



# Vanbolnički stečene pneumonije

## Nosomical Pneumonia

Ivana Milivojević

Specijalna bolnica za plućne bolesti „Ozren”, Sokobanja

Special Hospital for Lung Diseases “Ozren”, Sokobanja

### Apstrakt

Vanbolnički stečena pneumonija predstavlja akutnu inflamaciju plućnog parenhima, koja se na radiografiji grudnog koša manifestuje prisustvom kondenzacije, uz prateći auskultacijski nalaz i kliničke znake bolesti (povišena telesna temperatura, malaksalost, kašalj, iskašljavanje, dispneja, bol u grudima).

Najčešći izazivači respiratornih infekcija su gram-pozitivne bakterije, dok su u kolektivima, posebno među adolescentima, česte infekcije izazvane atipičnim intracelularnim mikroorganizmima i virusima. Oko dve trećine svih vanbolničkih pneumonija izaziva *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, dok među ostalim patogenima značajno mesto zauzimaju: *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, respiratorni virusi i *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Principi lečenja vanbolničkih pneumonija bazirani su na empirijskom započinjanju terapije, a na osnovu prethodnih saznanja o najverovatnijem etiološkom uzročniku infekcije u određenoj kategoriji bolesnika, uslovima pod kojima je infekcija nastala i težini kliničke slike pneumonije. Savremeni vodiči, shodno proceni težine pneumonija određuju kriterijume za hospitalizaciju, dijagnostičke postupke, dužinu lečenja i primenu antibiotika.

### Abstract

Out-of-hospital acquired pneumonia is an acute inflammation of the lung parenchyma, which is manifested on chest X-ray by the presence of condensation, accompanied by auscultatory findings and clinical signs of the disease (elevated body temperature, malaise, cough, expectoration, dyspnea, chest pain).

The most common causes of respiratory infections are gram-positive bacteria, while in collectives, especially among adolescents, frequent infections are caused by atypical intracellular microorganisms and viruses. About two-thirds of all community-acquired cases of pneumonia are caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, while other pathogens include: *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, respiratory viruses, and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

The principles of treatment of community-acquired pneumonia are based on the empirical initiation of therapy, and on the basis of previous knowledge about the most likely etiological cause of infection in a certain category of patients, the conditions under which the infection occurred, and the severity of the clinical picture of pneumonia. Modern guidelines, according to the assessment of the severity of pneumonia, determine the criteria for hospitalization, diagnostic procedures, length of treatment, and the use of antibiotics.

