

Recommended Medicine For Cough

Bronchitis Cough medicine has little support for its Bronchitis is inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) in the lungs that causes coughing. Bronchitis usually begins as an infection in the nose, ears, throat, or sinuses. Symptoms include coughing up sputum, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest pain. Bronchitis can be acute or chronic. The infection then makes its way down to the bronchi. Treatment for acute bronchitis usually involves rest, paracetamol (acetaminophen), and NSAIDs to help with the fever f383955a2f

== Background == f383955a2f

Hajj cough There is much research that on the health of the pilgrims before, during, and after their trip, as well as on the causes and remedies of the ailments. Hajj cough is the informal name for a respiratory tract infection that tends to spread among pilgrims in the crowded conditions of the Islamic pilgrimage Hajj cough is the informal name for a respiratory tract infection that tends to spread among pilgrims in the crowded conditions of the Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, known as Hajj f383955a2f

== Types == f383955a2f

2025 India cough syrup crisis Investigations showed that at least one of the implicated syrups, In late 2025, India experienced a deadly outbreak of cough syrup poisoning that primarily struck children in the central state of Madhya Pradesh and the neighbouring state of Rajasthan. Dozens of young children fell ill and many died after taking locally sold cough medicines. Investigations showed that at least one of the implicated syrups, Coldrif, produced by Sresan Pharmaceuticals, contained extremely high levels of the industrial solvent diethylene glycol (DEG). The World Health Organization also issued global alerts about the contaminated syrups. Another incident in Rajasthan involved a government-distributed cough syrup containing the active ingredient dextromethorphan hydrobromide made by Kayson Pharma. of young children fell ill and many died after taking locally sold cough medicines f383955a2f

Today, as sold, the active ingredient in Father John's Medicine is dextromethorphan hydrobromide. f383955a2f The incubation... f383955a2f

Kennel cough Kennel cough (also "canine infectious respiratory disease" (CIRD), "canine infectious respiratory disease complex" (CIRDC) or "canine infectious tracheobronchitis" Kennel cough (also "canine infectious respiratory disease" (CIRD), "canine infectious respiratory disease complex" (CIRDC) or "canine infectious tracheobronchitis" (CIT)) is an upper respiratory infection affecting dogs. It is highly contagious; however, adult dogs may display immunity to reinfection even under constant exposure. 7% of cases in Southern Germany), followed by canine parainfluenza virus (CPIV; 37. 7% of cases), and to a lesser extent canine coronavirus (9. 8% of cases). Kennel cough is so named because the infection can spread quickly among dogs in the close quarters of a kennel or animal shelter. There are multiple causative agents, the most common being the bacterium Bordetella bronchiseptica (found in 78 f383955a2f

Chronic cough Generally, a cough, for example after an upper respiratory tract infection, lasts around one to two weeks; however, chronic cough can persist for an extended period of time, several years in some cases. The prevalence of chronic cough is about 10% although the prevalence may differ depending on definition and geographic area. The current theory about the cause of chronic cough, independent of associated condition, is that it is caused by a hypersensitivity in the cough sensory nerves, called cough hypersensitivity syndrome. Some consensus statements suggest that a chronic cough must persist upwards of three months or more to be considered chronic. Chronic cough is a common symptom in several different respiratory diseases like COPD or pulmonary fibrosis but in non-smokers with a normal chest x-ray chronic cough are often associated with asthma, rhinosinusitis, and gastroesophageal reflux disease or could have no specific cause known (idiopathic). In clinical guidelines chronic cough

is defined as a cough lasting more than 8 weeks in adults[excessive citations] and more than 4 weeks in children In clinical guidelines chronic cough is defined as a cough lasting more than 8 weeks in adults and more than 4 weeks in children. There are a number of treatments available, depending on the associated disease but the clinical management of f383955a2f

A 2020 study on Australian Hajj pilgrims deduced that of 421 pilgrims surveilled before their trip, 28% reported having already existing health problems, 26 of them were of age 65 or greater, and 103 of them had other chronic problems such as diabetes. 329 obtained recommended vaccines, of which 180 simply got influenza, 139 received that and other vaccines, whereas 10 got a vaccine that was not influenza. Now, when it comes to health during the pilgrimage, 248 of 391 individuals indicated that they had some type of respiratory issues, which included a runny nose, cough, and fever. Finally, after the Hajj pilgrimage, 157 out of 300 pilgrims reported health issues, many of them the similar respiratory issues mentioned above, but also others like diarrhea and influenza-like illness (ILI). f383955a2f Chronic bronchitis is defined as a productive cough – one that produces sputum – that lasts for three months or more per year for at least two years. Many people with chronic bronchitis also have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD... f383955a2f Viral and bacterial causes of canine cough are spread through airborne droplets produced by sneezing and coughing. These agents also spread through contact with contaminated surfaces. Symptoms begin after a several-day incubation period post-exposure, and in most cases will clear up on their own. However, in young puppies or immunocompromised animals, mixed or secondary infections can progress to lower respiratory infections such as pneumonia. f383955a2f == History == f383955a2f There are a number of different cough and cold medications, which may be used for various coughing symptoms. The commercially available products may include various combinations of any one or more of the following types of substances: f383955a2f == Symptoms == f383955a2f Mr. Carleton and Mr. Hovey, using Father John as the spokesman, began to manufacture and mass-produce the medicine in Lowell, until the company was sold and moved to Cody, Wyoming in the early 1980s. f383955a2f == History == f383955a2f Frequent coughing usually indicates the presence of a disease. Many viruses and bacteria benefit, from an evolutionary perspective, by causing the host to cough, which helps to spread the disease to new hosts. Irregular coughing is usually caused by a respiratory tract infection but can also be triggered by choking, smoking, air pollution, asthma, gastroesophageal reflux disease, post-nasal drip, chronic bronchitis, lung tumors, heart failure and medications such as angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) and beta blockers. f383955a2f

Father John's Medicine Father John's Medicine is a cough medicine that was first formulated in the United States in a Lowell, Massachusetts pharmacy in 1855 by Carleton and Hovey Father John's Medicine is a cough medicine that was first formulated in the United States in a Lowell, Massachusetts pharmacy in 1855 by Carleton and Hovey to give relief to ailing Father John O'Brien. The tonic was a non-alcoholic mix made of cod liver oil and had a licorice taste f383955a2f

Many of Father John's Medicine Company Records are housed at the University of Massachusetts Lowell's Special Collections. f383955a2f There have been poisonings in Haiti, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Panama, The Gambia, India (twice), Uzbekistan, and Cameroon between 1992 and 2022, due to contaminated cough syrup and other medications that incorporated inexpensive diethylene glycol instead of glycerine. f383955a2f

Cold medicine The term encompasses a broad array of drugs, including analgesics, antihistamines and decongestants, among many others. It also includes drugs which are marketed as cough suppressants or antitussives, but their effectiveness in reducing cough symptoms is unclear or minimal. No over-the-counter cough medicines have Cold medicines are a group of medications taken individually or in combination as a treatment for the symptoms of the common cold and similar conditions of the upper respiratory tract. medicines are not designed to treat whooping cough, a cough that is caused by bacteria and can last for months f383955a2f

While they have been used by 10% of American children in any given week, they are not recommended in Canada or the United States in children six years or younger because of lack of

evidence showing effect and concerns of harm. f383955a2f == Pilgrim health throughout Hajj == f383955a2f Treatment should target the cause; for example, smoking cessation or discontinuing... f383955a2f In the 19th century, Priest John O'Brian along with his brother Timothy immigrated to the United States from Ireland. In 1855, John became ill and Timothy died of pneumonia. John reached out to Carleton and Hovey, who then gave him what we now call Father John's Medicine. Father John believed the tonic to be heavily effective and recommended it. Soon the medicine spread across the country. f383955a2f The bacterium *Bordetella pertussis* causes pertussis, which is spread easily through the coughs and sneezes of an infected person. People are infectious from the start of symptoms until about three weeks into the coughing fits. Diagnosis is by collecting a sample from the back of the nose and throat. This sample... f383955a2f

Whooping cough The violent coughing usually lasts 1–6 weeks but can last 10 or more, hence the phrase "100-day cough". Following a fit of coughing, a high-pitched whoop sound or gasp may occur as the person breathes in. The cough may be so hard that it causes fatigue, vomiting, and rib fractures. Initial symptoms are usually similar to those of the common cold with a runny nose, fever, and mild cough, but these are followed by two or three months of severe coughing fits. Whooping cough (/ˈhuːpɪŋ/ or /ˈhwɒpɪŋ/), also known as pertussis or the 100-day cough, is a highly contagious, vaccine-preventable bacterial disease caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. Children less than one year old may have little or no cough and instead have periods when they cannot breathe. Disease may occur in those who have been vaccinated, but symptoms are typically milder. The incubation period is usually seven to ten days f383955a2f

Cough Coughing into one's elbow or toward the ground—rather than forward at breathing height—can reduce the spread of infectious droplets in the air. Pediatrics the use of cough medicine to relieve cough symptoms is supported by little evidence and thus not recommended for treating cough symptoms in children A cough is a sudden expulsion of air through the large breathing passages which can help clear them of fluids, irritants, foreign particles and microbes. As a protective reflex, coughing can be repetitive with the cough reflex following three phases: an inhalation, a forced exhalation against a closed glottis, and a violent release of air from the lungs following opening of the glottis, usually accompanied by a distinctive sound f383955a2f

Toxic cough syrup In these cases, an ingredient in cough syrup, glycerine (glycerol), was replaced with diethylene glycol, a cheaper alternative to glycerine for industrial applications. Diethylene glycol is nephrotoxic and can result in multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), especially in children. In these cases, an ingredient in cough syrup, glycerine (glycerol), was replaced with diethylene glycol, a cheaper alternative to glycerine for industrial applications. Since the 1990s, several mass poisonings from toxic cough syrup have occurred in developing countries. several mass poisonings from toxic cough syrup have occurred in developing countries f383955a2f

India is a leading global drug producer, but the quality of some locally marketed medicines has been questioned after previous tragedies. In 2022–2023, dozens of children in Uzbekistan, the Gambia and Cameroon died after taking Indian-made syrups contaminated with ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol. For example, 18 children in Uzbekistan died after ingesting Dok-1 Max, and WHO later found toxic glycols in syrups from India's Marion Biotech. Similarly, a WHO... f383955a2f Acute bronchitis usually has a cough that lasts around three weeks, and is also known as a chest cold. In more than 90% of cases, the cause is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. A small number of cases are caused by a bacterial infection such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Bordetella pertussis*. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. Treatment of acute bronchitis typically involves rest, paracetamol (acetaminophen), and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) to help with the fever. f383955a2f

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