認識間質性肺病

Introduction of interstitial lung disease

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Interstitial lung diseases (ILD) are a group of heterogeneous parenchymal lung disorders, characterized by different clinical and radiological patterns, and pathological findings. ILD is a diverse group of diseases originated from a variety of pathogenesis mechanisms that cause fibrosis or inflammation of the pulmonary parenchyma. Historically, ILD subtypes have been organized into categories as (1). ILD related to known cause [e.g., drug, genetic, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, pneumoconiosis], ILD secondary to connective tissue disease [e.g.,scleroderma, rheumatoid arthritis], (2). granulomatous ILD [e.g., sarcoidosis, fungal infection, mycobacterial], (3). the idiopathic interstitial pneumonias (IIPs) [e.g., idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), nonspecific interstitial pneumonitis, acute interstitial pneumonia, cryptogenic organizing pneumonia, respiratory bronchiolitis-ILD, desquamative interstitial pneumonia, lymphocytic interstitial pneumonia, pleuroparenchyma fibroelastosis, unclassifiable IIPs], and (4) unique entity [e.g., pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, histiocytosis X]. Treatment and prognosis of ILD typically depend on the underlying ILD subtype, highlighting the importance of accurate classification and diagnosis. In this section, the classification of each subtype will be introduced. Diagnostic tool and flowchart for ILD are suggested by clinical scenario. The concept of walking diagnosis of ILD and overlapping ILDs are also discussed.