

Mycoplasma pneumonia: Clinical and radiographic features in 39 children

陳榮邦

Hsieh SC;Kuo YT;Chern MS;Chan WP;Yu C

摘要

Abstract

Background:

The purpose of the present paper was to evaluate the clinical and chest radiographic features of pediatric patients with serologically proven *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* pneumonia (mycoplasma pneumonia). Methods:

The clinical records and chest radiographs of 39 consecutive patients (19 male, 20 female; age 3-13 years) with serologically positive IgG and IgM mycoplasma pneumonia were reviewed. Results:

More than 90% of patients presented with fever and cough and 48% of patients had leukocyte count $>10\,000/\text{mm}^3$. A C-reactive protein (CRP) level $>0.375\text{ mg/dL}$ was noted in 28 patients (72%). Chest radiographs displayed four different patterns: (i) peribronchial and perivascular interstitial infiltrates (n= 19, 49%); (ii) airspace consolidations (n= 15, 38%); (iii) reticulonodular opacification (n= 3, 8%); and (iv) nodular or mass-like opacification (n= 2, 5%). Bilateral peribronchial perivascular interstitial infiltrations in central and middle lung zones were frequently seen (n= 19, 49%). Other radiological features were bilateral lesions in 51% of patients, pleural effusion in 23%, and hilar lymphadenopathy in 13%. Means of duration for treatment response and hospitalization were 2.5 and 5 days, respectively. Conclusion:

There are various radiological features of mycoplasma pneumonia in children. Bilateral peribronchial and perivascular interstitial infiltrates were most frequently seen in the present patients.