

Pneumonia (Community Acquired)



What Is Pneumonia?

Pneumonia is a serious infection of the lungs. Community-acquired pneumonia is a type of pneumonia that you catch outside of a hospital or nursing home. It is most commonly caused by bacteria, but viruses can also cause it. Risk factors for pneumonia include:

- Being 65 years or older
- Eating a poor diet
- Drinking alcohol
- Smoking cigarettes
- Having the flu
- Having a weakened immune system, such as from old age or a serious disease, like HIV or cancer
- Having periods of time where you lost consciousness, such as from anesthesia, drinking too much, drug use, stroke, and seizure



What Are the Warning Signs of Pneumonia?

- Long-lasting cough, which can sometimes bring up mucus
- Feeling cold and shaky
- Fever
- Shortness of breath
- Chest pains
- Feeling tired and weak



How Is Pneumonia Diagnosed?

- Your doctor will ask you questions about your symptoms and give a physical examination. He or she will listen to your lungs and heart and check your temperature.
- Your doctor may order a chest X-ray to see how much your lungs are affected.
- Your doctor may also order tests of the sputum (spit) and urine to learn what type of bacteria is causing the pneumonia. A blood test can show if the infection has spread from the lungs to the blood.



How Is Pneumonia Treated?

- If your pneumonia is caused by bacteria, your doctor will prescribe antibiotics. Your symptoms usually start to go away within a few days of starting treatment. It is important to finish all of your antibiotics, even if you are feeling better.
- Drink lots of fluids to make sure you stay hydrated.
- Your doctor may prescribe medicines for cough and to reduce fever. Feeling tired and coughing may last for up to a month or longer before going away.
- Most patients are treated at home, but some who are very ill or who have a greater risk for complications may have to stay in the hospital.
- If you have to stay in the hospital, doctors will monitor your heart and breathing rates, oxygen levels, and temperature. You may also be given fluids and medicines through your veins (intravenously).

