

# Pathological lung ultrasound :

*ILD, Pneumonia, Pulmonary edema*

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양서희

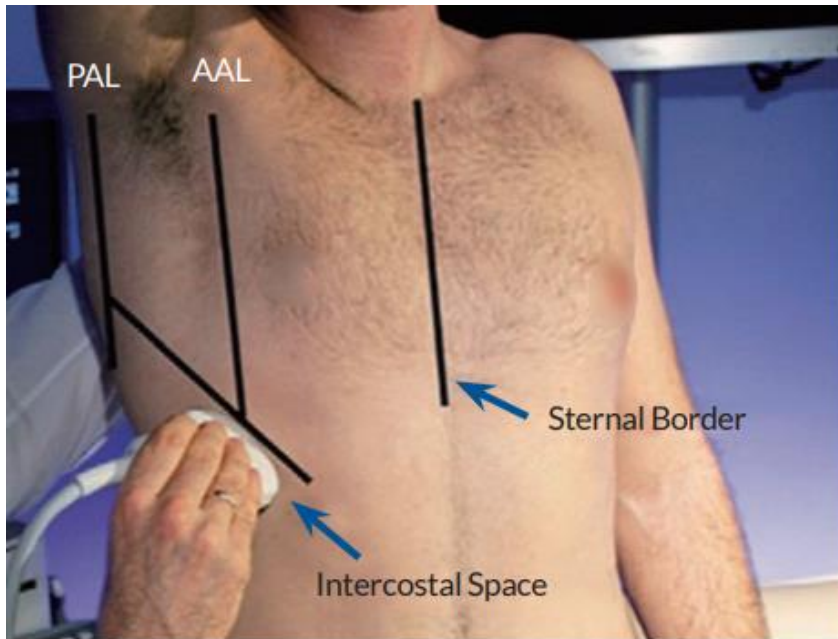
# 목 차

1. 폐 병변 평가를 위한 폐 초음파(LUS)
2. 병적 폐초음파 소견
3. 특정 질환의 주요 초음파 소견:
  - Interstitial lung disease (ILD)
  - Pneumonia
  - Pulmonary edema
4. 증례

# LUS as a tool for evaluating lung pathology

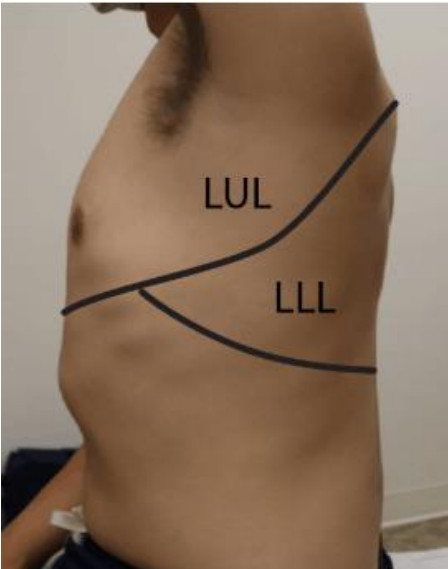
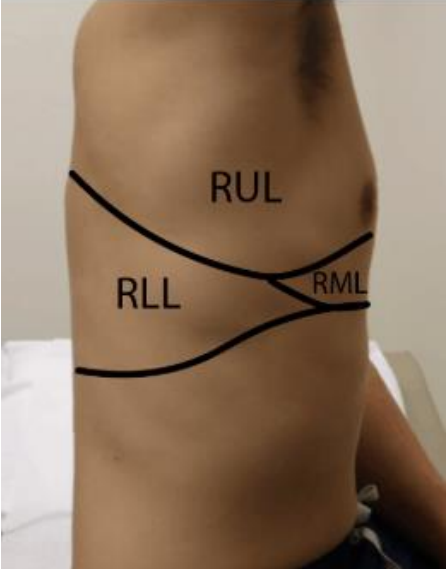
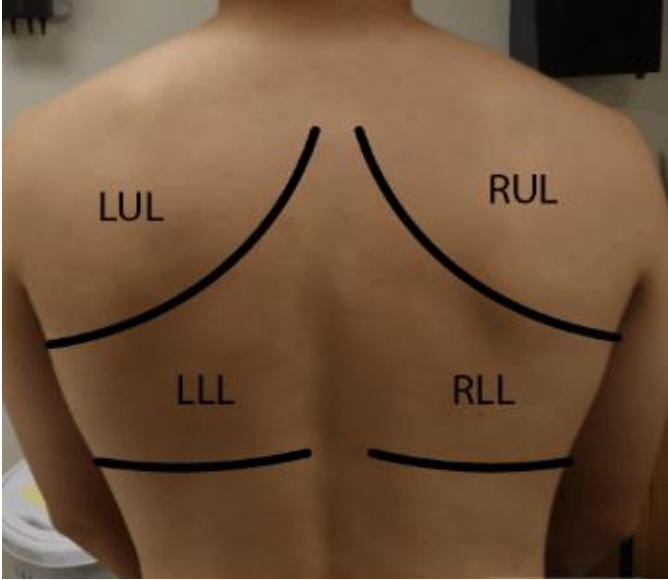
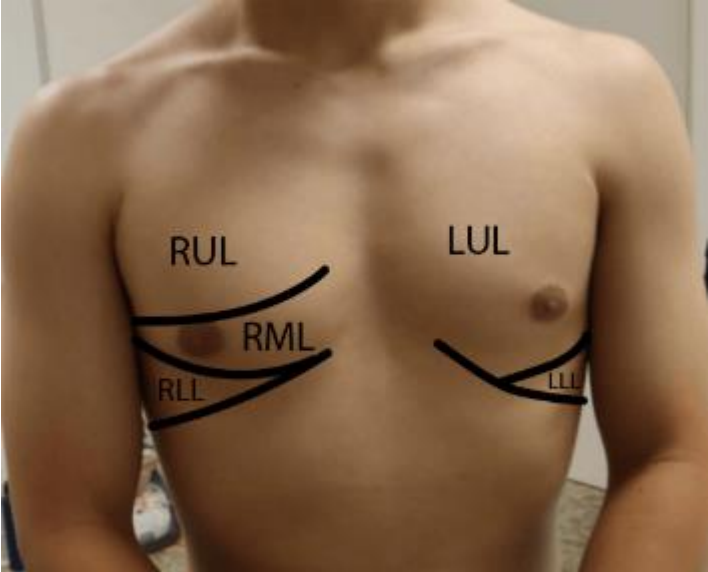
- **Advantages**
  - Fast and immediate results
  - Non-invasive exam
  - Dynamic assessments
  - Serial monitoring
- **Disadvantages**
  - Highly user-dependent
  - Does not provide quantitative analysis

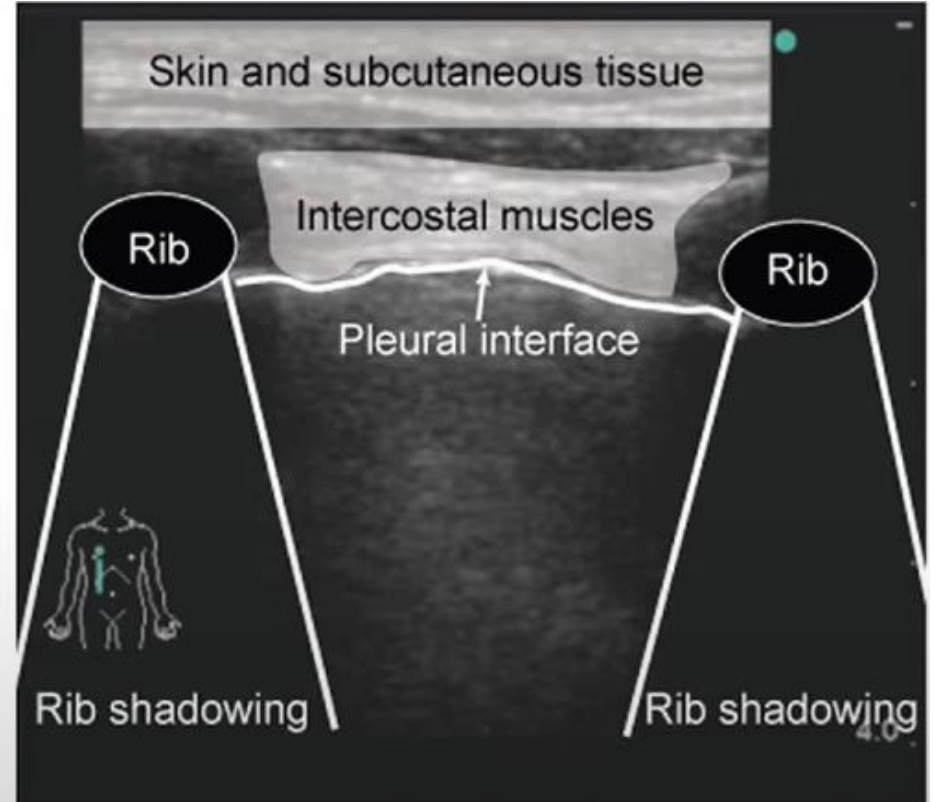
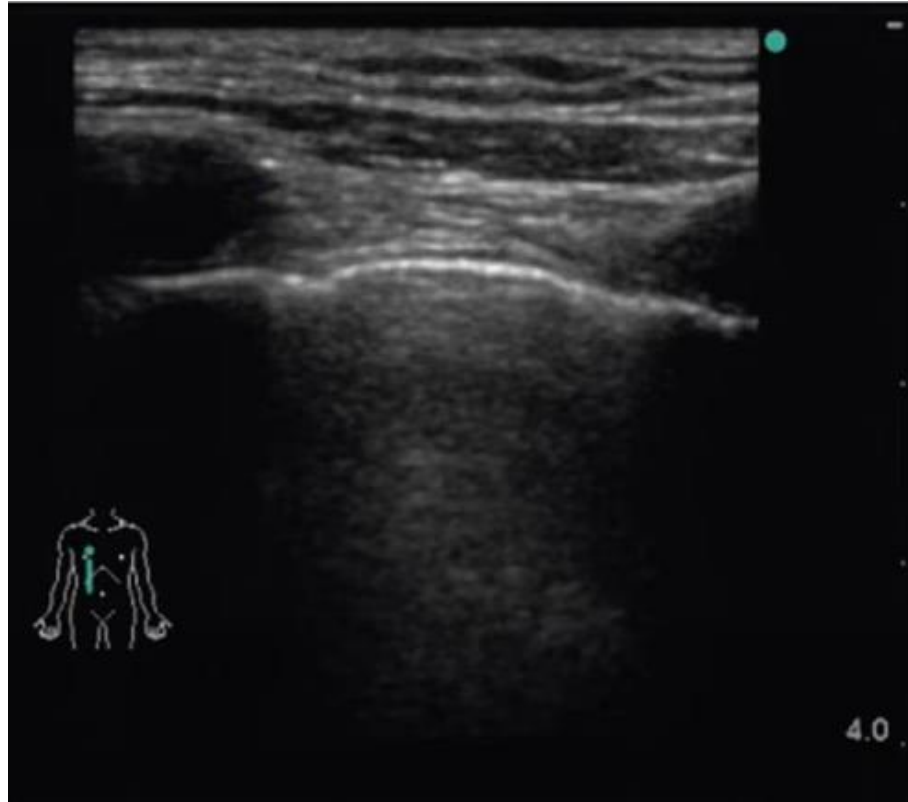
# Correlation between position & lung anatomy



- Upper lobe : 전방 흥벽
- Middle lobe/lingular : 전방 외측 흥벽 (우측/좌측)
- Lower lobe : 후방 외측 흥벽
  
- Diaphragmatic congestion : 일반적으로 후방 외측 흥벽을 따라 관찰되지만, 이는 횡격막의 높이에 따라 위치가 달라질 수 있어 주의를 요한다.

# Surface Anatomy of the Lung and Lobes





# Normal Lung Ultrasound Findings

## 1. A-line

- "Horizontal artifacts or "replica effect"
- 흉막선 안으로 깊숙이 보이는 수평의 고음영선으로 나타나는 잔향 허상의 한 유형

## 2. Lung sliding

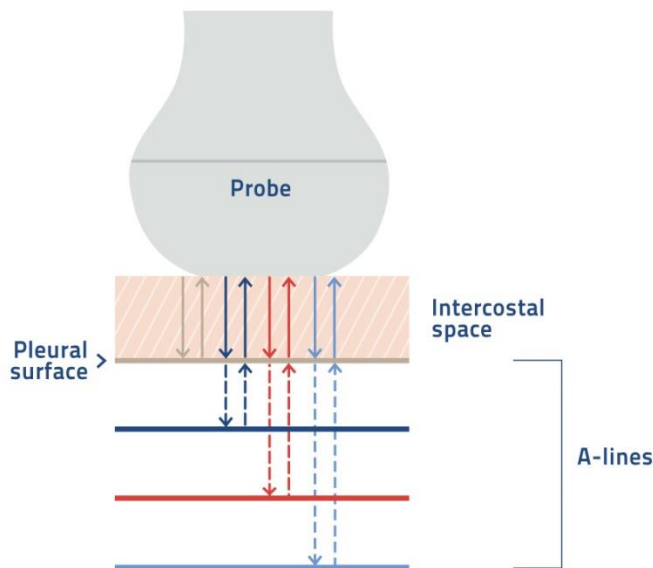
- Parietal, Visceral pleural surfaces가 부착되어 있고 visceral pleura가 호흡과 함께 자유롭게 움직일 때 건강한 폐에서 볼 수 있는 동적 소견
- 2D 초음파에서 폐 미끄러짐이 명확하지 않다면 M-모드를 사용하여 폐 미끄러짐을 확인할 수 있다
- M mode : "**seashore sign**"

## 3. Curtain sign

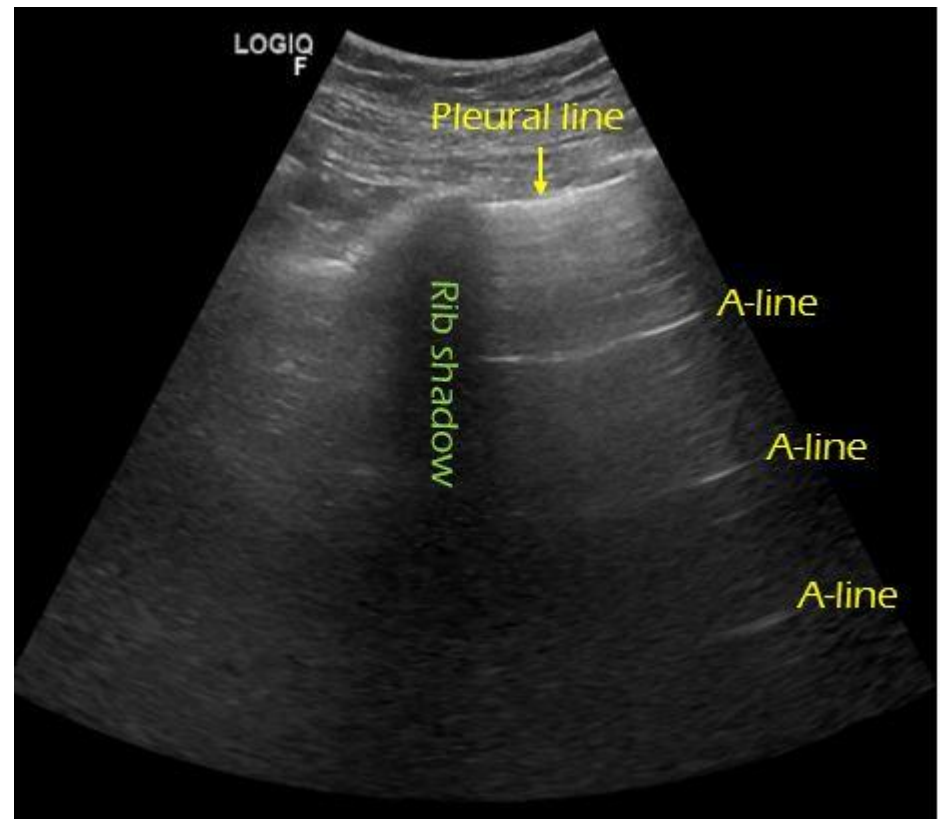
- 횡격막 근방에서 정상적으로 공기가 찬 폐 기저부가 초음파가 관통하지 못하도록 하면서 호흡 하강 전에 보였던 횡격막 하부에 보였던 간과 비장 등을 관찰할 수 없게 되는 소견

# 1. A-line

- Pleural line 과 평행한 artifactual horizontal lines
- Probe와 흉막 사이에 낀 음파의 흉막선 반향에 의해 생성 되므로, 연속되는 A-line사이의 거리는 Probe 와 흉막 라인 사이의 거리와 동일하다

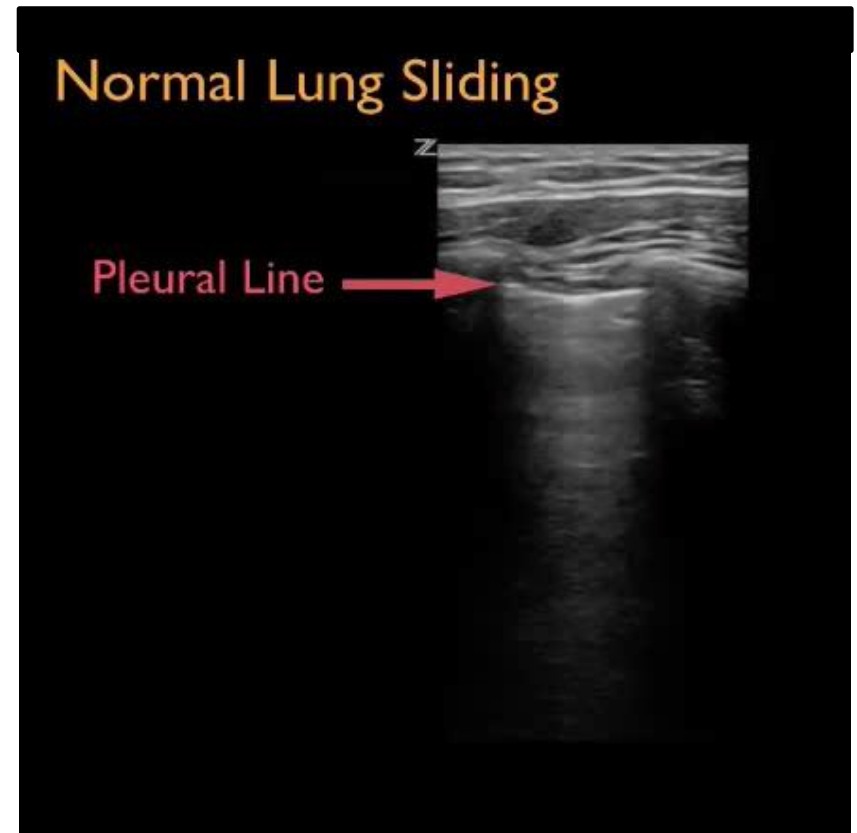
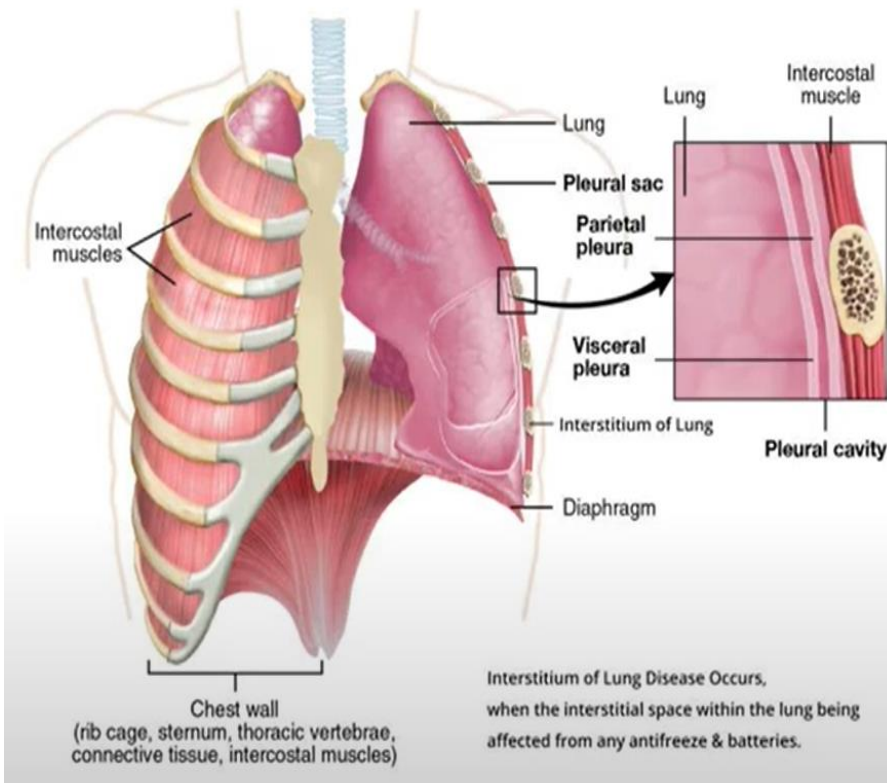


Lung ultrasound - A-lines



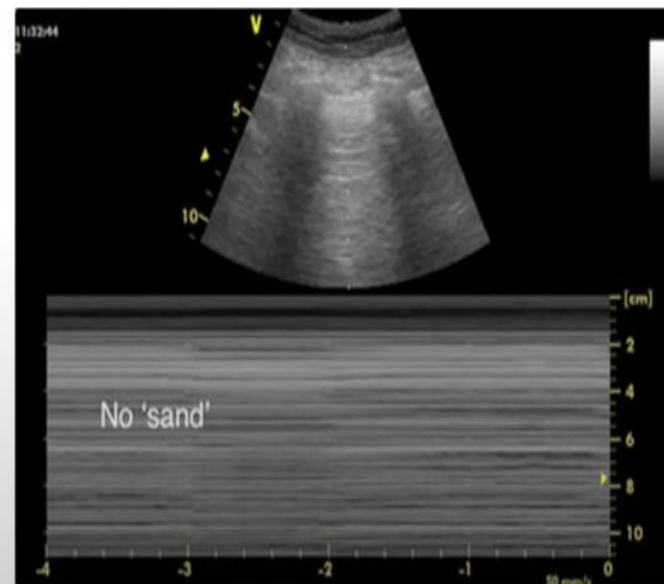
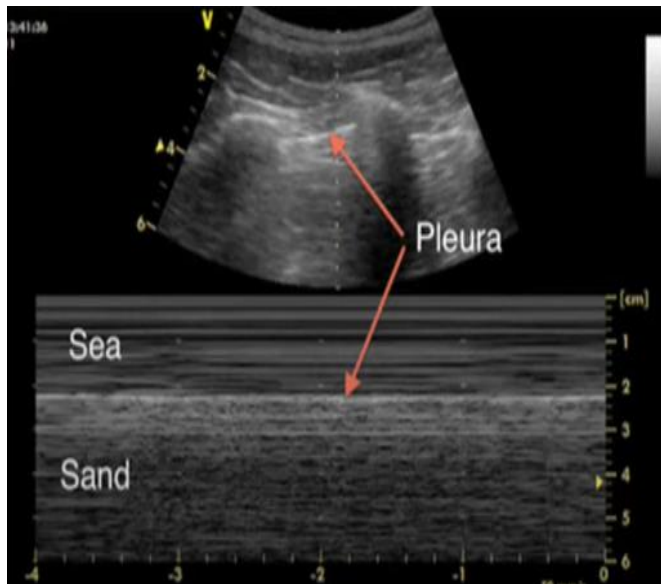
# 2. Lung sliding

- Pleural line : Chest wall 과 inflated lungs 사이의 큰 경계면
- Lung sliding : 흡입과 호기 동안 일어나는 Parietal pleura에 대한 Visceral pleura 의 reciprocal movement



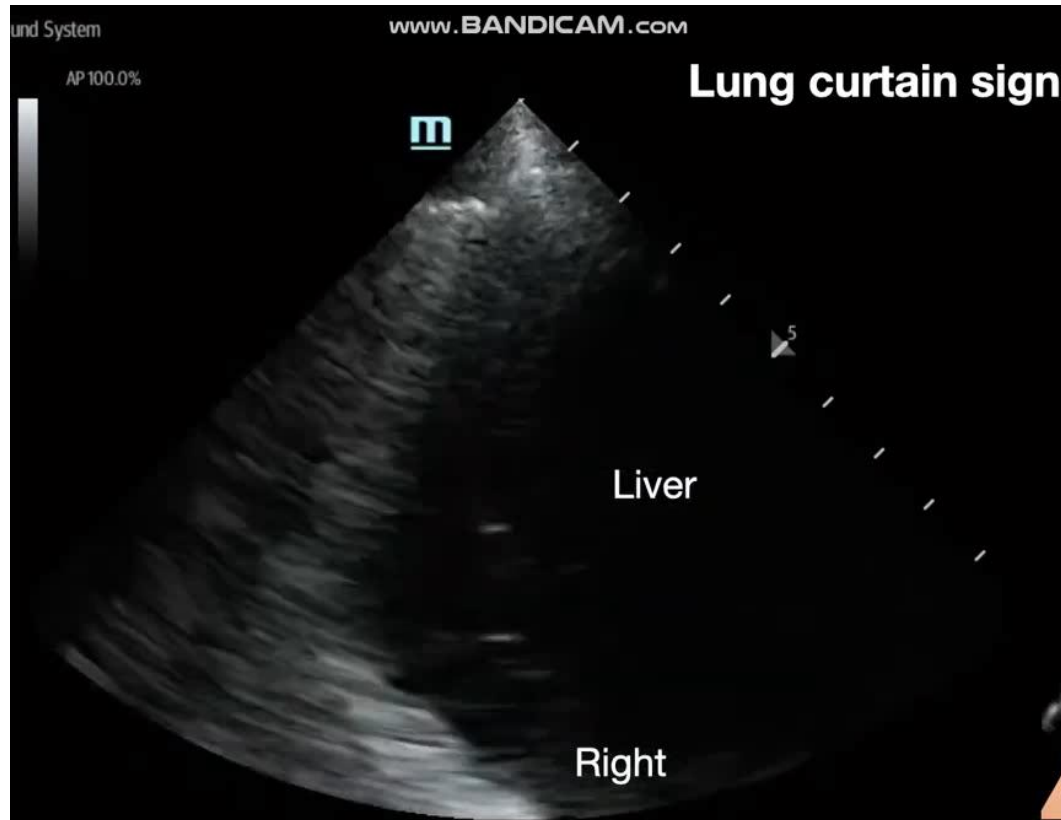
# Lung sliding in M-mode

- Pleural line 의 sliding 은 시간에 따른 움직임을 감지하는 M-mode 로 평가할 수 있다
  - **"Seashore sign"** = lung sliding
  - **"Stratosphere sign"** = absence of sliding (pneumothorax, effusion, pneumonia, ARDS, pleurodesis, pneumonectomy)



# 3. Curtain sign

- 횡격막 근방에서 정상적으로 공기가 찬 폐 기저부가 초음파가 관통하지 못하도록 하면서 호흡 하강 전에 보였던 횡격막 하부에 보였던 간과 비장 등을 관찰할 수 없게 되는 소견이다.



# Pathologic LUS Findings

## 1. B-lines

- Interlobular septum의 hydrostatic pressure 증가, 미세혈관 투과성 증가 등의 상황에서 넓어지며 초음파를 더 잘 전파하게 되고, 혜성 꼬리(comet-tail) 모양의 반향 효과를 만드는 것

## 2. Loss of Lung Sliding & Lung Pulse

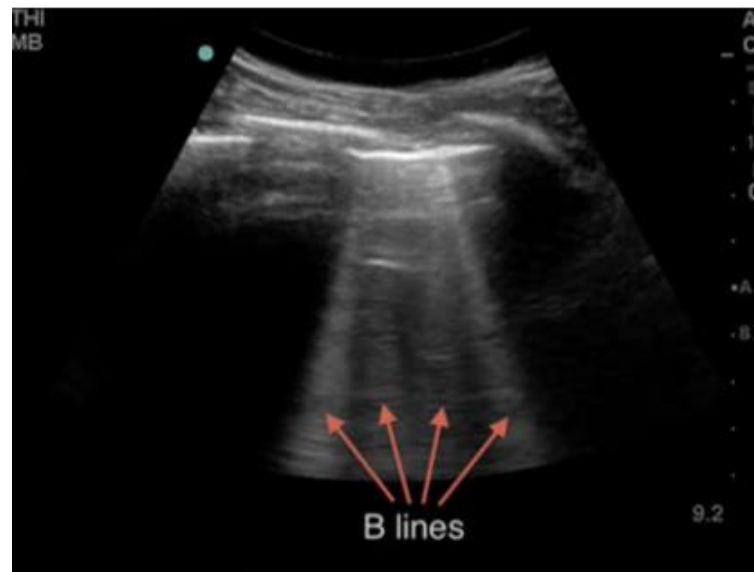
- 정상 lung sliding 이 관찰되지 않는 것
- M mode : "Barcode sign", "stratosphere sign"

## 3. Consolidation

- 폐포가 액체로 차거나 허탈 되면 초음파의 전달이 원활해지고, 폐의 관찰을 가능하게 하는 것
- "Shred Sign" & "Hepaticization"

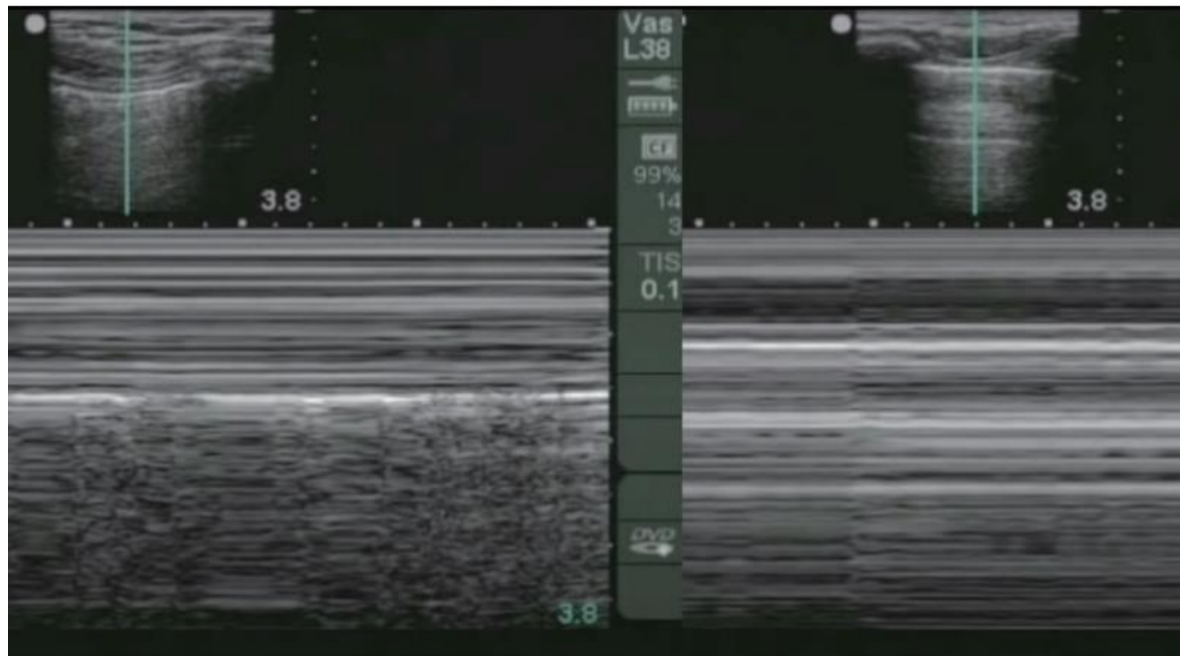
# 1. B-lines

- Interlobular septum 이 정수압 증가, 미세혈관 투과성 증가 등의 상황에서 넓어지며 초음파를 더 잘 전파하게 되고, Comet-tail 모양의 반향 artifact 를 만드는 것
- 하나의 늑간에서 3개 이상의 B-line 이 보여야 병리소견으로 판단
- B-line may suggest an increase in interstitial fluid
- Dz. : Pulmonary edema(Fluid overload or ARDS), lung fibrosis, Interstitial pneumonia



## 2. Loss of Lung Sliding & Lung Pulse

- Lung pulse : 심장 수축 활동으로부터 전달되는 진동의 이차적인 결과로 발생하는 흉막선의 진동
- Dz > 기흉, 흉막 유착(화학적 흉막유착술, 염증 상태, 섬유화성 폐질환), 폐 용적 감소(무기폐, 폐 절제술), 폐 호흡이 감소하거나 없는 상태(무호흡 등)
- "barcode sign" , "stratosphere sign" : 흉막선 상하의 정지된 M-모드 패턴

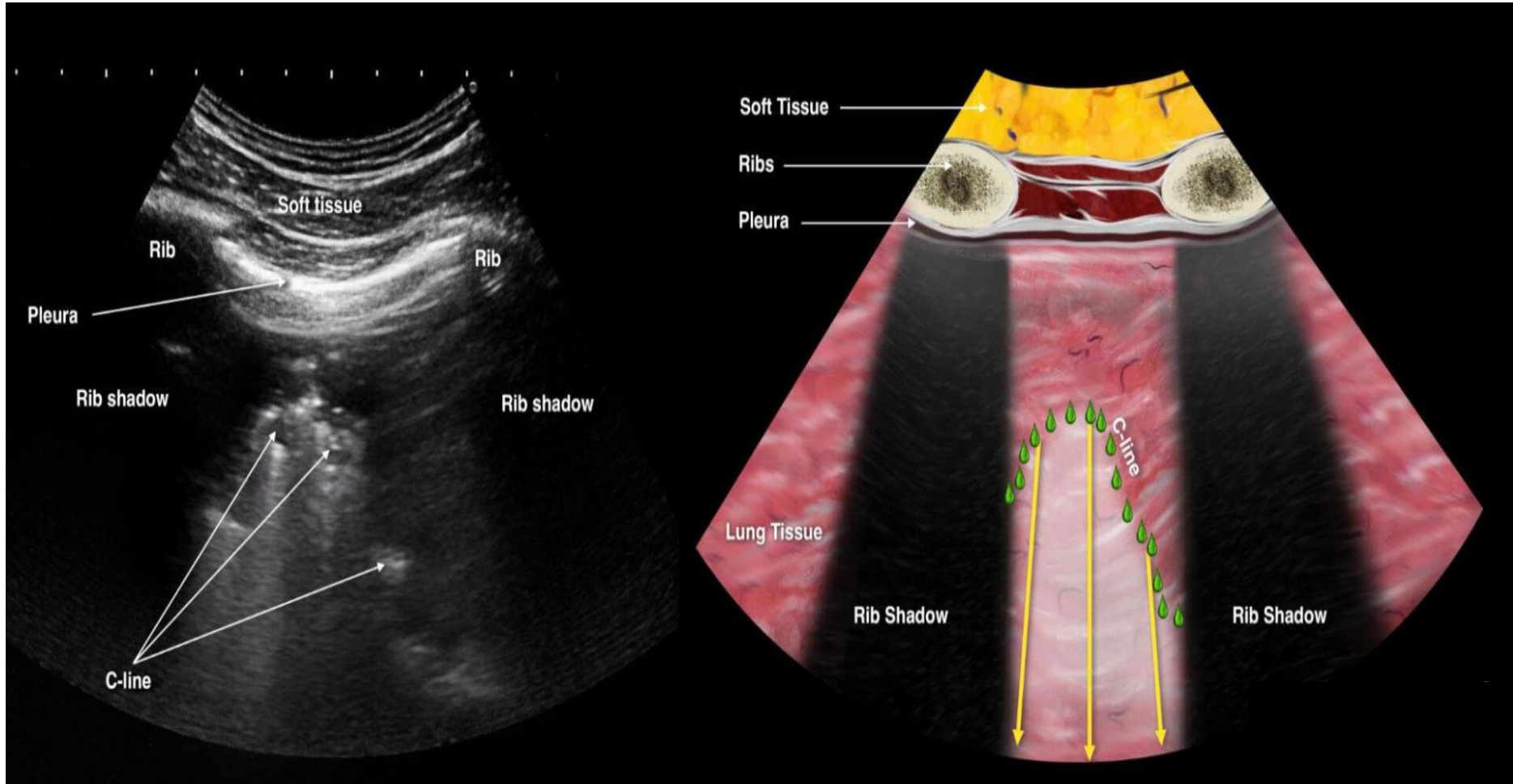


# 3. Consolidation

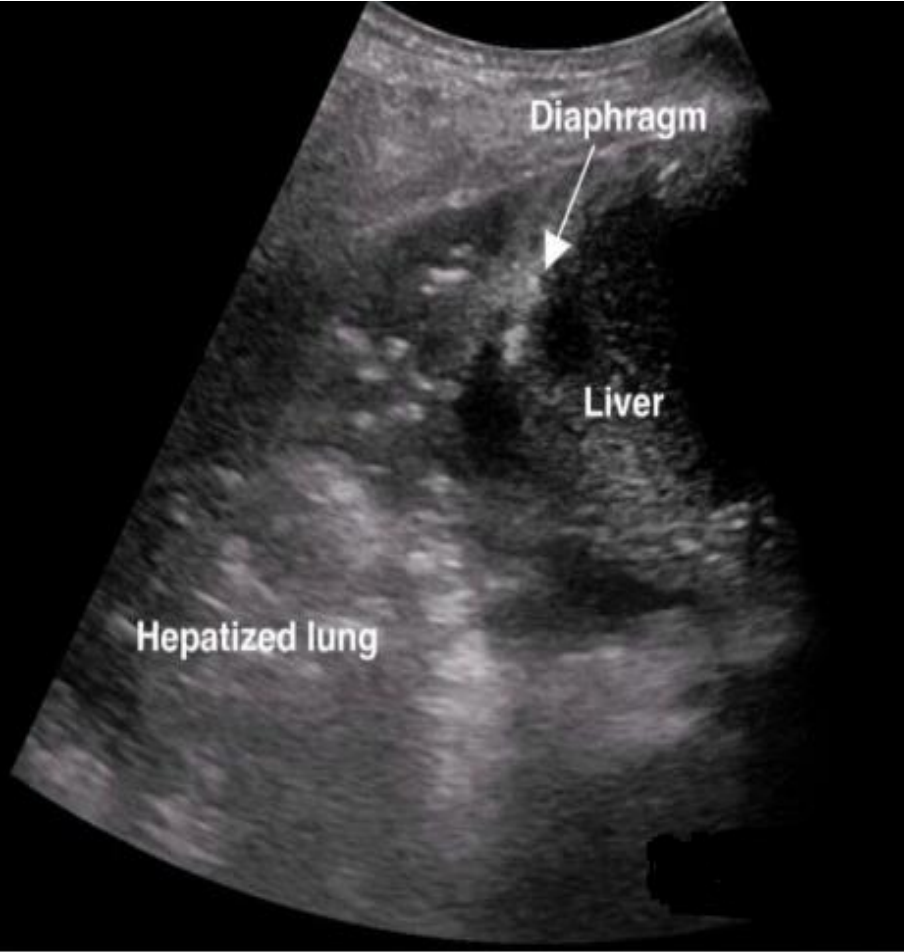
- **Lung consolidation :**
  - 폐포의 공기로 채워진 공간이 fluid, pus, blood 등으로 대체되는 상태
  - 이로 인해 폐 조직이 더 단단해지고 산소교환 능력이 떨어져 호흡기능이 손상된다.
- **Consolidation type :**

Non-translobar consolidation (shred sign or C-line)	Translobar consolidation (hepatization)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Irregular boundary</li><li>• Consolidative lung 과 aerated lung 이 분리되어 보임</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 간조직의 영상과 유사함</li><li>• 공기가 없어서 보이는 폐조직 형태</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pneumonia(m/c)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pneumonia, atelectasis</li></ul>

## < Non-translobar consolidation (shred sign or C-line) >



< Translobar consolidation (hepatization) >



# Disease-Specific Findings

## 1. Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)

- **Findings:** Diffuse B-lines, irregular/thickened pleural line, subpleural consolidations
- **Differentiation from other causes of B-lines (e.g., pulmonary edema)**

## 2. Pneumonia

- **Findings:** Consolidation with air bronchograms, shred sign, pleural effusion
- **Differentiation from atelectasis**

## 3. Pulmonary Edema

- **Findings:** Diffuse bilateral B-lines, normal lung sliding, thickened pleura
- **Distinguishing Cardiogenic vs. Non-cardiogenic pattern**

# 1. Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)

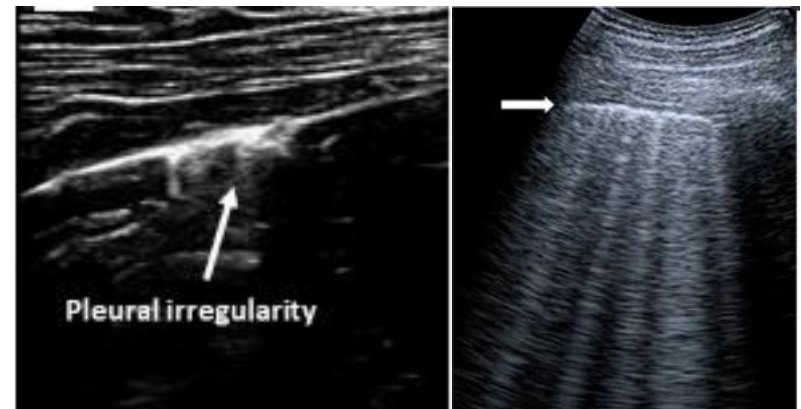
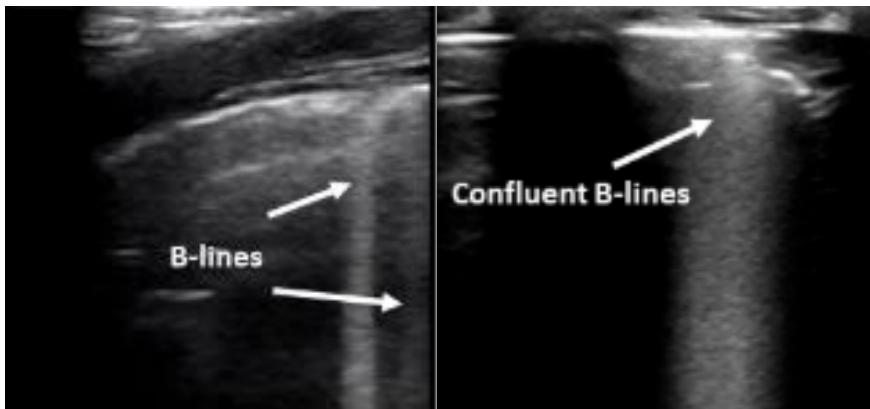
## 1) Multiple B-lines

## 2) Pleural Line Abnormalities

- Pleural line becomes irregular, thickened, blurred, and fragmented
- Thick, irregular, fragmented pleura line is associated with subpleural fibrotic scars

## 3) Other findings

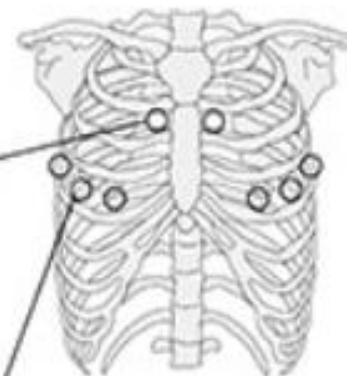
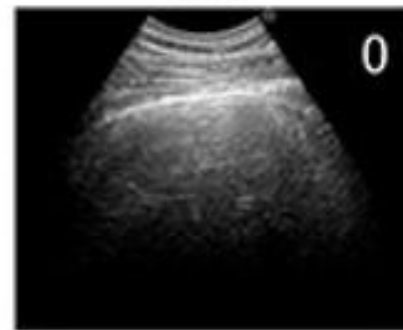
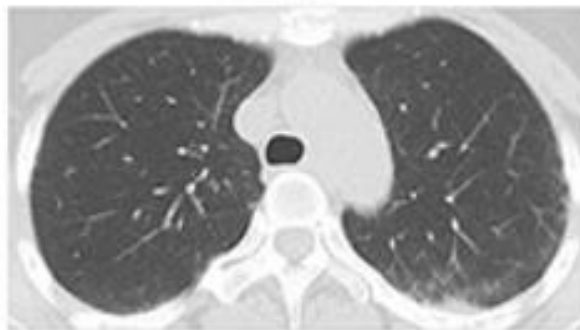
- **Subpleural nodules / Small amount of pleural effusion/  
Decreased lung sliding/ Subpleural changes**



HRCT

LUS

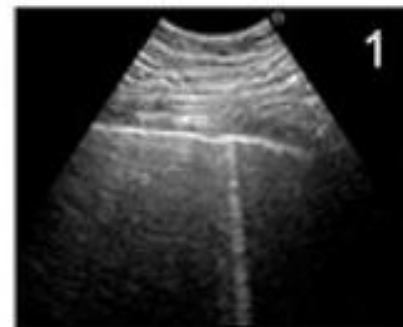
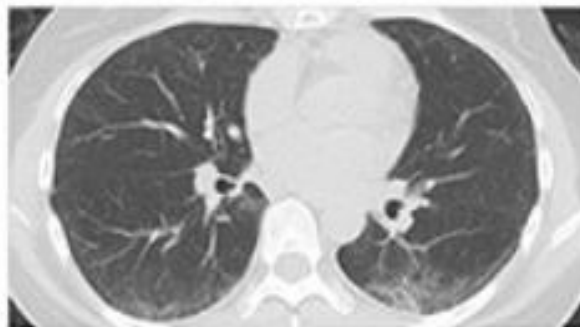
a



anterior

(a) No ILD

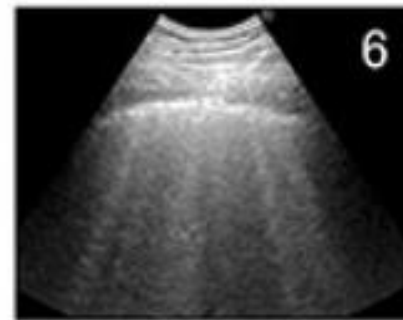
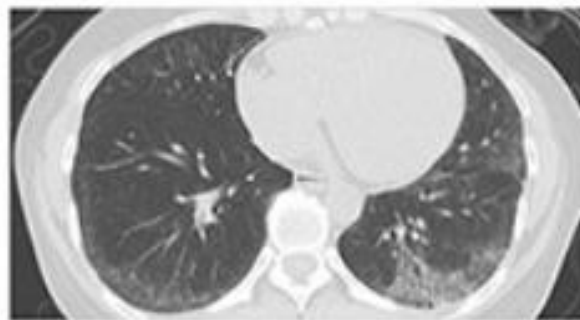
b



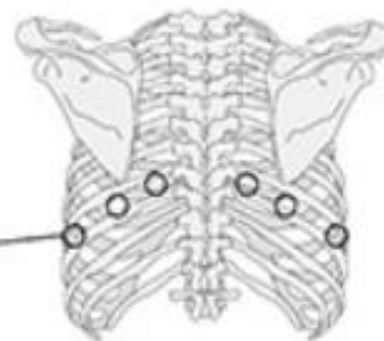
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(b) Minimal ILD

c

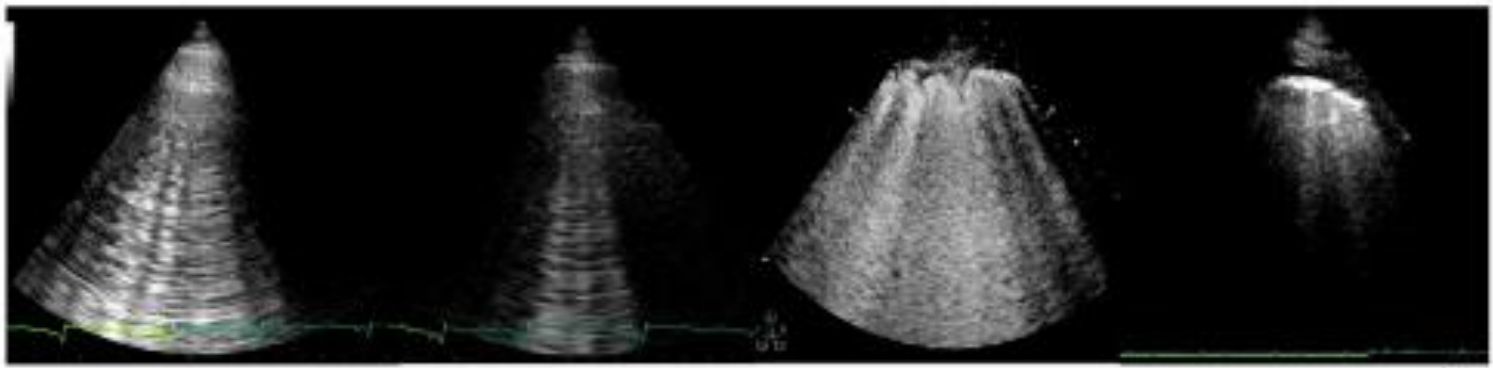


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posterior

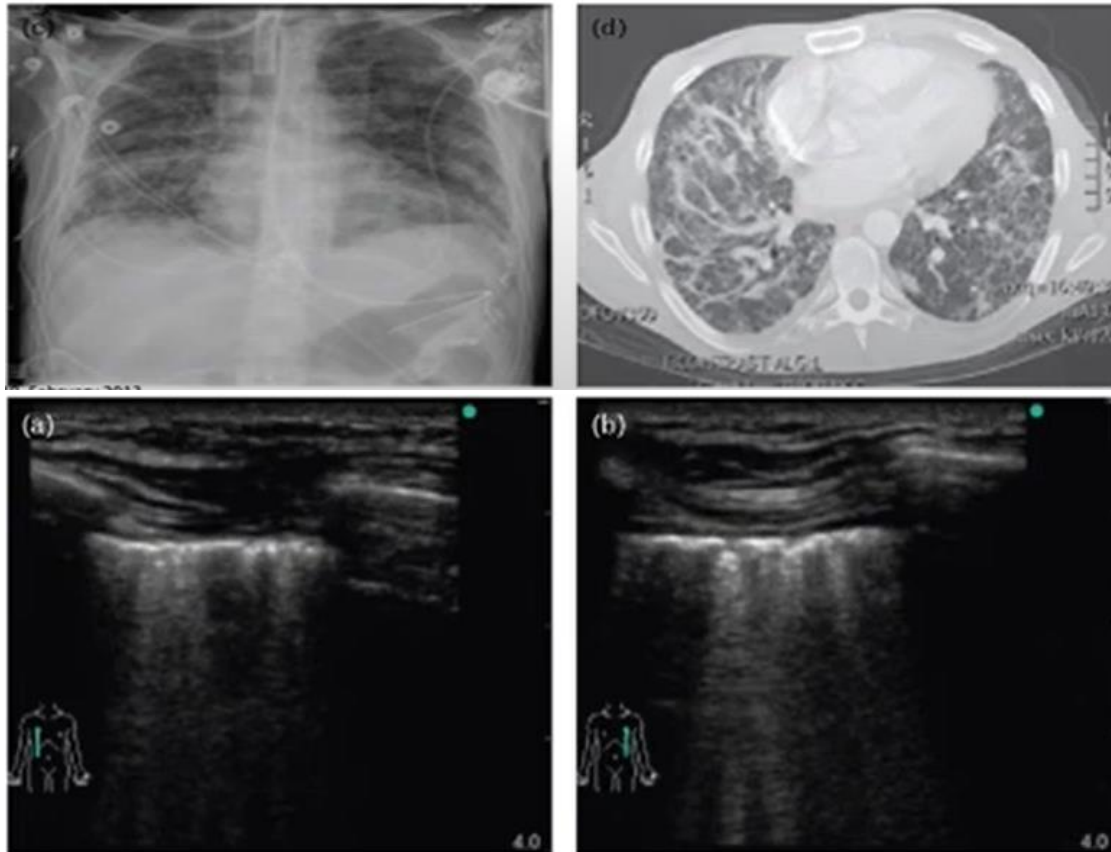
(c) Extensive ILD



	Acute Cardiogenic pulmonary edema	Chronic heart failure	Acute lung injury/ ARDS	Pulmonary fibrosis
Clinical setting	acute	chronic	acute	chronic
B-line number	++++	+ / +++ / ++++	++++	+ / +++ / ++++
B-line distribution	Multiple, diffuse, bilateral (white lung)	Multiple, diffuse, bilateral, following decubitant regions (black and white lung)	Non-homogeneous distribution, presence of spared areas	More frequently posterior at lung basis
Other signs	Pleural effusion	Pleural effusion	Pleural effusion, pleural alterations, parenchymal consolidations of various size	Pleural thickening
EchoCG	Abnormal	abnormal	Likely normal	Likely normal

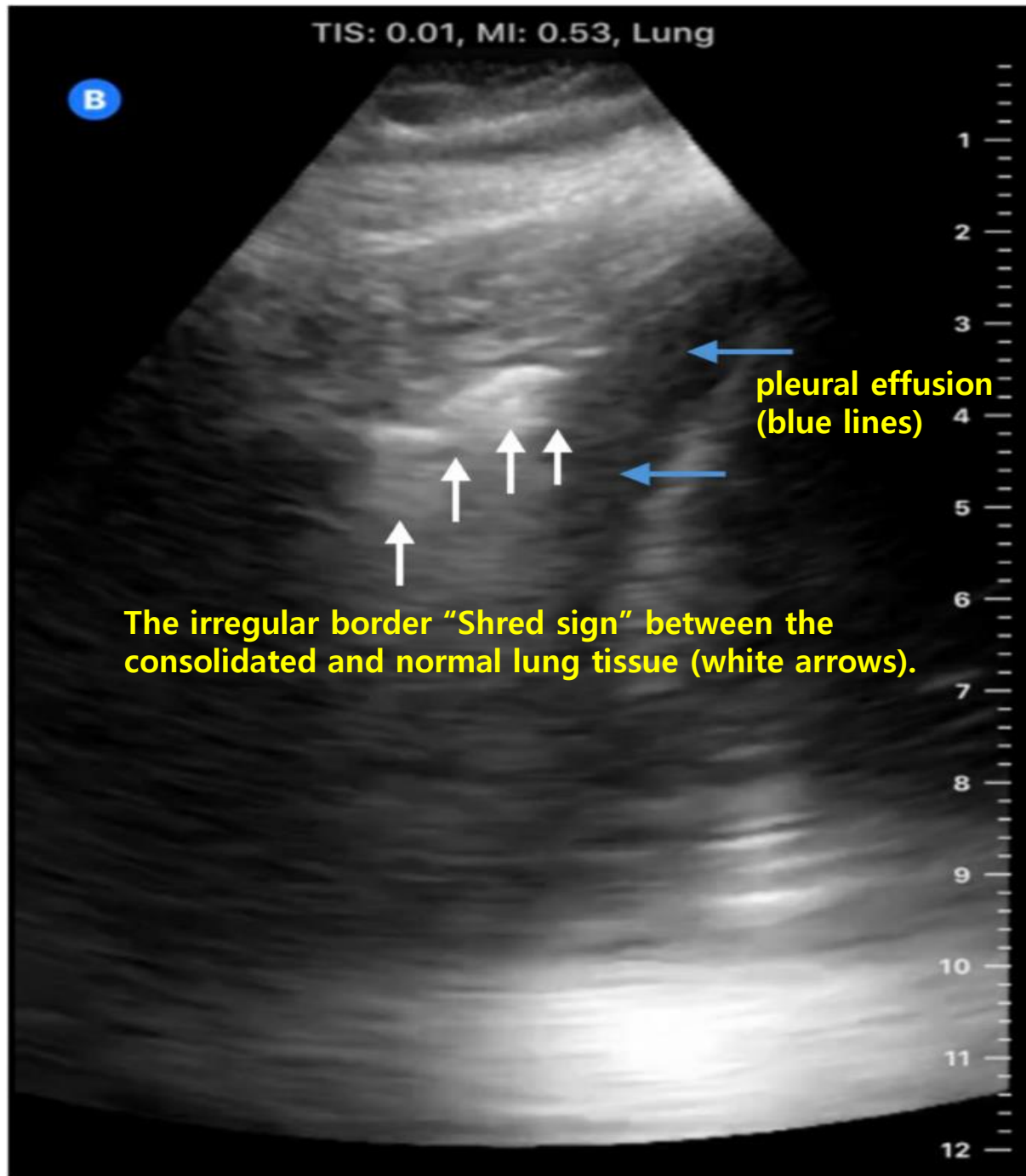
# 2. Pneumonia

- 1) Consolidation
- 2) Dynamic air bronchograms
  - Hyperechoic circles move with respiration
- 3) Pleural effusion



TIS: 0.01, MI: 0.53, Lung

**B**



pleural effusion  
(blue lines)

The irregular border "Shred sign" between the consolidated and normal lung tissue (white arrows).

Viral pneumonia	Bacterial pneumonia
<p data-bbox="73 287 436 329">&lt;Consolidation&gt;</p> <ul data-bbox="73 339 819 504" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="73 339 819 389">• Typically subpleural in location</li> <li data-bbox="73 396 537 446">• Smaller (&lt; 0.5 cm)</li> <li data-bbox="73 454 523 504">• Multiple, Bilateral</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="967 315 1331 358">&lt;Consolidation&gt;</p> <ul data-bbox="967 368 1321 475" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="967 368 1238 418">• Unilateral</li> <li data-bbox="967 425 1321 475">• Larger in size</li> </ul>
Associated with pathologic B-lines	Associated with air bronchograms

Pneumonia	Atelectasis
<ul data-bbox="86 986 716 1036" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="86 986 716 1036">• dynamic air-bronchogram</li> </ul>	<ul data-bbox="967 958 1611 1058" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="967 958 1534 1008">• Static air-bronchogram</li> <li data-bbox="967 1008 1611 1058">• 호흡과 함께 움직이지 않음</li> </ul>
<ul data-bbox="86 1086 865 1136" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="86 1086 865 1136">• 국소적인 B-line + Consolidation</li> </ul>	<ul data-bbox="967 1086 1476 1136" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="967 1086 1476 1136">• B-line + Lung pulse</li> </ul>
<ul data-bbox="86 1165 929 1272" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="86 1165 929 1272">• Presence of pulmonary blood flow on Color doppler imaging</li> </ul>	<ul data-bbox="967 1165 1804 1272" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="967 1165 1804 1272">• Absence of pulmonary blood flow on Color doppler imaging</li> </ul>

# 3. Pulmonary Edema

## 1) Multiple B-lines

- 3 or more B-lines in one interspace
- confluent B-line that occupies most of the interspace.
- “Number of B-lines present” is correlated with the degree of loss of lung aeration and the presence of interstitial and alveolar edema characterized by ground glass opacities on CT

## 2) Associated with Bilateral Pleural effusion (+/-)

## 3) Key distinguishing feature (from COPD, ILD)

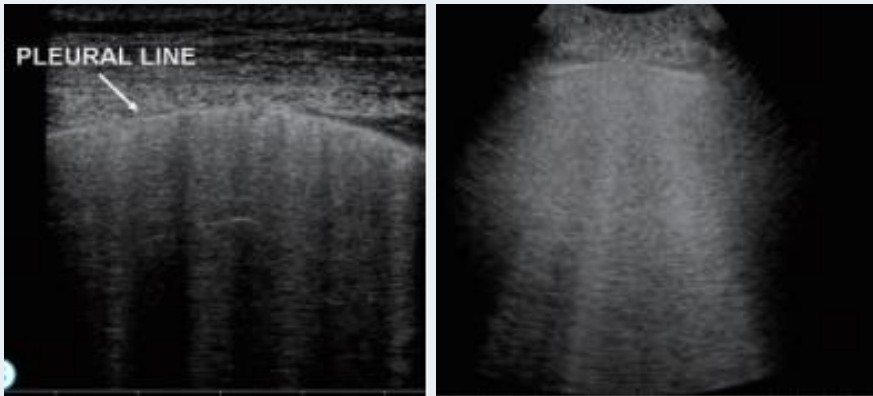
- Preserved lung sliding
- Usually bilateral homogenous pathologic B-line
- Absent of pleural line abnormalities

## Cardiogenic pulmonary edema

예) Heart failure

- Multiple B-line이 Diffuse 하게 분포하는 유형
- Pleural line 이 매끄럽고 가늘다
- Normal lung sliding

Bilateral pleural effusion 동반가능

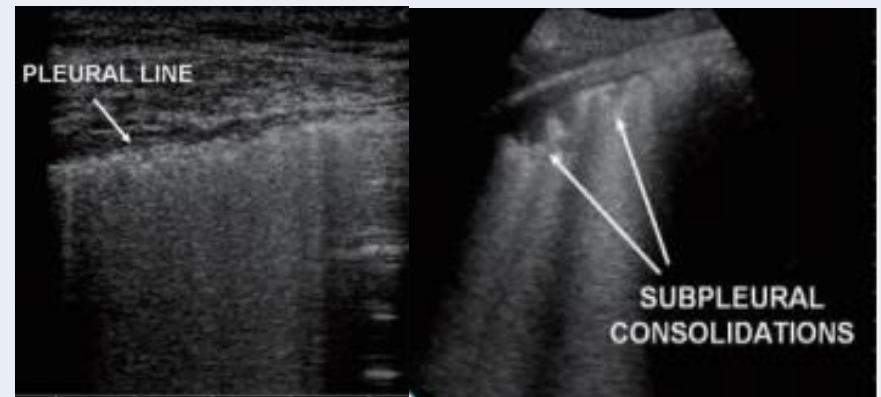


## Non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema

예) ARDS, Atypical pneumonia

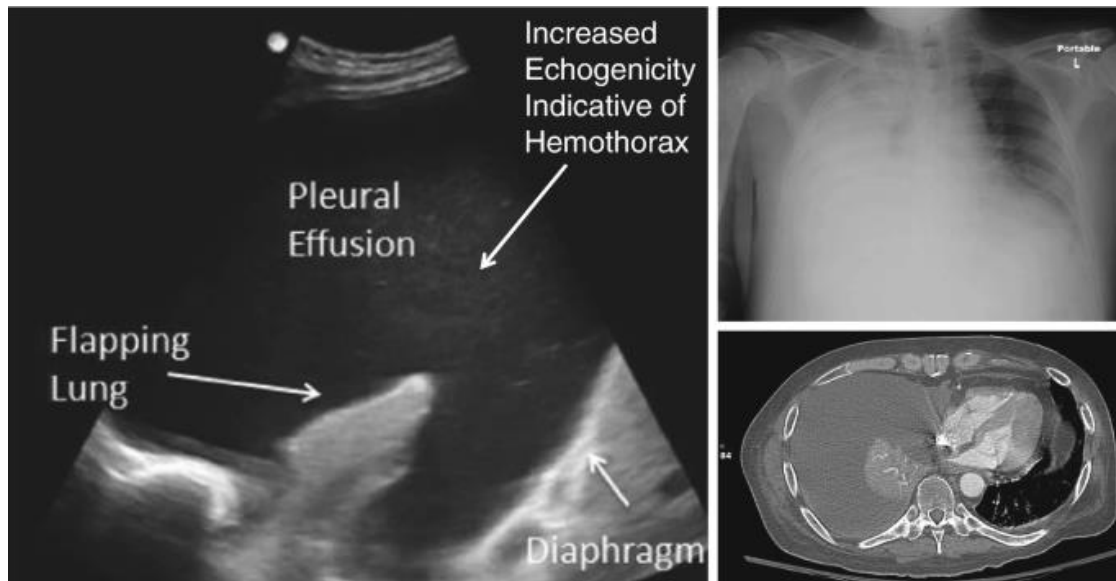
- 흉막을 따라 한쪽 폐에만 또는 일부 부위에만 분포하는 국소적 B-line 유형 -> 초기폐렴, 비정형 폐렴
- 양측성으로 보인다면 ARDS 의심
- Irregular, thickened pleural line

Consolidation 동반 가능



- **PLAPS(posterolateral alveolar pleural syndrome) point**

- 횡격막 직상방의 흉부의 가장 후방 부위
- 대다수의 폐경화와 흉수가 이곳에서 관찰됨
- Probe 는 환자의 흉벽에 수직으로 펜치럼 잡고 Probe indicator 가 항상 머리를 향해야 하며, 이 방향으로 횡격막을 검사할 때 횡격막의 왼쪽 영역은 흉부, 오른쪽 영역은 복부가 됨.
- "lung flapping" ,"jellyfish sign" : 횡격막의 움직임, 호흡 등에 의해 폐가 따라 움직이는 모습



# 증례

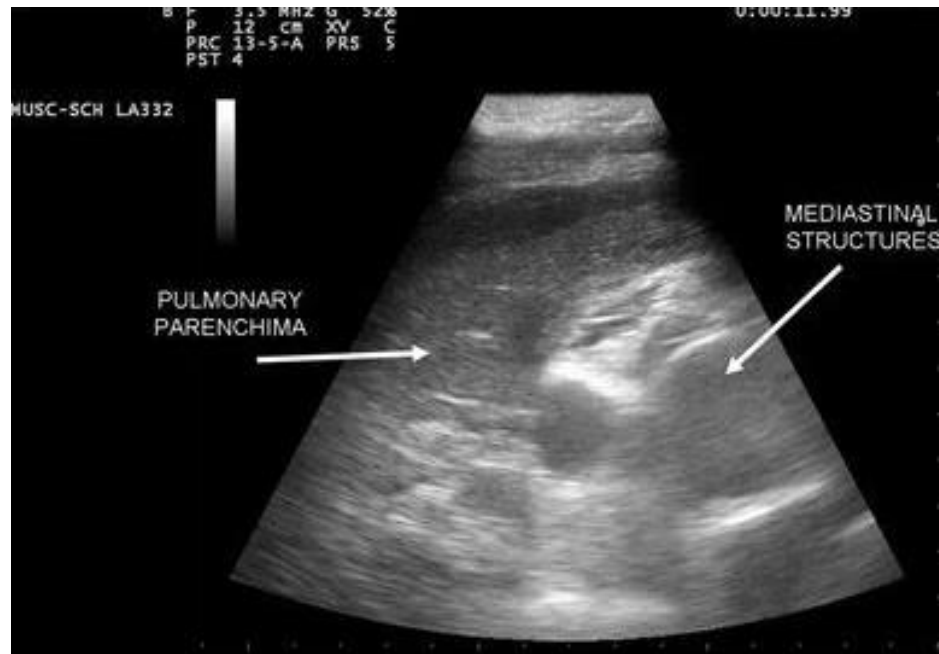
79세 남자, Lt. parotid gland abscess, Pneumonia 에 대해 입원전담의학과 입원하여 I&D 및 항생제치료 유지하던 중, 입원 10일 째 갑작스러운 호흡곤란과 산소요구도 증가로 ICU 의뢰됨.

환자는 동반된 폐렴 및 Rt. pleural effusion 에 대해 Rt. PCD 시행되어 있는 상태 였으며, 흡인병력은 없었고 M/S 는 alert 했으며, HFNC 60L/60% 에서 SpO<sub>2</sub> 92% 측정되었음.



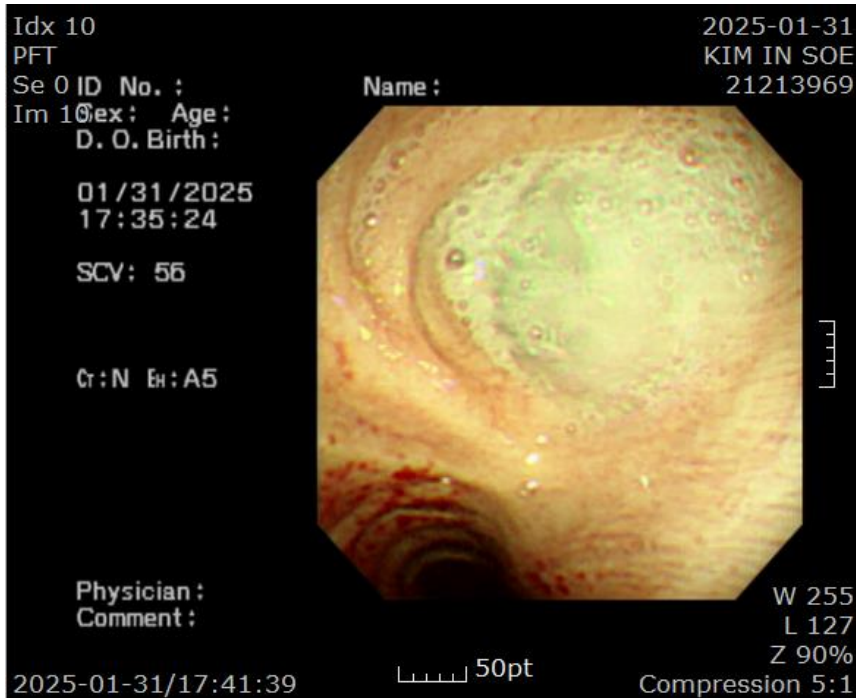
# Dx.

- ICU 전동 후 즉시 폐 POCUS 를 시행
- Effusion 증가로 인한 atelectasis 일 경우 PCD 삽입을 고려하기 위해 PLAPS point 를 관찰하였으나, 극소량의 effusion 만 관찰되었고 static air-bronchogram 을 보이는 lung 이 관찰됨.
- 우측 흉강의 total obstructive pneumopathy 소견이 확인되어 bronchoscopy 시행함



# Tx.

BFS 시 Rt. Main bronchus 의  
total obstruction 확인됨



Post x-ray



# Reference

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경청해주셔서 감사합니다

Q & A