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Title: Eosinophilic pneumoniae. Series of clinical cases

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Body: Background: Eosinophilic pneumonia represents a heterogeneous group of disorders with specific pulmonary symptoms, radiological abnormalities and inflammatory cell infiltration (with a large numbers of eosinophils) in the airways and lung parenchyma. Subjects and method: Retrospective analysis of 6 patients diagnosed in our clinic with eosinophilic pneumonia. A positive diagnosis was based on: compatible radiological appearance, peripheral eosinophilia and characteristic aspect of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL). Results: Of the 6 patients, 4 were males and 2 females, aged 29 to 64 years. The patients had no previous significant pulmonary pathology before the diagnostic. The main symptoms on admission were: fever, cough, dyspnea and chest pain. Chest xRay revealed bilateral alveolar infiltrates in 4 patients and unilateral in 2 patients. The etiology was Toxocara infection in 3 cases, carbamazepin treatment in 1 case. In 2 cases no etiologic factor was found. All patients had significant blood eosinophilia (range from 843 to 20.000/mm) and in broncho-alveolar lavage: range from 13.8 to 77%. The patients with Toxocarosis received Albendazol; two of them receiving also oral corticotherapy. In the rest of patients, the resolution was signaled by stopping carbamazepin (1 cas) and spontaneous (2 cases). No relapses occurred in 6 months of follow-up. Conclusion: In our patients with eosinophilic pneumonia the outcome was favorable spontaneously or with specific therapy.