KARAGANDA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

Lung abscess

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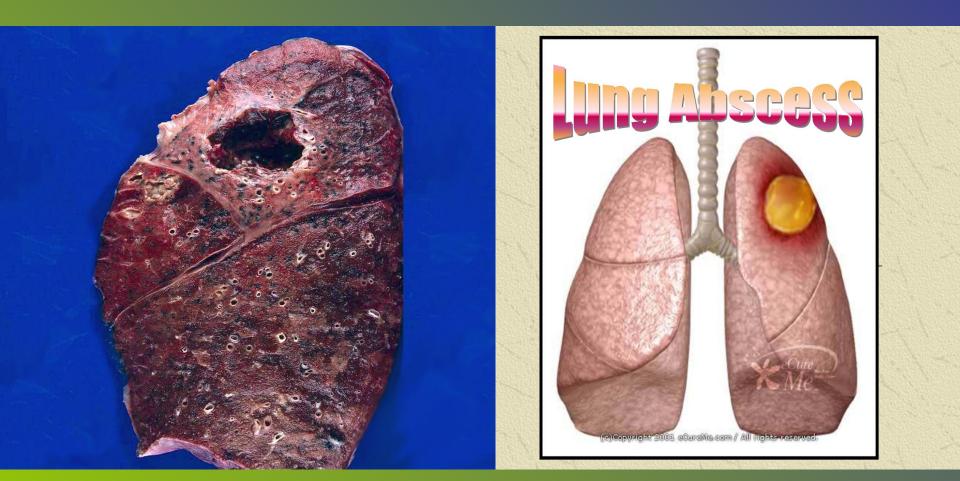
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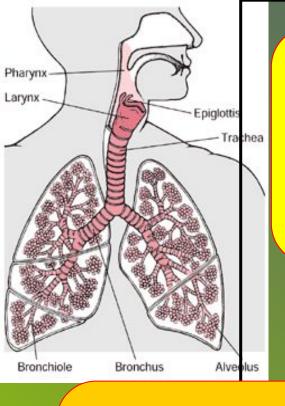
Prognosis



Lung abscess is necrosis of the pulmonary tissue and formation of cavities (more than 2 cm) containing necrotic debris or fluid caused by microbial infection.



Alcoholism is the most common condition predisposing to lung abscesses.



Lung abscess



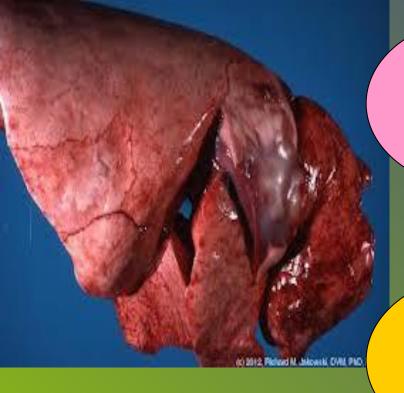
Primary (60%)

Secondary (40%)



Secondary

when it complicates another process



Organism s

Causes



Pathologi cal disease

Other factors

Conditions contributing to lung abscess

Aspiration of oropharynge

Septic emboli

Necrotizing pneumonia

Vasculitis





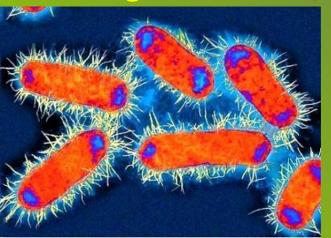
Organisms

Anaerobic bacteria: Peptostreptococcus, Fusobacterium species.

Microaerophilic streptococcus: Streptococcus milleri.

Aerobic bacteria: Staphylococcus, Streptococcus.

Fungi: Candida, Aspergillus.



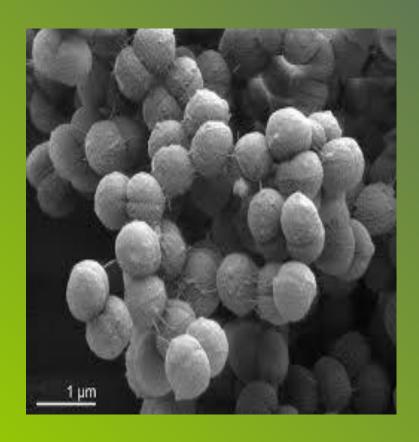




Anaerobic bacteria:

Peptostreptococcus.

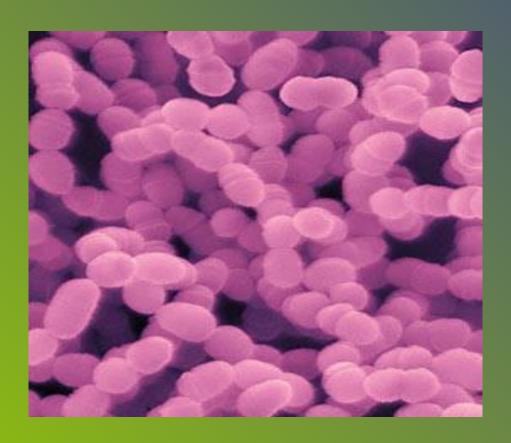






Microaerophilic streptococcus:

Streptococcus milleri.



Aerobic bacteria:

Staphylococcus.

Streptococcus.

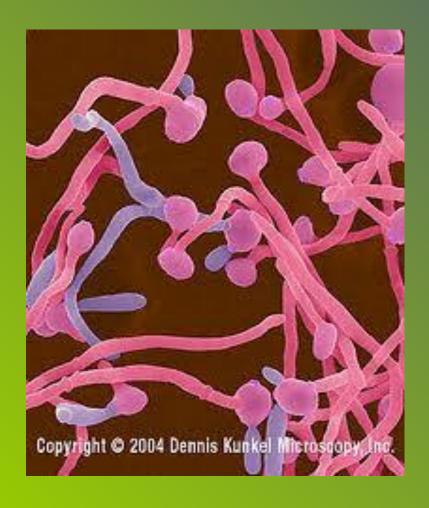


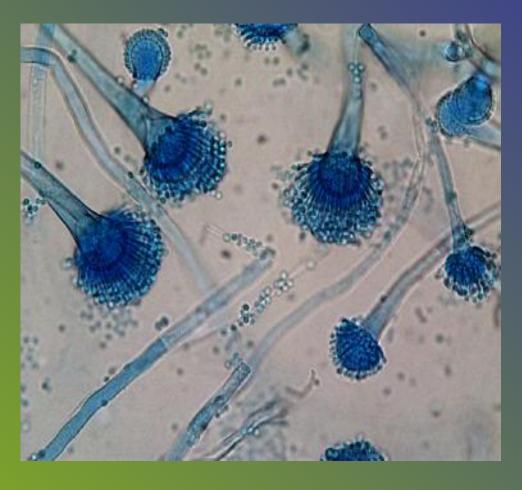


Fungi:

Candida.

Aspergillus.

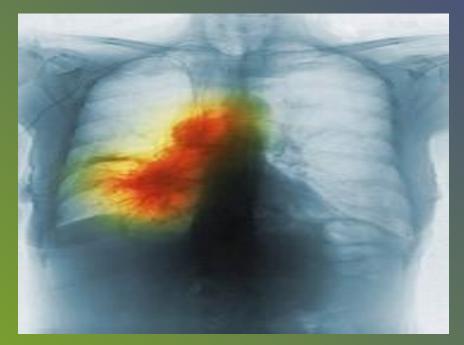




Signs and symptoms

Onset of symptoms is often gradual, but in necrotizing staphylococcal or gram-negative bacillary pneumonias patients can be acutely ill. Cough, fever with shivering and night sweats are often present. Cough can be productive with foul smelling purulent sputum (≈70%) or less frequently with blood. Affected individuals may also complain of chest pain, shortness of breath, lethargy and other features of chronic illness.







Chest X-ray and other imaging studies

Diagno sis



Laboratory studies

Complications

Rare nowadays but include spread of infection to other lung segments, bronchiectasis, empyema, and bacteraemia with metastatic infection such as brain abscess.





