Pneumonia

Pneumonia: “The captain of the men of death.” The old man’s friend – Sir William Osler.

Pneumonia is lung infection.

* Infection that inflames air sacs in one or both lungs, which may fill with fluid.
* With pneumonia, the air sacs may fill with fluid or pus.
* The infection can be life-threatening to anyone, but particularly to infants, children and people over 65 old.
* It is usually caused by a virus or bacteria and less commonly by other microorganisms, certain medications and conditions such as autoimmune diseases.

Symptoms:

1. High grade fever
2. Cough-productive
3. Pleuritic chest pain
4. Headache
5. Breathlessness
6. Confusion, especially in older people

Pneumonia remains common cause of Death. Globally Pneumonia ranked 6th

Classifications Clinically:

1. Community-acquired Pneumonia:-

Onset in community or during 1st 2 days of hospitalization.

1. Hospital-acquired Pneumonia(HAP/nosocomial):-

Occurring 48hrs after hospitalization.

1. Suppurative & Aspiration pneumonia

Classifications According to cause:

1. Bacterial
2. Viral pneumonia
3. Fungal pneumonia
4. Aspiration pneumonia
5. Chemical pneumonia

Factors that predispose to pneumonia reduced host defenses against bacteria.

Reduced immune defenses

Reduced cough reflex

Vocal cord palsy

Community acquired pneumonia:

* Cigarette smoking
* Upper respiratory tract infections
* Alcohol
* HIV
* Old age
* Pre-existing lung disease

Different diagnosis of pneumonia:-

1. Pulmonary oedema
2. Pulmonary infraction
3. Pulmonary/pleural TB
4. Pulmonary eosinophilia

Chest X-ray:

1. Lobar pneumonia
2. Air bronchogram
3. Bronchopneumonia

The detection of pneumonia from X-rays is by

In the x-rays the persons bone who is affected by pneumonia will be whiter then the unaffected person.



