

(50-89%) 가 . (circulatory), (15-25%) (smoke inhalation) (metabolic), (wound sepsis) 가 . 가 . (carbonaceous sputum), COHb (2). (1, 2). 24 (inhalation pneumonitis), 2 5 (pulmonary microembolism), (Acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS), 6 (pulmonary macroembolism), (erythema), (blistering) 가 . (tracheobronchitis), 가 가 (1). (epithelium) (mucociliary ac- tion) (bacterial clearance) (bronchospasm), 가 (fuzziness) (4)(Fig. 1). (sloughing) (alveoli) (segmental) (lobar) (upper airway), (major air- way), 가 (2). 가 (lumen) (2).

1999 11 2

2000 2 7

COHb

(5). (Fig. 2)

(Fig. 3)

(2). (peribronchial cuffing)

(perivascular fuzziness)

(septal line)

24 24 48

(bronchiolitis obliterans)

(6). CT (air trapping) (Fig. 4)

2 5

(surfactant activity) (exudation) 가

(compliance)

(refractory) , 가 (pro-

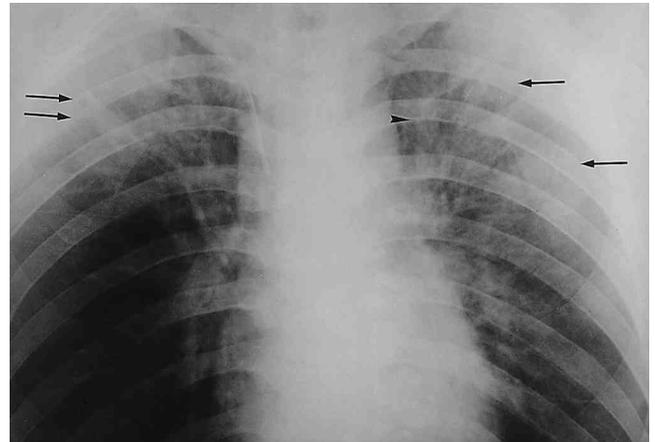


Fig. 2. Parenchymal lung injury by smoke inhalation (mixed alveolar and interstitial pattern) in a 40-year-old man. Chest radiograph obtained six hours after exposure to a house fire shows alveolar edema (arrows) in both upper lung and left perihilar area in an asymmetrical distribution. Prominence and fuzziness of the vessels (arrowhead) in the upper lobes are also seen. Central venous pressure was 4-6 mm Hg.

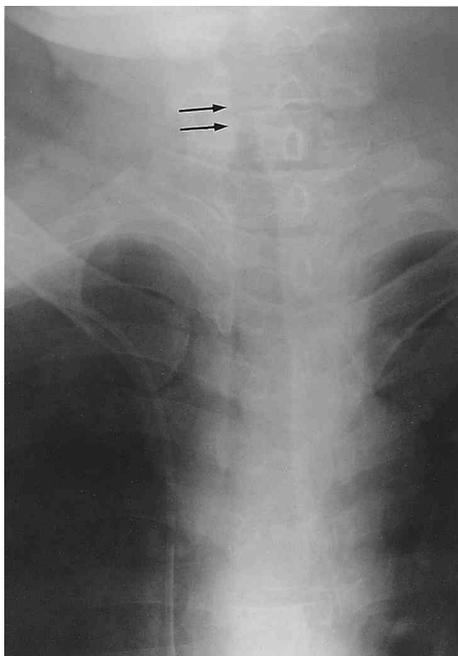


Fig. 1. Major airway lesion by inhalation injury in a 49-year-old man. Chest radiograph taken ten hours after smoke inhalation shows irregular narrowing and fuzziness of the outline (arrows) of upper trachea.

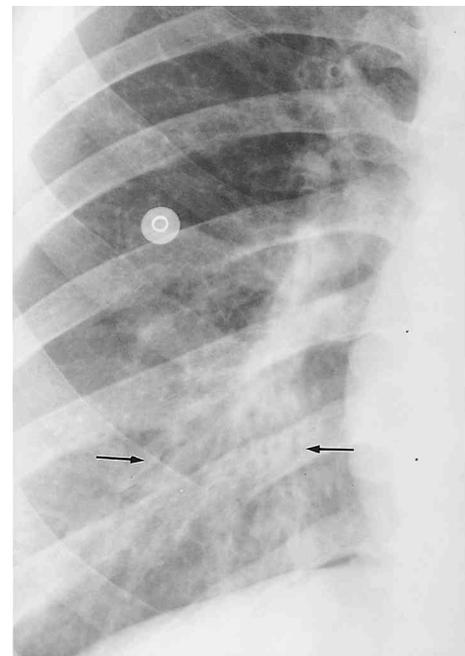


Fig. 3. Parenchymal lung injury by smoke inhalation (interstitial pattern) in a 32-year-old man. A close up view of the right lung taken 34 hours after inhalation injury shows peribronchial cuffing and perivascular haziness (arrows), the only abnormality in the chest.

gressive)

Pseudomonas, Staphylococcus, Escherichia, Proteus, Providencia

(hypoventilation)

가 10

(dependant)  
(Fig. 5).

(hematogenous)

(air-borne)

가 17  
(random)

(7).

가 가  
Aerobacter,

(Fig. 6A).

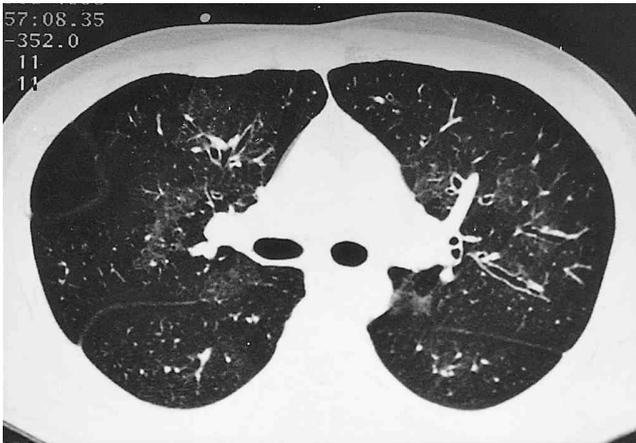


Fig. 4. Bronchiolitis obliterans by toxic fumes in a 28-year-old man.

Expiratory HRCT scan taken three months after smoke inhalation shows multifocal bronchiectasis and area of air-trappings. PFT values for FVC, FEV1, and FEF25-75% expressed as percentage predicted were 59%, 34%, and 13%, respectively.

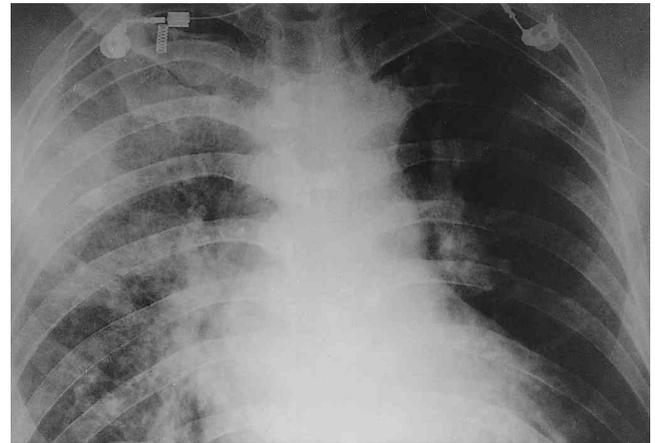


Fig. 5. Air-borne pneumonia in a 50-year-old man with inhalation burn.

Chest radiograph taken 14 days after inhalation burn reveals multifocal air space consolidations in both lungs, predominantly in right lung. The lesions progressed rapidly(not shown). Sputum culture revealed *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

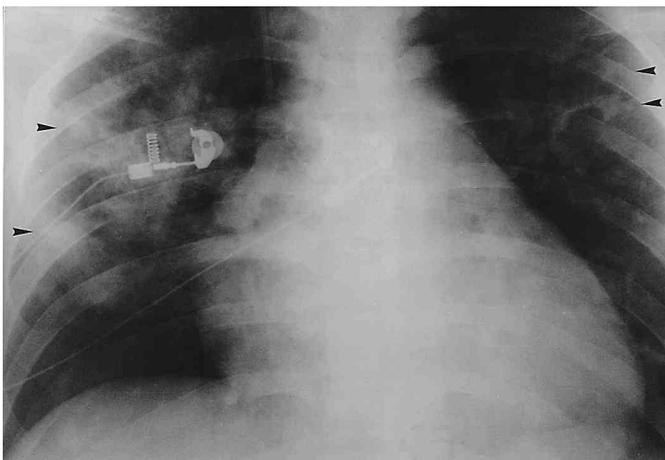
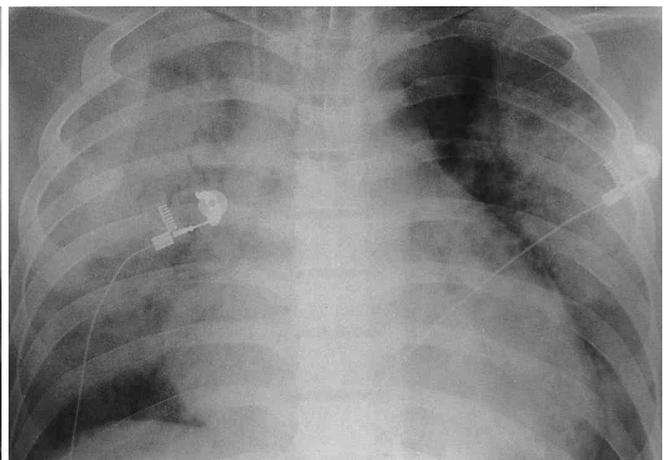


Fig. 6. Hematogenous pneumonia in a 25-year-old man with major thermal burn. A. Chest radiograph taken 42 days after major thermal burn without inhalation injury shows multiple variable sized ill-defined nodules (arrowheads) in both lungs. Blood culture revealed *Staphylococcus aureus*.



B. Two days after A, the nodular pattern is progressed to bilateral diffuse air space consolidations (ARDS).

(Fig. 7A)

(Fig. 7B)

(subpleural)  
(8).

(thin-section) CT  
1 cm

가 (Fig. 8).

가

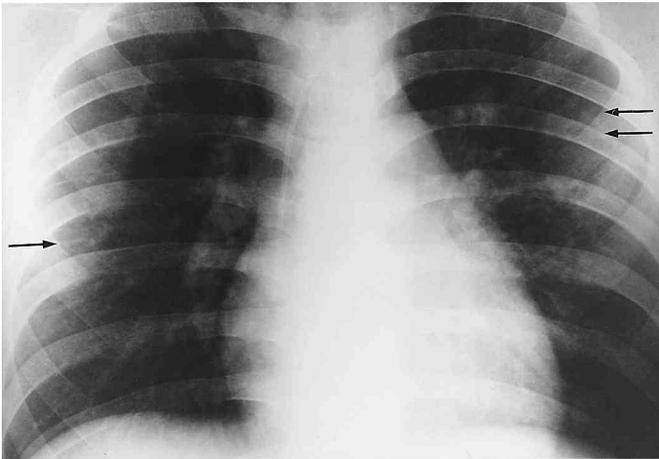
(aspiration),  
(disseminated intravascular coagulation),  
(thromboemboli),

24

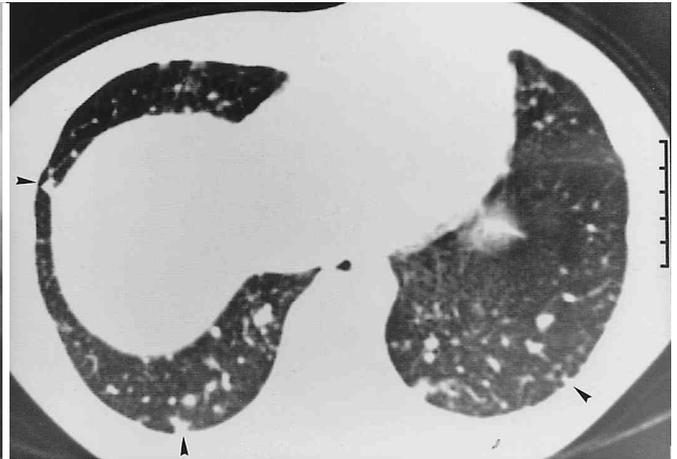
48

(Fig. 6B).

(Fig. 9).



A



B

Fig. 7. *Candida* pneumonia in a 32-year-old man with major thermal burn.

A. Chest radiograph taken 35 days after major thermal burn shows ill-defined nodules (arrows) randomly distributed in both lungs.

B. Five days after A, thin-section CT scan shows bilateral multiple nodules (arrowheads) less than 1 cm, distributed in subpleural and peripheral regions. The lesions persisted more than three months(not shown).

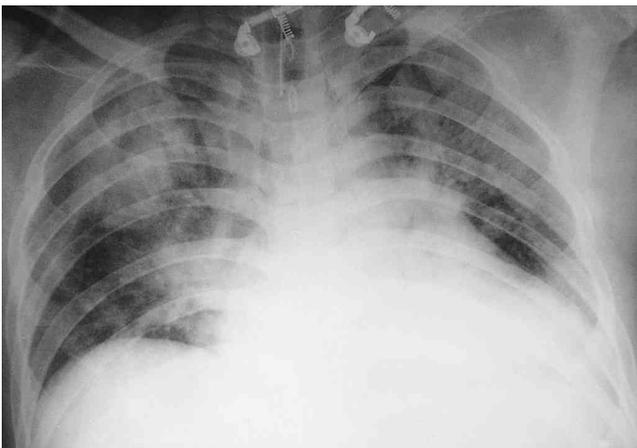


Fig. 8. Pulmonary edema in a 40-year-old man with major thermal burn.

Chest radiograph taken three days after thermal burn with aggressive intravenous fluid therapy reveals cardiomegaly and engorgement of vessels with perivascular haziness in both hilar regions.

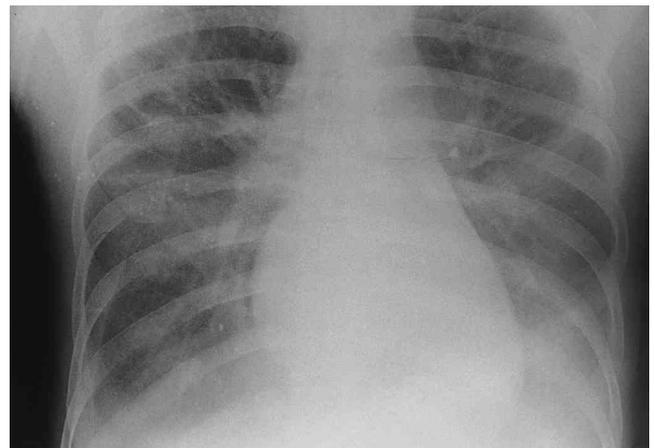


Fig. 9. Pleural effusion in a 37-year-old man with major thermal burn.

Supine chest radiograph taken one day after thermal burn with 80 % burned body surface area shows diffuse haziness by pleural effusion in both lung.

가  
(inspissated mucus), (endotracheal tube)  
(Fig. 10).

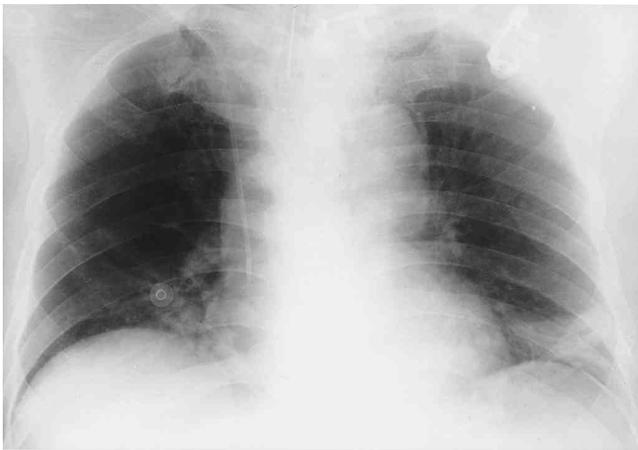


Fig. 10. Atelectasis in a 52-year-old man with inhalation burn. Chest radiograph taken ten hours after smoke inhalation shows subsegmental atelectasis in both lower lungs.

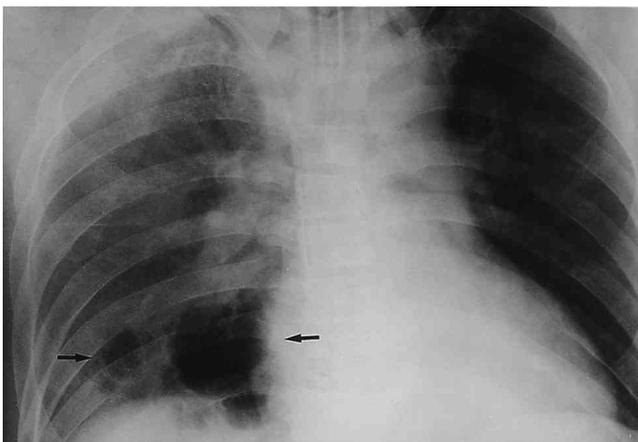


Fig. 11. Oxygen toxicity in a 57-year-old man with inhalation burn. Chest radiograph taken three days after inhalation burn with ventilatory support and oxygen therapy shows pneumatoceles (arrows) formation in right lower lung. Diffuse haziness in right lung is due to pleural effusion.

(extravasation) (1, 3). 24 48

가 (bedrest) 가 (1). (infarc- tion) 가 가 가 가

가 (endothelial cell) (integrity)

(tracheostomy) (Fig. 11), 가 (Fig. 12) 10

10 가 (7). 가 (erosion),

가 70 % 가 50 % 가

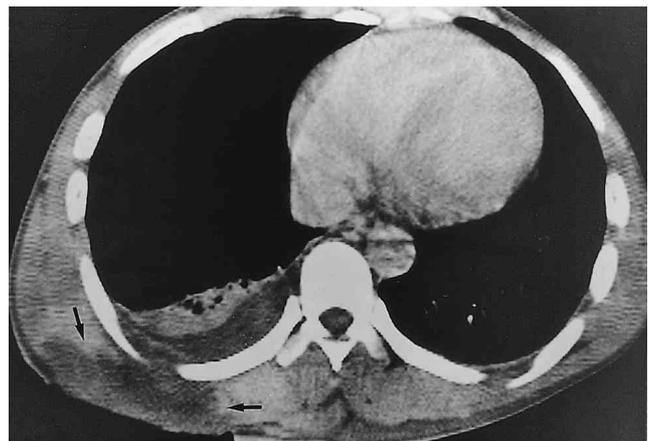


Fig. 12. Soft tissue injury in a 45-year-old man with electric burn. Chest CT scan taken on the day of electrical burn shows a low-attenuated soft tissue lesion (arrows) due to tissue necrosis at the point of exit of electrical current. Note also defect of the overlying skin. Reactive pleural effusion and passive atelectasis seen in the right lung.

24  
가 , 2 3  
가  
1 3  
가

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## The Radiographic Spectrum of Pulmonary Complications in Major Burn Patient<sup>1</sup>

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In recent years, improved antibiotic care and physiologic fluid replacement in cases involving burn wounds have led to a decrease in the rate of fatalities caused by wound sepsis and shock. There has, however, been an upsurge and relative increase in the frequency (15-25%) and mortality rate (50-89%) of pulmonary complications.

Since pulmonary lesions may result from direct injury to the respiratory tract caused by smoke inhalation, from circulatory, metabolic or infectious complications in cases involving cutaneous burns, or may develop during the therapeutic management of these lesions, a wide spectrum of pulmonary abnormalities can occur during the post-burn period. There is considerable overlap between their radiographic appearances, which are often nonspecific. Since the successful management of these patients is based on the early recognition and vigorous treatment of lesions, familiarity with all facets of these complications, based on a pathophysiology of the injury and on the knowledge of the clinical setting, enables radiologists to make more specific diagnoses.

**Index words :** Lung, radiography  
Lung, CT  
Lung, diseases

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