

1

2

: cytial)

RS(Respiratory syn-

: 1997 3 2000 4

가

가 105 ( 76 , 29 , 2.4 )

, , , ,

: (n=105) 78.1% (n=82),  
 가 63.8% (n=67), 가 3.8% (n=4, 50%, 50%), 가 16.2% [n=17,  
 70.6% (n=12), 29.4% (n=5)]  
 . croup 14  
 가 12 .

:

.

.

RS (Respiratory syncytial) , , 1 3 (2.9%), 1  
 6 가 21 (20%), 6 1 가 16  
 (15.2%), 1 2 가 32 (30.5%), 2 5  
 RS 가 18 (17.1%), 5 10 가 15  
 (14.3%) 1 10

97 12 98 6  
 99 2 5  
 105 101 A , 3  
 1997 3 2000 4 B , A B .

가 3 가  
 139 가  
 105 가  
 76:29 가 2.4 8 10

1

2

2001 9 28 2002 5 15 .

73

7.9

1 14

(n=105) (n=82,  
78.1%) , 가 (n=67, 63.8%) 가  
(Fig. 1), 가 3.8% (n=4, 50%, 50%),  
가 16.2% [n=17, 70.6%(n=12),  
29.4%(n=5)]

(Fig. 2).

38 (38.4%) 99 17가 가  
(63.2%), 가 12 (31.6%), 가 2 (5.2%)  
. 2가 61 (61.6%)

4 (3.8%)

가 (Fig.

3).

2 , 3 , 4 , (lingular segment)  
1

가 1 (Fig. 4).  
B (n=3, 6 2 , 5 1 )  
(n=3)

:

(n=1)

A B

(n=1,

1 )

(46.6%)

13 (17.8%)

26 19 (26%)

7 (9.6%)

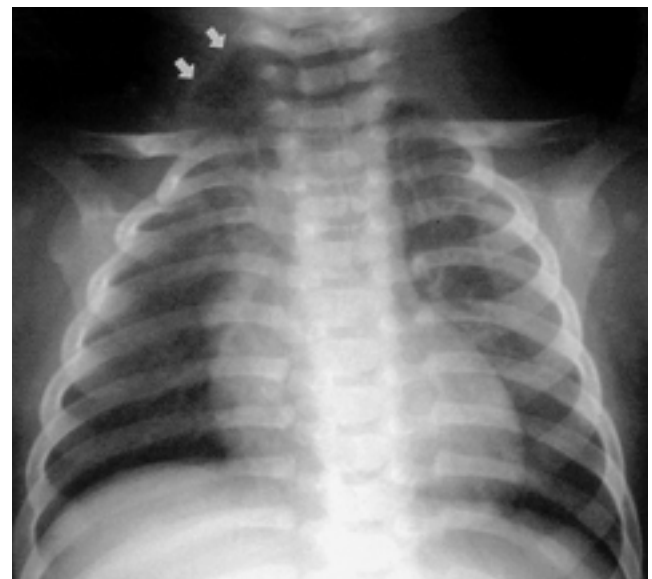
가

가

croup

14

가 12



**Fig. 2.** Chest radiograph of 4-month-old girl shows bullous hernia at the apex of the right lung as a result of the overaeration (arrows).



**Fig. 1.** Chest radiograph of 7-year-old boy shows hyperinflation and bilateral parahilar peribronchial infiltrations.



**Fig. 3.** Chest radiograph of 27-day-old boy shows segmental atelectasis of the right upper lobe and the right lower lobe (arrows).

**Table 1.** Radiologic Findings According to the Age in Lower Respiratory Tract Infection by Influenza Virus

Findings	Under 1M <i>n</i> = 3 (2.9%)	1 - 6M <i>n</i> = 21(20%)	6M - 1Yr <i>n</i> = 16(15.2%)	1 - 2Yr <i>n</i> = 32(30.5%)	2 - 5Yr <i>n</i> = 18(17.1%)	5 - 10Yr <i>n</i> = 15(14.3%)
Peribronchial Infiltration	3(100%)	14(66.7%)	11(68.8%)	26(81.3%)	16(88.9%)	9(60%)
Hyperinflation	2(66.7%)	16(76.2%)	10(62.5%)	19(59.4%)	14(77.8%)	6(40%)
Atelectasis	2(66.7%)	0	0	0	2(11.1%)	0
Lobar	1				1	
Segmental	1				1	
Consolidation	0(0%)	3(14.3%)	2(12.5%)	5(15.6%)	5(27.8%)	2(13.3%)
Lobar		1		3	1	
Segmental		2	2	2	4	2
Complication	Ptx*	Ah <sup>†</sup>			Pm <sup>‡</sup>	
Croup	0	1	2	6	2	1

\* Ptx: Pneumothorax, <sup>†</sup>Ah: Apical Hernia, <sup>‡</sup>Pm: Pneumomediastinum



**Fig. 4.** Chest radiograph of 3-year-old boy shows consolidation at the anterior segment of the right upper lobe.

A B A

10 - 40

2 - 3

가

48 - 72

(BALT: Bronchial associated lymphoid tissue) (antigen presentation)

가

(6).

가

가

가

RS(Respiratory Syncytial)

rhinovirus,

corona virus, mumps ' virus, measles virus

(1).

80 - 95%

(2 - 4).

RS

(5).

Orthomyxoviruses

가 RNA

A, B, C 3가

(9, 10).

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## Radiologic Findings of Childhood Lower Respiratory Tract Infection by Influenza Virus<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** After the RS (respiratory syncytial) virus, the influenza virus is the most common cause of childhood lower respiratory tract infection. We assessed the radiologic findings of childhood lower respiratory tract infection by the influenza virus.

**Materials and Methods:** A total of 105 pediatric patients (76 males and 29 females; mean age, 2.4 years) with symptoms of respiratory tract infection were examined between March 1997 and April 2000. Nasopharyngeal aspirates were obtained and influenza virus infection was confirmed by direct or indirect immunofluorescent assays. Peribronchial infiltration, hyperinflation, atelectasis, pulmonary consolidation, and hilar lymphadenopathy were evaluated retrospectively at simple chest radiography.

**Results:** Bilateral perihilar peribronchial infiltration was noted in 78.1% of patients ( $n=82$ ), hyperinflation in 63.8% ( $n=67$ ), atelectasis in 3.8% ( $n=4$ ; segmental 50%, lobar 50%), and pulmonary consolidation in 16.2% [ $n=17$ ; segmental 70.6% ( $n=12$ ), lobar 29.4% ( $n=5$ )]. Hilar lymphadenopathy was noted in one patient in whom there was no pleural effusion, and subglottic airway narrowing in 12 of 14 in whom the croup symptom complex was present.

**Conclusion:** The major radiologic findings of influenza virus infection were bilateral perihilar peribronchial infiltration and hyperinflation. In some patients, upper respiratory tract infection was combined with subglottic airway narrowing. Atelectasis or pleural effusion was rare.

**Index words :** Lung, infection  
Viruses  
Children, respiratory system

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