



# **Infections respiratoires**

## **Respiratory tract infections**

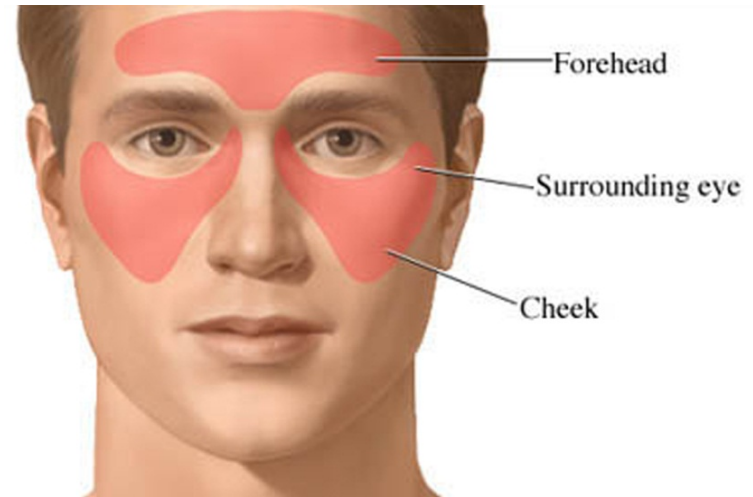
**Pr Charles-Hugo Marquette**

**C'est quoi une infection ?**

# C'est quoi une infection ?

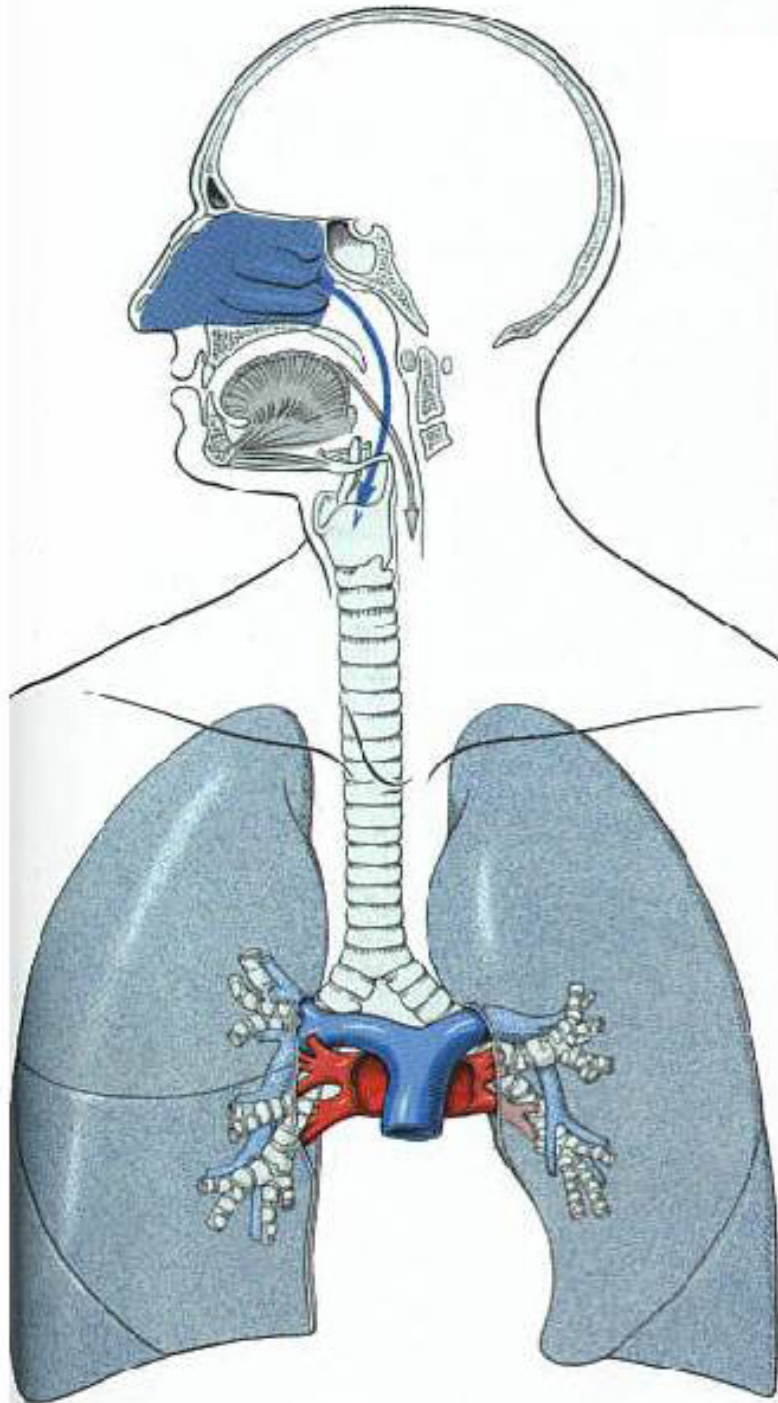
- Inflammation = 4 signes cardinaux de Celsus (1<sup>er</sup> siècle AJC)

- calor
- dolor
- rubor
- tumor



- De cause infectieuse
  - Signes généraux = fièvre

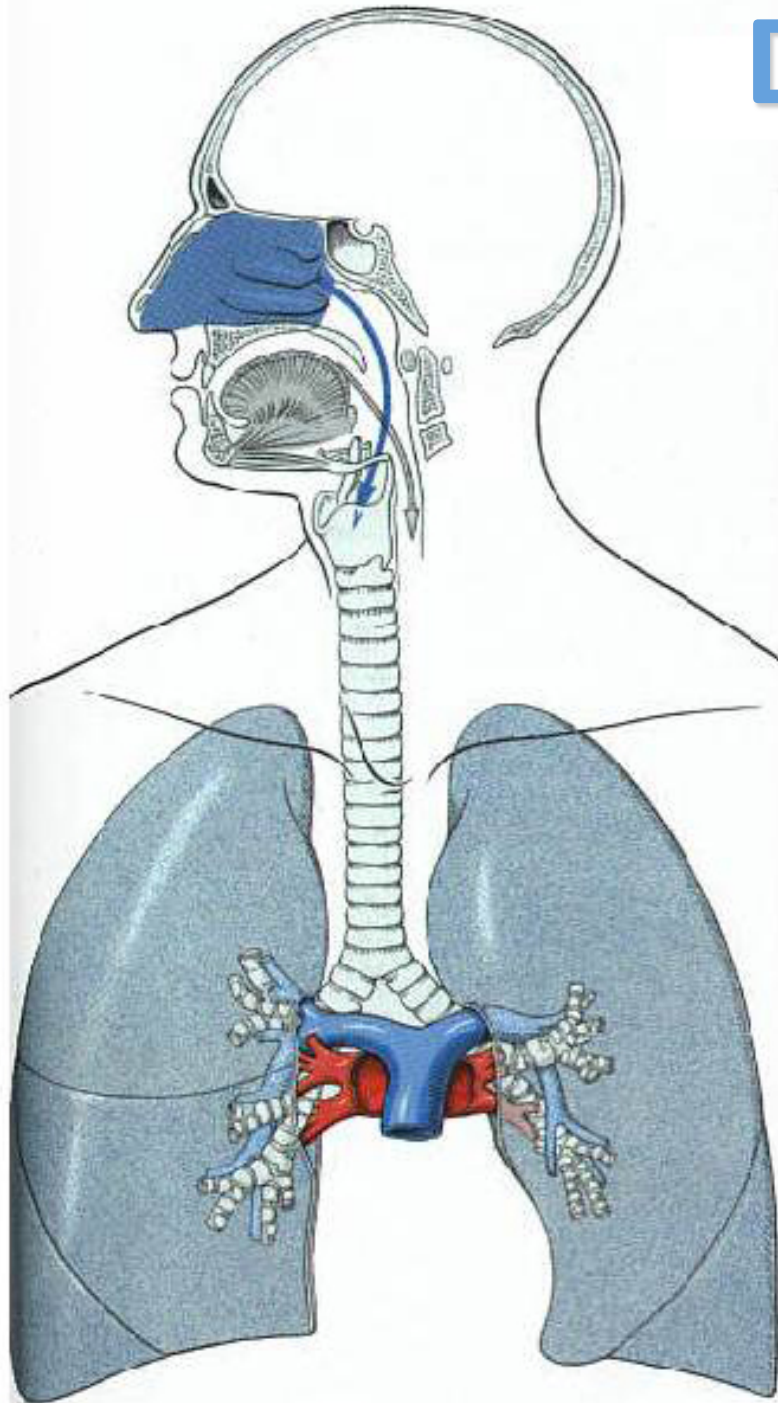
haute ou basse ?



?

?

# De quoi parle-t-on ?



## **Infections respiratoires hautes**

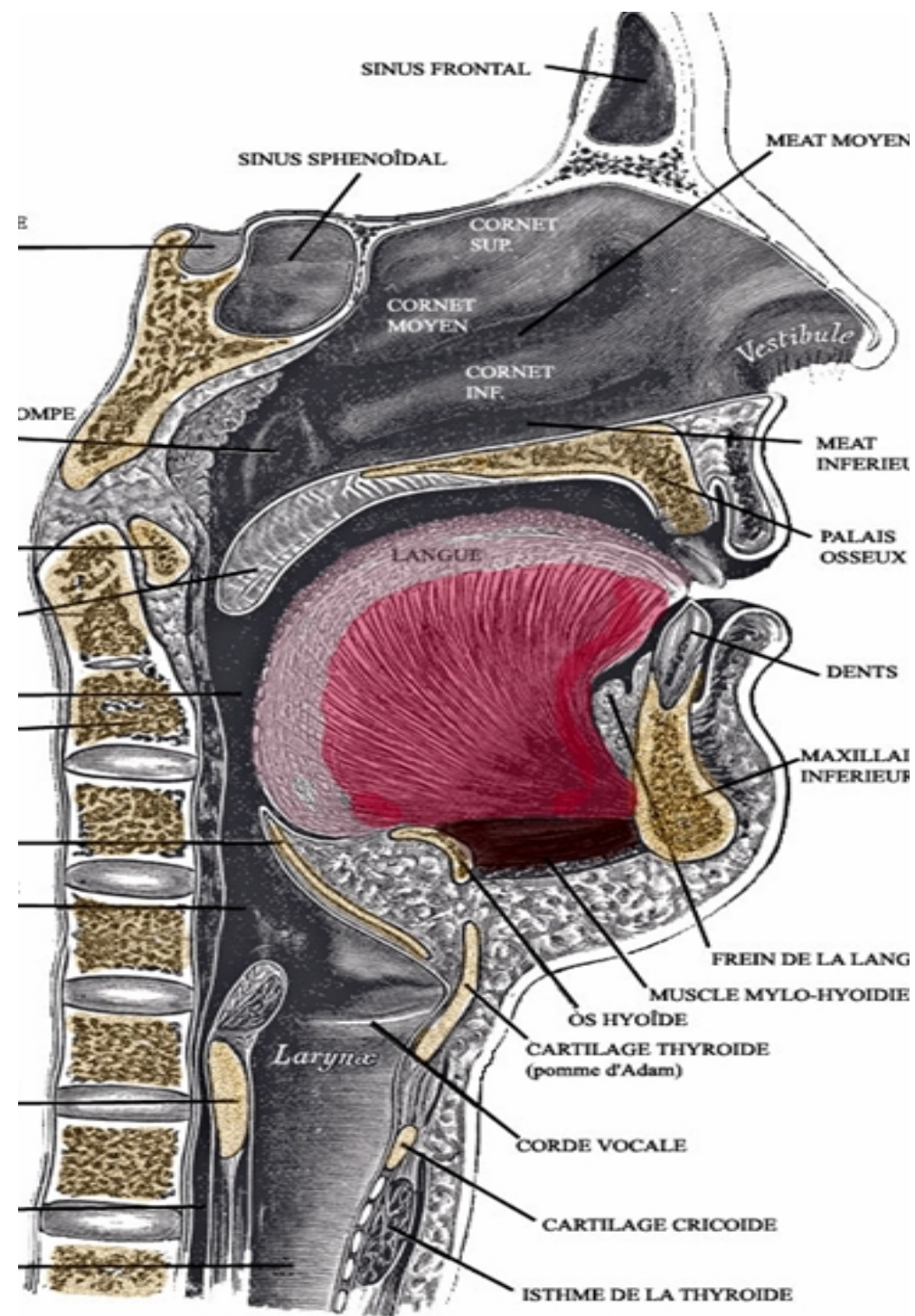
(Upper Respiratory Tract Infection)

- Rhume (cold)
- Sinusite (sinusitis)

## **Infections respiratoires basses**

(Lower Respiratory Tract Infection)

- Bronchite (bronchitis)
- Pneumonie (pneumonia)



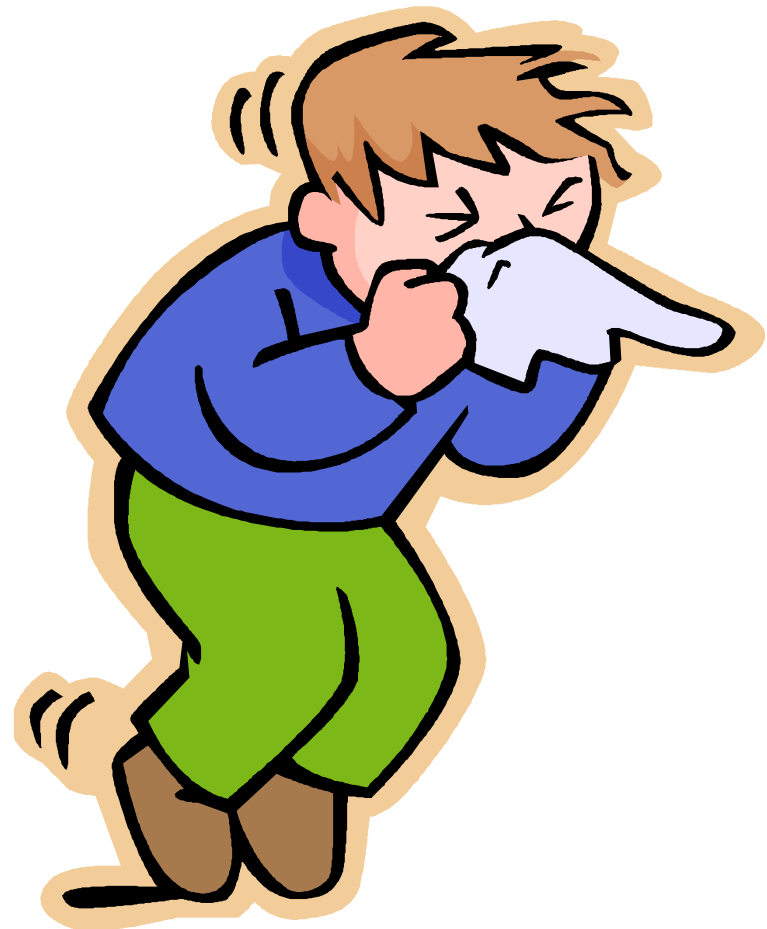
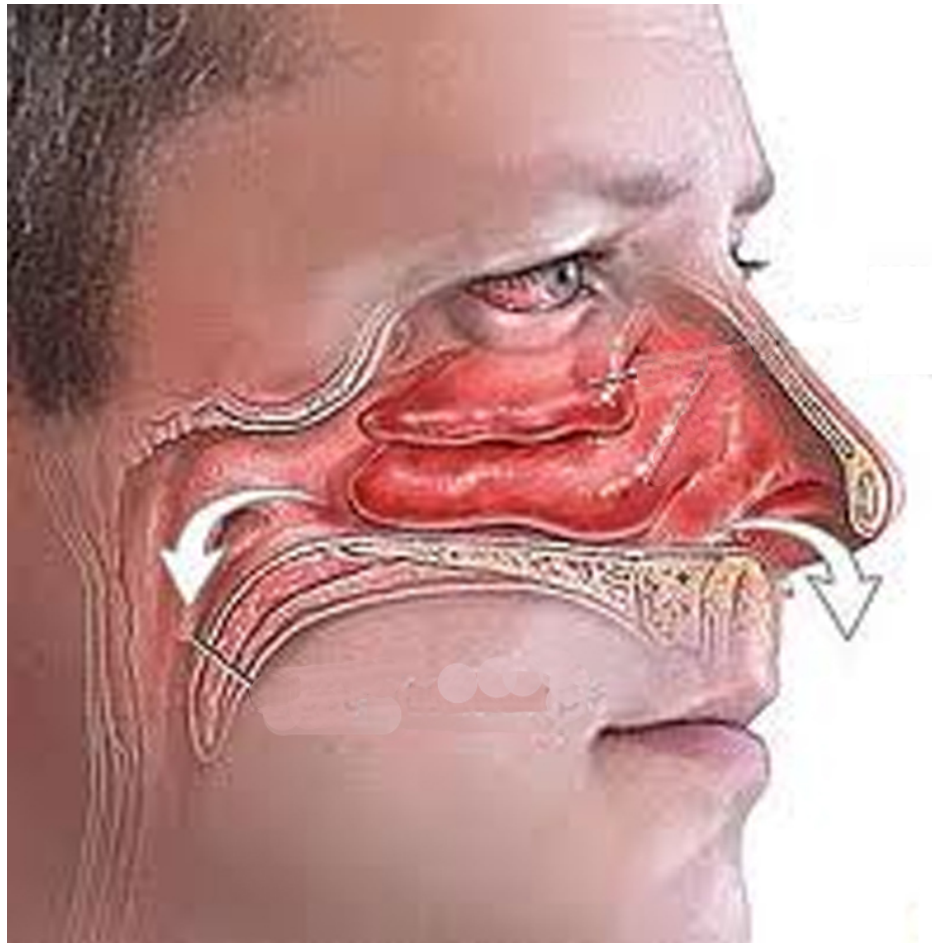
# Infections respiratoires hautes

- Les signes cliniques

?

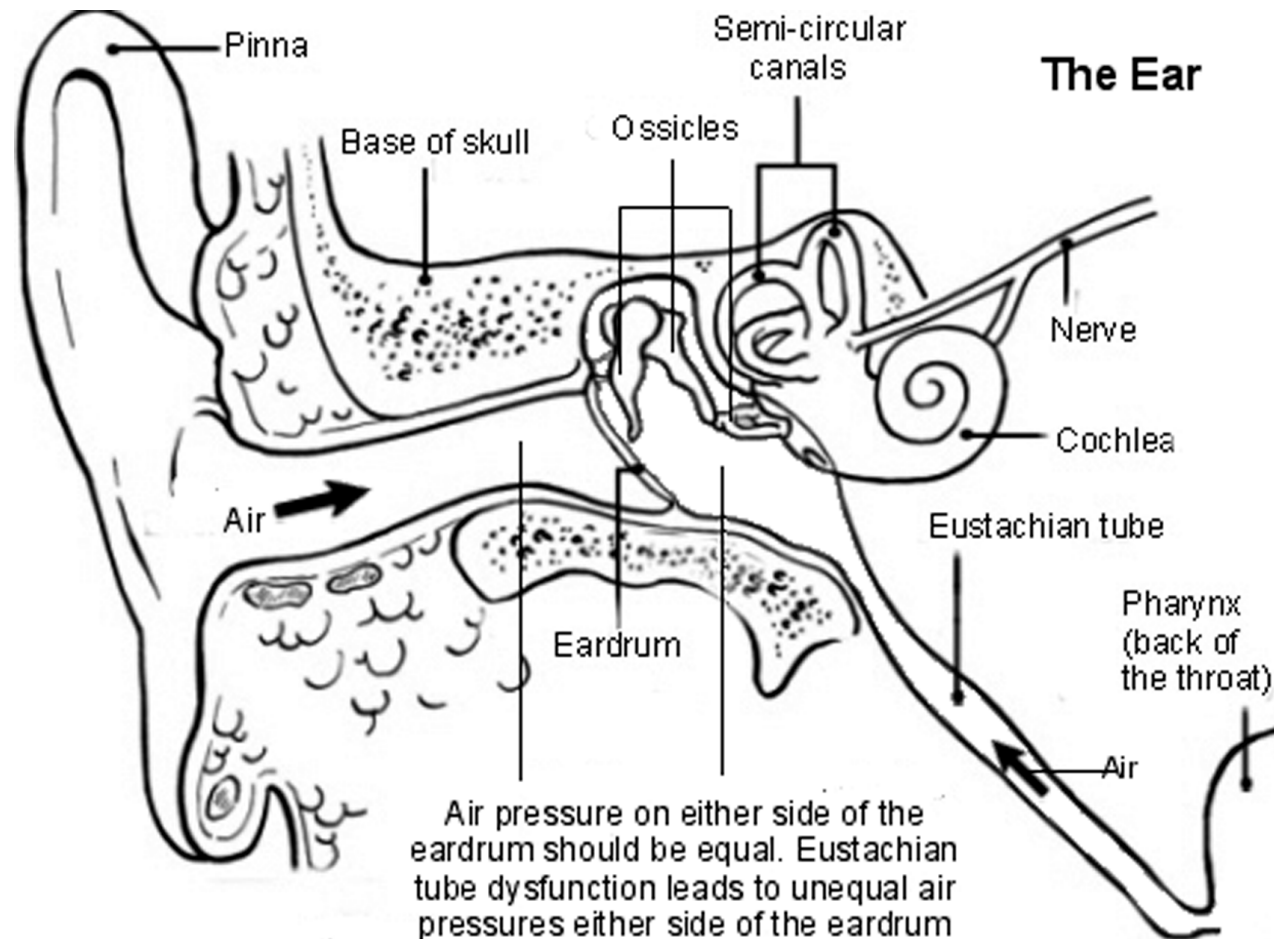
# Infections respiratoires hautes

- Les signes cliniques



# Infections respiratoires hautes

- Les signes cliniques



# Infections respiratoires hautes

- Les signes cliniques
  - Congestion nasale (stiffness)
  - Rhinorrhée ant et post (runny nose; post nasal drip)
  - Toux (cough)
  - « Oreille bouchée » (dulled hearing)
  - Fièvre de bas grade (low grade fever)

# Infections respiratoires hautes

- Les signes cliniques, si sinusite

?

# Infections respiratoires hautes

- Les signes cliniques, si sinusite
  - Pleinnitude de la face (fullness of the face)
  - Douleur (pain)
  - Fièvre



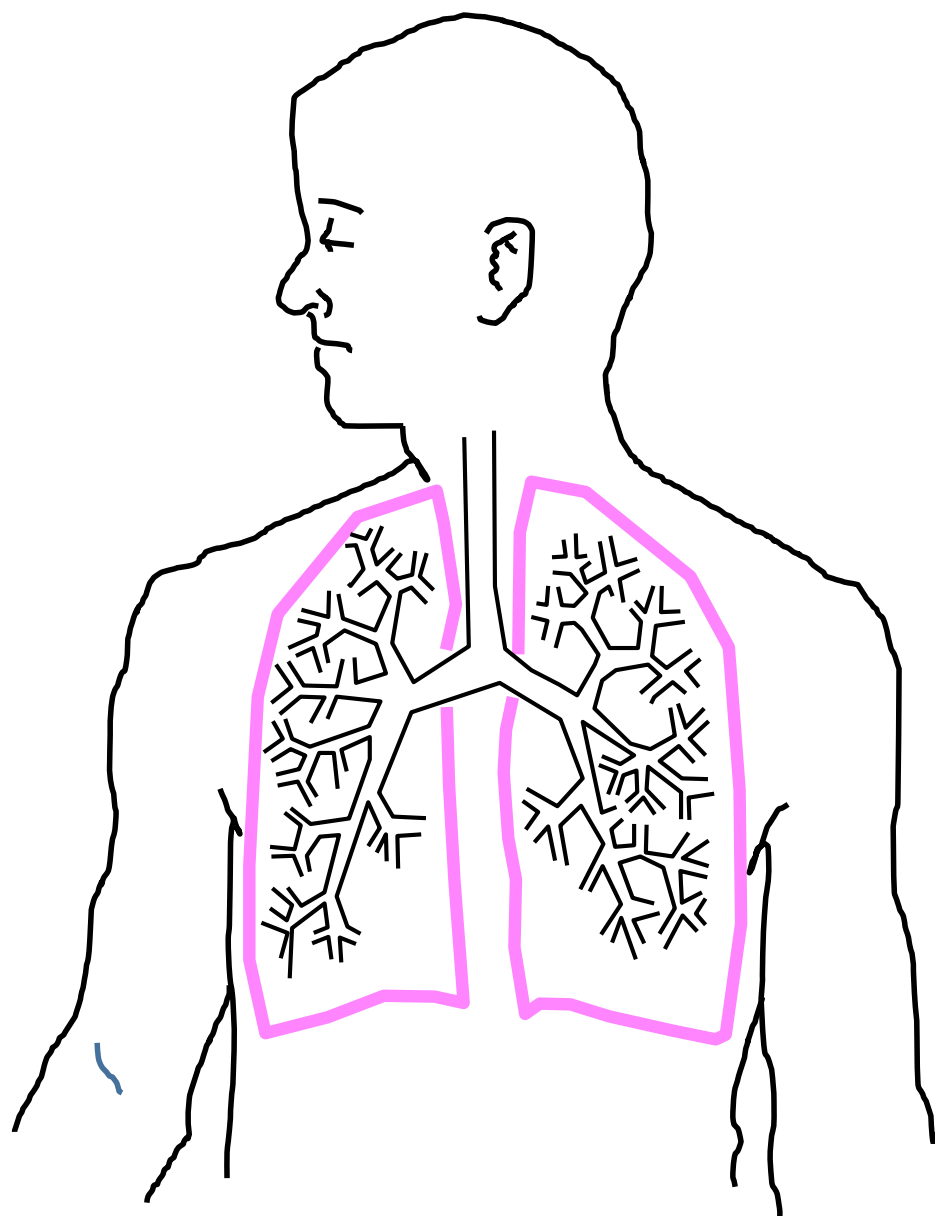
# Infections respiratoires hautes

- Les causes
  - Virus
    - rhinovirus, corona, adéno, respiratoire syncitial
    - transmission interhumaine +++
  - Bactéries
    - rarement

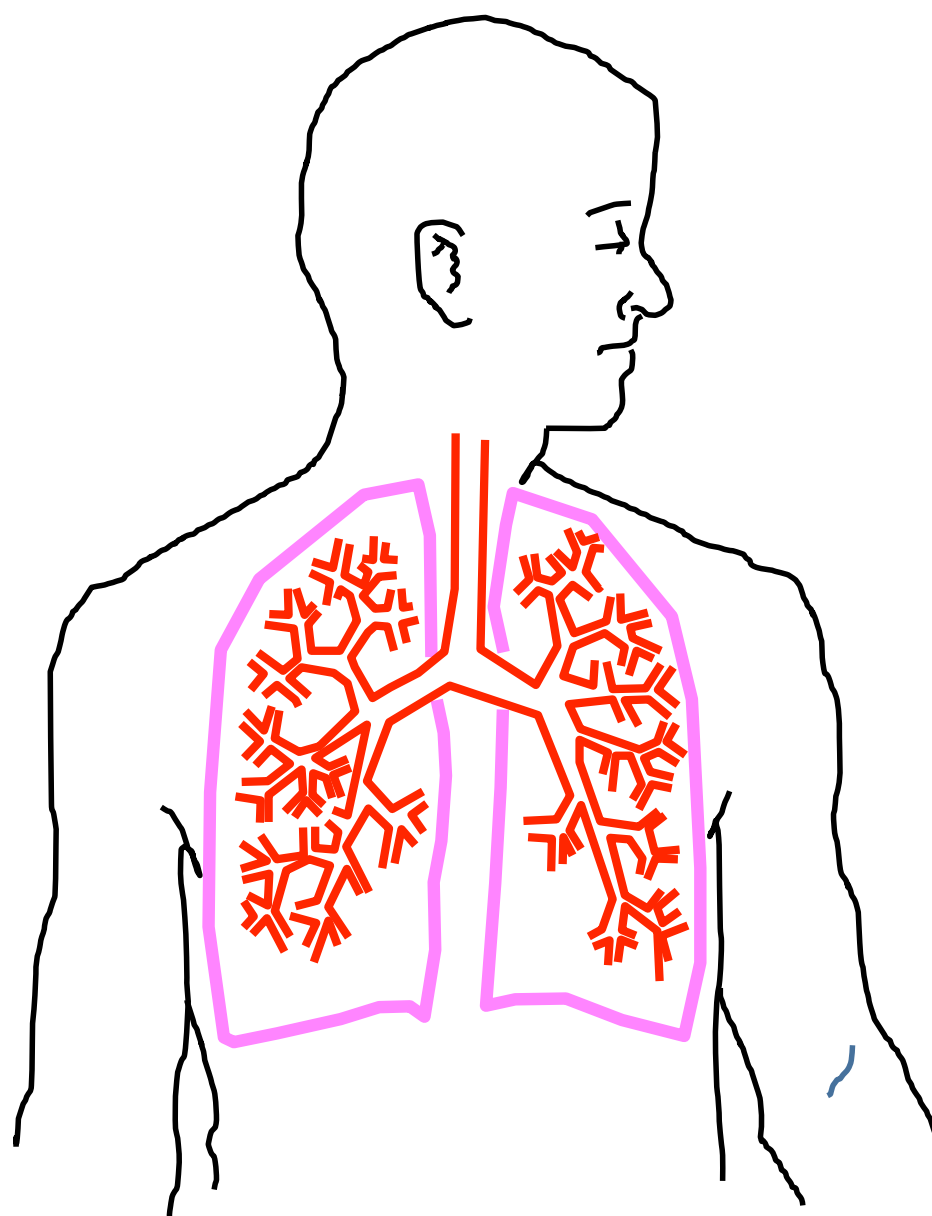
# Infections respiratoires basses

**Du simple au compliqué**

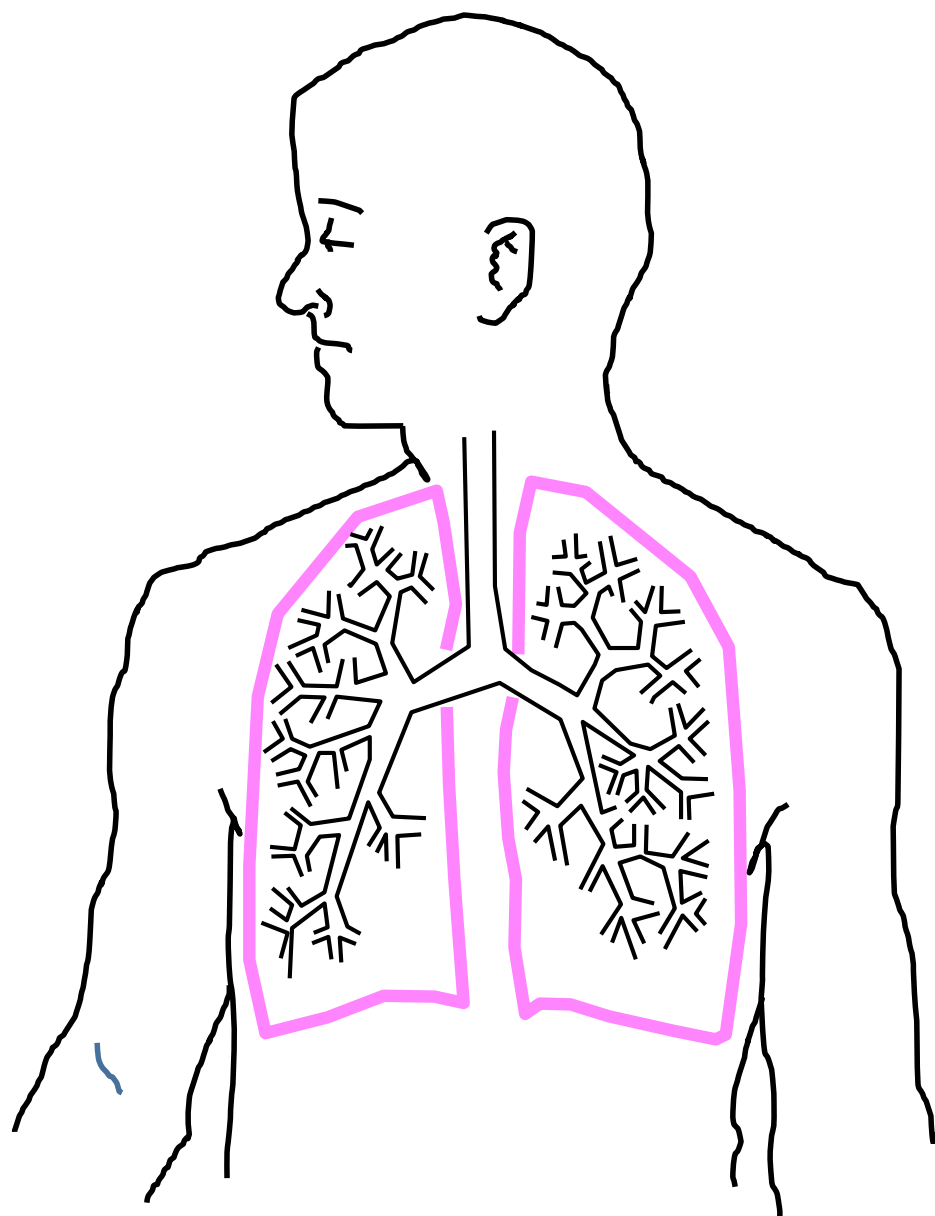
*Du pas grave au plus sérieux*



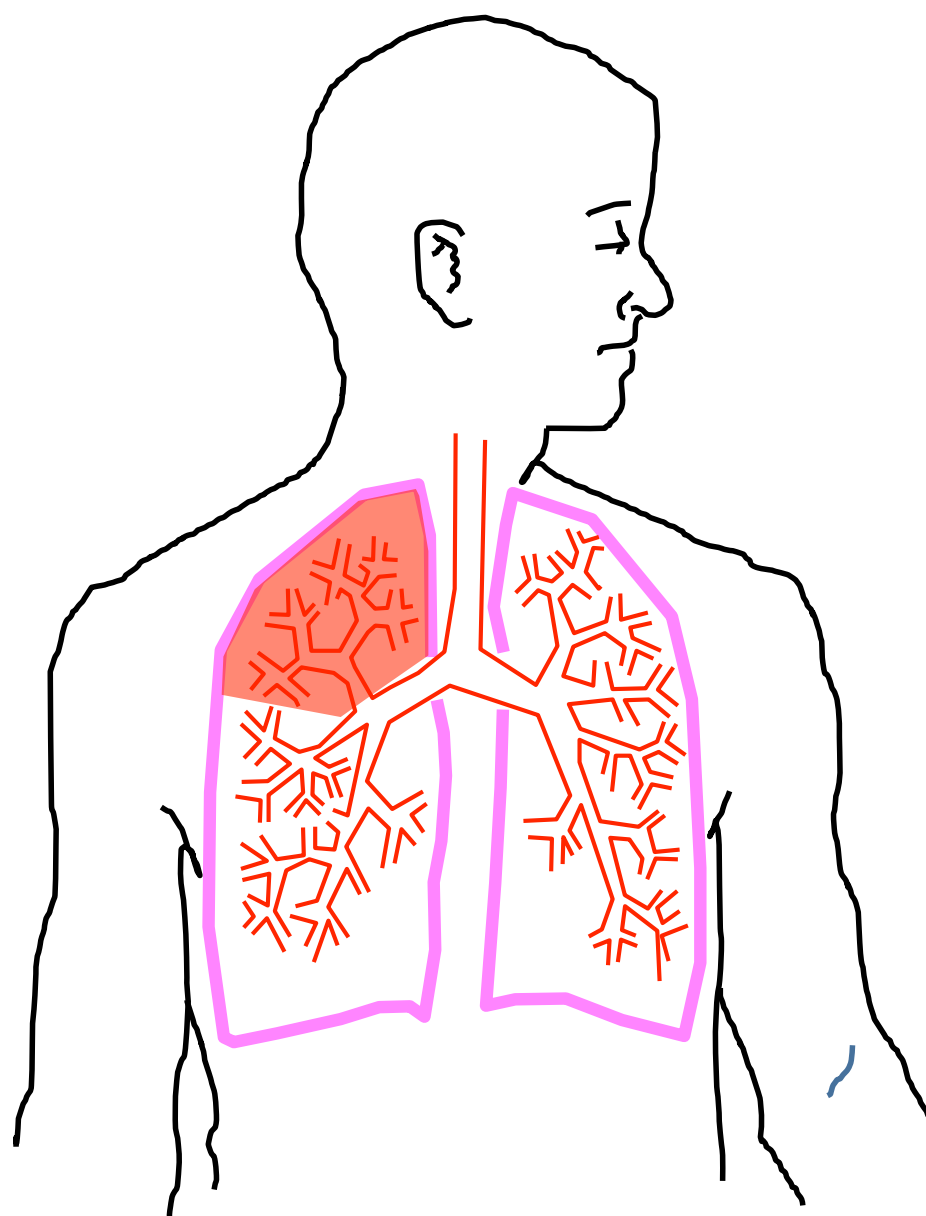
**normal**



**bronchite**



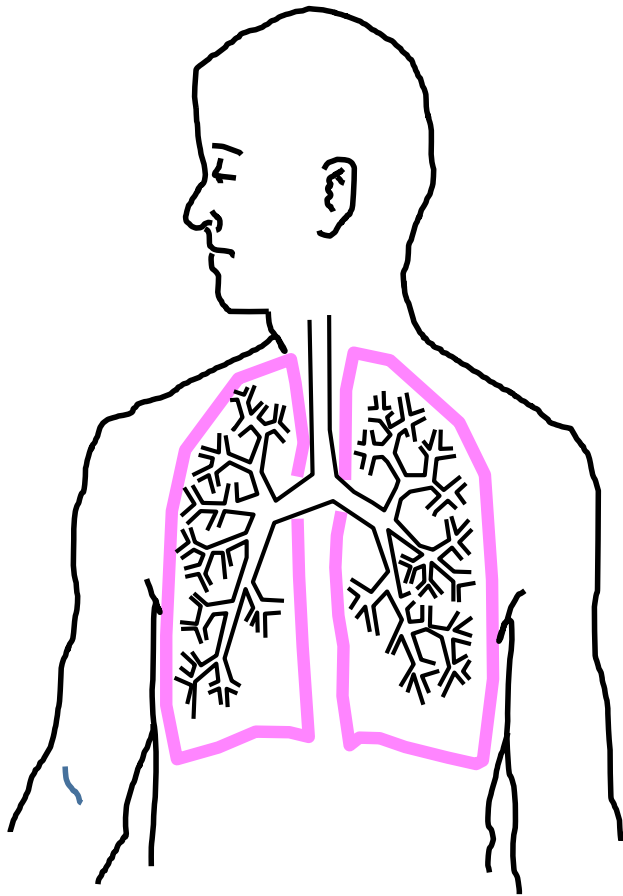
**normal**



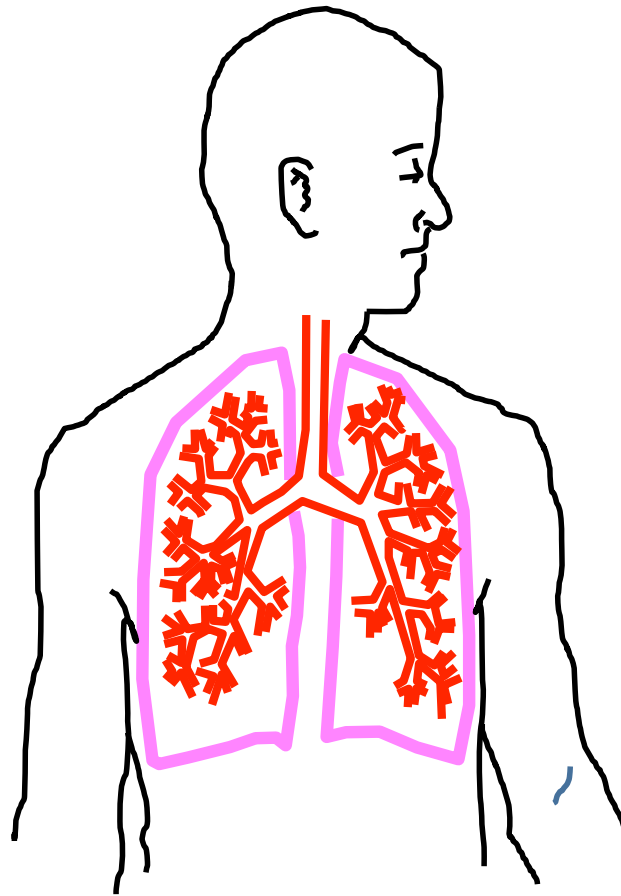
**pneumonie**

# Du simple au compliqué

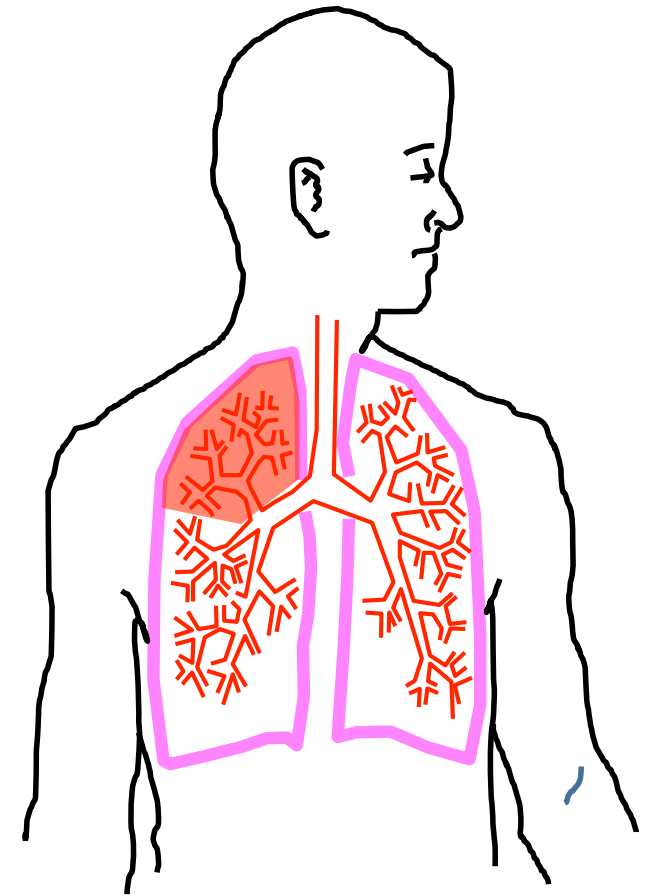
*Du pas grave au plus sérieux*



**normal**

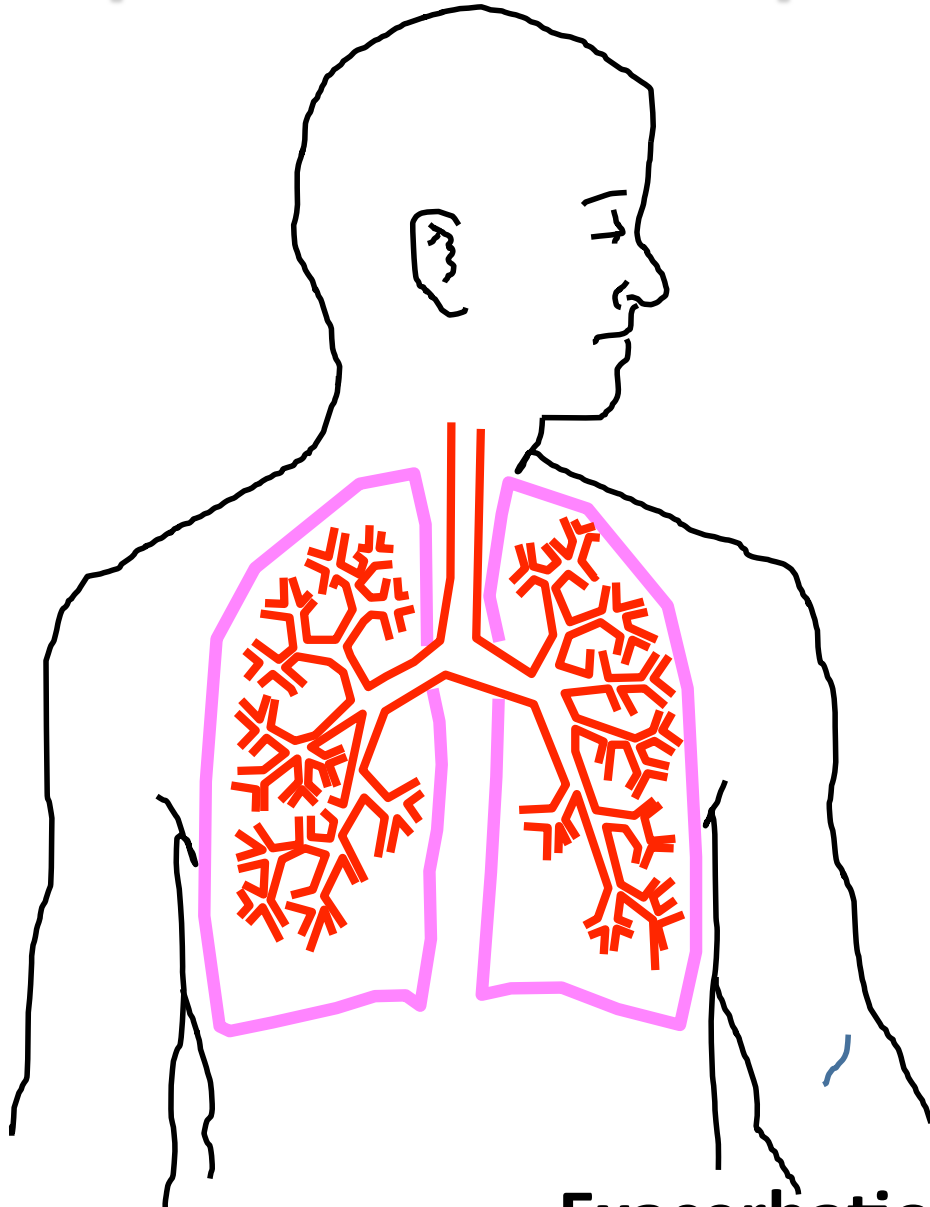


**bronchite**



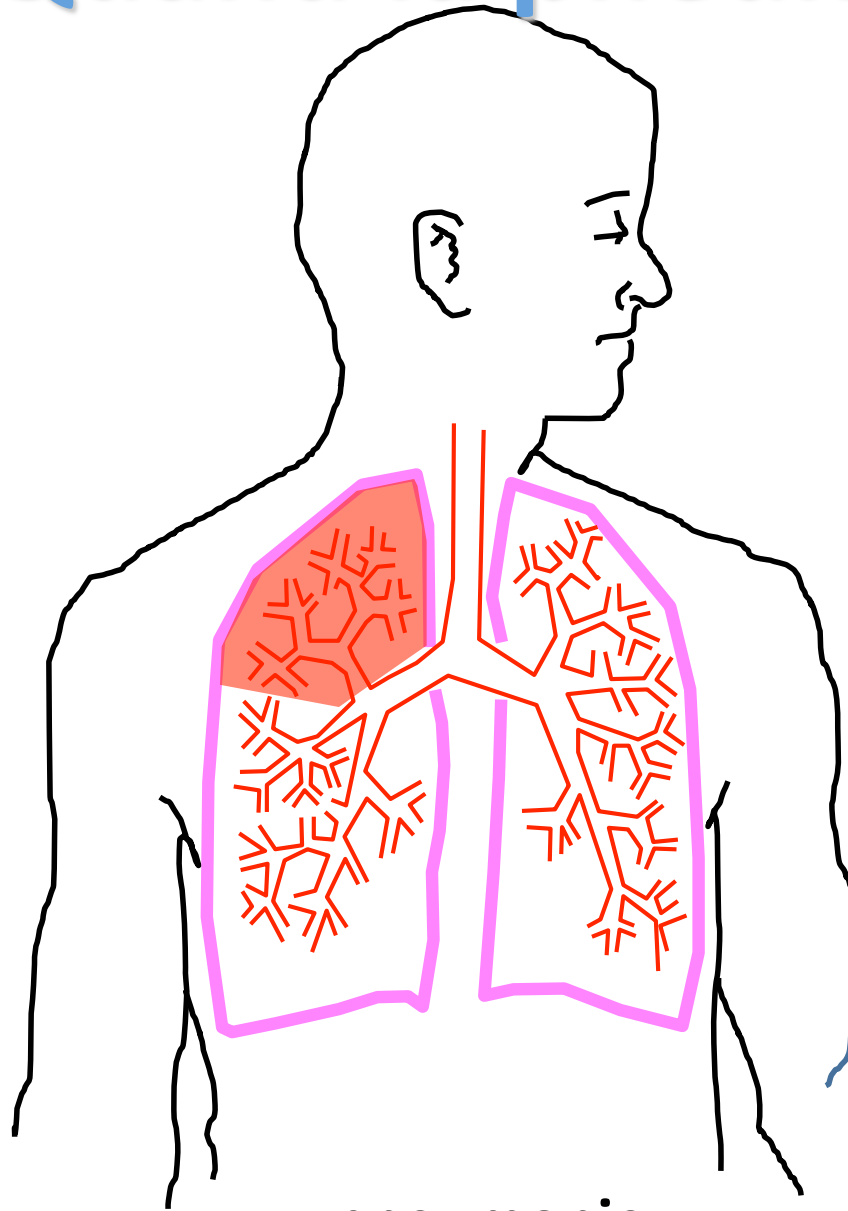
**pneumonie**

# Quand la bronchite complique une pathologie respiratoire chronique

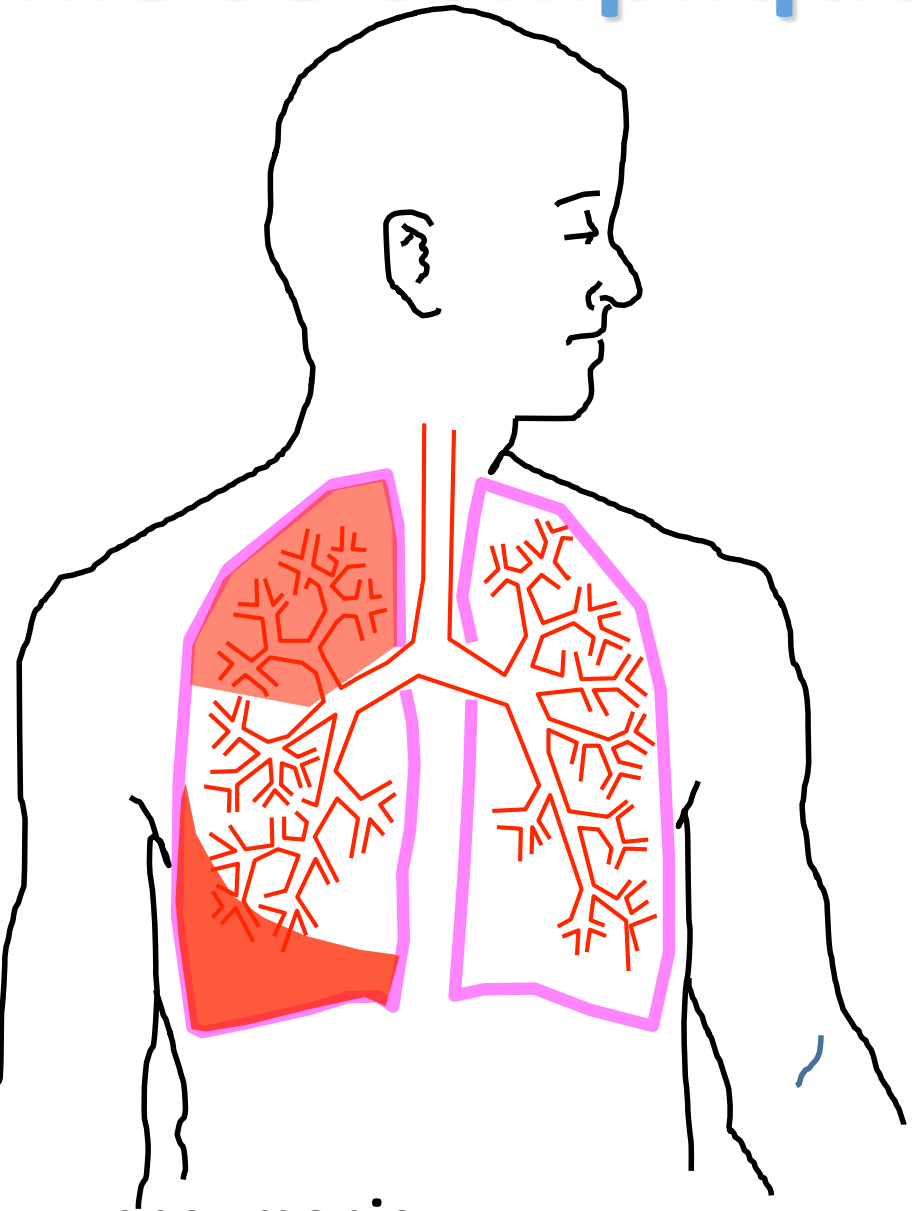


**Exacerbation aigue de BPCO**

# Quand la pneumonie se complique

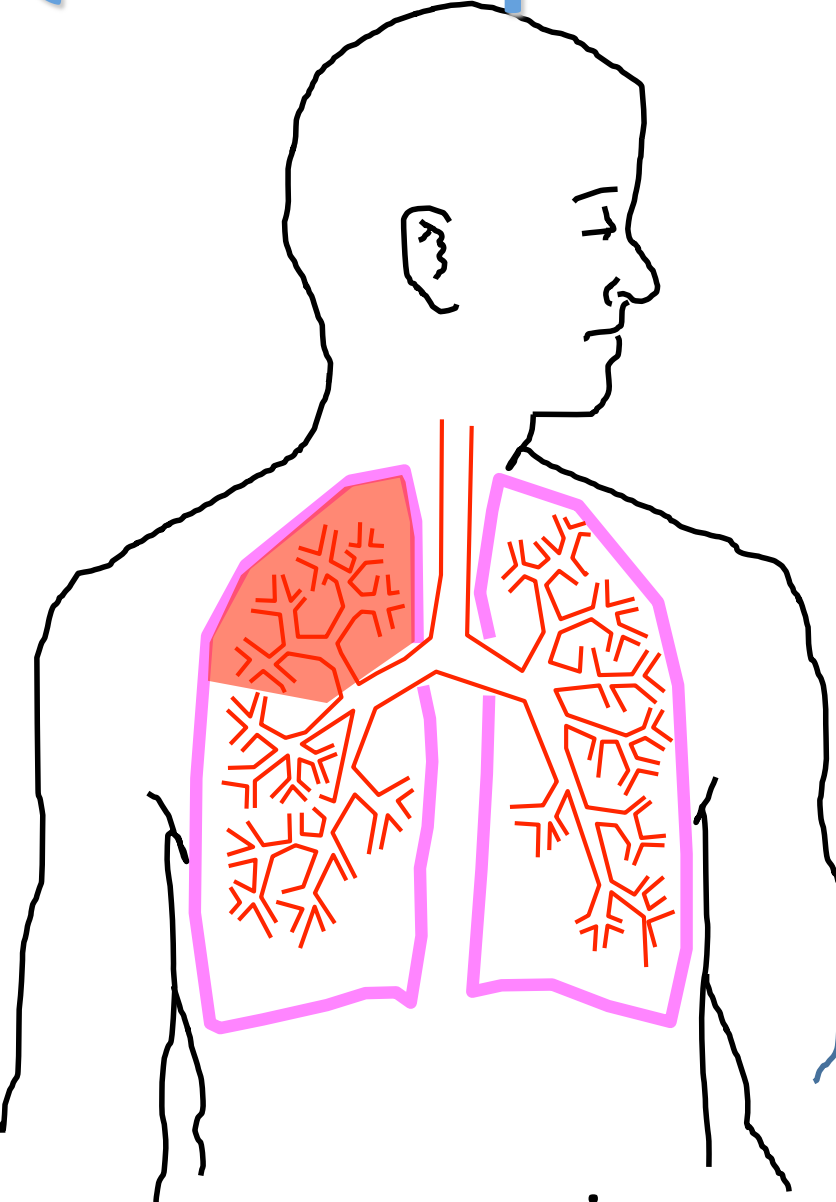


**pneumonie**

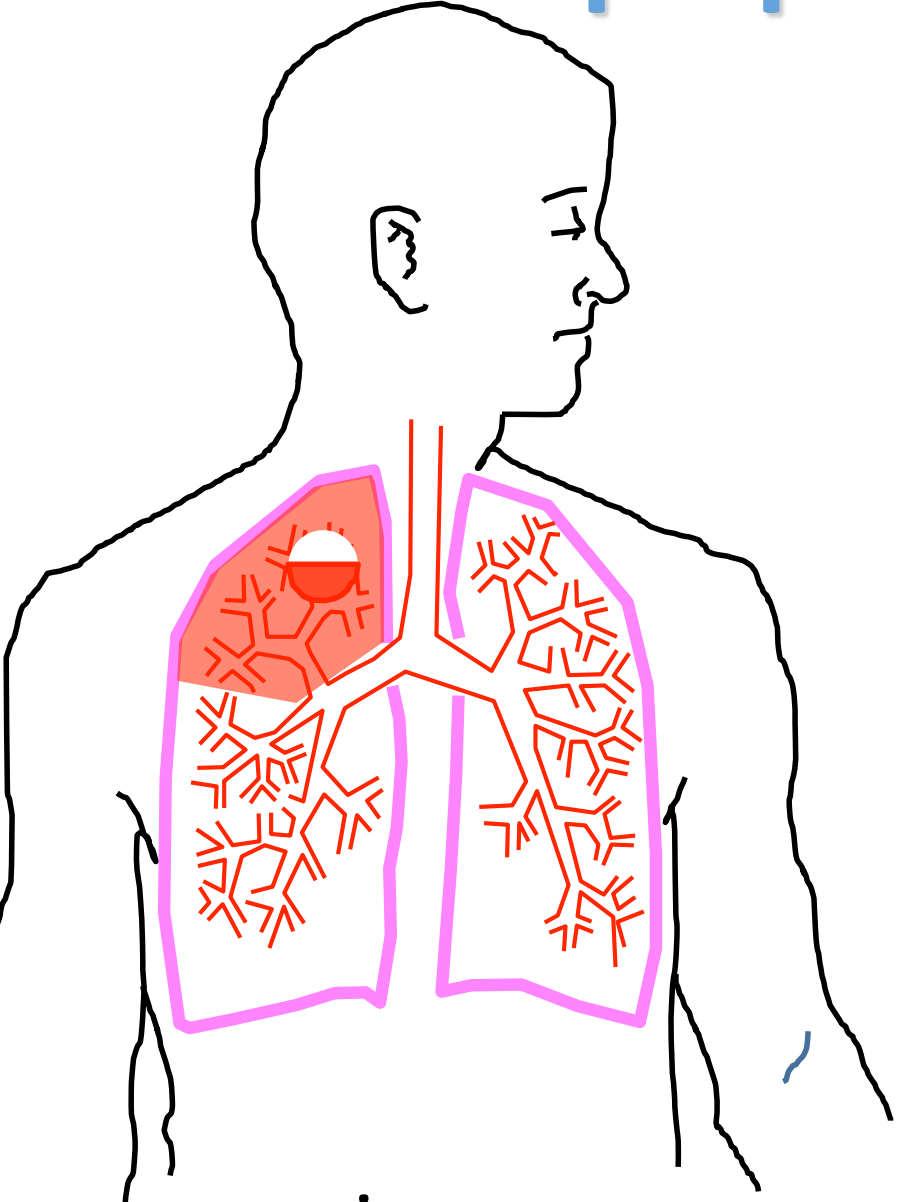


**pneumonie  
compliquée = pleurésie**

# Quand la pneumonie se complique



**pneumonie**

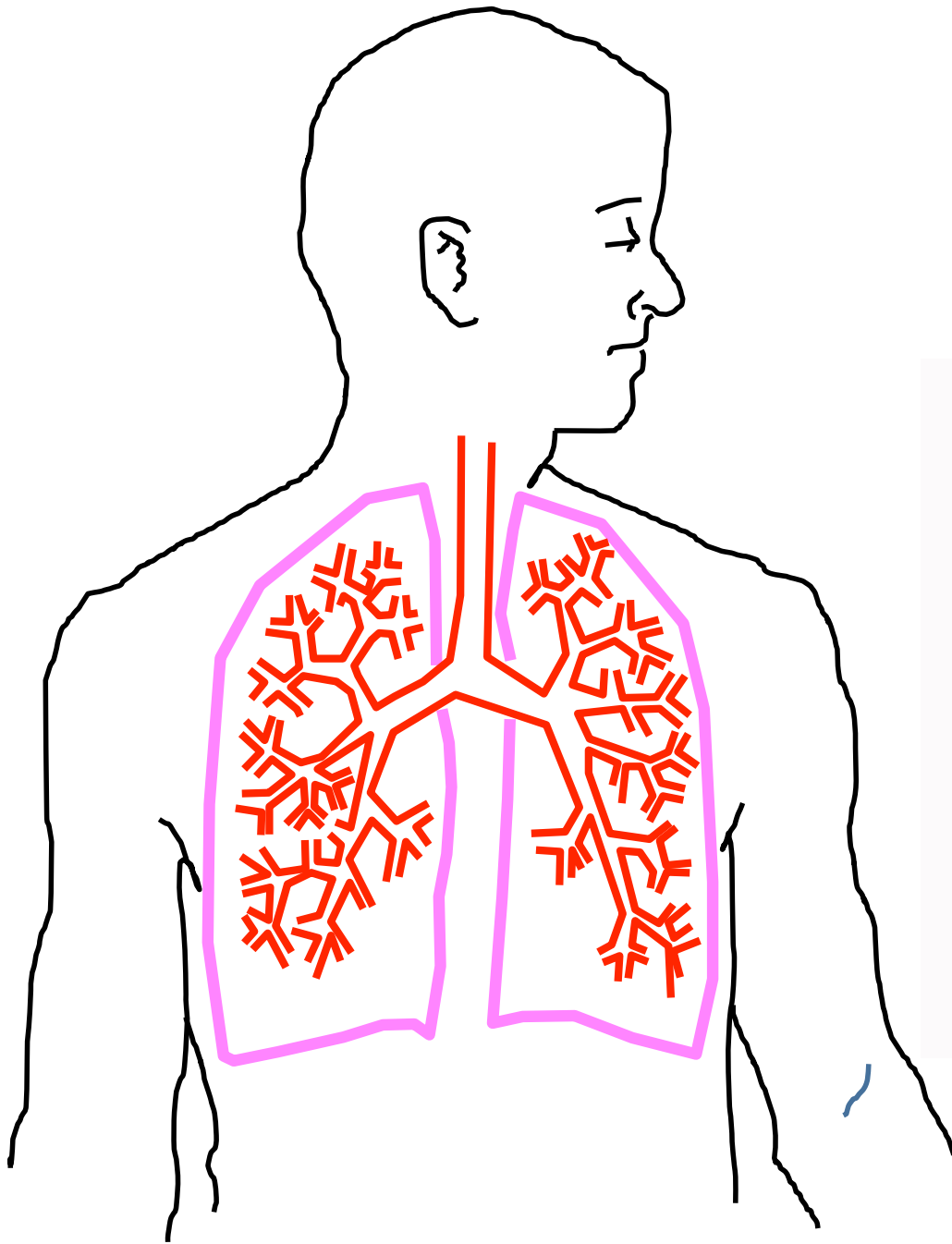


**pneumonie  
compliquée = abcès**

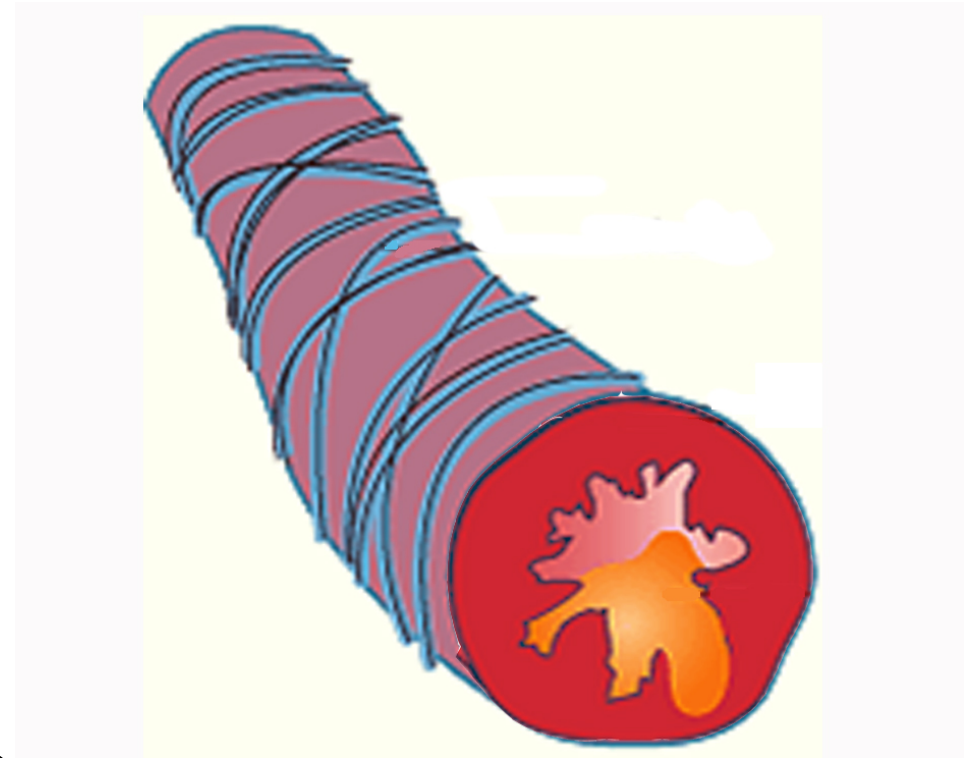
# Infections respiratoires hautes

- Les signes cliniques

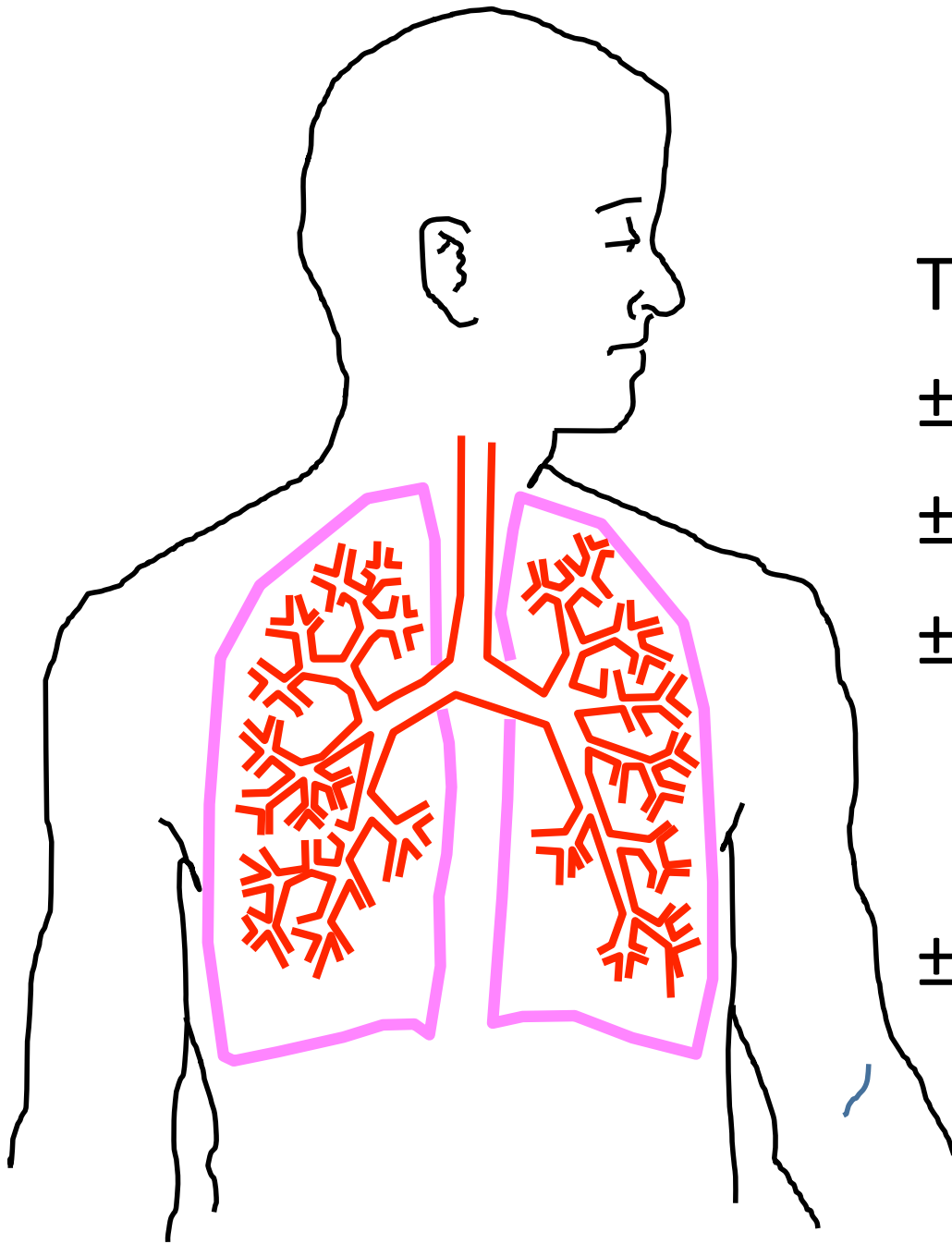
?



**bronchite**



**infection  
bronchique**



**bronchite**

Toux

± expectoration

± dyspnée

± signes généraux

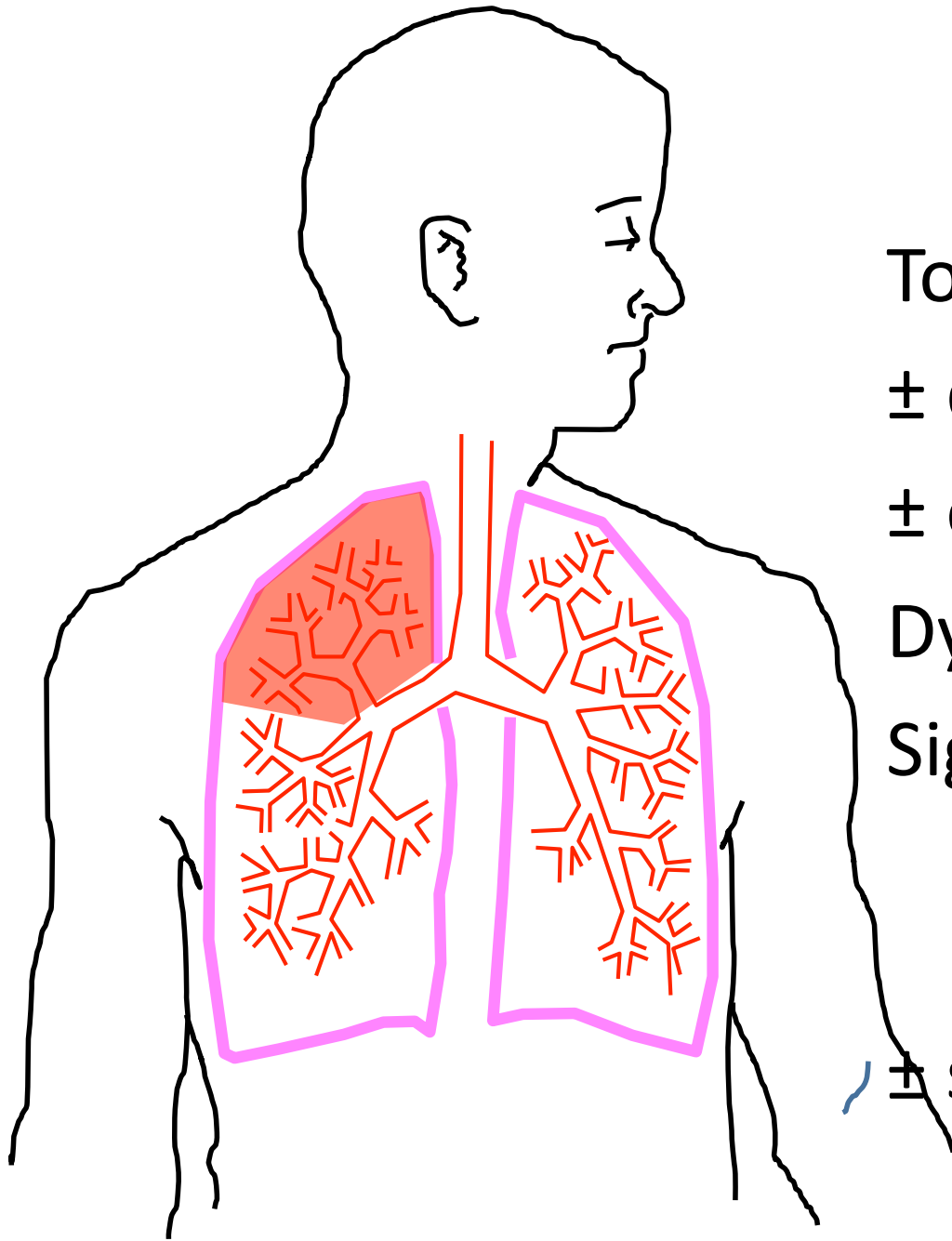
- Fièvre de bas grade

- Asthénie

± signes extra-respiratoires

- Myalgies (courbatures)

- Signes ORL



**pneumonie**

Toux

± douleur thoracique

± expectoration

Dyspnée

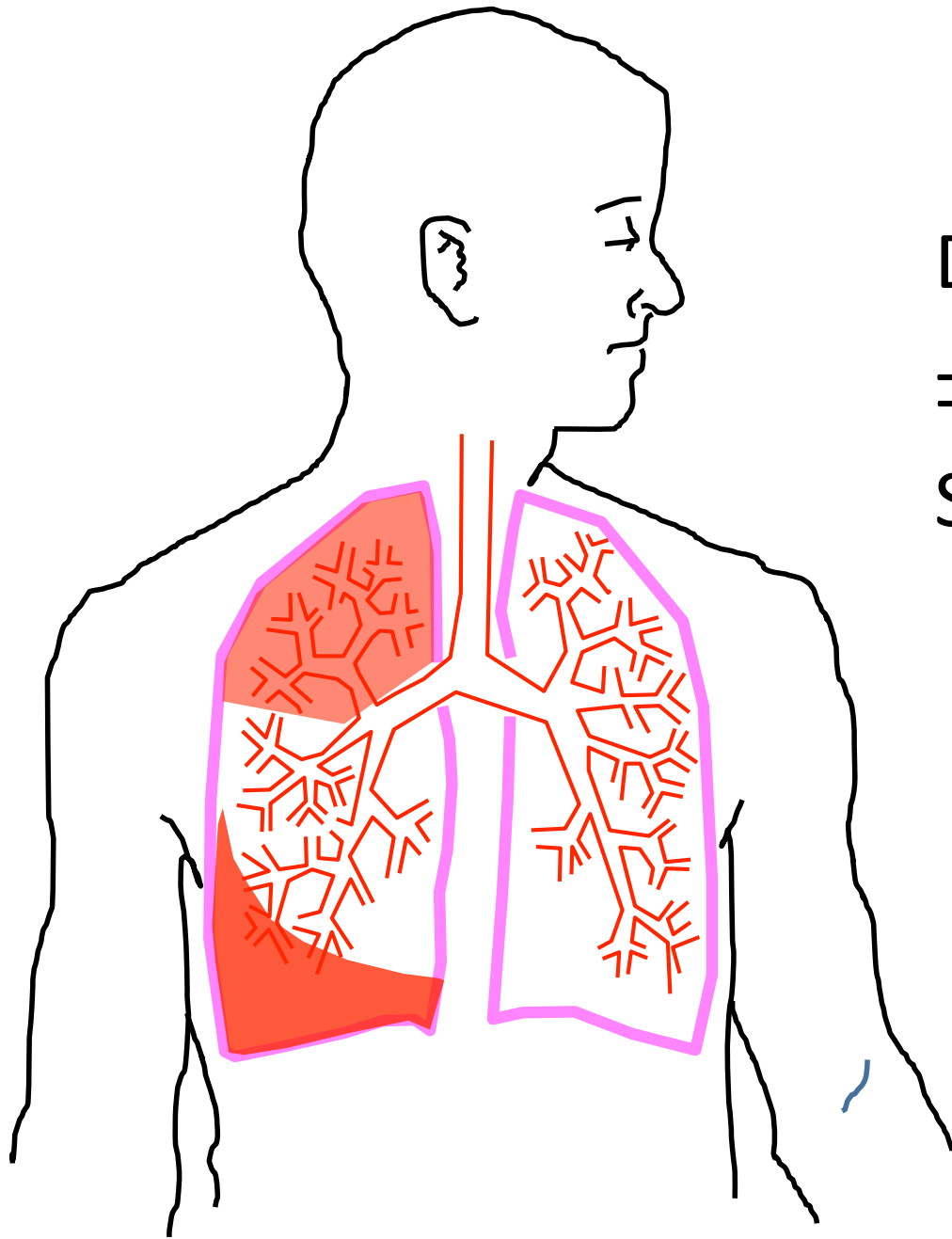
Signes généraux

- Fièvre +++

- Asthénie

± signes extra-respiratoires

- Myalgies (courbatures)



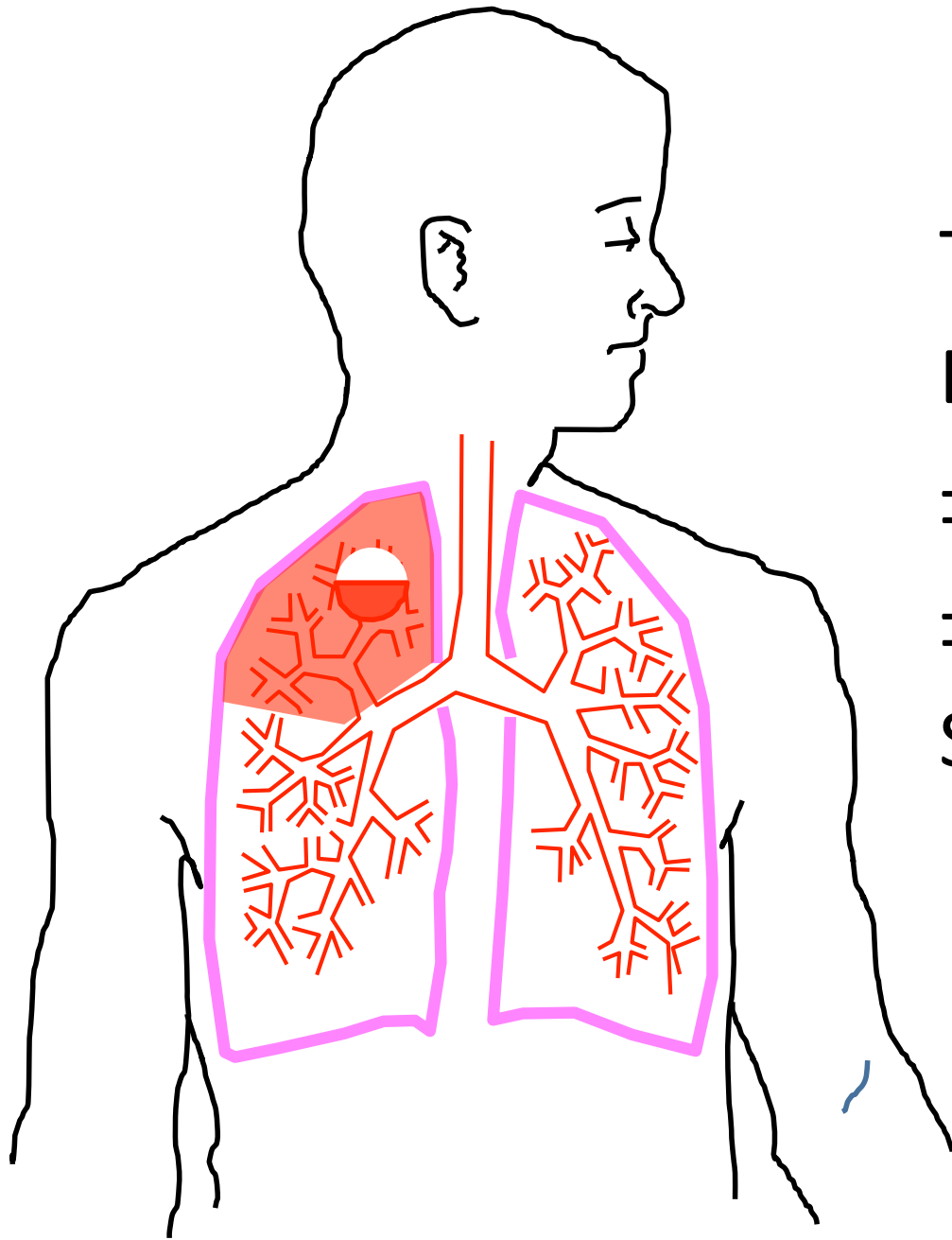
**pleurésie**

Douleur thoracique +++

± dyspnée

Signes généraux

- Fièvre +
- Asthénie ++



**abcès**

Toux

Expectoration ++++

± douleur thoracique

± dyspnée

Signes généraux

■ Fièvre +

■ Asthénie

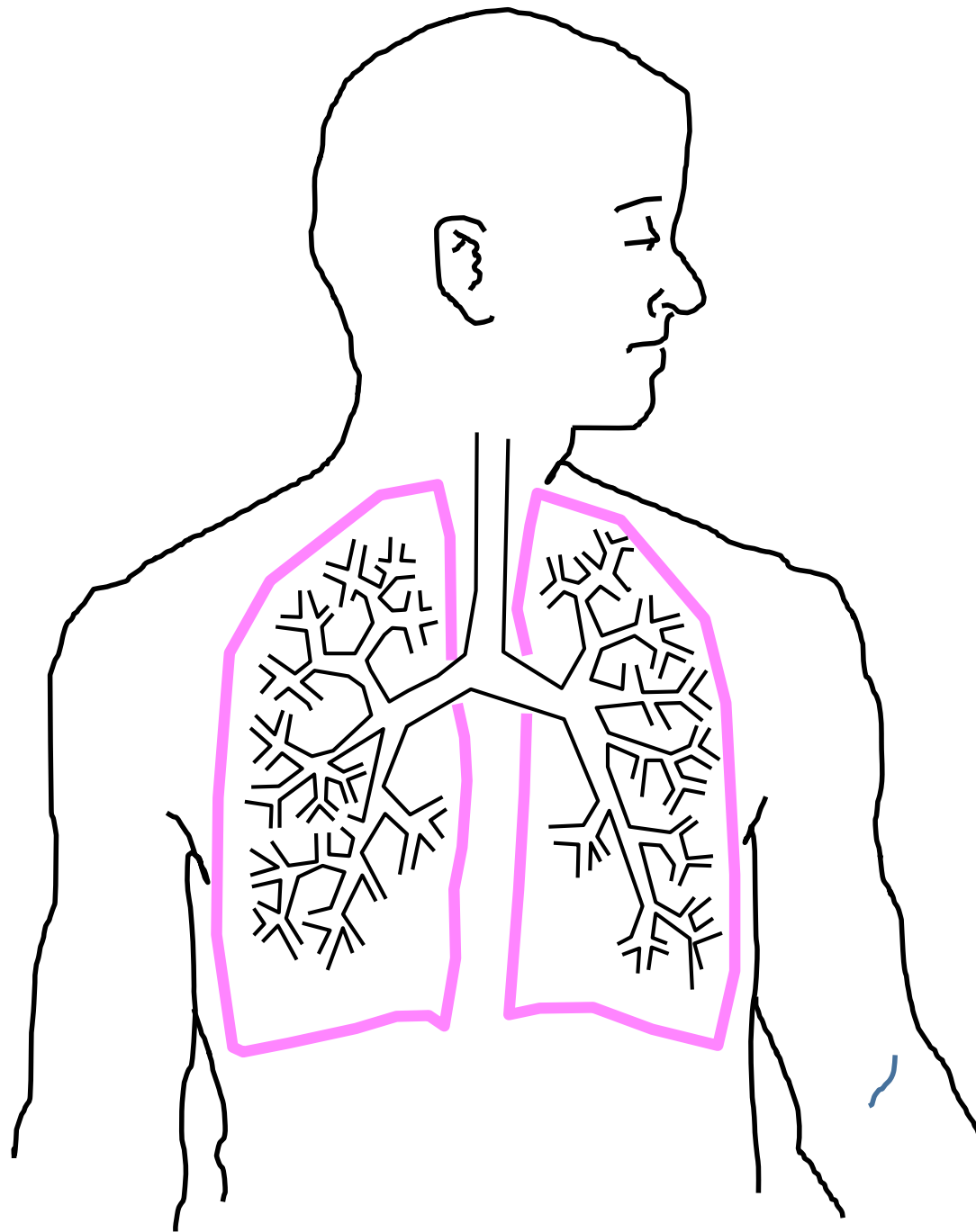
# Les trois grands types d'infections respiratoires basses

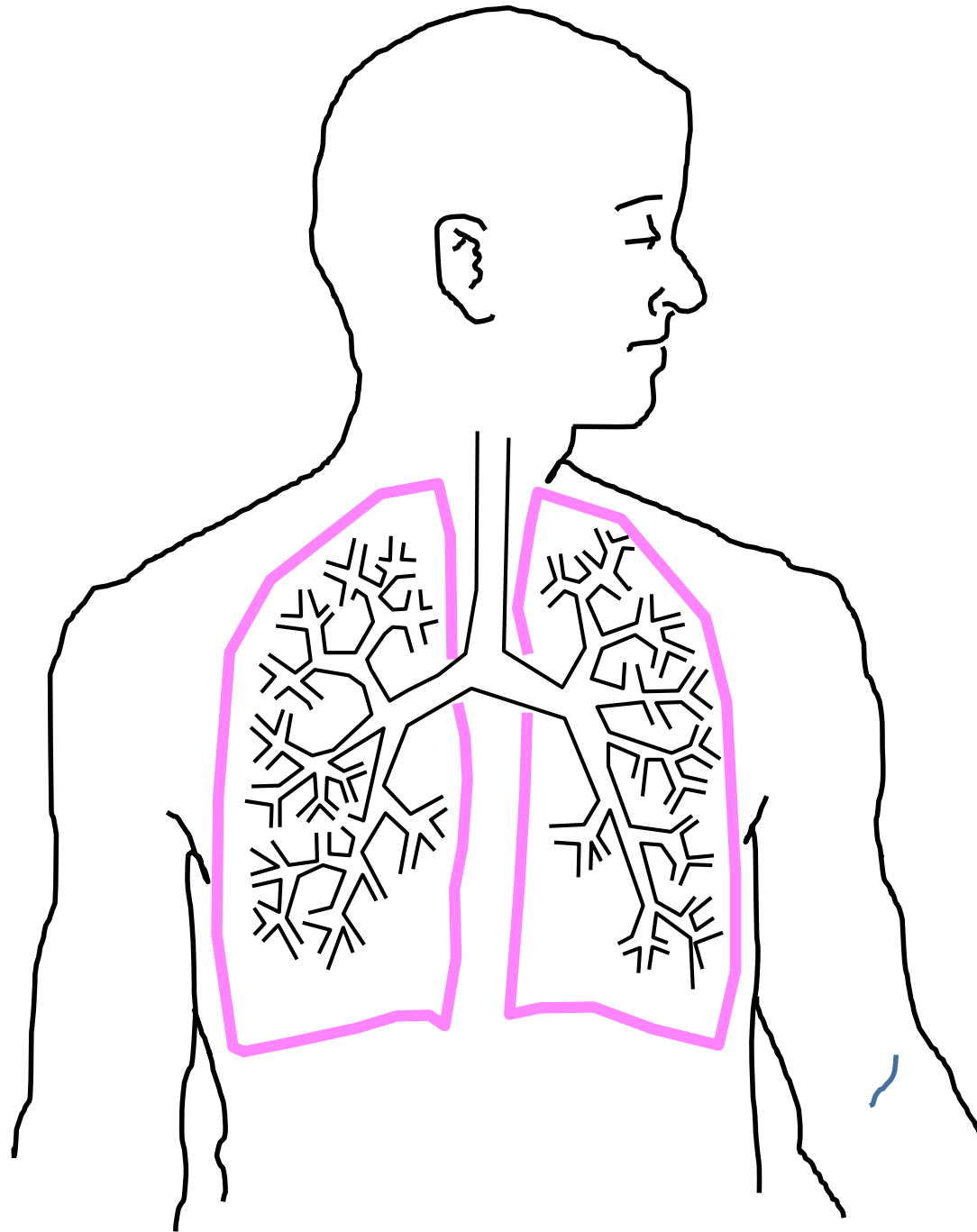
- Infections communautaires
  - Community acquired infections
- Infections nosocomiales
  - nosocomial infections
- Infections de l'immunodéprimé
  - Infections in the immunosuppressed host

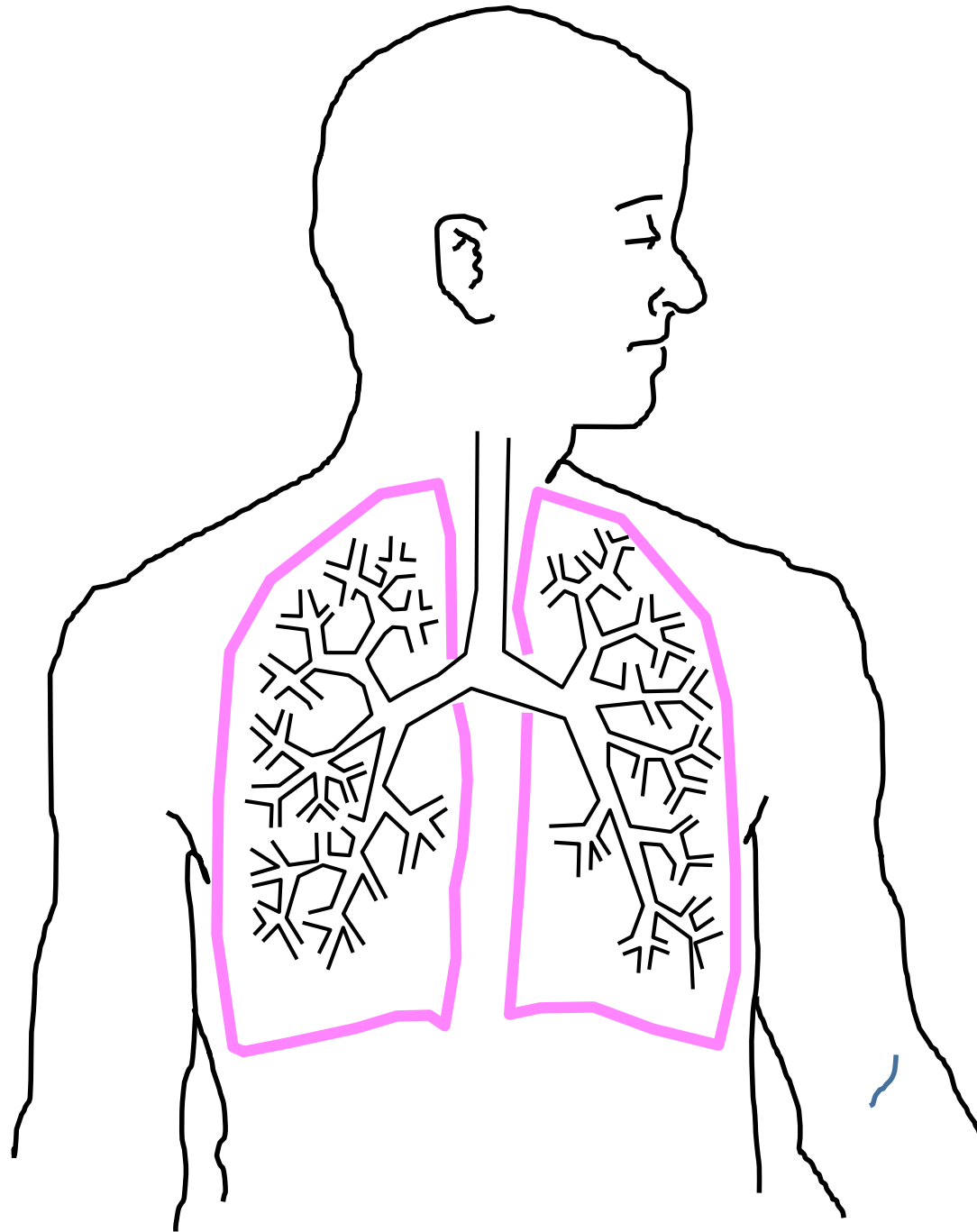
# Les trois grandes catégories de micro-organismes responsables des infections respiratoires basses

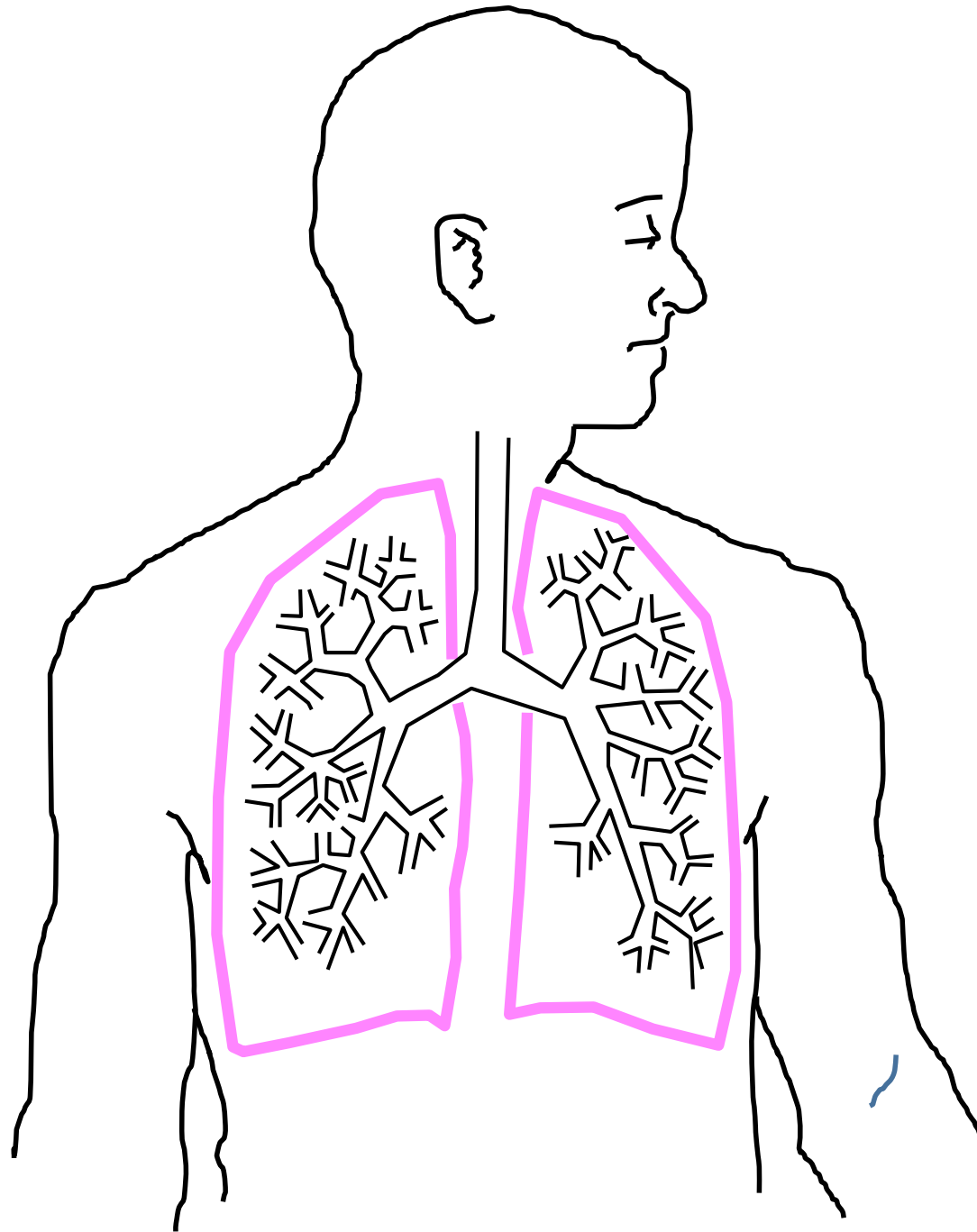
- Pathogènes constants
  - Tuberculose
  - légionellose
- Inconstamment pathogènes
  - exogènes (virus à tropisme respiratoire)
  - endogènes – commensaux (bactéries)
- Opportunistes
  - chez l'immunodéprimé

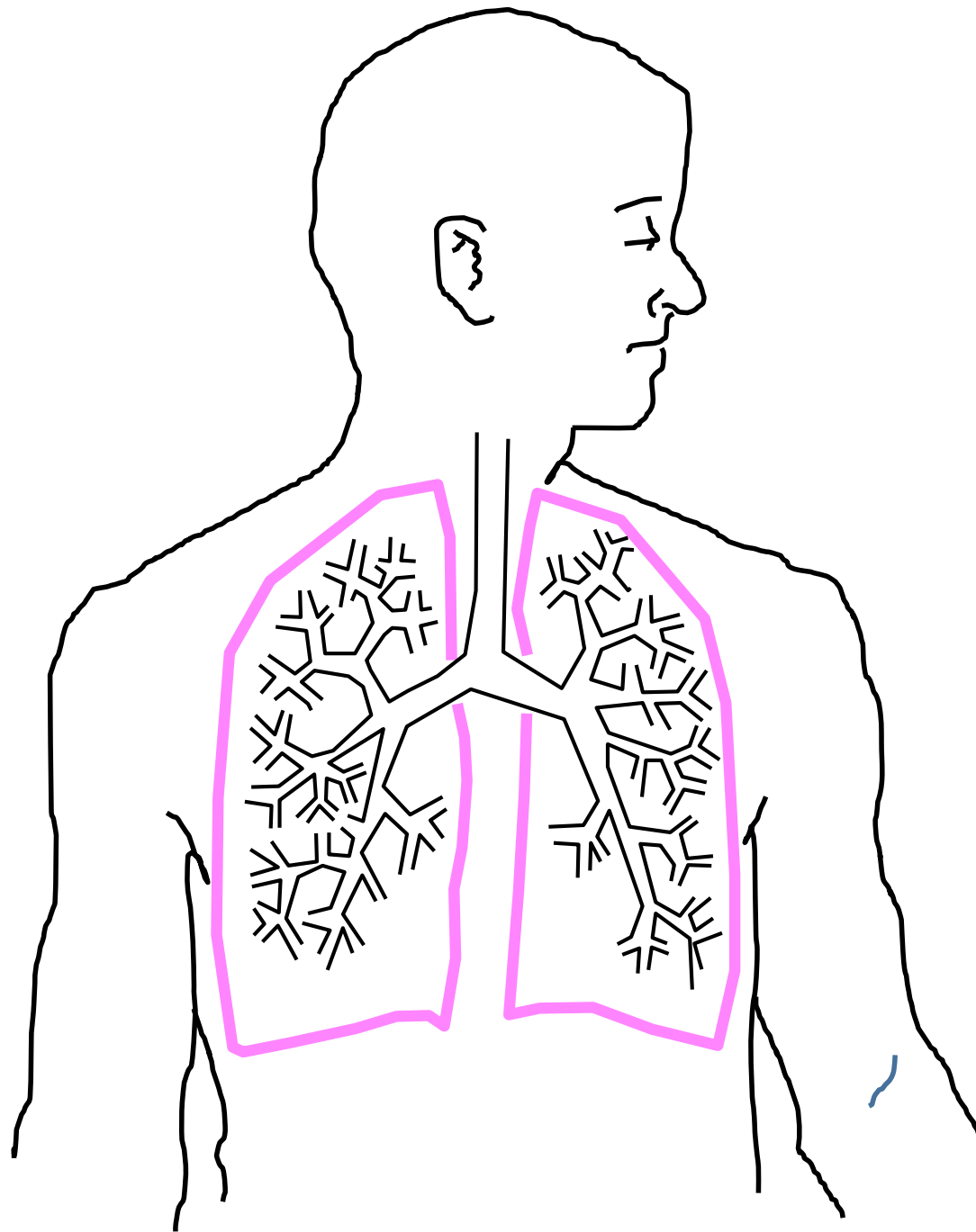


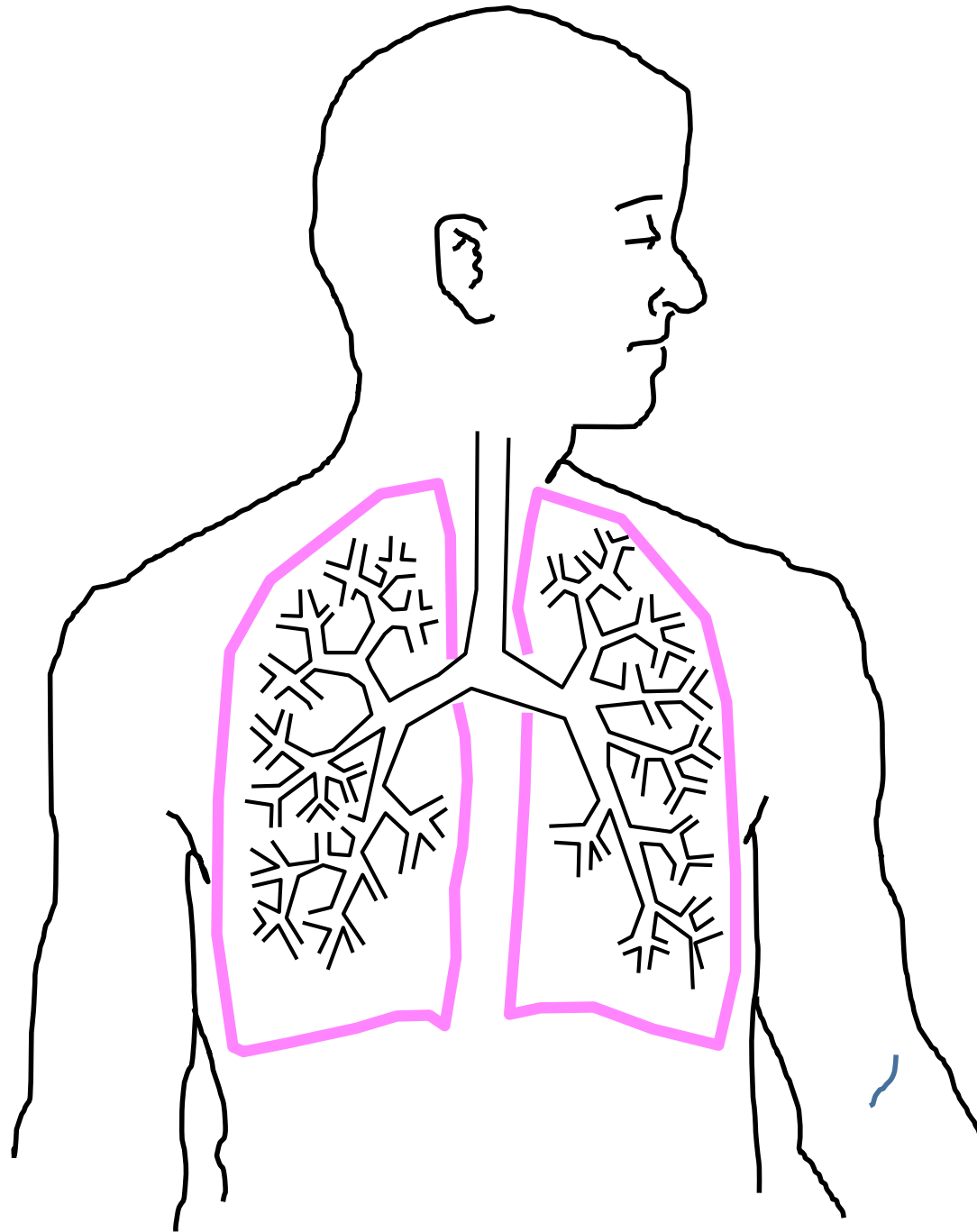




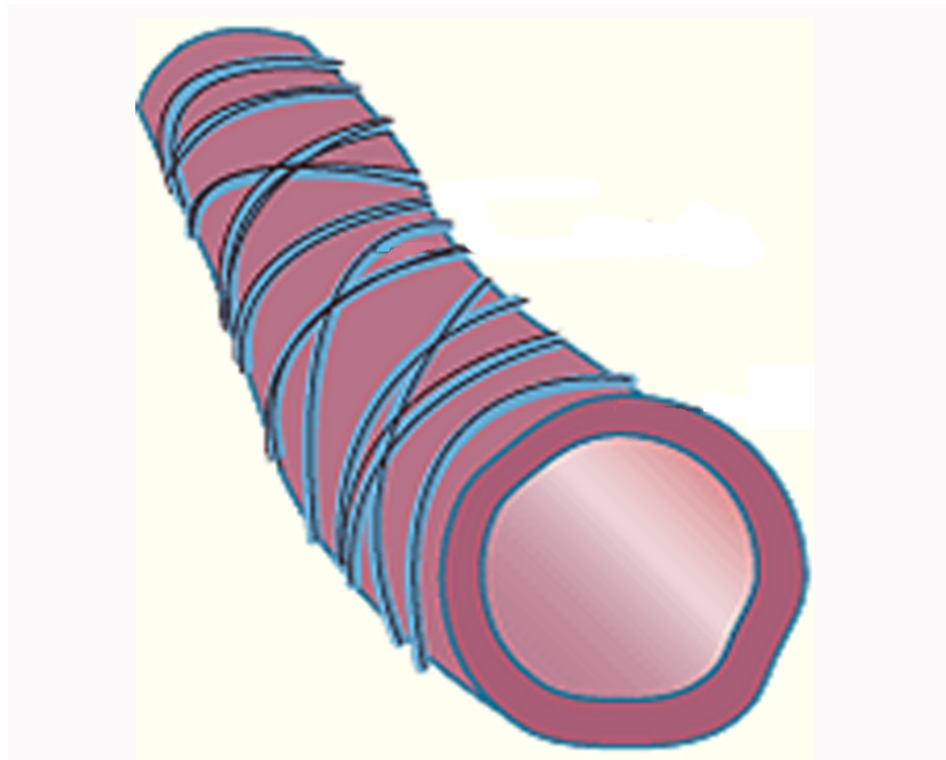




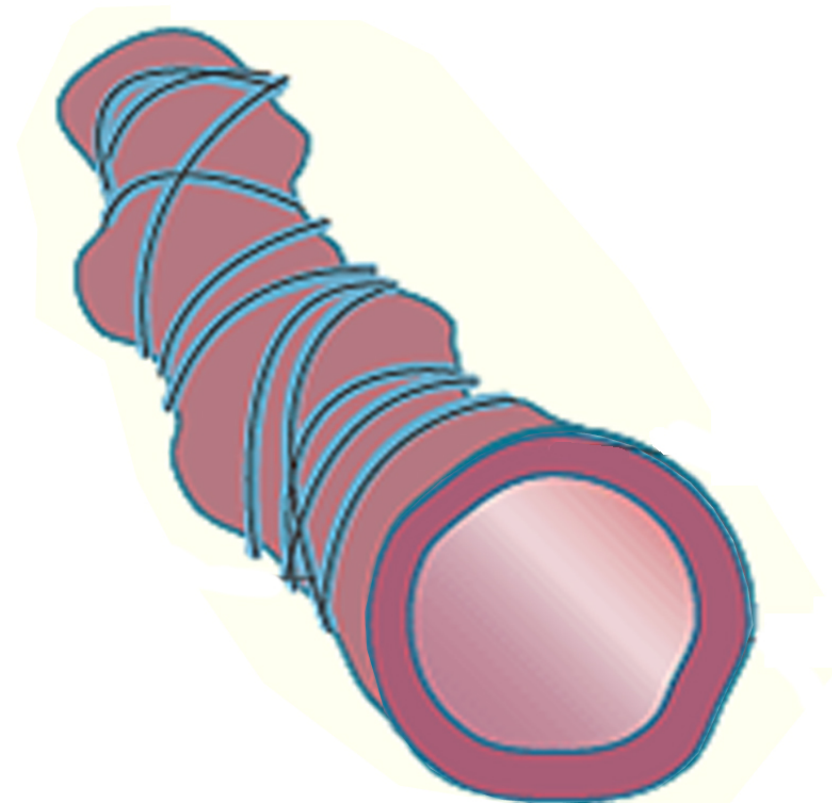




# Pathophysiology of airway obstruction

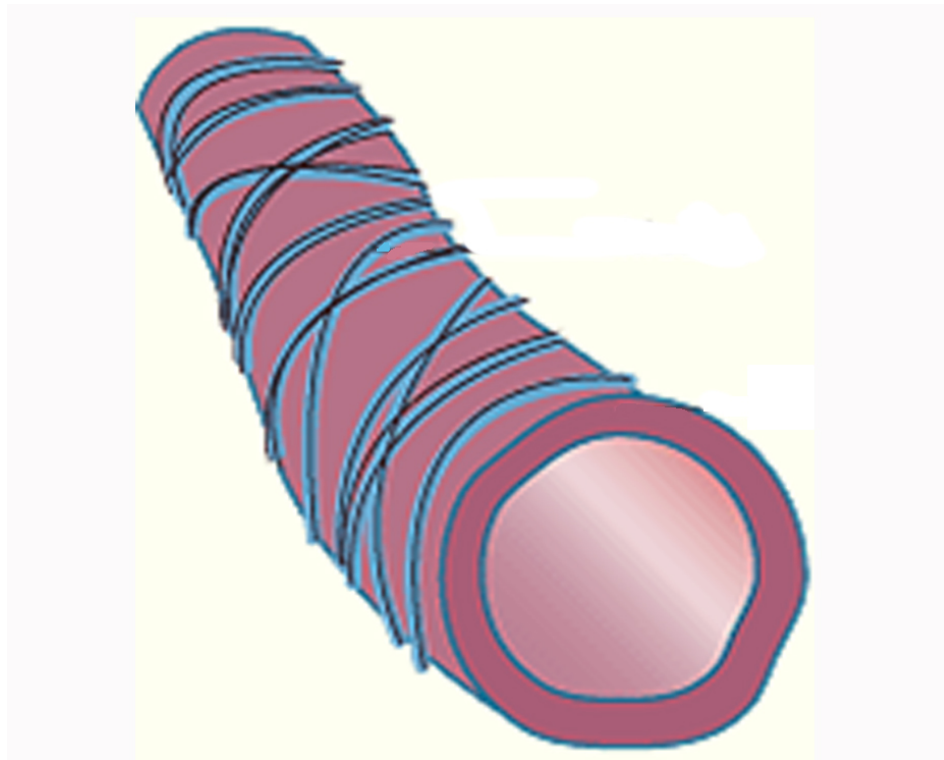


**normal  
bronchus**

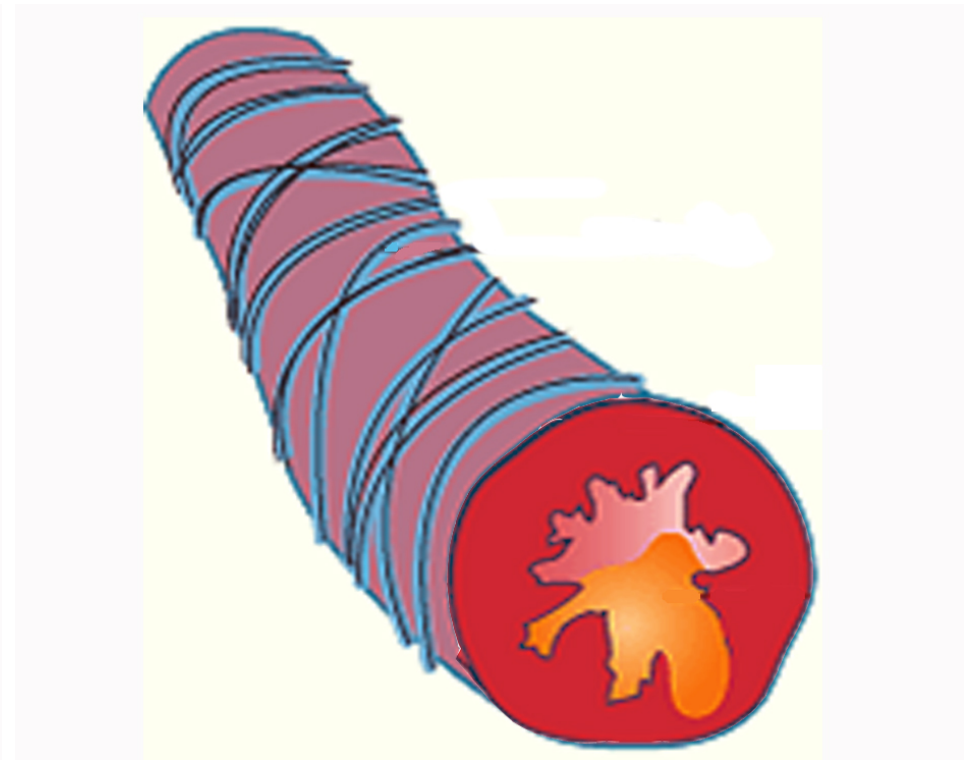


**bronchial  
spasm**

# Pathophysiology of airway obstruction

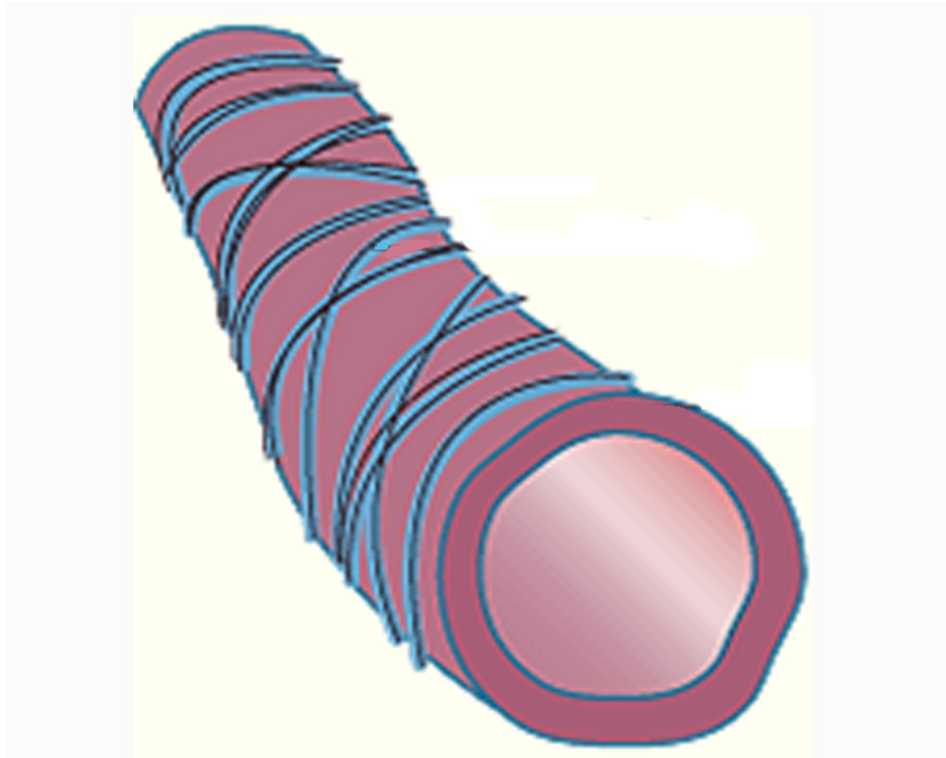


**normal  
bronchus**

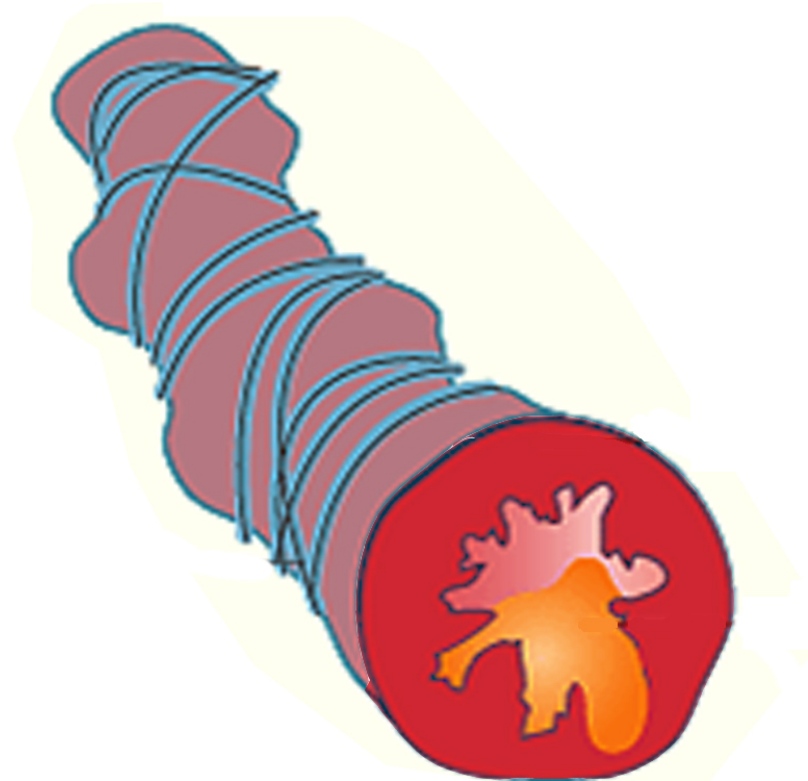


**infection  
bronchique**

# Pathophysiology of airway obstruction



**normal  
bronchus**



**spasm &  
inflammation**

# The 3 triggers for airway obstruction

- **Allergens such as**
  - Dust mites
  - Furred and feathered animals
  - Cockroaches
  - Pollens from grass and trees
  - Molds (indoors and outdoors)

# The 3 triggers for airway obstruction

- **Irritants such as**
  - Indoor pollution
    - tobacco smoke
    - scented products
    - strong fumes or odors
  - Outdoor air pollution

# The 3 triggers for airway obstruction

- **Miscellaneous**
  - Infection (cold)
  - Change in T°
  - Strong feelings
  - Exercise

# The triggers for airway obstruction

- Infections in the upper airways, such as colds

