Οφέλη διακοπής καπνίσματος στους αναπνευστικούς ασθενείς με: Διάχυτες Διάμεσες Πνευμονοπάθειες

Καρακατσάνη Άννα Καθηγήτρια Πνευμονολογίας Β΄ Πνευμονολογική Κλινική Ιατρική Σχολή ΕΚΠΑ ΠΓΝ«ΑΤΤΙΚΟΝ»

| Table I. Proposed classification of smoking-related interstitial lung disease | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Group | Diseases | | | | |
| Chronic diffuse lung diseases that are very likely to be caused by cigarette smoking | Respiratory bronchiolitis-interstitial lung disease Desquamative interstitial pneumonia Adult pulmonary Langerhans' cell histiocytosis | | | | |
| 2. Diffuse lung diseases that may be acutely precipitated by cigarette smoking | Acute eosinophilic pneumonia Pulmonary haemorrhage syndromes | | | | |
| 3. Interstitial lung diseases that are statistically more prevalent in smokers | Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis Rheumatoid arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease | | | | |
| 4. Interstitial lung diseases that are <i>less prevalent</i> in smokers | Sarcoidosis Hypersensitivity pneumonitis | | | | |

Patel et al, Drugs 2008; 68:1511-27

1η Ομάδα: Διάχυτα Πνευμονικά Νοσήματα για τα οποία υπάρχει ισχυρή αιτιολογική συσχέτιση με το κάπνισμα:

- Αναπνευστική βρογχιολίτιδα-διάμεση πνευμονοπάθεια (RB-ILD)
- Αποφολιδωτική διάμεση πνευμονία (DIP)
- Πνευμονική ιστιοκυττάρωση με κύτταρα τύπου Langerhans (PLCH)

Το κάπνισμα συνδέεται αιτιολογικά:

| Table 1 Key characteristics of group 1 chronic smoking–related diffuse lung diseases | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | RB-ILD | DIP | PLCH | | | |
| Association with Cigarette Smoking | 95% | 60%–90% | 95%–97% | | | |
| Clinical Features | Chronic cough and dyspnea, inspiratory crackles | Chronic cough and dyspnea, inspiratory crackles | Chronic cough and dyspnea. Pneumothorax in 15% | | | |
| High-Resolution Computed Tomographic Findings | Centrilobular nodules and ground-glass opacities | Ground-glass and reticular opacities | Peribronchiolar nodules, cavitated nodules, and cysts with relative sparing of lung bases | | | |
| Key Histologic Findings | Pigment-laden macrophages in the respiratory bronchioles and alveolar ducts | Diffuse alveolar filling with pigment-laden macrophages | Bronchiolocentric nodules, stellate lesions, CD1a-positive Langerhans cells | | | |
| Response to Corticosteroids | Modest, variable | Modest, variable | Modest, variable | | | |

Abbreviations: DIP, desquamative interstitial pneumonia; PLCH, pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis; RB-ILD, respiratory bronchiolitis—associated interstitial lung disease.

Αναπνευστική βρογχιολίτιδα-RB

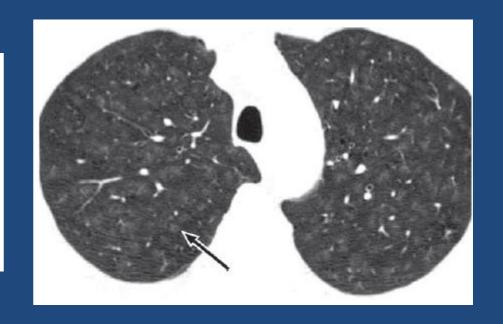
- Συχνό ιστολογικό εύρημα σε πνεύμονες καπνιστών
- Παθολογική απάντηση του ιστού μετά από έκθεση σε καπνό τσιγάρου
- 100% των ενεργών καπνιστών
 50% των τέως καπνιστών (διακοπή >5 ετών)
 0% των ουδέποτε καπνιστών,
 σε χειρουργικές βιοψίες πνευμόνων

(Fraig et al, Am J Surg Pathol 2002; 26:647-53)

Αναπνευστική βρογχιολίτιδα-διάμεση πνευμονοπάθεια (RB-ILD)

High-Resolution CT Findings of RB-ILD

Centrilobular nodular opacities
Patchy ground-glass opacity
Bronchial wall thickening
Upper lobe predominance
Associated centrilobular emphysema
Air trapping at expiration
Findings of fibrosis absent



Attili AK et al, Radiographics 2008; 28:1383-98

Respiratory Bronchiolitis-Interstitial Lung Disease*

Long-term Outcome

Joshua Portnoy, MD†; Kristen L. Veraldi, MD, PhD†; Marvin I. Schwarz, MD, FCCP; Carlyne D. Cool, MD; Douglas Curran-Everett, PhD; Reuben M. Cherniack, MD; Talmadge E. King Jr, MD, FCCP; and Kevin K. Brown, MD, FCCP

Background: The clinical and physiologic features of respiratory bronchiolitis (RB)-interstitial lung disease (ILD) have been previously described; however, the natural history and outcome have not been systematically evaluated. The majority of published reports consider RB-ILD to be a nonprogressive ILD that clinically improves with smoking cessation and antiinflammatory treatment. In this study, we sought to determine the outcome of RB-ILD patients with and without smoking cessation and with and without corticosteroid therapy.

Methods: Thirty-two RB-ILD cases confirmed by surgical lung biopsy were identified from a prospectively enrolled cohort of subjects with ILD. Initial and follow-up data on symptoms, physiology, treatment, and outcome were collected and analyzed.

Results: Kaplan-Meier analysis revealed that at least 75% of RB-ILD patients survived > 7 years after diagnosis. Clinical improvement occurred in only 28% of cases, and physiologic improvement occurred in 10.5% of cases. One patient died of progressive ILD, and two patients died of non-small cell lung cancer. While physiologic improvement was limited to those who had ceased smoking, corticosteroids and/or other immunosuppressive therapy had little effect on symptoms or physiology.

Conclusions: This study shows that prolonged survival is common in RB-ILD. However, symptomatic and physiologic improvement occurs in only a minority of patients, and neither smoking cessation nor immunosuppressive therapy is regularly associated with clinically significant benefit.

(CHEST 2007; 131:664-671)

Αναπνευστική βρογχιολίτιδα-διάμεση πνευμονοπάθεια (RB-ILD)

Table 4—Comparison of Outcome in Patients Who Continued or Quit Smoking*

| | No. | | Bette | r | Wors | se | Unchar | nged | |
|---|-----------|------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Variables | Continued | Quit | Continued | Quit | Continued | Quit | Continued | Quit | p Value† |
| Patient's overall subjective assessment | 9 | 16 | 2 (22) | 5 (31) | 4 (44) | 7 (44) | 3 (33) | 4 (25) | 1.00 |
| Symptoms | | | | | | | | | |
| Cough | 9 | 15 | 4(44) | 4(27) | 2(22) | 4(27) | 3 (33) | 7(47) | 0.76 |
| Sputum | 9 | 15 | 4 (44) | 2(13) | 1(11) | 3(20) | 4 (44) | 10 (67) | 0.36 |
| Dyspnea | 9 | 15 | 3 (33) | 6 (40) | 1(11) | 5 (33) | 5 (56) | 4(27) | 0.33 |
| Dyspnea score | 9 | 15 | 2 (22) | 3(20) | 5 (56) | 10 (67) | 2 (22) | 2(13) | 0.85 |
| Physiologic assessment | | | | | | | | | |
| Spirometry | 6 | 12 | 0 (0) | 2(17) | 3 (50) | 6 (50) | 3 (50) | 4 (33) | 0.81 |
| DLCO | 4 | 7 | 0 (0) | 2 (29) | 1 (25) | 2 (29) | 3 (75) | 3 (43) | 0.73 |
| $\rm P(A\text{-}a)O_2$ | 2 | 6 | 0 (0) | 2 (33) | 1 (50) | 4 (67) | 1 (50) | 0 (0) | 0.29 |

^{*}All clinical outcomes are listed as No. (%).

Conclusions: This study shows that prolonged survival is common in RB-ILD. However, symptomatic and physiologic improvement occurs in only a minority of patients, and neither smoking cessation nor immunosuppressive therapy is regularly associated with clinically significant benefit.

(CHEST 2007; 131:664-671)

[†]Fisher exact test that tested for an association between smoking status (continued or quit) and clinical outcome (better, worse, unchanged) for each outcome.

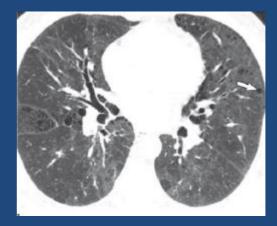
Οφέλη διακοπής καπνίσματος στους αναπνευστικούς ασθενείς με: RB-ILD

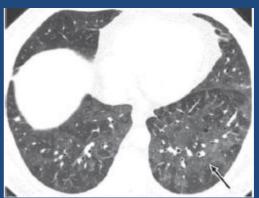
- Συνοψίζοντας,
 - Ένδεια μελετών
 - Μελέτες με μικρό αριθμό ασθενών, ανομοιογενείς, μη συγκρίσημες, σχεδιασμένες να μελετήσουν τη φυσική ιστορία της νόσου και όχι την αποτελεσματικότητα της διακοπής του καπνίσματος
 - Ενδείξεις μείωσης της τοπικής φλεγμονής και βελτίωσης κάποιων ασθενών μετά από τη διακοπή του καπνίσματος

- ≈ 90% των ασθενών είναι ενεργοί ή τέως καπνιστές
- 3η-5η δεκαετία, Α=2Γ
- Βήχας, δύσπνοια
- PFTs: περιοριστικό ή μεικτό λειτουργικό σύνδρομο
- Τα κεχρωσμένα μακροφάγα κατακλύζουν τις κυψελίδες

High-Resolution CT Findings of DIP

Bilateral patchy ground-glass opacity Reticular opacities Subpleural and basal predominance Honeycombing uncommon Associated centrilobular emphysema





| CASE | REPO |)RT | |
|------|------|-----|--|
| | | | |

Spontaneous Remission of Desquamative Interstitial Pneumonia

Kiyoshi Matsuo, Shinya Tada, Mikio Kataoka, Masayuki Okahara, Jyunichi Hiramatsu, Masahide Horiba, Yoshiaki Fujimori, Hideki Takehara, Masaya Okamoto, Ichiro Yamadori* and Mine Harada

We report a case of spontaneous remission of desquamative interstitial pneumonia (DIP) in a 50-year-old male. The histological diagnosis of DIP was based on open lung biopsy. A chest X-ray revealed reticulo-nodular shadows in the bilateral lung fields, and the patient had mild dyspnea on exertion. Without treatment, these shadows decreased gradually and disappeared after several months. The patient recovered completely within one year, and recurrence of the disease has not been observed for 4 years. Recently, DIP has rarely been described, and the spontaneous remission of DIP has not been reported since Carrington et al in 1978 (1). (Internal Medicine 36: 728–731, 1997)

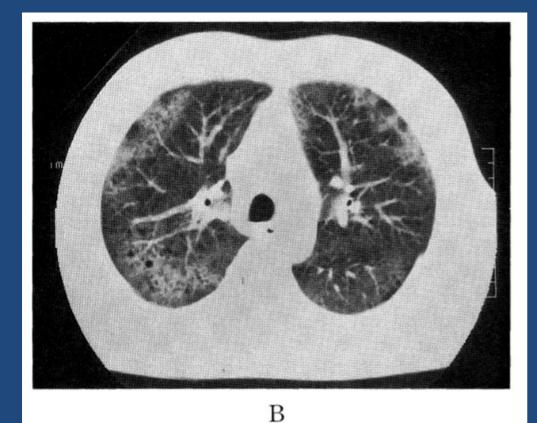


Figure 1. A) Chest X-ray, taken on admission, which revealed reticulo-nodular shadows distributed diffusely in the bilateral lung fields. B) Chest CT scan showing diffusely increased density of the lungs and multiple small bullous changes just beneath the pleura bilaterally.

(Internal Medicine 36: 728–731, 1997)

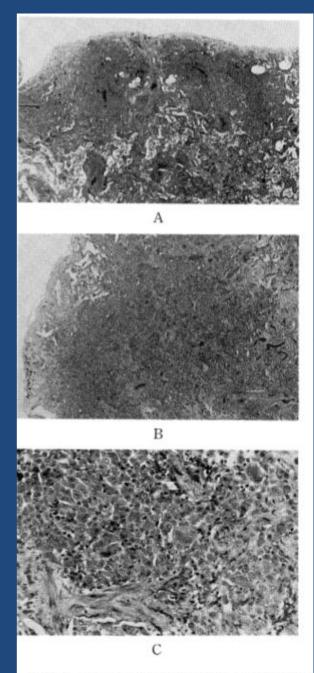
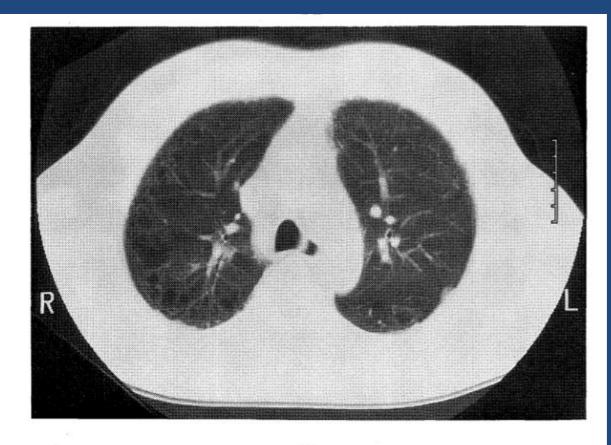


Figure 2. Low magnification view of lung specimen stained with hematoxylin-eosin showing mild diffuse thickening of the alveolar walls (×40A, ×100B). Higher magnification showed a marked accumulation of alveolar macrophages filling the alveolar spaces (×400, C).



В

Figure 3. A) Within several months of follow-up, the reticulonodular shadows in bilateral lung fields disappeared gradually without any treatment. B) Multiple small bullous changes just beneath the pleura remained, as shown in Fig. 1b.

(Internal Medicine 36: 728–731, 1997)

Hindawi Case Reports in Pulmonology Volume 2018, Article ID 8503694, 5 pages https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/8503694



Case Report

Smoking Relapse Causing an Acute Exacerbation of Desquamative Interstitial Pneumonia with Pleural Effusions and Mediastinal Adenopathies

Tyler Pickell, Jamie Donnelly, and François Abi Fadel, and François Abi Fadel,

10 επεισόδιο



FIGURE 1: CT-high resolution chest without contrast. Taken 15 months before acute exacerbation. Ground glass opacities with thickening of the interlobular septa, predominantly in the lung bases.

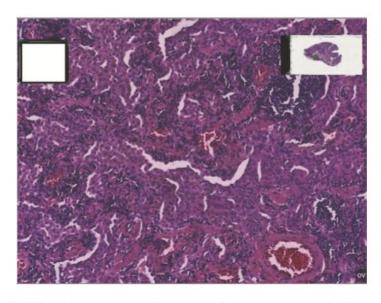


FIGURE 3: 10x lung view showing dense accumulation of intraalveolar macrophages. Classic histological DIP findings.

Case Reports in Pulmonology Volume 2018, Article ID 8503694, 5 pages

10 επεισόδιο

To treat DIP, he was started on a tapered dose of glucocorticoids (starting at 40 mg of prednisone) along with nicotine replacement therapy for smoking cessation. Over a 7-month treatment course, the prednisone dose was lowered to 10mg with improvement in his dyspnea and cough. With assistance from the nicotine replacement, the patient successfully quit smoking for 6 months. Repeat CT images showed improvement in GGOs and resolution of prior small pleural effusions.

Υποτροπή DIP (6 εβδομάδες μετά την υποτροπή καπνίσματος)



FIGURE 4: Anteroposterior chest X-ray taken at the hospital admission during acute exacerbation of DIP. Right pleural effusion and bilateral lung interstitial opacities.



FIGURE 6: Anteroposterior chest X-ray 10 days after acute exacerbation and treatment with glucocorticoids. Right pleural effusion resolved with improvement in interstitial opacities.

Case Reports in Pulmonology Volume 2018, Article ID 8503694, 5 pages

Οφέλη διακοπής καπνίσματος στους αναπνευστικούς ασθενείς με: DIP

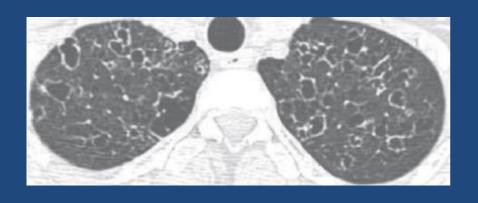
- Συνοψίζοντας,
 - Ένδεια μελετών
 - Η διακοπή του καπνίσματος βασικό στοιχείο στη θεραπευτική αντιμετώπιση της νόσου
 - Ενδείξεις ότι η υποτροπή του καπνίσματος συνοδεύεται από υποτροπή της νόσου

Πνευμονική ιστιοκυττάρωση με κύτταρα τύπου Langerhans (PLCH)

- 90-100% των ασθενών είναι ενεργοί ή πρώην καπνιστές
- 3^η και 4^η δεκαετία, Α=Γ
- Βήχας, δύσπνοια
- Πνευμοθώρακας (10-15%)

Πνευμονική ιστιοκυττάρωση με κύτταρα τύπου Langerhans (PLCH)

 Εκδήλωση πολυκλωνικής ανάπτυξης των κυττάρων τύπου Langerhans (δενδριτικών κυττάρων που εκφράζουν το επιφανειακό αντιγόνο CD1a).



High-Resolution CT Findings of PLCH

Thin-walled cysts, some confluent or with bizarre shapes

Thick-walled cysts

Nodules, usually 1–5 mm, centrilobular or peribronchial, may be cavitary, and seen in association with cysts

Progression from three to two to one

Upper lobe predominance of nodules and cysts, costophrenic angles spared

Fine reticular opacities

Ground-glass opacities

Attili AK et al, Radiographics 2008; 28:1383-98

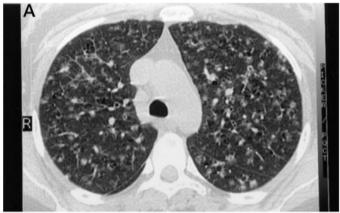
Pulmonary Langerhans' Cell Histiocytosis*

Radiologic Resolution Following Smoking Cessation

Nesrin Mogulkoc, MD; Ali Veral, MD; Paul W. Bishop, MB, BCh; Ülkü Bayindir, MD; C. Anthony C. Pickering, MD; and Jim J. Egan, MD

We describe two patients with histologically proven pulmonary Langerhans' cell histiocytosis in whom radiologic improvement occurred following smoking cessation. The patients had 23- and 25-pack-year smoking histories, respectively. High-resolution CT revealed multiple small nodules, located predominantly in the upper and middle lung fields. There was a close temporal relationship between smoking cessation and radiologic improvement.

(CHEST 1999; 115:1452–1455)



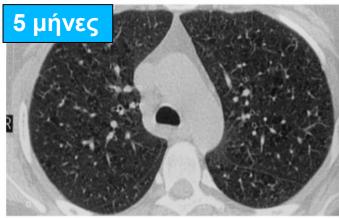
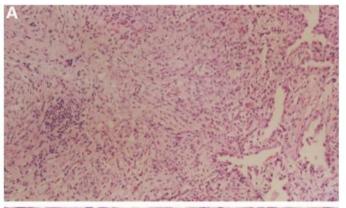
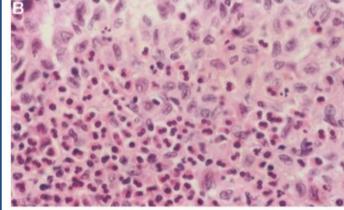




FIGURE 1. Lung HRCT from patient 1. At the time of presentation, there are multiple widely distributed small nodules, many of which show central cavitation (top, A). Five months later, the extensive nodularity of the previous HRCT had improved (center, B). Ten months after first presentation, there has been almost complete resolution of the nodular disease with only mild residual hypodensity in the upper lobes (bottom, C).





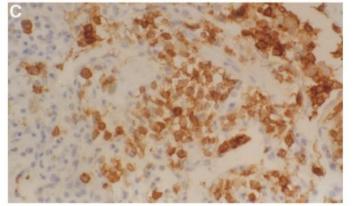


FIGURE 2. Lung biopsy specimens from both patients show LCH nodules. *Top*, *A*: The nodule from patient 1 shows a characteristic stellate appearance with both fibrotic and cellular areas (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification ×50). *Center*, *B*: in both cases, the cellular population is predominantly of Langerhans' cells with delicately folded nuclei and eosinophils (hematoxylineosin, original magnification ×200). *Bottom*, *C*: the Langerhans' cells stain strongly for CD1a in both cases (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification ×200).

Pulmonary Langerhans' Cell Histiocytosis*

Radiologic Resolution Following Smoking Cessation

Nesrin Mogulkoc, MD; Ali Veral, MD; Paul W. Bishop, MB, BCh; Ülkü Bayındir, MD; C. Anthony C. Pickering, MD; and Jim J. Egan, MD

(CHEST 1999; 115:1452–1455)







FIGURE 3. HRCT scan from patient 2 showing early disease with round nodules 3 to 10 mm in diameter at presentation (top, A). Rapid reduction in size of the nodules 2 months after smoking cessation (center, B). Complete radiologic resolution of the disease within 6 months of presentation (bottom, C).

Pulmonary Langerhans' Cell Histiocytosis*

Radiologic Resolution Following Smoking Cessation

Nesrin Mogulkoc, MD; Ali Veral, MD; Paul W. Bishop, MB, BCh; Ülkü Bayindir, MD; C. Anthony C. Pickering, MD; and Jim J. Egan, MD

(CHEST 1999; 115:1452-1455)

Οφέλη διακοπής καπνίσματος στους αναπνευστικούς ασθενείς με: PLCH

- Η Διακοπή καπνίσματος είναι πρωταρχικής
 σημασίας και μπορεί να οδηγήσει σε ύφεση της νόσου.
- Υποτροπή του καπνίσματος συνοδεύεται και από υποτροπή της νόσου

Παθογενετικοί μηχανισμοί

- Παραμένουν αδιευκρίνηστοι
- Σε ασυμπτωματικούς καπνιστές παρατηρείται αυξημένη φλεγμονώδης απάντηση με επιστράτευση μακροφάγων, ουδετεροφίλων και κυττάρων Langerhan's.
- Εντούτοις μικρό ποσοστό καπνιστών αναπτύσσει κλινικά εμφανή ΔΔΠ [ενδογενείς παράγοντες (γενετικοί); επιπλέον εξωγενείς παράγοντες (λοιμώδεις, αλλεργιογόνα);

Κοινοί παθογενετικοί μηχανισμοί

- Αρχικά η φλεγμονή αφορά τα βρογχιόλια δηλ. προεξάρχει η βρογχιολίτιδα (RBILD, PLCH)
- Συσσώρευση μακροφάγων σε βρογχιόλια,
 διάμεσο ιστό και κυψελίδες λόγω παραγωγής παραγόντων από τα επιθηλιακά κύτταρα που:

ενισχύουν την στρατολόγηση

αυξάνουν την επιβίωση

μειώνουν την απόπτωση των μακροφάγων

Κοινοί παθογενετικοί μηχανισμοί

• Στους καπνιστές που αναπτύσσουν ΔΔΠ, θα μπορούσαμε να υποθέσουμε ότι υπάρχει ένας ενισχυμένος καταρράκτης παραγωγής φλεγμονωδών παραγόντων (GM-CSF, TGF-β) με ενεργοποίηση πλήθους κυττάρων που με την σειρά τους στρατολογούν νέα φλεγμονώδη κύτταρα δημιουργώντας έναν φαύλο κύκλο.

2η Ομάδα: Διάχυτα Πνευμονικά Νοσήματα των οποίων η οξεία εμφάνιση έχει συσχετιστεί με το κάπνισμα:

- Οξεία ηωσινοφιλική πνευμονία
- Σύνδρομα που επιπλέκονται με ενδοκυψελιδική αιμορραγία (ὁπως Goodpasture)



| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------|
| \square CASE REPORT \square | | |
| | | |

Acute Eosinophilic Pneumonia Following Cigarette Smoking: A Case Report Including Cigarette-Smoking Challenge Test

Kazuyoshi Watanabe, Masaki Fujimura*, Kazuo Kasahara*, Masahide Yasui*, Shigeharu Myou*, Toshiyuki Kita*, Akira Watanabe and Sinji Nakao*

(Internal Medicine 41: 1016–1020, 2002)

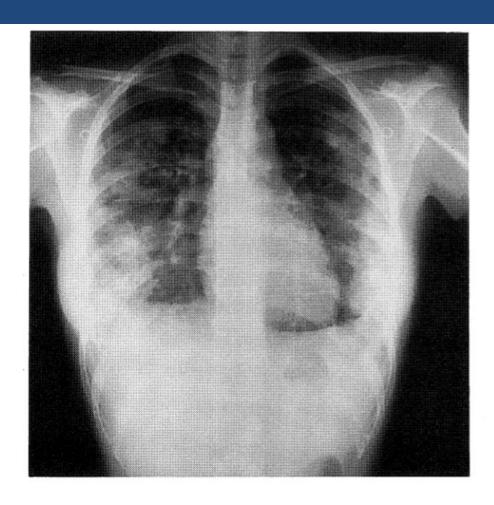


Figure 1. Chest roentgenogram on admission showing diffuse infiltrates in both lung fields.

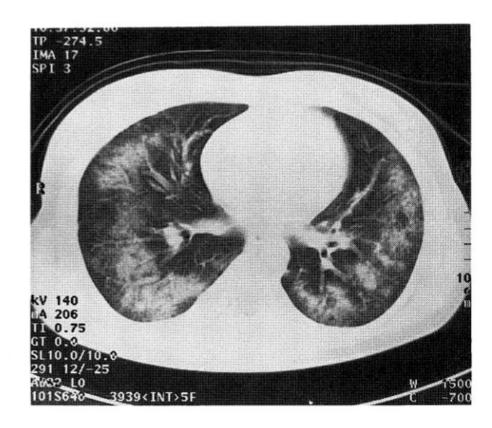


Figure 2. Chest CT on admission showing diffuse bilateral pulmonary infiltrates and mild pleural effusions.

(Internal Medicine 41: 1016–1020, 2002)

Table 1. Chest CT and BALF Findings at Onset, Recovery Phase and after the Cigarette-smoking Challenge Test

| | Chest CT | TCC(/ml) | Neu (%) | Eo (%) | Lym (%) | Ma (%) | CD4/CD8 |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| On Set (Day 2) | Infiltrative | 35.7×10 ⁶ | 8 | 78 | 6 | 8 | 5.1 |
| Recovery Phase (Day 62) | Normal | 8.8×10 ⁶ | 2 | 0 | 8 | 90 | 0.5 |
| Post Challenge (Day 92) | Normal | 11.7×10 ⁶ | 0 | 65 | 12 | 23 | 0.7 |

(Internal Medicine 41: 1016–1020, 2002)

2η Ομάδα: Διάχυτα Πνευμονικά Νοσήματα των οποίων η οξεία εμφάνιση έχει συσχετιστεί με το κάπνισμα:

Όφελος διακοπής καπνίσματος:

- Μείωση υποτροπών
- Σύνδρομο Goodpasture: Σημαντική μείωση πιθανότητας εμφάνισης ενδοκυψελιδικής αιμορραγίας σε άτομα με σπειραματονεφρίτιδα

3η Ομάδα: Διάχυτες Διάμεσες Πνευμονοπάθειες που απαντώνται συχνότερα σε καπνιστές νε ουδέποτε καπνιστές.

- Ιδιοπαθής Πνευμονική Ίνωση
- RA-ILD



IPF και Κάπνισμα

• Συχνότητα καπνίσματος σε IPF ασθενείς:

41-83%

• Το κάπνισμα αυξάνει τον κίνδυνο για ανάπτυξη IPF

odds ratio [OR]=1.6

IPF και Κάπνισμα

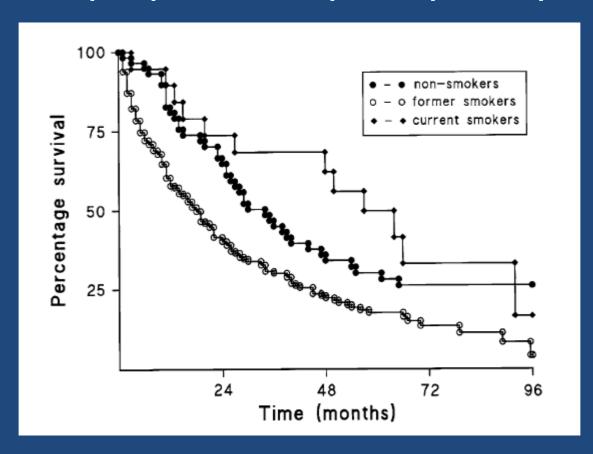
 Άγνωστοι παραμένουν οι μηχανισμοί μέσω των οποίων το κάπνισμα συμμετέχει στην παθογένεση της IPF

Αύξηση του οξειδωτικού stress (RONS)?

Επιτάχυνση της γήρανσης (aging)?

IPF και Κάπνισμα

• Το κάπνισμα μειώνει την επιβίωση



RA-ILD και Κάπνισμα

- Το κάπνισμα αποτελεί τον κυριότερο
 παράγοντα για την ανάπτυξη Διάμεσης
 Πνευμονοπάθειας σε ασθενείς με RA
- Πιθανή δράση μέσω κιτρουλινόποίησης πρωτεϊνών που δρουν αντιγονικά

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS LUNG DISEASE

Determinants of Radiographic and Physiologic Abnormalities

KENNETH G. SAAG, SHEELA KOLLURI, RACHELLE K. KOEHNKE, THOMAS A. GEORGOU, JOHN W. RACHOW, GARY W. HUNNINGHAKE, and DAVID A. SCHWARTZ

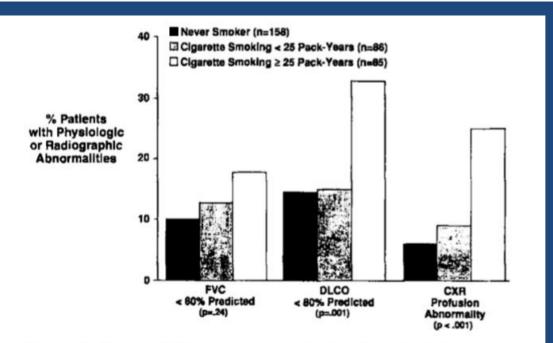


Figure 1. Bar graph histogram demonstrating the univariate associations of smoking (expressed in pack-years) with abnormalities on pulmonary function studies (diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide [DLCO] and forced vital capacity [FVC]), and with chest radiograph (CXR) perfusion abnormalities (interstitial infiltrates). P values determined by chi-square trend test.

| Table 4. | Multivariable models for selected pulmonary abnormalities | * |
|----------|---|---|
| | Donomaton | _ |

| Abnormality, variable | Parameter estimate (β) or odds ratio† | 95% confidence interval | P |
|--|---|----------------------------|---------|
| Diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide | | | |
| <80% of predicted‡ | | | |
| Age, years | -0.23 | -0.27, -0.18 | < 0.001 |
| Sex, male $= 1$ | 4.80 | 3.51, 6.08 | < 0.001 |
| Smoking, pack-years | -0.07 | -0.09, -0.04 | < 0.001 |
| HAQ DI (range 0-3) | -1.15 | -2.00, -0.30 | 0.008 |
| ESR, mm/hour | -0.04 | -0.06, -0.01 | 0.003 |
| Current methotrexate use | 1.62 | 0.45, 2.79 | 0.007 |
| Current cough | -1.76 | -3.18, -0.33 | 0.017 |
| Hematocrit | 0.19 | 0.03, 0.34 | 0.022 |
| Forced vital capacity <80% predicted§ | | | |
| Age, years | -0.020 | -0.02, -0.01 | < 0.001 |
| Sex, male $= 1$ | 0.38 | 0.20, 0.56 | < 0.001 |
| Height, cm | 0.06 | 0.05, 0.07 | < 0.001 |
| Smoking, pack-years | -0.003 | -0.006, -0.0004 | 0.028 |
| HAQ DI (range 0-3) | -0.23 | -0.32, -0.13 | < 0.001 |
| Pleurisy | -0.33 | -0.64, -0.02 | 0.036 |
| Perfusion defects on chest radiograph | | | |
| Age, years | 1.07 | 1.03, 1.10 | < 0.001 |
| Sex, male $= 1$ | 2.13 | 1.02, 4.43 | 0.044 |
| Smoking, 0 to <25 pack-years | 1.90 | 0.68, 5.24 | 0.223 |
| Smoking, ≥25 pack-years | 3.76 | 1.59, 8.88 | 0.003 |

^{*} HAQ DI = Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index; ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

[†] Values under profusion defects on chest radiograph are odds ratios.

[‡] Adjusted $R^2 = 0.491$.

[§] Adjusted $R^2 = 0.637$.

[¶] C-statistic = 0.781; Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit statistic, P = 0.234.

ΔΔΠ πιο συχνές σε μη καπνιστές

- Πνευμονίτιδα από υπερευαισθησία και Σαρκοείδωση
- Πιθανά η «προστατευτική» δράση μέσω:
 - Μειωμένης απάντηση στα εισπνεόμενα αντιγόνα λόγω μειωμένης ικανότητας των αντιγονοπαρουσιαστικών κυττάρων
 - Αναστολή της παραγωγής IL-12 από τα ενεργοποιημένα μακροφάγα και δενδριτικά κύτταρα και καταστολή της τύπου Th1 απάντησης

ΔΔΠ πιο συχνές σε μη καπνιστές

- ΔΕΝ ΘΑ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΑΠΟΤΡΕΠΕΤΑΙ Η ΔΙΑΚΟΠΗ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΠΝΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ
- Η ΒΑΡΥΤΗΤΑ ΚΑΙ Η ΠΡΟΓΝΩΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΔΥΟ
 ΝΟΣΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΧΕΙΡΟΤΕΡΕΣ ΣΕ ΚΑΠΝΙΣΤΕΣ ΣΕ
 ΣΧΕΣΗ ΜΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΜΗ ΚΑΠΝΙΣΤΕΣ

Συνοψίζοντας

- Το κάπνισμα εμπλέκεται όχι μόνο στην παθογένεια αλλά και την εξέλιξη των Διαχύτων Διαμέσων Πνευμονοπαθειών
- Η διακοπή καπνίσματος συμβάλλει στην μείωση των συνοσυροτήτων (π.χ. εμφύσημα, Ca) και βελτίωση της επιβίωσης των ασθενών
- Ιδιαίτερα σημαντική η ενίσχυση της προσπάθειας για διακοπή καπνίσματος και η επαναξιολόγηση του ασθενούς μετά από τη διακοπή