Abstract

Over 14 years 41 patients were diagnosed as having pulmonary cryptococcosis. Cryptococcus neoformans remained localized to the lung in 12 cases and disseminated in the remaining 29. Thirty-four patients were compromised hosts. Disseminated disease developed in 28 of these 34, and four of these 28 patients with disseminated disease presented with concomitant pulmonary and meningeal infections. In all the remaining 24 central nervous system involvement developed 2 to 20 weeks after the finding of an abnormal chest roentgenogram. Seven patients were normal hosts, and in six of these cases disease remained localized to the lung. Four important conclusions were drawn from this study: pulmonary cryptococcosis is rarely considered in the differential diagnosis of an abnormal chest roentgenogram, thereby leading to missed diagnoses and therapeutic errors; the natural history of untreated pulmonary cryptococcosis in compromised hosts is extrapulmonic dissemination; compromised hosts with pulmonary cryptococcosis should receive antifungal therapy because of a high propensity for dissemination; and normal hosts in whom dissemination has been excluded generally do not need antifungal therapy.
Corticosteroids inhibit Mycobacterium tuberculosis-induced necrotic host cell death by abrogating mitochondrial membrane permeability transition.

Effects of Azadirachta indica seed kernel extracts on early erythrocytic schizogony of Plasmodium berghei and pro-inflammatory response in inbred mice.

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cryptococcosis: clinical implications from a study of 41 patients with and without compromising host factors. Ann Intern Med 94:611-616  Pulmonary cryptococcosis is occasionally detected on routine imaging studies in healthy hosts with no or mild symptoms. Isolated pulmonary cryptococcosis may be observed without specific therapy in asymptomatic immunocompetent hosts. However, considering that dissemination from a pulmonary infection can occur in patients with no immunologic defects, treatment of asymptomatic pulmonary [Show full abstract]. Read more. Surgical pulmonary cryptococcosis: clinical implications from a study of 41 patients with and without compromising resection of lung masses affected with host factors. Ann Intern Med. 1981;94(5):611-6. cryptococcosis has been used as a means of ruling out malignancy.(5) cryptococcosis in the immunocompetent host. Therapy We conclude that further prospective controlled with oral fluconazole: a report of four cases and a review of the literature. Chest. Pulmonary necessary in order to mold a better definition of cryptococcosis in patients without HIV infection. Chest. its natural evolution in immunocompetent patients, 1999;115(3):734-40. Comment in: Chest.