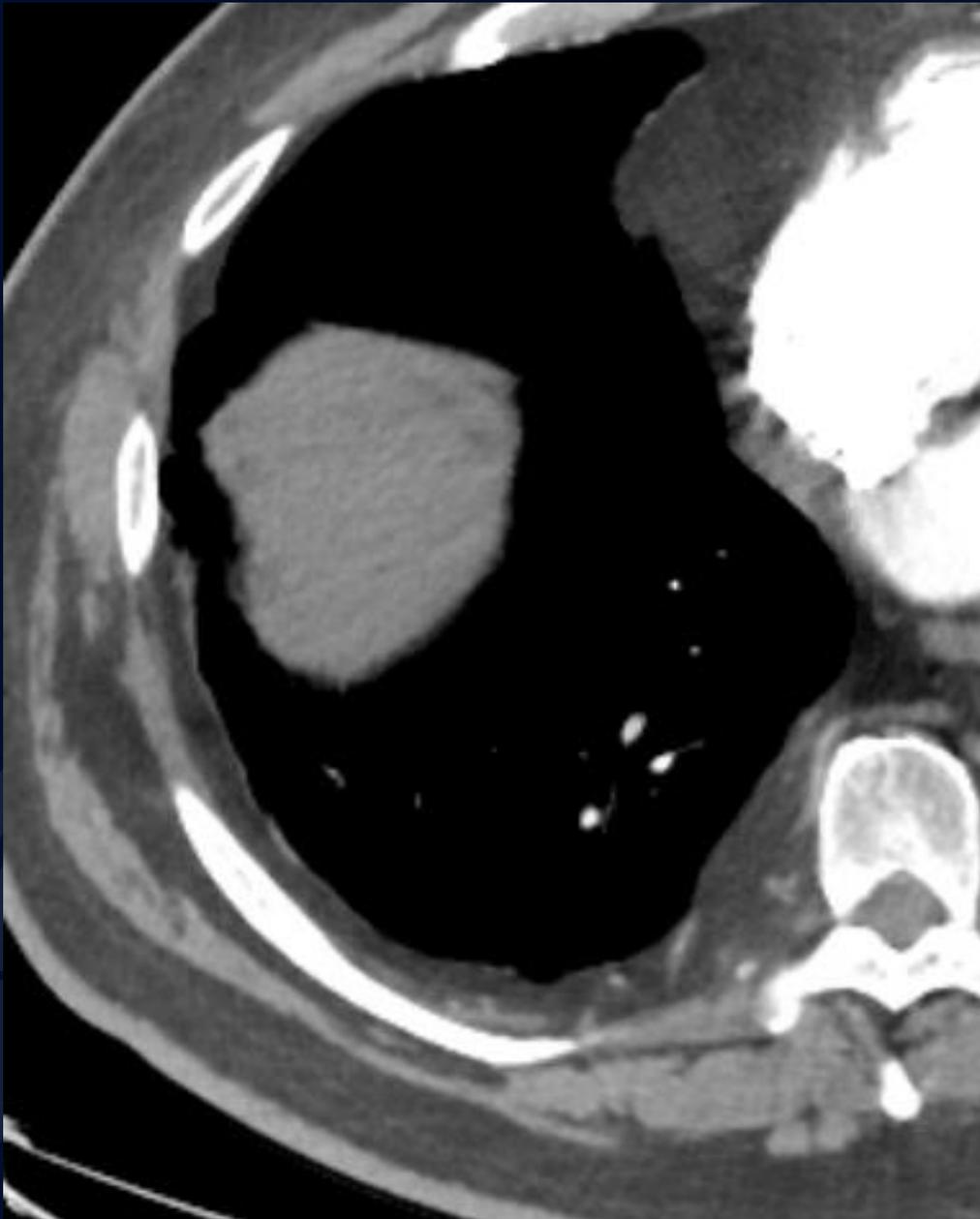
RADIOLOGY

L  
PJB





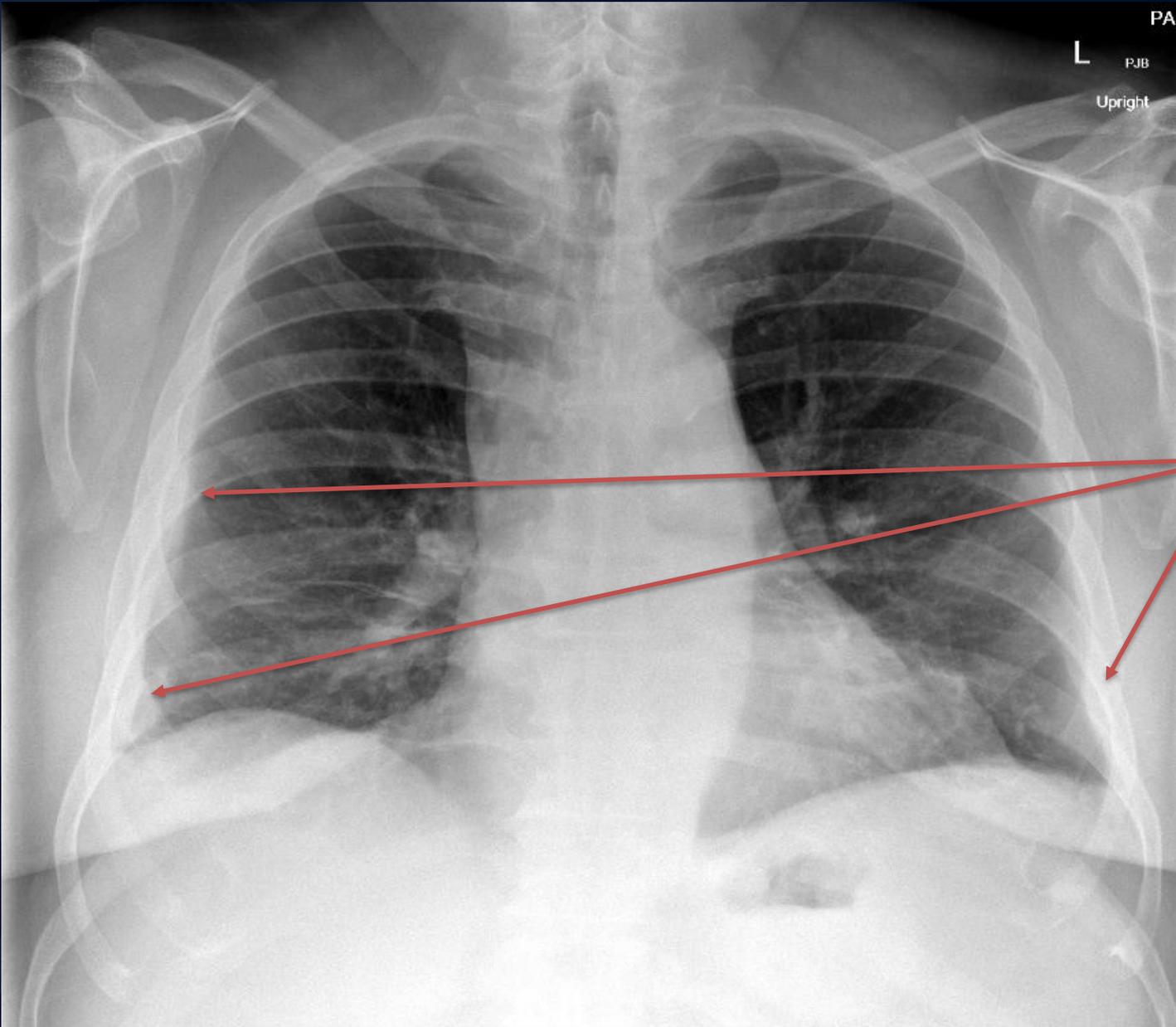




A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. It features detailed vein patterns and a lobed edge.

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# Prominent extrapleural adipose tissue

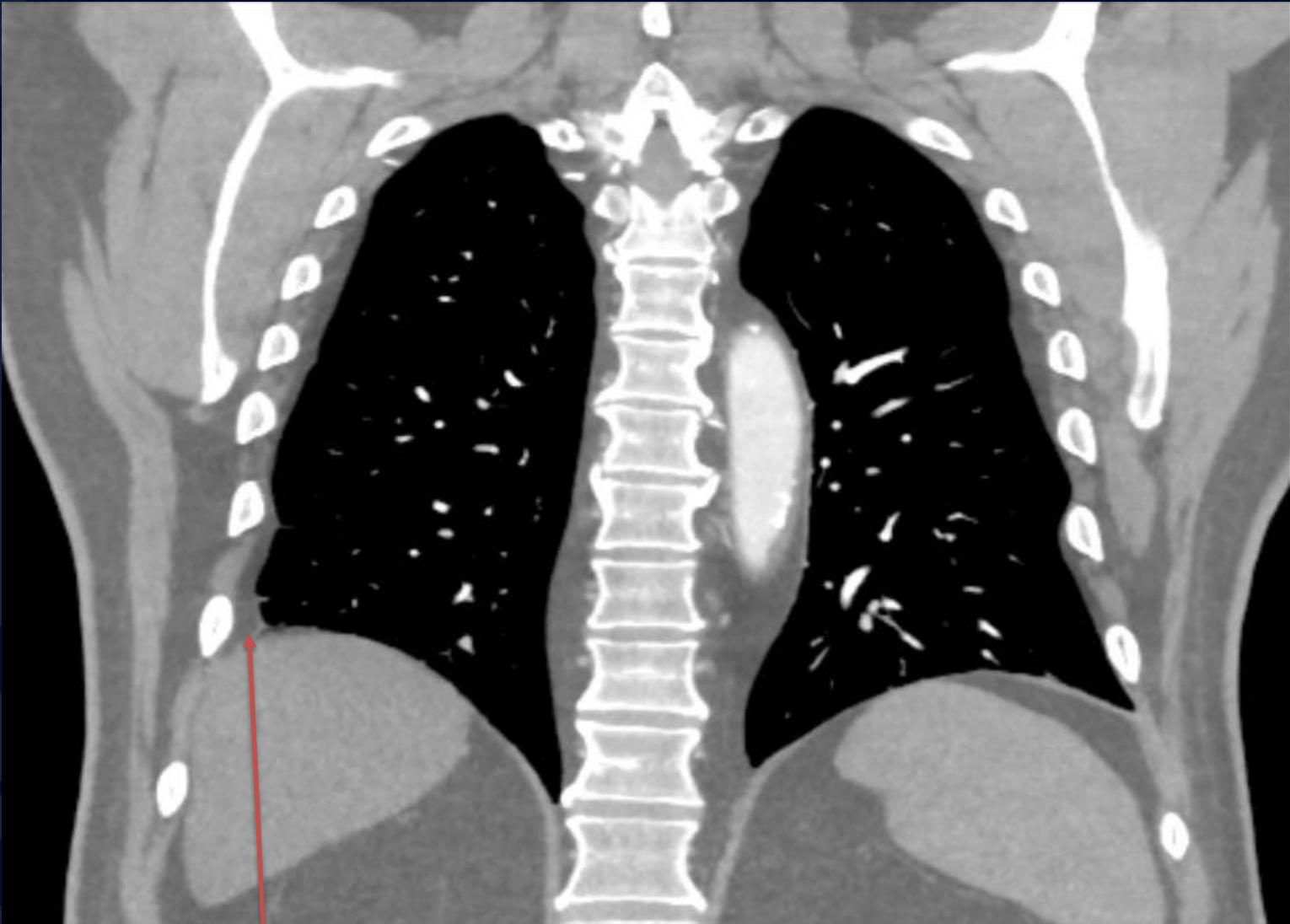


Nonspecific  
“pleural”  
thickening

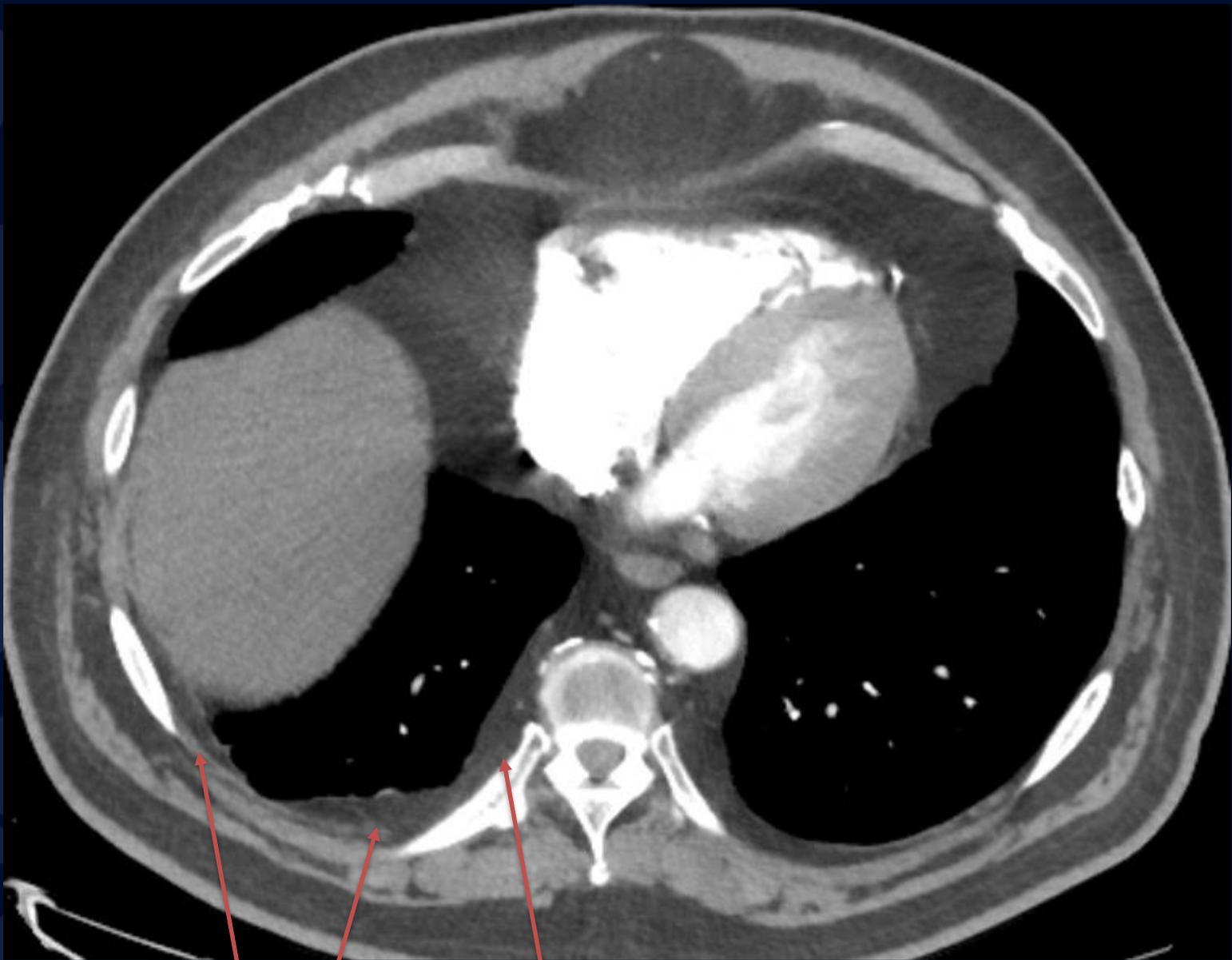
L  
PJB

Nonspecific  
"pleural"  
thickening

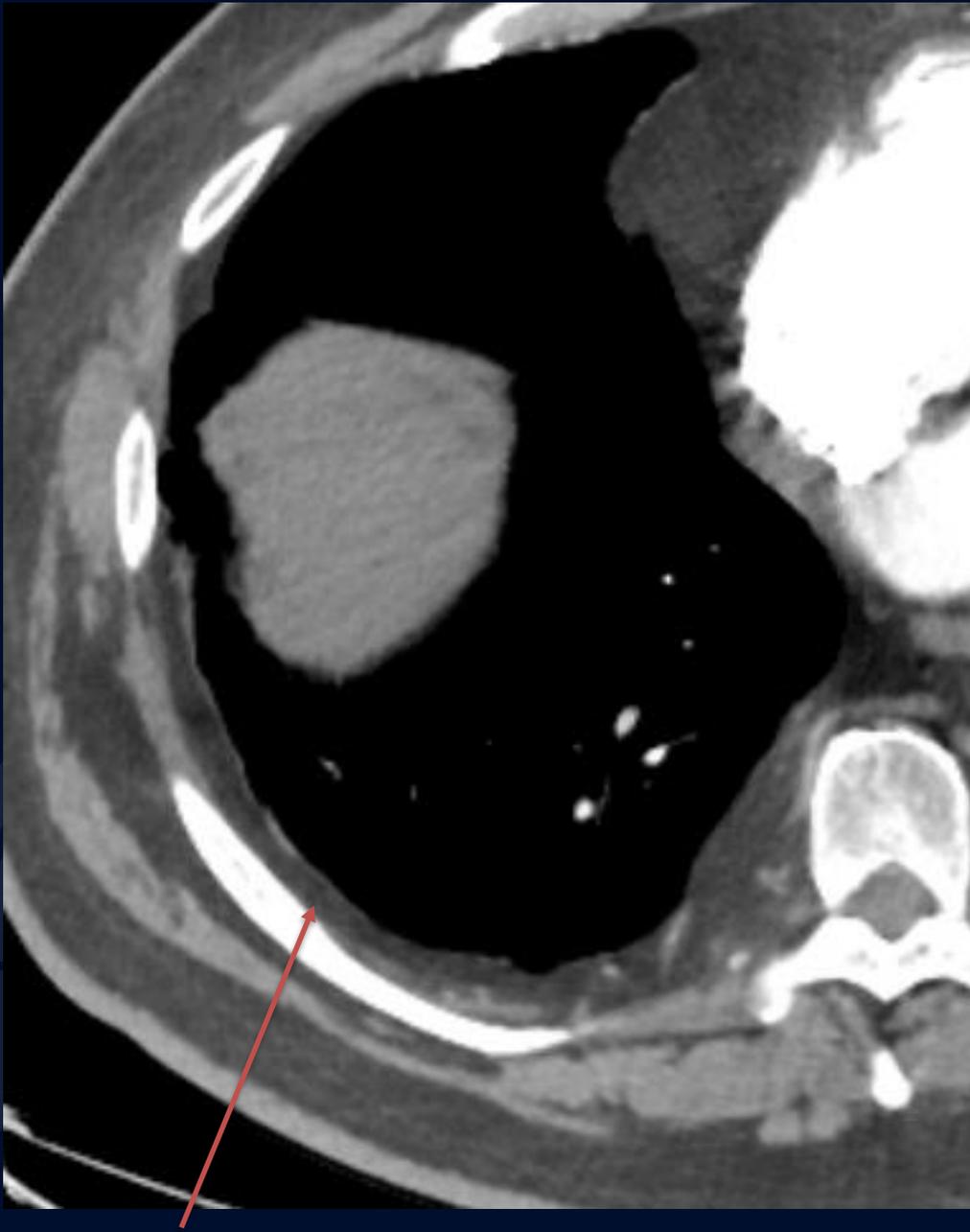




CT demonstrates fat density thickening in the pleural region



CT demonstrates fat density thickening in the pleural region



CT demonstrates fat density thickening in the pleural region

# Increased extrapleural adipose tissue

Usually a benign finding which can mimic pleural thickening on chest radiography.

- CT clearly depicts the extra fat density within the extrapleural space.
  - Normal extrapleural fat thickness is 2-3mm. In this case it is up to 1cm thick in some areas.

Increased extrapleural adipose deposition can occur in obesity, chronic pleural inflammation, neoplasm, and chronic glucocorticoid use.

- In the absence of soft tissue masses or inflammatory changes, this is a benign finding.

Mimickers include posterior diaphragmatic defect and lipoma.

CT usually needed to make the distinction between benign and malignant causes.

# References

1. **Multidetector CT for Evaluation of the Extrapleural Space.** Mario G. Santamarina, Ignacio Beddings, Guillermo V. Lermada Holmgren, Hector Opazo Sanchez, and Mariano M. Volpacchio. *RadioGraphics* 2017 37:5, 1352-1370.



## **Multidetector CT for Evaluation of the Extrapleural Space<sup>1</sup>**

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