

BENTUK-BENTUK KHUSUS GAMBARAN RADIOLOGIS PNEUMONIA

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Abstrak: Pneumonia merupakan penyebab kematian utama pada penyakit infeksi dan keenam di antara seluruh penyakit. Klasifikasi pneumonia berdasarkan klinis epidemiologis, mikroorganisme penyebab, dan predileksi infeksi penting dilakukan untuk menentukan prognosis dan penatalaksanaan selanjutnya. Pola-pola gambaran radiologis tertentu dari penyakit dapat mengarah ke organisme penyebab pneumonia. *Klebsiella pneumonia* dapat memberikan gambaran radiologi berupa *bulging fissure sign*, multipel kavitas, dan menimbulkan komplikasi berupa abses paru. Gambaran klasik radiologis *Streptococcus pneumonia* meliputi konsolidasi yang biasanya unilateral, biasanya mengenai lobus bawah disertai dengan *air bronchogram* dan biasanya pada anak-anak didapatkan gambaran round pneumonia. Gambaran radiologis *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* biasanya berupa bronkopneumonia dan sering melibatkan seluruh lobus, meskipun dominan pada lobus bawah. *Staphylococcus aureus* memberikan gambaran radiologi berupa bercak infiltratif bilateral atau opasitas padat yang merata.

Kata kunci: pneumonia, *bulging fissure*, multipel kavitas, *air bronchogram*.

SPECIAL FORM OF RADIOLOGICAL PNEUMONIA

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Abstract: Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in infectious diseases and the sixth leading cause of death among all diseases. Classification of pneumonia based on clinical epidemiology, microorganisms, and a predilection of the infection is important for determining prognosis and further management. The patterns of certain radiological features of the disease can give a lead to the organisms that causing pneumonia. *Klebsiella pneumonia*'s radiological form of *bulging fissure sign*, multiple cavities, and lead to complications such as lung abscess. The classic image of radiological *Streptococcus pneumonia* includes consolidation usually unilateral, on the lower lobe, accompanied by *air bronchogram*, and in children, it was usually shown as round pneumonia. A radiological form of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is usually in the form of

bronchopneumonia and often involve the entire lobe, although predominantly in the lower lobes. Staphylococcus aureus gives an overview of radiology patchy infiltrative bilateral or diffuse uniform solid opacity.

Keywords: pneumonia, *bulging fissure*, multiple cavity, *bronchogram water*.