

A CLINICAL CASE OF OCCUPATIONAL EXOGENOUS TOXIC ALVEOLITIS ASSOCIATED WITH EFFECTS OF CHLORINE AND ITS COMPOUNDS IN WORKPLACE

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Abstract

Exogenous toxic alveolitis (ETA) — interstitial lung disease, induced by exposure to cytotoxic substances. There are a lot of medicines and chemicals among its etiological factors, which patients are long time exposed to in the workplace. Morphologically and clinically the disease has many similarities with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Bronchial obstruction syndrome can be found in patients with biopsy confirmed bronchiolitis obliterans.

The article presents a clinical case of occupational exogenous toxic alveolitis, which developed as a result of prolonged exposure in the workplace to chlorine and its compounds in high concentrations. The patient referred for medical help in the stage of fibrosis. He presented with obstructive bronchiolitis, manifested bronchoobstructive syndrome and the marked radiological lesions.

Key words: exogenous toxic alveolitis, chlorine and its compounds.

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