

Pleural effusion

Aetiology

Transudates	Exudates	'Classic' exudates that can be transudates
<p><u>Common causes:</u> CCF</p> <p>Cirrhosis</p> <p>Hypoalbuminaemia</p> <p>Peritoneal dialysis</p> <p><u>Less common causes:</u> Hypothyroidism</p> <p>Nephrotic syndrome</p> <p>Mitral stenosis (PE)</p> <p><u>Rare causes:</u> Constrictive pericarditis</p> <p>SVC obstruction</p> <p>Ovarian hyperstimulation</p> <p>Meig's syndrome (benign ovarian tumour, ascites, pleural effusion)</p>	<p><u>Common causes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pneumonia (bacterial, fungal, TB) • Malignancy • Pulmonary infarction (from PE) <p><u>Other causes:</u></p> <p>GI disease -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oesophageal rupture (Boerhaave's syndrome) • Pancreatitis • Intra-abdominal abscess • Diaphragmatic hernia • Post variceal sclerotherapy • Post liver transplant <p>Collagen vascular diseases -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatoid arthritis • SLE • Drug-induced lupus • Wegener's syndrome • Churg-Strauss <p>Post coronary artery bypass graft surgery</p> <p>Asbestos exposure</p> <p>Sarcoidosis</p>	<p>Malignancy</p> <p>PE (80% exudates, 20% transudates)</p>

	<p>Uraemia</p> <p>Radiation therapy</p> <p>Complication of acute MI (Dressler's syndrome)</p> <p>Yellow nail syndrome</p> <p>Adverse drug reactions (MTX, amiodarone, nitrofurantoin, phenytoin)</p>	
Haemothorax	Chylothorax	Pseudochylothorax
<p>Post op</p> <p>Trauma</p> <p>Malignancy</p> <p>Pulmonary infarct</p>	<p>Malignancy –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lymphoma • Metastatic carcinoma <p>Trauma –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penetrating injuries • Post op <p>TB</p> <p>Sarcoidosis</p> <p>Cirrhosis</p> <p>Amyloidosis</p>	<p>TB</p> <p>Rheumatoid arthritis</p> <p>Poorly treated empyema</p>

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