Diagnostics from a radiological perspective

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Overview

- Radiological options
- CT findings in:
 - Invasive fungal infections (IFI)
 - Candidiasis
 - Pneumocystis pneumonia
 - Aspergillosis (other than invasive)
- Discussion





- CXR
- MRI
- PET
- CT



- CXR
 - Cheap and available
 - Often nonspecific
 - May be false negative
- MRI
- PET
- CT

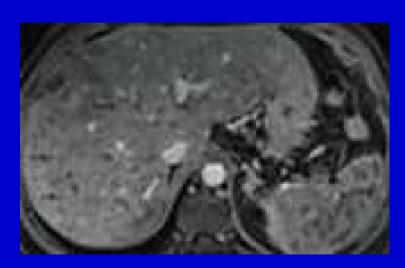


Acta Radiol 2002 43:292-8





- CXR
- MRI
 - Excellent for other areas
- PET
- CT



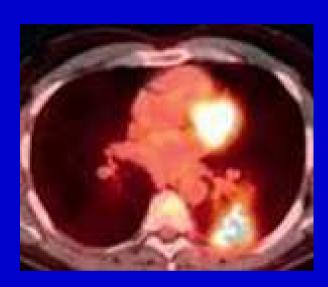








- CXR
- MRI
- PET (+FDG)
 - Cost, availability
 - Non-specific
 - Treatment surveillance?
- CT



Images: Radiopaedia.org





- CXR
- MRI
- PET
- CT
 - Well documented
 - Available
 - Quick





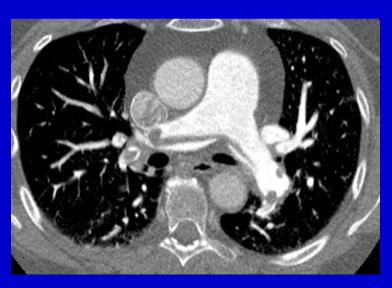
CT -considerations

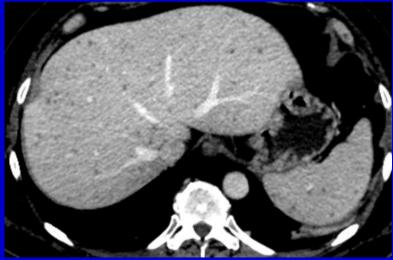
Intravenous contrast

other differential dx?

other sites of infection?

Renal function, allergy?









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CT findings 1: Macronodules

- "ovoid, >1cm masses"
- singular or multiple
- 94,5% of patients with invasive pulmonal aspergillosis present with macronodules



Clin Infect Dis. 2007 Feb 1;44(3):373-9





CT findings 2: Halo sign (HS)

- Nodule or mass surrounded by ground-glass-opacity (GGO)
- Trombosis
- -> ischemic necrosis
- -> hemorrhage

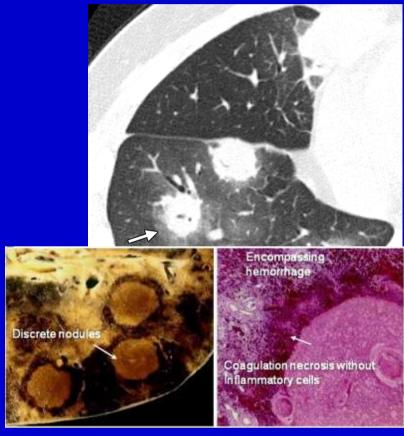


Image: Fleischner Society: Glossary of Terms for Thoracic Imaging And Clin Infect Dis. May 1, 2011; 52(9): 1144–1155





n=111	Fungal (n=21)	Bacterial (n=26)	RSV (N=30)	CMV (n=22)
mac o- nodules	13	5	3	3
halo sign	10	2	3	1
ground glass opacity	1	3	4	7
consoli- dation	11	18	10	7

AJR 2005: 185:608-615



Halo sign

- Varying incidence reported (27-96%)
- decrease over time

Caillot et al (2001)	Day 0	Day 3	Day 7	Day 14
Incidence	96%	68%	22%	19%
Brodoefel et al (2006)	Day 1	Day 4	Day 8	Day 16
Incidence	88%	63%	37%	18%

J Clin Oncol. 2001 19(1):253-9

Am J Roentgenol 2006 187:404-13

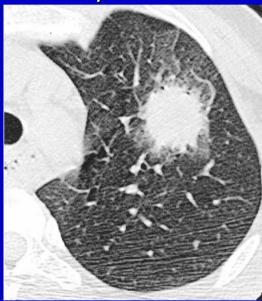




Development over time in IPA



Day 0



Day 4



Day 7



Air crescent sign

J Clin Oncol. 2001 Jan 1;19(1):253-9



Development over time in IPA

	Day 0	Day 3	Day 7	Day 14
Halo sign	24/24	2/13	4/18	3/16
	100%	68%	2270	19%
Non- specific	_	4/13	9/18	3/16
		31%	50%	18%
Air	_	1/11	5/18	10/16
crescent		8%	28%	63%

J Clin Oncol. 2001 Jan 1;19(1):253-9





Halo sign-differential dx

- Fungal infections Invasive aspergillosis Mucormycosis Pulmonary candidiasis Cryptococcosis Coccidioidomycosis Phaeohyphomycosis
- Viral infections Herpes simplex virus Varicella-zoster virus Respiratory syncytial virus Cytomegalovirus Myxovirus (including Influenza A)
- Bacterial infections Coxiella burnetii Chlamydia psittaci Actinomyces species Bacterial pneumonia Slow-resolving pneumonia Septic emboli
- Mycobacterial infections Mycobacterium tuberculosis Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare
- Parasitic infections Schistosoma (haematobium, mansoni) Paragonimus westermani Hydatid disease Toxocara canis Ascaris suum
- Systemic diseases Wegener granulomatosis Sarcoidosis Amyloidosis
- Neoplastic diseases Primary Bronchoalveolar carcinoma Squamous cell carcinoma Adenocarcinoma Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma Kaposi sarcoma Angiosarcoma Lymphoma Metastatic lesions Angiosarcoma Choriocarcinoma Osteosarcoma Melanoma Gastrointestinal tract/pancreatic cancer Renal cell carcinoma Lymphoma
- Various pulmonary diseases Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia Eosinophilic pneumonia Idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome Hypersensitivity pneumonia Iatrogenic injuries: pulmonary artery catheterization or transbronchial biopsy (especially in lung transplants)
- Other Endometriosis





CT appearence of IFI in non-haematological patients

- Subgroups of patients IFI have lower incidence of halo sign
 - Solid organ transplant
 - AIDS
 - High dose steroids
- 25% (vs 61%) have halo
- 83 ICU pts with IPA: only 5% specific findings

Clin Infect Dis. 2007 Feb 1;44(3):373-9

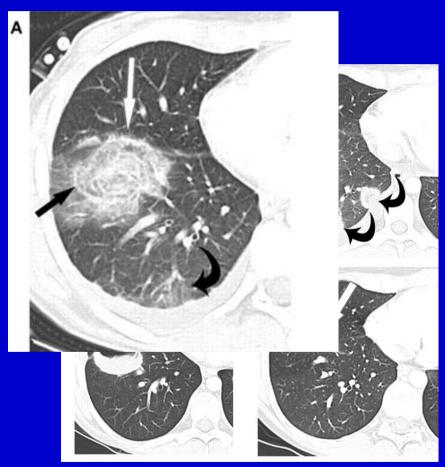
Critical Care 2006 10:R31





CT findings 3: Reversed Halo Sign

- Focal area of GGO surrounded by consolidating ring
- Initially described in COP
- Rare early sign in IFI
- Significantly more common in zygomycosis



Clin Inf Diseases 2008:46;1733-7





Overview

- Radiological options
- CT findings in immunocompromised hosts
 - IFI in neutropenic patients
 - Candidiasis and pneumocystis pneumonia
- CT findings in immunocompetent hosts
- Discussion





Overview

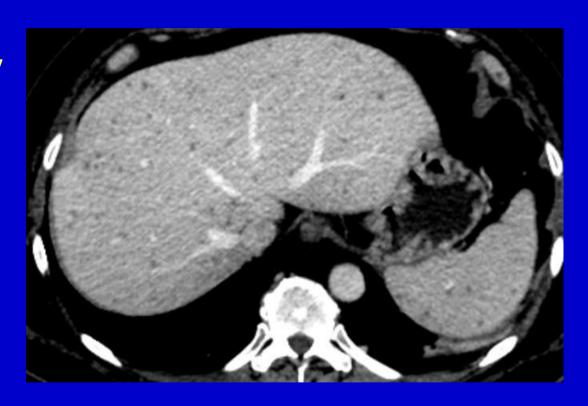
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Pulmonary candididasis

- Lobar consolidation
- Miliar/nodular (rarely w/halo)
- Lung abcesses
- Other organs?





Pneumocystis pneumonia

- Dominant:
 - GGO, perihilar and mid
 - Septal thickening (crazy paving)
 - Pneumatoceles (30%)
- Pleural effusions rare (<5%)
- Can be less typical when treated with prophylaxis



Eur Radiol. 2003 May;13(5):1179-84





Aspergillus infections (non-IPA)

- Allergic bronchopulmonal aspergillosis (APBA)
- Aspergilloma
- Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis

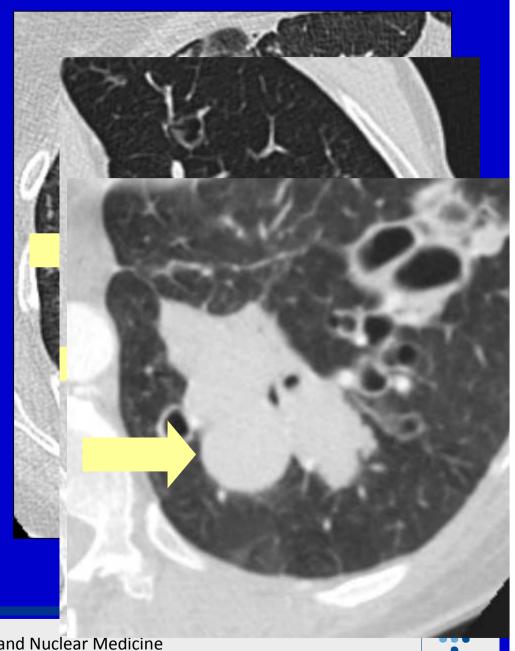
Eur Radiol. 2003 May;13(5):1179-84





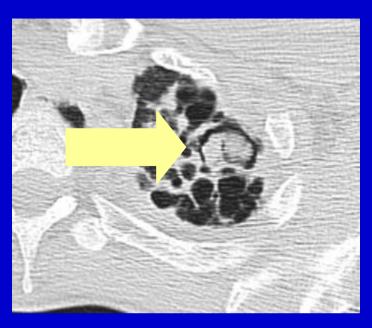
ABPA

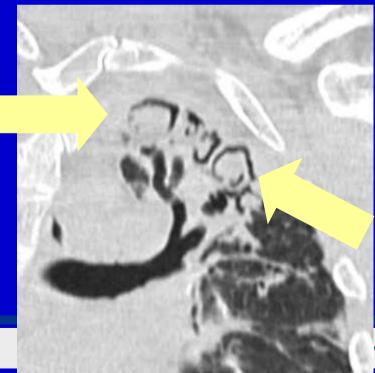
- Hypersensitivity in colonized airways
- Radiologically:
 - Central bronchiectasis
 - Bronchial wall thickening
 - Mucus plugging



Aspergilloma

- Aspergillus ball in preexisting cavity
- Low tendency for tissue invasion
- Complications: hemoptysis





Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis

 Other types: necrotising and cavitary chronic pulmonary aspergillosis

 Additional consolidation and/or cavitation, GGO



www.aspergillus.org.uk





Summary / «take home message»

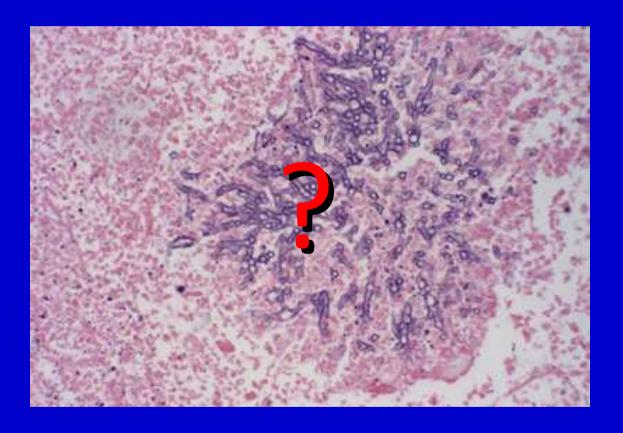
- Large overlap between many diff dx
- Knowledge of immune status will help the radiologist narrow down diff dx
- In the neutropenic patient:
 - Halo sign me the fungus!

 Early CT gets the fungus, but
 - rescent sign most specific late finding





Discussion





Sources

- www.aspergillus.org.uk
- www.radiopaedia.org
- Fleischner Society: Glossary of Terms for Thoracic Imaging



backup



Development over time in IPA

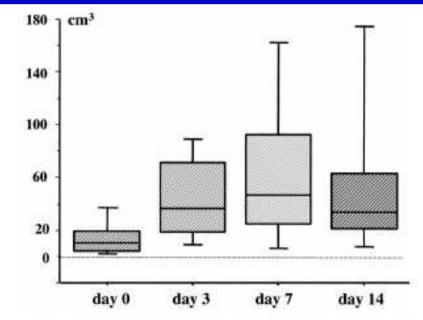


Fig 4. Evolution of the thoracic aspergillary volume. From day 0 to days 3, 7, and 14, the volume significantly increased approximately three- to four-fold (P < .01). Conversely, the volume remained stable between day 7 and day 14 (P = .6).

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