TABLE 2. Lung injury scores of different pathohistological characteristics in the five study groups

Group	Alveolar inflammation	Interstitial inflammation	Alveolar hemorrhage	Interstitial hemorrhage	Edema	Atelectasis	Necrosis	Total
Control	1.2 (0.4–1.7)	2.5 (2.0–2.8)	0.7 (0.0–1.2)	1.2 (0.9–2.2)	1.1 (0.9–1.5)	1.1 (0.6–1.7)	0.7 (0.3–1.1)	8.3 (6.8–10.6)
IT-NS-BUD	0.7 (0.4–1.1)	1.8 (2.0–2.8)	0.5 (0.0–0.8)	0.9 (0.4–1.5)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	0.7 (0.3–1.3)	0.3 (0.1–1.0)	5.8 (3.1–8.5)
IT-DS-BUD	0.5 (0.1–1.1)[a]	1.3 (0.7–2.2)[a]	0.4 (0.1–0.9)	0.7 (0.2–1.4)	0.6 (0.2–1.0)[a]	0.5 (0.2–0.9)[a]	0.3 (0.0–0.6)	4.2 (2.3–7.4)[a]
IT-FS-BUD	0.3 (0.0–0.6)[a]	0.9 (0.4–1.2)[ab]	0.3 (0.0–0.6)	0.3 (0.0–0.7)[abc]	0.2 (0.0–0.7)[ab]	0.3 (0.1–1.1)[a]	0.0 (0.0–0.1)[ab]	2.4 (1.2–3.7)[ab]
IT-FS	0.4 (0.0–1.0)[a]	1.3 (0.8–2.1)[a]	0.3 (0.1–0.9)	0.8 (0.3–1.4)	0.5 (0.0–1.4)[a]	0.7 (0.0–1.4)	0.2 (0.0–0.4)[a]	4.3 (2.4–7.2)[a]

The study groups received different intratracheal treatments after induction of lung injury. Control group, no treatment; IT-NS-BUD group, treatment with BUD (0.5 mg/kg) in saline; IT-DS-BUD group, treatment with BUD (0.5 mg/kg) in a solution of diluted Survanta (10 mg/mL); IT-FS-BUD group, treatment with BUD (0.5 mg/kg) in a solution of full-strength Survanta (25 mg/mL); IT-FS group, treatment with a solution of full-strength Survanta (25 mg/mL) alone.

[a]$p < 0.05$ vs control; [b]$p < 0.05$ vs IT-NS-BUD; [c]$p < 0.05$ vs IT-FS. Data in each group ($n = 5$) are presented as medium (interquartile range).