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REVIEW

- 29 Chronic airspace disease: Review of the causes and key computed tomography findings
Ansari-Gilani K, Chalian H, Rassouli N, Bedayat A, Kalisz K

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Chronic airspace disease: Review of the causes and key computed tomography findings

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Abstract

Chronic airspace diseases are commonly encountered by chest, body or general radiologists in everyday practice. Even though there is significant overlap in the imaging findings of different causes of chronic airspace disease, some key clinical, laboratory and imaging findings can be used to guide the radiologist to the correct diagnosis. The goal of this article is to review and compare these features.

Key words: Chronic; Airspace disease; Computed tomography; Imaging; Radiology; Disease

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Core tip: This manuscript reviews the imaging findings of causes of chronic airspace opacification in the lungs. This manuscript is based on an education exhibit that was presented by the corresponding author in the Radiological Society of North America Annual Meeting, 2018 Chicago and received Certificate of Merit in recognition.

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INTRODUCTION

Filling of the alveoli with material that attenuates X-ray beams more than the surrounding parenchyma causes airspace opacification. This is equivalent to the pathological term consolidation^[1]. Ground glass opacification (GGO) or consolidative opacification of the lungs can be caused by different materials, including water, pus, blood, cells, protein, and fat. There is no definite definition of chronic airspace disease, however. An opacity that persists in follow-up studies and does not resolve in the expected time and after appropriate treatment can be called chronic. Chronic airspace opacification, while persistent, may show minor or major changes in distribution and appearance^[2].

The list of causes of chronic airspace disease is long and exhaustive. The goal of this study was to review the causes of chronic airspace disease and discuss the clinical, laboratory and radiological findings that can help radiologists and clinicians to narrow down the differential diagnosis.

DEFINITION OF AIRSPACE DISEASE

As stated above, airspace opacification is caused by filling of the alveoli with material that attenuates X-rays more than the surrounding parenchyma^[1]. Airspace opacity can be seen as GGO when the bronchial and vascular markings are still visible, or can manifest as consolidation opacification, usually with air-bronchogram, when the bronchial or vascular markings are obscured^[3]. Also stated above, airspace opacity can be caused by different materials, including water, pus, blood, cells, protein and fat. Chronic airspace opacities may persist throughout multiple imaging studies over time, with minimal or no significant change. It bears repeating from above that, alternatively, while persistent, they may show minor or major changes in distribution and appearance^[2].

Causes of chronic airspace disease can be divided into four general groups, namely inflammatory, infectious, neoplastic, and miscellaneous.

CLINICAL FINDINGS

As stated in the Introduction, given the overlapping presentation and appearances of many of the causes of chronic airspace disease, clinical and laboratory information, together with imaging findings, are crucial to narrow down the differential diagnosis.

Clinical information and patient background

A patient's past medical history can provide clues to the etiology of chronic airspace disease. For example, history of asthma can suggest eosinophilic pneumonia or eosinophilic granulomatosis, with polyangiitis as cause of the airspace disease. A history of sarcoidosis is suggestive of alveolar sarcoidosis. Malignancy risk factors, such as smoking history, may suggest pulmonary adenocarcinoma. Immunocompromised state may raise concern for pulmonary tuberculosis or post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD). History of collagen vascular disease may raise concern for pulmonary hemorrhage and organizing pneumonia (OP). Multiorgan involvement may suggest collagen vascular disease or PTLT. History of treatment with anticancer medication should raise the concern for pneumonitis, which may have imaging patterns of different chronic airspace disease (Tables 1-4).

Laboratory findings

Reviewing the patient's laboratory values can help the radiologist to narrow down the differentials for chronic airspace disease. For example, presence of eosinophilia suggests eosinophilic pneumonia, while presence of neutropenia will be more suggestive of atypical/fungal infection, such as angio-invasive aspergillosis. Elevated serum angiotensin-converting enzyme (commonly known as ACE) suggest sarcoidosis. Positive antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (commonly referred to as ANCA) can be seen in eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA) and granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Tables 1-4).

Imaging findings

The imaging findings and imaging signs can also be very helpful in narrowing down the differential diagnosis (Tables 1-5). For example, the presence of specific imaging signs, such as halo sign or reverse halo sign, can be seen in OP or angio-invasive aspergillosis. Pseudocavitation and fissural retraction can suggest the diagnosis of

Table 1 Clinical, laboratory and imaging findings, and prognosis/treatment of inflammatory causes of chronic airspace disease

Causes of chronic airspace disease/ General category	Clinical information	Laboratory findings	Imaging findings	Prognosis and treatment
Alveolar sarcoidosis/ Inflammatory	History of sarcoidosis	Elevated ACE	Infiltrative and consolidative opacities with ill-defined margins and sometimes air bronchograms; Typical findings of sarcoidosis may or may not be present (perilymphatic nodules, enlarged lymph nodes in the right paratracheal region and bilateral hila)	Corticosteroids only given for active disease; Presence of alveolar sarcoidosis is more suggestive of active disease; Relatively rapid response to treatment; May recur
Chronic eosinophilic pneumonia/ Inflammatory	History of asthma in 50% of cases; Middle-aged women	Chronic eosinophilic pneumonia; Increased eosinophils in bronchoalveolar lavage; Elevated IgE	Middle/upper and peripheral lung predominant chronic airspace opacity and consolidations; Opacities may show subtle or major changes in appearance (migratory); GGO and interlobular septal thickening (crazy-paving)	Good prognosis; Often require long-term low-dose oral corticosteroid therapy in order to prevent relapse
Organizing pneumonia/ Inflammatory	No obvious cause in most of the cases (therefore cryptogenic organizing pneumonia); History of vasculitis or connective tissue disorder may be present; History of anticancer treatment may be present		Classic findings: Bilateral peribronchovascular and/or subpleural consolidations with mid-lower lung zone preference; Less common findings: Small, ill-defined peribronchial or peribronchiolar nodules large nodules or masses; Halo sign; Reverse halo sign; Crazy paving arcade-like or polygonal opacities; Opacities may show subtle changes in appearance overtime (migratory)	Most (especially cryptogenic forms) respond very well to corticosteroid treatment; A small percentage of patients many develop progressive fibrosis
EGPA (Churg-Strauss syndrome)/ Inflammatory	Small to medium vessel necrotizing pulmonary vasculitis; History of asthma is usually present; May have extrapulmonary findings (sinusitis, diarrhea, skin purpura, arthralgias)	Eosinophilia; ANCA (+)	More common: Peripheral or random parenchymal opacification either consolidation or ground glass; Opacities can be transient and change in appearance and distribution in the follow-up imaging; Less common: Centrilobular nodules and bronchial wall thickening; Cavitation is rare	Corticosteroids; May need addition immunosuppression with cyclosporine, azathioprine if there is cardiac, renal, GI or CNS involvement; Low mortality rate; Cardiac involvement is a major contributor to death
Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegner granulomatosis)/ Inflammatory	Multisystem necrotizing non-caseating granulomatous vasculitis affecting small to medium; May involve sinuses and kidneys	ANCA (+)	Chronic airspace opacity and consolidation; Nodules and masses which may cavitate in 50% of cases; Halo or reverse halo sign may be present due to hemorrhage and associated ground-glass appearance	Immunosuppression with cyclophosphamide, methotrexate and/or corticosteroids; Rapidly fatal if not treated
Treatment and drug-related/ Inflammatory	History of cancer treatment; Respiratory symptoms related to pneumonitis including dyspnea and fever		Can have the following appearances; Organizing pneumonia; Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia; ARDS; Eosinophilic pneumonia; Pulmonary hemorrhage	Supportive treatment; Withholding treatment. May or may not recur after reintroduction of treatment

ACE: Angiotensin-converting enzyme; ANCA: Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody; ARDS: Acute respiratory distress syndrome; CNS: Central nervous system; EGPA: Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis; GGP: Ground glass opacity; GI: Gastrointestinal.

adenocarcinoma. Distribution of the opacity, whether involving the upper (sarcoid) or lower (lipoid pneumonia) lung, can also be helpful. In addition, the appearance of opacification, which can be either GGO (adenocarcinoma, hemorrhage), consolidation (lymphoma) or mixed (OP, angio-invasive aspergillosis, adenocarcinoma), can provide helpful information.

Table 2 Clinical, laboratory and imaging findings, and prognosis/treatment of infectious causes of chronic airspace disease

Causes of chronic airspace disease/ General category	Clinical information	Laboratory findings	Imaging findings	Prognosis and treatment
Fungal infection, including angio-invasive aspergillosis/ Infectious	History of immunosuppression including: Neutropenia; High-dose steroid treatment; Bone marrow transplant; End-stage AIDS; Symptoms are nonspecific (fever, cough, pleuritic chest pain, hemoptysis)	Neutropenia, especially severe (absolute neutrophil count < 500 cells/ μ L)	Parenchymal nodules or consolidation with a surrounding area of ground glass opacity (halo sign); Reverse halo sign; Peripheral wedge-like areas of consolidation representing hemorrhagic pulmonary infarct; Pleural effusion and lymphadenopathies are rare	Intravenous amphotericin B; Poor prognosis; Early diagnosis improves survival
Pulmonary tuberculosis/ Infectious	Immunosuppression such as AIDS; Recent travel to endemic countries	Low CD4 count in AIDS patients (< 350 cells/ mm^3)	Primary tuberculosis: Not detectable; Patchy or even lobar consolidation; Cavitation is rare; Military (numerous tiny nodules) tuberculosis can be seen Post-primary tuberculosis: Mostly involve the posterior segments of the upper lobes or superior segments of the lower lobes; Patchy consolidation with or without ground-glass opacity; Cavitation is more common; Military (numerous tiny nodules) tuberculosis can be seen	Appropriate antibiotics based on sensitivity; Respiratory isolation if needed
Non-tuberculosis MAC infection/ Infectious	May have pre-existing pulmonary disease or depressed immunity; Can also happen in otherwise normal people; Predilection for older women who voluntarily suppress cough (Lady Windermere syndrome)		Most common: Bronchiectasis and bronchial wall thickening with small centrilobular nodules and tree-in-bud appearance; Persistent consolidation and ground-glass patchy opacities; Upper lung cavitary lesions	No clear gold-standard for treatment; Usually need multiple antibiotics; May be candidate for resection of the involved lung if the disease is localized; More aggressive course in upper lung cavitary form More indolent course in nodular bronchiectatic form
Incompletely treated bacterial infection/ Infectious	History of recent bacterial pneumonia with incomplete treatment	Persistent leukocytosis	Persistent consolidation	Continued treatment with appropriate antibiotic
<i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> pneumonia/ Infectious	HIV (+) patients; Post-transplant patients; Patients undergoing chemotherapy or with hematologic malignancies; Patients with connective tissue disorder on corticosteroid treatment	CD4 counts < 200 cells/mm	Ground-glass opacity mainly with perihilar or mid zone distribution, most common findings; Less common/less typical findings septal thickening and crazy paving, pneumatocele; Pleural effusion and lymphadenopathy are unusual	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole as treatment or for prophylaxis

AIDS: Autoimmune deficiency syndrome; HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus; MAC: Mycobacterium avium complex.

Presence of extrathoracic disease may shed light on the correct diagnosis (*e.g.*, renal or upper respiratory tract involvement in granulomatosis with polyangiitis, or involvement of liver and gastrointestinal tract in PTLN). Also, the presence of other ancillary imaging findings, such as presence and distribution of lymphadenopathy, presence of cavitation or presence of fat, can help (Tables 1-5). It should be noted that, while some imaging findings are suggestive and relatively specific for a diagnosis (*e.g.*, reverse halo sign in OP), they may not be very sensitive.

In the following sections, we will discuss the causes of chronic airspace disease and review the key clinical, laboratory and characteristic imaging findings that are helpful in making the diagnosis or in narrowing down the list of differential diagnosis.

Table 3 Clinical, laboratory and imaging findings, and prognosis/treatment of neoplastic causes of chronic airspace disease

Causes of chronic airspace disease/ General category	Clinical information	Laboratory findings	Imaging findings	Prognosis and treatment
Pulmonary adenocarcinoma in situ or minimally invasive/ Neoplastic	History of smoking is usually present		Predominantly GGO ≤ 3 cm with or without a small solid nodular component; Fried-egg sign; Mildly hypermetabolic on FDG/PET; Pseudocavitation may be present; Fissural or pleural retraction may be seen; Adenopathy and pleural effusion are uncommon at this stage	Surgical resection; Chemotherapy; Radiation treatment
Invasive adenocarcinoma of the lung/Neoplastic	History of smoking is usually present		Solid or subsolid and sometimes even ground glass nodule or mass; Consolidation with air-bronchogram, mimicking pneumonia has been mostly described in invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma subtype	Surgical resection; Chemotherapy; Radiation treatment
Pulmonary lymphoma/ Neoplastic	Primary (usually non-Hodgkin's lymphoma) or secondary pulmonary lymphoma (can be Hodgkin's or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma)		Most common imaging finding: Mass or mass-like consolidation with or without cavitation	Surgery for localized disease; Chemotherapy; Radiation treatment; Good prognosis
PTLD/ Neoplastic	Occurs in 10% of solid organ transplant cases; Highest incidence in small bowel transplant; Can affect multiple organs		Pulmonary consolidation; Pulmonary nodules and masses which may cavitate	Treatment depends on location and extent of the disease; Treatment options: Reduction in immunosuppression; Resection of localized disease; Radiation treatment Chemotherapy
Pulmonary metastasis/ Neoplastic	Seen in adenocarcinoma of gastrointestinal tract and less commonly of breast and ovarian origin		Uncommon appearance of pulmonary metastasis appearing as persistent airspace opacity and consolidation; Due to lepidic growth of tumor cells along the intact alveolar walls	Treatment of the underlying cancer

FDG/PET: Fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography; GGO: Ground glass opacity; PTLT: Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder.

INFLAMMATORY CAUSES

Alveolar sarcoidosis

Even though not a true airspace or alveolar process pathologically (noncaseating granulomas are mostly seen in the alveolar septa and around the small vessels), alveolar sarcoidosis can appear as persistent airspace opacities on imaging, mimicking intra-alveolar process. It is an atypical manifestation of thoracic sarcoidosis with estimated occurrence rate of 1%–4.4%^[4]. The more common and classic appearance of pulmonary sarcoidosis is upper-lung predominant and fairly symmetric perilymphatic nodules, while alveolar sarcoidosis presents as infiltrative and consolidative opacities with ill-defined margins and sometimes air bronchograms, or large nodules/masses that persist over time^[5], mimicking infiltrative malignancies, such as multifocal adenocarcinoma or pulmonary lymphoma (Figure 1). Reverse halo sign with central GGO and peripheral rim of consolidation is well described in alveolar sarcoidosis^[6]. Also, interlobular septal thickening and GGO causing crazy-paving pattern has been described^[7] (Table 1).

Alveolar sarcoidosis is associated with a more acute and symptomatic phase of thoracic sarcoidosis and is therefore expected to show a more severely increased metabolic activity on fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography (commonly known as FDG/PET)^[8]. Active disease is treated with corticosteroids, generally giving a relative rapid response to the treatment; however, the disease may recur after

Table 4 Clinical, laboratory and imaging findings, and prognosis/treatment of miscellaneous causes of chronic airspace disease

Causes of chronic airspace disease/ General category	Clinical information	Laboratory findings	Imaging findings	Prognosis and treatment
Lipoid pneumonia/ Miscellaneous	Usually elderly individuals; History of chronic inflammation in primary (endogenous) form; History of chronic constipation and aspiration in the secondary (exogenous) form		Chronic consolidative and GGOs; Nodules and masses; More in the dependent portions of the lungs; May or may not have fat attenuation	Biopsy may be needed in lipid poor cases to exclude malignancy
Alveolar hemorrhage/ Miscellaneous	May have history of vasculitides, connective tissue disorders, or coagulation disorders		GGO or consolidation in the acute phase; GGO and interlobular septal thickening in subacute phase; May develop fibrosis if recurrent or chronic; Opacities may show subtle or major changes in appearance (migratory)	Supportive treatment; Treatment of underlying disease
PAP/ Miscellaneous	Due to abnormal intra-alveolar accumulation of surfactant-like material; More common in smokers		Crazy-paving which is due to combination of GGO and smooth interlobular septal thickening; This finding is very suggestive but not pathognomonic; Usually bilateral and extensive, with more severe involvement of the lower lobes	Whole-lung bronchoalveolar lavage to remove alveolar material; Variable prognosis, ranging from improvement with treatment to a chronic and terminal course.

GGO: Ground glass opacity; PAP: Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis.

discontinuation of treatment^[4].

Chronic eosinophilic pneumonia

This is an idiopathic condition, more common in middle-aged women, and with a history of asthma present in up to 50% of patients^[9]. It is characterized by filling of the alveoli with an inflammatory, eosinophil-rich infiltrate^[9]. Increased serum IgE level is seen in two-thirds of patients and high erythrocyte sedimentation rate is also present. High eosinophil counts are seen in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid^[9,10].

The typical imaging finding is presence of middle/upper and peripheral lung predominant chronic airspace opacity and consolidations^[9]. The opacities may persist over time but usually show subtle or major changes in appearance and therefore are migratory (Figure 2). Crazy-paving with GGO and interlobular septal thickening have also been described^[7].

The diagnosis is based on respiratory symptoms, alveolar and/or blood eosinophilia, airspace opacifications, and exclusion of other causes of eosinophilic lung disease^[10]. Overall, chronic eosinophilic pneumonia carries a good prognosis. However, it often needs long-term low-dose corticosteroid treatment in order to prevent relapse^[10].

OP and cryptogenic organizing pneumonia

Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP) is a disease of unknown etiology that affects bronchioles and alveoli^[11]. The inflammatory process may cause bronchiolar occlusion. Hence, it was previously termed bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia. A wide variety of infectious as well as noninfectious causes may result in a similar histologic pattern of OP, however the idiopathic form of OP is termed COP^[11].

Even though OP or COP can present as small, ill-defined peribronchial or peribronchiolar nodules as well as large nodules or masses, the classic imaging finding is presence of bilateral peribronchovascular and/or subpleural consolidations with mid-lower lung zone preference^[11] (Figure 3). Reverse halo sign can be seen in 20% of the cases^[12]. The areas of consolidation may be migratory and show subtle or major changes in their appearance and distribution^[11]. In addition to the mentioned classic imaging findings, the presence of arcade-like or polygonal opacities are suggestive of this diagnosis^[11]. Interlobular septal thickening and GGO causing crazy-paving pattern have also been described^[7]. Most cases, especially of the cryptogenic form, respond well to corticosteroid treatment. A small percentage of patients,

Table 5 Key imaging findings and imaging signs in chronic airspace disease

Imaging finding/sign	Cause
Imaging signs	<p>Halo sign: Fungal infection including angio-invasive pulmonary aspergillosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, lung adenocarcinoma, organizing pneumonia, granulomatosis with polyangiitis</p> <p>Reverse halo sign: Fungal infection including angio-invasive aspergillosis, organizing pneumonia, granulomatosis with polyangiitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, alveolar sarcoidosis</p> <p>1-2-3 sign (right paratracheal and bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy): Alveolar sarcoidosis</p> <p>Crazy paving: Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, pulmonary hemorrhage, chronic eosinophilic pneumonia, organizing pneumonia, alveolar sarcoidosis</p> <p>Pseudocavitation: Lung adenocarcinoma</p> <p>Fried egg sign: Lung adenocarcinoma</p> <p>Fissural retraction: Lung adenocarcinoma</p>
Distribution	<p>Upper lung: Sarcoid, chronic eosinophilic pneumonia (mid and upper), tuberculosis</p> <p>Lower lung: Lipoid pneumonia, organizing pneumonia (mid and lower)</p>
Ground glass vs consolidation	<p>Ground-glass opacity: Adenocarcinoma, pulmonary hemorrhage</p> <p>Mixed: Adenocarcinoma, organizing pneumonia, angio-invasive aspergillosis</p> <p>Consolidation: Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, PTLD</p>
Presence of cavitary lesion	<p>Pulmonary tuberculosis</p> <p>Granulomatosis with polyangiitis and other vasculitis</p> <p>Fungal infection</p>
Peri-lymphatic nodules	Alveolar sarcoidosis
Minor or major change in the distribution and severity	<p>Chronic eosinophilic pneumonia</p> <p>Organizing pneumonia</p> <p>Pulmonary hemorrhage</p>
Arcade-like or polygonal opacities	Organizing pneumonia
Fat density	Lipoid pneumonia
Interlobular septal thickening and subpleural sparing	<p>Organizing pneumonia</p> <p>Pulmonary hemorrhage</p>
Involvement of other organs	<p>Liver and bowel: PTLD</p> <p>Renal involvement: Granulomatosis with polyangiitis</p> <p>Involvement of upper respiratory tracts and paranasal sinuses: Granulomatosis with polyangiitis, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis</p>

PTLD: Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder.

however, may develop progressive fibrosis^[11].

EGPA

Also known as Churg-Strauss syndrome, EGPA is a small to medium vessel necrotizing pulmonary vasculitis. It is characterized by hypereosinophilia and is almost exclusively seen in patients with asthma^[13].

In addition to the pulmonary symptoms and asthma, patients also have such extrapulmonary findings as signs and symptoms related to sinusitis, diarrhea, skin purpura, and/or arthralgias. The most common imaging finding is peripheral or random parenchymal opacification, either as consolidation or ground glass, which can be transient and change in appearance and distribution in the follow-up imaging^[13] (Figure 4). There is no zonal predominance. Less common imaging findings are centrilobular nodules and bronchial wall thickening and/or dilatation. Cavitation is rare^[13].

EGPA is treated with corticosteroids. Further immunosuppression with cyclosporine or azathioprine may be needed, especially in cases with cardiac, renal, gastrointestinal and central nervous system involvement^[13]. Even though the mortality is low, cardiac involvement is the major reason for death^[13].

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis

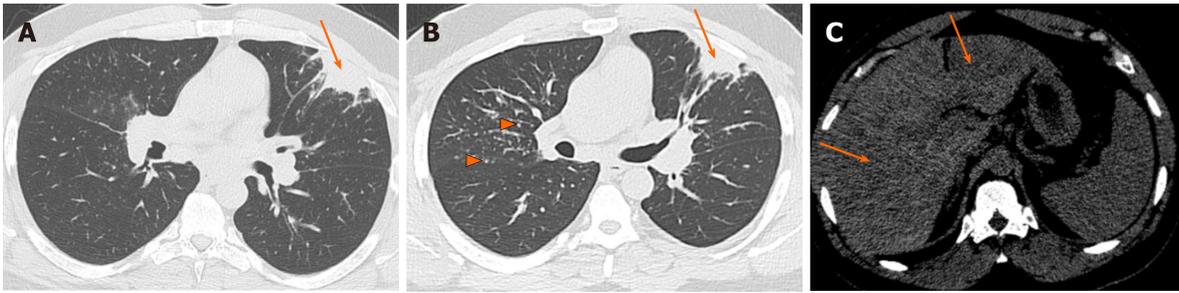


Figure 1 Alveolar sarcoidosis. A and B: Non-contrast computed tomography of the chest, lung window at baseline (A) and after 5 mo (B) in a 46-year-old man with cough and biopsy-proven sarcoidosis. Pleural-based consolidative opacity remained unchanged (arrows). Typical sarcoidosis findings of peribronchovascular and perilymphatic nodularity can be well-seen in the follow-up image (arrowhead in B); C: The liver was also involved with subtle hypodense lesions in the right and left hepatic lobes (arrows).

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis, previously known as Wegener granulomatosis, is a multisystem necrotizing noncaseating granulomatous c-ANCA-positive vasculitis affecting small- to medium-sized arteries, capillaries and veins^[14]. The vasculitis mainly involves the respiratory system, sinuses, and kidneys, and is slightly more common in men^[14].

Although granulomatosis with polyangiitis can appear as chronic airspace opacity and consolidation on computed tomography (CT), presence of nodules and masses which cavitate in about 50% of the time is the more common manifestation^[14] (Figure 5). Presence of ground glass appearance due to hemorrhage can cause halo or reverse halo sign appearance^[14]. Consolidations can be wedge-shaped and peripheral, thereby mimicking pulmonary infarction. Consolidation may alternatively be focal or peribronchial^[14]. Airspace consolidation can be due to pulmonary hemorrhage or pneumonia. Pleural effusion is seen in about 10% of cases, and mediastinal lymphadenopathy is relatively uncommon^[14].

Immunosuppression with cyclophosphamide, methotrexate and corticosteroids is needed. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis can be rapidly fatal without treatment^[14].

Drug-induced

Different medications, especially those for cancer-related treatment, can negatively affect the lung parenchyma. Lung response to these medications can appear as different patterns of chronic airspace disease, such as OP (bleomycin, methotrexate, amiodarone), nonspecific interstitial pneumonia (amiodarone, methotrexate), eosinophilic pneumonia (penicillamine, sulfasalazine, nitrofurantoin, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), and pulmonary hemorrhage (anticoagulants, amphotericin B)^[15]. In addition, newer anticancer agents, such as immune check inhibitors, can cause different patterns of pneumonitis and airspace diseases; these patterns include OP, nonspecific interstitial pneumonia, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, and acute respiratory distress syndrome^[16] (Figure 6).

Symptomatic and supportive treatment is the main part of treatment. However, there might be need to withhold the offending medication, depending on the severity of pneumonitis^[16].

INFECTIOUS CAUSES

Angio-invasive aspergillosis

Pulmonary fungal infections are a relatively common complication in immunocompromised patients. Imaging findings can be variable, ranging from an airway-centered bronchopneumonia with associated tree-in-bud nodules to a more classic lobar or segmental appearing consolidation, with GGOs being the predominant findings in many cases^[17]. Most angio-invasive fungal pneumonias, including angio-invasive aspergillosis, manifest as parenchymal nodules or consolidation with a surrounding area of GGO (“halo” sign) that results from hemorrhage^[18] (Figure 7). In addition to the halo sign, reverse halo sign has been described in angio-invasive aspergillosis^[19]. Peripheral wedge-like areas of consolidation, representing hemorrhagic pulmonary infarcts, are also well described in these patients^[18]. Pleural effusion and lymphadenopathy are usually absent^[20]. In the correct clinical setting, which includes severe immunocompromised state with neutropenia (absolute neutrophil count < 500/ μ L), these findings are strongly suggestive of angio-invasive aspergillosis until proven otherwise^[17] (Table 2).

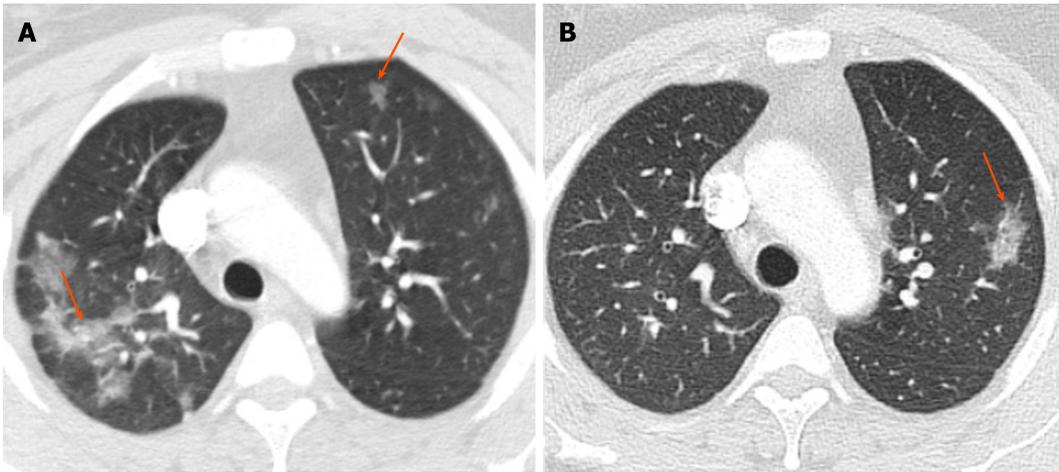


Figure 2 Chronic eosinophilic pneumonia. A: Baseline non-contrast chest computed tomography in a 38-year-old woman with history of asthma, eosinophilia and eosinophilic pneumonia, who presented with shortness of breath, showed bilateral patchy airspace opacities in both upper lobes (arrows); B: Follow-up chest computed tomography after 8 mo showed resolution of the previous opacities with interval development of an area of patchy consolidation in the left upper lobe (arrow).

As it may take days to weeks for cultures to yield results, radiologist input is critical in facilitating timely, targeted therapy. Treatment is usually with intravenous amphotericin B. Without early diagnosis and prompt treatment, prognosis remains poor^[17].

Pulmonary tuberculosis

Imaging findings in primary pulmonary tuberculosis are nonspecific and can range from an almost undetectable area of small airspace opacity to patchy areas of consolidation or even lobar consolidation^[21]. However, cavitation is uncommon in this phase^[21]. Post-primary tuberculosis is more symptomatic clinically, with more profound imaging manifestations, and usually presents many years after the primary infection; the latter is usually due to compromise in the patient's immune status. Moreover, it is usually seen in the posterior segments of the upper lobes or superior segments of the lower lobes.

Imaging findings are variable, but the typical appearance of post-primary tuberculosis is that of patchy consolidation with or without GGO (halo or reverse halo sign) or poorly defined linear and nodular opacities which persist and may cavitate in up to 40% of the cases^[21]. Areas of cavitation may communicate with the airways resulting in endobronchial spread of infection and tree-in-bud appearance^[21], suggesting a highly contagious form of disease (Figure 8).

Treatment is with multiple antibiotics, based on the sensitivity of the organism.

Non-tuberculosis mycobacterium avium complex infection: The incidence of nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary disease in the United States and Canada has been increasing and this is mainly due to mycobacterium avium complex organisms^[22]. Although this infection can happen in patients with pre-existing pulmonary disease or depressed immunity, it has been increasingly reported in otherwise healthy individuals, especially in elderly women^[23], and may be due to voluntary suppression of the cough reflex (Lady Windermere syndrome).

Two main forms of pulmonary mycobacterium avium complex infections have been described. The first is the upper lobe fibrocavitary form, which has a more rapid and aggressive course, and needs prompt treatment. The second is the nodular bronchiectatic form, which tends to progress more slowly, and the diagnosis of the disease does not require immediate treatment and may be managed with observation alone.

In addition to the upper lobe cavitory lesions and right middle lobe/lingular bronchiectasis, CT findings include persistent patchy consolidation and ground glass patchy opacities^[22] (Figure 9).

There is no clear gold-standard for treatment. Patients may be followed if asymptomatic. Symptomatic cases usually need multiple antibiotics. Surgical resection can be an option in localized disease^[22]. The disease has a more aggressive course in the upper lung fibrocavitary form, while showing a more indolent course in the nodular bronchiectatic form^[22].

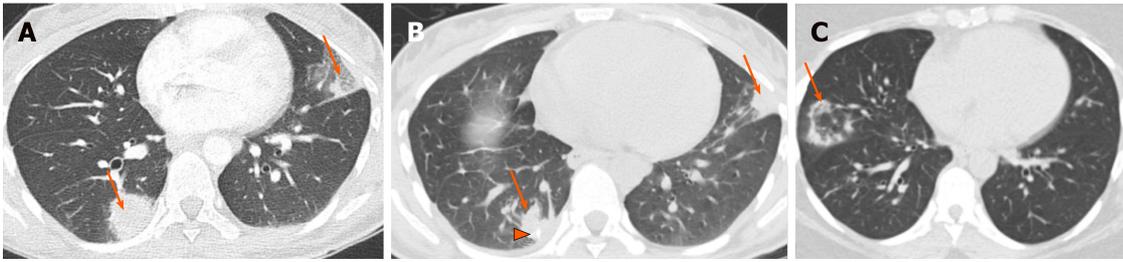


Figure 3 Organizing pneumonia. A: Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) of the chest in lung window in a 52-year-old woman with rheumatoid arthritis presenting with chest pain and shortness of breath. CT was negative for pulmonary embolism but showed pleural-based patchy opacities and consolidations (arrows); B: Follow-up chest CT after 3 mo showed persistent pleural-based opacities in the lungs (arrows). Suture material is seen in the right lobe opacity (arrowhead), in keeping with post-biopsy changes, which confirmed organizing pneumonia; C: Axial CT image more superiorly demonstrated development of a new area of ground glass opacity with a rim of more solid consolidation (reverse halo sign) as well as secondary to organizing pneumonia (arrow).

Incompletely treated bacterial infection

Partially treated bacterial infection can present as an area of consolidation that is persistent with some or minimal improvement on follow-up imaging. This should be suspected when a patient with a proven diagnosis of bacterial infection is still symptomatic and the imaging findings are more or less unchanged.

***Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia**

Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia is an atypical pulmonary infection, which almost never happens in immunocompetent individuals but is one of the most common causes of life-threatening pulmonary infections in human immunodeficiency virus-positive patients. It typically occurs at CD4 counts < 200 cells/mm²⁴. Other patient populations that are at increased risk of *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia infection are post-transplant patients, patients with hematologic malignancies, patients undergoing chemotherapy for malignancy, and patients undergoing long-term corticosteroid therapy for inflammatory and connective tissue diseases, such as Wegener granulomatosis and systemic lupus erythematosus²⁵.

The principal finding on chest CT is GGO, mainly with perihilar or mid zone distribution (Figure 10). Depending on presence or absence of prophylactic aerosolized medication; mid, upper or lower zone involvement may be dominant²⁴. Other imaging findings include septal thickening and therefore crazy paving and pneumatoceles. Pleural effusion and lymphadenopathies are uncommon. Consolidation and cavitation are more atypical and seen mainly in patients who are on prophylactic treatment²⁶.

Most patients with acute infection are treated with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, combined with corticosteroids in moderate to severe infections²⁷. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole is also used as a prophylactic regimen²⁷.

NEOPLASTIC CAUSES

Adenocarcinoma

Lung adenocarcinoma is the most common histologic subtype of lung cancer. It is classified as adenocarcinoma *in situ*, minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, or invasive adenocarcinoma (Table 3).

Adenocarcinoma *in situ* and minimally invasive adenocarcinoma are seen as predominantly GGO ≤ 3 cm, with or without a small solid nodular component, that persist over multiple follow-up CT scans and show gradual and slow growth²⁸. Presence of GGO with associated solid component is described as fried-egg sign^{29,30} (Figure 11). FDG-PET/CT may be falsely negative for smaller lesions or show only mildly increased metabolic activity for larger lesions²⁸ (Figure 11). Pseudocavitation has been described as a well-recognized feature of adenocarcinoma *in situ* and minimally invasive adenocarcinoma²⁹ and refers to the central bubble-like low-density region seen within a pulmonary nodule on CT. Fissural or pleural retraction can also be seen with these tumors³⁰. Hilar and mediastinal adenopathy and pleural effusion are uncommon at this stage³⁰.

Invasive adenocarcinoma appears as a solid or subsolid and sometimes even ground glass nodule or mass. The ground glass area corresponds to a lepidic growth pattern and the solid component corresponds to invasive patterns³¹. Persistent air-space opacity and consolidation with air-bronchogram, mimicking pneumonia, has been mostly described in the invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma subtype that was

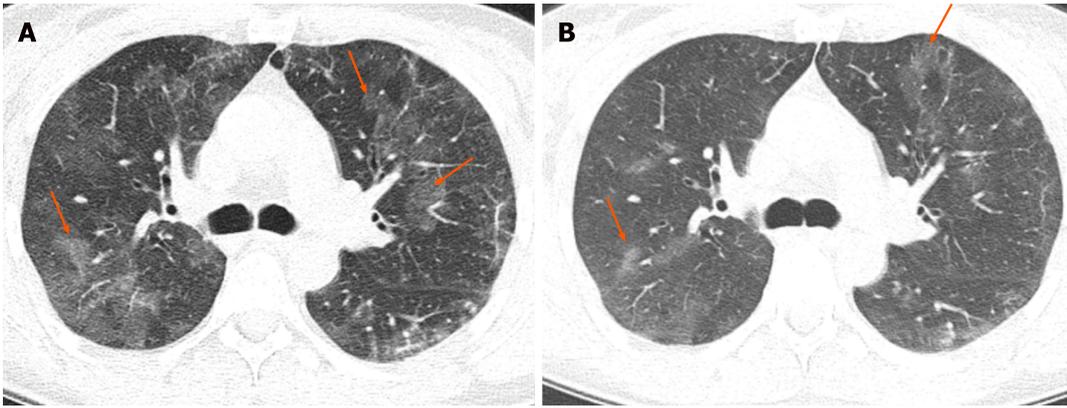


Figure 4 Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis. A 53-year-old female with history of asthma presented with shortness of breath. A: Computed tomography of the chest at baseline shows poorly defined, randomly distributed areas of airspace ground glass opacity (arrows); B: Follow-up computed tomography after 4 mo demonstrated persistent but improved areas of ground glass opacity in a slightly different distribution than in the baseline image (arrows).

formerly called mucinous bronchoalveolar adenocarcinoma^[32] (Figure 12). Other imaging findings described in this variant are multifocal subsolid nodules or masses^[33].

Pulmonary lymphoma

Pulmonary lymphoma refers to lung parenchymal involvement with lymphoma and can be categorized as primary or secondary. Primary pulmonary lymphoma is rare and is usually non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. It is limited to the lung and there is no evidence of extrathoracic involvement for at least 3 mo after the diagnosis^[34]. Secondary pulmonary lymphoma, on the other hand, is relatively common and can be Hodgkin's lymphoma or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma^[34].

Mass or mass-like consolidation > 1 cm with or without cavitation or air-bronchogram has been described as the most common imaging finding of pulmonary lymphoma^[34] (Figure 13). Other less common findings are pleural-based mass, small (< 1 cm) nodules, alveolar or interstitial infiltrate, pleural effusion, and hilar or mediastinal lymphadenopathy^[35].

Patients are treated with chemotherapy and radiation. Surgical resection can be done for localized disease. Pulmonary lymphoma carries a good prognosis^[34].

PTLD

PTLDs are uncommon complications following organ transplantation, affecting 10% of cases after solid organ transplant^[36]. They include a variety of conditions ranging from lymphoid hyperplasia to malignancy and can be manifest a life-threatening condition. The incidence varies depending on the type of transplanted organ, with the highest incidence reported after small bowel transplant. The disease can be focal or systemic, and can affect any organ system and even the allograft. Liver is the most common organ to be involved^[37] but other organs, such as small bowel, colon and lungs, are commonly involved^[37].

Pulmonary findings of PTLT include pulmonary nodules and masses which may cavitate, with pulmonary consolidation in 55% of the cases and intra-thoracic lymphadenopathy in 45% of cases^[36] (Figure 14).

The choice of treatment depends on severity, location and extent of the disease. Treatment options include, reduction in immunosuppression, resection of localized disease, radiation treatment, and/or chemotherapy^[37]. Negative serology for Epstein-Barr virus and cytomegalovirus at the time of the transplant increases the risk of PTLT^[36].

Pulmonary metastasis

Although the most common pattern of pulmonary metastases is multiple pulmonary nodules with random distribution, persistent air-space opacity can be an unusual appearance of lung metastasis^[38]. This pattern can be seen with adenocarcinomas of gastrointestinal tract origin but can also be seen in adenocarcinomas originating from the breast and ovary (Figure 15). This pattern is due to tumoral spread into the lung along the intact alveolar walls (lepidic growth), in a fashion similar to invasive primary adenocarcinoma of the lung.

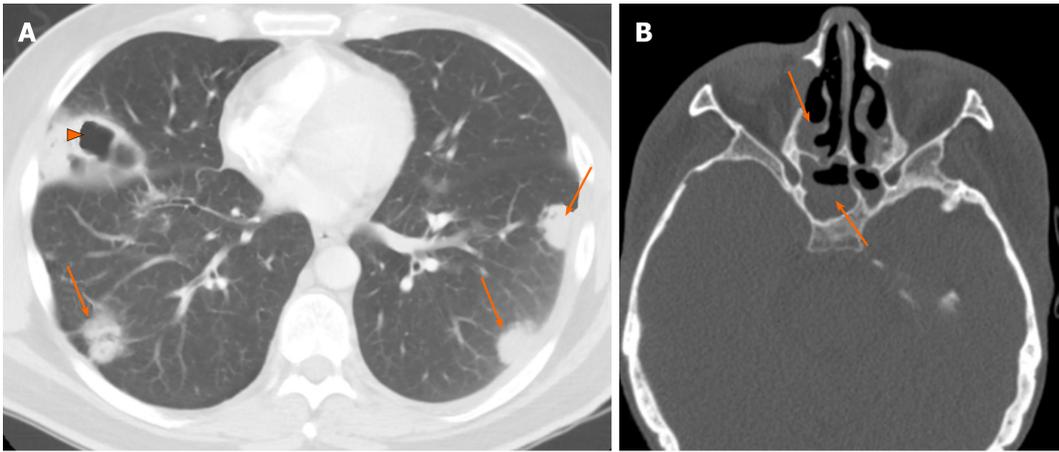


Figure 5 Granulomatosis with polyangiitis. A 38-year-old male with hemoptysis and shortness of breath. A: Non-contrast enhanced computed tomography of the chest (A) showed multiple randomly distributed nodules/masses and round consolidative opacities in both lungs (arrows), with areas of cavitation (arrowheads); B: Head computed tomography showed involvement of bilateral sphenoid sinuses and ethmoidal air cells (arrows) in keeping with pan-sinusitis.

MISCELLANEOUS

Lipoid pneumonia

Lipoid pneumonia is uncommon and can mimic the clinical and imaging features of other lung diseases, including primary lung carcinoma. Imaging findings of lipoid pneumonia include chronic consolidative and GGOs as well as nodules and masses, more in the dependent portions of the lungs, and the possible presence of fatty attenuation^[39] (Figure 16). Fatty attenuation may be absent, especially in the setting of chronic inflammation, and therefore tissue sampling may be needed to exclude malignancy^[40]. Lipoid pneumonia can be exogenous secondary to aspiration of oily materials or endogenous because of chronic accumulation of lipid substances, usually in the setting of chronic inflammation^[39] (Table 4).

Treatment is supportive and also targets the underlying chronic inflammatory condition in the primary form or chronic aspiration in the secondary form^[40].

Pulmonary hemorrhage

Pulmonary hemorrhage can be diffuse or localized. It can be due to a vast number of clinical situations, including pulmonary vasculitides, connective tissue disorders, coagulation disorders, and anticoagulation medication. The condition can also be life threatening, especially when diffuse^[41].

In the acute phase, bleeding into the alveoli can range from GGO to consolidation^[41]. Interlobular septa may remain dark as they are not filled with blood or fluid in the acute phase. The distribution and severity of opacification can change with time (Figure 17). In the subacute phase, interlobular septal thickening can be superimposed on GGO and may sometimes cause crazy-paving appearance^[7]. Subpleural sparing can be seen in both acute and subacute phases^[7]. Chronic recurrent bleeding can cause ill-defined centrilobular nodules, and pulmonary fibrosis if long standing^[42].

Treatment of pulmonary hemorrhage is supportive and addresses the underlying etiology.

Pulmonary alveolar preteinosis

Pulmonary alveolar preteinosis is a rare disease characterized by abnormal intra-alveolar accumulation of surfactant-like material^[43]. The characteristic imaging finding of pulmonary alveolar preteinosis on CT is crazy-paving, due to combination of GGO and smooth interlobular septal thickening^[44] (Figure 18). Although this finding is very suggestive, it is not pathognomonic and many other infectious, hemorrhagic, neoplastic, inhalational and idiopathic conditions can produce the same pattern^[44,45]. It is usually widespread and bilateral, with slight lower lung predominance^[45]. The severity and extent of GGO or consolidation on CT correlates with severity of compromised pulmonary functional parameters^[45]. In addition to crazy-paving, areas of consolidation may be seen^[44].

Whole-lung bronchoalveolar lavage is used to remove alveolar material. The prognosis is variable, ranging from improvement with treatment to a chronic and terminal course^[44].

The key imaging findings and imaging signs in chronic airspace disease are

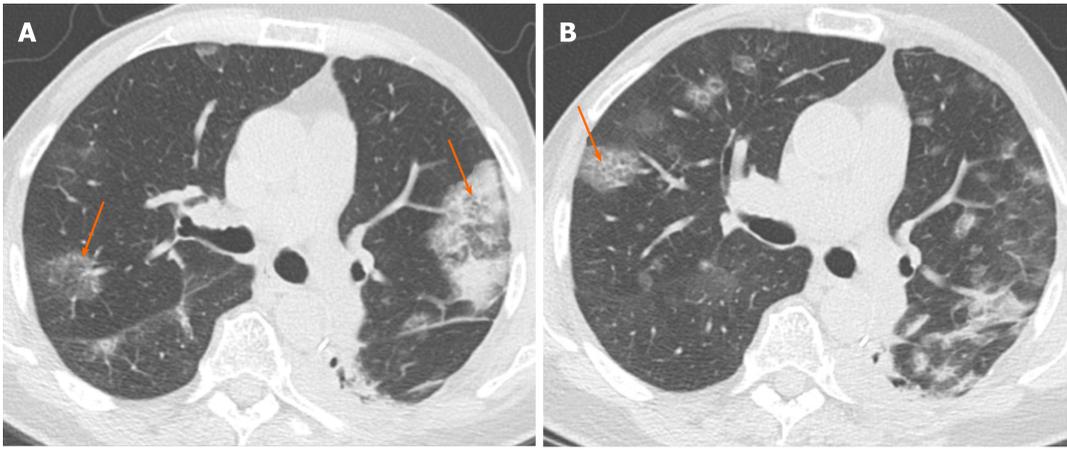


Figure 6 Pembrolizumab-induced pneumonitis. A 75-year-old woman with mesothelioma on pembrolizumab presented with shortness of breath. A: Non-contrast chest computed tomography in lung window showed multifocal consolidative opacities in both lungs (arrows), raising concern for pneumonitis. Treatment with pembrolizumab was discontinued; B: Follow-up chest computed tomography after 2 mo showed interval resolution/improvement of some of the consolidative opacities, while new consolidations have developed (arrows).

summarized in [Table 5](#).

CONCLUSION

Chronic airspace diseases can cause significant diagnostic challenge due to significant overlap in their imaging findings. Knowing the imaging features and combining them with the clinical and laboratory findings can be helpful in steering the radiologist to the correct diagnosis.

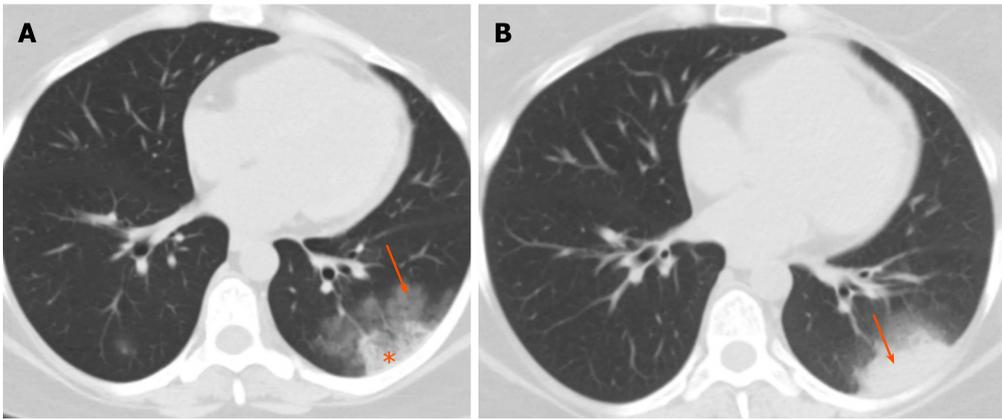


Figure 7 **Angio-invasive aspergillosis.** A 35-year-old woman with history of acute myeloid leukemia and severe neutropenia presented with cough and pleuritic chest pain. A: Computed tomography of the chest at the time of presentation showed a wedge-shaped pleural-based opacity (*) and consolidation with peripheral ground glass opacity (arrow) consistent with a halo sign, highly concerning for angio-invasive aspergillosis given the history; B: Despite appropriate therapy, the opacity persisted on 6 wk follow-up chest computed tomography (arrow).

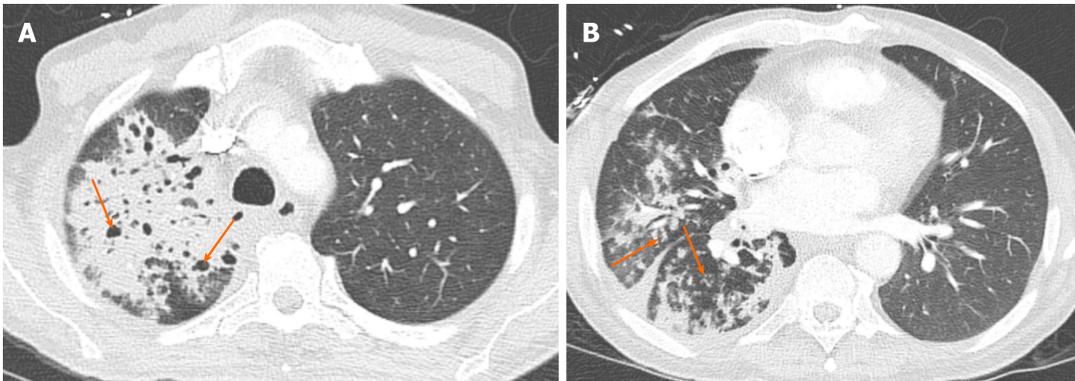


Figure 8 **Mycobacterial tuberculosis.** A 49-year-old man with cough and hemoptysis. A: Large area of consolidation was present in the right upper lobe, with small areas of cavitation (arrows); B: There was a significant amount of airspace opacity in the ipsilateral lung involving all three lobes, with areas of tree-in-bud nodularity (arrows) keeping with an endobronchial spread of infection.

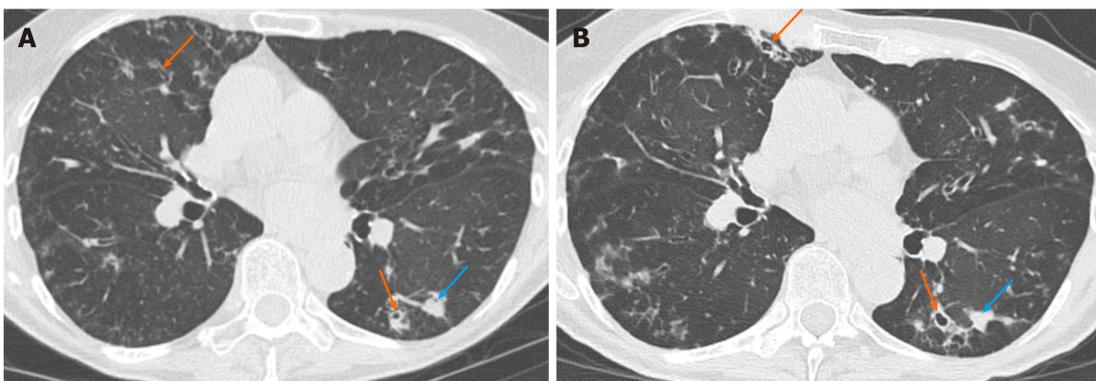


Figure 9 **Mycobacterium avium complex infection.** A 79-year-old woman with cough. A and B: Baseline (A) and follow-up chest computed tomography after 11 mo (B) showed no significant change in areas of bronchiectasis and bronchial wall thickening (orange arrows) as well as areas of more focal consolidation (blue arrows).

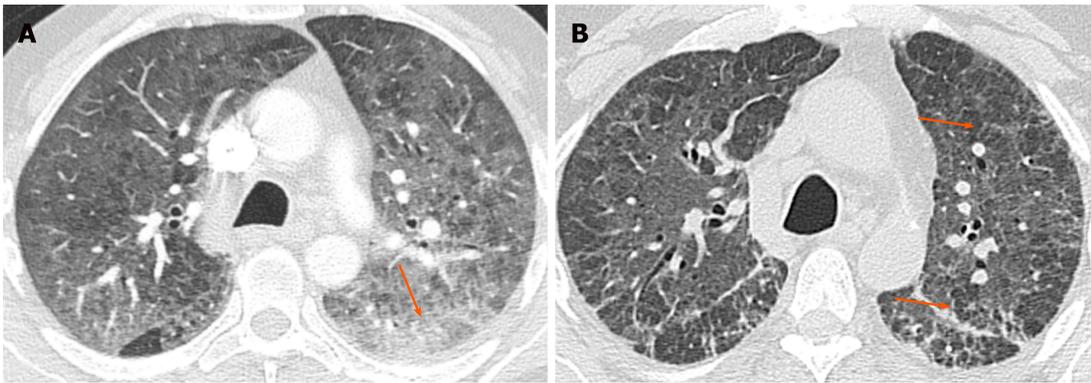


Figure 10 *Pneumocystis jirovecii* infection. A 43-year-old man with human immunodeficiency virus infection who presented with shortness of breath and fever. A: Contrast-enhanced computed tomography of the chest in lung window at presentation showed extensive ground glass opacity in both lungs, with a more focal consolidative opacity in the left lung (arrow); B: Follow-up computed tomography 3 mo after treatment showed improvement in ground glass opacity, with residual interlobular septal thickening and the ground glass opacity causing crazy paving appearance (arrows).

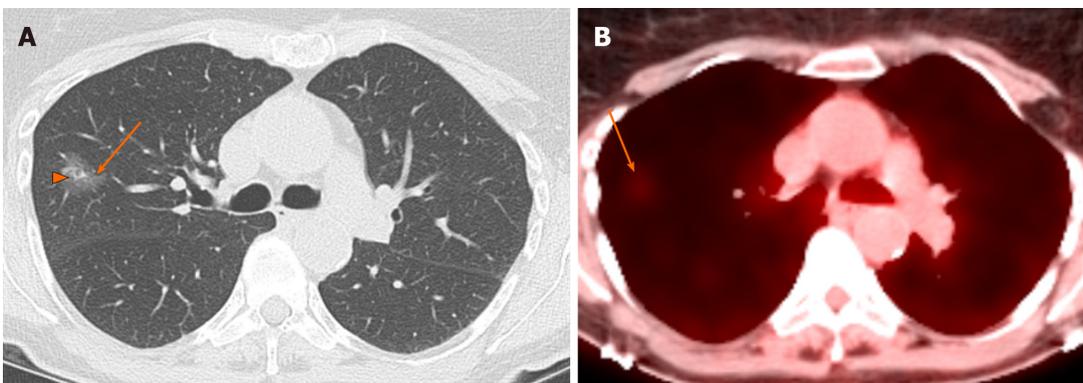


Figure 11 *Adenocarcinoma in situ*. A: A 77-year-old woman with a right upper lobe ground glass nodule (arrow), with a small internal solid nodule component (arrowhead) keeping with the fried-egg sign; B: Fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography showed mild increased metabolic activity (arrow, SUV 2.2). Adenocarcinoma was confirmed after wedge resection.

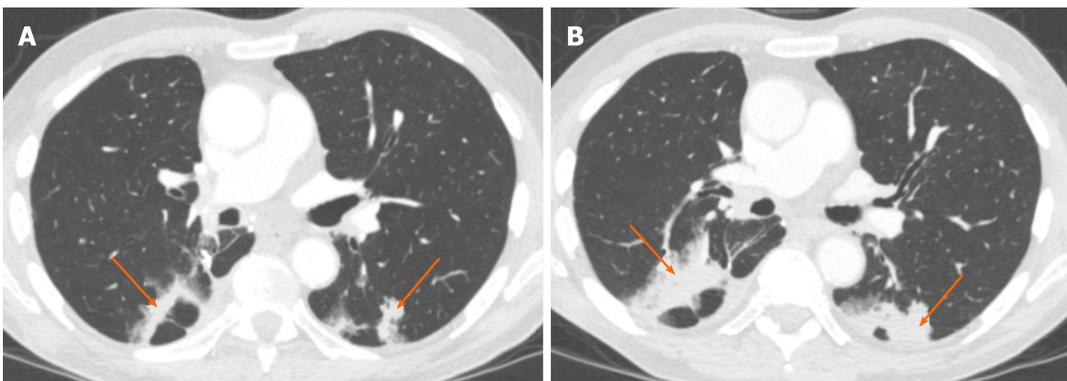


Figure 12 *Invasive adenocarcinoma*. A and B: An 81-year-old man with multiple areas of patchy and confluent airspace opacity in both lower lobes (A, arrows), which increased in size and extent at 6 mo follow-up chest computed tomography (B, arrows). Biopsy confirmed the multifocal invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma.

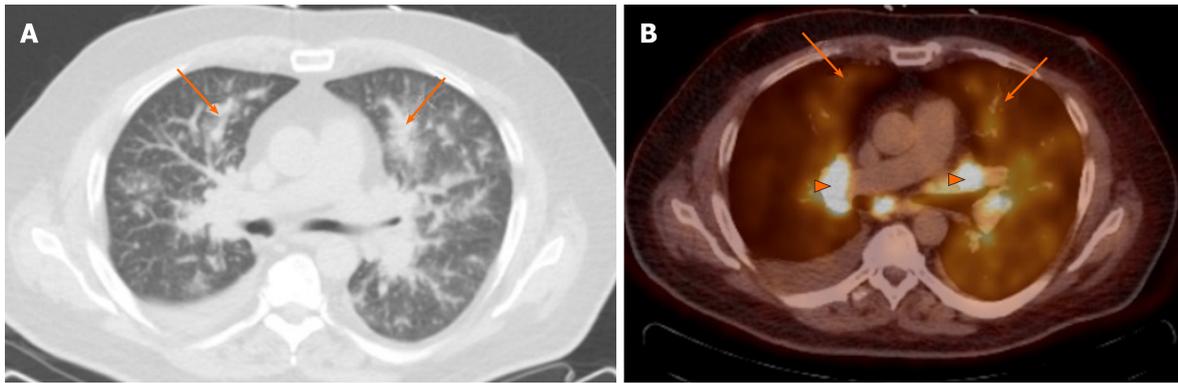


Figure 13 Pulmonary lymphoma. A 64-year-old man with biopsy proven B cell lymphoma based on biopsy of a hepatic lesion. Chest CT in lung window (A) shows extensive patchy ground glass and consolidative opacities (arrows). PET-CT (B) shows increased FDG uptake in the peri-hilar opacities (arrows) as well as in the enlarged lymph nodes (arrow heads).

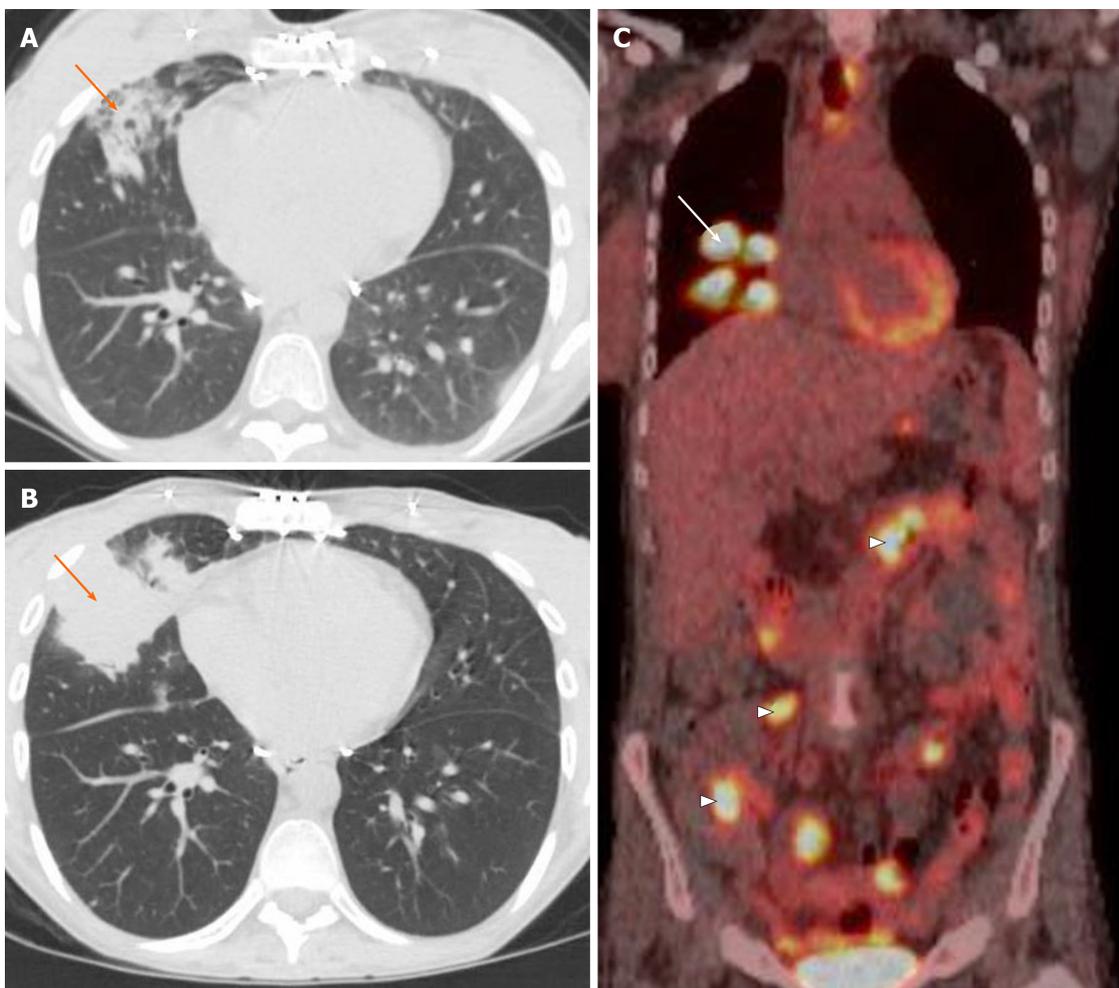


Figure 14 Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease. A: A 31-year-old woman with history of cystic fibrosis and double lung transplant presented with cough and computed tomography of the chest demonstrated consolidation in right middle lobe; B: Despite treatment, follow-up computed tomography after 2 mo demonstrated worsening right middle lobe consolidation (arrow); C: Fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography confirmed intense metabolic activity in the lung opacity (arrow) as well as areas of increased metabolic activity in the bowel (arrowheads). Biopsy confirmed the post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease.

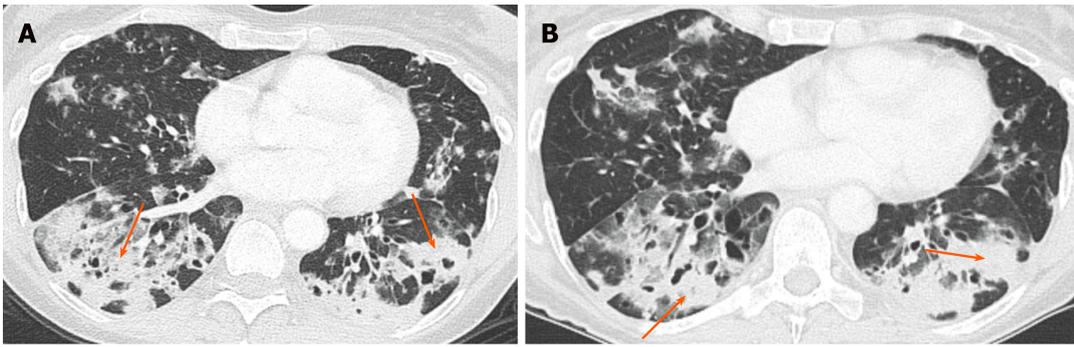


Figure 15 Metastatic adenocarcinoma of the pancreas. A 54-year-old female presented with increasing shortness of breath. A and B: Contrast-enhanced computed tomography of the chest in lung window showed multiple areas of patchy and confluent airspace opacity, more in both lower lobes (A, arrows), and with no significant change at 3 mo follow-up (B, arrows).

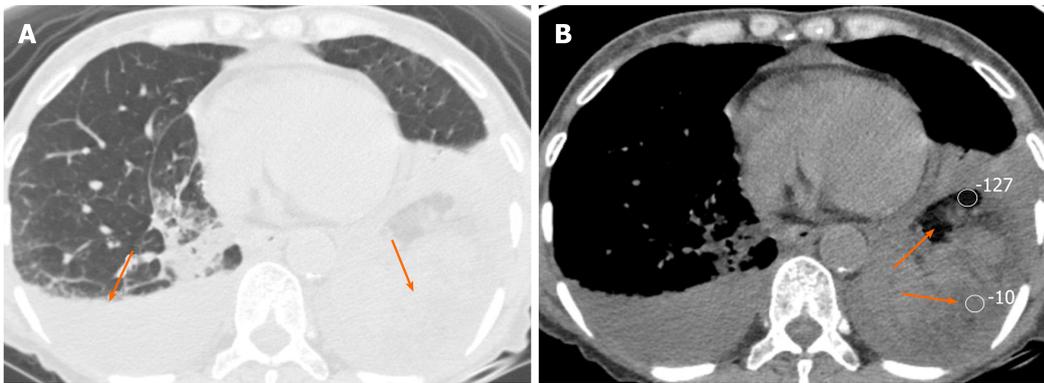


Figure 16 Lipoid pneumonia. A 68-year-old female presented with long-standing chronic constipation and shortness of breath. A: Chest computed tomography in lung window showed areas of consolidation in both lungs (arrows); B: Some areas of consolidation showed fat density (HU of -127 and -10) (arrows), confirming the diagnosis of lipoid pneumonia. There was also bilateral pleural effusion.

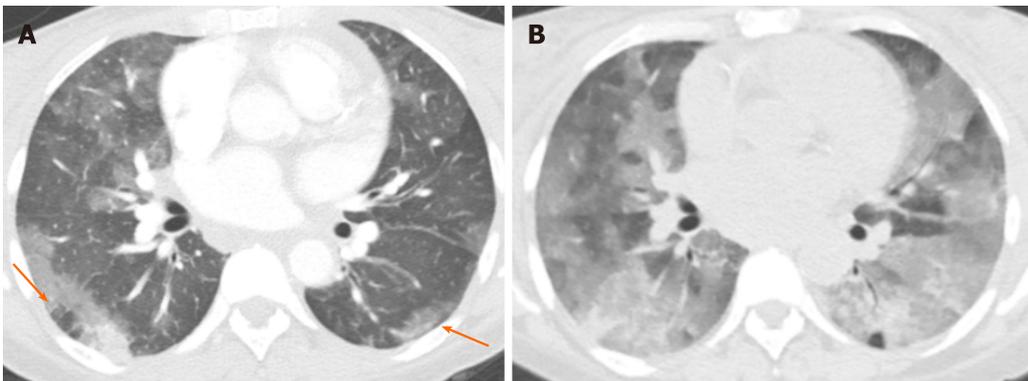


Figure 17 Pulmonary hemorrhage. A 48-year-old woman with antiphospholipid antibody syndrome presented with shortness of breath. A: Computed tomography showed patchy, predominantly ground glass opacities in both lungs, with areas of subpleural sparing (arrows) that were confirmed to be due to alveolar hemorrhage; B: At 6 mo later, the patient presented with worsening dyspnea and hemoptysis and computed tomography demonstrated significant interval worsening of ground glass opacities with new involvement of a majority of the lung parenchyma.

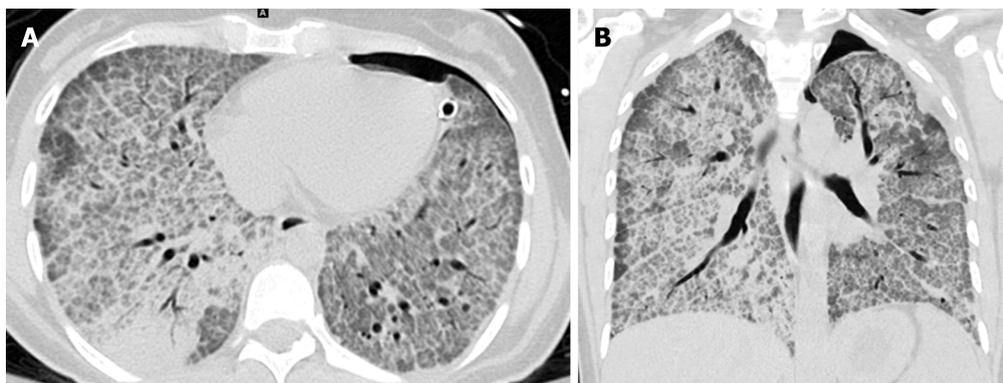


Figure 18 Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis. A 35-year-old man who was an active smoker presented with shortness of breath and cough. A and B: Axial (A) and coronal (B) computed tomography of the chest showed smooth thickening of the interlobular and intralobular septal lines, and ground glass opacities, causing crazy paving pattern. Bronchoalveolar lavage confirmed the pulmonary alveolar proteinosis. The patient also had left-sided pneumothorax, with a chest tube in place. Courtesy of Lila Pourzand, MD.

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