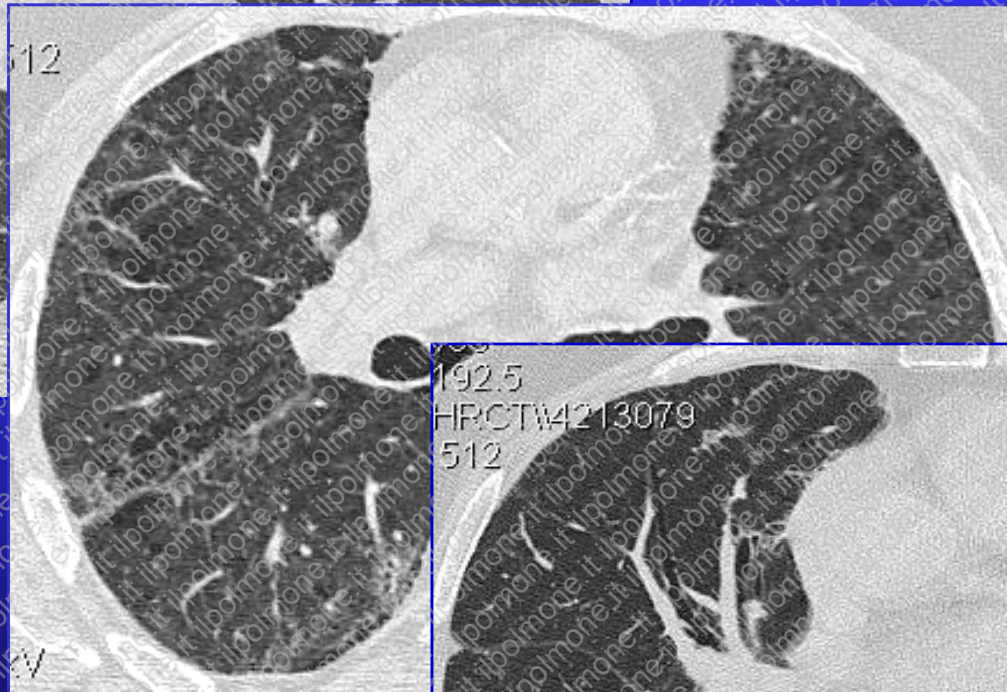
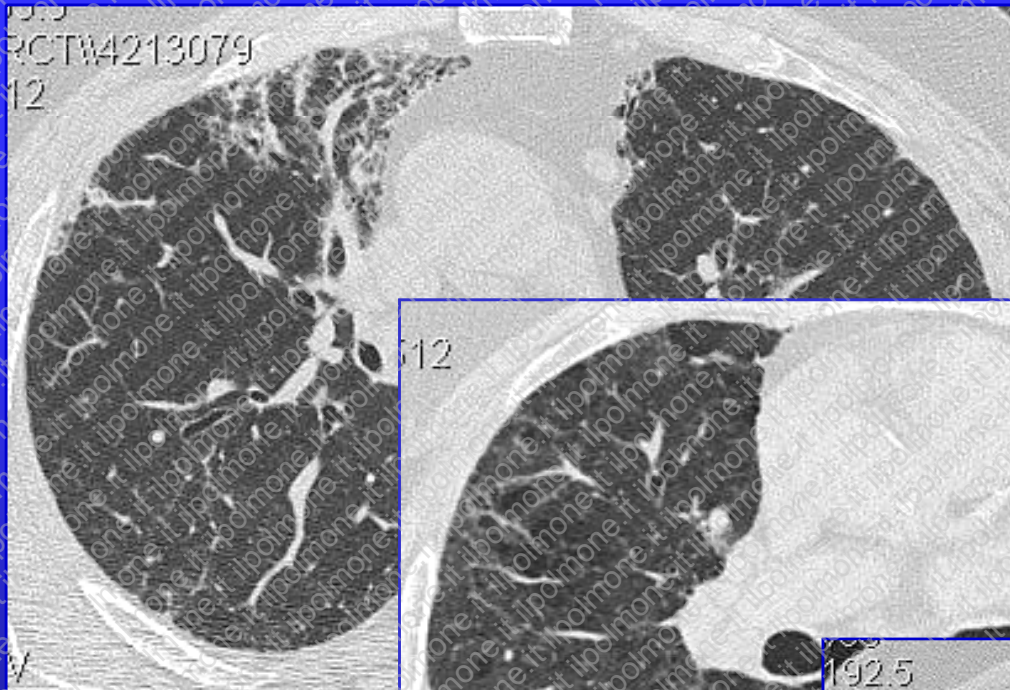


HRCT in Chronic HP



BRONCHOALVEOLAR LAVAGE

Cell Profile

Increase of T-lymphocytes



Increase of CD4+ T-cells



CD4+/CD8+ ratio

Chronic forms?



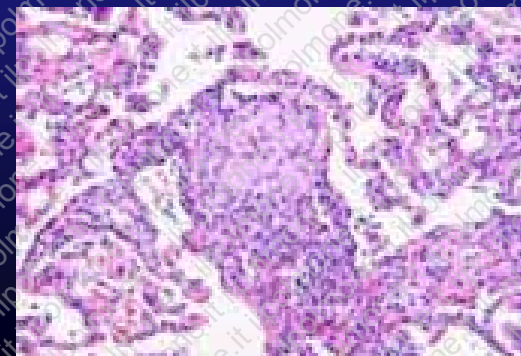
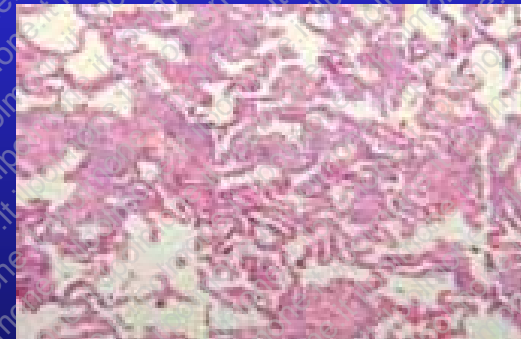
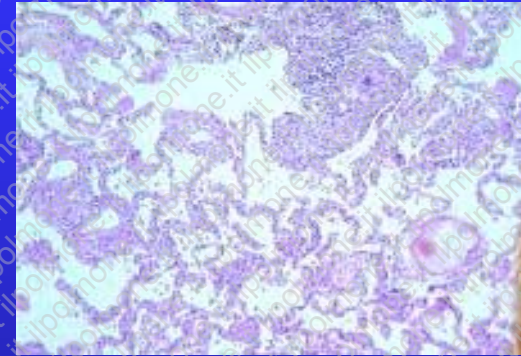
Increase of CD8+ T-cells



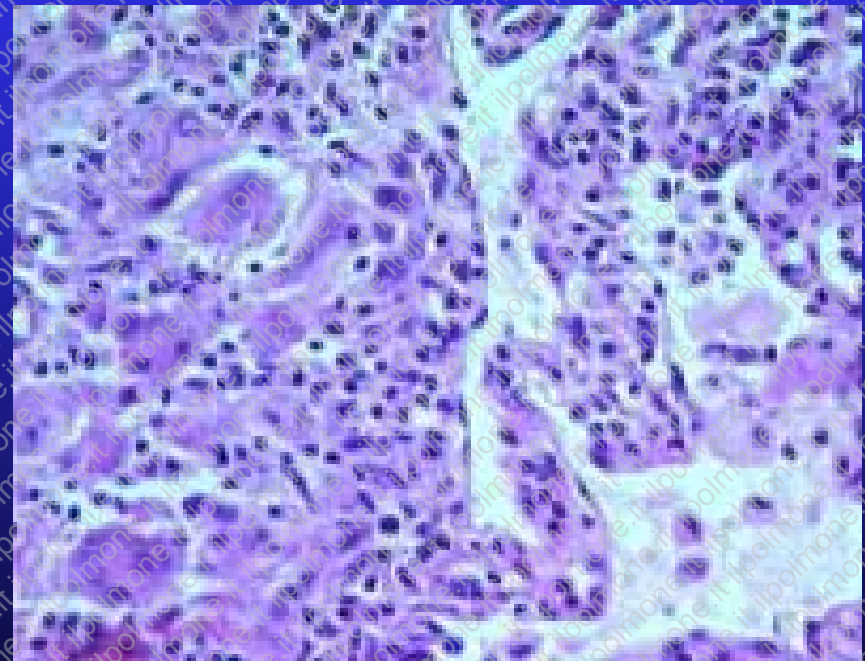
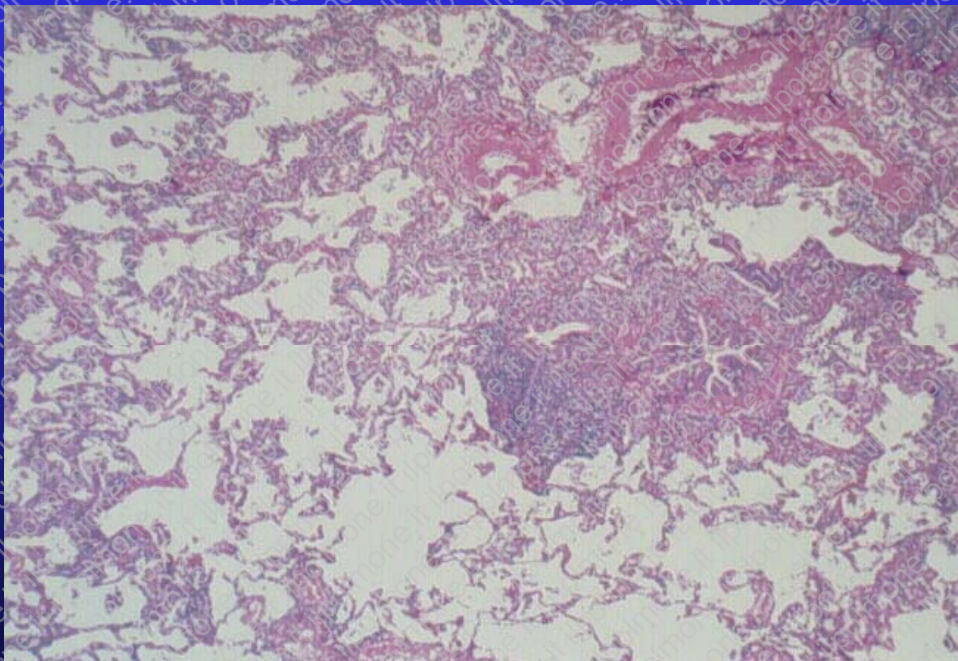
CD4+/CD8+ ratio

PATHOLOGY

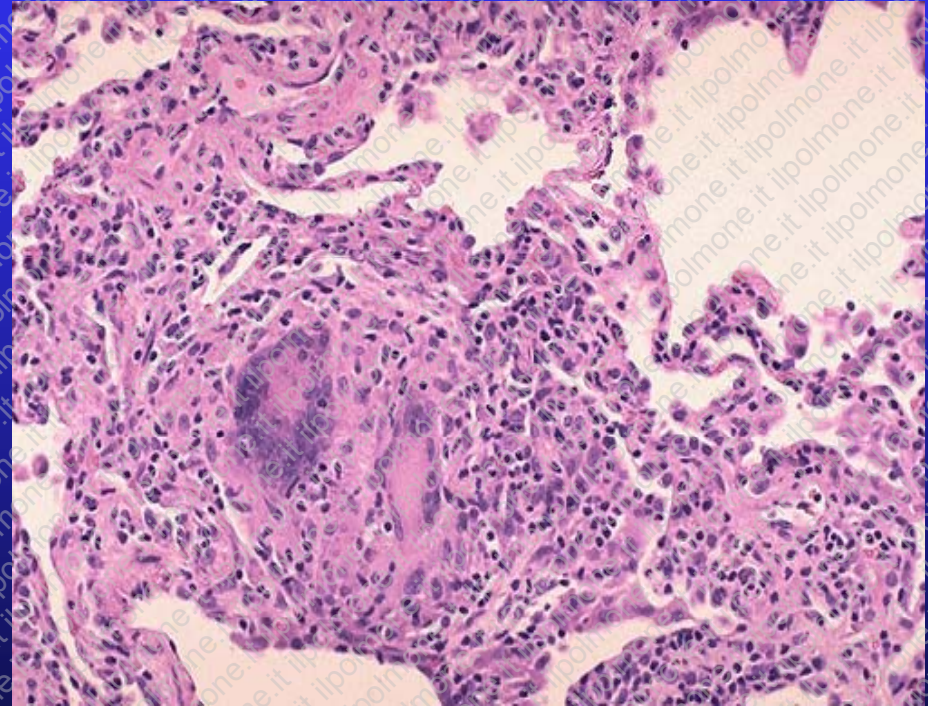
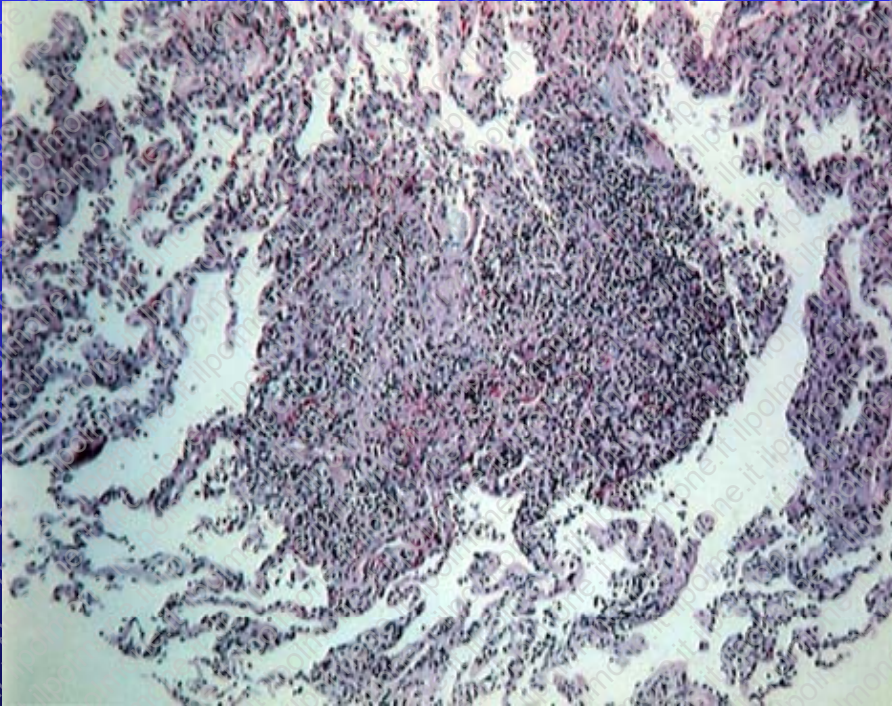
- Mononuclear cell infiltration in a peribronchial distribution
- Poorly formed, noncaseating interstitial granulomas often with prominent giant cells
- BOOP-like aspects
- Honeycombing with densely fibrotic zones in chronic form



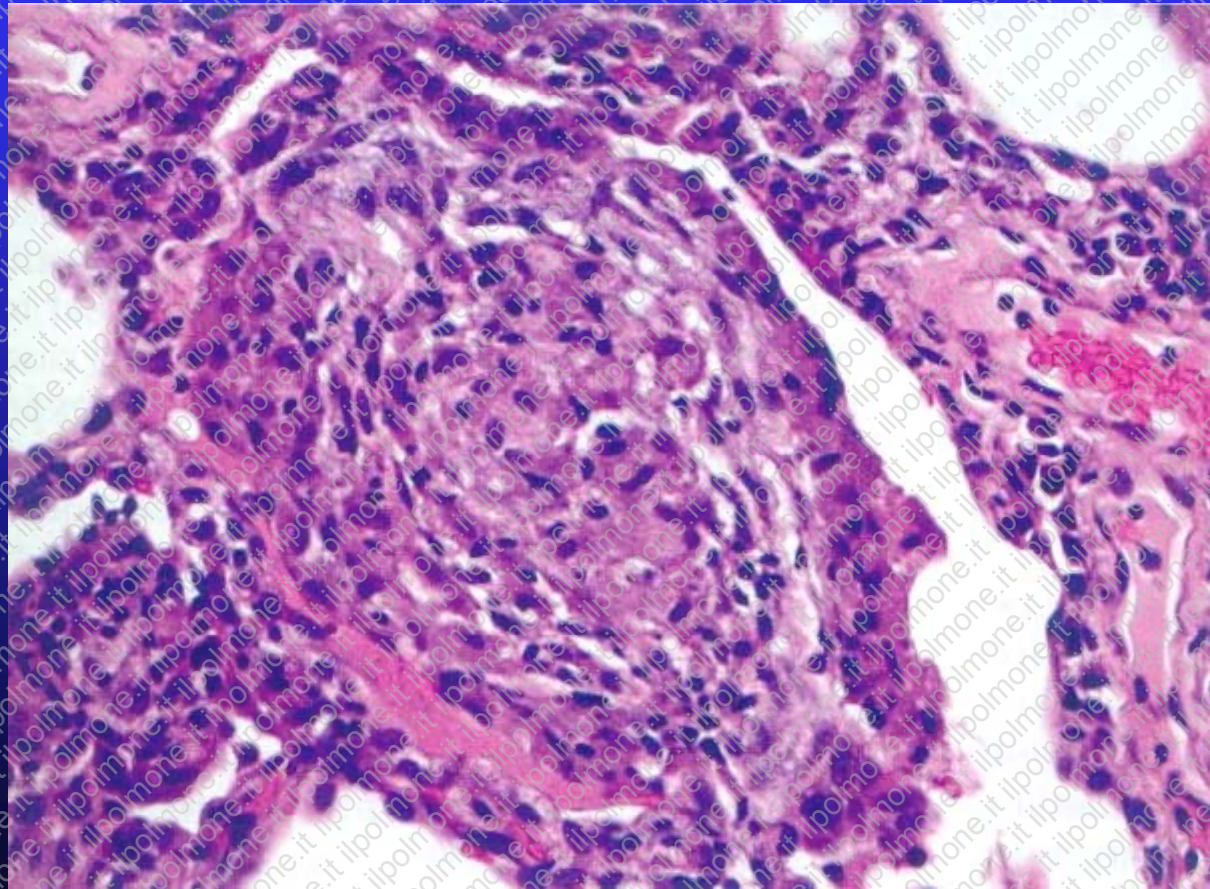
PATHOLOGY



PATHOLOGY



PATHOLOGY



DIAGNOSIS

MAJOR CRITERIA

- History of appropriate exposure
- Compatible clinical and physiologic findings
- Compatible radiographic findings
- Lymphocytosis T CD8+ with low ratio CD4/CD8

MINOR CRITERIA

- Febrile episodes
- Bibasilar crackles
- Reduced DLCO
- Altered gas exchange either at rest or with exercise testing
- Hystopathology showing compatible changes
- Improvement with antigen exposure avoidance

“CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF HYPERSENSITIVITY PNEUMONITIS”

This model, derived retrospectively in a 400-patient cohort and prospectively validated in a separate cohort of 261 patients, identified 6 significant predictors of HP:

- 1) Exposure to a known offending antigen
- 2) Positive precipitating antibodies to the offending antigen
- 3) Recurrent episodes of symptoms
- 4) Inspiratory crackles on physical examination
- 5) Recurrent episodes of symptoms occurring 4-8 h after exposure
- 6) Weight loss

Lacasse Y et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2003; 168:952