

2023 신입 호흡기 임상강사 워크숍

\* 일 시 : 2023년 3월 18일(토) 12:30 ~ 18:00

\* 장 소 : 양재 aT센터 4층 창조룸 I

14:50 ~ 15:20

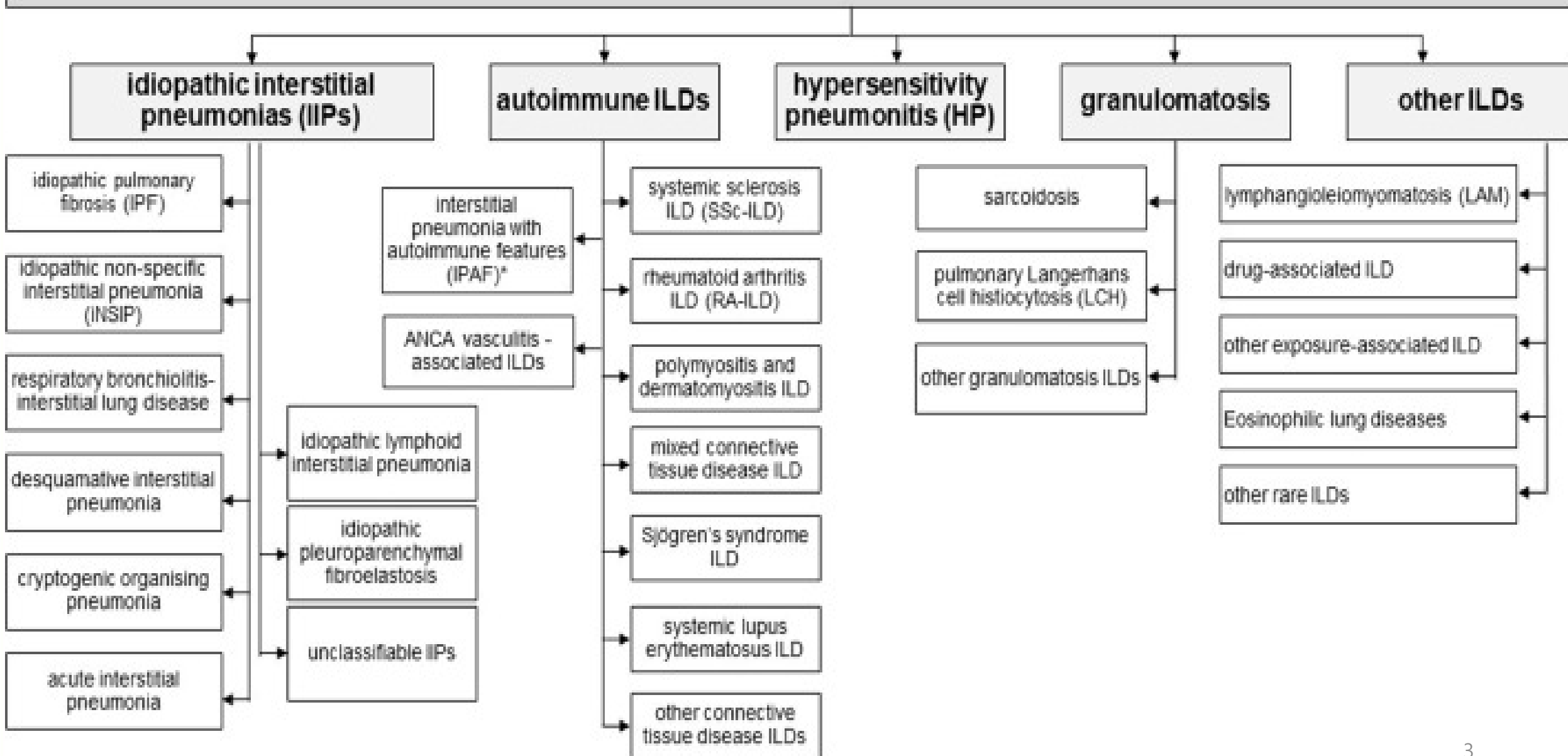
# 간질성 폐질환 환자 진료하기

최혜숙 (경희대병원 내과)

# 발표내용

- IPF
- ILD other than IPF
- ILD 연구회

# Interstitial Lung Diseases



# 증례 1

- 52세 여자
- 2018-12
- 건강검진 CXR 이상으로 의뢰됨
- Bilateral inspiratory fine crackles

ILD: HRCT, PFT

European Respiratory Review 2018 27: 180076



## Spirometry

	(BTPS)	PRED	BEST	%PRED
FVC	Liters	3.14	2.23	71
FEV1	Liters	2.66	1.84	69
FEV1/FVC	%	81	82	
FEV3	Liters		2.15	
FEV6	Liters			
FEF25-75%	L/sec	2.70	1.96	73
PEF	L/sec	5.65	4.07	72
FIVC	Liters	3.01	0.20	7
PI max	cmH2O	77		
PE max	cmH2O	142		

## Lung volume

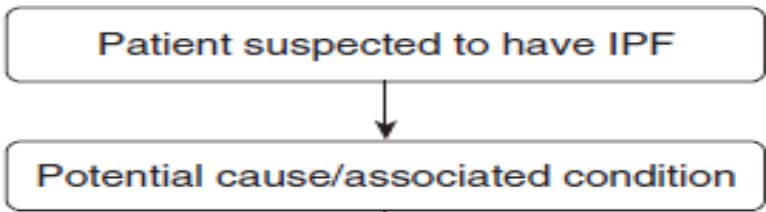
		PRED	BEST	%PRED
TLC	Liters	4.57	4.11	90
VC	Liters	3.01	2.23	74
FRC PL	Liters	2.57	2.96	115
RV	Liters	1.67	1.87	112
RV/TLC	%	36	46	
IC	Liters	1.98	1.15	58
ERV	Liters	0.99	1.10	111

Flow  
□ -

PRE-RX



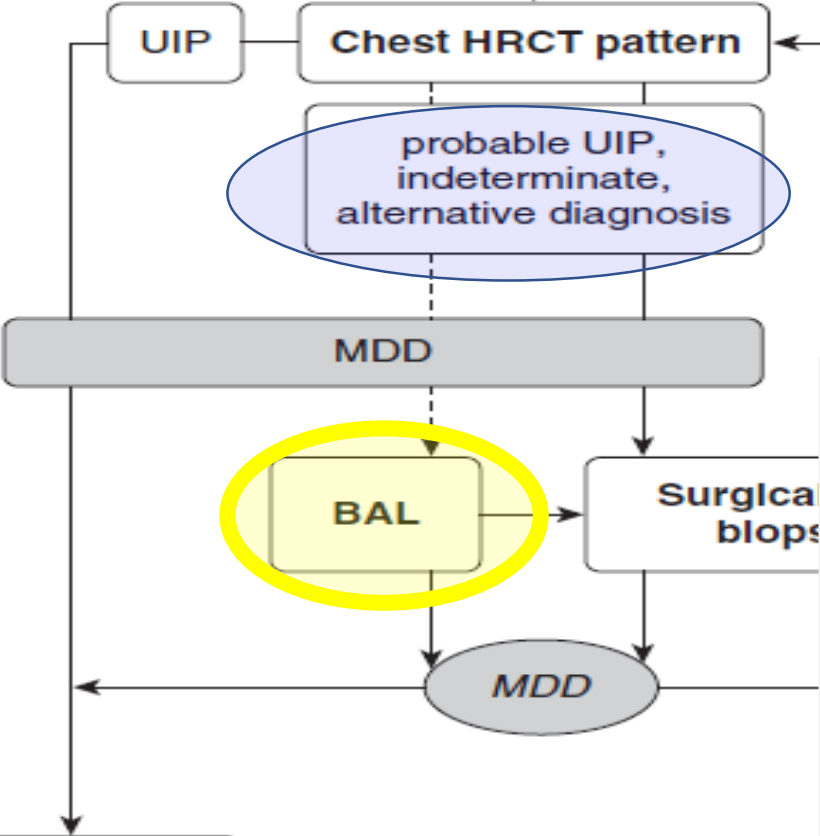
**Probable UIP**



- >60 years, Sx+/-
- Bibasilar inspiratory crackles
- Bilateral fibrosis

Serological testing to exclude (CTD)

: CRP, ESR, ANA (by IF), RF, anti-CCP, myositis panel



● Autoantibody

CRP <0.5  
ESR 20  
RF-

● BALF

WBC 177  
Neutrophil 21%  
Lymph 11%  
Macrophage 68%

CP-  
A 1+  
eumatologic consult  
gative conversion, others -

## I. Normal Adults (Nonsmokers)

## BAL Differential Cell Counts

Alveolar macrophages	>85%
Lymphocytes (CD4+/CD8+ = 0.9–2.5)	10–15%
Neutrophils	≤3%
Eosinophils	≤1%
Squamous epithelial*/ciliated columnar epithelial cells†	≤5%

## II. Interstitial lung diseases

### a. Disorders associated with increased percentage of specific BAL cell types

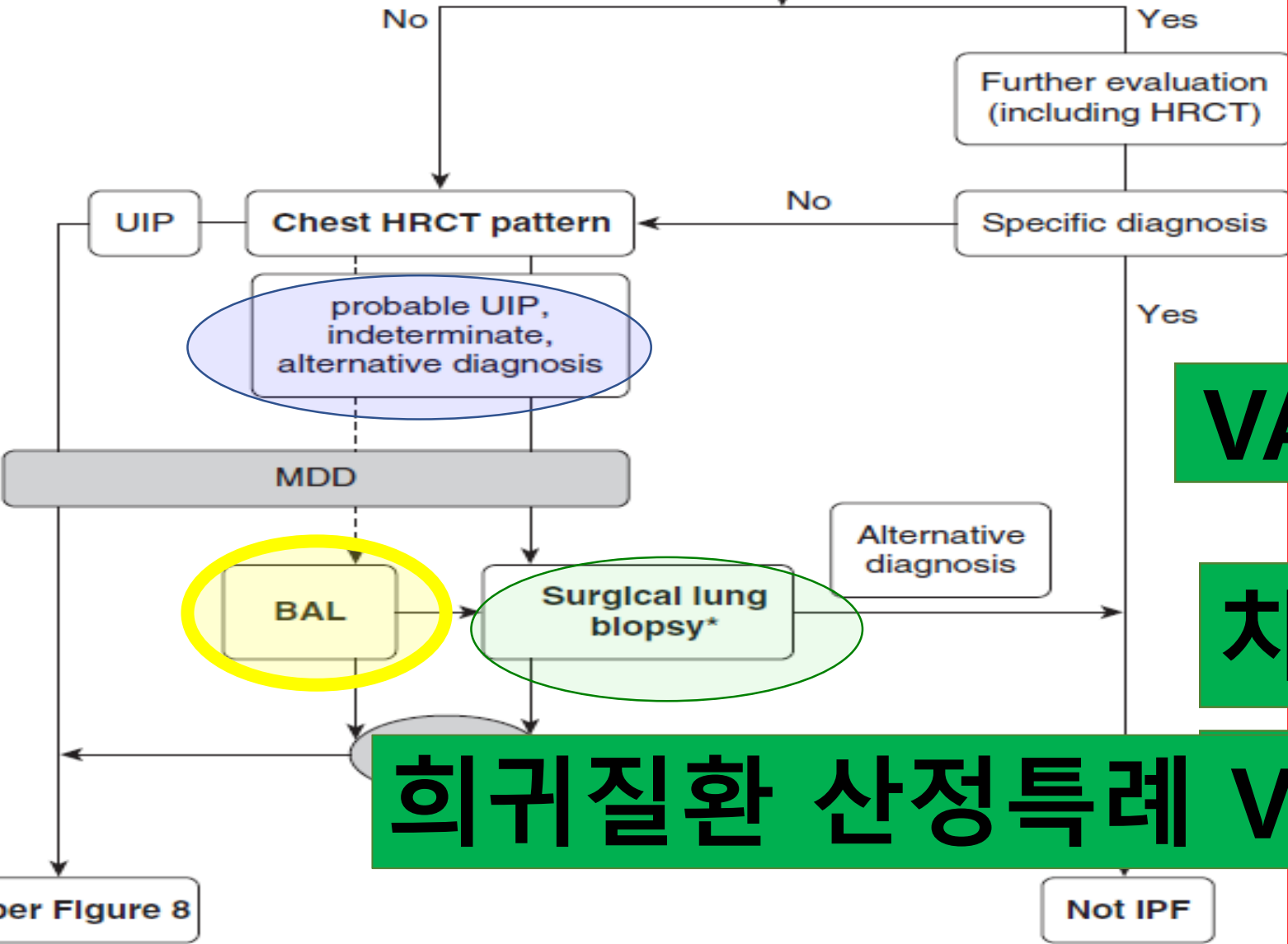
Lymphocytic cellular pattern	Eosinophilic cellular pattern	Neutrophilic cellular pattern
>15% lymphocytes	>1% eosinophils	>3% neutrophils
Sarcoidosis	Eosinophilic pneumonias	Collagen vascular diseases
Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP)	Drug-induced pneumonitis	Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
Hypersensitivity pneumonitis	Bone marrow transplant	Aspiration pneumonia
Drug-induced pneumonitis	Asthma, bronchitis	Infection: bacterial, fungal
Collagen vascular diseases	Churg-Strauss syndrome	Bronchitis
Radiation pneumonitis	Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis	Asbestosis
Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP)	Bacterial, fungal, helminthic, <i>Pneumocystis</i> infection	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
Lymphoproliferative disorders	Hodgkin's disease	Diffuse alveolar damage (DAD)

Patient suspected to have IPF  
↓  
Potential cause/associated condition

- >60 years, Sx +/-
- Bibasilar inspiratory crackles
- Bilateral fibrosis

Serological testing to exclude (CTD)

: CRP, ESR, ANA (by IF),  
RF, anti-CCP,  
myositis panel



**VATS**

**UIP**

**치료**

**IPF**

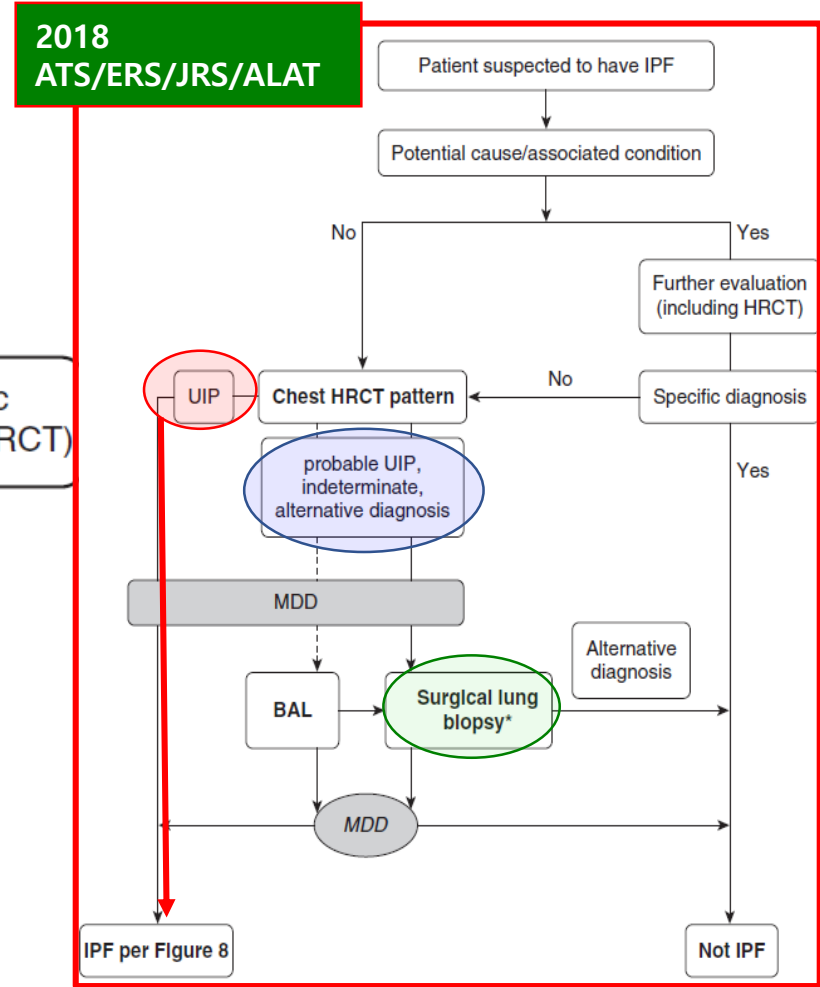
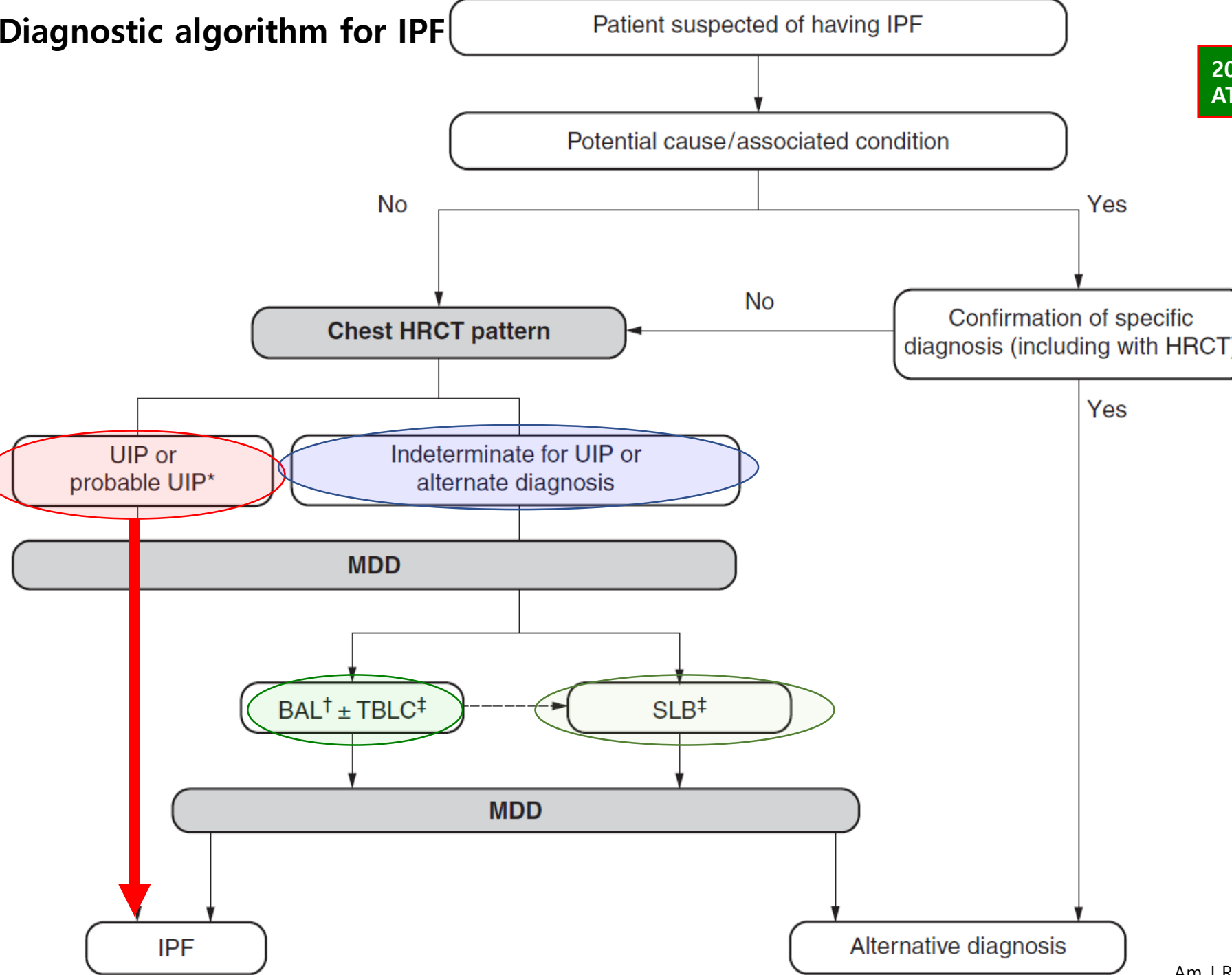
**희귀질환 산정특례 V236**

# AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY DOCUMENTS

## **Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (an Update) and Progressive Pulmonary Fibrosis in Adults**

An Official ATS/ERS/JRS/ALAT Clinical Practice Guideline

# Diagnostic algorithm for IPF



## HRCT Pattern

### UIP Pattern

### Probable UIP Pattern

### Indeterminate for UIP

### CT Findings Suggestive of an Alternative Diagnosis

Level of confidence for UIP histology

Confident (>90%)

Provisional high confidence (70–89%)

Provisional low confidence (51–69%)

Low to very low confidence (≤50%)

Distribution

- Subpleural and basal predominant
- Often heterogeneous (areas of normal lung interspersed with fibrosis)
- Occasionally diffuse
- May be asymmetric

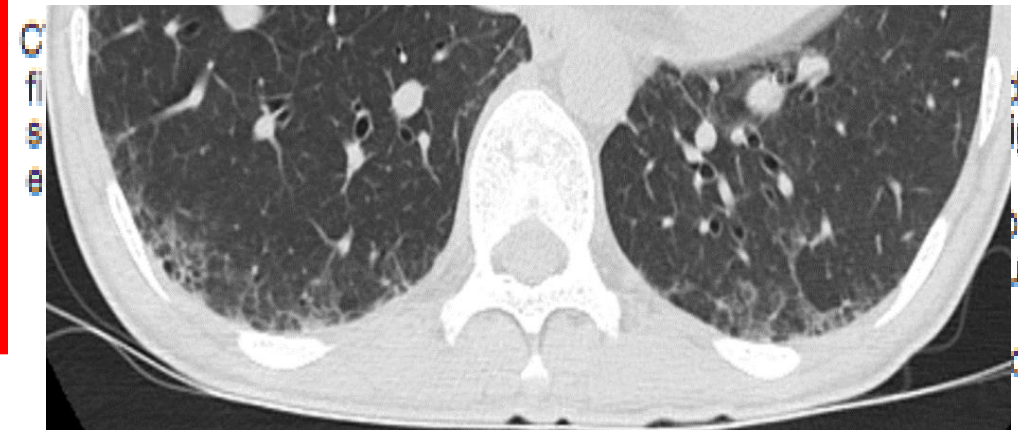
- Subpleural and basal predominant
- Often heterogeneous (areas of normal lung interspersed with reticulation and traction bronchiectasis/bronchiolectasis)

- Diffuse distribution without subpleural predominance

- Peribronchovascular predominant with subpleural sparing (consider NSIP)
- Perilymphatic distribution (consider sarcoidosis)
- Upper or mid lung (consider fibrotic HP, CTD-ILD, and sarcoidosis)
- Subpleural sparing (consider NSIP or smoking-related IP)



- Reticular pattern with traction bronchiectasis/bronchiolectasis
- May have mild GGO
- Absence of subpleural sparing



- Nodules (consider sarcoidosis)
- Consolidation (consider organizing pneumonia, etc.)
- Mediastinal findings
  - Pleural plaques (consider asbestosis)
  - Bilateral paraseptal emphysema (consider CTD)

# 증례 2

- 66세 남자
- 검진이상
- DOE MMRC I
- Bibasilar inspiratory fine crackles
- 과거흡연 ※ 1년전 중단 1.5갑/45년=90갑년

Flow Long: Quit: No SI

### 6-minute walking distance test

Time	SpO2 %	Heart Rate	Borg scale
0'00"	96	83	
0'30"	95	90	
1'00"	94	93	
1'30"	93	97	
2'00"	94	97	
2'30"	94	97	
3'00"	94	99	
3'30"	94	99	
4'00"	93	100	
4'30"	94	102	
5'00"	94	102	
5'30"	94	100	
6'00"	94	102	
7'00"	95	97	Post

최소 SpO2: 96 %

6 Minutes walking distance : 393 M

Borg scale : 2

#### Spirometry

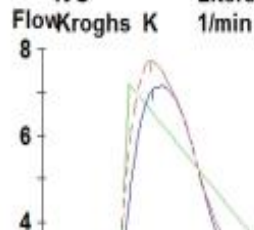
FVC	Liters	4.1
FEV1	Liters	3.0
FEV1/FVC %	%	73
FEF25-75% L/sec	L/sec	2.6
FEV6	Liters	
FEV3	Liters	
PEF	L/sec	7.1
FET100%	Sec	
FIVC	Liters	3.7
PIF	L/sec	

#### Lung Volume

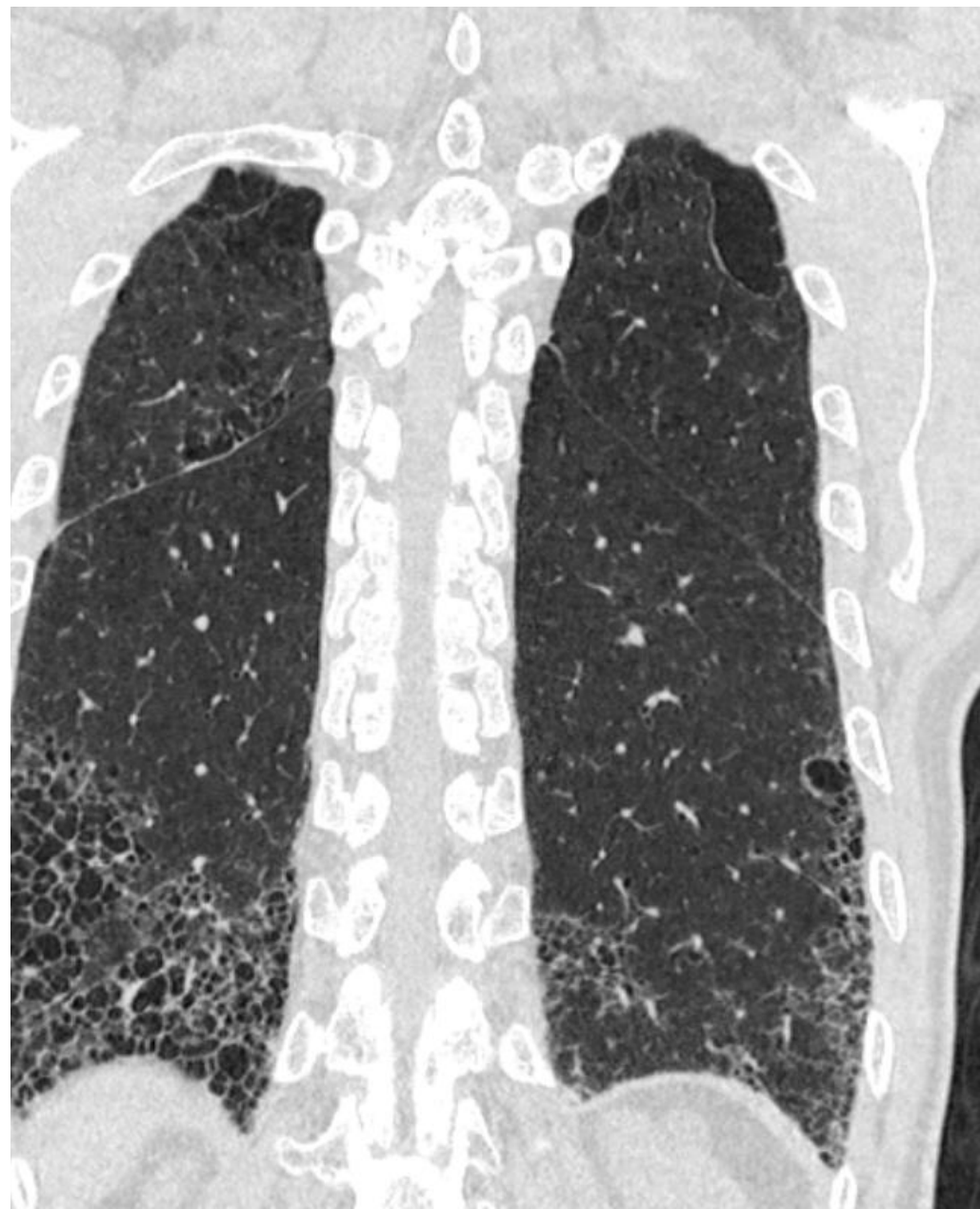
VC	Liters	3.1
TLC	Liters	6.1
FRC PL	Liters	3.1
RV	Liters	2.1
RV/TLC	%	
IC	Liters	2.1
ERV	Liters	1.1

#### Diffusion

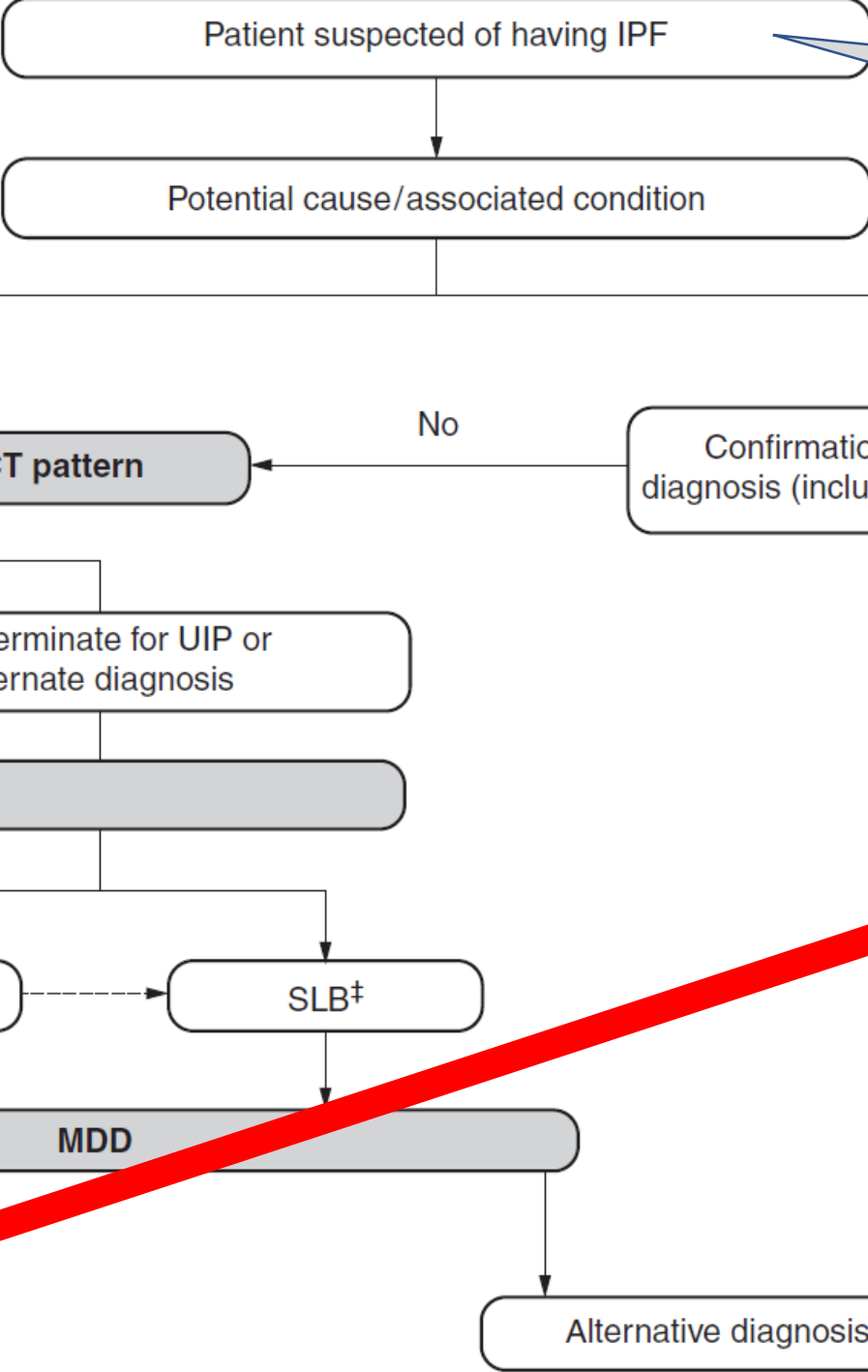
DLCO	mL/min/mmHg	20
DLCO/VA	mL/min/mHg/L	3.1
DLVA Adj	mL/min/mHg/L	
VA	Liters	
BHT	Sec	
IVC	Liters	3.1



PRED —  
PRE —  
POST —



# Diagnostic algorithm for IPF

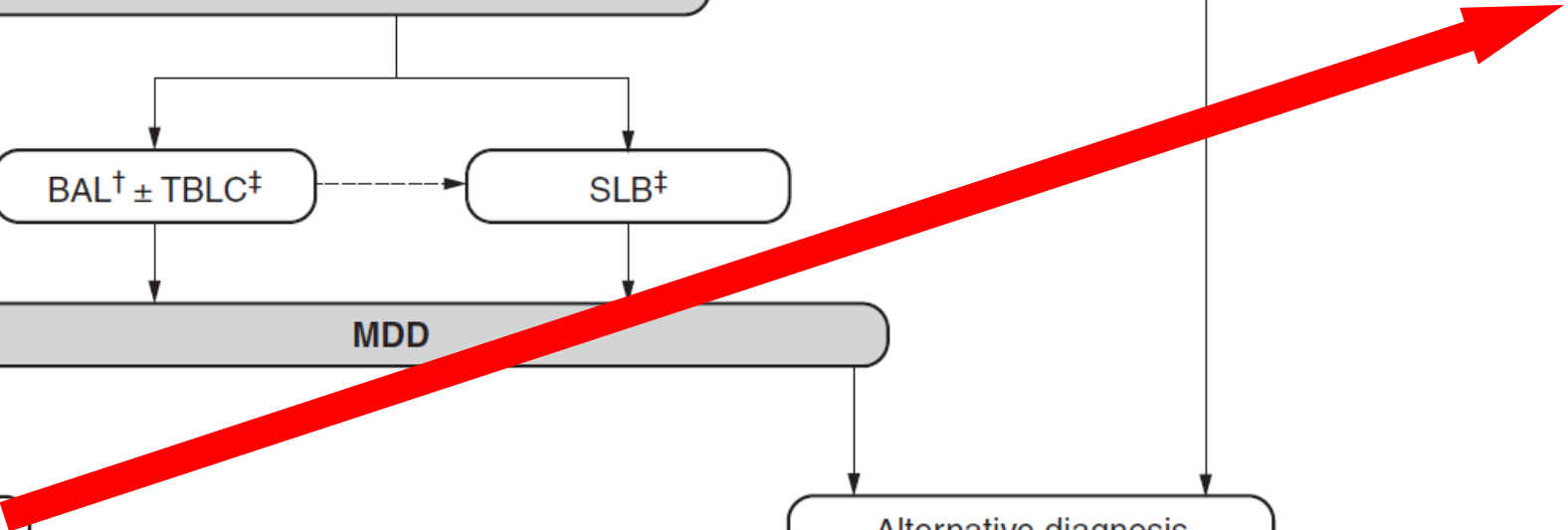


- >60 years, Sx+/-
- Bibasilar inspiratory crackles
- Bilateral fibrosis

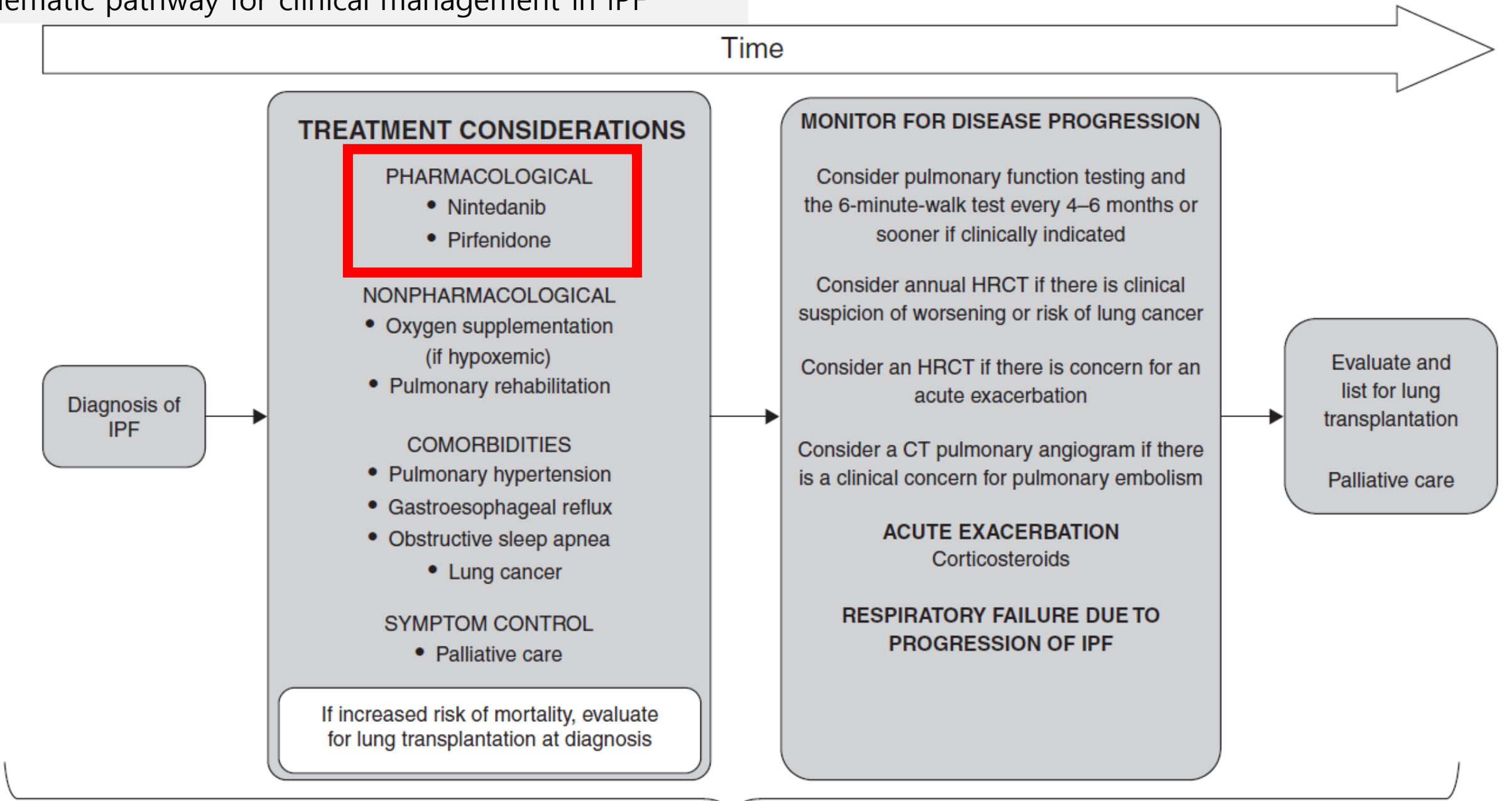
● Autoantibody-  
ESR 15  
CRP <0.5  
KL-6 859

희귀질환  
산정특례

UIP or probable UIP\*



# Schematic pathway for clinical management in IPF



**Patients should be made aware of available clinical trials for possible enrollment at all stages**

○ **Pirfenidone** 급여대상: HRCT와/또는 SLB로 확진된 IPF환자로, 치료를 시작하기 전 다음 조건을 만족시켜야 함.

단, 교원성 질환 또는 다른 원인으로 설명되는 간질성 폐질환은 제외함.

- 다음 -

- 1) **Pred. FVC ≤ 90 % 이거나, predicted DLco ≤ 80% predicted 이하**
- 2) **Pred. FVC > 90 % 및 predicted DLco > 80% 환자 중 아래 중 두 가지 이상에 해당하는 경우**

- 아래 -

**가) 폐기능 저하:** 연간 FVC감소량의 10% predicted 이상이거나,  
연간 FVC 200ml 이상 감소

**나) 임상증상 악화, 다) 흉부영상 악화 소견**

# 항섬유화제 부작용

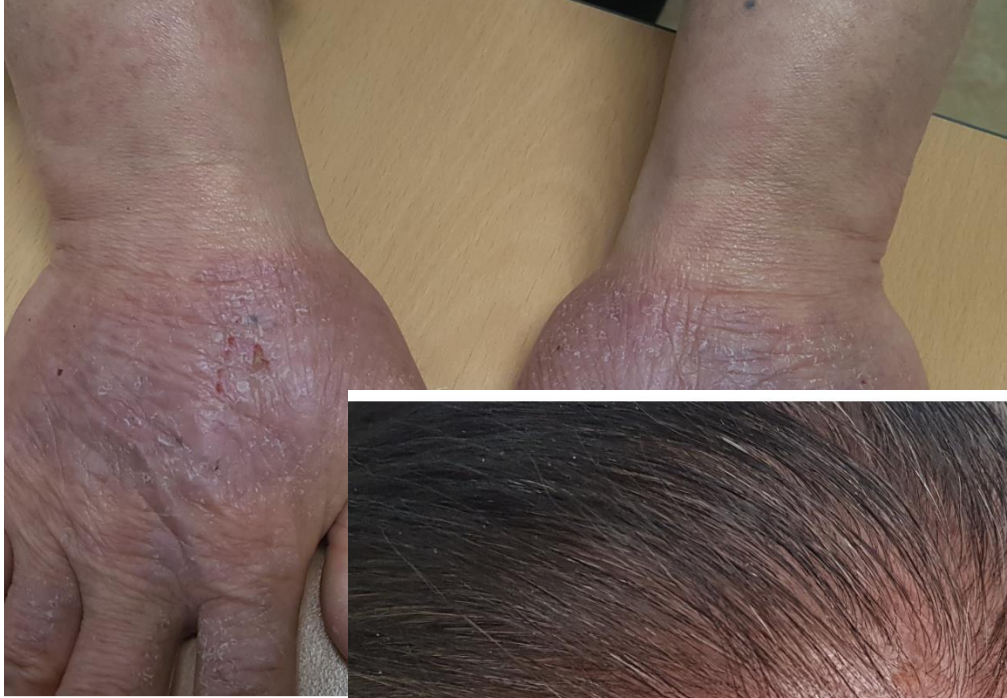


TABLE 1 Clinical and real-world s

## Adverse event of Nintedanib

N (%)	<u>Nintedanib</u> 150 mg bid (n=723)	Placebo (n=508)
Any adverse event(s)	689 (95.3)	456 (89.8)
Most frequent adverse events*		
<b>Diarrhoea</b>	445 (61.5)	91 (17.9)
<b>Nausea</b>	176 (24.3)	36 (7.1)
<u>Nasopharyngitis</u>	93 (12.9)	79 (15.6)
Cough	93 (12.9)	75 (14.8)
Progression of IPF <sup>†</sup>	68 (9.4)	72 (14.2)
Serious adverse events(s)	217 (30.0)	153 (30.1)
Fatal adverse event(s)	38 (5.3)	43 (8.5)
Adverse event(s) leading to treatment discontinuation <sup>‡</sup>	149 (20.6)	76 (15.0)
Diarrhoea	38 (5.3)	1 (0.2)
Nausea	17 (2.4)	0 (0.0)
Progression of IPF <sup>†</sup>	15 (2.1)	27 (5.3)
Decreased appetite	11 (1.5)	1 (0.2)

\*Adverse events reported by ≥12% of patients in either treatment group. †Corresponds to the MedDRA term 'IPF', which included disease worsening and IPF exacerbations. ‡Adverse events leading to treatment discontinuation in ≥1.5% of patients in either treatment group by MedDRA preferred term.

Richeldi L et. al. Respiratory Medicine (2016)

in the TOMORROW and INPULSIS® trials

Patients n

Duration of treatment years<sup>+</sup>

Cumulative total exposure PEY

AE type

TEAEs or ADRs per 100 PEY<sup>§</sup>

Total

Nausea

Rash

Diarrhoea

Fatigue

Dyspepsia

Anorexia

Dizziness

Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease

Decreased appetite

Decreased weight

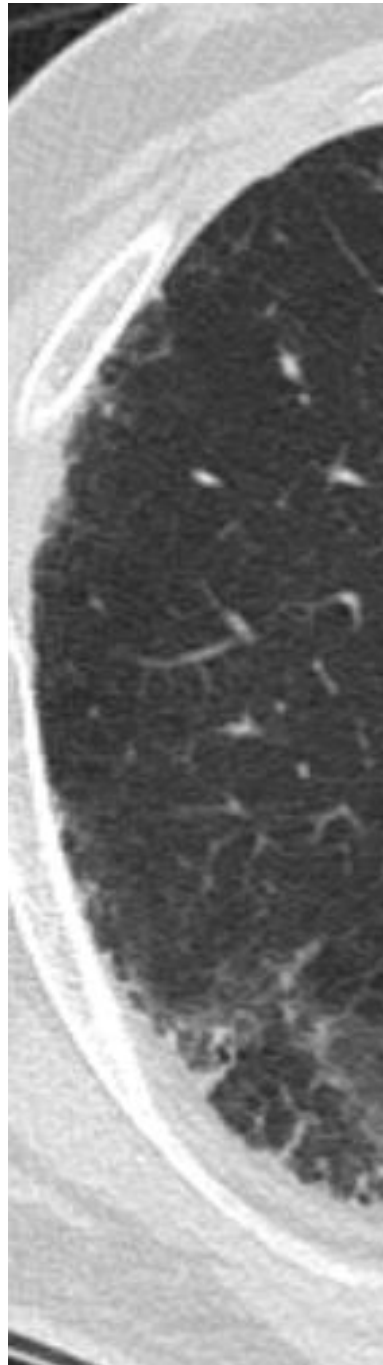
ADR/TEAE resulting in death

ADR/TEAE leading to discontinuation

# 증례 3

- 60세 남자
- ILD로 내원
- 지하철 근무
- DOE MMRC III

대장암 10년전  
DM 경구약 조절중 (동네병원)



6-minute walking distance test			
Time	SpO2 %	Heart Rate	Borg scale
0'00"	94	76	
0'30"	94	79	
1'00"	93	85	
1'30"	92	90	
2'00"	91	90	
2'30"	91	91	
3'00"	92	92	
3'30"	92	91	
4'00"			
4'30"			
5'00"			
5'30"	92	94	1
6'00"			
7'00"			
최소 Sp			

	PRE-RX BEST	%PRED	
8	2.47	49	-1
3	2.06	54	-1
4	83		
3	2.41	77	2
	2.45		-2
	2.33		-3
8	9.78	114	-13
	7.93		9
0	1.78	39	27
	5.26		-17
		4.39	
0	2.47		
6	3.51		

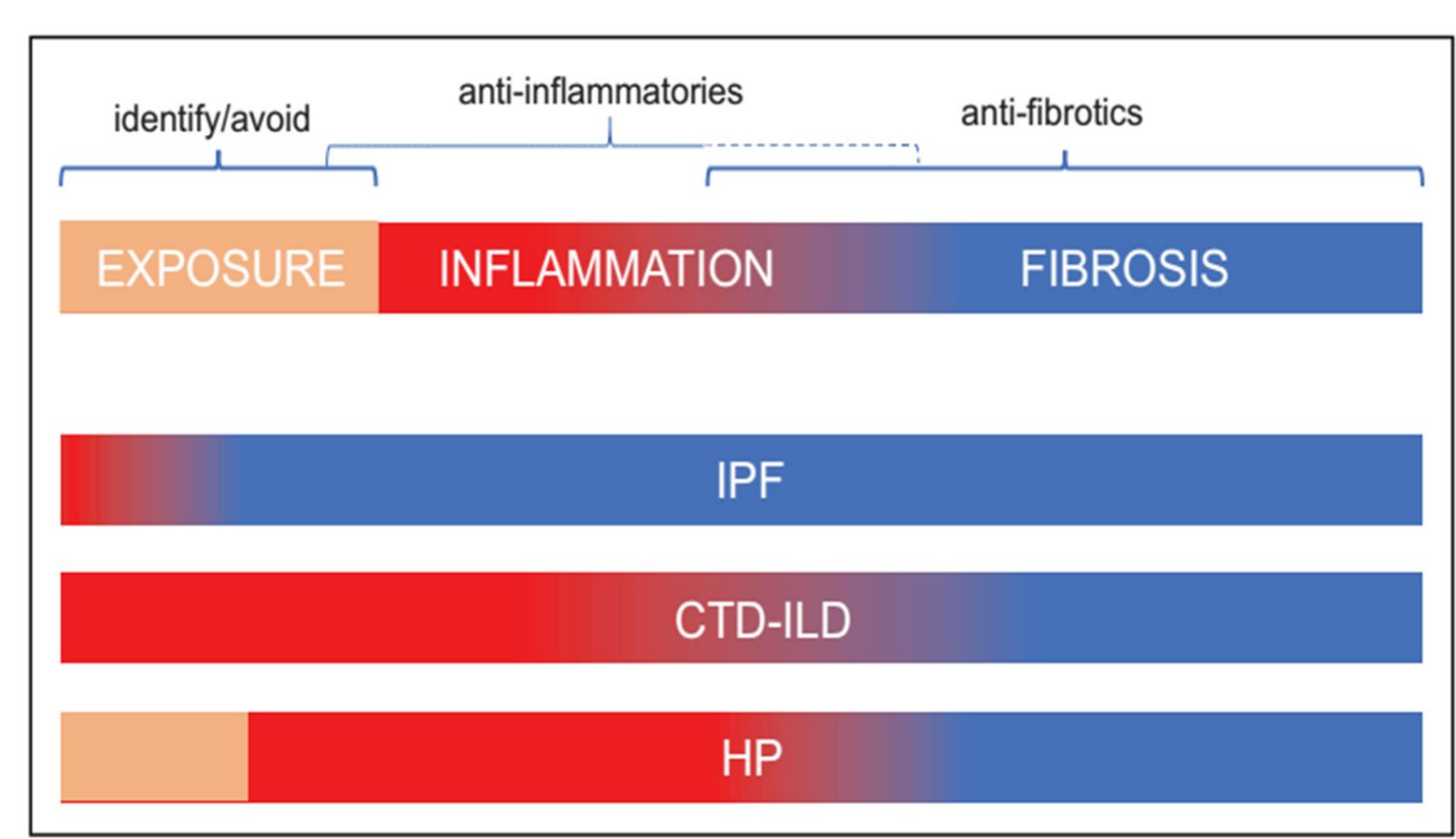
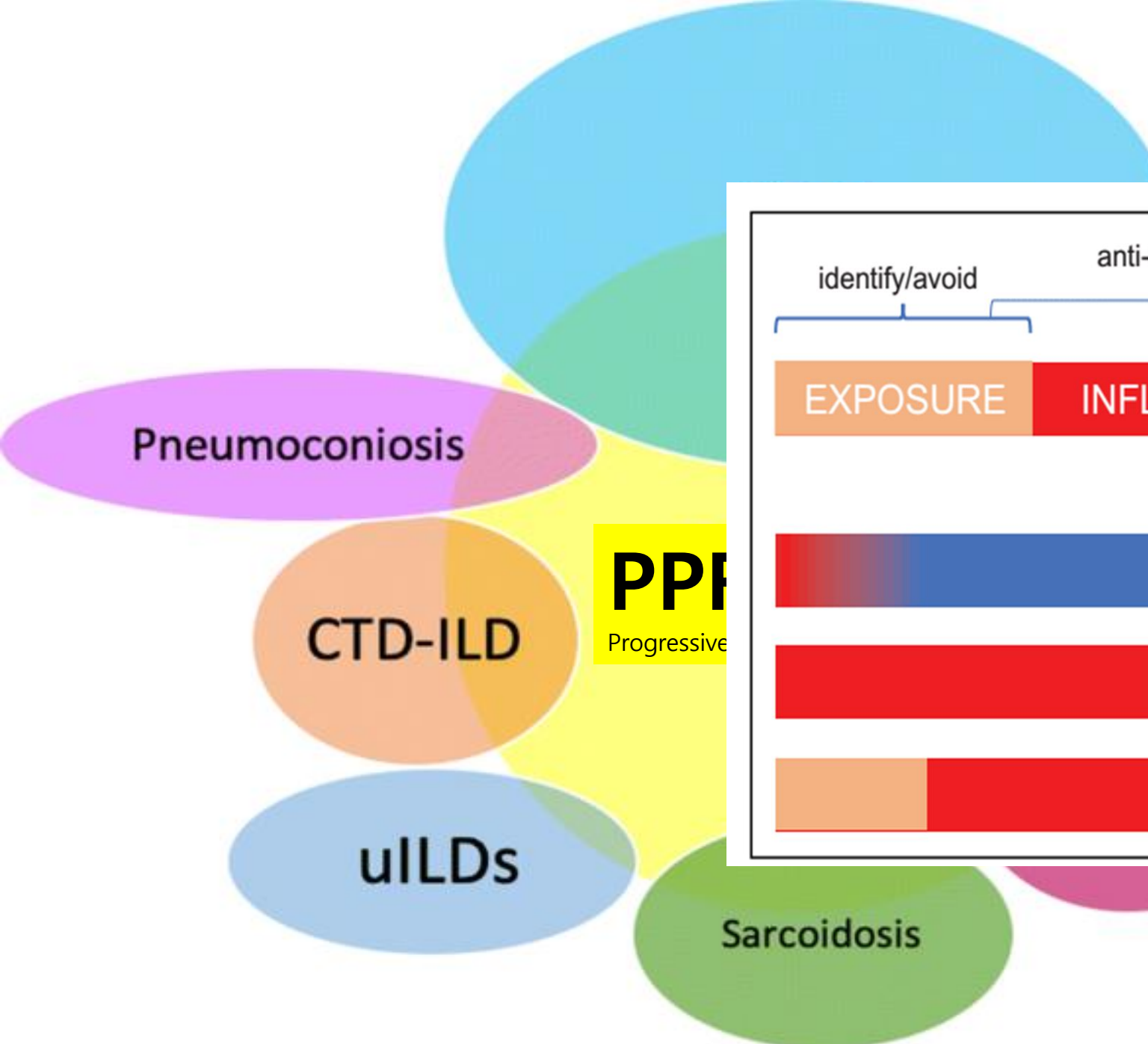
- BAL lymph 28%
- Autoantibody-
- ESR 49
- CRP <0.5
- KL-6 1100



iNSIP fibrosing type

**치료:** -oral corticosteroids (prednisone)  
 -Immune-suppressing drugs (azathioprine, mycophenolate, cyclophosphamide)  
 -Antifibrotics

극희귀 질환 산정특례 등록질환 (2023. 1. 1. 시행)  
 V900 (조직확진 필요, 해당 의사 진단 가능)

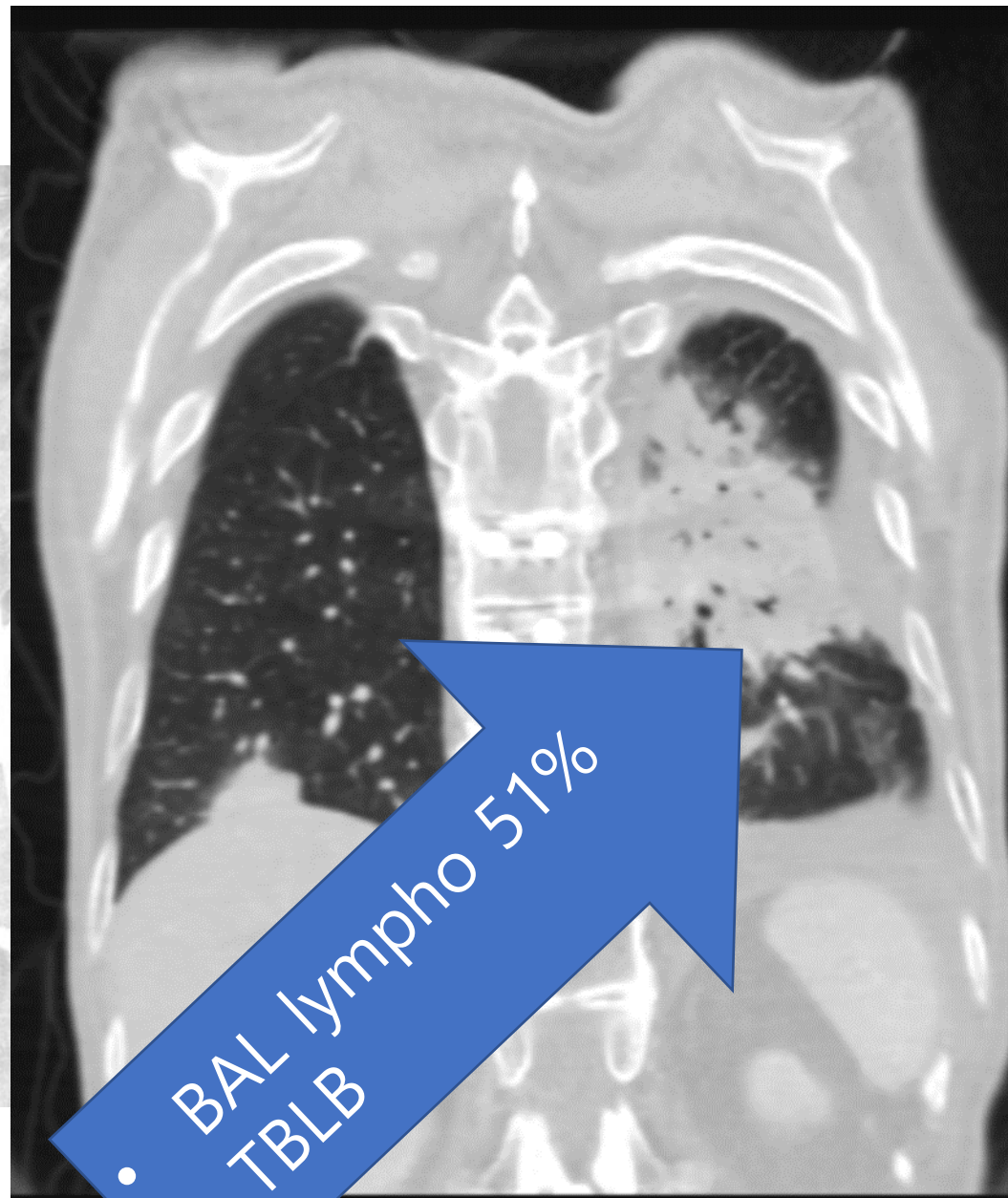
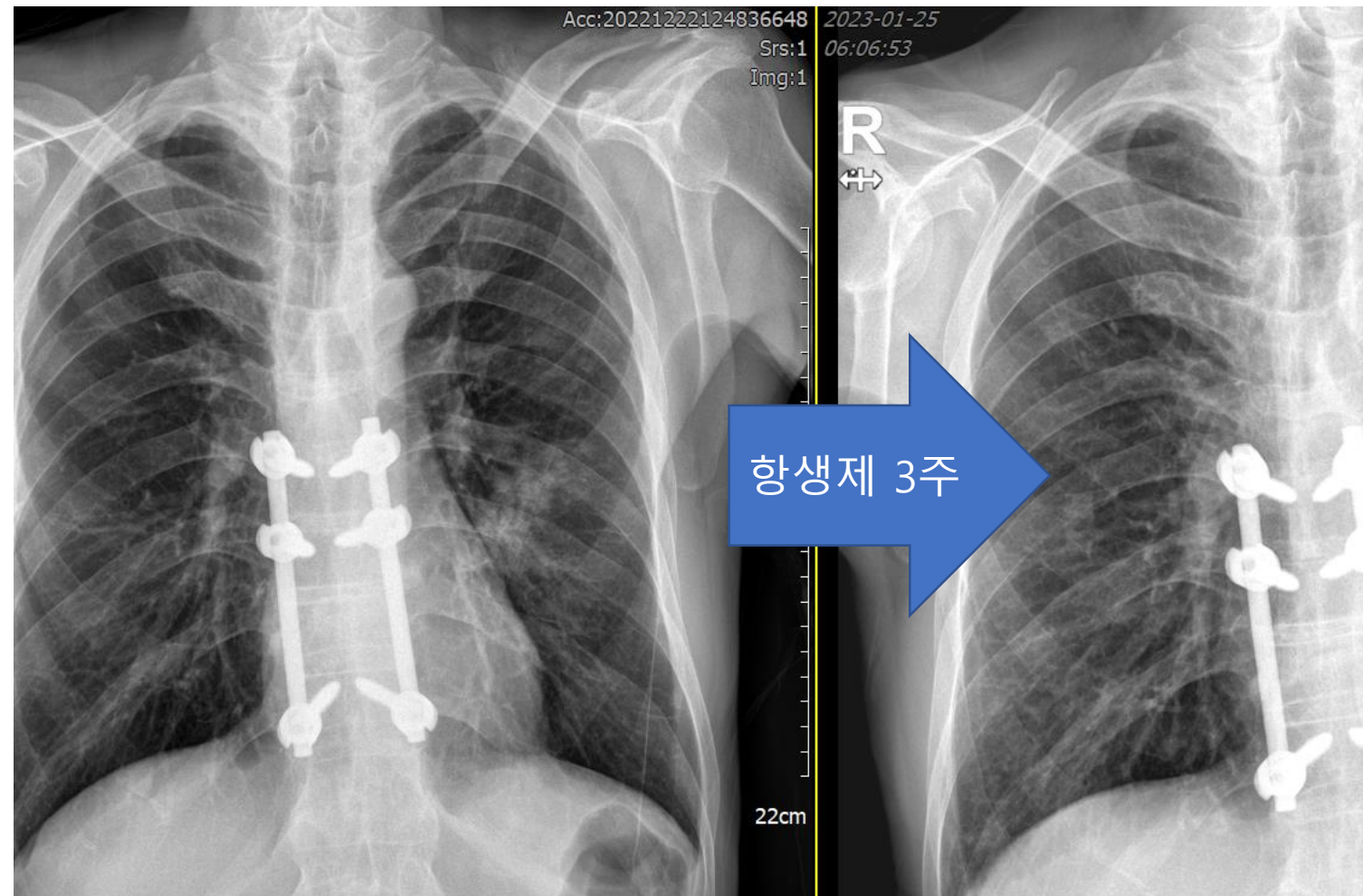


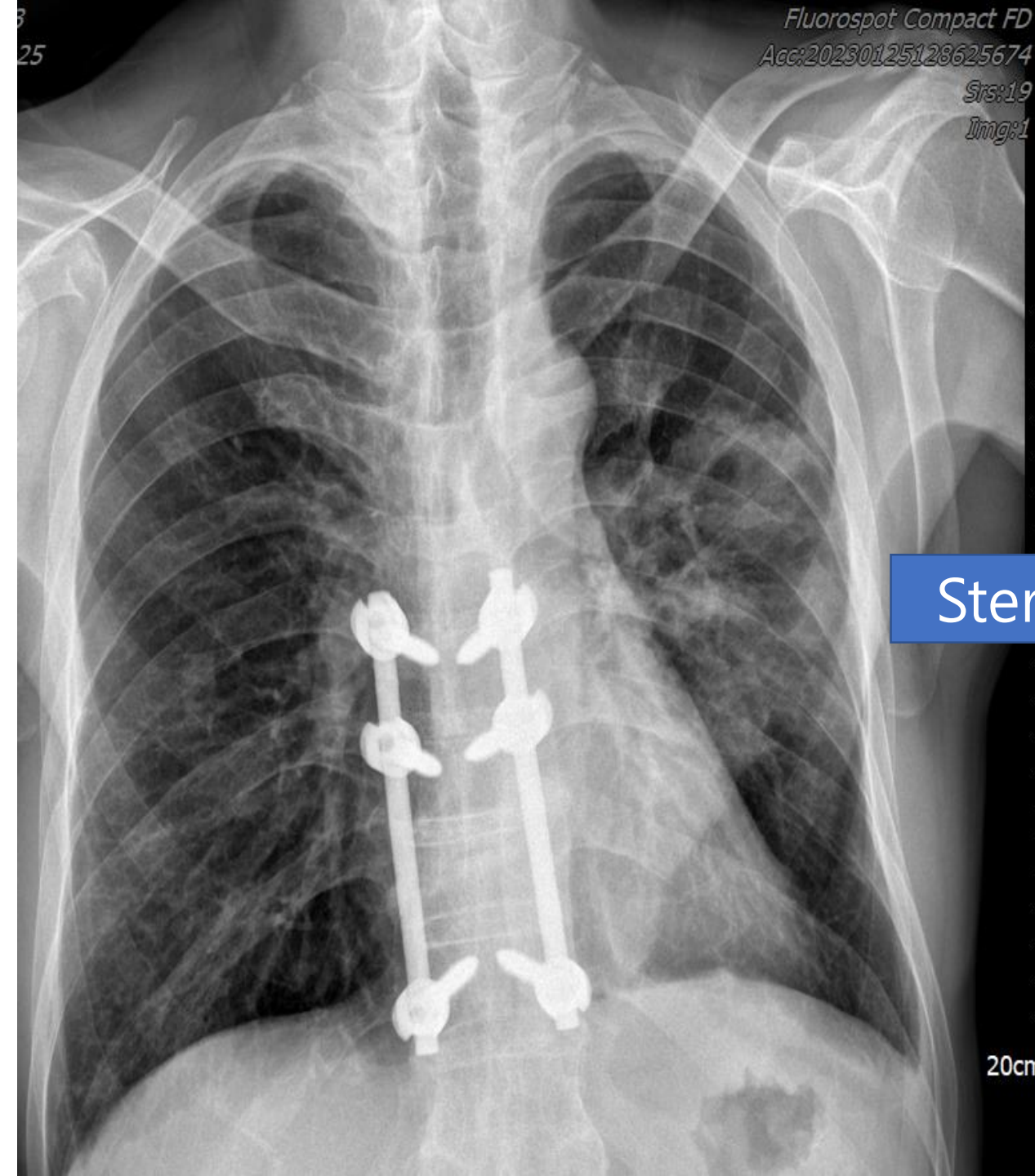
Lung. 2020 Aug;198(4):597-608

Curr Opin Pulm Med 2020, 26:436-442

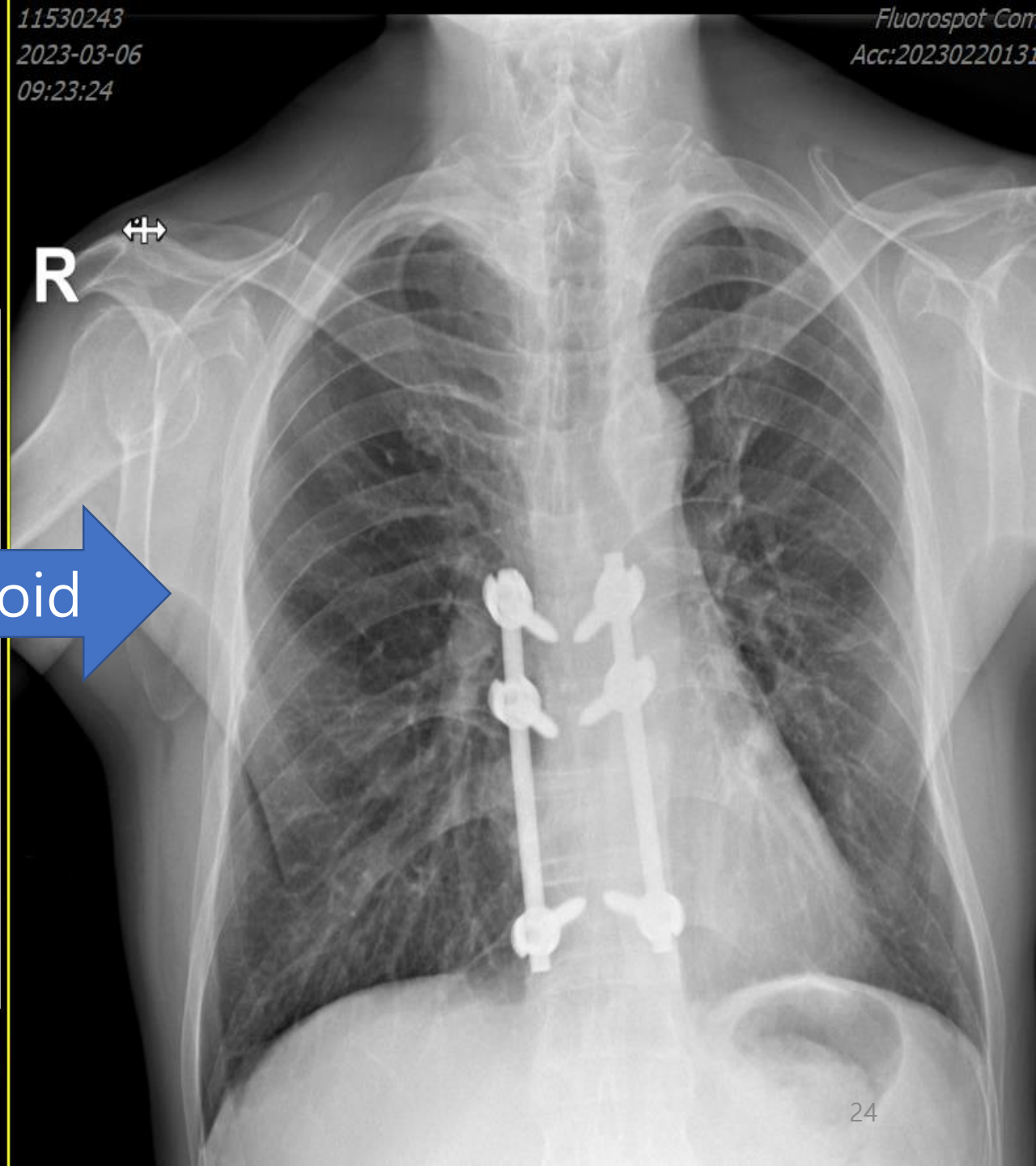
# 증례 5

- 68세 남자
- UC, AS 치료중
- 3주간의 폐렴치료에도 호전되지 않고 심해지는 병변으로 의뢰됨



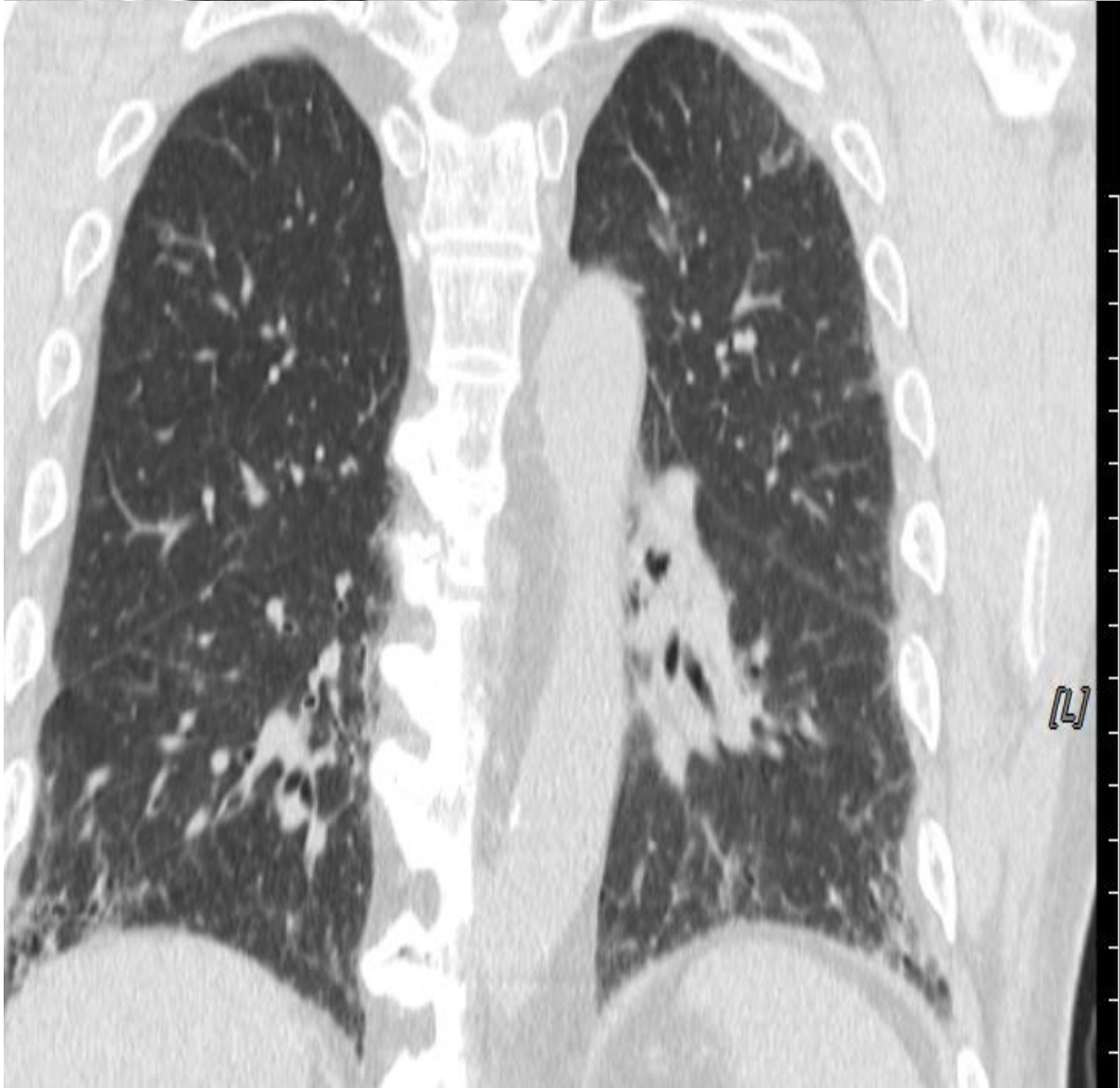


Steroid

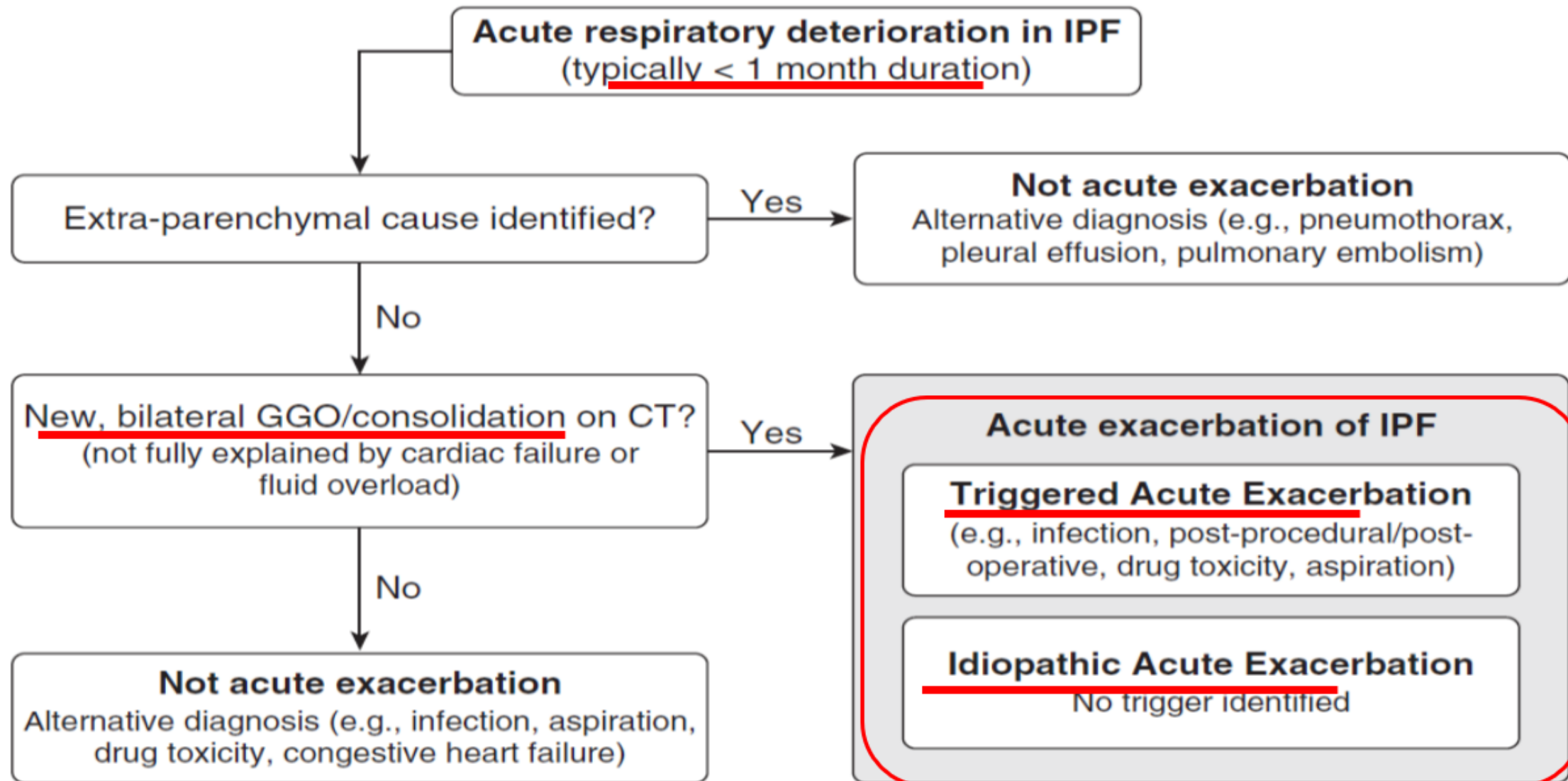


# 증례 6

- 64세 남자
- IPF 항섬유화제 복용중.
- 1주일전부터 호흡곤란악화, 기침악화



# Diagnostic algorithm of acute respiratory deterioration in IPF



# 맺음말

## ◆ IPF

- HRCT 진단 (UIP, probable UIP)
- 다른 원인질환 감별 (자가항체...)
- 항섬유화제 (급여기준)
- 희귀질환 산정특례
- 급성악화 (스테로이드, 항생제)

## ◆ ILD other than IPF

- 배제진단
- BAL, Lung biopsy (TBLC, SLB)
- NSIP 극희귀질환 산정특례
- 스테로이드, 면역억제제, 항섬유화제

ILD 연구회