

CORRESPONDENCE

Radiographic patterns of acute chest syndrome

Dear editor,

We read with great interest the year in review 2014 by Andy Bush and Ian Pavord¹ on paediatric and adult clinical studies. While discussing our paper,² the reviewer seems to have misinterpreted our results when saying that consolidation is more severe in the apex of adult sickle cell disease patients with acute chest syndrome. In fact, CT and bedside chest radiography showed that lung parenchyma was increasingly consolidated from apex to base.² This distribution is in accordance with previous studies,^{3 4} but may vary with age, with young children having more upper and middle lobe disease, contrarily to adult patients.³

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