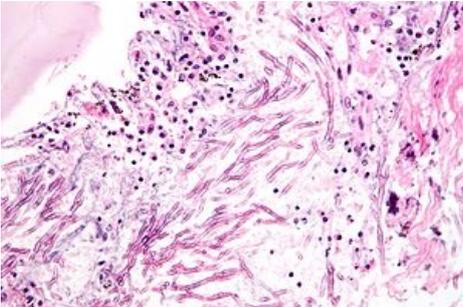
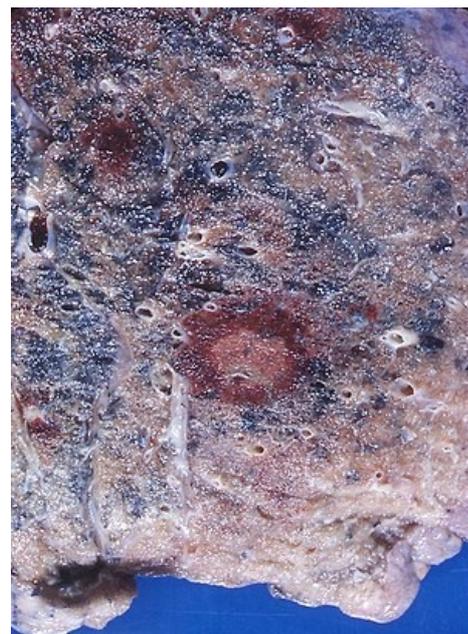


# Chronic necrotizing aspergillosis

Chronic necrotizing aspergillosis	
Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis	
	
Pulmonary aspergillosis- histological preparation	
<b>Risk factors</b>	COPD, TB, cystic fibrosis
<b>Classifications and references</b>	
<b>ICD-10</b>	B44
<b>Medscape</b>	296052



Pulmonary Aspergillosis- macroscopic view

Chronic necrotizing aspergillosis (chronic necrotizing pulmonary aspergillosis, CNPA, semi-invasive or subacute invasive aspergillosis) is an infectious process of the lung parenchyma that develops in response to local invasion commonly *A. fumigatus*.

## Clinical picture

It is a rare syndrome and, unlike IPA, CNPA develops slowly, from weeks to months and vascular invasion or dissemination to other organs usually does not occur. It can be difficult to distinguish from aspergillosis. However, CNPA is a local invasion of lung tissue, and a cavity filled with *Aspergillus* fungi may form secondarily as a result of fungal damage to the parenchyma. CNPA is characterized by **necrosis of lung tissue**, acute or chronic **inflammation** of the cavity wall, and the presence of **hyphae**.

## Risk factors

It mainly affects older people with chronic lung diseases such as **COPD**, pulmonary **TB**, **pneumoconiosis**, **cystic fibrosis**, **sarcoidosis**, **pulmonary infarction**.

## Symptomatics

Patients often complain of **fever**, **malaise**, **fatigue**, **weight loss**, chronic productive **cough** and **hemoptysis**. However, the course of CNPA can also be asymptomatic.

## Diagnostics

A **CT** scan of the chest is used to diagnose CNPA, on which thickening of the pleura is visible, which can lead to the formation of a broncho-pleural **fistula** and a cavity lesion in the upper lung lobes. Serum IgG antibodies to *A. fumigatus* are also found in most patients. Again, **histopathological** examination and cultivation are necessary to confirm the diagnosis.

## Treatment

**Voriconazole** or **itraconazole** are most commonly used to treat mild to moderate forms of CNPA, with severe forms being treated with **amphotericin B** and intravenous **voriconazole**.

## Links

## Related articles

- Aspergillosis
- Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA)
- Aspergillus
- Invasive aspergillosis
- Aspergil infections
- Invasive fungal infections

## External links

- Chronic necrotising pulmonary aspergillosis, Scientific Electronic Library Online ([http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S1806-37132009000100014&lng=en&nrm=iso&tlng=en](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1806-37132009000100014&lng=en&nrm=iso&tlng=en))

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