

Respiratory Disease in the Elderly

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Keywords : Elderly person; Respiratory disease; Pneumonia; Bronchial asthma; Chronicobstructive pulmonary disease(COPD)

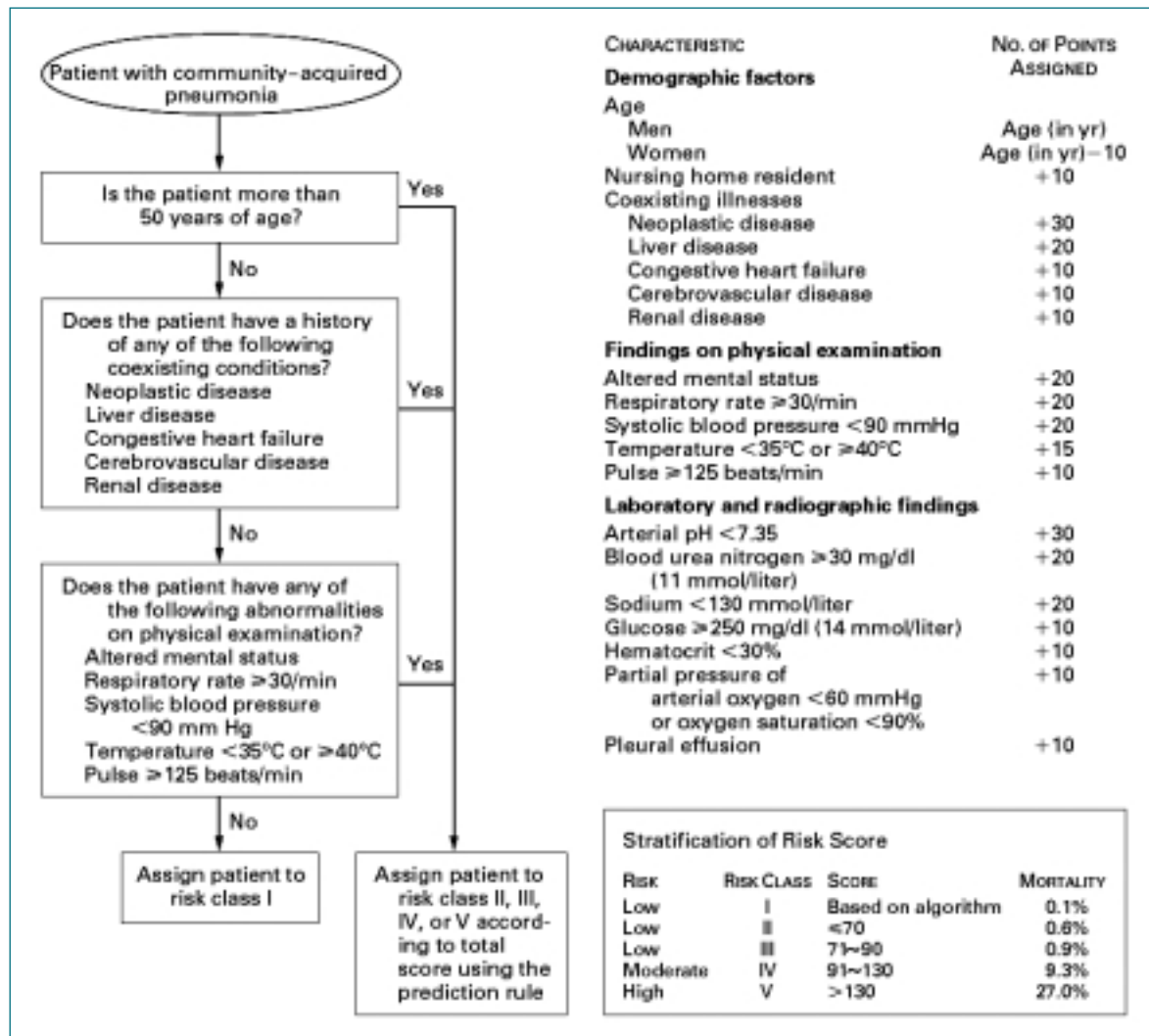
7

65 5 *P. aeruginosa* 가
(2). 가 (9).
(community - acquired pneumonia, CAP), (9),
(4.2), (3.1), (3),
(3~5). (1.9), (1.8), (1.5)
(10).

1. CAP

50% 2. CAP
CAP
가 . *Streptococcus*
*pneumoniae*가 20~30% 가
Haemophilus influenzae, *Legionella pneumo-*
philia, *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, Gram negative bacilli
Bacteroides Spp., *Fu-*
sobacterium Spp., *Peptostreptococcus* Spp.가 21 ~
33% *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
(6, 7).
가
(8). Gram negative
bacilli 6~9% , 가 (12).
22%, 40% 가
colonization
,
, Parkinson
가 colonization
, H2
가 .
Pseudomonas aeruginosa 4.4 , 6.7 가
가 (9).

3. CAP
CAP randomized
controlled trial



1.

Fine(13) 30 (14).

가 1, 2 . internet 2001 American Tho-

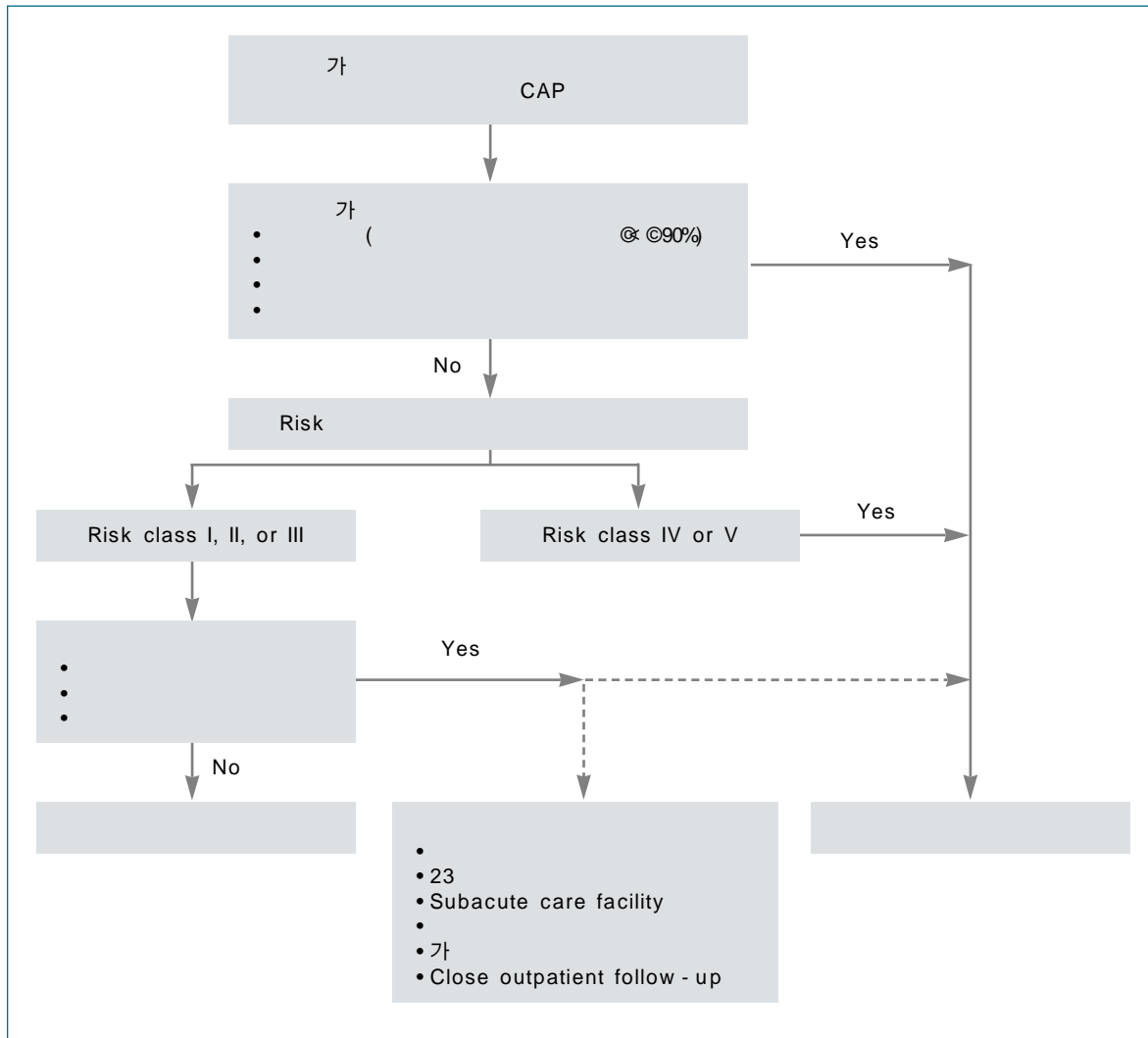
가 (http://ursa.kcom.edu/ racic Society(ATS)

CAPcalc/default.htm). (Drug -

CAP 18% resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, DRSP) 가

8 group II beta - lactam macrolide

24 doxycycline antipneumococcal fluo-



2. CAP

roquinolone

DRSP

beta - lactam

fluoroquinolone

가

doxycycline

가 group IIIa

macrolide doxycycline

antipneumococcal

azithromycin

beta - lactam

, antipneumo-

coccal fluoroquinolone

P. aeruginosa

beta - lactam

P. aeruginosa

antipseudomonal beta - lactam

pseudomonal quinolone(ciprofloxacin)

group IVa

macrolide(azithro-mycin)

fluoroquinolone

group IVb

anti-

antipseudomonal beta - lactam

aminoglycoside

(4).

HAP

. HAP

4. CAP

(core pathogen)

ATS

Fine(15)

CAP

10가

Enterobacteriaceae, *S. aureus*, *S. pneumoniae*,

H. influenzae

Legionella anaerobes

(13)

pH

HAP

P. aeruginosa *Acineto-*

< 7.35,

30

bacter spp.

90mmHg

, BUN 30mg/dl

, Na 130mmol/L

7.8 가

10

가

1.05 가

(15).

가

가

,

가

가

가

53%

68%

가

가

(16).

가

ATS

65

1

65

65

5

12.5%

65

74

10

103

, 75

84

81

, 85

58

(17),

5.7%, 18

44

5.

6.9%, 45

64

9.6%, 65

74

10.4%

(Hospital - Acquired Pneumonia, HAP)

가

가

(18).

HAP

가

가

. HAP

1.

가

1.

	Younger Asthmatic	Elderly Asthmatic
Symptoms	Mostly intermittent and mild; allergic rhinitis common	Commonly persistent; moderate to severe
Pathophysiology	Atopy common	Mainly intrinsic(non - atopic); begins with viral illness
Provoking agents	Aeroallergens; exercise; viral URI	Viral URI; GI reflux; medication for cardiac disease, glaucoma
Treatment	Intermittent for symptoms; side effects uncommon	Drug utilization high; side effects common
Prognosis	Remission common(60~70%); excellent QOL with therapy	Remission uncommon(20%); healthcare utilization high

GI : gastrointestinal, QOL : quality of life, URI : upper respiratory tract infection

2.

Mild intermittent asthma

Severity

Symptoms less than 2 x / wk; nocturnal symptoms less than 2 x /mo; FEV₁ and

PEFR > 80% predicted; PEFR variability < 20%

Treatment

Inhaled short - acting β_2 - agonist prn

Mild persistent asthma

Severity

Symptoms > 2 x /wk and < 1 x /d; nighttime symptom > 2 x /mo; FEV₁ and PERF > 80% predicted; PEFR variability 20~30%

Treatment

Begin anti - inflammatory therapy; inhaled corticosteroids preferred or consider a leukotriene pathway modifier or cromolyn, Short - acting β_2 - agonist prn for quick relief, but increased use means need for additional controller therapy

Moderate persistent asthma

Severity

Daily symptoms and daily use of rescue β_2 - agonist; > 2 exacerbations/wk and 1 nighttime exacerbation/mo; FEV₁ and PEFR 60~80% predicted; PEFR variability > 30%

Treatment

Add long - acting β_2 - agonist; if symptoms still persist can increase dose of inhaled corticosteroid, add leukotriene pathway modifier, or consider theophylline; continue short - acting β_2 - agonist for acute relief

Severe persistent asthma

Severity

Continuous symptoms; limited physical activity; frequent exacerbations; frequent nighttime symptoms; FEV₁ and PEFR < 60% predicted; PEFR variability > 30%

Treatment

Inhaled corticosteroids; long - acting β_2 - agonist; theophylline; and oral corticosteroid

FEV : forced expiratory volume in 1 second, PEFR : peak expiratory flow rate

·
,
,
,
,
(con-
strictive bronchiolitis),
(herpetic tracheo-
bronchitis),
(
, ACE
,
·

(19, 20).

IgE

가

가

gold standard

가

(stretch receptor)

, chemoreceptor , 가 .
 (resistive respiratory load) 가 .
 (21). Peak flow
 meter 가 20% . beta2 - agonist
 (DLco)
 . 1 , .
 (25). epinephrine
 2. terbutaline ,
 (hypertensive crisis), digoxin
 QT
 . 2002 WHO NHLBI beta2 - agonist hypokalemia
 Global Initiative for Asthma(GINA)
 (22). GINA web- Theophylline
 site <http://www.ginasthma.com> expert work- 가 .
 shop report, pocket guide, patient education mate- , , cimetidine, calcium
 rial . 2 channel blocker, erythromycin, fluoroquinolone, allo-
 (25). beta2 - agonist purinol 가
 steroid 가 가 .
 . beta2 - agonist beta2 Corticosteroid
 가 , , ,
 65 가 , , , ,
 . ,
 ATS FEV1 12% , 200ml
 가 . ipratropium
 bromide estrogen , diphosphonate etidronate,
 . vitamin D, calcium .
 , beta , non-
 가 가 steroidal anti - inflammatory drug(NSAID), aspirin
 . 가 .
 metered - dose
 inhlaer(MDI)

3. COPD

Stage	Characteristics	(COPD)
0 : At Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal spirometry • Chronic symptoms(cough, sputum production) 	COPD 50
: Mild COPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $FEV_1 / FVC < 70\%$ • FEV_1 80% predicted • With or without chronic symptoms(cough, sputum production) 	4
: Moderate COPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $FEV_1 / FVC < 70\%$ • $50\% < FEV_1 < 80\%$ predicted • With or without chronic symptoms(cough, sputum production) 	57가
: Severe COPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $FEV_1 / FVC < 70\%$ • $30\% < FEV_1 < 50\%$ predicted • With or without chronic symptoms(cough, sputum production) 	가 2000
: Very Severe COPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $FEV_1 / FVC < 70\%$ • $FEV_1 < 30\%$ predicted or $FEV_1 < 50\%$ predicted • Plus chronic respiratory failure 	2020 3
가 .		(26). COPD
spacer		2001 WHO NHBLI Global
breath - activated MDI		Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) Workshop Summary (27)
. website		http://www.gold-copd.com
가		slide가
3.	가 55	2003
가	45	12%, 4%
(23).	COPD	(28).
1986	45%가 60	
(24).	가	1.
가,	가,	COPD 가 가
가,	, beta2 - ago-	50%
nist		30%
pulsus paradox	가	spirometry COPD
		. COPD

4. COPD

Old	0 : At Risk	: Mild	: Moderate		: Severe
			A	B	
New	0 : At Risk	: Mild	: Moderate	: Severe	: Very Severe
Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic symptoms • Exposure to risk factors • Normal spirometry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $FEV_1/FVC < 70\%$ • $FEV_1 \geq 80\%$ • With or without symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $FEV_1/FVC < 70\%$ • $50\% \leq FEV_1 < 80\%$ • With or without symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $FEV_1/FVC < 70\%$ • $30\% \leq FEV_1 < 50\%$ • With or without symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $FEV_1/FVC < 70\%$ • $FEV_1 < 30\%$ or $FEV_1 < 50\%$ • predicted plus chronic respiratory failure
Avoidance of risk factor(s); influenza vaccination					
Add short - acting bronchodilator when needed					
Add regular treatment with one or more long - acting bronchodilators					
Add rehabilitation					
Add inhaled glucocorticosteroids if repeated exacerbations					
Add long - term oxygen if chronic respiratory failure					
Consider surgical treatments					

가 가 spirom- 3 .

etry COPD peak flow meter spirometry

FEV1, FVC가

(29). National Lung Health Education COPD가

Program(NHLEP) office spirometry HRCT COPD

500 1,000

“ Test your lung, know your numbers ” . 가

. Spirometry COPD

, 가 .

COPD

. COPD GOLD spirometry 가 .

2. tiotropium
COPD GOLD 가 ipratropium
4 Sin (26) COPD
FEV1 121ml
COPD , , long - acting beta2 - agonist COPD
COPD 가
steroid COPD
27% 가
5%, 24% COPD 가
, nicotine , bupropion
25% . COPD
(3 1.0 ~ 15%)
FEV1 6 45ml 가
30 ~ 40% COPD steroid
long - acting long - acting beta2 - agonist long -
beta2 - agonist acting beta2 - agonist COPD
steroid COPD steroid 가
short - act- additive effect synergistic effect
ing beta2 - agonist short - acting anticholinergics FEV1 (101ml/year), long - acting beta2 -
ipratropium agonist(34ml/year), steroid(50ml/year)
가
가 가 mechanical ventilation, NIMV) COPD
가 (dynamic hyper-
COPD short - acting beta2 - agonist inflation)
가 . Long - 가
acting beta2 - agonist
가
COPD 47가
21% COPD 60 ~ 90%
FEV1 COPD 30 가

3~18

가

PaO₂가 60mmHg COPD

가

COPD

theophylline COPD

FEV1

7 가

(lung volume reduction surgery) FEV1 30%

COPD

5

FEV1 20%

4 가 가

COPD (functional status)

가

, , COPD

가

가

가

3가

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