“ROLE OF BRONCHOSCOPY TO DETERMINE THE ETIOLOGY OF NON RESOLVING PNEUMONIA IN A TERTIARY CARE INSTITUTE”

ABSTRACT:

BACKGROUND:

Non resolving pneumonia is one of the common clinical problems encountered. FOB is one of the most useful procedure in the evaluation of patients with non resolving pneumonia. This study is to establish the etiology of non resolving pneumonia by using FOB.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A Prospective obsevational study was conducted in department of Thoracic Medicine, Tirunelveli medical college which included 68 patients of non resolving pneumonia. All patients were subjected to bronchoscopy and samples sent for cytology, microbiological analysis, HPE.

RESULTS:

Out of 68 patients, etiological diagnosis was made in 94% of patients. Infections(60%) were the most common cause followed by malignancy(26.47%).Combined etiology was noted in 6% and interstitial pneumonitis was diagnosed in 1% patients. Among the infectious causes, Gram negative pyogenic bacterial infection was diagnosed in 41.1%(n=28). Tuberculosis
was diagnosed in 25% (n=17) and fungal infection was diagnosed in 1%(n=1), Squamous cell variety is the predominant type of malignancy. BAL fluid cytology revealed malignancy in 9%(n=6) of patients. FOB guided Brush cytology revealed malignancy in 10 % (n=7) of patients. TBLB diagnosed etiology of NRP in 68% (n=24 / 35) patients. No major complications were encountered during FOB in my study.

CONCLUSION:

Bronchoscopy have a definitive role (Yield 94%) in the diagnosis of Nonresolving pneumonia.

keywords: non resolving pneumonia, bronchoscopy, tuberculosis.