



Lung imaging during acute chest syndrome in sickle cell disease: computed tomography patterns and diagnostic accuracy of bedside chest radiograph.

Armand Mekontso Dessap, Jean-François Deux, Anoosha Habibi, Nour Abidi, Bertrand Godeau, Serge Adnot, Christian Brun-Buisson, Alain Rahmouni, Frederic Galacteros, Bernard Maitre

► To cite this version:

Armand Mekontso Dessap, Jean-François Deux, Anoosha Habibi, Nour Abidi, Bertrand Godeau, et al.. Lung imaging during acute chest syndrome in sickle cell disease: computed tomography patterns and diagnostic accuracy of bedside chest radiograph.. Thorax, 2014, 69 (2), pp.144-51. 10.1136/thoraxjnl-2013-203775 . inserm-00950986

HAL Id: inserm-00950986

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00950986>

Submitted on 24 Feb 2014

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Lung Imaging during Acute Chest Syndrome in Sickle Cell Disease: Computed Tomography Patterns and Diagnostic Accuracy of Bedside Chest Radiograph

Armand Mekontso Dessap^{1,2,3}, Jean-François Deux^{2,4}, Anoosha Habibi⁵, Nour Abidi¹, Bertrand Godeau^{2,6}, Serge Adnot^{2,7}, Christian Brun-Buisson^{1,2}, Alain Rahmouni^{2,4}, Frederic Galacteros^{2,5}, Bernard Maitre^{2,8}.

(1) AP-HP, Groupe Henri-Mondor Albert-Chenevier, Service de Réanimation Médicale, Créteil, F-94010 France.

(2) Université Paris Est Créteil, Faculté de Médecine, Créteil, F-94010, France ;

(3) INSERM, Unité U955, Créteil, F-94010, France ;

(4) AP-HP, Groupe Henri-Mondor Albert-Chenevier, Service d'Imagerie Médicale, Créteil, F-94010 France.

(5) AP-HP, Groupe Henri-Mondor Albert-Chenevier, Unité des Maladies du Globule Rouge, Créteil, F-94010 France.

(6) AP-HP, Groupe Henri-Mondor Albert-Chenevier, Service de Médecine Interne, Créteil, F-94010 France.

(7) AP-HP, Groupe Henri-Mondor Albert-Chenevier, Service de Physiologie-Explorations Fonctionnelles, Créteil, F-94010 France.

(8) AP-HP, Groupe Henri-Mondor Albert-Chenevier, Unité de Pneumologie, Créteil, F-94010 France

Key words: hemoglobinopathies, sickle cell, anemia acute chest syndrome, computed tomography

Correspondence to:

Pr Armand Mekontso Dessap, Service de Réanimation Médicale, CHU Henri Mondor, 51 Av

Mal de Lattre de Tassigny, 94 010 Créteil Cedex, France

E-mail: armand.dessap@hmn.aphp.fr . Tel: +33 149 812 391; Fax: +33 142 079 943

Word count: 3172

What is the key question?

What are the imaging features of acute chest syndrome (ACS) complicating sickle cell disease on computed tomography (CT) and what is the diagnostic performance of bedside chest radiograph (CR)?

What is the bottom line?

Lung consolidations were the most frequent infiltrates and predominated in lower lobes whereas ground-glass opacities and atelectasis were less frequent and had a more homogenous distribution. Patients with segmental consolidations on CT scan had a more severe presentation and outcome as compared to those without. Bedside CR had a good sensitivity but a weak specificity for the radiological diagnosis of ACS.

Why read on?

Upper lung-limited opacities might question the positive diagnosis of ACS. The bedside imaging diagnosis of ACS needs to be improved.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The lung computed tomography (CT) features of acute chest syndrome (ACS) in sickle cell disease patients is not well described and the diagnostic performance of bedside chest radiograph (CR) has not been tested. Our objectives were to describe CT features of ACS and evaluate the reproducibility and diagnostic performance of bedside CR.

Methods: We screened 127 consecutive patients during 166 ACS episodes and 145 CT scans (in 118 consecutive patients) were included in the study.

Results: Among the 145 CT scans, 139 (96%) exhibited a new pulmonary opacity and 84 (58%) exhibited at least one complete lung segment consolidation. Consolidations were predominant as compared to ground-glass opacities and atelectasis. Lung parenchyma was increasingly consolidated from apex to base; the right and left inferior lobes were almost always involved in patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan (98% and 95% of cases respectively). Patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan had a more severe presentation and course as compared to others. The sensitivity of bedside CR for the diagnosis of ACS using CT as a reference was good (>85%) whereas the specificity was weak (<60%).

Conclusion: ACS more frequently presented on CT as a consolidation pattern, predominating in lung bases. The reproducibility and diagnostic capacity of bedside CR were far from perfect. These findings may help improve the bedside imaging diagnosis of ACS.

INTRODUCTION

The term acute chest syndrome (ACS) was first proposed in patients with sickle cell disease (SCD) by Charache et al in 1979 as a description for “the combination of chest pain, fever, increased leukocytosis, and appearance of a new shadow on chest radiograph (CR)”.[1] Since then, many studies have focussed on this common complication of SCD that contributes significantly to mortality in adults,[2] but the diagnostic criteria used varied from one report to another. The main difference between these criteria concerns the lung imaging definition which is more or less restrictive, including: “a new pulmonary opacity”,[3] “an acute pulmonary disease involving at least one complete lung segment”,[4] or “a new pulmonary opacity involving at least one complete lung segment that is consistent with the presence of alveolar consolidation, but excluding atelectasis”.[5] Identifying the characteristic lung imaging abnormalities of ACS may be challenging, especially when using bedside CR, which has been shown to have moderate accuracy in other forms of acute lung injury.[6] To be consistently useful, interpretation of a radiological investigation must be reliable. A reproducible radiological definition of ACS is crucial to ensure that study populations are homogeneous, especially in clinical trials that may consider ACS as an inclusion criterion or as a study outcome. Finally, the exact feature and distribution of lung lesions associated with ACS have not been described to date. CT scan, which is currently considered the reference imaging tool for lung structure exploration may help achieve this goal. The aim of the present study was triple: i) use CT scan to describe the main lung pathologic entities during ACS; ii) compare the characteristics and outcomes of patients with ACS according to the radiological definition used; for this purpose, we compared the most liberal definition (“a new pulmonary opacity”),[1, 3, 7] to the most conservative one (“a new pulmonary opacity involving at least one complete lung segment that is consistent with the presence of alveolar consolidation, but

excluding atelectasis”);[5] iii) assess the value of the bedside CR for the diagnosis of ACS, using CT scan as a reference.

METHODS

Patients

Consecutive adults (≥ 18 years) with SCD admitted between July 2007 and December 2009 to Henri Mondor University Hospital(Créteil, France) with a diagnosis of ACS were prospectively included. The diagnosis of ACS by the attending physician was based on the association of a respiratory symptom (dyspnoea or chest pain), an abnormal lung sound at auscultation, and a new pulmonary opacity on the chest radiograph.[8] The study was approved by our institutional ethics committee (Comité de Protection des Personnes Ile de France IX) as a component of standard care, and written and oral information was given to the patients. All patients received a uniform standardized treatment protocol of ACS,[9] and low molecular weight heparin for thromboembolic disease prophylaxis. In patients diagnosed with ACS, a CT scan was ordered by the attending physician to search for pulmonary artery thrombosis unless there was a contraindication to iodine agents or the CT machine was unavailable. This study includes some patients previously described in a report focusing on pulmonary artery thrombosis during ACS.[8]

CT scan and bedside CR

All CT scan examinations were performed using a 64-row multidetector CT (Lightspeed VCT, GE, USA) with the following parameters: 600 mAs, 120 kV, collimation of 0.625 mm, reconstruction slice thickness of 0.625 mm, pitch of 1, and rotation time of 500 ms. Axial scan was performed from the lung apices to the diaphragm. Typical scan time was 4 s.

Injection protocol consisted of the administration of 100 mL of non-ionic contrast medium (Iomeron 400, Bracco Imaging, France) injected at a rate of 3.5 mL/s via a 18-gauge peripheral intravenous catheter inserted in the antecubital vein or a central catheter, followed by a 40 mL saline flush, with bolus tracking. The approximate median CT volume dose index was 721 mGy.cm. Anterior bedside CRs were obtained by using a Mobilett Plus apparatus (Siemens, France). All radiographs were obtained in supine or semirecumbent position, with standardized parameters (65 kV, 4–8 mAs according to body mass index) and focus-film distance (1 m).

Image analysis

Bedside CR images were first interpreted by attending physicians as part of their daily clinical work (a new pulmonary opacity was routinely required for ACS diagnosis).[8, 10] CR images underwent a subsequent review at the end of the study by two separate readers, both experts in the field of ACS (a senior radiologist and a senior pulmonologist), independently and without knowledge of the initial interpretation. They also blindly reviewed CT scan images by consensus at the end of the study. Two radiological definitions of ACS were used by reviewers: a liberal definition (“a new pulmonary opacity”)[1, 3, 7] and a conservative definition (“a new pulmonary opacity involving at least one complete lung segment that is consistent with the presence of alveolar consolidation, but excluding atelectasis”).[5] Lung opacities on CR and CT scan were defined according to the Fleischner Society Glossary of Terms for Thoracic Imaging.[11] Briefly, a consolidation was defined as a homogeneous increase in pulmonary parenchymal attenuation that obscured the margins of vessels and airway walls (an air bronchogram might be present). Atelectasis was defined by a reduced volume, accompanied by increased opacity (CR) or attenuation (CT scan) in the affected part of the lung. Ground-glass opacity was defined on CR as an area of hazy increased lung

opacity, usually extensive, within which margins of pulmonary vessels may be indistinct; on CT scans, it was defined as hazy increased opacity of lung, with preservation of bronchial and vascular margins.

For each type of lung opacity on CT scan (consolidation, ground-glass and atelectasis), the reviewers rated the extent of involvement (subsegmental, segmental or lobar) in each lung lobe. The number of quadrants involved on bedside CR was also rated, based on the Lung Injury Score.[12] All visible consolidations on CR were considered as involving at least one complete lung segment. Pulmonary artery thrombosis on CT scan was defined as a thrombus up to the segmental level or multiple thrombi at the subsegmental level.[8, 13] Analysis of right ventricle/left ventricle dimension ratios were performed in reconstructed four-chamber views, as previously described.[14]

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using the SPSS Base 16.0 statistical software package (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL). Normally distributed continuous data (according to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) were expressed as mean $\pm$ standard deviation and compared using the Student T test. Non-normally distributed continuous data were expressed as median [25th–75th percentiles] and compared using the Mann-Whitney test. Categorical variables, expressed as percentages, were evaluated using the chi-square test or Fisher's exact test. We tested the performance of reviewed bedside CRs for ACS diagnosis for each radiological definition (liberal and conservative), using CT scan as the reference. The agreement between blinded readers of bedside CRs was estimated for each radiological definition.[15] We calculated raw agreement, chance-corrected agreement (kappa coefficient, to correct for high agreement by chance),[16] and chance-independent agreement (phi coefficient, to take into account the

proportion of positive ratings).[17] Two-sided P values less than 0.05 were considered significant.

RESULTS

ACS episodes

The study flow chart is shown in Figure 1. Among a total of 166 consecutive ACS episodes (in 127 patients), 21 were excluded because no CT scan was performed. The remaining 145 episodes explored with CT scan occurred in 118 patients, of whom 100 had a single ACS episode, eleven had two episodes, five had three episodes and two had four episodes. 102 patients had hematological and hemoglobin profiles indicating SS disease, twelve had SC disease, and four had hemoglobin S- β thalassemia disease.

Findings from CT scans

CT scans were performed within 1 [0-3] day of ACS onset, without any complication. Among the 145 CT scans, four showed no opacity, and two exhibited isolated chronic opacities suggestive of interstitial pneumonia; 139 (96%) CT scans were identified as positive for ACS according to the liberal definition (a new pulmonary opacity) whereas 84 (58%) were identified as positive according to the conservative definition (a new complete lung segment consolidation) (Figure 1). An illustrative example of positive CT scans according to the conservative definition is provided in Figure 2. The anatomical distribution of lung opacities in patients with positive CT scans according to the two definitions is presented in Figure 3A and Figure 3B. Lung parenchyma was increasingly consolidated from apex to base; the right and left inferior lobes were involved frequently in patients with a new opacity on CT scan (83% and 80% of cases respectively, Figure 3A), and almost always in patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan (98% and 95% of cases respectively, Figure

3B). Consolidations were predominant as compared to ground-glass opacities and atelectasis (47%, 23% and 8% of lobes involved respectively in patients with a new opacity on CT scan, Figure 3A; and 58%, 26% and 6% of lobes involved respectively in patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan, Figure 3B). CT scans with a new opacity not involving at least one complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan showed subsegmental consolidations (in 29% of lobes), ground-glass opacities (in 19% of lobes) and atelectasis (in 10% of lobes). Among patients with a new pulmonary opacity on CT scan, moderate to large pleural effusions were more frequent in those with at least one complete lung segment consolidation as compared to others, whereas the right ventricle/left ventricle ratio and pulmonary artery thrombosis prevalence were similar between groups (Table 1).

Association between CT scan findings and clinical and laboratory data

Table 1 shows the clinical characteristics of patients with a new pulmonary opacity on CT scan at time of diagnosis of ACS. A precipitating factor for ACS was identified in 81 (58%) cases, and was more frequent in patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan as compared with others (Table 1). Patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan had less extrathoracic pain and higher respiratory rate during ACS; other physical findings were comparable between groups (Table 1). At time of diagnosis of ACS and during hospital stay, white-cell count and C-reactive protein concentration were higher in patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan; other laboratory data, including hemolysis parameters were similar between groups (Table 1 and Table 2). The 139 ACS episodes with a new opacity on CT scan involved 116 patients, including 75 with at least one complete lung segment consolidation during at least one ACS episode and 41 without. Patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan

during at least one ACS episode were younger as compared to others; other baseline characteristics were similar between groups (Table 3).

Association between CT scan findings and outcome

Treatments and outcomes of patients with a new pulmonary opacity on CT are reported in Table 4. There was more need for antibiotic treatment and red blood cells transfusion in patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan as compared to others. The maximal nasal oxygen flow was higher in patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan, whereas the need for mechanical ventilation, the hospital lengths of stay and hospital deaths were similar between groups.

Diagnostic capacity of CR

Raw agreement between the two reviewers of bedside CR was substantial (0.77 for the liberal definition and 0.78 for the conservative definition) whereas chance corrected-agreement was fair to moderate (0.25 for the liberal definition and 0.46 for the conservative definition) and chance-independent agreement was substantial (0.63 for the liberal definition and 0.68 for the conservative definition). The anatomical distribution of lung opacities in patients with positive CR according to the two definitions is presented in Figure S1A and Figure S1B (see ESM). Lower quadrants were more often involved as compared to upper quadrants. Among the 145 CT scans performed, a bedside CR was available within 24 hours of CT scan during 114 episodes. The value of the bedside CR for the diagnosis of ACS using CT as a reference could not be assessed for the liberal definition because all analyzed 114 CT scans were positive for that definition. Results for the conservative definition are shown in Table S1 (see ESM): the sensitivity of bedside CR was good for both readers (86% and 93%) whereas the specificity was weak (51% and 56%). Illustrative examples of discrepancies between CT and

CR are shown in Figure 4. For both readers, the overall diagnostic accuracy of CR was comparable whether CT scans were performed on the day of ACS onset or later: 0.79 vs. 0.71 and 0.79 vs. 0.80 respectively.

Sensitivity analysis

In order to test the robustness of our study, we verified the main findings while restricting the analysis to the first ACS episode. All main results were similar to those obtained while considering all ACS episodes (see ESM).

DISCUSSION

Our study is the first to give a broad description of the main lung imaging pathologic entities during ACS using CT scan technology. Lung consolidations were the most frequent opacities and predominated in the bases; ground-glass opacities and atelectasis were less frequent and had a more homogenous distribution. Patients with a new complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan had a more severe presentation and outcome as compared to those without. Bedside CR had a good sensitivity but a weak specificity for the radiological diagnosis of ACS.

Lung consolidations were present in approximately one half of lung lobes, ground-glass opacities in approximately one quarter of lung lobes and atelectasis in <10% of lung lobes. The predominance of lung consolidations during ACS as compared to other types of lung opacities is in accordance with previous studies.[18]Consolidations are due to exudates or other products of disease that replace alveolar air, rendering the lung solid.[11] Among suggested mechanisms responsible for the ACS, infection[5] and infarction[8] may typically induce lung consolidation. Ground-glass opacities are caused by partial filling of airspaces, partial collapse of alveoli, interstitial thickening, increased capillary blood volume, or a

combination of these.[19, 20] Ground-glass opacity and consolidations may therefore belong to a common continuum in which alveolar air is displaced (ground-glass) or replaced (consolidation) by fluids or other products of disease. From this perspective, consolidations may correspond to a more severe disease as compared to ground-glass opacities. This hypothesis is in accordance with the finding that patients with at least one complete lung segment consolidation on CT scan had a more severe presentation and outcome as compared to those without a complete lung segment consolidation. Specifically, compared to patients with infiltrates without consolidation, the patients with at least one complete lung segment consolidated on CT scan had greater lung functional impairment (suggested by greater supplemental oxygen requirement), more severe inflammatory status (leukocyte count and C-reactive protein levels) at diagnosis and during the ACS episode and a need for larger transfusions. These associations emphasize the ability of CT scan findings to accurately predict clinical severity, as well as the important role of inflammation in the pathophysiology of ACS. The use of a conservative radiological definition of ACS may therefore allow the selection of a relatively homogenous group of patients (while excluding the less severely ill) and this may be important when comparing studies and testing new therapeutic agents. Despite its rarity, atelectasis was present in some patients even when using the conservative definition. Atelectasis occurs because of reduced inflation of some part of the lung.[11, 21] The possible mechanisms during ACS may include respiratory inhibition because of pain and morphine treatment, passive collapse because of pleural effusion and supine position, resorption of air distal to airway obstruction being less likely.

The predominance of consolidations in lower lobes is in opposition to classical bacterial pneumonia (which usually shows no zonal predilection),[22] but in accordance with findings in more diffuse forms of acute lung injury. Studies in patients with ARDS lying in the supine position found a basal predominance of consolidations[23] that may be explained

by increased lung weight caused by a high permeability type edema leading to a pressure gradient along the anteroposterior axis,[24] a cephalic displacement of the diaphragm secondary to increased intra-abdominal pressure,[23] or the pressure exerted by a dilated heart on subjacent lower lobes.[25, 26] Several of these mechanisms may act during ACS. In particular, SCD patients may be prone to heart dilatation either due to chronic heart disease[27] or acute cor pulmonale during severe episodes of ACS.[28] These patients may also exhibit abdominal compartment syndrome in relation to immobilisation and morphine use for pain relief. Lung perfusion is anatomically mainly distributed towards the bases. Whether this distribution renders lung bases more prone to injury in the context of ACS where the increase in pulmonary vascular permeability may be typically haematologically-driven needs further research.

In our study, chance-corrected agreement (kappa) between bedside CR readers was fair to moderate whereas chance-independent agreement (phi) was substantial. This discrepancy may result from a limitation of the kappa coefficient,[16] which is affected by the prevalence of the condition under consideration.[29] Contrary to phi, kappa automatically decreases as the proportion of positive ratings becomes extreme (as for the liberal definition in our cohort), even if the way the raters interpret films does not change.[29] The value of the bedside CR for the diagnosis of ACS (according to the conservative definition and using CT as a reference) was acceptable in terms of sensitivity but with a poor specificity. Previous reports highlighted that bedside CR was poorly correlated to lung CT images in patients with ARDS.[30, 31] Although bedside CR remains the main lung imaging modality in bedridden patients, technical limitations often reduce its quality, even with a careful procedure.[32] These limitations include chest wall movements, patient rotation, and supine position. Moreover, pleural effusion may be misdiagnosed as pulmonary consolidation or collapse on supine radiograph. Bedside lung ultrasonography has been shown as highly sensitive, specific,

and reproducible for diagnosing the main lung pathologic entities in patients with ARDS, with a higher diagnostic accuracy as compared to auscultation and bedside CR.[31] Lung ultrasonography is also very accurate to discriminate pleural effusion and consolidation. In addition, given the recurrence of ACS episodes during the lifespan of SCD patients, lung ultrasonography may allow reducing X-ray exposure. Further research is needed to test whether this imaging modality may prove useful in the bedside exploration of patients with ACS.

Our study has some limitations. First, we analyzed a single CT scan during each ACS episode and could not assess its progression over time. Second, we included all ACS episodes during the study period as commonly performed in the ACS literature which is by nature a relapsing disease [5, 8, 28]. Because all episodes may not be considered as being independent of one another, we confirmed our findings by a sensitivity analysis restricted to the first ACS episode.

In conclusion, ACS more frequently presented as a consolidation pattern followed by a ground-glass pattern on CT. Consolidation distribution was characterized by major gravity dependence. Upper lung-limited opacities might question the positive diagnosis of ACS. The diagnostic capacity of bedside CR is perfectible and the bedside radiological diagnosis of ACS needs to be improved.

Table 1. Clinical and biological data at presentation of patients with acute chest syndrome and a new pulmonary opacity on computed tomography

Parameter	At least one complete lung segment consolidation on CT		P value
	No (n=55)	Yes (n=84)	
Presence of a precipitating factor	24 (44%)	57 (68%)	<0.01
Type of precipitating factor			0.02
Extrathoracic pain before ACS	7 (13%)	30 (15%)	
Surgery	2 (4%)	5 (6%)	
Infection	2 (4%)	6 (7%)	
Other	13 (24%)	16 (19%)	
Symptoms			
Fever	18 (34%)	37 (45%)	0.22
Chest pain	51 (96%)	81 (96%)	>0.99
Extrathoracic pain during ACS	47 (89%)	60 (71%)	0.02
Hemoptysis	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0.52
Cough	22 (42%)	34 (41%)	0.91
Pulmonary crackles	39 (74%)	71 (85%)	0.12
Jugular venous distension	2 (4%)	7 (8%)	0.48
Blood pressure, mm Hg			
Systolic	120 [110-130]	120 [114-130]	0.07
Diastolic	66 [65-74]	70 [65-76]	0.20
Heart rate, beats/minute	100 [99-120]	110 [100-120]	0.12
Respiratory rate, breaths/minute	26 [24-28]	28 [26-30]	<0.01
Blood gases			
PaO ₂ , mmHg	74 [64-93]	77 [65-96]	0.49
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio, mmHg	305±75	285±101	0.22
PaCO ₂ , mmHg	43±7	44±6	0.21
pH	7.41±0.05	7.40±0.05	0.29
HCO ₃ ⁻ , mmol/L	28±3	28±3	0.98
SaO ₂ , %	95 [90-97]	94 [91-98]	0.70
Laboratory values at ACS diagnosis			

White-cell count, 10 ⁹ /L	14.6±5.3	18.0±6.0	<0.01
Platelet count, 10 ⁹ /L	353±143	374±218	0.54
Total hemoglobin, g/dL			
All patients	9.1±1.5	8.7±1.6	0.26
SS patients only (n= 123 episodes)	9.0±1.5	8.5±1.5	0.07
Creatinine, µmol/L	65±21	60±28	0.24
C-reactive protein, mg/L	98±94	141±94	0.02
Alkaline phosphatase, IU/L	91 [73-126]	101 [76-136]	0.41
Aspartate aminotransferase, IU/L	48 [31-66]	40 [29-68]	0.40
Alanine aminotransferase, IU/L	28 [20-59]	29 [18-48]	0.89
Total bilirubin, µmol/L	45 [29-71]	39 [26-64]	0.57
Direct bilirubin, µmol/L	11 [7-15]	12 [8-19]	0.27
Lactate dehydrogenase, IU/L	552 [389-734]	491 [360-652]	0.17
CT			
Pulmonary artery thrombosis	9 (16%)	17 (20%)	0.57
Right ventricle/left ventricle ratio	0.92 [0.81-1.05]	0.91 [0.81-1.09]	0.89
Moderate to large pleural effusion	6 (11%)	27 (32%)	<0.01

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation, median [25th-75th percentiles] or number (percentage). ACS=acute chest syndrome; CT=computed tomography.

Table 2. Laboratory tests values recorded during the hospital stay of patients with acute chest syndrome explored and a new pulmonary opacity on computed tomography

Parameter	At least one complete lung segment consolidation on CT		P value
	No (n=55)	Yes (n=84)	
Highest leukocyte count, 10 ⁹ /L	15.6 [11.9-19.3]	17.8 [15.1-24.6]	<0.01
Highest platelet count, 10 ⁹ /L	411 [313-529]	457 [341-623]	0.23
Lowest platelet count, 10 ⁹ /L	271 [203-334]	240 [171-344]	0.19
Highest creatinine, µmol/L	67 [57-80]	62 [53-78]	0.20
Highest C-reactive protein, mg/L	103±99	143±95	0.03
Highest alkaline phosphatase, IU/L	98 [77-172]	129 [87-189]	0.10
Highest aspartate aminotransferase, IU/L	52 [34-99]	52 [35-83]	0.84
Highest alanine aminotransferase, IU/L	38 [22-69]	36 [24-58]	0.94
Highest total bilirubin, µmol/L	54 [35-84]	43 [30-74]	0.27
Highest direct bilirubin, µmol/L	14 [9-22]	15 [10-25]	0.47
Highest lactate dehydrogenase, IU/L	623 [403-780]	557 [378-820]	0.60

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation, or median [25th-75th percentiles].

Table 3. Baseline characteristics of patients presenting with acute chest syndrome and a new pulmonary opacity on computed tomography

Parameter	At least one complete lung segment consolidation during at least one ACS episode		<i>P</i> value
	No (n=41)	Yes (n=75)	
Age, years	30 [24-40]	27 [23-32]	0.04
Male gender	18 (44%)	31 (41%)	0.79
Body mass index, kg/m ²	21±2	21±2	0.28
SS genotype	35 (85%)	65 (87%)	0.85
Baseline total Hb, g/dL	9.0 [8.0-10.0]	9.0 [8.0-9.0]	0.89
Past medical history:			
Previous ACS	34 (85%)	62 (83%)	0.75
Number of previous ACS episodes	2 [1-3]	2 [1-3]	0.84
Previous vasoocclusive pain crisis	41 (100%)	19 (100%)	>0.99
Stroke	0 (0%)	2 (3%)	0.54
Retinopathy	5 (12%)	8 (11%)	0.77
Priapism, % males	3 (17%)	7 (23%)	>0.99
Bone necrosis	10 (24%)	17 (23%)	0.83
Heart disease	8 (20%)	5 (7%)	0.06
Treatments			
Chronic transfusions	5 (13%)	7 (9%)	0.75
Chronic hydroxyurea treatment	18 (45%)	23 (31%)	0.13
Long-term home oxygen therapy, %	2 (5%)	3 (4%)	>0.99

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation, median [25th-75th percentiles] or number (percentage). ACS=acute chest syndrome

Table 4. Treatment and outcome of patients with acute chest syndrome explored and a new pulmonary opacity on computed tomography

Parameter	At least one complete lung segment consolidation on CT		<i>P</i> value
	No (n=55)	Yes (n=84)	
Treatment			
Maximal nasal oxygen, L/min	4 [3-6]	6 [4-10]	<0.01
Mechanical ventilation			
Non-invasive	2 (4%)	5 (6%)	0.70
Invasive	1 (2%)	3 (4%)	>0.99
Antibiotic treatment	26 (48%)	77 (93%)	<0.01
Transfusions and phlebotomies			0.06
Simple transfusion	8 (15%)	9 (11%)	
Partial-exchange transfusion	20 (36%)	49 (58%)	
Simple phlebotomy	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	
Total number of transfused red blood cell units (in patients with simple transfusion or partial-exchange transfusion)	1.0 [0.0-2.0]	2.0 [0.0-4.0]	<0.01
Total volume of exsanguinated blood, mL (in patients with partial-exchange transfusion or phlebotomy)	0 [0-350]	275 [0-700]	0.01
Outcome			
Complicated ACS*	28 (51%)	58 (69%)	0.03
Hospital stay, days	8 [6-13]	11 [7-13]	0.09
Hospital deaths	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0.40

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation, median [25th-75th percentiles] or number (percentage). *Complications included need for mechanical ventilation, transfusion or death.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All authors declared that they have no conflict of interest. We thank all radiologists and staff of the radiology unit of Henri Mondor university hospital for their precious help.

COMPETING INTERESTS

None

FUNDING:

No specific funding.

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Study flow chart. ACS=acute chest syndrome. CT = computed tomography.
CR=chest radiograph

Figure 2: Illustrative example of a patient with acute chest syndrome and bilateral consolidations predominating at lung bases on chest radiograph (panel A) and computed tomography (panels B, C and D).

Figure 3. Distribution of lung opacities on computed tomography according to lung segmentation during acute chest syndrome episodes with a new pulmonary opacity (panel A, n=139), or with a new pulmonary opacity including at least one new segmental consolidation (panel B, n=84). UL=upper lobe. ML=middle lobe. LL=lower lobe. LIN=lingual. CUL=culmen

Figure 4: Illustrative examples of discrepancies between computed tomography (CT) and chest radiograph (CR) in patients with acute chest syndrome: Near-normal CR interpreted as showing minimal opacities with segmental consolidation on CT (panel A), CR interpreted as showing segmental consolidations with ground glass opacities on CT (panels B and C).

Figure S1. Distribution of lung opacities on bedside chest radiographs quadrants during acute chest syndrome episodes with a new pulmonary opacity (panel A, n=98 and 122 for readers 1 and 2 respectively), or with a new pulmonary opacity including at least one new segmental consolidation (panel B, n=93 and 96 for readers 1 and 2 respectively).
UQ=upper quadrant. LL=lower quadrant.

REFERENCES

- 1 Charache S, Scott JC, Charache P. "Acute chest syndrome" in adults with sickle cell anemia. Microbiology, treatment, and prevention. *Arch Intern Med* 1979;**139**:67-9.
- 2 Perronne V, Roberts-Harewood M, Bachir D, et al. Patterns of mortality in sickle cell disease in adults in France and England. *Hematol J* 2002;**3**:56-60.
- 3 Gill FM, Sleeper LA, Weiner SJ, et al. Clinical events in the first decade in a cohort of infants with sickle cell disease. Cooperative Study of Sickle Cell Disease. *Blood* 1995;**86**:776-83.
- 4 Vichinsky E, Williams R, Das M, et al. Pulmonary fat embolism: a distinct cause of severe acute chest syndrome in sickle cell anemia. *Blood* 1994;**83**:3107-12.
- 5 Vichinsky EP, Neumayr LD, Earles AN, et al. Causes and outcomes of the acute chest syndrome in sickle cell disease. National Acute Chest Syndrome Study Group. *N Engl J Med* 2000;**342**:1855-65.
- 6 Angoulvant F, Llor J, Alberti C, et al. Inter-observer variability in chest radiograph reading for diagnosing acute lung injury in children. *Pediatr Pulmonol* 2008;**43**:987-91.
- 7 Maitre B, Habibi A, Roudot-Thoraval F, et al. Acute chest syndrome in adults with sickle cell disease. *Chest* 2000;**117**:1386-92.
- 8 Mekontso Dessap A, Deux JF, Abidi N, et al. Pulmonary artery thrombosis during acute chest syndrome in sickle cell disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2011;**184**:1022-9.
- 9 Lionnet F, Arlet JB, Bartolucci P, et al. [Guidelines for management of adult sickle cell disease.]. *Rev Med Interne* 2009;**30 Suppl 3**:S162-223.
- 10 Vichinsky EP, Styles LA, Colangelo LH, et al. Acute chest syndrome in sickle cell disease: clinical presentation and course. Cooperative Study of Sickle Cell Disease. *Blood* 1997;**89**:1787-92.
- 11 Hansell DM, Bankier AA, MacMahon H, et al. Fleischner Society: glossary of terms for thoracic imaging. *Radiology* 2008;**246**:697-722.
- 12 Murray JF, Matthay MA, Luce JM, et al. An expanded definition of the adult respiratory distress syndrome. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1988;**138**:720-3.
- 13 Torbicki A, Perrier A, Konstantinides S, et al. Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism: the Task Force for the Diagnosis and Management of Acute Pulmonary Embolism of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). *Eur Heart J* 2008;**29**:2276-315.
- 14 Quiroz R, Kucher N, Schoepf UJ, et al. Right ventricular enlargement on chest computed tomography: prognostic role in acute pulmonary embolism. *Circulation* 2004;**109**:2401-4.
- 15 Meade MO, Cook RJ, Guyatt GH, et al. Interobserver variation in interpreting chest radiographs for the diagnosis of acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2000;**161**:85-90.
- 16 Fleiss JL. Measuring nominal scale agreement among many raters. *Psychological Bulletin* 1971;**76**:378-82.
- 17 Cook RJ, Farewell VT. Conditional inference for subject-specific and marginal agreement: two families of agreement measures. *Can J Statistics* 1995;**23**:333-44.
- 18 Bhalla M, Abboud MR, McLoud TC, et al. Acute chest syndrome in sickle cell disease: CT evidence of microvascular occlusion. *Radiology* 1993;**187**:45-9.
- 19 Remy-Jardin M, Remy J, Giraud F, et al. Computed tomography assessment of ground-glass opacity: semiology and significance. *J Thorac Imaging* 1993;**8**:249-64.
- 20 Hansell DM. Small-vessel diseases of the lung: CT-pathologic correlates. *Radiology* 2002;**225**:639-53.

- 21 Woodring JH, Reed JC. Types and mechanisms of pulmonary atelectasis. *J Thorac Imaging* 1996;**11**:92-108.
- 22 Nambu A, Saito A, Araki T, et al. Chlamydia pneumoniae: comparison with findings of Mycoplasma pneumoniae and Streptococcus pneumoniae at thin-section CT. *Radiology* 2006;**238**:330-8.
- 23 Puybasset L, Cluzel P, Chao N, et al. A computed tomography scan assessment of regional lung volume in acute lung injury. The CT Scan ARDS Study Group. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1998;**158**:1644-55.
- 24 Pelosi P, D'Andrea L, Vitale G, et al. Vertical gradient of regional lung inflation in adult respiratory distress syndrome. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1994;**149**:8-13.
- 25 Malbouisson LM, Busch CJ, Puybasset L, et al. Role of the heart in the loss of aeration characterizing lower lobes in acute respiratory distress syndrome. CT Scan ARDS Study Group. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2000;**161**:2005-12.
- 26 Jardin F. Role of the heart in the loss of aeration characterizing lower lobes in acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2001;**164**:171.
- 27 Ahmed S, Siddiqui AK, Sadiq A, et al. Echocardiographic abnormalities in sickle cell disease. *Am J Hematol* 2004;**76**:195-8.
- 28 Mekontso Dessap A, Leon R, Habibi A, et al. Pulmonary hypertension and cor pulmonale during severe acute chest syndrome in sickle cell disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2008;**177**:646-53.
- 29 Maclure M, Willett WC. Misinterpretation and misuse of the kappa statistic. *American journal of epidemiology* 1987;**126**:161-9.
- 30 Rouby JJ, Puybasset L, Cluzel P, et al. Regional distribution of gas and tissue in acute respiratory distress syndrome. II. Physiological correlations and definition of an ARDS Severity Score. CT Scan ARDS Study Group. *Intensive Care Med* 2000;**26**:1046-56.
- 31 Lichtenstein D, Goldstein I, Mourgeon E, et al. Comparative diagnostic performances of auscultation, chest radiography, and lung ultrasonography in acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Anesthesiology* 2004;**100**:9-15.
- 32 Greenbaum DM, Marschall KE. The value of routine daily chest x-rays in intubated patients in the medical intensive care unit. *Crit Care Med* 1982;**10**:29-30.