



NOTE: This report is authorized by law (30 U.S.C., 901 et. seq.) and required to obtain a benefit. The results of this interpretation will aid in determining the miner's eligibility for black lung benefits. Disclosure of a social security number is voluntary. The failure to disclose such number will not result in the denial of any right, benefit, or privilege to which the claimant may be entitled. This method of collecting information complies with the Freedom of information Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, and OMB Cir. No. 108.

OMB No. 1215-0090
Expires: 07-31-2008

Please record your interpretation of a single film by placing "X" in the appropriate boxes on the form and return it promptly to the office that requested the interpretation. The form must be completed as per instructions, signed by a physician, and contain the miner's name, and social security number. The Department of Labor will pay only for films of acceptable quality (1, 2 and 3). Films of inferior quality (U/R) must be retaken without cost to the Department.

1. Miner's Name (Print)
1A. Date of X-ray
1B. Miner's Social Security Number
1C. Film Quality (If not Grade 1. Give Reason):

1D. Is Film Completely Negative?
2A. Any Parenchymal Abnormalities Consistent with Pneumoconiosis?

2B. SMALL OPACITIES
a. SHAPE/SIZE
b. ZONES
c. PROFUSION
2C. LARGE OPACITIES

3A. ANY PLEURAL ABNORMALITIES CONSISTENT WITH PNEUMOCONIOSIS?

38. PLEURAL THICKENING
a. Diaphragm (plaque)
b. Costophrenic Angle
a. CIRCUMSCRIBED (plaque)
3C. PLEURAL THICKENING ... Chest Wall
b. Diffuse

3D. PLEURAL CALCIFICATION
a. Diaphragm
b. Wall
c. Other Sites

4A. ANY OTHER ABNORMALITIES?

4B. OTHER SYMBOLS (OBLIGATORY)

REPORT ITEMS WHICH MAY BE OF PRESENT CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THIS SECTION.

4C. OTHER COMMENTS

SHOULD WORKER SEE PERSONAL PHYSICIAN BECAUSE OF COMMENTS IN SECTION 4C?

5A. FACILITY PROVIDING ROENTGENOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION:
DOL Medical Provider Number (If applicable):
Was film taken by a registered radiographer/radiographic technologist?
Name
Registration No.

5B. Physician Interpreting Film (Print Name):
Are you: Board-certified Radiologist?
No. Board-eligible radiologist?
B-reader?

5C. I certify that this film has been interpreted in accordance with the instructions provided on Form CM-954a and/or 20 CFR 718, Subpart B, 718.102 and Appendix A. I also certify that the information furnished is correct and am aware that my signature attests to the accuracy of the results reported. I am aware that any person who willfully makes any false or misleading statements or representation in support of an application for benefits under Title 30 USC 941 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$1,000, or to imprisonment for up to one year, or both.

PHYSICIAN'S SIGNATURE
DATE OF READING

Public Burden Statement

We estimate that it will take an average of 5 minutes to complete this information collection, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the information. If you have any comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, send them to the Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-3464, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO THIS OFFICE

NOTE: Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

For Purposes of Coding for the Department of Labor, the following criteria will be used
ILO 1980 INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF RADIOGRAPHS OF THE PNEUMOCONIOSES

FEATURES		CODES		DEFINITIONS
Technical Quality Parenchymal Abnormalities Small Opacities	Profusion	1		Good.
		2		Acceptable with no technical defect likely to impair classification of the radiograph for pneumoconiosis.
	Extent	3		Poor, with some technical defect but still acceptable for classification purposes.
		4		Unacceptable.
		0/- 0/0 0/1 1/0 1/1 1/2 2/1 2/2 2/3 3/2 3/3 3/+		The category of profusion is based on the assessment of concentration of opacities by comparison with the standard radiographs.
		RU RM RL LU LM ILL		Category 0 - small opacities absent or less profuse than the lower limit of Category 1. Categories 1, 2 and 3 - represent increasing profusion of small opacities as defined by the corresponding standard radiographs.
Shape and Size rounded	p/p q/q r/r		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). 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.	
Irregular	s/s t/t u/u		The letters p, q and r denote the presence of small rounded opacities. Three sizes are defined by the appearances on standard radiographs.	
	mixed	p/s p/t p/u p/q p/r q/w 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		o = 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. The letters s, t and u denote the presence of small irregular opacities. Three sizes are defined by the appearance on 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. For mixed shapes (or sizes) of small opacities the predominant shape and size is recorded first. The presence of a significant number or another shape and size is recorded after the oblique stroke.
Lage Opacities		A B C	The categories are defined in terms of dimensions of the opacities.	
Pleural Abnormalities	Type			Category A - an opacity having a greatest diameter exceeding about 10 mm and up to and including 50 mm, or several opacities each greater than about 10 mm, the sum of whose greatest diameters does not exceed 50 mm.
				Category B - one or more opacities larger or more numerous than those in category A whose combined area does not exceed the equivalent of the right upper zone.
Pleural Thickening Chest wall	Site	R	L	Category C - one or more opacities whose combined area does not exceeds the equivalent of the right upper zone.
				Two types of pleural thickening of the chest wall are recognized: circumscribed (plaques) and diffuse. Both types may occur together.
	Width	A	B	Pleural thickening of the chest wall is recorded separately for the right (R) and left (L) thorax.
				For pleural thickening seen along the lateral chest wall the measurement of maximum width is made from the inner line of the chest wall to the inner margin of the shadow seen most sharply at the parenchymal-pleural boundary. The maximum width usually occurs at the inner margin of the rib shadow at its outermost point.
	Face on	Y	N	a = maximum width up to about 5 mm. b = maximum width over about 5 mm and up to about 10 mm. c = maximum width over about 10 mm.
				The presence of pleural thickening seen face-on is recorded even if it can be seen also in profile. If pleural thickening is seen face-on only, width can not usually be measured.
	Extent	1	2	Extent of pleural thickening is defined in terms of the maximum length of pleural involvement or as the sum of maximum lengths, whether seen in profile or face-on
				1 = total length equivalent up to one quarter of the projection of the lateral chest wall. 2 = total length exceed one quarter but not one half of the projection of the lateral chest wall. 3 = total length exceeding one half of the projection of the lateral chest wall
Diaphragm	Site	Y	N	A plaque involving the diaphragmatic pleura is recorded as present (Y) or absent (N) separately for the right (R) or left (L) thorax.
		R	L	
Costophrenic Angle	Presence	Y	N	The presence (Y) or absence (N) of costophrenic angle obliteration is recorded separately from thickening over other areas for the right (R) and left (L) thorax. The lower limit for the obliteration is defined by a standard radiograph.
		R	L	
Pleural classification	Site chest wall diaphragm other	R	L	If the thickening extends up the chest wall then both costophrenic angle obliteration and pleura thickening should be recorded.
				The site and extent of pleural calcification are recorded separately for the two lungs, and the extent defined in terms of dimensions.
	extent	1	2	"Other" includes calcification of the mediastinal and pericardial pleura.
				1 = an area of calcified pleura with greatest diameter up to about 20 mm or a number of such areas the sum of whose greatest diameters does not exceed about 20 mm. 2 = an area of calcified pleura with greatest diameter exceeding about 20 mm and up to about 100 mm or a number of such areas the sum of whose greatest diameters exceeds about 20 mm but does not exceed about 100 mm. 3 = an area of calcified pleura with greatest diameter exceeding about 100 mm or a number of such area whose sum of greatest diameters exceeds about 100 mm.
Symbols				It is to be taken that the definition of such of the symbols is preceded by an appropriate word or phrase such as "suspect", "pneumoconiotic changes suggestive of", or "opacities suggestive of", etc.
Comments	Presence	ax		- coalescence of small pneumoconiotic opacities
				- bulla(e)
		ca		- cancer of lung of pleura
		cn		- calcification in small pneumoconiotic opacities
		co		- abnormality of cardiac size of shape
		cp		- cor pulmonale
		cy		- cavity
		di		- marked distortion of the intrathoracic organs
		ef		- effusion
		em		- definite emphysema
		es		- eggshell calcification of hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes
		fr		- fractured rib(s)
		hi		- enlargement of hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes
		ho		- honeycomb lung
		id		- ill defined diaphragm
		ih		- ill defined heart outline
		kl		- septal (kerley) lines
		od		- other significant abnormality
		pl		- pleural thickening in the interobar fissure or mediastinum
		px		- pneumothorax
		rp		- rheumatoid pneumoconiosis
		tb		- tuberculosis
		Y	N	Comments should be recorded pertaining to the classification of the radiograph particularly if some other cause is thought to be responsible for a shadow.