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Journal

Clinical Practice and Cases in Emergency Medicine, 4(3)

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Publication Date

2020

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Peer reviewed

Crazy-Paving: A Computed Tomographic Finding of Coronavirus Disease 2019

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Section Editor: Rick A. McPheeters, DO

Submission history: Submitted May 1, 2020; Revision received May 11, 2020; Accepted May 11, 2020

Electronically published May 18, 2020

Full text available through open access at http://escholarship.org/uc/uciem_cpem

DOI: 10.5811/cpcem.2020.5.47998

Introduction: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.¹ COVID-19 first occurred in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, and by March 2020 COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic.¹

Case Presentation: We describe a case of a 52-year-old female with past medical history of asthma, type 2 diabetes, and previous tobacco use who presented to the emergency department with dyspnea and was found to be positive for COVID-19. We discuss the computed tomographic finding of “crazy-paving” pattern in the patient’s lungs and the significance of this finding in COVID-19 patients.

Discussion: Emergency providers need to be aware of the different imaging characteristics of various stages of COVID-19 to appropriately treat, isolate, and determine disposition of COVID-19 infected patients. Ground-glass opacities are the earliest and most common imaging finding for COVID-19.²⁻⁴ Crazy-paving pattern is defined as thickened interlobular septa and intralobular lines superimposed on diffuse ground-glass opacities and should be recognized by emergency providers as a radiographic finding of progressive COVID-19.²⁻⁴ [Clin Pract Cases Emerg Med. 2020;4(3):461–463.]

Keywords: *Coronavirus disease 2019; COVID-19; crazy-paving.*

CASE PRESENTATION

A 52-year-old female with past medical history of asthma, type 2 diabetes, and previous tobacco use presented to the emergency department with dyspnea. The patient denied fever/chills, congestion, or gastrointestinal symptoms. She denied recent travel or exposure to known sick contacts. She presented afebrile, tachycardic, tachypneic, hypoxic with pulse oximetry measuring 79% on room air, and had mild conversational dyspnea with diminished auscultated breath sounds bilaterally. The patient had imaging findings as below (Images 1, 2, and 3) and laboratory abnormalities of elevated D-dimer, fibrinogen, lactate dehydrogenase, ferritin,

C-reactive protein, lactic acid, glucose, aspartate aminotransferase, and alanine aminotransferase, in conjunction with a positive severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction assay.

The patient was started on mid-flow supplemental nasal cannula oxygen at 15 liters per minute, enoxaparin, azithromycin, and ceftriaxone, and was admitted to the hospital.

DISCUSSION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by SARS-CoV-2.¹ The COVID-19 outbreak first occurred in Wuhan,

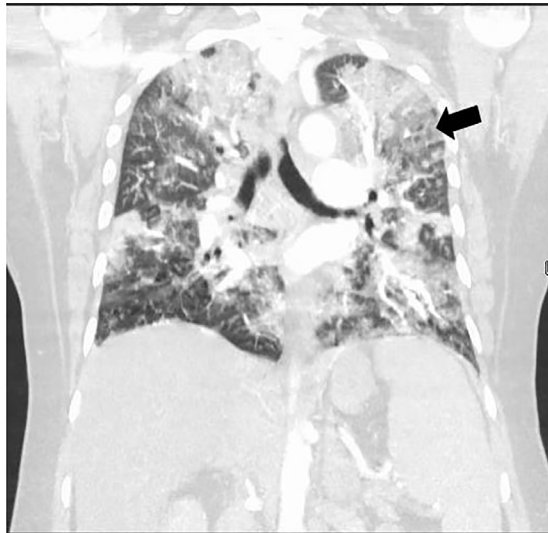


Image 1. Crazy-paving pattern noted on computed tomography chest of coronavirus disease 2019 patient as manifested by multiple, patchy ground-glass opacities with reticular and interlobular septal thickening and intralobular lines in the coronal plane. Crazy-paving pattern can be seen in both lung fields, but the tile-like or stone pavement resemblance pattern is best noted in the left upper lung (arrow).

China, in December 2019, and by March 2020, COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic.¹ Emergency physicians are on the front line to diagnose and treat this global health emergency. These images are intended to present the “crazy-paving”

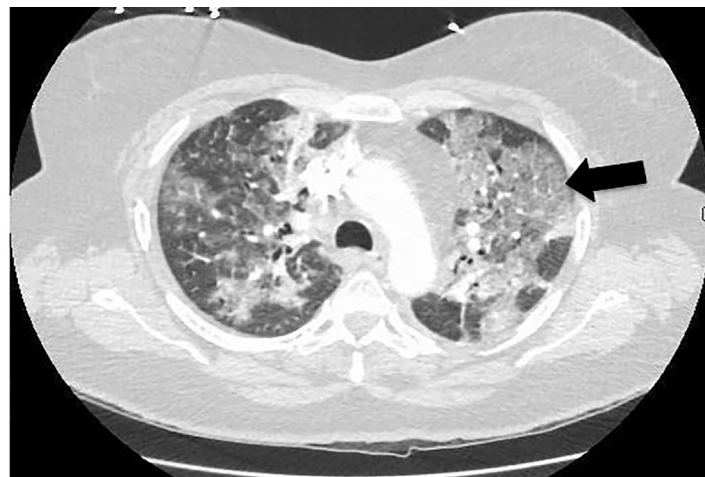


Image 2. Crazy-paving pattern noted on computed tomography chest of coronavirus disease 2019 patient as manifested by multiple, patchy ground-glass opacities with reticular and interlobular septal thickening and intralobular lines in the axial plane. Crazy-paving pattern can be seen in both lung fields, but the tile-like or stone pavement resemblance pattern is best noted in the left lung (arrow).

CPC-EM Capsule

What do we already know about this clinical entity?
Ground-glass opacities are the most common and frequently noted radiographic abnormality of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

What is the major impact of the image(s)?
Crazy-paving pattern – thickened interlobular septa and intralobular lines superimposed on diffuse ground-glass attenuation – is an imaging finding suggestive of progressive COVID-19.

How might this improve emergency medicine practice?
Awareness of imaging findings of COVID-19 will help providers appropriately treat, isolate, and determine the disposition of infected patients promptly.

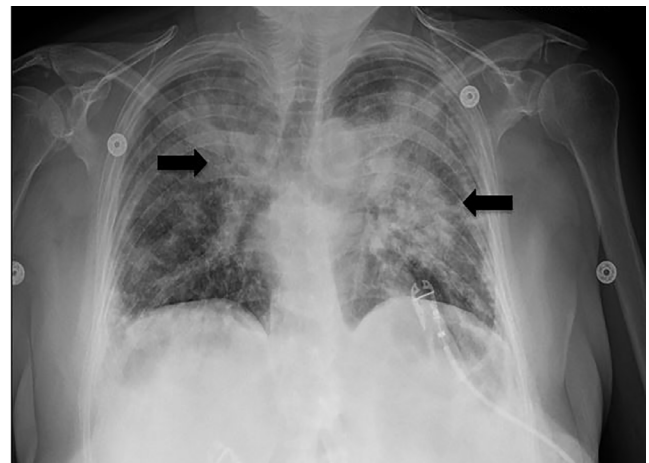


Image 3. Radiograph of this patient with coronavirus disease 2019 demonstrates dense patchy airspace disease bilaterally (arrows).

pattern, which is a computed tomographic (CT) finding of progressive COVID-19.

Ground-glass opacities, defined as hazy opacities compared to healthy lung, are the earliest and most commonly noted finding on CT for COVID-19.²⁻⁴ As COVID-19 progresses, a pattern known as “crazy-paving” can be noted on CT.³⁻⁴ Crazy-paving is

defined by the Fleischner Society as thickened interlobular septa and intralobular lines superimposed on diffuse ground-glass attenuation, and is named for its resemblance to stone pavement streets.²⁻⁵ Crazy-paving pattern is classically noted as a finding of pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, a rare lung disease, but this pattern is also caused by *Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia, sarcoidosis, bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, amiodarone-induced nonspecific interstitial pneumonia, lipoid pneumonia, organizing pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary hemorrhage syndromes, and, now, COVID-19.³⁻⁵

The authors attest that their institution requires neither Institutional Review Board approval, nor patient consent for publication of this image in emergency medicine. Documentation on file.

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Conflicts of Interest: By the CPC-EM article submission agreement, all authors are required to disclose all affiliations, funding sources and financial or management relationships that could be perceived as potential sources of bias. The authors disclosed none.

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