

(inhalation injury)

가 27 가 18 , 1 57 18

(portable)

가 18 가 7 (39%)

5 (27%), 5 (27%), 5 , 3

(17%), 3 (17%), (hematogenous) 1 (5%)

27 가 8 (30%) ,

6 (22%), 5 (19%), 5 (19%), 5 (19%),

2 (7%)

13.1 (5-27) , 21.7 (10-

49) 1

4.9 (2-15)

13 (7-20) 1.7 (1-3)

5 4 5 3

가

(5-9).

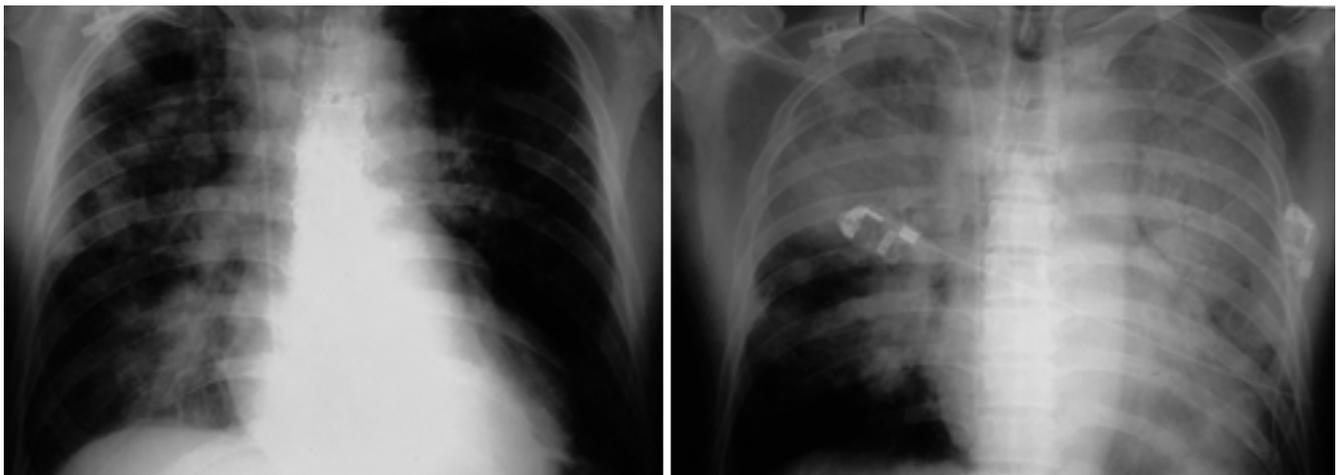
(15 - 25%) (50 - 89%)

(1 - 4).

1/3

45
 35 (1-87) , 가 32 ,
 13 (scalding) 4 , (steam) 1 , (electrical)
 1 , 62% (21 - 96%)
 가 18 , 가 27
 가 24 (bacteremia)
 가 4
 (inhalation pneumonitis) (Candida species)가 1
 (hypoxemia), (hypercapnia), (portable)
 (elevated carboxyhemoglobin)
 (random) 57 18
 (alveolar consolidation)
 가 1-
 3 (hypervolemic) (10 mmHg)
 (refractory)
 (diffuse)
 (air - borne) 15 7
 (bronchial washing) 5 , 5 (Fig. 4A), 2

(bronchoalveolar lavage) , 8
 (poly -
 morphonuclear leukocyte)가 25
 (epithelial cell) 가 10
 Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter, Klebsiella, E - coli
 Gram - negative bacilli Staphylococcus가



A B
 Fig. 1. Air-borne pneumonia in a 53-year-old man with inhalation injury and 45% cutaneous burn.
 A. Initial chest radiograph (not shown) of this patient was normal. Chest radiograph taken 7days after inhalation burn reveals bilateral air space consolidations. Culture of bronchial washing revealed *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Segmental atelectasis of left lower lung seen in retrocardiac region.
 B. Three days after A, diffuse air space consolidations occurred by ARDS.

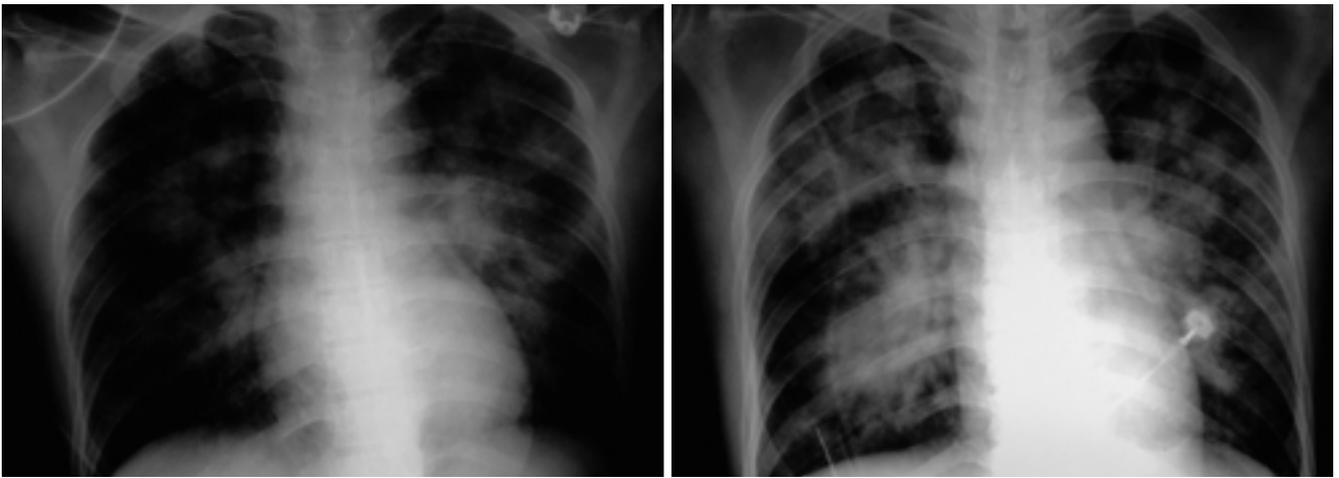
13.1 (5-27) ,
21.7 (10-49) .
1

가

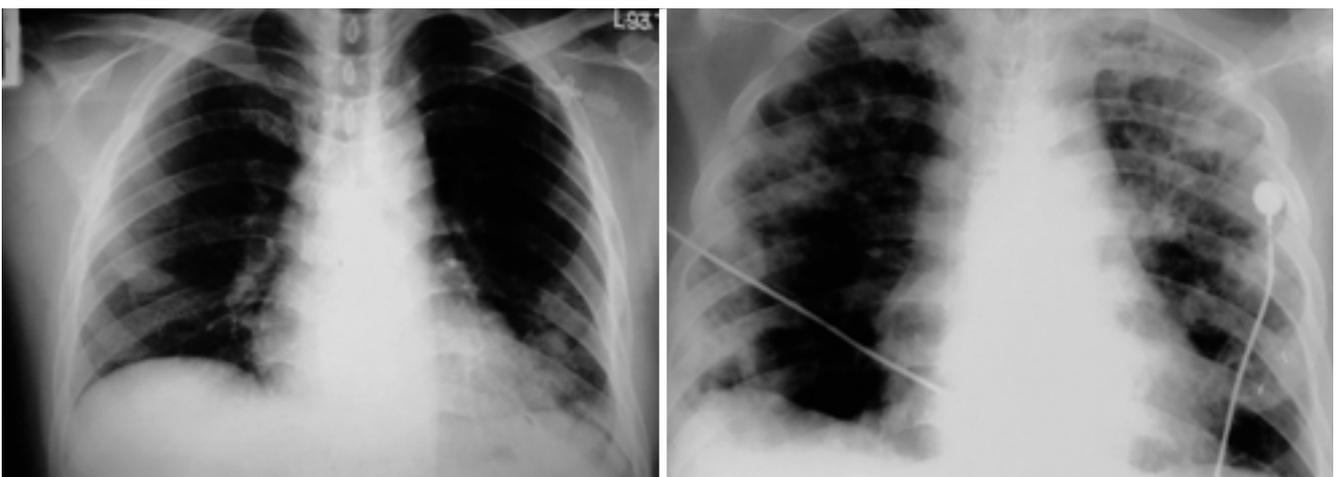
4.9 (2-15)
13 (7-20) . 1.7 (1-3)

3 가 2 , , 1 5 3 , 1

1 . 5 4 , 1



A B
Fig. 2. Inhalation injury in a 23-year-old man with 32% cutaneous burn.
A. Chest radiograph on initial burn day shows alveolar edema in perihilar regions of both lungs, representing parenchymal injury by smoke inhalation.
B. One day after A, chest radiograph show aggravation of air space consolidations in both lungs, indicating development of ARDS.



A B
Fig. 3. Hematogenous pneumonia in a 32-year-old man with electrical burn without inhalation.
A. Chest radiograph taken postburn 40th day shows ill defined nodular consolidations in both lower lungs. Persistent bacteremia by *Staphylococcus aureus* was noted.
B. After 17 days A, lesions progressed to multiple nodules and cavities.

(alveolar capillary

membrane)

(aspiration)

(organ failure),

. Hantson (12)

3 16%

(community acquired)

Shirani

. Burke (13)

가

4 (22%)

3

(normal flora) H. influenzae alpha-hemolytic

streptococci가

Gram negative bacilli S. auerus 가

(14)

가

(15).

(bronchiolitis)

가 10

(tracheobronchitis) 가

(intubation),

(tracheostomy)

(capillaritis)

가

3

가

가

가

가

(disseminated intravascu-

lar coagulation),

(thromboemboli),

2 5

(exudation)

(surfactant

activity) 가

(compli-

ance)

가

가

가

10

3

1. 2000;42:637-642
2. Teixidor HS, Novick G, Rubin E. Pulmonary complications in burn patients. *J Can Assoc Radiol* 1983;34:264-270
3. Teixidor HS, Rubin E, Novick GS, Alonso DR. Smoke inhalation: radiologic manifestation. *Radiology* 1983;149:383-387
4. Kangaroo H, Beachley MC, Ghahremani GG. The radiographic spectrum of pulmonary complications in burn victims. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1977;128:441-445
5. 2000;42:933-937
6. Masanes MJ, Legendre C, Lioret N, Saizy R, Lebeau B. Using bronchoscopy and biopsy to diagnose early inhalation injury. Macroscopic and histologic findings. *Chest* 1995;107:1365-1369
7. Herdon DN, Barrow RE, Linares HA, et al. Inhalation injury in burn patients: effect and treatment. *Burns Incl Therm Inj* 1988;14:349-356
8. Tasaki O, Goodwin CW, Saitoh D, et al. Effects of burns on inhalation injury. *J Trauma* 1997;43:603-607
9. Mellins RB. Respiratory complications of smoke inhalation in victims of fires. *J Pediatr* 1975;87:1-7
10. Howard PA, Cancio LC, Mcmanus AT, et al. What 's new in Burn-associated infections? *Current Surgery* 1998;56:397-405
11. Shirani KZ, Pruitt BA Jr, Mason AD Jr. The influence of inhalation injury and pneumonia on burn mortality. *Ann Surg* 1987;205:82-87
12. Hantson P, Butera R, Clemessy JL, Michel AM, Baud FJ. Early complications and value of initial clinical and paraclinical observations in victims of smoke inhalation without burns. *Chest* 1997; 111:671-675
13. Burke HL, Lykens MG, Meredith JW, Haponik EF. Bronchoscopic diagnosis of pneumonia in burned patients with smoke inhalation injury. *J Bronchology* 2001;8:267-273
14. Pruitt BA Jr, Flemma RJ, DiVenceti FC, Foley FD, Mason AD Jr, Young WG Jr. Pulmonary complications in burn patients. A comparative study of 697 patients. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 1970;59:7-20
15. Haponik EF, Summer WR. Respiratory complications in burned patients: pathogenesis and spectrum of inhalation injury. *J Crit Care* 1987;2:49-74

Pulmonary Complications in Major Burn Patients: Differences in Radiologic and Clinical Findings between Inhaled and Non-inhaled Burn¹

Jung Sook Kim, M.D., Eil Seong Lee, M.D.

¹*Department of Radiology, Hallym University College of Medicine, Hangang Sacred Heart Hospital*

Purpose: To analyze differences in the radiologic and clinical findings of pulmonary complications between an inhalation and non-inhalation group of major burn patients, and to apply the findings to the specific diagnosis of pulmonary complications.

Materials and Methods: This study involved 45 major burn patients (18 with inhalation injury, and 27 without) in whom pulmonary complications ensued. Follow-up studies were based on chest radiographs obtained between initial burn day and postburn (PB) 57 (mean, day 27). Types, times of onset, underlying causes, and changes at follow-up study of pulmonary complications between the inhalation and the non-inhalation group were assessed.

Results: In the inhalation group, the most frequent complication was air-borne pneumonia ($n=7$, 39%); others were hydrostatic pulmonary edema ($n=5$, 28%), ARDS ($n=5$, 28%), atelectasis ($n=5$, 28%), inhalation pneumonitis ($n=3$, 17%), pleural effusion ($n=3$, 17%), and hematogenous pneumonia ($n=1$, 6%). In the non-inhalation group, airborne pneumonia ($n=8$, 30%) was also the most common complication; other were hydrostatic edema ($n=6$, 22%), ARDS ($n=5$, 19%), atelectasis ($n=5$, 19%), pleural effusion ($n=5$, 19%) and hematogenous pneumonia ($n=2$, 7%). The average times of onset were as follow: for airborne pneumonia, PB day 13.1 (range, 5 - 27) in the inhalation group, and PB day 21.7 (10 - 49) in the non-inhalation group; for hematogenous pneumonia, more than one month, regardless of inhalation; for ARDS, PB day 4.9 (2 - 15) and PB day 13 (7 - 20) in the inhalation and non-inhalation group, respectively; and for inhalation pneumonitis, PB day 1.7 (1 - 3). The most common probable cause of ARDS in the inhalation group was inhalation injury (3/5), and in the non-inhalation group, sepsis (4/5).

Conclusion: In major burn patients, pulmonary complications differed in terms of their onset time and causes between the inhalation group and the non-inhalation group. In such cases, awareness of the presence or absence of inhalation injury and the onset time of pulmonary complications is necessary if complications are to be specifically diagnosed.

Index words : Lung, radiography
Lung, diseases

Address reprint requests to : Eil Seong Lee, M.D., Department of Radiology, Hallym University College of Medicine,
Hangang Sacred Heart Hospital, 94-200 Yongdungpo-dong, Yongdungpo-gu, Seoul 150-719, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-2639-5542 Fax. 82-2-2679-0121 E-mail: eslee1@kornet.net