Legend (top):
- Apical
- Posterior
- Anterior
- Lateral
- Medial
- Superior
- Medial Basal
- Ant. Medial Basal
- Lateral Basal
- Post. Basal

Legend (bottom):
- Post. Basal
- Lateral Basal
- Anterior Basal
- Apical Posterior
- Sup. Lingual
- Inf. Lingual

Views: LPO, POST, RPO, RAO, ANT, LAO, R LAT, L LAT

Colored by Marc G. Cote, D.O.

PIOPED Criteria
* Small defect (*small subsegmental*): Less than 25% of a segment.
* Moderate defect (*moderate subsegmental*): > 25%, but < 75% of a segment.
* Large defect (*segmental*): Greater than 75% of a segment.

"Segmental Equivalent" Sizing: The moderate segmental defect is counted as 0.5 of a large segmental defect (two moderate sized segemental defects are therefore equivalent to one large segmental defect). All moderate and large defects can be than added up to result in total segmental equivalent units. (Example: 3 moderate segmental defects and 1 large = 2.5 segmental equivalents). A small segmental defect doesn't count as any segmental equivalent.

High Probability: (>80% prob. of PE) (>2 segmental equivalents that are mismatched)
> 2 large segmental perfusion defects without corresponding ventilation or roentgenographic abnormalities or substantially larger than either matching ventilation or chest roentgenogram abnormality.
> 2 moderate segmental perfusion defects without corresponding ventilation or roentgenographic abnormalities and 1 large mismatched segmental defect.
> 4 moderate segmental perfusion defects without ventilation or chest roentgenogram abnormalities.

Intermediate probability (indeterminate): (20-80% prob. of PE)
Not falling into normal, very-low-, low-, or high-probability categories.
Borderline high or borderline low.
Difficult to categorize as low or high.
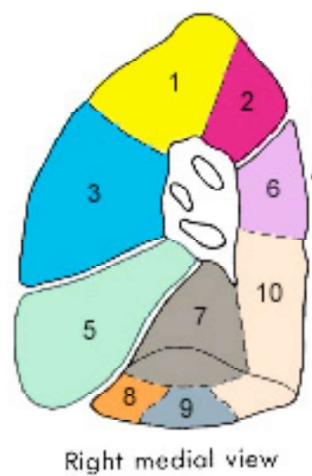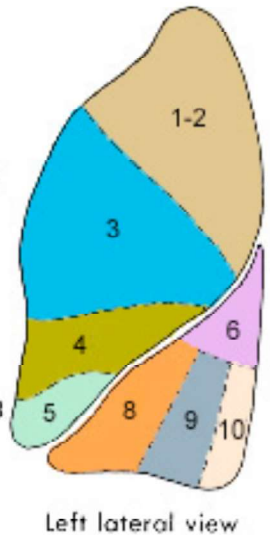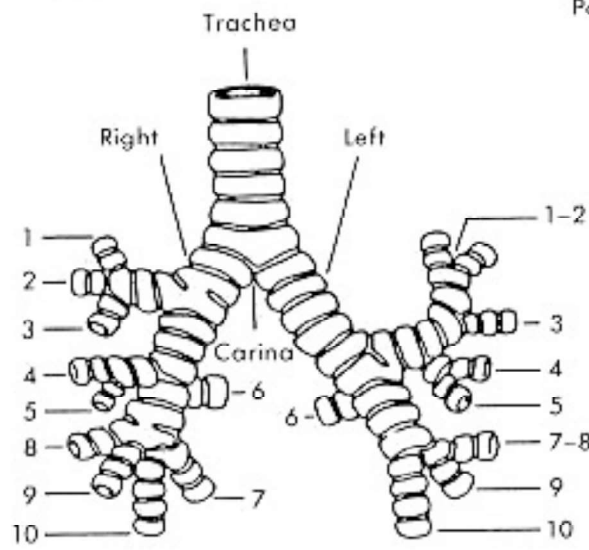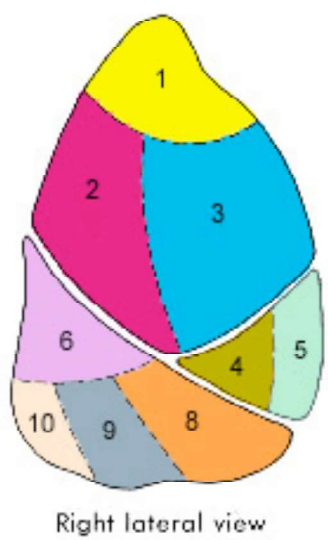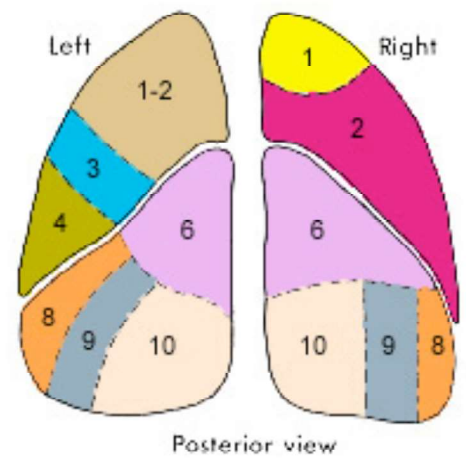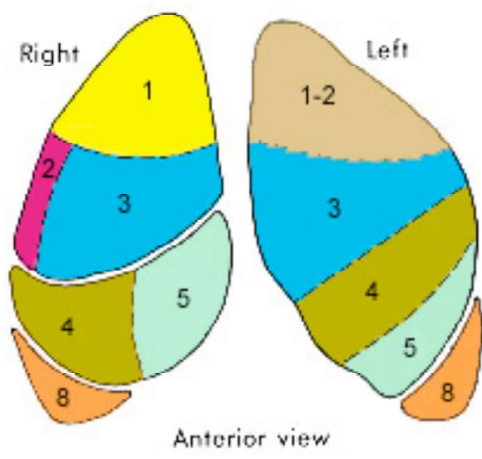
Low probability: (<20% prob. of PE)
Nonsegmental perfusion defects (e.g., very small effusion causing blunting of the costophrenic angle, cardiomegaly, enlarged aorta, hila, and mediastinum, and elevated diaphragm)
Single moderate mismatched segmental perfusion defect with normal chest roentgenogram.
Any perfusion defect with a substantially larger chest roentgenogram abnormality.
Markedly heterogenenous perfusion.
Probable PE mimic- absent perfusion in entire lung, solitary lobar mismatch, mass, or other CXR lesions causing mis-matches.
>3 small segmental perfusion defects with a normal chest roentgenogram.

Very low probability:
<3 small segmental perfusion with a normal chest roentgenogram.

Normal:
No perfusion defects or perfusion exactly outlines the shape of the lungs seen on the chest radiograph (note that hila and aortic impressions may be seen and the chest radiograph and/or ventilation study only may be abnormal).

Right Left
1
1-2
2
3
3
4
5
4
8
5
8

Anterior view

Left Right
1-2
1
3
2
4
6
6
8
9
10
10
9
8

Posterior view

Trachea

Right Left
1
1-2
2
2
3
3
3
4
4
5
5
4
8
6
5
7-8
9
10
9
8
10

Right lateral view

Carina

1
1-2
2
3
3
4
4
5
5
6
6
8
7-8
9
10
9
8
10

Left lateral view

Right medial view

Upper lobe	1. Apical	1-2. Apical-posterior	Upper lobe
	2. Posterior		
	3. Anterior	3. Anterior	
Middle lobe	4. Lateral	4. Superior	Lingula
	5. Medial	5. Inferior	
Lower lobe	6. Superior	6. Superior	Lower lobe
	7. Med. basal	7-8. Ant. basal	
	8. Ant. basal	9. Lat. basal	
	9. Lat. basal	10. Post. basal	
	10. Post. basal		

1
2
6
3
10
5
7
8
9

Right medial view

1-2
6
3
4
10
7-8
5
9

Left medial view