

Online supplementary Table S3. Glossary of terms for thoracic imaging

Terms*	Definition
Ground-glass opacity	Hazy increased attenuation of lung, but with preservation of bronchial and vascular margins; caused by partial filling of air spaces, interstitial thickening, partial collapse of alveoli, normal expiration, or increased capillary blood volume. Not to be confused with "consolidation", in which bronchovascular margins are obscured. May be associated with air bronchogram.
Consolidation	Homogeneous increase in pulmonary parenchymal attenuation that obscures the margins of vessels and airway walls. An air bronchogram may be present.
Septal thickening	Abnormal widening of an interlobular septum or septa, usually caused by edema, cellular infiltration, or fibrosis. May be smooth, irregular or nodular.
Bronchovascular thickening	CT appearance of branching lines along a peribronchovascular bundle distribution.
Traction bronchiectasis	Bronchial dilatation, which is commonly irregular, in association with juxtabronchial opacification that is interpreted as representing retractile pulmonary fibrosis.
Pleural effusion	Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity.
Hilar lymphadenopathy	Enlargement of the lymph nodes within the lung hilum.
Cardiomegaly	Enlargement of the heart, due to increased dimensions of the cardiac chambers or myocardium.
Micronodule	Discrete, small, round, focal opacity of at least soft-tissue attenuation and with a diameter no greater than 7 mm.

*Hansell DM et al., Fleischner Society: glossary of terms for thoracic imaging. *Radiology*. 2008 Mar; 246(3):697-722)