

Acute And Chronic Meaning

== Chronic care and the medical system == 5f67ef46eb A mild stubbed toe is an acute injury. Similarly, many acute upper respiratory infections and acute gastroenteritis cases in adults are mild and usually resolve within a few days or weeks. 5f67ef46eb

Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease An acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD), or acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis (AECB), is a sudden worsening of An acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD), or acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis (AECB), is a sudden worsening of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) symptoms including shortness of breath, quantity and color of phlegm that typically lasts for several days 5f67ef46eb

Respiratory failure In clinical trials, the definition of respiratory failure usually includes increased respiratory rate, abnormal blood gases (hypoxemia, hypercapnia, or both), and evidence of increased work of breathing. Respiratory failure causes an altered state of consciousness due to ischemia in the brain. In clinical trials, the definition of respiratory failure usually Respiratory failure results from inadequate gas exchange by the respiratory system, meaning that the arterial oxygen, carbon dioxide, or both cannot be kept at normal levels. A drop in the oxygen carried in the blood is known as hypoxemia; a rise in arterial carbon dioxide levels is called hypercapnia. Respiratory failure is classified as either Type 1 or Type 2, based on whether there is a high carbon dioxide level, and can be acute or chronic. Type 2, based on whether there is a high carbon dioxide level, and can be acute or chronic 5f67ef46eb

Hepatitis is most commonly caused by the virus hepatovirus A, B, C, D, and E. Other viruses can also cause liver inflammation, including cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and yellow fever virus. Other common causes of hepatitis include heavy alcohol use, certain medications, toxins, other infections, autoimmune diseases, and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). Hepatitis A and E are mainly spread by contaminated food and water. Hepatitis B is mainly sexually transmitted, but may also be passed from mother to baby during pregnancy or childbirth and spread through infected blood. Hepatitis C is commonly spread through... 5f67ef46eb == Cause == 5f67ef46eb Exacerbations can be classified as mild, moderate, and severe. As COPD progresses, exacerbations tend to become more frequent, the average being about three episodes per year. 5f67ef46eb A variety of conditions can potentially result in respiratory failure. The etiologies of each type of respiratory failure (see below) may differ, as well. Different types of conditions may cause respiratory failure: 5f67ef46eb The term "acute" is also included in the definition of several diseases, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, acute leukaemia, acute myocardial infarction, and acute hepatitis. This is often to distinguish diseases from their chronic... 5f67ef46eb

Acute kidney injury Chronic kidney disease Acute kidney injury (AKI), previously called acute renal failure, is a sudden decrease in kidney function that develops within seven days, as shown by an increase in serum creatinine or a decrease in urine output, or both. the Korean and Vietnam wars, the incidence of AKI decreased due to better acute management and administration of intravenous fluids 5f67ef46eb

Treatment is usually with laparoscopic gallbladder removal, within 24 hours if possible. Taking pictures of the bile ducts during the surgery... 5f67ef46eb The disorder is sometimes called chronic relapsing polyneuropathy (CRP) or chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (because it involves the nerve roots). 5f67ef46eb It may be triggered by an infection with bacteria or viruses or by environmental pollutants. Typically, infections cause 75% or more of the exacerbations; bacteria can roughly be found in 25% of cases, viruses in another 25%, and both viruses and bacteria in another 25%. Airway inflammation is increased during the exacerbation resulting in increased hyperinflation, reduced expiratory air flow and decreased gas exchange. 5f67ef46eb

Acute (medicine) The quantification of how much time constitutes "short" and "recent" varies by disease and by context, but the core denotation of "acute" is always qualitatively in contrast with "chronic", which denotes long-lasting disease (for example, in acute leukaemia and chronic leukaemia). "recent" varies by disease and by context, but the core denotation of "acute" is always qualitatively in contrast with "chronic", which denotes long-lasting In medicine, describing a disease as acute denotes that it is of recent onset; it occasionally denotes a short duration 5f67ef46eb

Most cases are caused by a viral infection. Strep throat, a bacterial infection, is the cause in about 25% of children and 10% of adults. Uncommon causes include other bacteria such as gonococcus, fungi, irritants such as smoke, allergies, and gastroesophageal reflux disease. Specific testing is not recommended in people who have clear symptoms of a viral infection, such as a cold. Otherwise, a rapid antigen detection test or throat swab is recommended. PCR testing has become common as it is as good as taking a throat swab but gives a faster result. Other conditions that can produce similar symptoms include epiglottitis, thyroiditis, retropharyngeal abscess, and occasionally heart disease. 5f67ef46eb The typical partial pressure reference values are oxygen Pa O₂ more than 80 mmHg (11 kPa) and carbon dioxide Pa CO₂ less than 45 mmHg (6.0 kPa). 5f67ef46eb

Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy is closely related to Guillain-Barré syndrome and is considered the chronic counterpart of that acute disease. Its symptoms are also similar to progressive Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP) is an acquired autoimmune disease of the peripheral nervous system characterized by progressive weakness and impaired sensory function in the legs and arms 5f67ef46eb

== Signs and symptoms == 5f67ef46eb The diagnosis of AKI is made based on a person's signs and symptoms, along with laboratory tests measuring serum creatinine and urine output. Other tests include urine microscopy and urine electrolytes. Renal ultrasound can be obtained when a postrenal cause is suspected... 5f67ef46eb

Cholecystitis Once the gallbladder is removed outcomes are generally good. Often gallbladder attacks (biliary colic) precede acute cholecystitis. Without appropriate treatment, recurrent episodes of cholecystitis are common. Without treatment, chronic cholecystitis may occur. Cholecystitis () is inflammation of the gallbladder. The pain lasts longer in cholecystitis than in a typical gallbladder attack. Symptoms include right upper abdominal pain, pain in the right shoulder, nausea, vomiting, and occasionally fever. biliary colic develop acute cholecystitis. Complications of acute cholecystitis include gallstone pancreatitis, common bile duct stones, or inflammation of the common bile duct 5f67ef46eb

In the context of the mass noun "acute disease", it refers to the acute phase (that is, a short course) of any disease entity. For example, in an article on ulcerative enteritis in poultry, the author says, "in acute disease there may be increased mortality without any obvious signs", referring to the acute form or phase of ulcerative enteritis. 5f67ef46eb Causes of acute kidney failure include low blood pressure, blockage of the urinary tract, certain medications, muscle breakdown, and hemolytic uremic syndrome. Causes of chronic kidney failure include diabetes, high blood pressure, nephrotic syndrome, and polycystic kidney disease. Diagnosis of acute failure is often based on a combination of factors such as decreased urine production or increased serum creatinine. Diagnosis of chronic failure is based on a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than... 5f67ef46eb In its traditional manifestation, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy is characterized by symmetric, progressive limb weakness and sensory loss, which typically starts in the legs. Patients report having trouble getting out of a chair, walking, climbing stairs, and falling. Problems with gripping objects, tying shoe laces, and using utensils can all be brought on by upper limb involvement. Proximal limb weakness is a fundamental clinical characteristic that sets apart chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy from the vast majority... 5f67ef46eb Historically, there has been little coordination across the multiple settings, providers and treatments of chronic illness care. In addition, the treatments for chronic diseases are often complicated, making it difficult for patients to comply with treatment protocols. 5f67ef46eb == Signs and symptoms == 5f67ef46eb

Chronic care management Chronic care management is equivalent to disease management for long term conditions. Chronic conditions involving management can include diabetes, hypertension, lupus, multiple sclerosis, and sleep apnea. longer visits to the doctor's office than is common in acute care. The work involves motivating patients to persist in necessary therapies and interventions and helping them to achieve a satisfyingly and well-begin life. Moreover, in treating chronic illnesses, the same intervention, whether medical or behavioral Chronic care management encompasses the oversight and education activities conducted by health care provider to help patients with long term illness while empowering patients to understand their condition and live successfully with it 5f67ef46eb

Kidney failure Kidney failure is classified as either acute kidney failure, which develops rapidly and may resolve; and chronic kidney failure, which develops slowly and can often be irreversible. classified as either acute kidney failure, which develops rapidly and may resolve; and chronic kidney failure, which develops slowly and can often be irreversible Kidney failure, also known as renal failure or end-stage renal disease (ESRD), is a

medical condition in which the kidneys can no longer adequately filter waste products from the blood, functioning at less than 15% of normal levels. Complications of chronic failure also include heart disease, high blood pressure, and anaemia. Symptoms may include leg swelling, feeling tired, vomiting, loss of appetite, and confusion. Complications of acute and chronic failure include uremia, hyperkalemia, and volume overload 5f67ef46eb

CIDP is closely related to Guillain-Barré syndrome and is considered the chronic counterpart of that acute disease. Its symptoms are also similar to progressive inflammatory neuropathy. It is one of several types of neuropathy. 5f67ef46eb

Pharyngitis Other symptoms may include a runny nose, cough, headache, difficulty swallowing, swollen lymph nodes, and a hoarse voice. Pharyngitis is a type of upper respiratory tract infection. be classified as acute or chronic. Acute pharyngitis may be catarrhal, purulent, or ulcerative, depending on the causative agent and the immune capacity Pharyngitis is inflammation of the back of the throat, known as the pharynx. Symptoms usually last 3–5 days, but can be longer depending on cause. Complications can include sinusitis and acute otitis media. It typically results in a sore throat and fever 5f67ef46eb

Causes of AKI are classified as either prerenal (due to decreased blood flow to the kidney), intrinsic renal (due to damage to the kidney itself), or postrenal (due to blockage of urine flow). Prerenal causes of AKI include sepsis, dehydration, excessive blood loss, cardiogenic shock, heart failure, cirrhosis, and certain medications such as ACE inhibitors or NSAIDs. Intrinsic renal causes of AKI include glomerulonephritis, lupus nephritis, acute tubular necrosis, certain antibiotics, and chemotherapeutic agents. Postrenal causes of AKI include kidney stones, bladder cancer, neurogenic bladder, enlargement of the prostate, narrowing of the urethra, and certain medications such as anticholinergics. 5f67ef46eb Effective medical care usually requires longer visits to the doctor's office than is common in acute care. Moreover, in treating chronic illnesses, the same intervention, whether medical or behavioral, may differ in effectiveness depending on when in the course of the illness the intervention... 5f67ef46eb

Hepatitis Hepatitis is acute if it resolves within six months, and chronic if it lasts longer than six months. Chronic hepatitis may progress to scarring of the liver (cirrhosis), liver failure, and liver cancer. Acute hepatitis can resolve on its own, progress to chronic hepatitis, or (rarely) result in acute liver failure Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver tissue. Some people or animals with hepatitis have no symptoms, whereas others develop yellow discoloration of the skin and whites of the eyes (jaundice), poor appetite, vomiting, tiredness, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. and chronic if it lasts longer than six months. Acute hepatitis can resolve on its own, progress to chronic hepatitis, or (rarely) result in acute liver failure 5f67ef46eb

NSAIDs, such as ibuprofen, can be used to help with the pain. Numbing... 5f67ef46eb More than 90% of the time acute cholecystitis is caused from blockage of the cystic duct by a gallstone. Risk factors for gallstones include birth control pills, pregnancy, a family history of gallstones, obesity, diabetes, liver disease, or rapid weight loss. Occasionally, acute cholecystitis occurs as a result of vasculitis or chemotherapy, or during recovery from major trauma or burns. Cholecystitis is suspected based on symptoms and laboratory testing. Abdominal ultrasound is then typically used to

confirm the diagnosis. 5f67ef46eb An acute exacerbation of COPD is associated with increased frequency and severity of coughing. It is often accompanied by worsened chest congestion and discomfort. Shortness of breath and wheezing are present in many cases. Exacerbations may be accompanied by increased amount... 5f67ef46eb == Meaning variations == 5f67ef46eb

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