

Croup: An Overview

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Croup is a common illness responsible for up to 15 percent of emergency department visits due to respiratory disease in children in the United States. Croup symptoms usually start like an upper respiratory tract infection, with low-grade fever and coryza followed by a barking cough and various degrees of respiratory distress. In most children, the symptoms subside quickly with resolution of the cough within two days. Croup is often caused by viruses, with parainfluenza virus (types 1 to 3) as the most common. However, physicians should consider other diagnoses, including bacterial tracheitis, epiglottitis, foreign body aspiration, peritonsillar abscess, retropharyngeal abscess, and angioedema. Humidification therapy has not been proven beneficial. A single dose of dexamethasone (0.15 to 0.60 mg per kg usually given orally) is recommended in all patients with croup, including those with mild disease. Nebulized epinephrine is an accepted treatment in patients with moderate to severe croup. Most episodes of croup are mild, with only 1 to 8 percent of patients with croup requiring hospital admission and less than 3 percent of admitted patients requiring intubation. (*Am Fam Physician*. 2011;83(9):1067-1073. Copyright © 2011 American Academy of Family Physicians.)

Croup is a syndrome that includes spasmodic croup (recurrent croup), laryngotracheitis (viral croup), laryngotracheobronchitis, and laryngotracheobronchopneumonitis.^{1,2} However, recurrent and viral croup account for most cases.^{3,4} Croup is a common respiratory illness responsible for up to 15 percent of emergency department visits due to respiratory disease in children in the United States.³

Epidemiology

Croup is more common in boys than in girls, usually occurs between six and 36 months of age, and peaks during the second year of life.^{2,5,6} It has been reported occasionally in adolescents and rarely in adults.⁷ The incidence of croup often peaks during the fall season, although sporadic cases may occur throughout the year.^{8,9}

Etiology

Croup is usually caused by viruses, which are detected in up to 80 percent of patients.^{3,10} *Table 1* shows various presentations of croup based on the causative virus.^{3,10,11} Parainfluenza virus (types 1 to 3) is the most common etiology (50 to 75 percent of patients with croup).¹⁰ Of the three types, parainfluenza

type 1 is the most common.¹⁰ Although parainfluenza type 3 virus infections often occur in young children,³ croup develops in only a small percentage of those exposed.¹² Other viruses that cause croup include enterovirus, human bocavirus, influenza A and B viruses, respiratory syncytial virus, rhinovirus, and adenovirus.¹⁰ Measles has been reported rarely in patients with croup where the population is inadequately vaccinated. Bacterial causes are also rare and include diphtheria and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.¹³

Allergic factors may play a role in recurrent croup, with the child becoming sensitized to viral antigens.¹² Another cause of recurrent croup is gastroesophageal reflux. An uncontrolled study of 47 patients with recurrent croup found that treatment of reflux improved respiratory symptoms.¹⁴

Clinical Course and Presentation

Viral croup symptoms usually start like an upper respiratory tract infection, with low-grade fever and coryza followed by a barking cough and various degrees of respiratory distress (e.g., nasal flaring, respiratory retractions, stridor).^{7,11} The symptoms subside quickly with resolution of the cough usually within two days, although the cough may persist for up to one week.⁹ Symptoms

SORT: KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRACTICE

<i>Clinical recommendation</i>	<i>Evidence rating</i>	<i>References</i>
Humidification therapy does not improve croup symptoms in patients with mild to moderate disease in the emergency department setting.	A	25-27
Treatment of croup with corticosteroids is beneficial, even with mild illness.	A	28, 29
A single dose of an oral corticosteroid is effective in patients with mild croup.	B	29
Nebulized epinephrine improves outcomes in patients with moderate to severe croup.	A	38-46

A = consistent, good-quality patient-oriented evidence; B = inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence; C = consensus, disease-oriented evidence, usual practice, expert opinion, or case series. For information about the SORT evidence rating system, go to <http://www.aafp.org/afpsort.xml>.

can increase and decrease in the same child, becoming worse at night and when the child is agitated.⁹ Symptoms also vary from child to child based on host factors, such as immunity and the anatomy of the subglottic space.

Croup is a benign condition with a low mortality rate.^{9,15,16} It typically does not lead to high-grade fever; toxic appearance; or symptoms such as expiratory wheezing, drooling, voice loss, or difficulty swallowing. Croup rarely occurs in children younger than three months.¹⁷ Many children with croup may come to the emergency department because symptoms begin abruptly, causing parental concern. Studies of children presenting to the emergency department with croup symptoms showed that 85 percent had mild croup,¹⁸ and only 1 to 8 percent needed hospital admission.^{15,16} Less than 3 percent of children with croup who were admitted to the hospital were intubated.¹⁵

Diagnosis

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

Recurrent croup is similar to viral croup in presentation, except that it recurs and lacks symptoms of respiratory tract infection.¹⁹ A small study of 60 patients with croup presenting to an emergency department in Wales showed that recurrent and nonrecurrent croup have similar rates of viral detection.²⁰ Bacterial tracheitis may result from a secondary infection and usually leads to a more toxic appearance, with higher fever and worse respiratory symptoms than croup. Bacterial tracheitis does not respond to usual croup treatment. Intravenous antibiotics are needed, and intubation may become necessary. Acute epiglottitis typically leads to a more toxic appearance than croup. The classic presentation of epiglottitis is an anxious child with a sore throat who is drooling and sitting or leaning forward;

Table 1. Viral Presentations of Croup

<i>Etiology</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Severity</i>	<i>Peak incidence</i>
Parainfluenza virus types 1 to 3 (type 1 is most common)	Frequent	Variable (usually severe with type 3 virus)	Winter and spring
Enterovirus	Occasional to frequent	Usually mild	Fall
Human bocavirus	Occasional to frequent	Usually mild	Spring and fall
Influenza A and B viruses	Occasional to frequent	Variable (severe with influenza A virus)	Winter
Respiratory syncytial virus	Occasional to frequent	Mild to moderate	Winter
Rhinovirus	Occasional to frequent	Usually mild	Fall
Adenovirus	Occasional	Mild to moderate	Winter
Measles	Rare	Moderate to severe	During measles epidemics

NOTE: Etiologies listed in approximate order of frequency. Information from references 3, 10, and 11.

Table 2. Differential Diagnosis of Children with Severe Respiratory Symptoms

<i>Condition</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Physical examination</i>	<i>Workup</i>	<i>Common etiologies</i>
Angioedema	Detailed questioning to identify the offending antigen	Swelling of face and neck	Epicutaneous skin testing or radioallergosorbent testing may be performed later	Allergic reaction
Bacterial tracheitis	Mild to moderate presentation, then rapid decomposition in three to seven days	High-grade fever, toxic appearance, copious secretions, productive cough, retractions; no drooling or odynophagia	Lateral neck radiography may be helpful, bacterial culture of tracheal secretions after intubation, WBC count (elevated)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , group A streptococci
Epiglottitis	Rapid onset of symptoms, sore throat, muffled voice, drooling	High-grade fever, toxic appearance, child sitting or leaning forward	Lateral neck radiography if clinical diagnosis unclear, WBC count (elevated)	<i>H. influenzae</i> , group A β -hemolytic streptococcus
Foreign body aspiration	Sudden onset, history of choking	Stridor	CT, bronchoscopy	Foreign body
Laryngotracheitis (viral croup)	Barking cough, coryza	Low-grade fever, nasal flaring, respiratory retractions, stridor	Generally not indicated	Parainfluenza virus types 1 to 3, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus
Peritonsillar abscess	Dysphagia, throat pain that is more severe on affected side	Inferior and medial displacement of the tonsil, contralateral deviation of the uvula, erythema and exudates on the tonsil	CT with intravenous contrast media	Gram-positive organisms (including β -lactamase producing), gram-negative organisms, anaerobes
Retropharyngeal abscess	Fever, odynophagia, dysphagia, neck pain	Drooling, stridor, neck mass, nuchal rigidity	Lateral neck radiography (widening of the retropharyngeal soft tissues); CT with intravenous contrast media is helpful	Gram-positive organisms (including β -lactamase producing), gram-negative organisms, anaerobes
Spasmodic croup (recurrent croup)	Usually recurrent, short duration, barking cough	Afebrile, less retractions and nasal flaring	Generally not indicated, but bronchoscopy (especially in children younger than three years) and endoscopy may be considered	Same as viral croup, with possible allergic component or gastroesophageal reflux

CT = computed tomography; WBC = white blood cell.

Information from references 3, 8, and 19 through 21.

the characteristic barking cough of croup is typically absent.⁸

A retrospective study of patients with croup, epiglottitis, and bacterial tracheitis showed the increasing importance of considering bacterial tracheitis in the differential diagnosis of severe respiratory illness.²¹ Immunization against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b has contributed to the decreased incidence of epiglottitis, and the early use of corticosteroids has decreased the incidence of respiratory distress in patients with croup. Hence, physicians should consider

bacterial tracheitis when treating patients with severe respiratory symptoms suggestive of croup or epiglottitis.²¹ Other diagnoses to consider include foreign body aspiration, peritonsillar abscess, retropharyngeal abscess, and angioedema. The differential diagnosis of children with severe respiratory symptoms is summarized in *Table 2*.^{3,8,19-21}

HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

The diagnosis of croup is based on clinical assessment. Abrupt onset of barking cough,

Children six to 36 months of age who present with abrupt onset of barking cough, hoarseness, and inspiratory stridor likely have croup.

hoarseness, and inspiratory stridor is highly suggestive of croup.¹⁷ Physical examination typically reveals low-grade fever and the absence of wheezing. Diagnosis also involves closely assessing the severity of croup by evaluating respiratory status

and rate, retractions, stridor, heart rate, use of accessory muscles, and mental status.¹⁷ Although severity assessment scores occasionally have been used clinically, they are primarily for research purposes.⁹ Validation studies in the emergency department setting have shown a wide range of interobserver reliability among physicians using the assessment scores.²² The most reliable findings to assess severity are the presence of stridor and the severity of retractions.²² Pulse oximetry can also be used to assess the severity of disease.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING

Laboratory and imaging evaluation are not essential, but may be used to rule out other illnesses in selected patients with an atypical or severe presentation. Although chest radiography cannot diagnose croup, it can rule out other pulmonary conditions when the diagnosis is unclear in a child with stridor.¹⁷ A Cochrane review of two randomized trials with a total of 2,024 patients found that chest radiography did not change the outcome of ambulatory children with lower respiratory tract infection. Therefore, physicians should consider the risk and expense of radiography versus its possible benefit before ordering the test.²³

Lateral neck radiography may be considered if the diagnosis is in doubt because it could help detect epiglottitis (thickened epiglottis), retropharyngeal abscess (widening of the retropharyngeal soft tissues), and bacterial tracheitis (thickened trachea).⁸ Bronchoscopy may be needed in patients with recurrent croup, especially those younger than three years. In a series of 30 patients who underwent endoscopy for recurrent croup, one-third had airway disorders such as subglottic edema, stenosis, or cyst.²⁴ Endoscopy may also be needed in patients with recurrent croup.¹⁴

Management

GENERAL CARE

Figure 1 is an algorithm for outpatient management of croup based on illness severity.²⁵⁻³⁴ Keeping a symptomatic child calm by avoiding distressing procedures is important because agitation may worsen airway obstruction. Positioning the child so that he or she is comfortable is appropriate because no particular position has been shown to be more beneficial in the assessment. Oxygen should be administered when the child is hypoxic or in severe respiratory distress. Heliox, a helium-oxygen mixture, has been used to reduce airflow resistance and turbulence. Although case reports have been encouraging, a systematic review found insufficient evidence that heliox is beneficial for croup.³⁵ Likewise, studies do not support the routine use of exposure to cold air, antipyretics, analgesics, antitussives, decongestants, or prophylactic antibiotics.

HUMIDIFICATION THERAPY

Humidification therapy has long been used as a treatment for croup. However, it has not been shown to reduce croup severity, hospitalization, additional medical care, or epinephrine and corticosteroid use in patients with mild to moderate illness in the emergency department—even if delivered with a particle size that could reach the larynx.²⁵⁻²⁷ If oxygen is administered (preferably using a blow-by technique) to reduce agitation, humidification should be considered to avoid inspissation of secretions. Heated humidification should not be used because of the risk of scalding the child. Use of croup tents should be avoided so that the child can stay in the lap of a parent or caregiver, and to avoid hindering the clinical assessment (e.g., obtaining vital signs).

CORTICOSTEROIDS

Corticosteroid therapy benefits patients with croup presumably by decreasing edema in the laryngeal mucosa, and is usually effective within six hours of treatment. Corticosteroid therapy decreases the need for additional medical care, hospital stays, and intubation rates and duration. A recent randomized

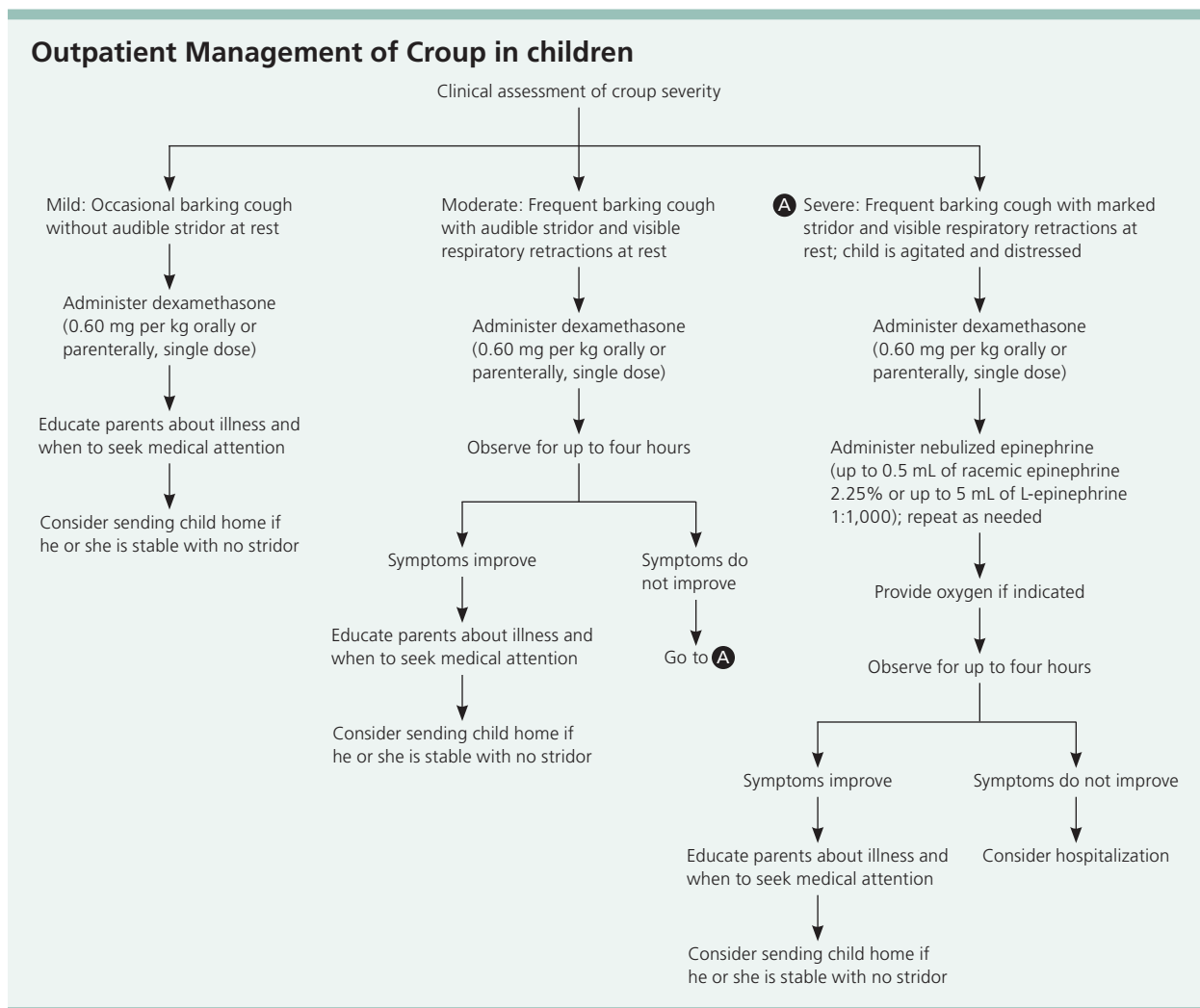


Figure 1. Algorithm for the outpatient management of croup in children.

Information from references 25 through 34.

controlled trial found that a single dose of an oral corticosteroid benefited children with mild croup.²⁹ Therefore, corticosteroids should be considered even for mild illness.^{28,29}

The optimal type of corticosteroid, route of administration, and dose are unclear. Oral and intramuscular administration provide similar degrees of benefit, and both are equivalent or superior to inhaled corticosteroids. However, the addition of inhaled corticosteroids to either systemic therapy does not provide further benefit.^{30,31,36,37} Oral corticosteroids are the preferred route unless oral intake is not possible. In very sick children who need a parenteral route,

intravenous administration may be better than intramuscular administration because the intravenous line could also be used for resuscitation and other therapies as needed. Intramuscular corticosteroids are typically used when intravenous and oral administration are not feasible.

Based on expert opinion and consensus, dexamethasone is the recommended corticosteroid for treatment of croup because of its longer half-life (a single dose provides anti-inflammatory effects over the usual symptom duration of 72 hours).³² Benefit has generally been demonstrated at doses of 0.15 to 0.60 mg per kg.³³ A systematic review

found that the higher dose of 0.60 mg per kg (maximal dose: 10 mg) was more effective in patients with severe croup.³⁴ Until the optimal dose of dexamethasone is defined, the higher dose is preferred because of its safety, benefit, and cost-effectiveness.²⁸ Multiple doses are not necessary because a single dose was effective in most clinical trials. However, no randomized controlled trials have compared multiple versus single dosing. If continued therapy is required, other causes for airway obstruction or respiratory distress should be considered.

No adverse effects have been associated with appropriate corticosteroid therapy in patients with croup. The risks of single-dose corticosteroids are very low, but should be considered in children with diabetes mellitus, children exposed to varicella virus, and children at risk of bacterial superinfection (i.e., those who are immunocompromised) or have gastrointestinal bleeding.

EPINEPHRINE

A number of small randomized controlled trials have shown that nebulized epinephrine is an effective treatment for moderate to severe croup, with benefits such as reduction in croup severity, various objective pathophysiologic measures, and need for intubation.³⁸⁻⁴⁶ The recommended dose is 0.05 mL per kg (maximal dose: 0.5 mL) of racemic epinephrine 2.25% or 0.5 mL per kg (maximal dose: 5 mL) of L-epinephrine 1:1,000 via nebulizer, which may be available in clinical settings along with other resuscitation supplies. Using a nebulizer is equally as effective as using intermittent positive pressure ventilation.⁴⁷ Although the adverse effects (e.g., tachycardia, hypertension) are thought to be less with racemic epinephrine, there are no data to support this.⁴⁸ Children requiring frequent epinephrine nebulizer treatments should be monitored closely for adverse cardiac effects.

With either form of epinephrine, therapeutic benefit usually occurs within the first 30 minutes. Because this benefit typically lasts up to two hours, it may be best to evaluate for disposition several hours following the last epinephrine treatment. The rapid

action of epinephrine paired with the later onset and sustained action of corticosteroid treatment justifies the consideration of dual therapy.⁴⁹

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