

С.Ж.АСФЕНДИЯРОВ АТЫНДАҒЫ
ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ МЕДИЦИНА
УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ



КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ
МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ С.Д.АСФЕНДИЯРОВА

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

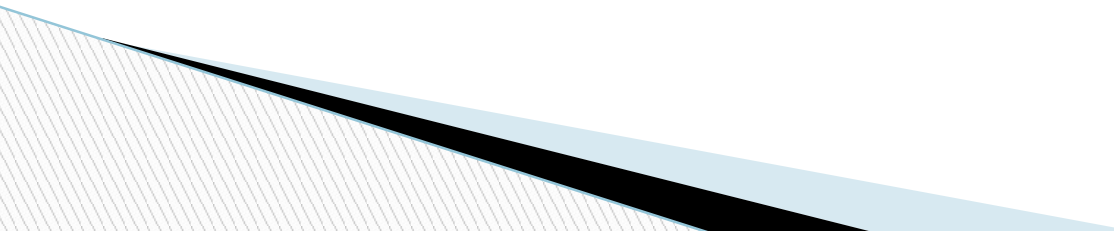
Independent work

Pneumonia.

Performed by Ospanova G.A
Group: 066- 1

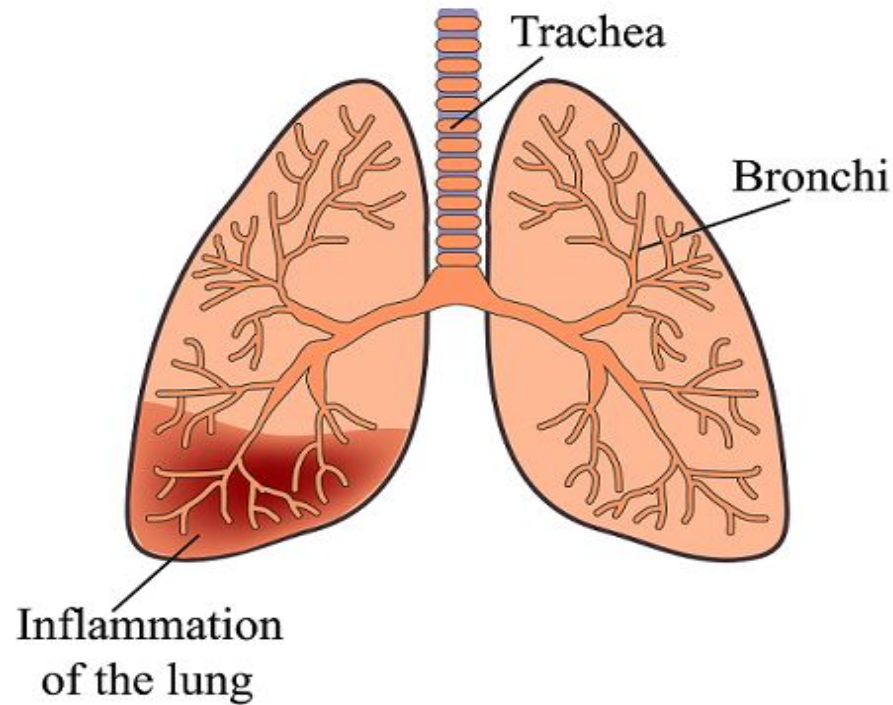
ALMATY 2016г

Plan

- Definition
 - Classification
 - Etiology
 - Pathogenesis
 - Clinic
 - Diagnostics
 - Treatment
 - Literature
- 

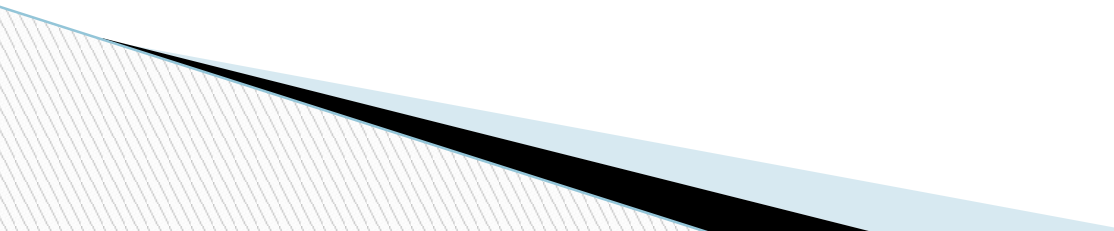
Definition

- Pneumonia is an inflammatory process of the lung parenchyma that is commonly caused by infectious agents.

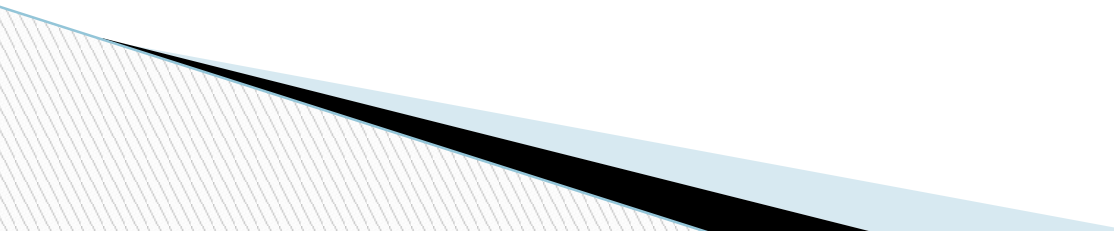


Classification

According to causes

- Bacterial (the most common cause of pneumonia)
 - Viral pneumonia
 - Fungal pneumonia
 - Chemical pneumonia
 - Aspiration pneumonia
- 

According to areas involved

- Lobar pneumonia; if one or more lobe is involved
 - Broncho-pneumonia; the pneumonic process has originated in one or more bronchi and extends to the surrounding lung tissue.
- 

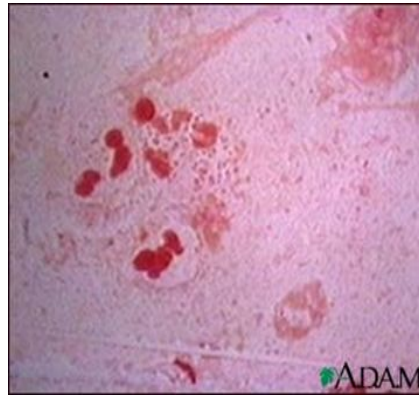
ETIOLOGY

Community-acquired pneumonia

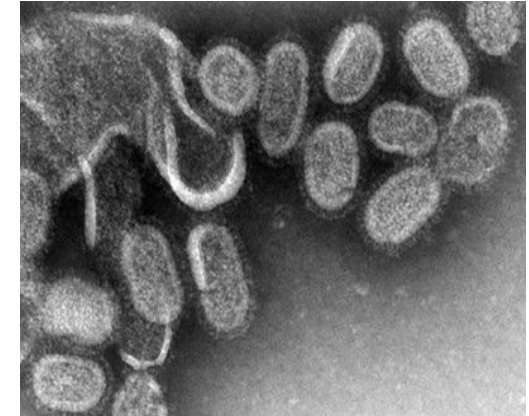
Pathogens:



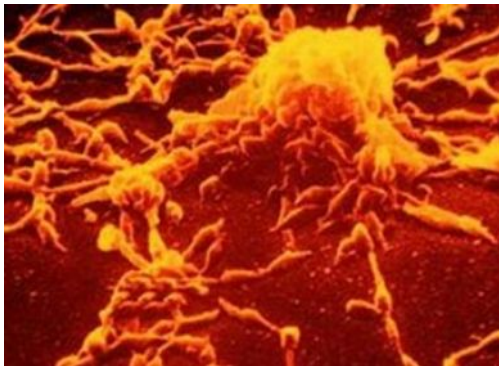
Streptococcus pneumoniae- 30-95%



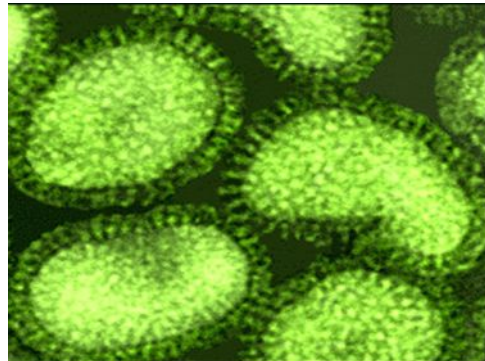
Haemophilus influenzae- 5-18%



gripp virus - 2-15%



Mycoplasma pneumoniae

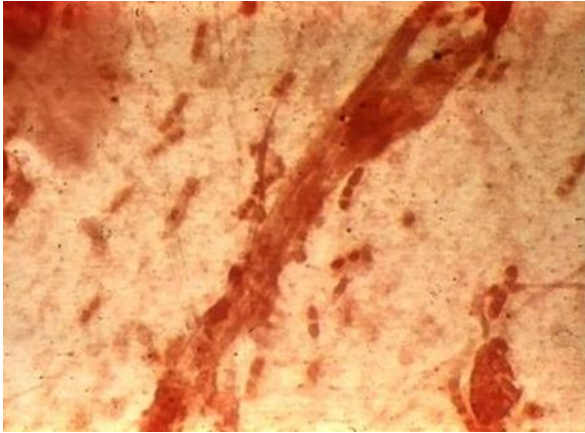


Chlamydia pneumoniae-2-8%

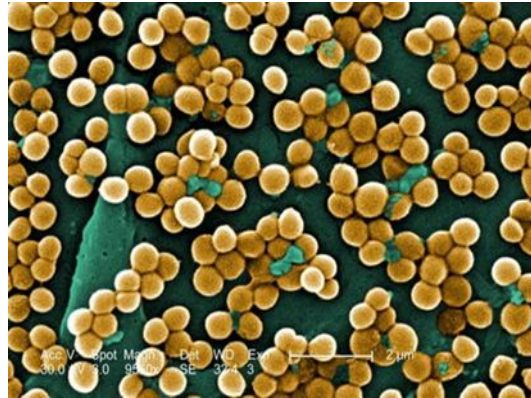


Legionella pneumoniae- 2-10 %

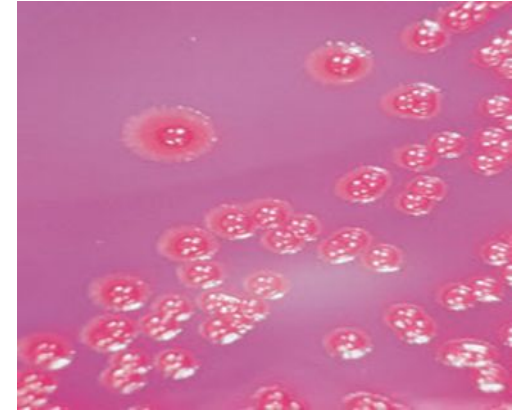
Nosocomial pneumonia



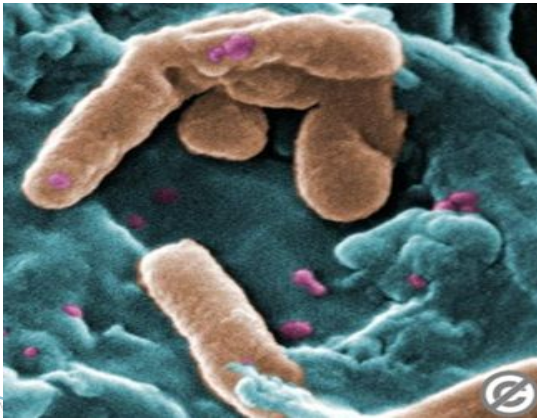
Klebsiella pneumoniae



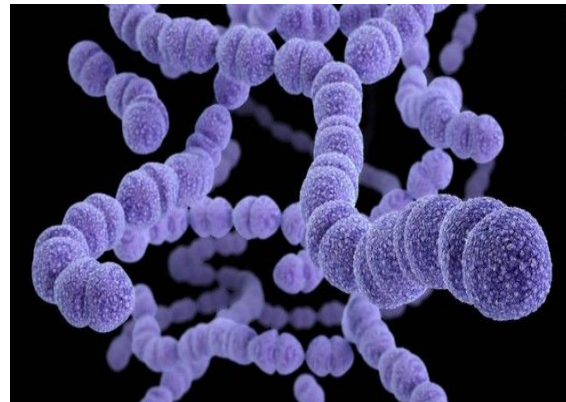
Staphylococcus aureus



Enterobacter spp.



Pseudomonas aeruginosa

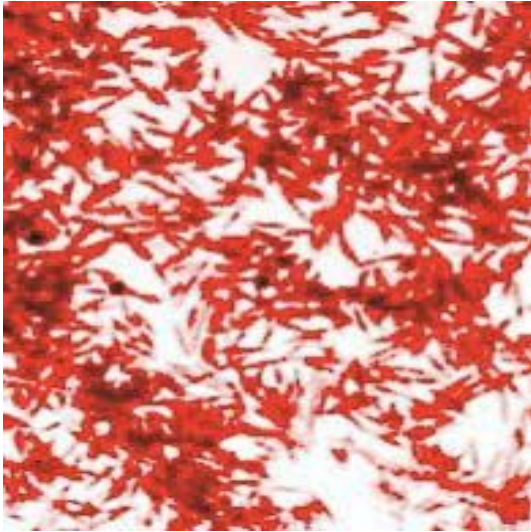


Streptococcus pneumoniae

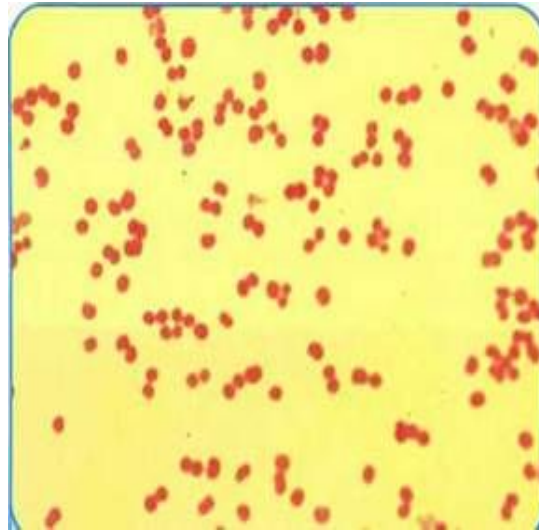


E. Coli

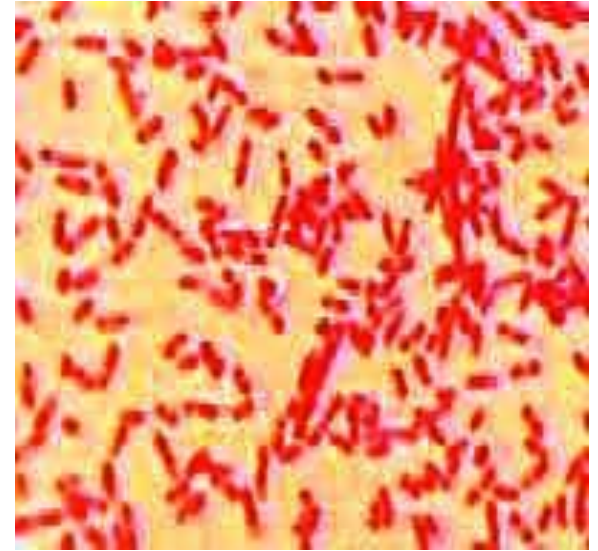
Aspiration pneumonia



(Fusobacterium)

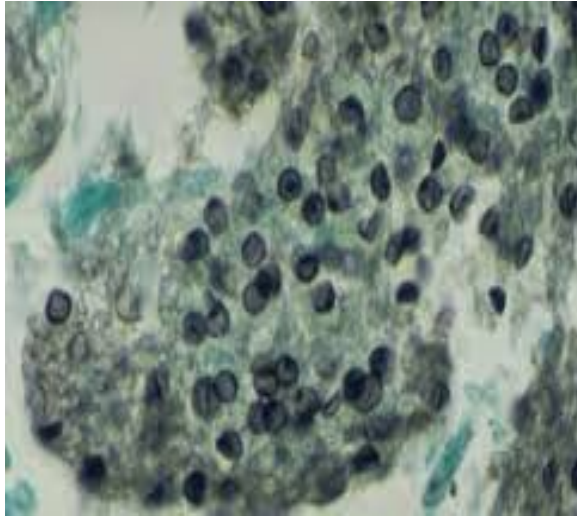


(Veillonella)

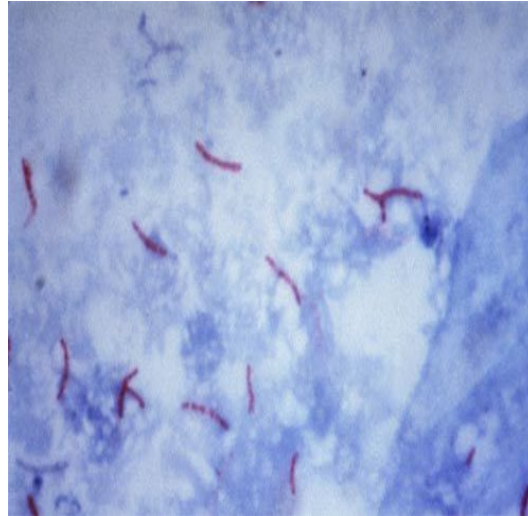


(Bacteroides
)

Pneumonia in immunosuppressed persons



Pneumocystis
carinii



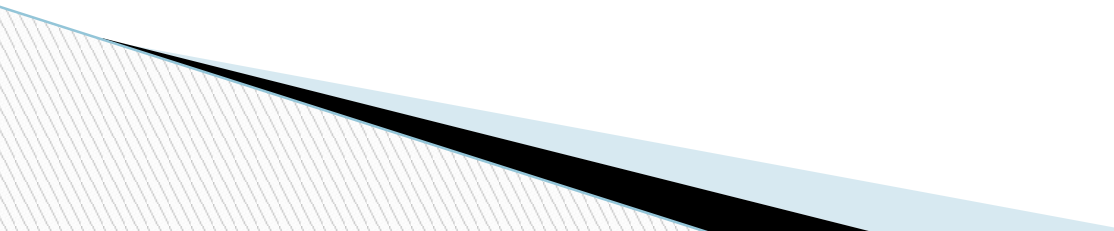
Mycobacterium
tuberculosis



Цитомегаловирус

Pathogenesis

Penetration of pathogens of pneumonia in respiratory departments of lungs

- bronchogenic
 - hematogenous (in sepsis , endocarditis tricuspid valve)
 - aspiration path (swallowing a large amount of vomit.)
- 

Clinic

Main symptoms of infectious Pneumonia

Systemic:

- High fever
- Chills

Skin:

- Clamminess
- Blueness

Lungs:

- Cough with sputum or phlegm
- Shortness of breath
- Pleuritic chest pain
- Hemoptysis

Muscular:

- Fatigue
- Aches

Central:

- Headaches
- Loss of appetite
- Mood swings

Vascular

- Low blood pressure

Heart:

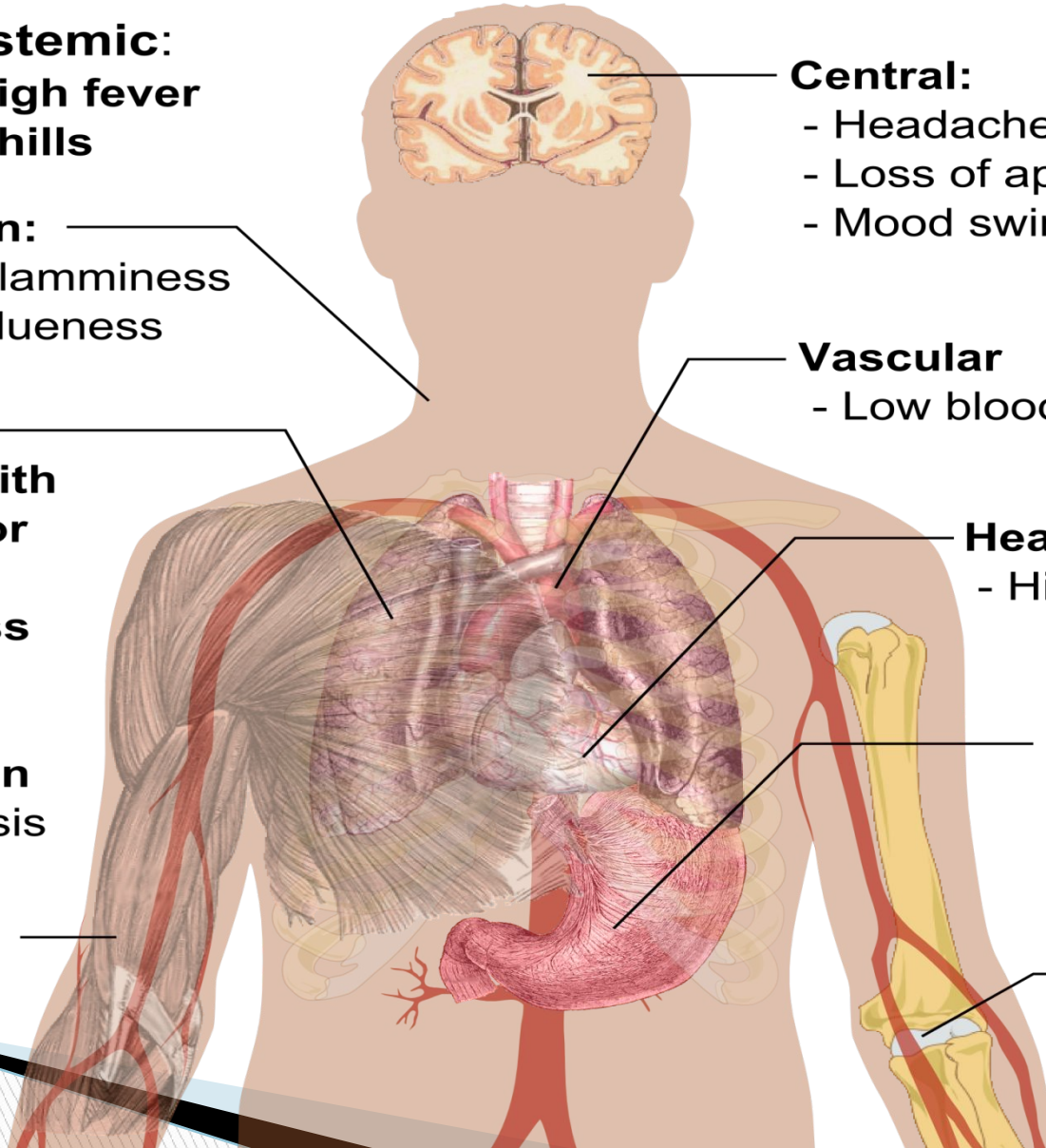
- High heart rate

Gastric:

- Nausea
- Vomiting

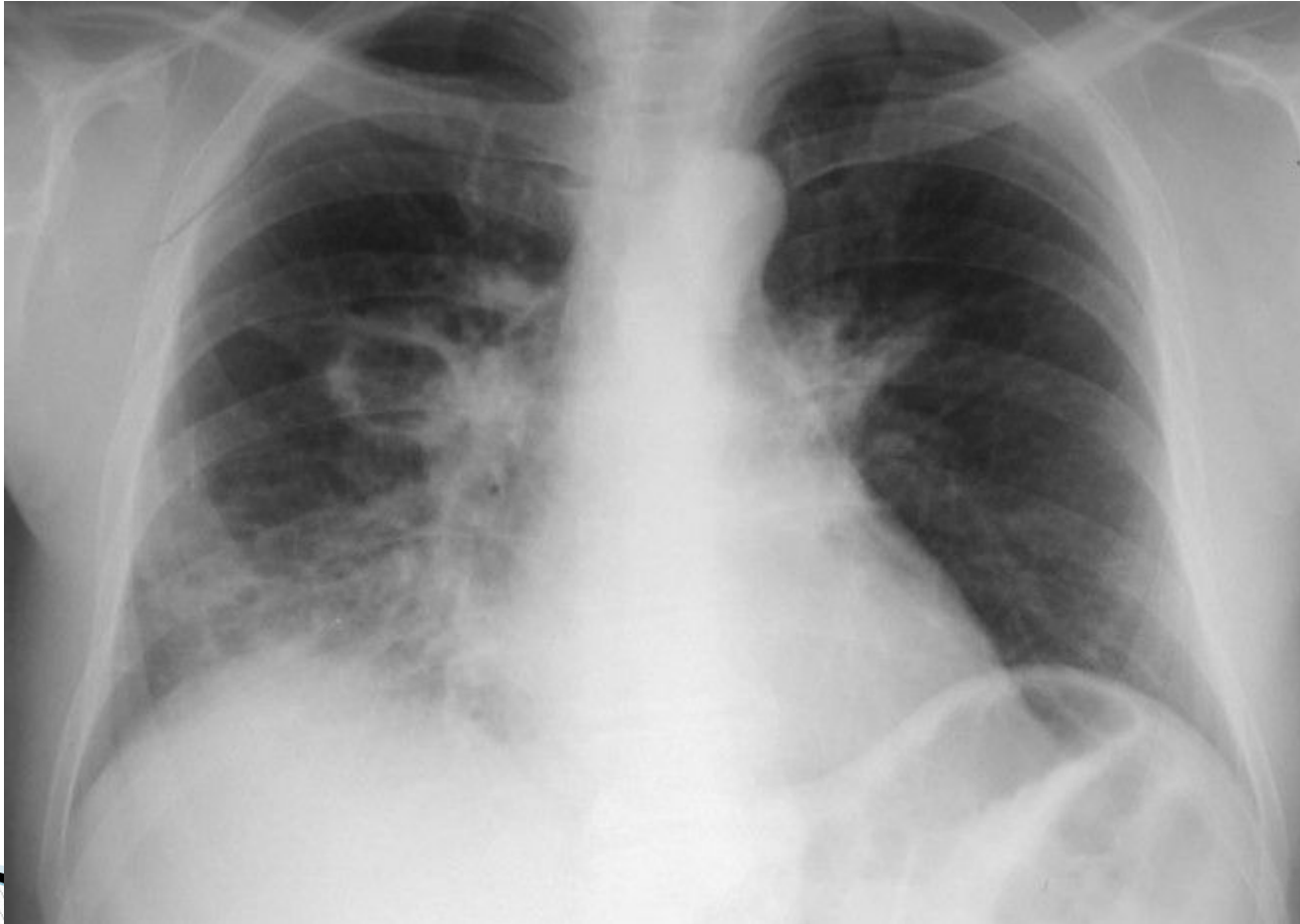
Joints:

- Pain



Diagnostics

Chest X-ray



Laboratory research

- leukocytosis
- increase in ESR to 20-25 mm / h
- Bhakti increase in CRP and fibrinogen
- Analysis sputum- signs of inflammation (leukocytes)

Physical exam


- Increased breathing to 25-30 per minute
- Percussion- gain voice tremor
- Auscultation- bronchial breathing , wet finely wheezing

Treatment

- Antibiotics - the main drugs for treatment of pneumonia .
- Oxygen therapy
- a means of detoxification
- Symptomatic therapy : fever

Prognosis

With treatment, most patients will improve within 2 weeks. Elderly or very sick patients may need longer treatment.



Literature

- Internal illnesses. Textbook for students of medical- prophylactic faculty . / S.L.Kasenova . -Almaty : Zhazushy , 2009
- Internal illnesses . Tutorial 2 - 2 t.- th ed . , Use . and ext. / Ed . N.A.Muhina , V.S.Moiseeva , Al Martynov -M : GEOTAR - MEDIA , 2009.- T.1.2009 .