

Defination

- ① Is an acute inflammation of the lung parenchyma often caused by micro organism.
- ① Is a lower respiratory tract infection.

Type of ~~pne~~ pneumonia:

There are 6 type of pneumonia →

1. community - Acquired pneumonia (CAP)
2. Hospital - Acquired pneumonia (HAP)
3. Health Care-associated pneumonia (Hcp)
4. Aspiration pneumonia
5. Atypical pneumonia.
6. Hypostatic pneumonia.

1. Community - Acquired pneumonia (CAP):

- ① Occurs in community and during <48 hours of hospitalization.
- ① Is the most common type of pneumonia.

2. Hospital - Acquired pneumonia (HAP):

- ① Pneumonia occurring 48 hours or more during a hospital stay for another illness.
- ① Higher risk client on a mechanical ventilator eg - ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)

3. Health care-associated pneumonia (HCAP)

- ① Pneumonia in other health care settings, such as nursing homes, dialysis centers and outpatient clinics.

4. Aspiration pneumonia:

- ① Due to inhale foreign body, food, drink, vomit, or saliva from your mouth into lungs that occur in condition of poor gag reflex eg- Brain injury dysphagia, or excessive use of alcohol or drugs.

5. Atypical pneumonia:

- ① Is most commonly caused by mycoplasma pneumoniae disease or chlamydia and usually appears in children and young adults.

6. Hyposstatic pneumonia:

- ① Results from the collection of fluid in the dorsal region of the lungs and occurs especially in those.

causes:

1. Infection to the lung -

- ① Virus, bacteria.

- ① Fungi, protozoa (if immunity very low)

- Mode: droplets and airborne (commonest), via blood stream.

2. Non-infections -

- Aspiration of gastric contents.
- Inhalation of toxic / irritant gases.

Pathophysiology:

Infection to the lung (eg. bacteria, virus)



Inflammatory response ~~is~~ initiated.



Alveolar edema + exudate formation.



Alveoli and respiratory bronchioles fill with
serous exudate, blood cells, fibrin, bacteria.



consolidation of lung tissues.

Clinical Manifestation:

1. Flu-like symptom: malaise with anorexia.
2. Sudden feeling of worsening ill health after a flu.
3. Fever - could be very high.
4. chills and rigors.
5. prolonged / worsening cough.
6. sputum (containing greenish / yellowish / blood tinged if bacterial pneumonia)
7. Dyspnea
 - ⊙ pleuritic chest pain. (pain when deep breathe or cough)
 - ⊙ confusion esp in elderly.
 - ⊙ Anorexia.
 - ⊙ Nausea
 - ⊙ vomiting ⊙ Diarrhea.

Sub:

Complication:

1. pleuritis - inflammation of the pleural.
2. Lung- abscess.
3. pleural effusion.
4. Empyema- pus in the lung.
5. Septicemia - Systemic infection.
6. Respiratory Failure.

Diagnosis:

1. History - S/S of suggestive pneumonia.
2. Abnormal lung Sound by auscultation.
3. Chest X-Ray.
4. Sputum.
 - ① culture and sensitivity ('cand's')
 - ① Full examination microscopy examination.
 - ① Serology.
 - ① Acid fast bacilli.
5. Blood test.
 - ① culture and sensitivity.
 - ① Full blood count (raised WBC)
 - ① Bronchoscopy.
 - ① Thoracentesis.
 - ① CT thorax.

Health education:

1. Limit infection spread by:
 - ① Staying home for first 2-3 days.
 - ① covering mouth, nose when cough and sneeze.

- ① Wearing mask if in public.
- ① Washing hand frequently.
2. complete antibiotic course if prescribed to prevent resistance.
3. Drink plenty of water to liquefy and mobilize secretion.
4. Eat balance nutrition diet and plenty of rest to boost immunity.
 - ① prevent upper respiratory infection
 - ① Avoid overcrowding and keep a distance with person with upper respiratory infection.