

Pneumonia vignettes

Pneumonia

plus bloody sputum in an alcoholic: Klebsiella
plus GI sx., very high fever, hyponatremia; water source: Legionella
plus target lesion on skin: Mycoplasma causing erythema multiforme
plus hemolytic anemia: Mycoplasma causing cold autoimmune hemolytic anemia
plus lung cavitation: Tb, Klebsiella, S pneumoniae, S aureus, Pseudomonas
plus staccato cough in an infant who had conjunctivitis: Chlamydia trachomatis
plus wheezing in an infant: RSV causing bronchiolitis
in a newborn: group B strep, E. coli, Listeria
in a patient with COPD: H. influenza; Moraxella
in the elderly: influenza
in a sickle cell patient: S pneumoniae, H. influenza
in a patient working with farm animals: Q fever from Coxiella
in a patient working with parrots: psittacosis from Chlamydophila psittaci
in a patient exposed to rabbits: tularemia from Francisella
in an AIDS patient: Pneumocystis jirovecii
in an AIDS patient exposed to pigeons: Cryptococcus
in a patient that just had influenza: S. aureus, S. pneumoniae
in CF patient: S. aureus (when young); Pseudomonas (older)
in a patient who uses IV drugs: S. aureus, S. pneumoniae
in a cave explorer, farm (birds): Histoplasma
in a patient with altered mental status, alcoholic, Parkinsons, epileptic, Guillaine Barre:
aspiration pneumonia from oral/nasopharynx bugs (S. aureus, S. pneumo, H. influenza, E. coli
Klebsiella, anaerobes)
in a patient on a ventilator: S. aureus, Pseudomonas
in a patient taking amiodarone or with RA: cryptogenic organizing pneumonia

recurrent pneumonia in patients with obstruction (tumors, CF, COPD, asthma)
or immunodeficiency: Pseudomonas, Aspergillus, Nocardia

Patients with Primary ciliary dyskinesia have increased risk of pneumonia

Patients with atrial septal defects have increased risk of pneumonia