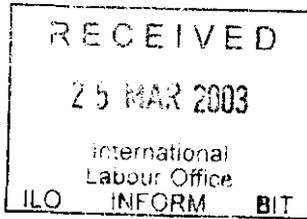


Guidelines for the use  
of the ILO International  
Classification of Radiographs  
of Pneumoconioses



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SERIES No. 22 (Rev. 2000)

# **GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF THE ILO INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF RADIOGRAPHS OF PNEUMOCONIOSES**

Revised edition 2000

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE · GENEVA

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ILO

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# Contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. General instructions</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. Specific instructions for use of the Complete Classification</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1. Technical quality	3
3.2. Parenchymal abnormalities	3
3.3. Pleural abnormalities	6
3.4. Symbols	8
3.5. Comments	9
<b>4. Specific instructions for the use of the Abbreviated Classification</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5. Using the ILO Classification</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>6. Appendices</b>	<b>14</b>
A. A note on technical quality for chest radiographs of dust-exposed workers	15
B. Reading sheets	17
C. Description of standard radiographs	23
D. Diagrams	31
E. Summary of details of the ILO (2000) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses	35
F. Participants in ILO-convened meetings leading to the revised (2000) edition of the Classification	39

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## Foreword

Over the last seven decades the International Labour Office (ILO) has promoted discussion and published a series of guidelines on how to classify chest radiographs of persons with pneumoconioses. The goals have been to standardize classification methods and facilitate international comparisons of data on pneumoconioses, epidemiological investigations and research reports. This revised edition of the ILO's International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses is a further effort towards these objectives. Based on the principles that governed the development of earlier editions of the Classification (those of 1950, 1958, 1968, 1971 and 1980), it refers to radiological appearances seen in all types of pneumoconioses. The description of the scheme in this revision of the *Guidelines* is more concise than previously. Some ambiguities in earlier editions have been clarified further, and the conventions for classifying pleural abnormalities have been revised. The changes are based on a comprehensive review of experience in using the preceding (1980) edition of the Classification.

The ILO initiated the review process in November 1989 at a meeting of 11 experts from seven countries. Participants were asked to advise on the kind of changes to the scheme that might be desirable, and to reconsider the suitability of the standard radiographs that accompanied the 1980 edition. Some parts of the *Guidelines* were identified as requiring revision, but the importance of continuity in the Classification was re-emphasized. With this in mind, it was agreed that the set of standard radiographs that were distributed with the 1980 edition should be retained, although it was recognized that the technical quality of many of them was inferior to that available with modern equipment and techniques. Participants in the meeting also suggested that the number of radiographs included in the complete set of standards (22) might be usefully reduced by reproducing critical parts from some of them onto quadrant sections of full-size radiographs. It was agreed, however, that it was necessary to verify that such a reform would not, in itself, result in a change in the way that radiographs of persons exposed to dust were classified. A controlled trial was therefore arranged by the ILO and the Division of Respiratory Disease Studies of the United States National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). This involved 40 physicians, working at specialized clinical and research centres in ten countries (see Appendix F).

Results from the trial showed that the proposed modification to the ILO standard radiographs, involving reproduction of sections from 15 of the ILO (1980) standards onto five new "quadrant" radiographs, would not increase variability between readers, and might improve the reproducibility of small-opacity profusion classification in some respects, but could also reduce slightly the frequency with which some readers identify large opacities. Use of the standards containing the quadrant radiographs was associated with an increase in the frequency with which some readers described the shapes of the small opacities that they saw as predominantly irregular, rather than rounded. It was

concluded, however, that the effects found were unlikely to be distinguishable from inter- and intra-reader variability in most occupational health survey situations.<sup>1</sup>

In October 1997 more than 200 participants in the Ninth International Conference on Occupational Respiratory Diseases in Kyoto, Japan, attended an ILO-convened Working Group on the Classification. That meeting recommended further work on the development of quadrant or sectional composite radiographs and improved techniques for standard radiograph reproduction prior to the introduction of revised standard radiographs. A smaller group of experts attending the same conference then considered in detail a draft revised text of the *Guidelines to the Classification*. Discussion of this draft continued at a further meeting in March 1998 at the offices of the American College of Radiology (ACR) in Reston, Virginia, and was concluded on 26 October 2000 at the ILO Branch Office in Washington, DC. Participants in the latter meeting also compared two types of new copies of several sets of ILO (1980) standard radiographs, of sectional quadrant radiographs that had been used in the international trial, and of a newly prepared composite radiograph illustrating pleural abnormalities. The new copies that were under review were produced from earlier copies, both by standard film copying methods and by improved techniques from digitized versions of the earlier copies. The experts preferred the copies made from the digitized versions, and they recommended the use of this technology and the associated reproduction process for producing future copies of ILO standard radiographs. The individuals who attended the various ILO-convened meetings concerned with the revision of the Classification are listed in Appendix F.

The ILO (2000) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses is accompanied by two sets of standard radiographs, as described in Appendix C. Both sets are available from the ILO. The first ("Complete") Set consists of 22 radiographs. Twenty of them are new copies from digitized full-size standard radiographs distributed previously with the 1980 edition of the ILO Classification. A further radiograph illustrates u/u-sized irregular opacities. Three quadrants of this radiograph reproduce the sections of the composite radiograph that was used in 1980 to depict increasing profusion of u/u-sized irregular opacities; the fourth quadrant illustrates subcategory 0/0. A new composite radiograph is provided to illustrate pleural abnormalities.

The "Quad" Set consists of 14 radiographs. Nine of them are the most commonly used standards from the Complete Set. The other five reproduce (quadrant) sections of the remaining radiographs in the Complete Set.

The development of this revised (2000) edition of the *Guidelines for the Use of the ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses* has been made possible by virtue of intensive and sustained activity on the part of many individuals and organizations. Some of them are named in Appendix F. Others, too numerous to list, provided valuable comments and suggestions in writing and by contributing to discussions at various scientific meetings, including four ILO international conferences on pneumoconioses and occupational lung diseases (Bochum, Germany, 1983; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1987; Prague, 1992; and Kyoto, 1997). The ILO wishes to express its sincere thanks to all concerned, and to acknowledge gratefully the active assistance from the Committee on Pneumoconiosis (previously the Task Force on Pneumoconiosis) of the American College of Radiology (ACR), the United States National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Rosai Hospital for Silicosis in Japan, the WHO Collaborating

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<sup>1</sup> A trial of additional composite standard radiographs for use with the ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses. NIOSH Report No. HETA 93-0340, July 1997, available from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5825 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 2216, United States. A shorter report has been published: "New composite ("Quadrant") standard films for classifying radiographs of pneumoconioses", in *Industrial Health*, Vol. 36, No. 4, Oct. 1998, pp. 380-383.

Centre for Radiological Education in Sweden, the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, the German Committee for Diagnostic Radiology of Occupational and Environmental Diseases, and the Institute for Occupational and Social Medicine of the University of Cologne. Continuing use of the ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses will contribute further to the protection of the health of workers in dusty occupations.

## **Introduction**

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### **Scope of the Classification**

The Classification provides a means for describing and recording systematically the radiographic abnormalities in the chest provoked by the inhalation of dusts. It is used to describe radiographic abnormalities that occur in any type of pneumoconiosis and is designed for classifying only the appearances seen on postero-anterior chest radiographs. Other views and imaging techniques may be required for clinical assessment of individuals, but the ILO International Classification has not been designed to code such findings.

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### **Object of the Classification**

The object of the Classification is to codify the radiographic abnormalities of the pneumoconioses in a simple, reproducible manner. The Classification neither defines pathological entities nor takes into account working capacity. It does not imply legal definitions of pneumoconioses for compensation purposes and does not set or imply a level at which compensation is payable.

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### **Uses of the Classification**

The Classification is used internationally for epidemiological research, for screening and surveillance of those in dusty occupations, and for clinical purposes. Use of the scheme may lead to better international comparability of data concerning the pneumoconioses.

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### **Standard radiographs and written definitions**

The Classification consists of a set of standard radiographs and this text, with the accompanying footnotes. These footnotes are intended to reduce ambiguity and are based on experience with earlier editions of the ILO Classification. In some parts of the scheme, the standard radiographs take precedence over the written definitions. The text makes it clear when this is so.

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## General instructions

No radiographic features are pathognomonic of dust exposure. Some radiographic features that are unrelated to inhaled dust may mimic those caused by dust. Readers may differ about the interpretation of such appearances.

In epidemiological studies, therefore, the study protocol will usually require that all appearances described in these *Guidelines* and seen on the standard radiographs are to be classified. Symbols must always be used and appropriate Comments must be reported.<sup>1</sup>

When the Classification is used for some clinical purposes, the protocol may require that medical readers classify only those appearances which the reader believes or suspects to be pneumoconiotic in origin. Symbols must always be used and appropriate Comments must be reported.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See sections 3.4 and 3.5.

## Specific instructions for use of the Complete Classification

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### 3.1. Technical quality<sup>2,3</sup>

Four grades of technical quality are used:

1. Good.
2. Acceptable, with no technical defect likely to impair classification of the radiograph for pneumoconiosis.
3. Acceptable, with some technical defect but still adequate for classification purposes.
4. Unacceptable for classification purposes.

If technical quality is not grade 1, a Comment must be made about the technical defects.

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### 3.2. Parenchymal abnormalities

Parenchymal abnormalities include both small opacities and large opacities.

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#### *Small opacities*

Small opacities are described by *profusion*, *affected zones of the lung*, *shape (rounded or irregular)* and *size*. The order of identifying and recording the presence or absence of these findings while classifying a radiograph is left to the reader's preference.

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#### *Profusion*

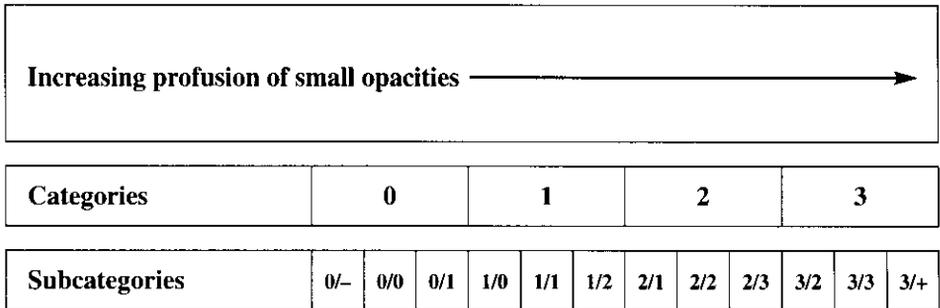
The *profusion* of small opacities refers to the concentration of small opacities in affected zones of the lung. The category of profusion is based on comparisons with the standard radiographs. For profusion the written descriptions are a guide, but the standard

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<sup>2</sup> Appendix A emphasizes the importance of good radiographic quality for the interpretation of chest radiographs. It is essential to produce radiographs that show clearly both the parenchyma and the pleural characteristics. For clinical purposes, special views or techniques may also be required. When it is not possible to replace a grade 3 radiograph by a better one, more details about technical defects should be recorded.

<sup>3</sup> The standard radiographs are not to be considered in determining technical quality of the subject radiographs. The standard radiographs were chosen to demonstrate the radiographic features of the pneumoconioses, rather than to demonstrate technical quality.

radiographs take precedence. Four categories are defined by the standard radiographs. Profusion is classified into one of 12 ordered subcategories, which are represented symbolically as follows.<sup>4</sup>



Category **0** refers to the absence of small opacities or the presence of small opacities that are less profuse than category **1**.

Classification of a radiograph using the 12-subcategory scale is performed as follows. The appropriate category is chosen by comparing a subject radiograph with standard radiographs that define the levels of profusion characteristic of the centrally placed subcategories (**0/0**, **1/1**, **2/2**, **3/3**) within these categories. The category is recorded by writing the corresponding symbol followed by an oblique stroke, i.e. **0/** , **1/** , **2/** , **3/**. If no alternative category was seriously considered, the radiograph is classified into the central subcategory, i.e. **0/0**, **1/1**, **2/2**, **3/3**. For example, a radiograph that shows profusion which is considered to be similar to that shown on a subcategory **2/2** standard radiograph, i.e. neither category **1** nor **3** was seriously considered as an alternative, would be classified as **2/2**. However, subcategory **2/1** refers to a radiograph with profusion of small opacities judged to be similar in appearance to that depicted on a subcategory **2/2** standard radiograph, but category **1** was seriously considered as an alternative before deciding to classify it as category **2**.

The standard radiographs provide examples of appearances classifiable as subcategory **0/0**. Subcategory **0/0** refers to radiographs where there are no small opacities, or if a few are thought to be present, they are not sufficiently definite or numerous for category **1** to have been seriously considered as an alternative. Subcategory **0/1** is used for radiographs classified as category **0** after having seriously considered category **1** as an alternative. Subcategory **1/0** is used for radiographs classified as category **1** after having seriously considered category **0** as an alternative. If the absence of small opacities is particularly obvious, then the radiograph is classified as subcategory **0/-**.

A radiograph showing profusion much greater than that depicted on a subcategory **3/3** standard radiograph is classified as subcategory **3/+**.

<sup>4</sup> The 12 subcategories refer only to the profusion of small opacities. Profusion, including references to subcategories **0/-** or **0/0** when appropriate, must always be recorded, irrespective of any other abnormalities that may be present. Conversely, when other abnormalities are seen, their presence must also be recorded, irrespective of whether any small opacities are present. The subcategories are arbitrary divisions of an underlying continuum of increasing profusion of small opacities. Those divisions are defined by the standard radiographs, together with the instructions for their use. The validity of the classification procedure to represent this continuum has been demonstrated in studies of relationships between results obtained by using the ILO Classification and (a) indices of cumulative exposures to various dusts; (b) the dust content of coalminers' lungs post mortem; (c) mortality of asbestos workers and coalminers; and (d) pathological appearances of coalminers' lungs post mortem.



Two letters must be used to record shape and size. Thus, if the reader considers that all, or virtually all, opacities seen are of one shape and size, then this is noted by recording the letter twice, separated by an oblique stroke (for example **q/q**). If, however, significant numbers of another shape or size are seen, then this is recorded by writing a different letter after the oblique stroke (for example **q/t**); **q/t** would mean that the predominant small opacities are rounded and of size **q**, but that there are significant numbers of small irregular opacities present of size **t**. In this way, any combination of small opacities may be recorded.<sup>6</sup> When small opacities of different shapes and/or size are seen, the letter for the predominant shape and size (primary) is recorded before the oblique stroke, while the letter for the less frequently occurring shape and size (secondary) is recorded after the oblique stroke.

### *Large opacities*

A large opacity is defined as an opacity having the longest dimension exceeding 10 mm. Categories of large opacities are defined below. These definitions take precedence over the examples of large opacities illustrated on standard radiographs.

- Category A One large opacity having the longest dimension up to about 50 mm, or several large opacities with the sum of their longest dimensions not exceeding about 50 mm.
- Category B One large opacity having the longest dimension exceeding 50 mm but not exceeding the equivalent area of the right upper zone, or several large opacities with the sum of their longest dimensions exceeding 50 mm but not exceeding the equivalent area of the right upper zone.
- Category C One large opacity which exceeds the equivalent area of the right upper zone, or several large opacities which, when combined, exceed the equivalent area of the right upper zone.

## **3.3. Pleural abnormalities**

Pleural abnormalities are divided into pleural plaques (localized pleural thickening), costophrenic angle obliteration and diffuse pleural thickening.

### *Pleural plaques (localized pleural thickening)*

Pleural plaques represent localized pleural thickening, generally of the parietal pleura. Pleural plaques may be seen on the diaphragm, on the chest wall (in-profile or face-on), and at other sites. At times, they are recognized only by their calcification. Pleural plaques are recorded as absent or present. If present on the chest wall, they are recorded as in-profile or face-on, and separately for the right and left sides. A minimum width of about 3 mm is required for an in-profile plaque to be recorded as present.<sup>7,8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> See Appendix E for possible combinations.

<sup>7</sup> The measurement of width is made from the innermost margin of the rib to the innermost sharp margin of the plaque at the pleural-parenchymal boundary.

<sup>8</sup> If more detailed measurement of width is required for a particular study, three categories may be used:

a – about 3 mm up to about 5 mm;  
 b – about 5 mm up to about 10 mm;  
 c – over about 10 mm.

Site, calcification and extent of pleural plaques are recorded separately for the right and for the left side of the chest. The written guidelines describing these features take precedence over the examples provided on the standard radiograph.

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### *Site*

The sites (locations) of pleural plaques include chest wall, diaphragm and other sites. Other sites include the mediastinal pleura in the para-spinal or para-cardiac locations. The presence or absence of pleural plaques is recorded for all sites, and separately for the right and for the left sides.

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### *Calcification*

Radiographic images of pleural plaques may include recognizable areas of calcification. The presence or absence of calcification is recorded for all plaques, and separately for the right and for the left sides. When calcification is seen, a plaque is also recorded as present at that site.

---

### *Extent*

Extent is not recorded for plaques on the diaphragm or at other sites. It is recorded only for plaques along the chest wall, and is combined for both in-profile and face-on varieties. Extent is defined in terms of the total length of involvement with respect to the projection of the lateral chest wall (from the apex to the costophrenic angle) on the postero–anterior chest radiograph:

- 1 = total length up to one-quarter of the projection of the lateral chest wall;
- 2 = total length exceeding one-quarter and up to one-half of the projection of the lateral chest wall;
- 3 = total length exceeding one-half of the projection of the lateral chest wall.

---

### *Costophrenic angle obliteration*

Costophrenic angle obliteration is recorded as either present or absent, separately for the right and for the left side. The lower limit for recording costophrenic angle obliteration is defined by the standard radiograph showing profusion subcategory **1/1 t/t**. If the pleural thickening extends up the lateral chest wall from the obliterated costophrenic angle, the thickening should be classified as diffuse pleural thickening. Costophrenic angle obliteration may occur without diffuse pleural thickening.

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### *Diffuse pleural thickening*

Diffuse pleural thickening historically has referred to thickening of the visceral pleura. The radiological distinction between parietal and visceral pleural thickening is not always possible on a postero–anterior radiograph.

For the purpose of the ILO (2000) Classification, diffuse pleural thickening extending up the lateral chest wall is recorded *only* in the presence of, and in continuity with, an obliterated costophrenic angle. Diffuse pleural thickening is recorded as absent or present along the chest wall. If present, it is recorded as in-profile or face-on, and separately for the right and the left side. Its extent is recorded in the same manner as for pleural plaques. A minimum width of about 3 mm is required for in-profile diffuse pleural

thickening to be recorded as present. If detailed measurement of its width is required for a particular study, see the comment provided in footnote 8.

Calcification and extent of diffuse pleural thickening on the chest wall are recorded separately for the right and for the left side (see guidelines for pleural plaques). The pleura may often be seen at the apex of the lung and should not be recorded as part of diffuse pleural thickening of the chest wall.

### 3.4. Symbols

Symbols to record radiographic features of importance are listed below. Their use is relevant because they describe additional features related to dust exposure and other aetiologies. Use of these symbols is obligatory.<sup>9</sup>

Some of the symbols imply interpretations, rather than just descriptions, of what is seen on the radiograph. A postero–anterior chest radiograph on its own may not be sufficient to justify definitive interpretation; therefore, each of the following definitions of symbols assumes an introductory qualifying word or phrase such as “changes indicative of”, or “opacities suggestive of”, or “suspect”.

The symbols are:

<b>aa</b>	atherosclerotic aorta
<b>at</b>	significant apical pleural thickening (see Appendix D)
<b>ax</b>	coalescence of small opacities <sup>10</sup>
<b>bu</b>	bullae
<b>ca</b>	cancer: thoracic malignancies excluding mesothelioma
<b>cg</b>	calcified non-pneumoconiotic nodules (e.g. granuloma) or nodes
<b>cn</b>	calcification in small pneumoconiotic opacities
<b>co</b>	abnormality of cardiac size or shape
<b>cp</b>	cor pulmonale
<b>cv</b>	cavity
<b>di</b>	marked distortion of an intrathoracic structure
<b>ef</b>	pleural effusion
<b>em</b>	emphysema
<b>es</b>	eggshell calcification of hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes
<b>fr</b>	fractured rib(s) (acute or healed)
<b>hi</b>	enlargement of non-calcified hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes
<b>ho</b>	honeycomb lung
<b>id</b>	ill-defined diaphragm border <sup>11</sup>
<b>ih</b>	ill-defined heart border <sup>12</sup>
<b>kl</b>	septal (Kerley) lines
<b>me</b>	mesothelioma

<sup>9</sup> Inclusion of this information in statistical analyses of results may help to explain otherwise inexplicable variation between readers in their classifications of the same radiographs.

<sup>10</sup> The symbol **ax** represents coalescence of small opacities with margins of the small opacities remaining visible, whereas a large opacity demonstrates a homogeneous opaque appearance. The symbol **ax** (coalescence of small opacities) may be recorded either in the presence or in the absence of large opacities.

<sup>11</sup> The symbol **id** (ill-defined diaphragm border) should be recorded only if more than one-third of one hemidiaphragm is affected.

<sup>12</sup> The symbol **ih** (ill-defined heart border) should be recorded only if the length of the heart border affected, whether on the right or on the left side, is more than one-third of the length of the left heart border.

<b>pa</b>	plate atelectasis
<b>pb</b>	parenchymal bands <sup>13</sup>
<b>pi</b>	pleural thickening of an interlobar fissure <sup>14</sup>
<b>px</b>	pneumothorax
<b>ra</b>	rounded atelectasis
<b>rp</b>	rheumatoid pneumoconiosis <sup>15</sup>
<b>tb</b>	tuberculosis <sup>16</sup>
<b>od</b>	other disease or significant abnormality <sup>17</sup>

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### 3.5. Comments

If the technical quality of the radiograph is not recorded as **1** (good), then a Comment on why this is so should be made at that time, before proceeding with the classification.

Comments are also required if the symbol **od** (other disease) is recorded, and to identify any part of the reading of a chest radiograph which is believed by a reader to be probably or certainly not dust related.

Comments should also be recorded to provide other relevant information.

<sup>13</sup> Significant parenchymal fibrotic strands in continuity with the pleura.

<sup>14</sup> Illustrated on the **3/3 s/s** standard radiograph.

<sup>15</sup> Illustrated on the **1/1 p/p** standard radiograph.

<sup>16</sup> The symbol **tb** should be used for either suspect active or suspect inactive tuberculosis. The symbol **tb** should not be used for the calcified granuloma of tuberculosis or other granulomatous processes, e.g. histoplasmosis. Such appearances should be recorded as **cg**.

<sup>17</sup> If the symbol **od** is used, then an explanatory Comment must be made.

## Specific instructions for the use of the Abbreviated Classification

The Abbreviated Classification, described below, is a simplified version of the Complete Classification and includes its major components.

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### Technical quality

The recording of the technical quality of the radiograph is the same as for the Complete Classification (see section 3.1).

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### Small opacities

*Profusion* is determined by comparison with standard radiographs and recorded as one of the categories: **0, 1, 2 or 3** (see section 3.2).

*Shape and size* are determined by comparison with standard radiographs. The predominant shape and size are recorded using only one of the following letters: **p, q, r, s, t or u** (see section 3.2).

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### Large opacities

Large opacities are recorded as size **A, B or C**, in the same way as for the Complete Classification (see section 3.2).

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### Pleural abnormalities

All types of pleural thickening are recorded by the letters **PT**.  
All types of pleural calcifications are recorded by the letters **PC**.

## **Symbols**

Symbols are recorded as for the Complete Classification (see section 3.4).

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## **Comments**

Comments are recorded as for the Complete Classification (see section 3.5).

## Using the ILO Classification

Efficient use of the ILO Classification requires good viewing and recording conditions. The following recommendations are particularly important for epidemiological studies.

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### Viewing

The illuminated boxes for viewing the radiographs to be classified and the standard radiographs must be close enough for the observer to see opacities only 1 mm in diameter, that is, a distance of about 250 mm. It is also essential to view the entire radiograph. The observer should be seated comfortably.

The minimum number of viewing spaces is two, allowing comparisons between the subject radiograph and the standard radiographs. However, it is recommended that three viewing spaces be used, so that the subject radiograph can be placed between the appropriate standard radiographs to assess profusion. It is important to make it easy to select and put up the standard radiographs for comparison, which is mandatory.

The viewing surfaces must be clean and the intensity of illumination should be uniform over all surfaces. The general illumination in the room should be low, without direct daylight. The room should be quiet, comfortable and free from distractions.

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### Epidemiological reading protocols

When classifying radiographs for epidemiological purposes, it is essential that the reader does not consider any other information about the individuals being studied. Awareness of supplementary details specific to individuals can introduce bias into results. If the epidemiological objective is to make comparisons between two or more groups, then the radiographs from all groups should be mixed and presented to the reader in random order. Failure to observe these principles may invalidate conclusions from the study.

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### Recording

Recording of results should be standardized and systematic. It is important to make provision for recording explicitly the presence or absence of all features to be evaluated for a particular study. Clerical help for recording results is valuable when

classifying large numbers of radiographs. The clerical assistant should be asked to remind the reader of failure to report the presence or absence of any features to be analysed in the study.

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## **Reading rates**

The number of radiographs classifiable per unit of time can vary greatly. Factors influencing reading rates include the technical quality of the radiographs, the prevalence of abnormalities on the radiographs, the experience of the reader, the purpose of the reading exercise and the length of the reading session.

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## **Number of readers**

It is recognized that there is considerable variation in multiple readings of some radiographs, not only from reader to reader (inter-observer variation), but also between readings by the same reader (intra-observer variation). It is recommended that, in epidemiological studies, at least two, but preferably more, readers each classify all radiographs independently.

When many radiographs are being read, intra-observer variation, i.e. variation in repeated readings by the same reader, should be assessed.

## Appendices

The appendices have been prepared by individual experts to assist understanding of the principles and development of the ILO International Classification. They are not part of the text of the ILO (2000) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses. The ILO wishes to express its gratitude to Dr. Kurt G. Hering, Dr. Yutaka Hosoda, Dr. Michael Jacobsen, Dr. Yukinori Kusaka, Mr. Otha W. Linton, Dr. John E. Parker, Dr. Anthony V. Proto, Dr. Hisao Shida, Dr. Gregory R. Wagner, Dr. Jerome F. Wiot and Dr. Anders Zitting for the preparation of the appendices.

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## Appendix A – A note on technical quality for chest radiographs of dust-exposed workers

It has long been recognized that the technique and equipment used for chest radiographic imaging of dust-exposed workers affect the radiographic appearance of pneumoconiotic lesions, and that this can influence the classification of a radiograph for pneumoconiosis. Both clinical interpretations of chest radiographs, and the use of the ILO Classification for medical screening, public health surveillance and epidemiological research, require good-quality radiographs. Consequently, readers may find it difficult to use the ILO Classification if the quality of chest radiographs is suboptimal. In some cases, it may be impossible to classify such a radiograph. Provision has been made for this contingency in section 3.1 of these *Guidelines* by the definition of technical quality grade 4 (“unacceptable for classification purposes”).

Common quality faults include *underexposure* (often associated with a tendency to read more profusion than would be recognized on an optimally produced radiograph) and *overexposure* (associated with the converse tendency). Experienced readers may sometimes adjust their assessments of such radiographs to compensate, to some extent, for these perceived technical faults. Nevertheless, physicians and radiographers should strive always to obtain good-quality radiographs.

An optimal radiographic technique for the assessment of pneumoconiosis should reveal the fine detail of parenchymal markings, demonstrate clearly the costal–pleural junctions and show vascular markings through the cardiac shadow. It should be noted, however, that good contrast, required to evaluate the pulmonary parenchyma, may be suboptimal for assessment of mediastinal structures.

Methods for imaging the chest for dust-related lung diseases continue to evolve as new technologies are introduced. In view of these ongoing developments, it would be inappropriate here to attempt to provide detailed technical advice on radiographic technique and equipment. Authoritative information on these topics may be found in a number of specialist publications. A select bibliography is provided at the end of this appendix.

These *Guidelines* require that a decision on whether a radiograph is of good, or at least of acceptable, technical quality rests ultimately with the physician who classifies the radiograph. Therefore, a key general principle must be the establishment and maintenance of good communication between the physician and the radiographer, so that high-quality images, providing an adequate view of the pulmonary parenchyma and pleura, are obtained. The radiographer must be well trained and supervised, and must work in a climate that invites dialogue with the physician/reader. The physician must provide feedback to the radiographer to ensure improvement of any suboptimal images, and should be prepared to advise on quality control for the production of chest radiographs of dust-exposed workers. Physicians and radiographers should take cognizance of local regulations.

## Select bibliography

- American College of Radiology. *ACR Standard for the Performance of Pediatric and Adult Chest Radiography*. Reston, Va., American College of Radiology, 1997.
- Commission of the European Community. *European Guidelines on Quality Criteria for Diagnostic Radiographic Images*, edited by J.H.E. Carmichael et al. Report OP-EUR 16260, Luxembourg, 1996.
- Guibelalde, E., et al. "Image quality and patient dose for different screen-film combinations", in *British Journal of Radiology*, Vol. 67, No. 794, Feb. 1994, pp.166-173.
- Holm, T.; Palmer, P.E.S.; Lehtinen, E. *Manual of radiographic technique: WHO Basic Radiological System*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1986.
- International Labour Office. "Appendix A. Equipment and technology: Guidance notes", prepared by H. Bohlig et al., in *Guidelines for the Use of ILO International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses*. Geneva, revised edition 1980, pp. 21-25.
- Ravin, C.E.; Chotas, H.G. "Chest radiography", in *Radiology*, Vol. 204, No. 3 (Sep.), 1997. pp. 593-600.

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## **Appendix B – Reading sheets**

The reading sheets on the following pages are examples of what may be used with the ILO (2000) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses. In some situations, clinical or epidemiological, other designs may be preferred for specific uses. The sheets illustrated here make provision for recording all features described in the Complete Classification and the Abbreviated Classification. However, they are not a formal part of the ILO International Classification.



Shape and size: p, q, r, s, t or u  
(Consult standard radiographs. Two symbols required;

mark one primary and one secondary.)

Primary	<input type="text" value="p"/>	<input type="text" value="s"/>	Secondary	<input type="text" value="p"/>	<input type="text" value="s"/>
	<input type="text" value="q"/>	<input type="text" value="t"/>		<input type="text" value="q"/>	<input type="text" value="t"/>
	<input type="text" value="r"/>	<input type="text" value="u"/>		<input type="text" value="r"/>	<input type="text" value="u"/>

Mark 0 for none or mark A, B, or C

**Large opacities**

**PLEURAL ABNORMALITIES**

(0=None R=Right L=Left)

**PLEURAL PLAQUES**

Site  
(Mark appropriate boxes)

Chest wall in profile	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>
face-on	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>
Diaphragm	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>
Other site(s)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>

Yes  No   
If "No" go to \*SYMBOLS

Extent (chest wall; combined for  
in-profile and face-on)

up to 1/4 of lateral chest wall = 1	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>
1/4 to 1/2 of lateral chest wall = 2	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>
> 1/2 of lateral chest wall = 3	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>

Width (optional)  
(3 mm minimum width required)

3 to 5 mm = a	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="L"/>
5 to 10 mm = b	<input type="text" value="a"/>	<input type="text" value="b"/>
> 10 mm = c	<input type="text" value="a"/>	<input type="text" value="b"/>

**COSTOPHRENIC ANGLE OBLITERATION**  O  R  L

<b>DIFFUSE PLEURAL THICKENING</b> (Mark appropriate boxes)	<b>Calcification</b> (Mark)	<b>Extent (chest wall; combined for in-profile and face-on)</b> up to 1/4 of lateral chest wall = 1 1/4 to 1/2 of lateral chest wall = 2 > 1/2 of lateral chest wall = 3	<b>Width (optional)</b> (3 mm minimum width required) 3 to 5 mm = a 5 to 10 mm = b > 10 mm = c
Chest wall in profile <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> L	<input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> L	<input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> L	<input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> L
face-on <input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> L	<input type="checkbox"/> O <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> L	1 2 3 1 2 3	a b c a b c

**\*SYMBOLS**  
 aa at ax bu ca cg cn co cp cv di ef em es  
 fr hi ho id ih kl me pa pb pi px ra rp tb od

Yes  No   
 (Circle as appropriate; if od circled,  
 COMMENT must be made below)

**COMMENTS** Yes  No



**PLEURAL ABNORMALITIES**

(0 = None R = Right L = Left)

Yes  No

If "No" go to \*SYMBOLS

R  L

Pleural thickening — PT

R  L

Pleural calcification — PC

**\*SYMBOLS**

Yes  No

aa at ax bu ca cg cn co cp cv di ef em es  
 fr hi ho id ih kl me pa pb pi px ra rp tb od

(Circle as appropriate; if **od** circled,  
 COMMENT must be made below)

**COMMENTS**

Yes  No

# Appendix C – Description of standard radiographs

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## The Complete Set (22 radiographs)

The ILO (2000) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses is accompanied by 22 standard radiographs. Two of them illustrate category **0/0** profusion of small opacities. Fifteen others define small-opacity profusion categories (**1/1**, **2/2** and **3/3**), and some of the shapes and sizes of these opacities (**p**, **q**, **r**, **s**, and **t**). Large opacities (categories **A**, **B** and **C**) are shown on three additional radiographs. These 20 radiographs are described in the following table using the conventions defined in the preceding text and including Comments. The site of small opacities is shown by a tick in the boxes symbolizing the zones of the lungs, as follows:

	Right	Left
Upper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lower	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The two remaining standard radiographs are composite reproductions of sections from full-size chest radiographs. One depicts increasing profusion of irregular small **u**-sized opacities. The other illustrates various pleural abnormalities.

The radiographs that define the small-opacity profusion categories are copies of the same standards that were published in 1980, thus preserving continuity and consistency in the Classification. As noted in footnote 3 on page 3, the standard radiographs were chosen to demonstrate the radiographic features of the pneumoconioses, rather than to demonstrate technical quality.

The descriptions of the radiographs in the following table are the consensus views of a group of experts who reassessed the standards in the year 2000. These descriptions differ in some respects from those published in the earlier (1980) edition of the Classification. Judgements about the technical quality of the radiographs reflect familiarity with current optimal techniques and thus may appear more severe, with only six graded **1** (good). Descriptions of pleural abnormalities now follow the modified conventions that are defined in these *Guidelines* (section 3.3). The Comments in the right-hand column of the table include some additional observations by the reviewers.

## The Quad Set (14 radiographs)

Also available from the ILO is a set of 14 standard radiographs that are wholly compatible with the Complete Set referred to above.<sup>1</sup> The Quad Set may be preferred by some users of the Classification. It includes nine of the most commonly used standard radiographs from the Complete Set (both category **0/0** examples, six showing categories **1/1**, **2/2** and **3/3** for **q/q** and **t/t** small opacities, and the composite radiograph that illustrates pleural abnormalities). The remaining five radiographs in the Quad Set are composite reproductions of quadrant sections from the other radiographs in the Complete Set. Four of them show different profusion categories for small opacities classifiable as **p/p**, **r/r**, **s/s** and **u/u**, respectively, and one shows large opacities (categories **A**, **B** and **C**).

Scientific reports that mention these *Guidelines* and the associated standard radiographs should refer to them explicitly as the ILO (2000) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses, to avoid confusion with earlier editions of the Classification and copies of standard radiographs. The international trial, which demonstrated the general compatibility of the Quad Set with the Complete Set, showed that, when using the Quad Set, some readers identified large opacities less frequently than when they used the Complete Set. Use of the Quad Set was also associated with an increase in the frequency with which some readers described the shapes of the small opacities that they saw as predominantly irregular, rather than rounded. It is recommended, therefore, that authors of research reports should indicate which set of standard radiographs (the Complete Set or the Quad Set) was used in their studies.

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 in the foreword.

# Description of standard radiographs

Standard radiograph (ILO, 2000)	Technical Quality	Parenchymal abnormalities				Pleural abnormalities				Symbols	Comments	
		Profusion	Shape and size	Zones	Large opacities	Chest wall Plaques (localized pleural thickening)	Diffuse pleural thickening	Costophrenic angle obliteration	Diaphragm			Calcification
0/0 (example 1)	2	0/0	—	—	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	Quality: unsharp upper ribs. Vascular pattern well illustrated.
0/0 (example 2)	2	0/0	—	—	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	Quality: unsharp upper ribs. Vascular pattern well illustrated, but not as clearly as in example 1.
1/1 p/p	2	1/1	p/p	R L A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	No	ca rp od	Quality: scapular overlap.  rp in left lower zone. od in left upper and left lower zones; evaluate.
2/2 p/p	1	2/2	p/p	R L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	No	cg pi	
3/3 p/p	2	3/3	p/p	R L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	No	ca	Quality: scapular overlap. ca in right upper zone.

## Description of standard radiographs

Standard radiograph (ILO, 2000)	Technical Quality	Parenchymal abnormalities				Pleural abnormalities				Symbols	Comments	
		Profusion	Shape and size	Zones	Large opacities	Chest wall		Costophrenic angle obliteration	Diaphragm			Calcification
						Plaques (localized pleural thickening)	Diffuse pleural thickening					
1/1 q/q	2	1/1	q/q	R L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Quality: overexposed; costophrenic angles excluded.
2/2 q/q	1	2/2	q/q	R L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	Yes R L <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	None	None	Right costophrenic angle appearance due to muscle slip.
3/3 q/q	2	3/3	q/q	R L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	None	pi	Quality: underexposed; costophrenic angle excluded.
1/1 r/r	2	1/1	r/r	R L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No	No	Yes R L <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	None	None	Quality: scapular overlap, unsharp lower zones. Profusion of small opacities is more marked in right lung.
2/2 r/r	2	2/2	r/r	R L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	None	hi	Quality: contrast too high. hi in right paratracheal area; evaluate.

# Description of standard radiographs

Standard radiograph (ILO, 2000)	Technical Quality	Parenchymal abnormalities			Pleural abnormalities			Symbols	Comments
		Profusion	Shape and size	Large opacities	Chest wall	Costophrenic angle	Diaphragm		
					Calcification				
3/3 r/r	2	3/3	r/r	R L No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	Quality: contrast too high. ax in right upper zone.
1/1 s/t	2	1/1	s/t	R L No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	None	Quality: unsharp areas; costophrenic angles excluded.
2/2 s/s	2	2/2	s/s	R L No <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	em pb	Quality: slightly underexposed; costophrenic angles excluded. em in upper zones. pb in left lower zone.
3/3 s/s	2	3/3	s/s	R L No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	ho ih pi	Quality: slightly underexposed; scapular overlap. ho at right costophrenic angle See footnote 14 on page 9.

## Description of standard radiographs

Standard radiograph (ILO, 2000)	Technical Quality		Parenchymal abnormalities			Pleural abnormalities			Diaphragm		Calcification		Symbols	Comments	
	Profusion	Shape and size	Protrusion	Shape and size	Zones	Large opacities	Chest wall	Pleques (localized pleural thickening)	Diffuse pleural thickening	Costophrenic angle	obliteration	Yes			No
1/1 t/t	2	1/1	t/t	t/t	R	L	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	None	Quality: scapular overlap on right, but visualization of lung and pleura not compromised. This radiograph defines the lower limit of costophrenic angle obliteration. Calcified face-on plaques at lower and mid-left chest wall.
Costophrenic angle obliteration								R	L	R	L	R	L		
2/2 t/t	1	2/2	t/t	t/t	R	L	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None	
3/3 t/t	1	3/3	t/t	t/t	R	L	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	ca cp ho id ih od	ca: superior to left hilum. ho: best seen at left lower zone. od: nodule lateral to left hilum.
0/0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This composite radiograph illustrates central subcategories of profusion of small opacities classifiable for shape and size as u/u.
1/1 u/u	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2/2 u/u	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3/3 u/u	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

# Description of standard radiographs

Standard radiograph (ILO, 2000)	Technical Quality		Parenchymal abnormalities		Pleural abnormalities				Symbols	Comments	
	Profusion	Shape and size	Zones	Large opacities	Chest wall	Costophrenic angle obliteration	Diaphragm	Calcification			
											Plaque (localized pleural thickening)
A	2	2/2	p/q	R L A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	None	Quality: high contrast; right scapular overlap obscures visualization. If concerned that right upper zone opacity could be cancer, add symbol ca.
B	1	1/2	q/p	R L B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	ax ca	ca: right lateral mid-zone nodule.
C	1	2/1	q/t	R L C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	No	No	No	ax em es ih	bu at right upper zone. em best seen at left lower zone; es at hilar and azygos node. Small opacities difficult to classify in the presence of large opacities.

## **ILO (2000) Composite standard radiograph showing examples of pleural abnormalities**

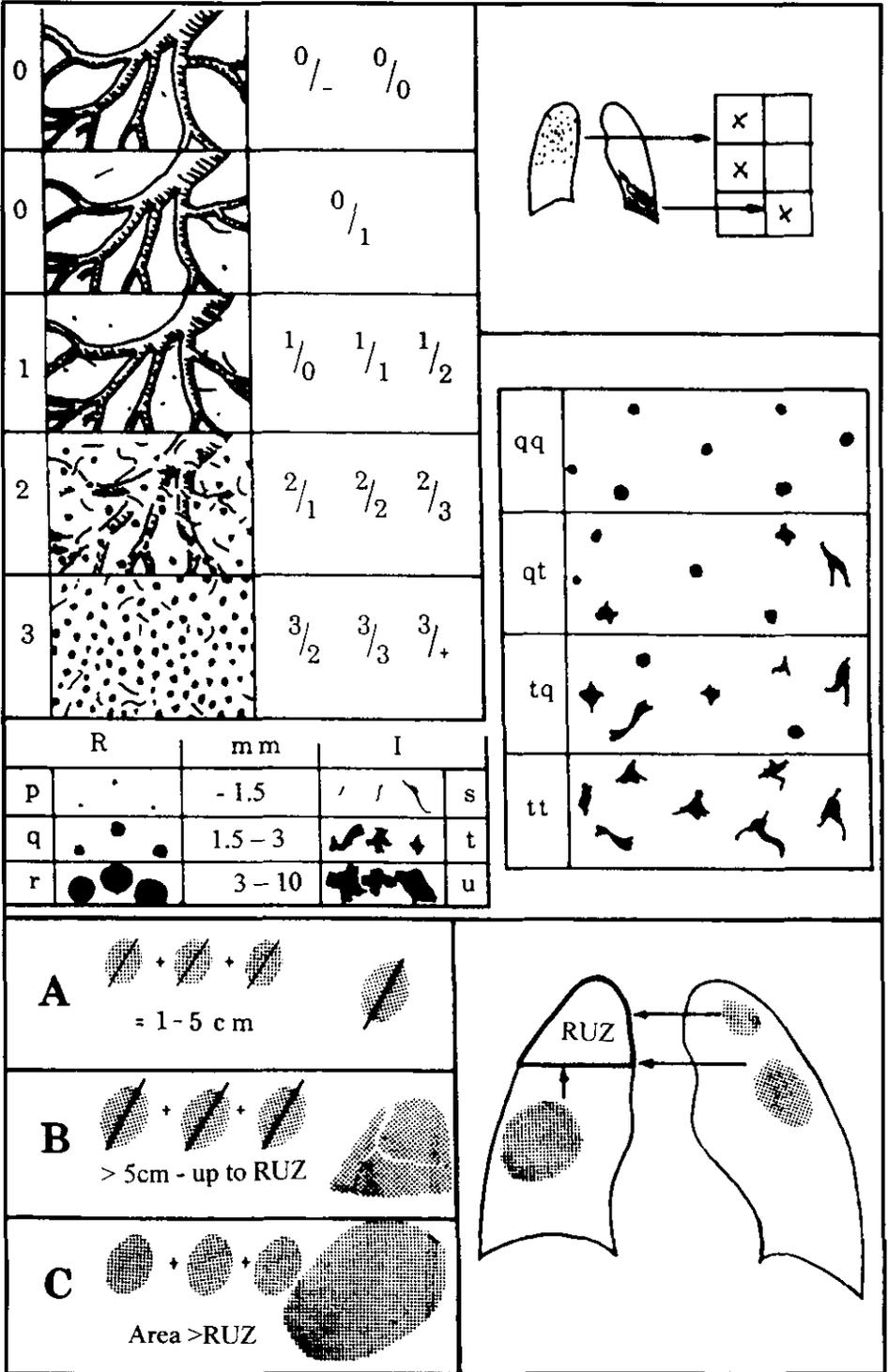
<b>Upper-left section:</b> calcified plaques at diaphragm	<b>Upper-right section:</b> calcified in-profile and face-on plaques
<b>Lower-left section:</b> diffuse in-profile pleural thickening with the required costophrenic angle obliteration; also diffuse face-on pleural thickening	<b>Lower-right section:</b> calcified and uncalcified face-on plaques

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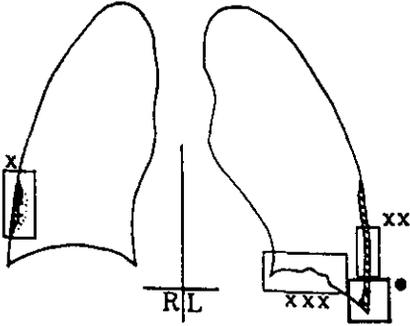
## Appendix D – Diagrams

The diagrams on the following pages represent illustrations of radiographic features that are included in the Complete Classification. Those features are defined in the text of these *Guidelines* and by the appearances on the standard radiographs. The diagrams are intended to serve as pictorial reminders, but they are not a substitute for the standard radiographs or the written text.

Diagrams that represent symbols do not illustrate all the manifestations of the conditions defined by these symbols, for example **ca** (carcinoma), **cg** (calcified granuloma), **od** (other disease). The two drawings of appearances classifiable as **od** in this appendix represent lobar pneumonia and aspergilloma, goiter and hiatal hernia.



**Pleural abnormalities -  
(localized and diffuse pleural thickening):**



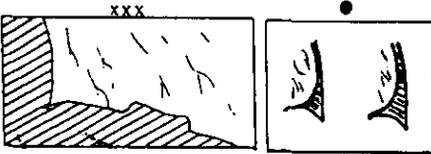
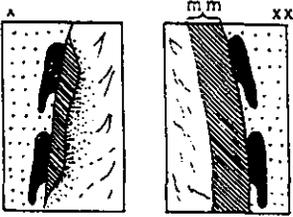
**Extent:**

- 0 = 0
- 1 = up to 1/4
- 2 = 1/4 - 1/2
- 3 > 1/2

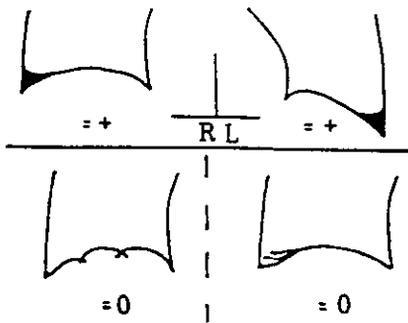
**Width:**

- a = 3-5 mm
- b = 5-10 mm
- c = > 10 mm

See Text!

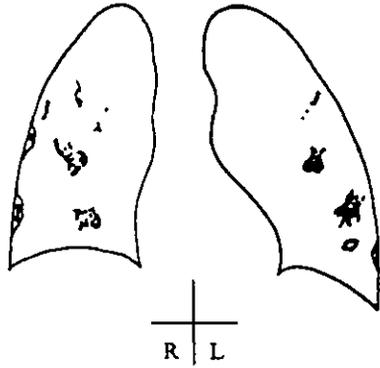


**Costophrenic angle:**

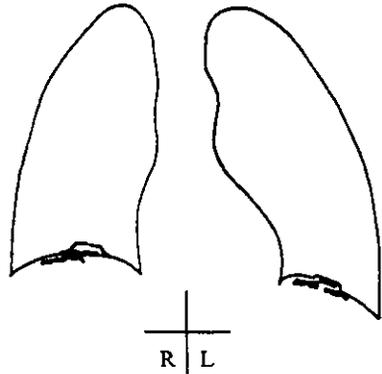


**Pleural calcification:**

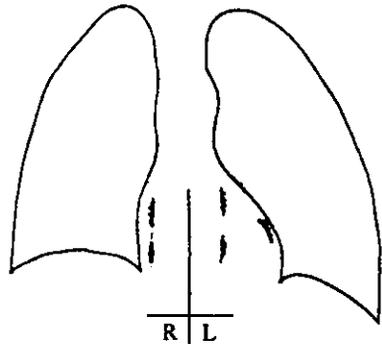
**Chest wall**

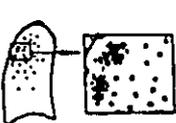
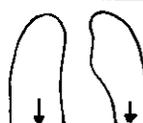
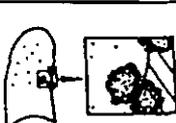
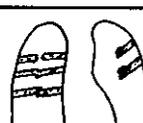
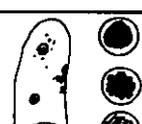
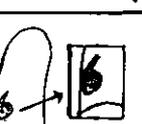
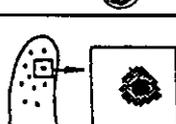
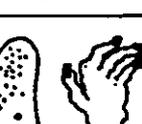
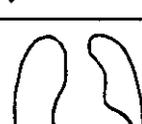
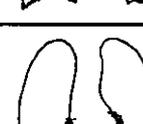


**Diaphragm**



**Other sites**



aa		di		me	
at		ef		pa	
ax		em		pb	
bu		es		pi	
ca		fr		px	
cg		hi		ra	
cn		ho		rp	
co		id		tb	
cp		ih		od	
cv		kl		od	

# Appendix E – Summary of details of the ILO (2000) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses

Features	Codes	Definitions		
<b>TECHNICAL QUALITY</b>				
1		Good.		
2		Acceptable, with no technical defect likely to impair classification of the radiograph for pneumoconiosis.		
3		Acceptable, with some technical defect but still adequate for classification purposes.		
4		Unacceptable for classification purposes. If technical quality is not grade 1, a comment must be made about the technical defect.		
<b>PARENCHYMAL ABNORMALITIES</b>				
Small opacities				
Profusion				
0/-	D/0	The category of profusion is based on assessment of the concentration of opacities by comparison with the standard radiographs.		
1/0	1/1	Category 0: small opacities absent or less profuse than category 1.		
2/1	2/2	Categories 1, 2 and 3 represent increasing profusion of small opacities, as defined by the corresponding standard radiographs.		
3/2	3/3	3		
	3/+			
Zones				
RU	LU	The zones in which the opacities are seen are recorded. The right (R) and left (L) thorax are both divided into three zones: upper (U), middle (M) and lower (L).		
RM	LM	The category of profusion is determined by considering the profusion as a whole over the affected zones of the lung and by comparing this with the standard radiographs – see footnote 5 on page 5 of these <i>Guidelines</i> .		
RL	LL			
Shape and size				
— rounded	p/p	q/q	r/r	The letters p, q and r denote the presence of small rounded opacities, with three sizes defined by the appearances on the standard radiographs: p = diameter up to about 1.5 mm; q = diameter exceeding about 1.5 mm and up to about 3 mm; r = diameter exceeding about 3 mm and up to about 10 mm.
— irregular	s/s	t/t	u/u	The letters s, t and u denote the presence of small irregular opacities, with three sizes defined by the appearances on the standard radiographs: s = width up to about 1.5 mm; t = width exceeding about 1.5 mm and up to about 3 mm; u = width exceeding 3 mm and up to about 10 mm.

Features	Codes	Definitions
— mixed	p/s p/t p/u p/q p/r q/s q/t q/u q/p q/r r/s r/t r/u r/p r/q s/p s/q s/r s/t s/u t/p t/q t/r t/s t/u u/p u/q u/r u/s u/t	For mixed shapes (or sizes) of small opacities, the predominant (primary) shape and size is recorded first. The presence of a significant number of another shape and size (secondary) is recorded after the oblique stroke.
Large opacities	0 A B C (0 = no large opacities)	One large opacity is defined as an opacity having the longest dimension exceeding 10 mm. Categories of large opacities are defined below. These definitions take precedence over the examples of large opacities illustrated on standard radiographs. Category A: one large opacity having the longest dimension up to about 50 mm, or several large opacities with the sum of their longest dimensions not exceeding about 50 mm. Category B: one large opacity having the longest dimension exceeding 50 mm but not exceeding the equivalent area of the right upper zone, or several large opacities with the sum of their longest dimensions exceeding 50 mm but not exceeding the equivalent area of the right upper zone. Category C: one large opacity which exceeds the equivalent area of the right upper zone, or several large opacities which when combined exceed the equivalent area of the right upper zone.
<b>PLEURAL ABNORMALITIES</b>		
Pleural plaques (localized pleural thickening)		Three types of pleural abnormalities are recognized: pleural plaques (localized pleural thickening), costophrenic angle obliteration and diffuse pleural thickening. These abnormalities are recorded as absent (0) or present. If present they are recorded separately for the right (R) and left (L) sides.
Chest wall	0 R L	Pleural plaques on the chest wall are recorded separately as "in-profile" or "face-on". A minimum width of about 3 mm is required for an in-profile plaque to be recorded as present. The presence or absence of calcification is also noted separately for in-profile and face-on plaques. When calcification is seen, a plaque is also recorded as present at that site. For optional recording of width of an in-profile plaque, see footnote 8 on page 6.
in-profile	0 R L	
— calcification	R(a, b, c) L(a, b, c)	
— width (optional)	0 R L	
face-on	0 R L	
— calcification	0 R L	
extent	R(1, 2, 3) L(1, 2, 3)	Extent refers to the total length of involvement with respect to the projection of the lateral chest wall for in-profile and face-on plaques combined: 1 = total length up to ¼ of the projection of the lateral chest wall; 2 = total length exceeding ¼ and up to ½ of the projection of the lateral chest wall; and 3 = total length exceeding ½ of the projection of the lateral chest wall.
Diaphragm	0 R L	When calcification is seen, a plaque is also recorded at that site.
— calcification	0 R L	Other sites include the mediastinal pleura in the para-spinal or para-cardiac locations.
Other sites	0 R L	When calcification is seen, a plaque is also recorded at that site.
— calcification	0 R L	

Features	Codes	Definitions
Costophrenic angle obliteration	0 R L	The lower limit for costophrenic angle obliteration is defined by the standard radiograph showing profusion category 1/1 <i>th</i> .
Diffuse pleural thickening	0 R L 0 R L R(a, b, c) L(a, b, c) 0 R L 0 R L R(1, 2, 3) L(1, 2, 3)	Diffuse pleural thickening extending up the lateral chest wall is recorded only in the presence of an obliterated costophrenic angle. If present, diffuse pleural thickening is recorded separately for the right and left sides when seen in-profile and when seen face-on. The presence or absence of calcification is noted in both cases. For optional recording of width of in-profile diffuse pleural thickening, see footnote 8 on page 6.
— calcification		
— width (optional)		
— face-on		
— calcification		
— extent		Extent refers to the total length of involvement with respect to the projection of the lateral chest wall for in-profile and face-on varieties combined: 1 = total length up to 1/4 of the projection of the lateral chest wall; 2 = total length exceeding 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the projection of the lateral chest wall; and 3 = total length exceeding 1/2 of the projection of the lateral chest wall.
<b>SYMBOLS</b>		
	aa	atherosclerotic aorta
	at	significant apical pleural thickening
	ax	coalescence of small opacities
	bu	bullate
	ca	cancer; thoracic malignancies excluding mesothelioma
	cg	calcified non-pneumoconiotic nodules (e.g. granuloma) or nodes
	cn	calcification in small pneumoconiotic opacities
	cd	abnormality of cardiac size or shape
	cp	cor pulmonale
	cv	cavity
	di	marked distortion of an intrathoracic structure
	ef	pleural effusion
	em	emphysema
	es	eggshell calcification of hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes
	fr	fractured rib(s) (acute or healed)
	hl	enlargement of non-calcified hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes
	ho	honeycomb lung
	id	ill-defined diaphragm border
	ih	ill-defined heart border
	kl	septal (Kerley) lines
	me	mesothelioma
	pa	plate atelectasis
	pb	parenchymal bands
	pl	pleural thickening of an interlobar fissure
	px	pneumothorax

Features	Codes	Definitions
	ra	rounded atelectasis
	rp	rheumatoid pneumoconiosis
	tb	tuberculosis
	od	other disease or significant abnormality
<b>COMMENTS</b>	Y (= Yes)	In addition to comments about the technical quality of the radiograph (see above), comments are also required if the symbol od (other disease) is recorded, and to identify any part of the reading of a chest radiograph which is believed by a reader to be probably or certainly not dust related. Comments should also be recorded to provide other relevant information.
	N (= No)	

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## **Appendix F – Participants in ILO- convened meetings leading to the revised (2000) edition of the Classification**

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### **Meeting of Discussion Group at ILO Headquarters, Geneva, 6-7 November 1989**

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#### *Participants*

Professor P. Bartsch, Institut E. Malvoz, Liège, Belgium  
Dr. Heinz Bohlig, Dormagen-Zons, Germany  
Dr. Kurt G. Hering, Knappschaftskrankenhaus, Dortmund, Germany  
Dr. Yutaka Hosoda, Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Japan  
Dr. Matti Huuskonen, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki, Finland  
Dr. Michael Jacobsen, Institute of Occupational Medicine, Edinburgh, United Kingdom  
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Professor Charles E. Rossiter, Harrow, United Kingdom  
Dr. Gregory R. Wagner, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH),  
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Professor Jerome F. Wiot, University of Cincinnati Medical School, Cincinnati, Ohio,  
United States

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#### *ILO Secretariat*

Dr. Kazutaka Kogi  
Dr. Georges H. Coppée  
Dr. Alois David  
Dr. Michel Lesage

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## **Meeting of Discussion Group in Kyoto, Japan, 15-16 October 1997**

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### *Participants*

- Dr. Kurt G. Hering, Knappschafts Krankenhaus, Dortmund, Germany  
Dr. Yutaka Hosoda, Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Japan  
Dr. Michael Jacobsen, Institute for Occupational and Social Medicine, University of Cologne, Germany  
Professor Yukinori Kusaka, Fukui Medical University, Japan  
Mr. Otha Linton, Potomac, Massachusetts, United States  
Dr. John E. Parker, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Morgantown, West Virginia, United States  
Dr. Anthony V. Proto, Committee on Pneumoconiosis, American College of Radiology, Reston, Virginia, United States  
Professor Hisao Shida, Rosai Hospital for Silicosis, Tochigi, Japan  
Dr. Gregory R. Wagner, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Morgantown, West Virginia, United States  
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### *ILO Secretariat*

- Dr. Georges H. Coppée  
Dr. Igor Fedotov
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## **Meeting of Discussion Group at the Office of the American College of Radiology, Reston, Virginia, United States, 20-21 March 1998**

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### *Participants*

- Dr. Kurt G. Hering, Knappschafts Krankenhaus, Dortmund, Germany  
Dr. Yutaka Hosoda, Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Japan  
Dr. Michael Jacobsen, Institute for Occupational and Social Medicine, University of Cologne, Germany  
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*ILO Secretariat*

Dr. Igor Fedotov

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**Meeting of Discussion Group at the ILO  
Branch Office, Washington, DC, United States,  
26 October 2000**

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*Participants*

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Mr. Otha Linton, Potomac, Maryland, United States  
Professor John E. Parker, Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, West Virginia Univer-  
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*ILO Secretariat*

Dr. Benjamin O. Alli

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## **Film readers who participated in the international film-reading trial of new composite standard radiographs (the “Quad” trial), 1992-95**

### *Canada*

Dr. Raymond Bégin, Faculté de médecine, Université de Sherbrooke, Québec

Dr. Marc Desmeules, Hôpital Laval Centre de pneumologie, Ste-Foy, Québec

Dr. W. Keith C. Morgan, Chest Diseases Unit, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario

Dr. David C. F. Muir, Health Sciences Center, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario

### *China*

Dr. Guowei Li, Zhaoyang Red Cross Hospital, Beijing

Dr. Shunging Liu, Chendu Peoples' Hospital, Chendu

Dr. Yulin Liu, Institute of Industrial Health, Anshan Liaoning

Professor Cuijuan Zhang, National Institute of Occupational Medicine, Beijing

### *Czech Republic<sup>1</sup>*

Professor Alois David, Postgraduate Medical School, Prague

Dr. Jiří Slepíčka, Faculty Hospital, Ostrava

Dr. František Staník, Department of Occupational Diseases, Miners' Hospital, Karviná

### *Finland*

Dr. Marja-Liisa Kokko, Tampere City Hospital, Tampere

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Dr. Kristina M. Virkola, Helsinki University Children's Hospital, Helsinki

Dr. Anders J. Zitting, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki

### *France*

Professor Jacques Ameille, Université Paris V, Faculté de médecine Paris Ouest, Garches

Professor Patrick Brochard, Université Bordeaux II, Bordeaux

Professor Dominique Choudat, Université Paris V, Faculté de médecine Cochin, Paris

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### *Germany*

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<sup>1</sup> As of 1 January 1993. Prior to that date, Czechoslovakia.

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Dr. Steven Short, Manhattan, Kansas  
Dr. Mei-Lin Wang, Morgantown, West Virginia  
Dr. Susan Weber, Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia

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<sup>1</sup> As of 1 January 1993. Prior to that date, Czechoslovakia.