

Inflammation of the mediastinum

This article has been translated from WikiSkripta; ready for the **editor's review**.

Acute mediastinitis

Acute mediastinal inflammation is a serious disease with high lethality (approximately 50%).

- Usually as a result of esophageal perforation (endoscopic procedures, tumors), rarely complications of pneumonia / mediastinal inflammation (or lung abscess, empyema) or as a complication of maxillary inflammation.

Clinical picture

- Retrosternal fever
- Esophageal perforation dysphagia + subcutaneous emphysema
- X-ray: extension of mediastinum, ev. with pleural effusion + mediastinal emphysema.

Therapy

- ATB iv, mediastinal drainage.

Chronic mediastinitis

Chronic mediastinal inflammation is a granulomatous, fibrous process of mostly unclear etiology. The incidence of this disease is rare.

- Ormond's disease = idiopathic mediastinal fibrosis + retroperitoneal fibrosis.

Clinical picture

- In the beginning without difficulty,
- Later upper vena cava syndrome, esophageal + tracheobronchial tree stenosis ,
- X- ray: enlargement of the upper mediastinum, rarely calcification.

Therapy Surgical removal of mechanical oppression, glucocorticoids.

Links

Related articles

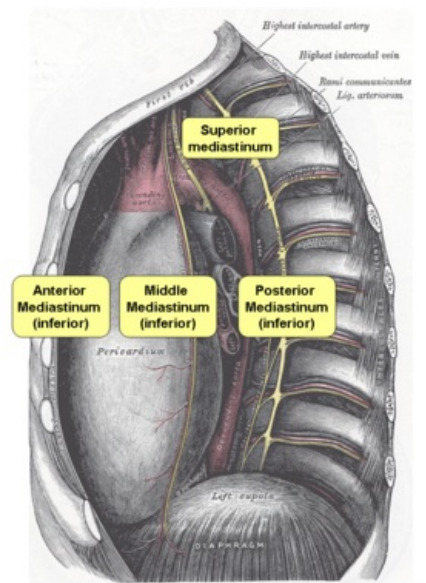
- Mediastinum

References

- CHILD, Petr, et al. Internal Medicine. 2nd edition. Prague: Galén, 2007. ISBN 978-80-7262-496-6.

Source

- ws:Záněť mediastina



Anatomy of mediastinum