

## THORACIC

1. Anatomy, normal variants (5-10%)
  - a. Lobar
  - b. Segmental
  - c. Azygous lobe
  - d. Bronchi
  - e. Mediastinum
  
2. Pneumonia (5-10%)
  - a. Immunocompetent
  - b. Immunocompromised
  - c. TB
  - d. Fungal
  - e. Viral
  - f. Septic Emboli
  
3. Bronchogenic Cancer (5-10%)
  - a. Staging
  - b. Treatments
  - c. SPN
  - d. Screening
  - e. Perception
  - f. Diagnostic approach
  - g. Persistent consolidation
  
4. Other tumors (1-5%)
  - a. Metastases
  - b. Carcinoid
  - c. Lymphoma
  - d. Hamartoma
  
5. Lines, tubes, devices (1-5%)
  - a. Central lines
  - b. ETT
  - c. Chest tubes
  - d. NG tubes

- e. PA line
  - f. Pneumoperitoneum
6. Trauma (5-10%)
- a. Pneumothorax
  - b. PMS
  - c. Bronchial injury
  - d. Hemothorax
  - e. Diaphragmatic injury
  - f. Flail chest
  - g. Fractures
  - h. Aorta
7. Congenital lung/MS disease (1-5%)
- a. Cysts
  - b. Atresia
  - c. AVM
  - d. PAPVR
  - e. Persistent left SVC
  - f. Swyer-James
  - g. Poland
  - h. Sequestration
  - i. CCam
8. Interstitial lung disease (5-10%)
- a. Cystic lung disease
  - b. Pneumoconioses
  - c. Fibrosis
  - d. CHF
  - e. Drug toxicity
  - f. Lymphangiomyomatosis
  - g. Sarcoid
9. Alveolar lung disease/inflammatory (1-5%)
- a. Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis
  - b. Lipoid pneumonia
  - c. Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia
  - d. PIE
  - e. HP
10. Central airways/bronchiectasis (1-5%)
- a. Tracheal tumors
  - b. Cystic fibrosis
  - c. Stenosis
  - d. Immotile cilia
  - e. Malacia
  - f. Small airways disease
  - g. MAI

- h. Broncholithiasis
  - i. ABPA
  - j. Aspiration pneumonia
11. Pulmonary manifestations of systemic disease (1-5%)
- a. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - b. Collagen vascular disease
  - c. Pulmonary/renal syndromes
  - d. Hepatopulmonary syndrome
  - e. Vasculitis
12. Pleura, diaphragm and chest wall (1-5%)
- a. Mesothelioma
  - b. Metastases
  - c. Empyema
  - d. Pneumothorax
  - e. Lipoma
  - f. Fibrous tumors of the pleura
  - g. Plaque
  - h. Effusion
  - i. Opacification
  - j. Hernia
  - k. Paralysis
  - l. Neurofibromatosis
  - m. Chest wall tumors
13. Mediastinal masses (1-5%)
- a. Superior
  - b. Anterior
  - c. Middle
  - d. Posterior
  - e. Fibrosing mediastinitis
  - f. Esophageal lesion (achalasia)
  - g. Vascular
  - h. Varices
14. Atelectasis and Collapse (1-5%)
- a. Lobar collapse
  - b. Round atelectasis
  - c. Golden S sign
  - d. Whole lung collapse
15. Pulmonary arteries (1-5%)
- a. Acute PE
  - b. Chronic PE
  - c. Pulmonary infarct
  - d. PE mimics
  - e. Vasculitis

f. Pulmonary pseudoaneurysm

16. Physics (15-20%)

17. Quality and Safety (5-10%)