

PULMONARY EOSINOPHILIA: EOSINOPHILIC PNEUMONIA

V. K. Gavrysiuk, O. O. Rechkina, O. V. Strafun,

G. V. Lytvynenko, A. S. Doroshenkova

Abstract

Pulmonary eosinophilia defines a group of diseases and syndromes, characterized by appearance of eosinophilic macro- and microinfiltrates in bronchi and lung parenchyma, associated with blood eosinophilia.

The migrant pulmonary infiltrates were first described by W. Löffler in 1932. Later this complex became known as PIE-syndrome (pulmonary infiltration with eosinophilia) or simple pulmonary eosinophilia. Today, acute and chronic eosinophilic pneumonia, hypereosinophilic asthma and other types of pulmonary eosinophilia with asthma syndrome are distinguished. A number of diseases and syndromes have been reported, where pulmonary eosinophilia was a reflection systemic vasculitis with multiple organ involvement (periarteriitis nodosa, Churg-Strauss syndrome, hypereosinophilic syndrome etc.).

The article presents typical clinical cases of simple pulmonary eosinophilia (eosinophilic Löffler's pneumonia) and chronic eosinophilic pneumonia.

Key words: pulmonary eosinophilia, simple pulmonary eosinophilia, chronic eosinophilic pneumonia.

Ukr. Pulmonol. J. 2016; 1:57–62.

Volodymyr K. Gavrysiuk

National institute of phthisiology and pulmonology

named after F. G. Yanovskyi NAMS of Ukraine

Chief of clinical-functional department

Doctor of medicine, professor

10, M. Amosova str., 03680, Kyiv, Ukraine

Tel./fax: 38 044270-35-59, gavrysyuk@ukr.net
