

Is There A Test For Pneumonia

== By location acquired ==

Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia However, diagnosis is suspected after there is no response to multiple antibiotics, and blood and sputum cultures are negative for organisms Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP), formerly known as bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia (BOOP), is an inflammation of the bronchioles (bronchiolitis) and surrounding tissue in the lungs. It is a form of idiopathic interstitial pneumonia.

== Signs and symptoms == The invading organism starts multiplying, thereby releasing toxins that cause inflammation and edema of the lung parenchyma. This leads to the accumulation of cellular debris within the lungs. This leads to consolidation or solidification, terms used for macroscopic or radiologic appearance of the lungs affected by pneumonia. Symptoms of viral pneumonia include fever, productive cough, runny nose, chest pain and systemic symptoms (e.g. myalgia, headache). Different viruses cause different symptoms. Eosinophilic pneumonia is divided into different categories depending upon whether its cause can be determined or not. Known causes include certain medications or environmental triggers, parasitic infections, and cancer. Eosinophilic pneumonia can also occur when the immune system attacks the lungs, a disease called eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis. When a cause cannot be found, the eosinophilic pneumonia is termed "idiopathic..."

Ventilator-associated pneumonia Persons with VAP have increased lengths of ICU hospitalization and have up to a 20–30% death rate. These factors include temperatures of >38 °C or <36 °C, a white blood cell count of >12 billion/L, purulent secretions from the airways in the lung, and/or reduction in gas exchange. The diagnosis of VAP varies among hospitals and providers but usually requires a new infiltrate on chest x-ray plus two or more other factors. Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a type of lung infection that occurs in people who are on mechanical ventilation breathing machines in hospitals Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a type of lung infection that occurs in people who are on mechanical ventilation breathing machines in hospitals. VAP is a major source of increased illness and death. As such, VAP typically affects critically ill persons that are in an intensive care unit (ICU) and have been on a mechanical ventilator for at least 48 hours

Bacterial pneumonia is mainly classified into lobar and diffuse depending on the degree of lung irritation or damage.

Lobar pneumonia Lobar pneumonia is a form of pneumonia characterized by inflammatory exudate within the intra-alveolar space resulting in consolidation that affects a large Lobar pneumonia is a form of pneumonia characterized by inflammatory exudate within the intra-alveolar space resulting in consolidation that affects a large and continuous area of the lobe of a lung

Eosinophilic pneumonia These cells cause disruption of the normal air spaces (alveoli) where oxygen is extracted from the atmosphere. Several different kinds of eosinophilic pneumonia exist and can occur in any age group. The most common symptoms include cough, fever, difficulty breathing, and sweating at night. Eosinophilic pneumonia, sometimes known as Marquette's Disease is a disease in which an eosinophil, a type of white blood cell, accumulates in the lungs Eosinophilic pneumonia, sometimes known as Marquette's Disease is a disease in which an eosinophil, a type of white blood cell, accumulates in the lungs. Eosinophilic pneumonia is diagnosed by a combination of characteristic symptoms, findings on a physical examination by a health provider, and the results of blood tests and X-rays. Prognosis is excellent once most eosinophilic pneumonia

is recognized and treatment with corticosteroids is begun 6bf099e5a7

A different less studied infection found in mechanically ventilated people is ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis (VAT). As with VAP, tracheobronchial infection can colonise the trachea and travel to the bronchi. VAT may be a risk factor for VAP. 6bf099e5a7

Vaccines to prevent certain types of pneumonia (such as those caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae bacteria, influenza viruses, or SARS-CoV-2) are available. Other methods of prevention include hand washing to prevent infection, prompt treatment... 6bf099e5a7

== Classification == 6bf099e5a7

Classification of pneumonia Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) is infectious pneumonia in a person who has not recently been hospitalized. There is also a combined clinical classification, which combines factors such as age, risk factors for certain microorganisms, the presence of underlying lung disease or systemic disease and whether the person has recently been hospitalized. The most Pneumonia can be classified in several ways, most commonly by where it was acquired (hospital versus community), but may also by the area of lung affected or by the causative organism. CAP is the most common type of pneumonia 6bf099e5a7

Pneumocystis pneumonia Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP), also known as Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PJP), is a form of pneumonia that is caused by the yeast-like fungus Pneumocystis Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP), also known as Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PJP), is a form of pneumonia that is caused by the yeast-like fungus Pneumocystis jirovecii 6bf099e5a7

Pneumonia is usually caused by infection with viruses or bacteria, and less commonly by other microorganisms. Identifying the responsible pathogen can be difficult. Diagnosis is often based on symptoms and physical examination. Chest X-rays, blood tests, and culture of the sputum may help confirm the diagnosis. The disease may be classified by where it was acquired, such as community- or hospital-acquired or healthcare-associated pneumonia. 6bf099e5a7 10% of those with CAP are hospitalized. The 30 day mortality for those hospitalized with CAP is 2.8% for adults younger than 60 and 26.8% for adults older than 60 with other medical conditions. 6bf099e5a7

Bacterial pneumonia Bacterial pneumonia is a type of pneumonia caused by bacterial infection. Streptococcus pneumoniae (J13) is the most common bacterial cause of pneumonia in all Bacterial pneumonia is a type of pneumonia caused by bacterial infection 6bf099e5a7

Pneumonia The severity of the condition is variable. Symptoms typically include some combination Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung primarily affecting the small air sacs known as alveoli. Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung primarily affecting the small air sacs known as alveoli. Symptoms typically include some combination of productive or dry cough, chest pain, fever, and difficulty breathing 6bf099e5a7

== Signs and symptoms == 6bf099e5a7 The American Thoracic Society and the European Respiratory Society hold that "cryptogenic organizing pneumonia" is the preferred clinical term for this... 6bf099e5a7 Risk factors for pneumonia include cystic fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), sickle cell disease, asthma, diabetes, heart failure, a history of smoking, a poor ability to cough (such as following a stroke), and immunodeficiency. 6bf099e5a7

Viral pneumonia Pneumonia can be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites. Viruses are the most common cause of pneumonia in children, while in adults bacteria are a more common cause. The pulmonary alveoli fill with fluid or pus making it difficult to breathe. blood tests, pulse oximetry, and a medical/family history to see if there are any known risks or previous exposures to a person with viral pneumonia. Pneumonia is an infection that causes inflammation in one or both lungs. If Viral pneumonia is a pneumonia caused by a virus 6bf099e5a7

People who are on mechanical ventilation are often sedated and are rarely able to communicate due to which many of the typical symptoms... 6bf099e5a7 == Signs and symptoms == 6bf099e5a7 The clinical features and radiological imaging resemble infectious pneumonia. However, diagnosis is suspected after there is no response to multiple antibiotics, and blood and sputum cultures are negative for organisms. 6bf099e5a7 == Types == 6bf099e5a7 Signs and symptoms may develop over several days or weeks and may include: shortness of breath and/or difficulty breathing (of gradual onset), fever, dry/non-productive cough, weight loss, night sweats, chills, and fatigue. Uncommonly, the infection may progress to involve other visceral organs (such as the liver, spleen, and kidney). 6bf099e5a7 == Terminology == 6bf099e5a7 == Pathophysiology == 6bf099e5a7

Community-acquired pneumonia Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) refers to pneumonia contracted by a person outside of the healthcare system. In contrast, hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) is seen in patients who are in a hospital or who have recently been hospitalized in the last 48 hours. Those who live in long-term care facilities or who had pneumonia after 48 hours of hospitalization for another cause are also classified as having CAP (they were previously designated as having HCAP (healthcare associated pneumonia)). In contrast, hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) is seen Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) refers to pneumonia contracted by a person outside of the healthcare system. The resulting inflammation and tissue damage causes fluid to fill the alveoli, inhibiting lung function and causing the symptoms of the disease. Common symptoms of CAP include dyspnea, fever, chest pains and cough. CAP is common, affecting people of all ages, and its symptoms occur as a result of oxygen-absorbing areas of the lung (alveoli) becoming colonized by a pathogenic microorganism (such as bacteria, viruses or fungi) 6bf099e5a7

Pneumocystis specimens are commonly found in the lungs of healthy people although it is usually not a cause for disease. However, they are a source of opportunistic infection and can cause lung infections in people with a weak immune system or other predisposing health conditions. PCP is seen in people with HIV/AIDS (who account for 30-40% of PCP cases), those using medications that suppress the immune system, and people with cancer, autoimmune or inflammatory conditions, and chronic lung disease. 6bf099e5a7 It is often a complication of an existing chronic inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, dermatomyositis, or it can be a side effect of certain medications such as amiodarone. COP was first described by Gary Epler in 1985. 6bf099e5a7 "Organizing" refers to unresolved pneumonia (in which the alveolar exudate persists and eventually undergoes fibrosis) in which fibrous tissue forms in the alveoli. The phase of resolution and/or remodeling following bacterial infections is commonly referred to as organizing pneumonia, both clinically and pathologically. 6bf099e5a7 CAP, the most common type of pneumonia, is a leading cause of illness and death... 6bf099e5a7 It is one of three anatomic classifications of pneumonia (the other being bronchopneumonia and atypical pneumonia). In children round pneumonia develops instead because the pores of Kohn which allow the lobar spread of infection are underdeveloped. 6bf099e5a7

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