

Mucus Yellow From Nose

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. 47cde6b630 == Clinical significance == 47cde6b630

Meconium It should be completely passed by the end of the first few days after birth, with the stools progressing toward yellow (digested milk). Meconium, unlike later feces, is viscous and sticky like tar – its color usually being a very dark olive green and it is almost odorless. time the infant spends in the uterus: intestinal epithelial cells, lanugo, mucus, amniotic fluid, bile, and water. When diluted in amniotic fluid, it may appear in various shades of green, brown, or yellow. Meconium, unlike later feces, is viscous Meconium is the earliest stool of a mammalian infant resulting from defecation. Unlike later feces, meconium is composed of materials ingested during the time the infant spends in the uterus: intestinal epithelial cells, lanugo, mucus, amniotic fluid, bile, and water 47cde6b630

Phlegm heat") is mucus produced by the respiratory system, excluding that produced by the throat and nose passages. Its composition varies depending on climate, genetics, and state of the immune system. The body naturally produces about 1 quart (about 1 litre) of phlegm every day to capture and clear substances in the air and bacteria from the nose and throat. Phlegm, and mucus as a whole, is in essence a water-based gel consisting of glycoproteins, immunoglobulins, lipids and other substances. It often refers to respiratory mucus expelled by coughing, otherwise known as sputum. It often refers to respiratory mucus expelled Phlegm (; Ancient Greek: φλέγμα, *phlégma*, "inflammation", "humour caused by heat") is mucus produced by the respiratory system, excluding that produced by the throat and nose passages. Its color can vary from transparent to pale or dark yellow and green, from light to dark brown, and even to dark grey depending on the contents 47cde6b630

Cleaner fish Similar behaviour is found in other groups of animals, such as cleaner shrimps. This example of cleaning symbiosis represents mutualism and cooperation behaviour, an ecological interaction that benefits both parties involved. This can be harmful to the client as mucus is essential to prevent UV damage Cleaner fish are fish that show a specialist feeding strategy by providing a service to other species, referred to as clients, by removing dead skin, ectoparasites, and infected tissue from the surface or gill chambers. parasitism occurs when the cleaner eats mucus or healthy tissue from the client. However, the cleaner fish may consume mucus or tissue, thus creating a form of parasitism called cheating. A wide variety of fish including wrasse, cichlids, catfish, pipefish, lumpsuckers, and gobies display cleaning behaviors across the globe in fresh, brackish, and marine waters but specifically concentrated in the tropics due to high parasite density. The client animals are typically fish of a different species, but can also be aquatic reptiles (sea turtles and marine iguana), mammals (manatees and whales), or octopuses 47cde6b630

Blicca bjoerkna is distributed across most of Europe and in adjacent Western Asia. The natural distribution, though, excludes peripheral areas such as northern Sweden, northern Finland and Norway, and most parts of the British Isles (except Southern England), as well as the Iberian and Italian peninsulas. Introduced populations occur also in Spain and Italy. The Asian distribution is in the Caspian Sea and Aral Sea basins, and in Anatolian Black Sea drainages. 47cde6b630 Owing to the thickness of

the greater part of this membrane, the nasal cavities are much... 47cde6b630

Sinusitis sinuses resulting in symptoms that may include production of thick nasal mucus, nasal congestion, facial congestion, facial pain, facial pressure, loss Sinusitis, also known as rhinosinusitis and commonly known as a sinus infection, is an inflammation of the mucous membranes that line the sinuses resulting in symptoms that may include production of thick nasal mucus, nasal congestion, facial congestion, facial pain, facial pressure, loss of smell, or fever 47cde6b630

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...

47cde6b630 There are two types of cleaner fish, obligate full time cleaners and facultative part time cleaners where different strategies occur based on resources and local abundance of fish. Cleaning behaviour takes place in pelagic waters...

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Cephenemyia ulrichii In the wild, they attack chiefly the nostrils and pharyngeal cavity of moose (also known as elk in Europe), but have been found in other deer species. ulrichii squirting their larvae into the eyes of human beings, a somewhat painful event that requires medical attention to forestall any possibility of serious damage.

Cephenemyia ulrichii, the moose botfly, elk botfly, moose nose botfly or moose throat botfly, is a large botfly that resembles a bumblebee. There have also been several cases of C. In the wild Cephenemyia ulrichii, the moose botfly, elk botfly, moose nose botfly or moose throat botfly, is a large botfly that resembles a bumblebee 47cde6b630

The adult C. ulrichii botfly is 16-18 mm long, its body covered with fluffy hairs of yellow, black and white, making it look like a bumblebee. Mouth parts are reduced and, like other adult Cephenemyia, they cannot feed. 47cde6b630 Grossly, it is a firm mass that may be yellow, dark red, or even black. Histologically, it presents with several vascular spaces of varying sizes and wall thicknesses as well as fibrous or collagenous stroma with fibroblasts. Mast cells are common. Mitotic figures are usually not present. 47cde6b630 Sinusitis is a condition that affects both children and adults. It is caused by a combination of environmental and health factors. It can occur in individuals with allergies, exposure to environmental irritants, structural abnormalities of the nasal cavity and sinuses and poor immune function. Most cases are caused by a viral infection. Recurrent episodes are more likely in people with asthma, cystic fibrosis, and immunodeficiency. 47cde6b630

Nasal mucosa It is part of the respiratory mucosa, the mucous membrane lining the respiratory tract. It is very thin in the meatuses on the floor of the nasal cavities, and in the various sinuses. From the nasal cavity its continuity with the conjunctiva may be traced, through the nasolacrimal and lacrimal ducts; and with the frontal, ethmoidal, sphenoidal, and maxillary sinuses, through the several openings in the nasal meatuses. It is one of the most commonly infected tissues in adults and children. The nasal mucosa is intimately adherent to the periosteum or perichondrium of the nasal conchae. It is continuous with the skin through the nostrils, and with the mucous membrane of the nasal part of the pharynx through the choanae. It is very thin in the meatuses on the floor of the nasal cavities, and The nasal mucosa lines the nasal cavity. Inflammation of this tissue may cause significant impairment of daily activities, with symptoms such as stuffy nose, headache, mouth breathing, etc. where increased numbers of goblet cells produce a greater amount of nasal mucus. The mucous membrane is thickest, and most vascular, over the nasal conchae. It is also thick over the nasal septum where increased numbers of goblet cells produce a greater amount of nasal mucus 47cde6b630

Contrary to popular misconception and misuse, mucus and phlegm are not always the same. 47cde6b630

Blicca Silver bream rarely have mucus on their bodies, and if they do, the amount is small. In contrast, bronze Blicca is a monospecific genus of freshwater ray-finned fish belonging to the family Leuciscidae. dorsal fin. The anal fin has 21-23 branched rays. This species is found in Europe and Western Asia. The only species in the genus is Blicca bjoerkna, the white bream or silver bream 47cde6b630

Mucus is typically produced from cells found in mucous glands, and may also originate from mixed glands which contain both serous and mucous cells. It is a viscous colloidal gel containing water (90-95%), inorganic salts, antimicrobial enzymes (such as lysozymes), antibodies especially immunoglobulin A, and glycoproteins such as lactoferrin and mucins, which are produced by goblet cells in the mucous membranes and submucosal glands. Most of the mucus in the body is produced in the gastrointestinal tract. 47cde6b630

Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma Though it is a benign tumor, it is locally invasive and can invade the nose, cheek, orbit (frog face deformity), or brain. Histologically Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is an angiofibroma also known as juvenile nasal angiofibroma, fibromatous hamartoma, and angiofibromatous hamartoma of the nasal cavity. It most commonly affects adolescent males. It is a benign but locally aggressive vascular tumor of the nasopharynx that arises from the superior margin of the sphenopalatine foramen and grows in the back of the nasal cavity. Grossly, it is a firm mass that may be yellow, dark red, or even black. followed by nasal obstruction and then mucus discharge from the nose 47cde6b630

== Distinction between mucus and phlegm == 47cde6b630 == Description == 47cde6b630

Bronchitis However 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. In the early stages, a cough can maintain mucus clearance. Symptoms include coughing up sputum, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest pain. Bronchitis can be acute or chronic. Bronchitis usually begins as an infection in the nose, ears, throat, or sinuses. produced may have a yellow or green color and may be streaked with specks of blood 47cde6b630

Amphibians, fish, snails, slugs, and some other invertebrates also produce external... 47cde6b630 The tumor is highly vascular, meaning that it has a rich blood supply. Clinically, an individual with one may present with nosebleeds, followed by nasal obstruction and then mucus discharge from the nose. 47cde6b630 Eggs hatch inside the female into first instar larvae, which are minute, white with black heads and barbed. In sunny weather, from July to September, females seek out an appropriate host site, typically the nostrils of a moose, and forcefully eject larvae onto its surface. Larvae enter their second instar in the moose's nostrils, then travel to its throat for the third instar. Third instar larvae have rows of spines on both ventral and dorsal surfaces and may... 47cde6b630 == Distribution == 47cde6b630

Mucus Mucus is found in the linings of the respiratory, digestive, and urogenital systems, and in the eyes and ears. Nose (with green or yellow mucus)". Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Mucus forms a protective barrier between epithelial cells on the internal and external surfaces of the body and the outside environment. The mucosal barrier is nonetheless selectively permeable, allowing the diffusion of small particles and blocking the entrance of larger particles. Get Smart: Know When Antibiotics Work. Mucus helps to trap and remove inhaled particles, and prevent the entry of pathogenic fungi, bacteria and viruses at different sites. March 9, 2006. Archived from the Mucus (, MEW-kəs) is a slippery gel produced by, and covering, mucous membranes 47cde6b630

== Features == 47cde6b630 A diagnosis of sinusitis is based on the symptoms and their duration along with signs of disease identified by endoscopic and/or radiologic

criteria. Sinusitis is classified into acute sinusitis, subacute sinusitis, and chronic sinusitis. In acute sinusitis, symptoms last for less than four weeks, and in subacute sinusitis, they last between 4 and 12 weeks. In chronic sinusitis, symptoms must be present for at least 12 weeks. In the initial evaluation... 47cde6b630

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