



‘ ‘

(bronchovascular bundle)

1

‘ ‘

(1).

26

36.4
42.6 mmHg

80%

5 l

가

가

가

(1).

‘

‘

(Fig. 1A).

(

(1 - HRCT)

7).

1

(Figs. 1B, C).

50

가

2

‘

‘

(PO₂) 90.3 mmHg,
3

1

97.3%

가

2

‘

5

‘

3

‘

‘

83%,

가

14%,

3%

7

가

가

‘

‘

:
 , (mineral oil), ,
 , , (1). 가
 (2). 가
 1)
 2) , , 3)
 (2). ,
 (5).
 , 가
 (1). 가
 ,
 (A),
 (B),
 (1).
 $3\text{Cu} + 8\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NO}$ (A)
 $2\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2$ (B)
 (1 - 7). , 가

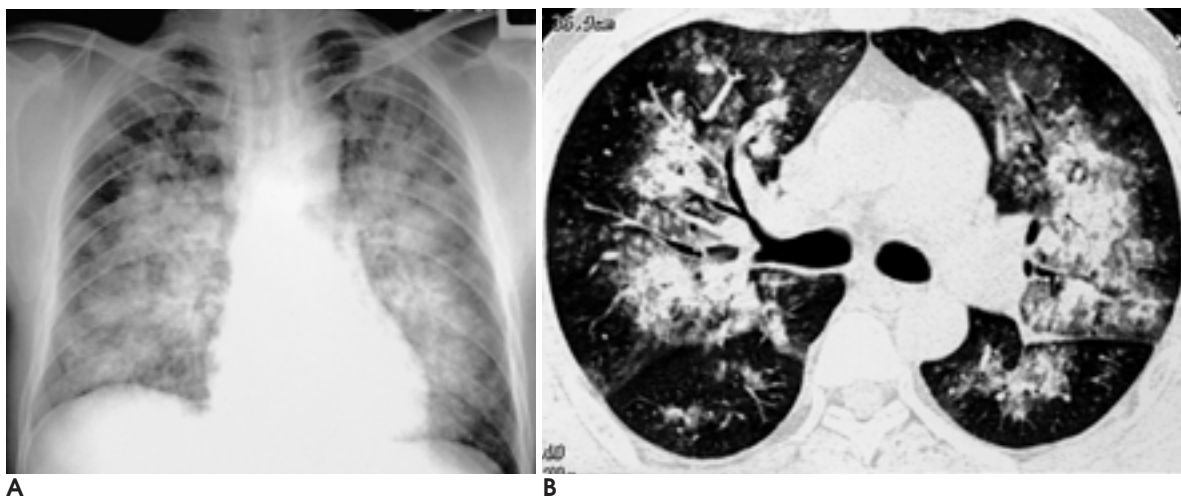
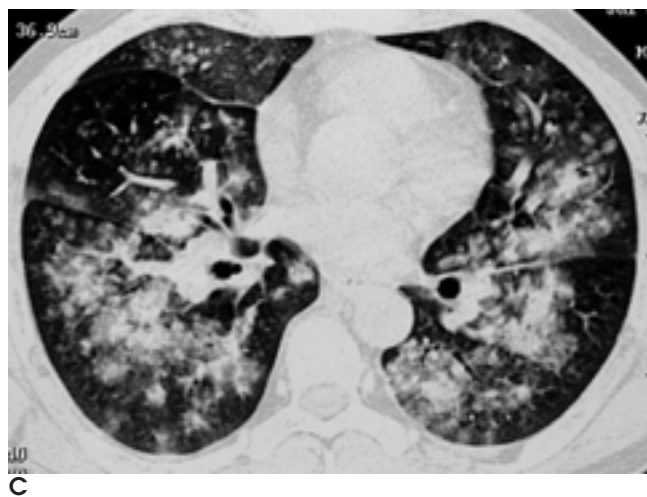


Fig. 1. Acute chemical pneumonitis in a 50-year-old man who inhaled nitric acid.

A. Initial chest radiograph demonstrates severe bilateral central consolidation with relative sparing of peripheral lung fields.

B, C. High resolution CT scans obtained at admission show bilateral perihilar consolidation and ground-glass attenuation with relative sparing of peripheral lung zones.



가

가 1)

2)

3)

가 4)

(2).

가

HRCT 가

HRCT가

(2, 5).

HRCT

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Acute Chemical Pneumonitis Caused by Nitric Acid Inhalation: Case Report¹

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Chemical pneumonitis induced by nitric acid inhalation is a rare clinical condition. The previously reported radiologic findings of this disease include acute permeability pulmonary edema, delayed bronchiolitis obliterans, and bronchiectasis. In very few published rare radiologic reports has this disease manifested as acute alveolar injury; we report a case of acute chemical pneumonitis induced by nitric acid inhalation which at radiography manifested as bilateral perihilar consolidation and ground-glass attenuation, suggesting acute alveolar injury.

Index words : Lung, CT
Lung, chemical pneumonitis
Lung, nitric acid

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