






## Pulmonary tomographic and ultrasound findings in two patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia

### Hallazgos tomográficos y ecográficos pulmonares en dos pacientes con neumonía por SARS-CoV-2

Anselmo Abdo-Cuza<sup>1</sup> , José Jordan-González<sup>1</sup> , Jonathan Pi-Avila<sup>1</sup> , Namibia Espinosa-Nodarse<sup>1</sup> , Rafael Machado-Martínez<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Universidad de Ciencias Médicas de la Habana. Centro de Investigaciones Médico Quirúrgicas. La Habana, Cuba.

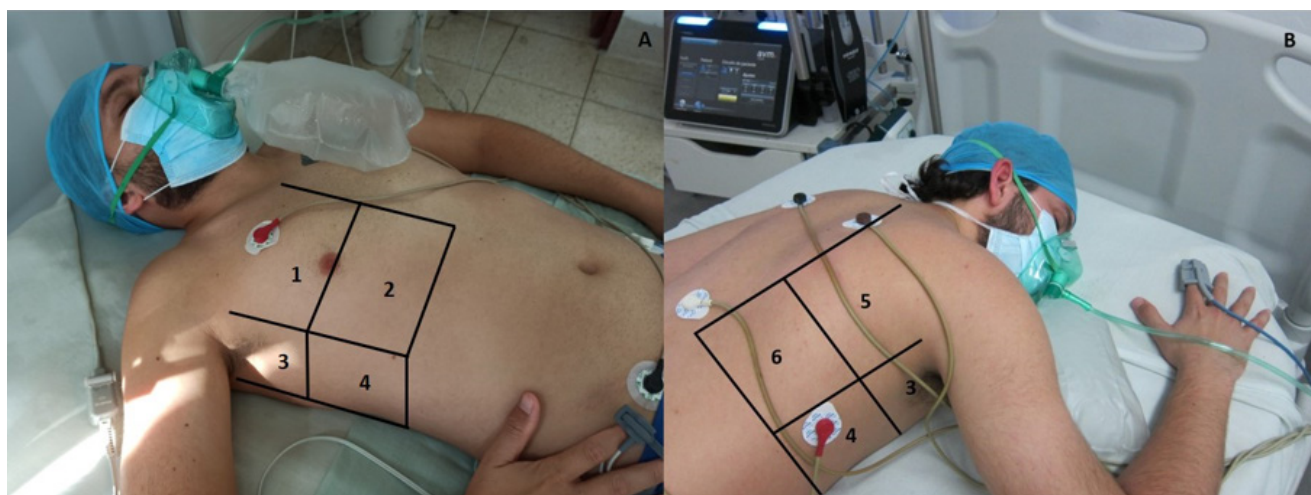
Received: August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021 | Accepted: August 09, 2021 | Published: August 28, 2021

Citar como: Abdo Cuza A, Jordan González J, Pi Avila J, Espinosa Nodarse N, Machado Martínez R. Hallazgos tomográficos y ecográficos pulmonares en dos pacientes con neumonía por SARS-CoV-2. Univ Méd Pinareña [Internet]. 2022 [citado: Fecha de acceso]; 18(1);e804. Disponible en: <http://www.revgaleno.sld.cu/index.php/ump/article/view/804>

**Keywords:** COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; Pneumonia; Ultrasonography.

**Palabras clave:** COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; Neumonía; Ultrasonografía.

Pulmonary tomographic and ultrasound findings in two patients diagnosed with SARS CoV-2 pneumonia at the time of admission to an intensive care unit are shown. Evaluation of the Six quadrant (Figure 1) for each hemithorax or Lung Ultrasound Score was used as a follow-up method, scored according to the ultrasound pattern: A lines (0 points), B lines (1 point), coalescent B lines: white lung (2 points), consolidation (3 points). The total score will be the sum of the two hemithoraxes.



**Figure 1.** Scan quadrants for the Lung Ultrasound Score corresponding to the upper and lower segments of the anterior (1,2), lateral (3,4) and posterior (5,6) sides

In patient 1 (figure 2: A,B,C), in axial section of chest Computerized Tomography (A), heterogeneous opacities were observed in the parahilar region in both lung fields in relation to areas of pneumonic consolidation and ground-glass areas, as well as bronchovascular thickening. In lung ultrasound, the linear probe (B) showed irregular pleura and subpleural consolidations, and the convex probe (C) showed a pattern of B lines.

In patient 2 (Figure 2: D,E,F) the axial section of chest computerized tomography (D) at the level of the parahilar region showed pulmonary condensation lesions of inflammatory type, bilateral localization

predominantly peripheral, and in the lung ultrasound, the linear probe (E) showed irregular pleura and subpleural consolidations. The convex probe (F) showed “light beam” sign: normal lung pattern interspersed between focal B lines.

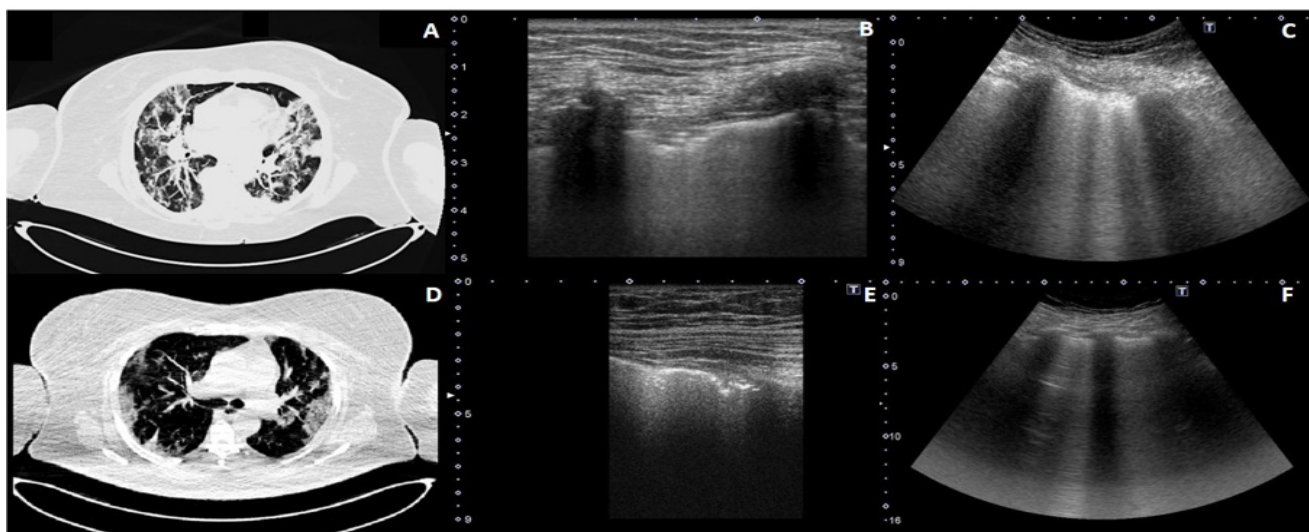


Figura 2. Axial section of chest computerized tomography at parahilar region level (A and D), lung ultrasound with linear probe (B and E) and convex probe (C and F) in two patients with SARS-Cov-2 pneumonia.

#### CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

They author declares there is no conflict of interests.

#### AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION

They author participate in conceptualization, redaction - initial draft, redaction - review and edition.

#### FUNDING

They author received no funding to the development of the present letter.