THE CORRELATION OF X-RAY FINDINGS AND PHYSICAL SIGNS IN THE CHEST IN UNCOM-PLICATED EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA

By ARTHUR L. BLOOMFIELD and CHARLES A. WATERS

(From the Meascal Clinic and the X-Ray Department of The Johns Hopkins Hospital)



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The exact significance of the pulmonary lesions associated [252] with epidemic influenza is still a disputed question. In a recent report ¹ the view was expressed that bronchopneumonia, although occurring frequently along with or following influenza, was not an essential feature of the disease, but a complication. This opinion was based on the study of an epidemic of severe cases most of which ran their course without demonstrable pulmonary involvement. It seemed possible, however, that small areas of pneumonia might exist even without cough, sputum, or physical signs, especially in the cases in which fever persisted for more than three or four days. The present study was undertaken to see what light roentgenographic examinations would throw on this question.

The material consisted of 16 consecutive cases of uncomplicated epidemic influenza treated in the wards of The Johns Hopkins Hospital during January and February, 1919. The diagnosis was based on the symptoms, the hyperæmic phenomena of skin and mucous membranes, the course of the disease, the duration of the fever, and the presence of leucopenia. In no case was there any evidence of pulmonary complications—the lungs remained clear throughout on physical examination, and cough, if present, was dry and productive only of the usual slight mucoid expectoration associated with the hyperæmia of the mucosa of the upper respiratory traet.

¹Bloomfield A. L. and Harrop, G. A., Jr.: Bull. J. H. H., 1919, XXX, 1.

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[254] Roentgenographic examination of the chest was made as soon as possible after admission and thereafter at two- or three-day intervals until the patient was discharged. Each series of plates was studied with two points in mind—first to discover and interpret any abnormal markings, and secondly, to determine any variations in the pulmonary shadows during the course of the disease.

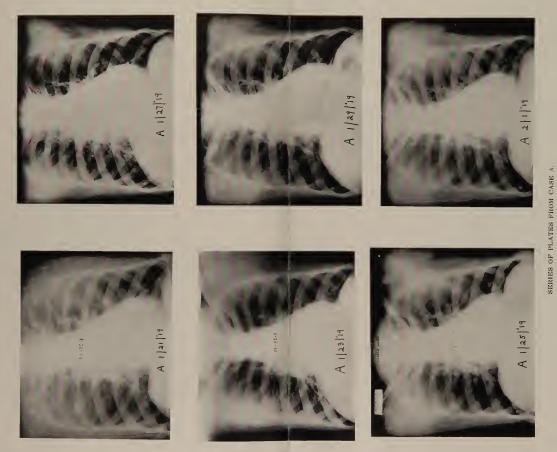
RESULTS

The results of the examinations are summarized in Table I. In no case was there any detectable change in the appearance of the lung markings in a series of from three to six plates made at various times during the febrile and post-febrile convalescent stages of the disease. It would seem, therefore, that the markings were permanent or at least unassociated with the immediate acute disease. In no case was any shadow seen which could be interpreted as indicating a solidification of the lung. The usual grades of root shadows, in some cases small areas of probable calcification (glands ?) resulting from infections prior to the influenza, and in others slight degrees of apical clouding were seen. It is not the present purpose to discuss the exact significance of pulmonary shadows in general.

CONCLUSIONS

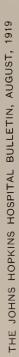
1. Repeated roentgenographic examinations of the lungs during the course of clinically uncomplicated cases of epidemic influenza showed only permanent lung markings.

2. These findings support the clinical impression that bronchopneumonia is a complication and not an essential feature of the disease.

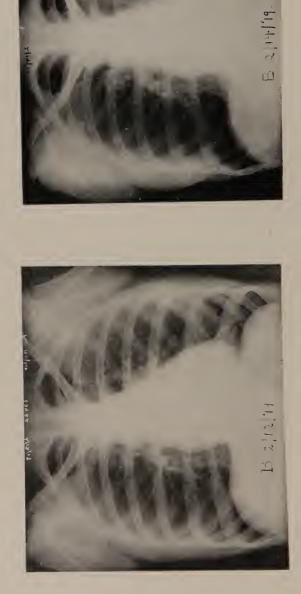


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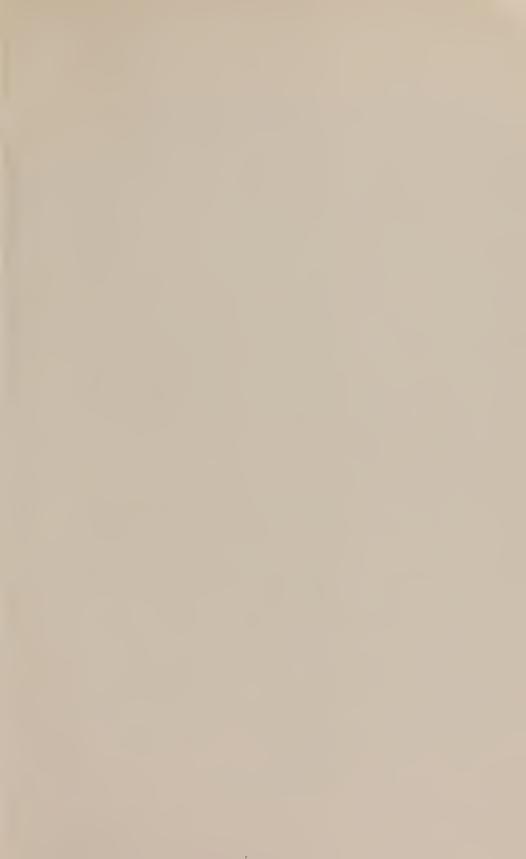






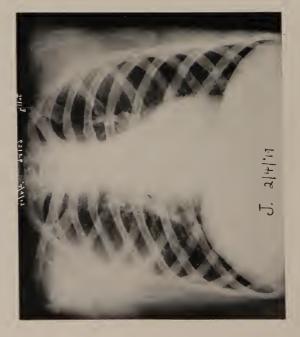


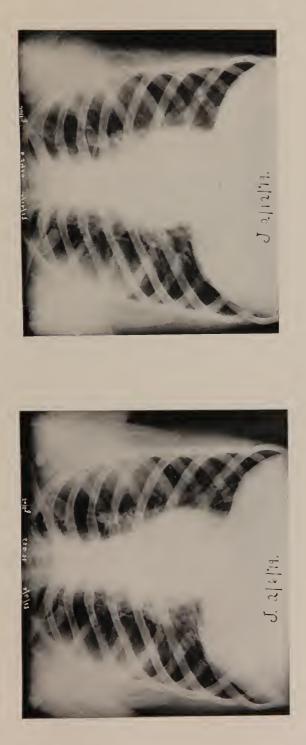
SERIES OF PLATES FROM CASE B.



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SERIES OF PLATES FROM CASE J.

