EXTRINSIC ALLERGIC ALVEOLITIS MALVEOLITIS MALVEOLITIS

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OSPEDALE SAN GIUSEPPE MILANO

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EXTRINSIC ALLERGIC ALVEOLITIS

- Also called hypersensitivity pneumonitis is a complex syndrome of varying intensity, clinical presentation and natural history rather than a single, uniform disease
- It represent an immunologic reaction to an inhaled agent, particularly an organic antigen
- Is characterized by diffuse inflammation of lung parenchyma and airways in response to the inhalation of antigens

EXTRINSIC ALLERGIC ALVEOLITIS

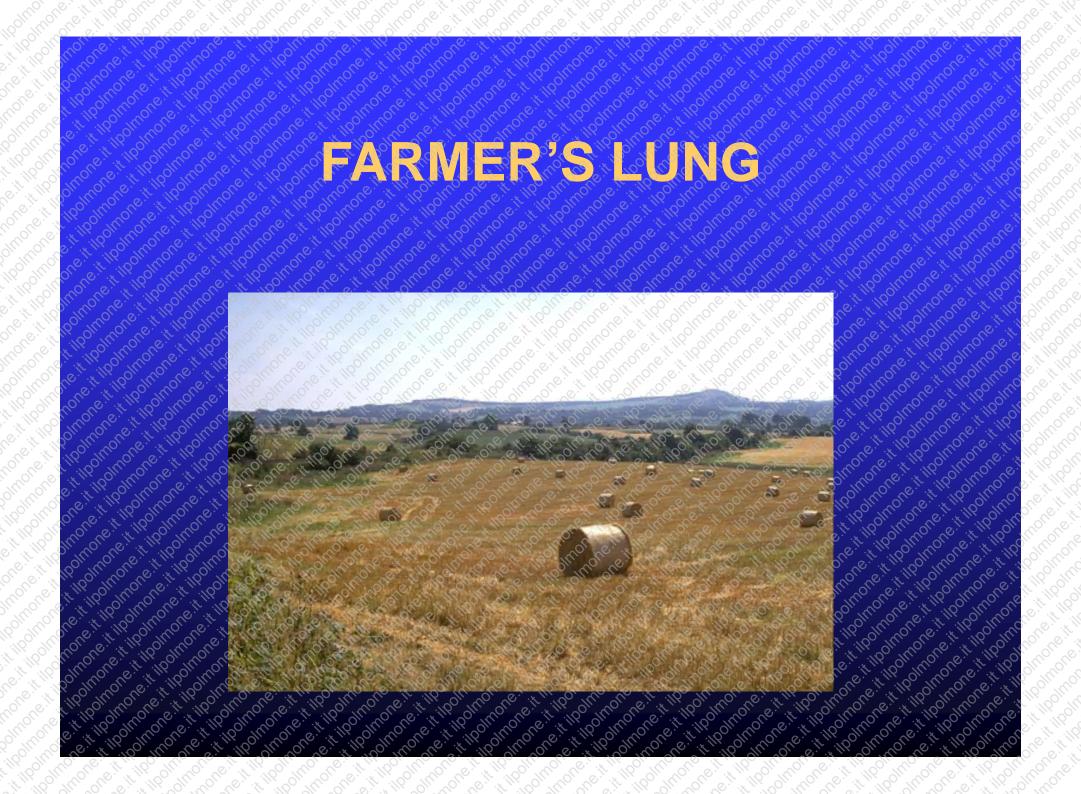
- The disease is induced by repeated inhalation of finely dispersed organic particles such as mammalian and avian proteins, fungi, thermophilic bacteria and certain small molecular weight chemical compounds
- Farmer's lung is one of the most common forms of EAA, affecting 0.4 to 7% of the farming population caused from thermophilic actinomycetes
- Pigeon breeder's disease is caused from avian antigens



Organic particles (Antigens)

- Mammalian and avian proteins
- Fungi
- Thermophilic bacteria
- Certain small molecular weight compounds

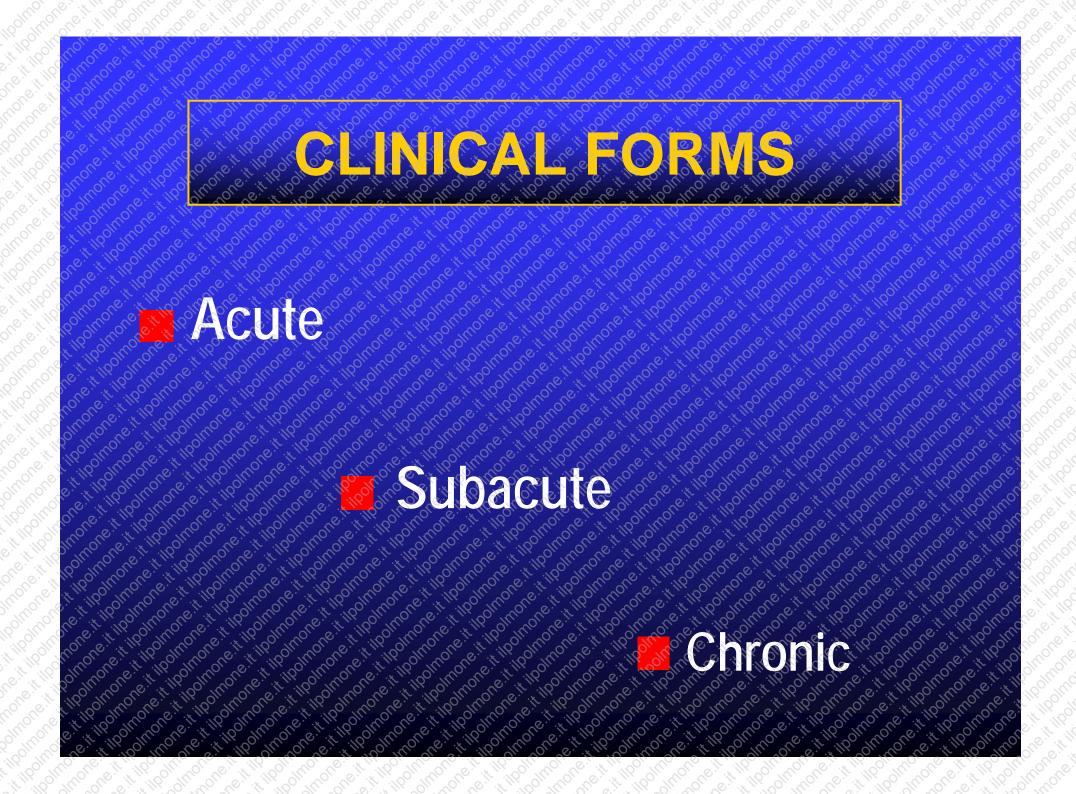
O O Malattia	Antigene	Fonte delle particelle
Polmone del contadino	Actinomiceti termofilici [Saccharopolyspora (S) rectivirgula, Thermoactinomyces (T) vulgaris], Funghi (absidia corymbifera)	Fieno ammuffito
Polmone degli allevatori d'uccelli, degli allevatori di piccioni, degli addetti ai pollai	Proteine del siero ed escrementi degli uccelli	Pappagalli, piccioni, galline
Polmone da condizionatore o umidificatori	M. faeni, T. vulgaris, ecc.	Condizionatori e umidificatori d'ari
Bagassosi holoso itili komundo estili kom	T. vulgaris o M. faent	Bagassa (canna da zucchero)
Polmone dei coltivatori di funglo	M. faeni o T. vulgaris	Concime per lunghi
Suberosi (polm. de lavoratori del sughero)	Polvere di sugnero ammuninto	Sughero ammuffito
Malattia da corteccia d'acero collectione	Cryptostrona corticale in the control of the contro	Corteccia d'acero infetia
Polmone declayoratori del malto	Aspergellus fursigatos o.A. ciavatus	Orzo mako ammufiti
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SMOKING AND EAA

- EAA occurs more frequently in non-smokers than in smokers under the same risk exposure
- Likewise, slower levels of specific IgG antibodies are found in smokers

A suppressive effect of cigarette smoking?



Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis

Classification

 Acute form is characterized by abrupt onset of symptoms within a few hours after heavy antigen exposure in a previously sensitized patient

Subacute form is caused by intermittent or continuous exposure to low doses of antigen

 Chronic form results from very low-level persitent or recurrent exposure to antigen

ACUTE FORM

- Follows heavy exposure to an inciting agent
- Symptoms appear 4 to 8 hr after exposure
- Fever, chills, malaise, tightness of the chest, cough, and dyspnea. Expectoration, when present, is scanty and mucoid; frontal headache and arthralgia
- Symptoms gradually decrease over the next 24 to 48 hours but often recur after the next exposure