



Biodata

Main complaints

- Fever
- Cough
- Chest pain

Details of main complaints

Examination







Examination

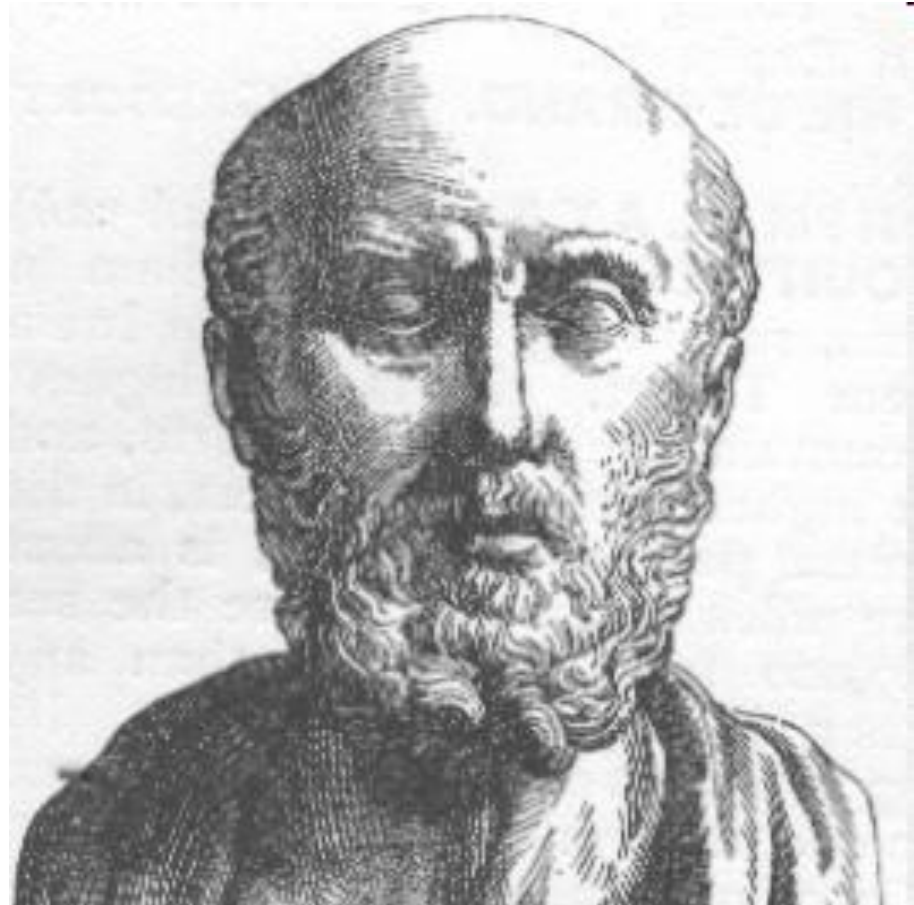
Investigations

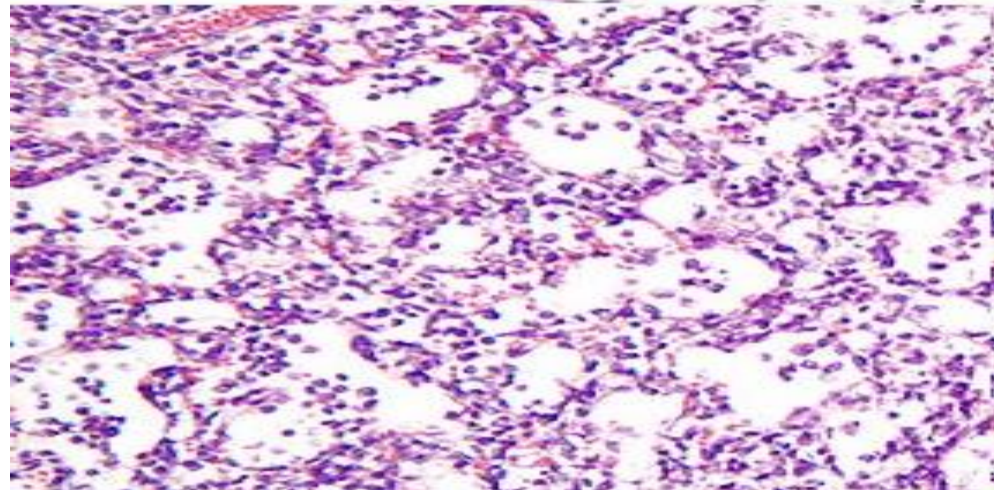
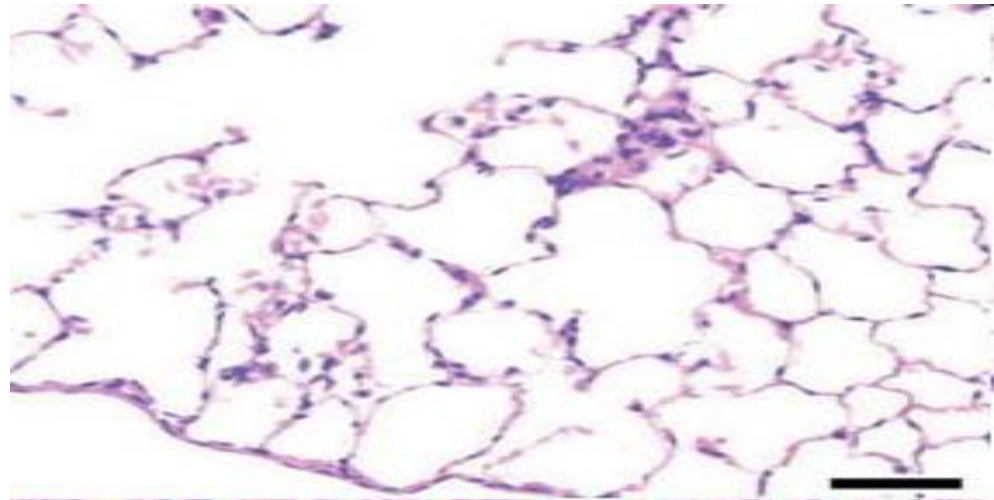
- Blood CP
- RFTs
- LFTs
- ECG
- ABGs
- Sputum evaluation
- Cultures

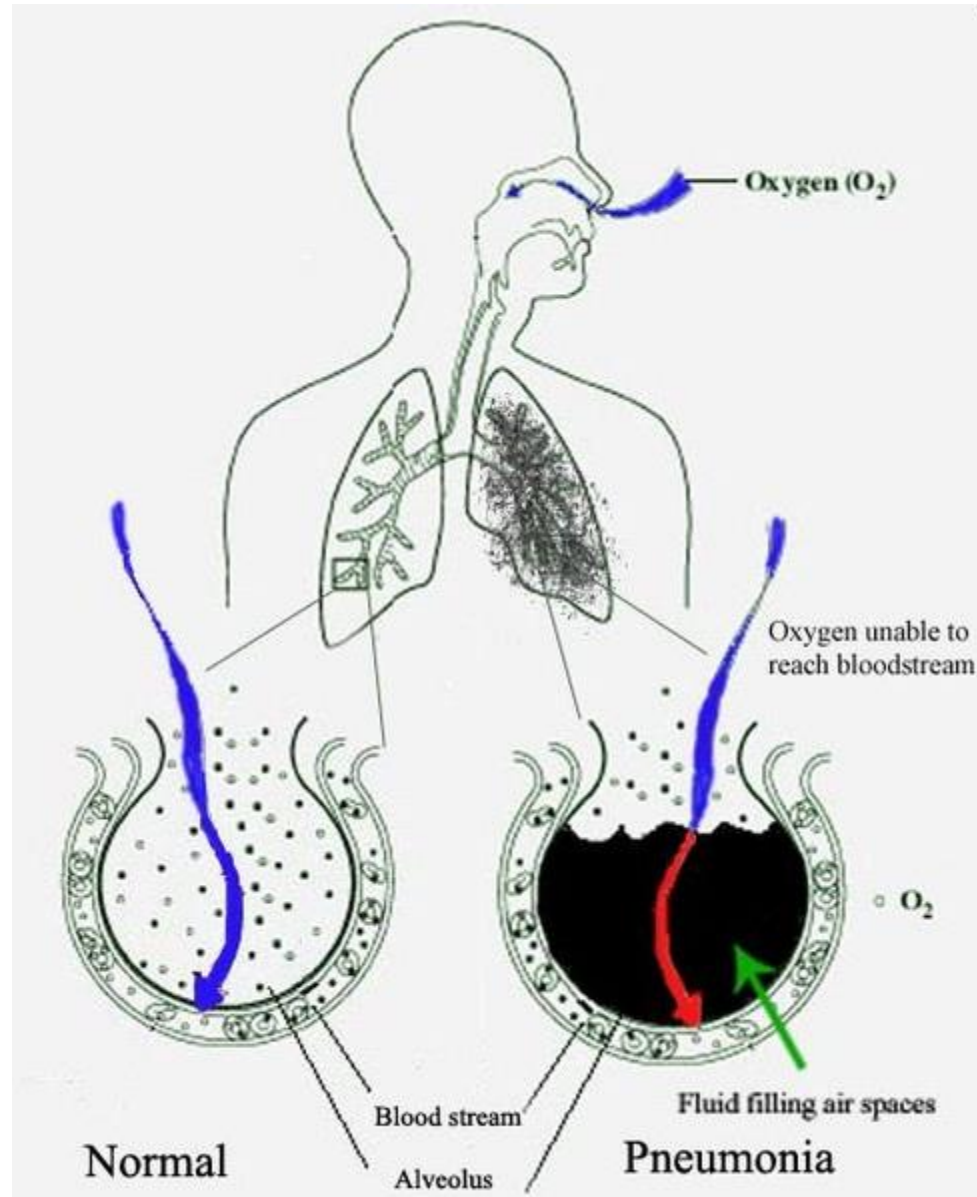


Diagnosis

What is pneumonia







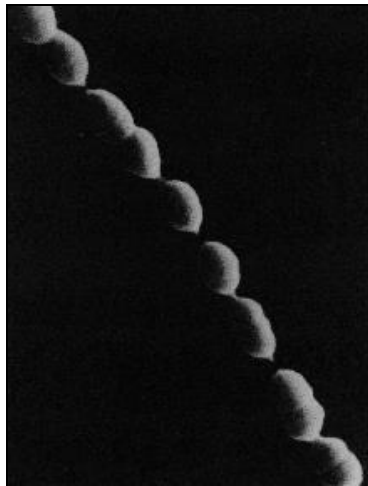
Magnitude

- Overall life time prevalence 10%
- 6-75/1000 population per year
- Commonest cause of death in children

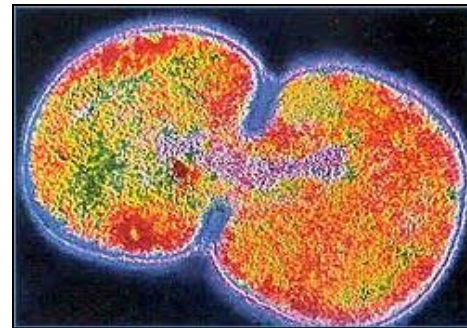
Causes

Bacterial causes

- Streptococcus pneumoniae

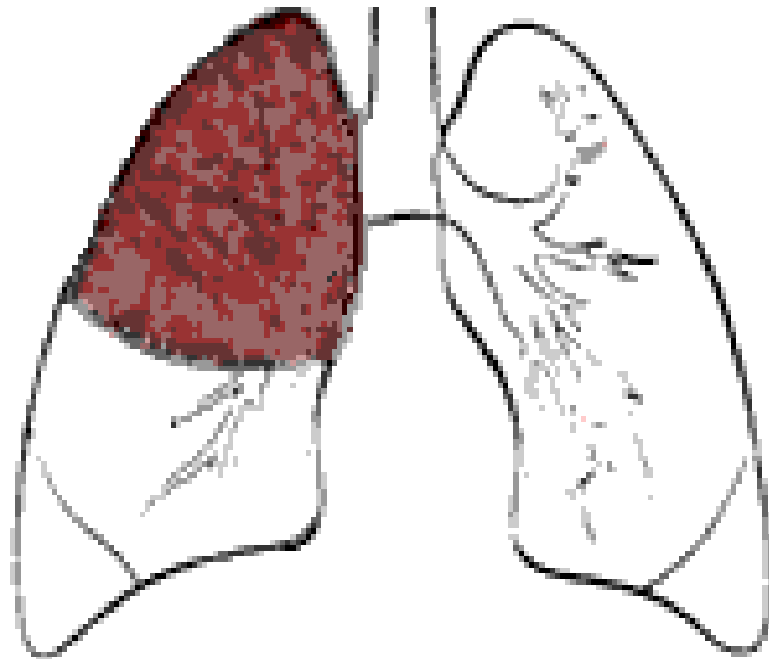


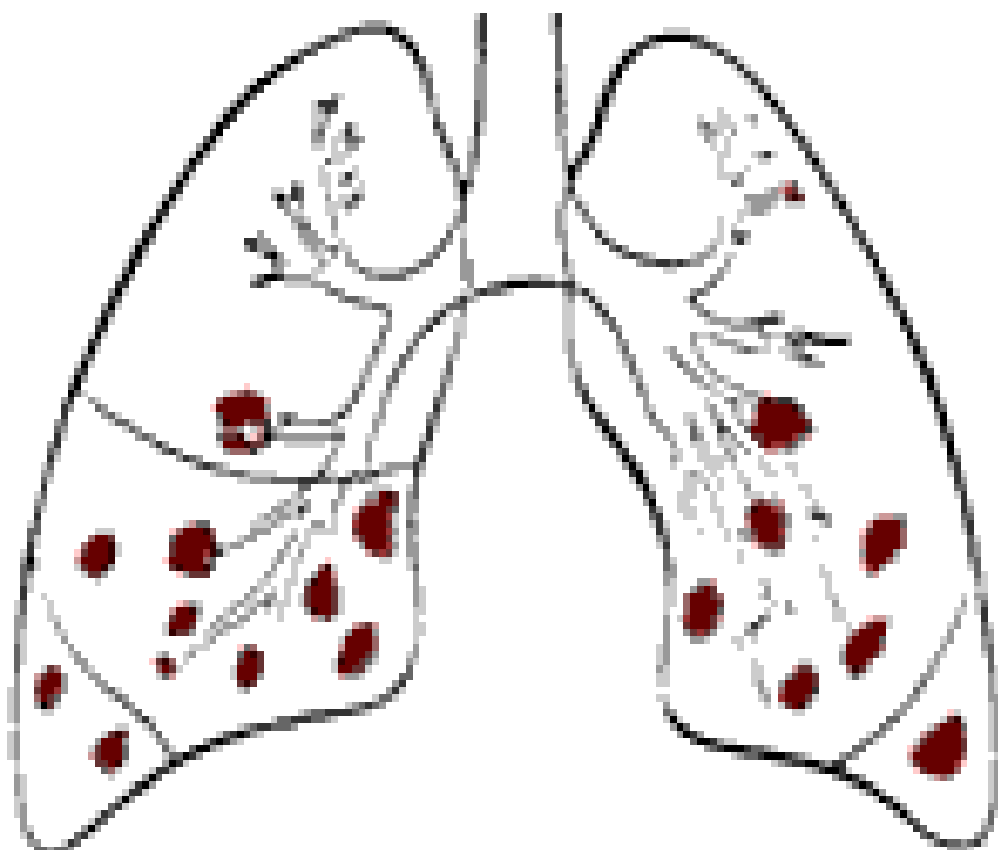
- Haemophilus influenzae

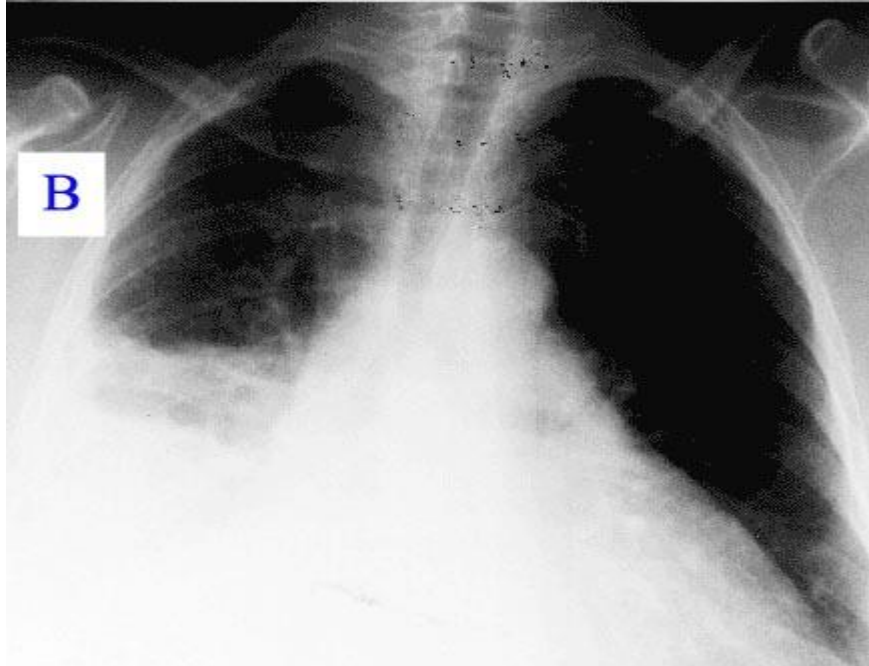
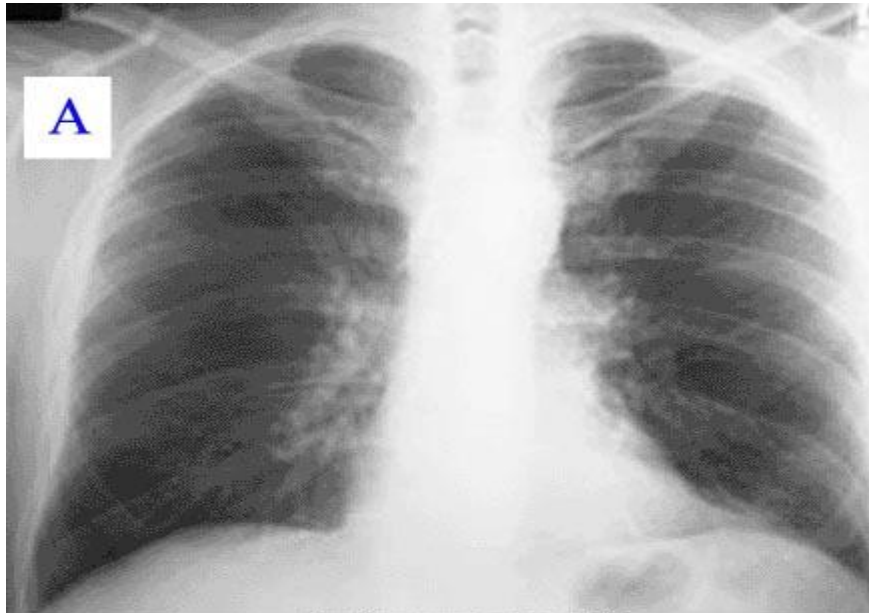


Types

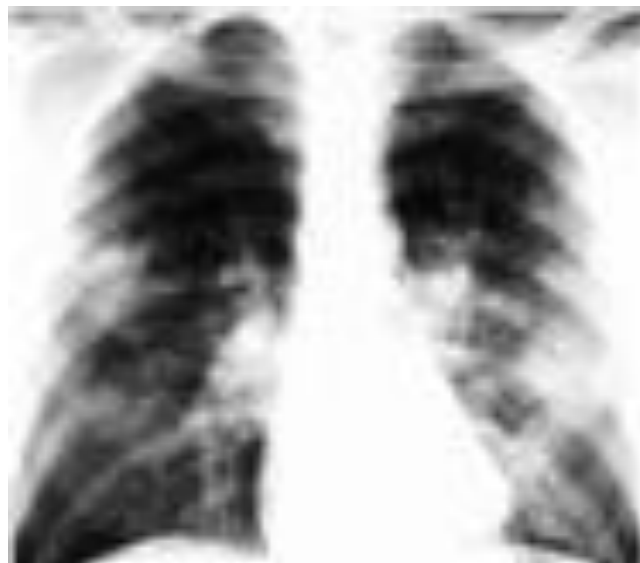
- Lobar
- Bronchopeumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia











- CAP
 - Streptococcus pneumoniae, Viruses, Mycoplasma, Legionella, Haemophilus influenzae.
- HAP
 - MRSA, Pseudomonas, Enterobacter, and Serratia

Other types of pneumonia

Symptoms

- Fever
- Chest or stomach pain
- Decrease in appetite
- Chills
- Respiratory distress
- Vomiting
- Headache
- Not feeling well
- Confusion

Signs

Investigations







CURB 65

- Confusion
- Urea greater than 7 mmol/l (Blood Urea Nitrogen > 19)
- Respiratory rate of 30 breaths per minute or greater
- Blood pressure less than 90 mmHg systolic or diastolic blood pressure 60 mmHg or less
- age 65 or older

Risk of death

- 0—0.7%
- 1—3.2%
- 2—13.0%
- 3—17.0%
- 4—41.5%
- 5—57.0%

- 0-1 treat as an outpatient
- 2 consider a short stay in hospital or watch very closely as an outpatient
- 3-5 requires hospitalization with consideration as to whether they need to be in ICU

Complications

- Respiratory and circulatory failure
- Pleural effusion
- Empyema
- Abscess
- Atypical associated

Treatment

- Extended spectrum macrolide plus co amoxiclav or 2nd/3rd generation cephalosporin
- Respiratory quinolone

Prognosis

Thank u