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Management of exogenous lipoid pneumonia after fuel aspiration: a single-center experience

Key words: Exogenous lipoid pneumonia; Hydrocarbon pneumonitis; Fuel; Bronchoalveolar lavage; Lung transplantation

Research Summary

This study systematically summarizes the clinical characteristics, treatment strategies, and outcomes of hydrocarbon aspiration pneumonitis, providing evidence for its severity-based management.

- Study Cohort: Retrospective analysis of 11 patients, with 4 representative cases detailing management pathways.
- Clinical Presentation: Dyspnea and bilateral lower lung involvement were predominant.
- Core Therapies: Antibiotics and steroids were universally used; BAL was applied in selective cases.
- Severe Case Management: One patient with irreversible respiratory failure received ECMO and lung transplantation.
- Clinical Contribution: Proposed a structured treatment algorithm to guide intervention selection and escalation.

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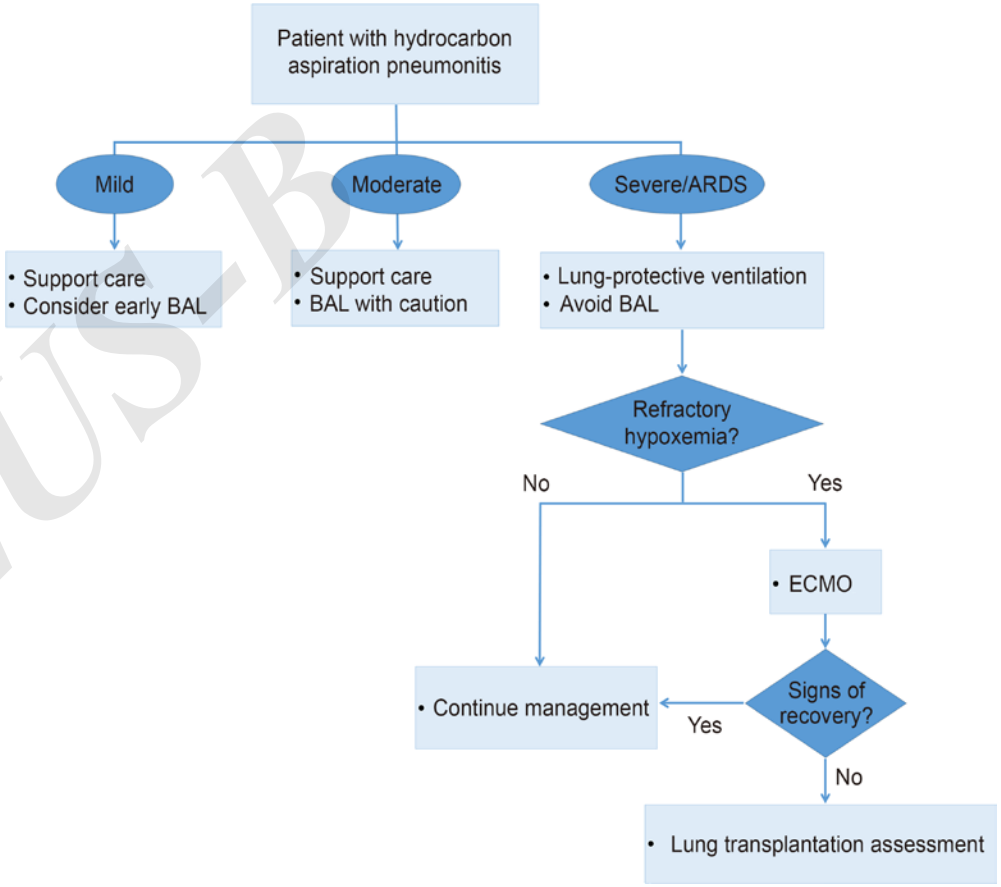
Innovation points

- **Introduced** a severity-based treatment algorithm for exogenous lipoid pneumonia.

- **Defined** the selective use of BAL by disease stage.

- **Emphasized** early corticosteroids, antibiotics and oxygen support as core therapy.

- **Established** ECMO and lung transplant pathway for irreversible cases.



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