

BRONCHITIS

Specific objectives

- At the end of the class the students will be able to
- Define bronchitis
- Explain the mode of transmission
- List the types
- Enlist the clinical manifestations
- Enumerate the diagnostic tests
- Describe the management

Definition

Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the air passages in the lungs. It happens when the trachea and the large and small bronchi (airways) within the lungs become inflamed because of infection or other causes.

Transmission

Viruses like Influenza A & B and bacteria like Mycoplasma and pneumoniae can cause it. along with the winter/ cold weather and in the flu seasons. You could also get it by inhaling irritating fumes and dust.

Types

- ◉ There is acute and chronic.
- ◉ Acute is when it only lasts for about a week or a little longer and then goes away.
- ◉ Chronic is when you have it for like a month or up to several years.
- ◉ It does not matter how old you are. All ages get both types.

Signs and symptoms

- Fever
- Cough
- Green or yellow sputum
- Occasionally chest pain

Diagnostic evaluation

- ◉ History collection
- ◉ Physical examination
- ◉ Chest X ray
- ◉ Blood studies
- ◉ Sputum culture

Treatment

- ◉ Antibiotic therapy based on culture studies
- ◉ Bronchodilators
- ◉ Intravenous & oral fluids
- ◉ Corticosteroid therapy
- ◉ Postural drainage
- ◉ Chest percussion

Prevention

- Immunization against common viral agents with vaccines for influenza
- Avoiding of respiratory irritants

THE END