

An Approach to Chronic Dyspnea

Diagnostic Framework

Pulmonary	Cardiovascular	Miscellaneous
Pleura Pleural effusion	Pericardium Constrictive pericarditis	Anemia (moderate-severe)
Airways COPD* Asthma	Myocardium Heart failure*	Neuromuscular disease
Alveoli Chronic Pneumonia (e.g. fungal, mycobacterial)	Valves Any valvular disease, if severe enough	Kyphoscoliosis
Interstitial Interstitial lung disease	Conduction system Bradyarrhythmias Tachyarrhythmias	Renal failure
Vessels Pulmonary hypertension Pulmonary AVM	Vessels Coronary artery disease ("angina-equivalent")	Obesity
		Deconditioning

* Most common causes in the US

How to assess a patient with chronic dyspnea?

HPI, PMH, medications, social history
(including exposure history: animals, occupation, hobbies, travel)

Vitals (including ambulatory O₂ sat)

Focused physical exam
(e.g. cardiac, pulmonary, extremity, and basic neuro exams)

Labs: CBC

Chest X-ray

ECG

Depending on situation, additional data could include:

Additional physical exam maneuvers

Labs: Chemistry panel, BNP

Formal echocardiogram

Limited PFTs (i.e. spirometry)

CT thorax

Right and/or left heart catheterization

Diagnostic Features (Pulmonary Diseases)

	Physical Exam	Chest X-ray	Additional Supportive Features From Initial Evaluation	Diagnostic Next Steps
Pleural Effusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unilateral dullness to percussion Unilaterally decreased breath sounds 	Large pleural effusion	N/A	Thoracentesis
COPD	Bilaterally decreased breath sounds	Hyperinflation (e.g. hyperlucent lung fields, flattened diaphragms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic cough Smoking history 	Limited PFTs (e.g. spirometry)
Chronic, infectious pneumonia (e.g. fungal, mycobacterial)	Focal crackles and decreased breath sounds and/or exam consistent with pleural effusion	Various, depending on specific organism	<p>Chronic cough, weight loss, fevers</p> <p>For TB: History of travel to endemic area, homelessness, incarceration, close contact with patient known to have TB</p> <p>For fungus: History of travel to endemic area</p>	<p>For TB: Respiratory isolation, serial sputum collections for AFB smear and culture; thoracentesis if effusion present</p> <p>For fungus: Sputum collection for direct examination and fungal culture, serology</p>
Interstitial lung disease	Diffuse fine crackles	Diffuse interstitial opacities	Significant exposure history (e.g. animals, organic dust, occupational exposure, certain medications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chest CT Full PFTs
Pulmonary hypertension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loud P2 Right ventricular heave Elevated JVP 	Large pulmonary arteries	RVH on ECG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Echocardiogram Chest CT Full PFTs V/Q scan Consider autoantibodies Consider right heart catheterization

Diagnostic Features (Cardiac Diseases)

	Physical Exam	Chest X-ray	Additional Supportive Features From Initial Evaluation	Diagnostic Next Steps
Constrictive pericarditis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevated JVP Lower extremity edema Pericardial knock (early diastolic sound) Kussmaul's sign (lack of inspiratory drop in JVP) 	Pericardial calcifications	History of acute pericarditis, or other predisposing condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CT or MRI Consider right heart catheterization
Heart failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevated JVP Diffuse coarse crackles Lower extremity edema S3 (early diagnostic sound) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiomegaly Bilateral pleural effusions Bilateral alveolar/airspace opacities Kerley B lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular risk factors Elevated BNP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Echocardiogram Ischemia evaluation (e.g. stress test vs. left heart catheterization)
Valvular heart disease	Pathologic murmur	No specific findings, unless concurrent heart failure present	None specific	Echocardiogram
Arrhythmia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast/slow heart rate Irregular rhythm 	No specific findings, unless concurrent heart failure present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of palpitations Arrhythmia on ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambulatory ECG monitor (if arrhythmia suspected, but not currently present on ECG) Consider echocardiogram
CAD	No specific findings, unless concurrent heart failure present	No specific findings, unless concurrent heart failure present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exertional chest pain Cardiovascular risk factors Evidence of ischemia on ECG 	Stress test vs. left heart catheterization