

EXTRINSIC ALLERGIC ALVEOLITIS

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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

PATHOGENESIS

Organic particles (Antigens)

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

Malattia	Antigene	Fonte delle particelle
Polmone del contadino	Actinomiceti termofili [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'aria
Bagassosi	T. vulgaris o M. faeni	Bagassa (canna da zucchero)
Polmone dei coltivatori di fungo	M. faeni o T. vulgaris	Concime per funghi
Suberosi (polm. dei lavoratori del sughero)	Polvere di sughero ammuffito	Sughero ammuffito
Malattia da corteccia d'acero	Cryptostroma corticale	Corteccia d'acero infetta
Polmone dei lavoratori del malto	Aspergillus fumigatus o A. clavatus	Orzo malto ammuffito
Sequestosi	Fuligaria pululans o Graphium sp	Segatura di sequoia ammuffita
Polmone dei lavoratori del formaggio	Penicillium sp	Formaggio ammuffito
Malattia dei mugna	Sitophilus granarius	Farina di grano infestato
Polmone delle persone che utilizzano estratti ipertensivi per insufflazione	Proteine sieriche bovine o suine e antigeni infusori	Estratti ipertensivi eterologici in polvere
Polmone dei lavoratori del caffè	Polvere dei chicchi di caffè	Chicchi di caffè
Polmone dei lavoratori dei tetti di paglia	Sporocidio	Paglia, canne, ecc. utilizzati come materiali di copertura
Polmone dei lavoratori curiali	Iniezioni (ID, MID) anticidale tattica (cervini) e altri	Contaminazioni di riciclare (sanguis, aderenza, colla, ecc.)

FARMER'S LUNG



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?

CLINICAL FORMS

■ Acute

■ Subacute

■ Chronic

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 persistent 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