

:(inhalation injury)

.
: 3
45
가 27 . (portable)
가 18 ,
1 57 18
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

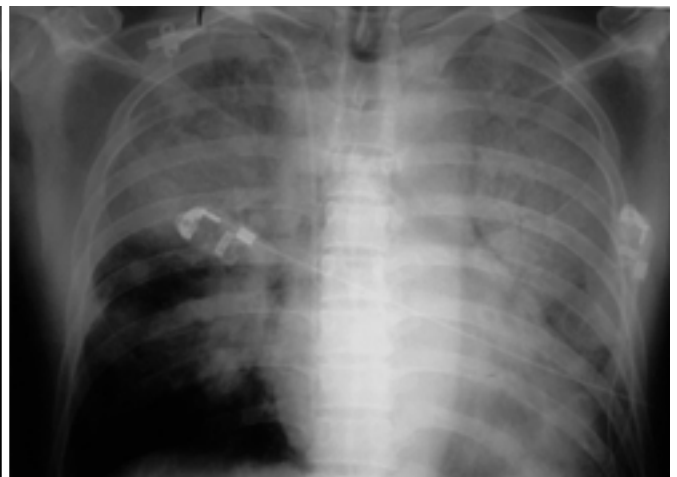
(5 - 9).

(15 - 25%)
(1 - 4).

(50 - 89%)

1/3

(bronchoalveolar lavage) , 8
 (poly -
 morphonuclear leukocyte)가 25
 (epithelial cell) 가 10
 Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter, Klebsiella, E - coli
 Gram - negative bacilli Staphylococcus가
 45
 35 (1 - 87) , 가 32 ,
 13 (scalding) 4 , (steam) 1 , (electrical)
 1 , 62% (21 - 96%)
 가 18 , 가 27
 가 24 (bacteremia)
 14 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) 18 가
 7 (Fig. 1A)가
 5 (Fig. 1B, 2B), 5 , 5 ,
 3 (Fig. 2A), 3 , 1 (Fig. 3)
 27 가
 8 ,
 6 (Fig. 4B), 5 ,
 5 (Fig. 4A), 2



A
 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 5 3 , 1
가 2 , , 1 5 4 , 1
1 .

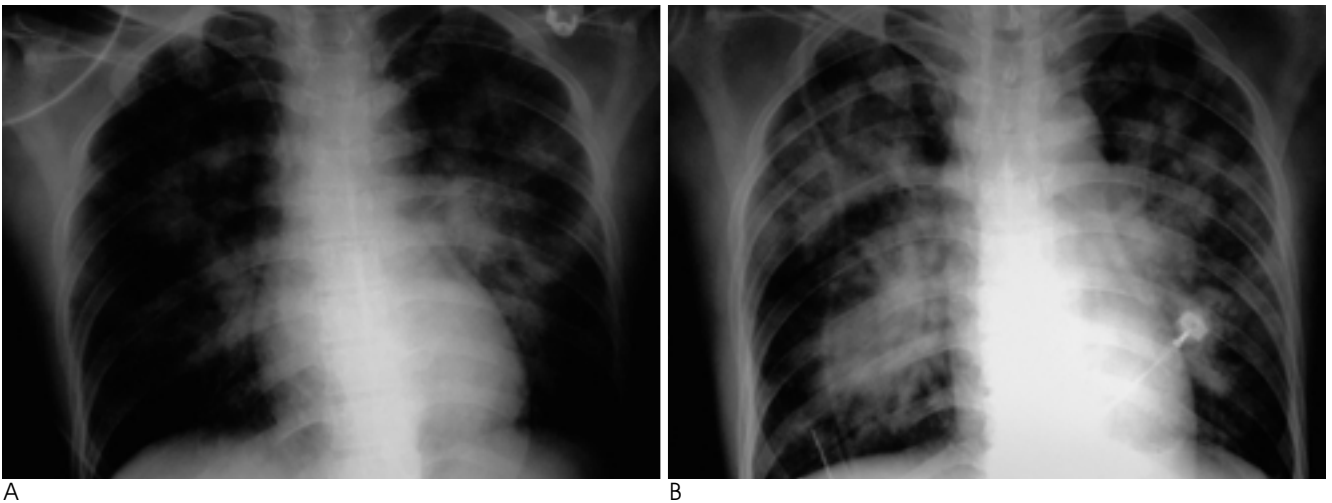


Fig. 2. Inhalation injury in a 23-year-old man with 32% cutaneous burn.
A. Chest radiograph on initial burn day shows alveolar edema in perihilar regions of both lungs, representing parenchymal injury by smoke inhalation.
B. One day after A, chest radiograph show aggravation of air space consolidations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

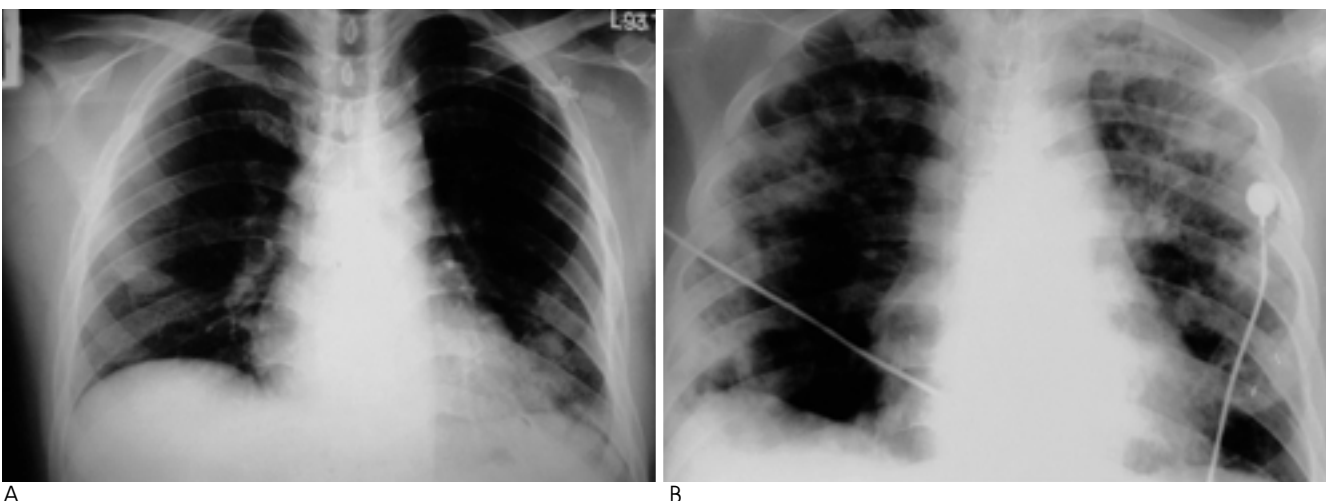
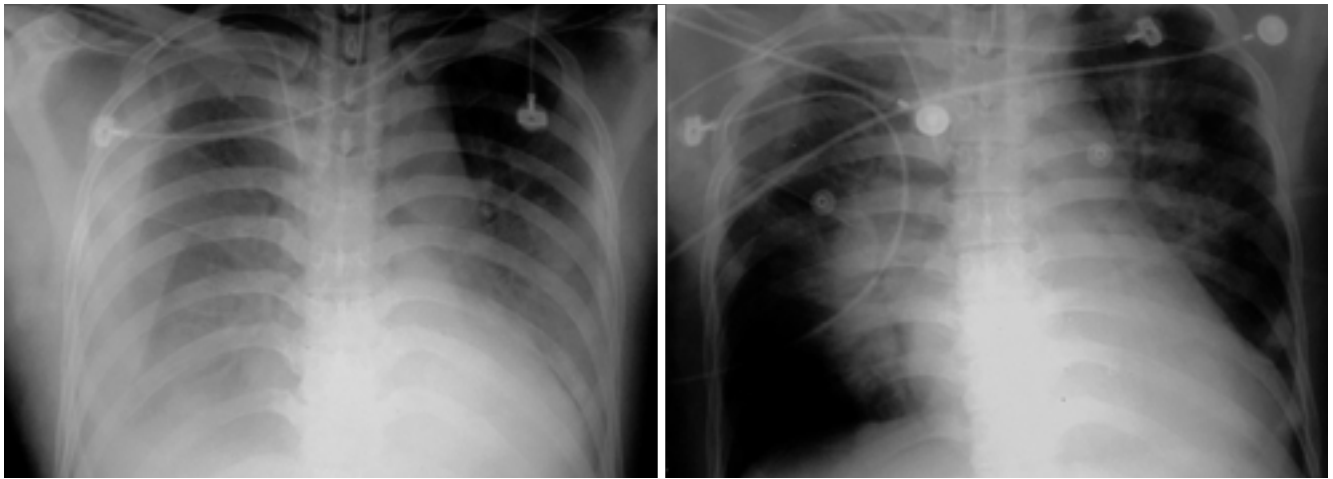


Fig. 3. Hematogenous pneumonia in a 32-year-old man with electrical burn without inhalation.
A. Chest radiograph taken postburn 40th day shows ill defined nodular consolidations in both lower lungs. Persistent bacteremia by *Staphylococcus aureus* was noted.
B. After 17 days A, lesions progressed to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



A
Fig. 4. A 35-year-old man with flame burn without inhalation.
A. Chest radiograph taken postburn third day reveals both pleural effusion, more on right hemithorax.
B. On postburn tenth day, chest radiograph shows air space consolidations in central portion of both lungs and cardiomegaly by hydrostatic edema.

1 - 2 가 15 7 2 - 5 가
, 4 ,
3 3 가 (viscous) ,
1 17 (Fig. (8).
3B), 2 . membrane) 가 (alveolar capillary
(smoke inhalation) - (ventilation - perfusion imbalance)
(circulatory), (metabolic), 가 (5, 8).
가 (skin barrier)
(10).
Shirani
(11) 1058
685 60 (8.8%)
373 (35%) 141 (38%)
가
30%, 40%,
60% 가
18 8
(44.4%) 27
10 (37%)
72% (13/18)
59% (16/27)
(cardiac output) 가
(7).

(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

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

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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

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