

CT 1

2

HRCT

23

가 15

가 8

6 (2-13)

HRCT

가

7

HRCT

. HRCT

10

. HRCT

가

가

HRCT

: HRCT

17 (74%)

11 (65%)

5 (29%)

1 (6%)

HRCT

17
(70%)

10

가

7

가

. HRCT

17

15

2

6

HRCT

가

HRCT

30%

HRCT

(1), 2

(2).

(3).

1993 11

97 11

(4), 가

(bronchiolitis

가가 1:640

23 (:15, :8)

obliterans)(5,6,7),

(4),

(8,9)

2-13

6

가 가

,

가

가

indirect particle agglutination

(Serodia-Mycoll; Fujirebio, Japan)

2

(가 :

가가 1:5120

(HRCT)

(12),

가 : 1:5120

(11))

HRCT

HRCT

X (CXR)

HRCT

. HRCT(137kV, 220 mA) Somatom Plus-

S(Simens, Germany)

quiet breathing 2-

1998 1 15 1999 6 10

mm (collimation) 5-10mm (interval) 6 5 가 (Fig. 2), 1

(7) . Lung window settings 1600 HU window width -700 window level 가 (7) HRCT

. HRCT 4-39 (10) (Fig. 3).

2 1 가

CXR 14 (60%), 5 (22%), 2 (9%) 2 가

23 13 2 (9%) 8 가 12

가 11 가 6 (50%), 4 (33.3%), 2 (17%)

11 8 (73%), 1 (10%) 2 2

CXR (segmental collapse) 2 1

HRCT 23 11 (60%) 13 (80%)

16 (68%) 가 12 (75%) (11:12) 4.5% (5), 23 2

가 4 (25%) (8.7%) (5)

(60%) 11 12 10

HRCT 8

CXR 2 CXR HRCT

(Fig. 1).



A



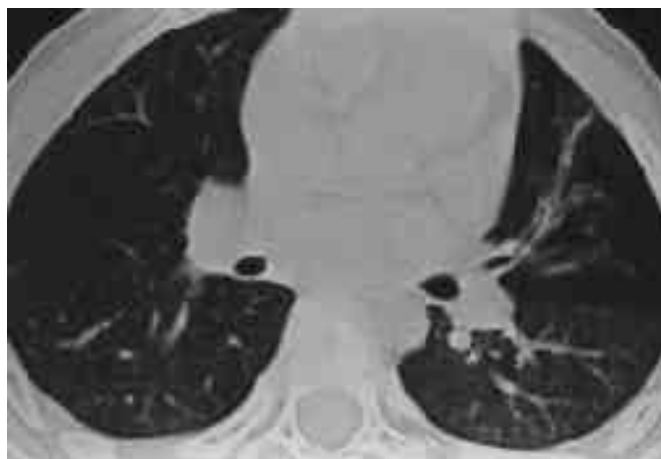
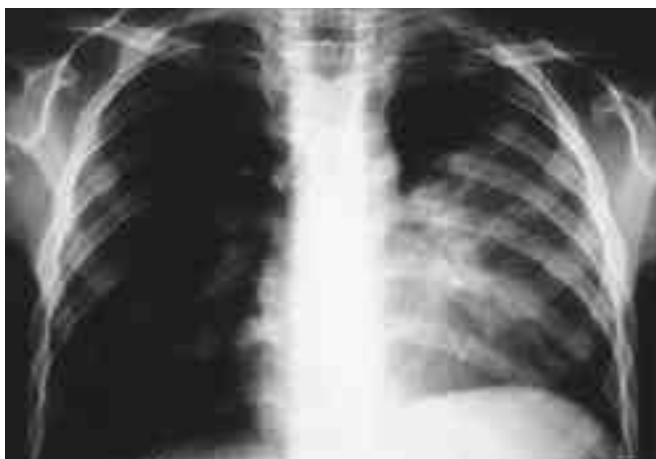
B

Fig. 1. A 5 year-old boy with fever and cough, high mycoplasma antibody titer(1:20480).

A. Initial chest radiography is normal.

B. Follow-up HRCT scan taken 7 months after initial chest film at the level of the trachea shows peripheral patchy areas of mosaic low attenuations in the right upper lung zone.

2 HRCT , ,
 6 CXR
 HRCT
 Worthy (17)
 (4,5,13-15) Whyte (9) 5 HRCT
 Ofelia (7) 1 HRCT
 가
 CT 가 , Tanaka (16) 2/3
 가 ,



A
 B
 Fig. 2. A 7 year-old boy with pneumonia & low mycoplasma antibody titer(1:5120).
 A. Initial chest radiography shows homogeneous opacity in the lingular segment of the left upper lung.
 B. Follow-up HRCT after 9 months demonstrates mosaic low attenuation with bronchiectasis and bronchial wall thickening in the lingular segment of the left upper lobe.



A
 B
 Fig. 3. A 6 year-old boy with pneumonia in the left lower lobe initially and with high titer group(1:20480). In follow-up HRCT taken 9 months after initial chest film, mosaic low attenuations are more accentuated in expiratory scan(A) rather than in inspiratory scan(B).

- 가
 , HRCT CXR
 ,
 ,
 HRCT ,
 가
 가
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Late Lung Parenchymal Changes on HRCT in Children with Mycoplasma Pneumonia¹

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Purpose : To evaluate late lung parenchymal change, as seen on high-resolution CT(HRCT) in children with mycoplasma pneumonia

Materials and Methods : Twenty-three patients [15 boys and 8 girls aged two to 13 (mean, 6) years] with mycoplasma pneumonia underwent HRCT four to 39 (mean, 10) months after initial infection. Using increased mycoplasma antibody titer(> 1:640) mycoplasma pneumonia was diagnosed, and patients were divided into two groups : high titer group (antibody titer> 1: 5120), and lower titer group (< 1:5120). CT scans were performed using 2 mm collimation and 5-10 mm interval from apex to diaphragm. In seven patients who were co-operative, both inspiratory and expiratory scans were obtained at a window width of 1600 HU and level of -700. HRCT findings of mosaic low attenuations and changes in bronchioles and bronchial walls were assessed by three radiologists and correlated with initial chest radiographic findings.

Results : On HRCT, 17 of 23 patients (74 %) demonstrated abnormal findings. These included mosaic attenuation of lung density alone in 11 of 17 patients (65 %), mosaic attenuation associated with bronchiectasis in five (29 %), and bronchiectasis only in one (6 %). Mosaic attenuation was more accentuated on expiratory scans than on inspiratory. These findings were obtained in 10 of 12 high titer group and in 7 of 11 in the lower titer group. In 15 of 23 patients (65 %), involved areas seen on HRCT exactly corresponded with initially involved areas seen on chest radiographs (CXR). Two patients in whom findings on initial CXR were normal showed mosaic attenuation on HRCT. Six patients in whom such findings were abnormal showed normal findings on HRCT, a fact which reflected their complete recovery.

Conclusion : The most common late parenchymal change in mycoplasma pneumonia, as seen on HRCT, was mosaic attenuation of lung density followed by bronchiectasis. The latter is presumably due to bronchiolitis obliterans, a well-known complication. We believe that HRCT is very useful for the evaluation of long-term sequelae of mycoplasma pneumonia in children.

Index words : Children, respiratory system

Lung, CT

Lung, infection

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