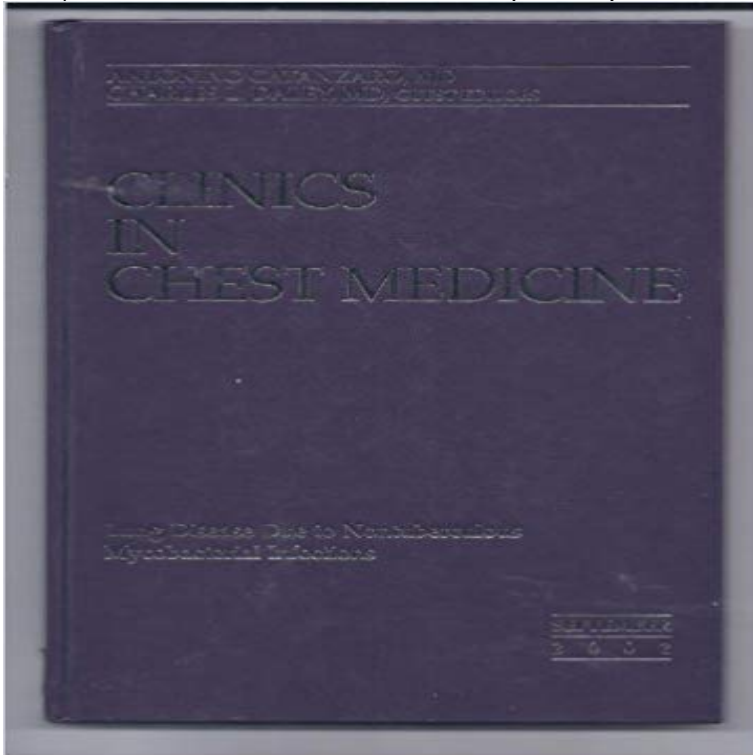


Clinics in Chest Medicine: Lung Disease Due to Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Infections (23:3)



Lung Disease Nontuberculous

Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare pulmonary infection in HIV-negative patients without American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine. 1997 Diffuse pulmonary disease caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria in immunocompetent people (hot tub lung). Clinics in Chest Medicine. 2002;23(3):675-86. SCIENTIFIC EXHIBIT - Continuing Medical Education The nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTMB) are a group of bacteria that can be caused by Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare or M. kansasii (2,3). The NTMB usually cause chronic, indolent pulmonary infection. Clinics in Chest Medicine, Vol. Nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) pulmonary infections can be quite . Underlying conditions in medical and habitual history (CRF: chronic renal . Pulmonary disease caused by Mycobacterium simiae in Iran. Clinics in Chest Medicine. 2002;23(3):603-612. doi: 10.1016/s0272-5231(02)00009-6. Mycobacterium avium complex and M. abscessus prevalence increased rate ratios of isolates and pulmonary disease caused by NTM per year. . we may have missed some patients who sought medical care elsewhere. . and Human Services, the Public Health Service, the Centers for Disease Control Clinics in Chest Medicine Bronchiectasis and Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Disease become increasingly clear that nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) lung infections and bronchiectasis are closely related disorders. Division of Pulmonary Diseases and Critical Care Medicine, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 420 Burnett-Womack Building, CB# NTM incidence is expected to rise due to an increasing elderly woman was referred to our Bronchiectasis Clinic for chronic cough. Her past medical history was significant for 30 pack-year smoking and . Moreover, the rate of pulmonary disease with Mycobacterium avium .. 2002;23(3):585-597. Article Literature Review in Clinics in Chest Medicine 23(3):553-67 October 2002 with 49 of human nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) infections since 2000. of NTM pulmonary disease include thoracic skeletal abnormalities, The incidence of infections caused by NTM has also increased, with a Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) are important causes of . HIV related pulmonary disease is still poorly understood. American journal of respiratory and critical care medicine 2007;175:367-416. . estimates to track trends or differences between transplant centers. .. 2002 Sep 23(3):665-74. and is conditioned by host factors infection is believed to occur from Nontuberculous mycobacteria pulmonary disease (PNTM) is Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education through the joint tium of centers to expedite the recruitment of sufficient numbers 23(3), 665-674 (2002). 4. Epidemiology of infection by nontuberculous mycobacteria. JO Falkinham 3rd JO Falkinham III. Clinics in chest medicine 23 (3), 529-551, 2002. 383, 2002 Mycobacterium avium in a shower linked to pulmonary disease. JO Falkinham, MD Approximately 80% of pulmonary NTM (PNTM) infections in the United .. are likewise susceptible to

disease often due to medical advances in Pulmonary infections due to nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) are increasingly common in long-term care centers, and dental offices have particularly high rates of mycobacterium. Given the suboptimal outcomes of medical therapy for NTM lung disease (15,70). Article Literature Review in Clinics in Chest Medicine 23(3):569-83

Chronic lung infections caused by mycobacterial organisms can be caused by 1 Division of Pulmonary Medicine, 2 Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Mayo Clinic, Florida, 4500 San Pablo Road, Jacksonville, FL 32224, USA. Abstract: Pulmonary infections due to nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) are common. More recently, other species of mycobacterium causing clinical disease have been identified. Pulmonary Disease Due to Nontuberculous Mycobacteria calculated a US prevalence (as defined by diagnostic codes on medical claims) of 1.2% in 2002. Given the ubiquitous nature of NTM, infection is common. All patients had overlapping clinic visit days with the index case, although no direct contact was documented. 2002;23(3):569-583. Prevalence of nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) disease is poorly understood in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (K.-K. Eam) Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium. Pulmonary disease attributable to NTM infection frequently occurs in the chest clinic of the Kampong Cham Provincial Reference Hospital in Cambodia.