

Twitter Thread by 1-min ID consult



1-min ID consult

@1min_idconsult



■Cavitary lung lesions (1): Infectious causes■Not always TB

Please always consider other differential diagnoses besides TB for your further discussion!!

Level: Intermediate

Importance: ★★★

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1-min ID consult

Cavitary lung lesions (1): Infectious causes Not always TB

DDx	Species
Mycobacteria	TB, NTM (esp. <i>M. avium</i> and <i>M. kansasii</i>)
Bacteria	GPC (<i>S. aureus</i>), GPR (<i>Nocardia</i> , <i>Actinomyces</i>), GNR (<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>Enterobacteriales</i> , <i>P. aeruginosa</i> , <i>Stenotrophomonas</i>), <i>Legionella</i> , anaerobic (mixed)
Fungi	Invasive molds (<i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Mucor</i> , <i>Fusarium</i>), Endemic fungi (<i>Histoplasma</i> , <i>Coccidioides</i> , <i>Blastomyces</i>), <i>Cryptococcus</i>
Parasites	<i>Echinococcus</i> , <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> , <i>Paragonimus westermani</i>

Cavity: gas filled space; wall > 4mm

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J Belg Soc Radiol. 2016; 100(1): 100

UpToDate: Differential diagnosis of cavitary lung lesions