

Bronchial Asthma

Nice Guidelines

Asthma Archived from Asthma is a common long-term inflammatory disease of the airways. A sudden worsening of asthma symptoms sometimes called an asthma attack or an asthma exacerbation can occur when allergens, pollen, dust, or other particles are inhaled into the lungs, causing the bronchioles to constrict and produce mucus, which then restricts oxygen flow to the alveoli. Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (November 2024). NICE. "Asthma: diagnosis, monitoring and chronic asthma management". These may occur a few times a day or a few times per week. NICE guideline NG245. Symptoms include episodes of wheezing, coughing, chest tightness, and shortness of breath. It is characterized by variable and recurring symptoms and reduced lung function. Depending on the person, asthma symptoms may become worse at night or with exercise 52e6986f82

There is no known cure for asthma, but... 52e6986f82

Bronchiolitis Acute bronchiolitis is caused by a viral infection, usually affecting children younger than two years of age. PMID 24362701. Symptoms may include fever, cough, runny nose or rhinorrhea, and wheezing. ISBN 978-1-905813-01-8. PMC 7121045. BRONCHIOLITIS IN CHILDREN (Sign Guideline 91). Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network. 2006. More severe cases

may be associated with nasal flaring, grunting, or respiratory distress. Archived from
Bronchiolitis is inflammation of the small airways also known as the bronchioles in the lungs. If the child has not been able to feed properly due to the illness, signs of dehydration may be present 52e6986f82

Exhaled nitric oxide function test results such as the degree of bronchial hyperresponsiveness. The fraction of exhaled NO (FENO) is a promising biomarker for the diagnosis, follow-up and as a guide to therapy in adults and children with asthma. Nitric oxide (NO) is a gaseous molecule produced by certain cell types in an inflammatory response. Furthermore, drugs used to treat asthma (such as inhaled glucocorticoids or leukotriene In medicine, exhaled nitric oxide (eNO - now commonly known as FeNO) can be measured in a breath test for asthma and other respiratory conditions characterized by airway inflammation. The breath test has recently become available in many well-equipped hospitals in developed countries, although its exact role remains unclear 52e6986f82

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease It occurs when the airways and lung tissue become damaged, leading to reduced airflow and reduced efficiency of oxygen exchange in the lungs. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment are recommended. NICE and GOLD now agree in requiring Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a long-term lung condition that makes it progressively harder to breathe. COPD develops gradually over time, and while it cannot currently be cured, treatments and lifestyle changes can help control symptoms and slow disease progression. Health and Care Excellence (NICE)

Guidelines for COPD followed the BTS criteria as of 2010. However, NICE was updated in 2019 52e6986f82

Acute bronchiolitis is usually the result of viral infection by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) (59.2% of cases) or human rhinovirus (19.3% of cases). Diagnosis is generally based on symptoms. Tests such as a chest X-ray or viral testing are not routinely needed, but may be used to rule out other diseases. 52e6986f82

Paracetamol D. 2012). It is a widely available over-the-counter drug sold generically or under various brand names, including Tylenol and Panadol. Archived Paracetamol, or acetaminophen, is an analgesic and antipyretic agent used to treat fever and mild to moderate pain. University of Otago). The effect of regular paracetamol on bronchial responsiveness and asthma control in mild to moderate asthma (Ph. thesis) 52e6986f82

Bronchitis A chest X-ray may be Bronchitis is inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) in the lungs that causes coughing. The infection then makes its way down to the bronchi. organism is usually not required. Other causes of similar symptoms include asthma, pneumonia, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, and COPD. Symptoms include coughing up sputum, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest pain. Bronchitis usually begins as an infection in the nose, ears, throat, or sinuses. Bronchitis can be acute or chronic 52e6986f82

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... 52e6986f82 There is no specific medication that is used to treat bronchiolitis. Symptomatic treatment at home is generally effective and most children do not require hospitalization. This can include antipyretics such... 52e6986f82 Vaccines to prevent certain types of pneumonia (such as those caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria, influenza viruses, or SARS-CoV-2) are available. Other methods of prevention include hand washing to prevent infection, prompt treatment... 52e6986f82 Paracetamol relieves pain in acute mild migraine and episodic tension headaches. At a standard dose, paracetamol slightly reduces fever, though it is inferior to ibuprofen in that respect: the benefits of its use for fever are unclear, particularly in the context of fever of viral origins. Paracetamol is effective for pain after wisdom tooth extraction, but it is less effective than ibuprofen. The combination of paracetamol and ibuprofen provides greater analgesic efficacy than either drug alone. The pain relief paracetamol provides in osteoarthritis is small and clinically insignificant. Evidence supporting its use in low back pain, cancer pain, and neuropathic pain is insufficient. Paracetamol is the first-line treatment for pain and fever in pregnancy; no causal association with neurodevelopmental disorders has been established, while untreated pain and fever can harm the mother and fetus. 52e6986f82 == Biology == 52e6986f82 The German laryngologist Gustav Killian is attributed with performing the first bronchoscopy in 1897. Killian used a rigid bronchoscope to remove a pork bone. The procedure was done in an awake patient using topical cocaine as a local anesthetic. From this time until the 1970s, rigid bronchoscopes were used exclusively. 52e6986f82 Common side

effects include nausea, abdominal pain, and constipation. It may worsen the symptoms of asthma. Propranolol may cause harmful effects for the fetus if taken during pregnancy; however, its use during breastfeeding is generally considered to be safe. It is a non-selective beta blocker which works by blocking β -adrenergic receptors. 52e6986f82

Propranolol was patented in 1962 and approved for medical use in 1964. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. Propranolol is available as a generic medication. In 2023, it was the 69th most commonly prescribed... 52e6986f82 The cause is unknown, hence the term idiopathic. Risk factors include cigarette smoking, gastroesophageal reflux disease, certain viral infections, and genetic predisposition. The underlying mechanism involves scarring of the lungs. Diagnosis requires ruling out other potential causes. It may be supported by a high resolution CT scan or lung biopsy which show usual interstitial pneumonia. It is a type of interstitial lung disease. 52e6986f82 Asthma is thought to be caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors.

Environmental factors include exposure to air pollution and allergens. Other potential triggers include medications such as aspirin and beta blockers. Diagnosis is usually based on the pattern of symptoms, response to therapy over time, and spirometry lung function testing. Asthma is classified according to the amount of medication required to control symptoms or mechanisms underlying the condition. 52e6986f82 Chevalier Jackson refined the rigid bronchoscope in the 1920s, using this rigid tube to visually inspect the trachea and mainstem bronchi. The British laryngologist Victor Negus, who worked with Jackson, improved the design of his

endoscopes, including what came...
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Propranolol Propranolol appears in the blood after 30 minutes and has a maximum effect between 60 and 90 minutes when taken orally. heart rate; <60 beats/minute), heart block greater than first degree, bronchial asthma, overt heart failure, and known hypersensitivity to propranolol. It is used to treat high blood pressure, some types of irregular heart rate, thyrotoxicosis, capillary hemangiomas, akathisia, performance anxiety, and essential tremors, as well as to prevent migraine headaches, and to prevent further heart problems in those with angina or previous heart attacks. Other Propranolol is a medication of the beta blocker class. The formulation that is taken orally comes in short-acting and long-acting versions. It can be taken orally, rectally, or by intravenous injection 52e6986f82

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. 52e6986f82 At a recommended maximum daily dose for an adult of three... 52e6986f82 Pneumonia is usually caused by infection with viruses or bacteria, and less commonly by other

microorganisms. Identifying the responsible pathogen can be difficult. Diagnosis is often based on symptoms and physical examination. Chest X-rays, blood tests, and culture of the sputum may help confirm the diagnosis. The disease may be classified by where it was acquired, such as community- or hospital-acquired or healthcare-associated pneumonia.

52e6986f82 == History == 52e6986f82

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis It is a type of chronic pulmonary fibrosis characterized by a progressive and irreversible decline in lung function. symptoms often appear similar to those of more common diseases, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and congestive heart failure Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), formerly known as cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis, is a rare, progressive illness of the respiratory system, characterized by the thickening and stiffening of lung tissue, that surrounds the air sacs, and is associated with the formation of scar tissue

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Pneumonia The severity of the condition is variable. Symptoms typically include some combination of productive or dry cough, chest pain, fever, and difficulty breathing. fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), sickle cell disease, asthma, diabetes, heart failure, a history of smoking, a poor ability to cough Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung primarily affecting the small air sacs known as alveoli

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Chronic bronchiolitis is more common in adults and has various causes, one of which is bronchiolitis obliterans. Often when people refer to bronchiolitis, they are referring to acute bronchiolitis in children.

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condition includes two related lung problems: chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Chronic bronchitis involves ongoing inflammation of the airways, causing excess mucus production, coughing, and chest discomfort. Emphysema involves damage to the small air sacs in the lungs, which reduces the lungs' ability to transfer oxygen into the bloodstream. Many people with COPD experience shortness of breath, persistent cough, wheezing, and reduced exercise tolerance. Symptoms can become more severe during acute flare-ups, which can be triggered by viral and bacterial infections and exposure to irritants. People with COPD generally display a combination of these symptoms, and are likely to have additional health issues... 52e6986f82 People often benefit from pulmonary rehabilitation and supplemental... 52e6986f82

Bronchoscopy This allows the practitioner to examine the patient's airways for abnormalities such as foreign bodies, bleeding, tumors, or inflammation. The construction of bronchoscopes ranges from rigid metal tubes with attached lighting devices to flexible optical fiber instruments with realtime video equipment. Specimens may be taken from inside the lungs. ERS/ESICM/ESCMID/ALAT guidelines for the management of hospital-acquired pneumonia and ventilator-associated pneumonia: Guidelines for the management of Bronchoscopy is an endoscopic technique of visualizing the inside of the airways for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. An instrument (bronchoscope) is inserted into the airways, usually through the nose or mouth, or occasionally through a tracheostomy 52e6986f82

Risk factors for pneumonia include cystic

fibrosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), sickle cell disease, asthma, diabetes, heart failure, a history of smoking, a poor ability to cough (such as following a stroke), and immunodeficiency. 52e6986f82 Symptoms typically include gradual onset of shortness of breath and a dry cough. Other changes may include feeling tired, and clubbing (abnormally large and dome shaped finger and toenails). Complications may include pulmonary hypertension, heart failure, pneumonia or pulmonary embolism. 52e6986f82

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