

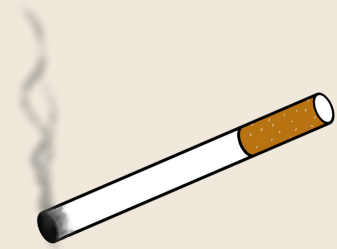
PNEUMONIA

Risk factors, etiology, pathophysiology, key manifestations, and assessments



Risk Factors

- Elderly
- Intubation
- Decreased LOC
- Chronic disease
- Smoking



Etiology

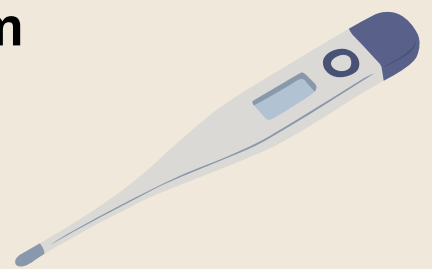
Community acquired (*bacterial, viral, fungal*),
Hospital acquired (*ventilator associated*),
Opportunistic
Most common: *Strep. pneumoniae*

Pathophysiology

Exposure to a pathogen triggers inflammatory response. Vasodilation and capillary leak occur as WBCs migrate to lungs causing edema and exudate to form. Gas exchange is reduced due to fluid build-up within alveoli.

Manifestations

- Fever
- Chills
- *Cough with rust-colored sputum
- *Crackles
- *Bronchial breath sounds
- *Consolidation on CXR



Assessments

1. RR, effort, quality
2. Breath sounds
3. O2 sat
4. HR, BP, Temp
5. LOC
6. Skin color/ temperature
7. Cough- sputum

Diagnostics: ABGs, CXR, Sputum cultures

