Drug-induced pulmonary fibrosis

Drug-induced pulmonary fibrosis is a development of an interstitial pneumonia and fibrosis due to hypersensitivity or toxic effets of drugs (Template:HVLP, MTX, amiodarone, nitrofurantoin[1], inhalation of O_2 in high concentrations):

- *hypersensitivity:* ATB (penicilin, ampicilin, nitrofurantoin), some cytostatics (MTX),
- *direct toxicity:* cytostatics (bleomycin, cyclofosfamidTemplate:HVLP) → cytostatic lungs.

It can manifest as an acute or chronic condition.[2]

Symptoms

- Dyspnea,
- Dry, irritating cough,
- X-ray: localised / diffuse interstitial damage, late honeycomb lung.

Therapy

- Discontinuation of the drug, glucocorticoids.[2]

Resources

Related articles

- Interstitial pulmonary processes
- Post-radiation pulmonary fibrosis

References

1. GOEMAERE, Natascha NT, Karin GRIJM and Peter Th W VAN HAL, et al. Nitrofurantoin-induced pulmonary fibrosis: a case report. *J Med Case Rep* [online] . 2008, vol. 2, p. 169, also available from < https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2408600/?tool=pubmed >. ISSN 1752-1947.
2. CHILD, P., et al. *Internal Medicine.* 2nd edition. Prague: Galén, 2007. ISBN 978-80-7262-496-6 .