

Karaganda State Medical University

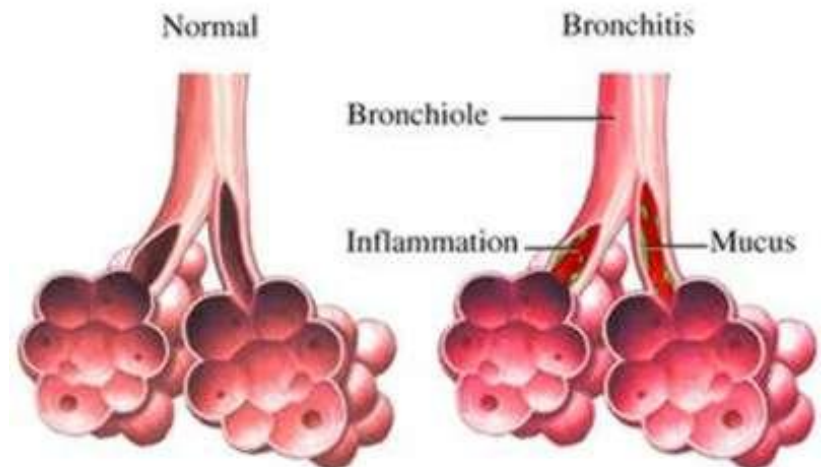
# Bronchitis

# Active Voice

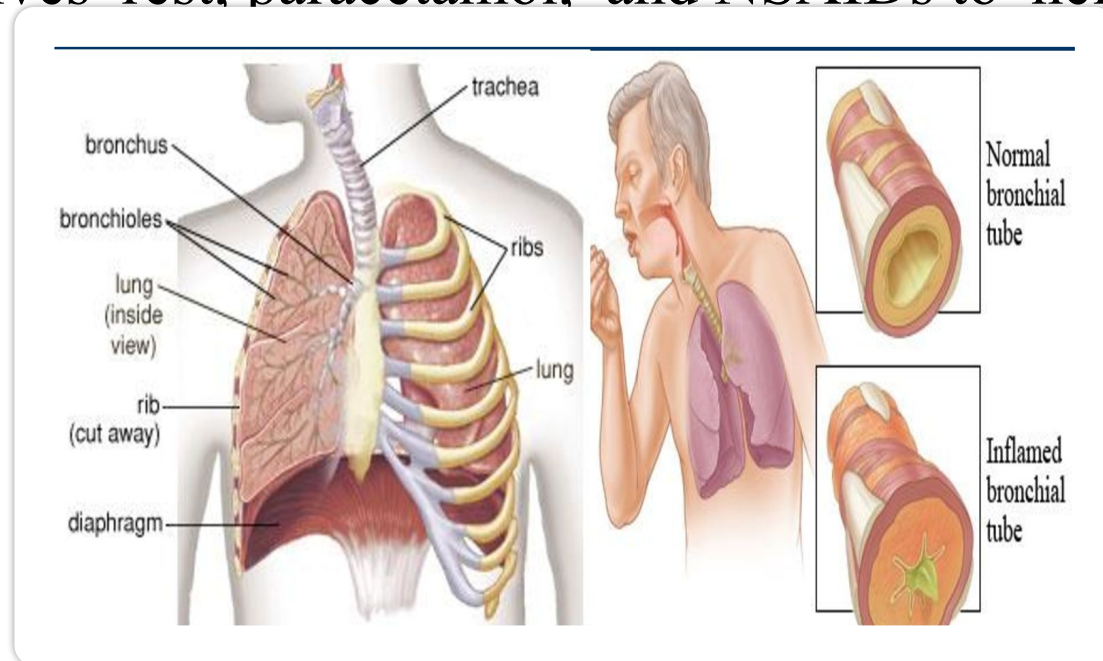
Prepared by Ismaylova K.  
Group 2-065 General Medicine  
Under the super vision of the foreign department teacher  
T.G.Dashkina  
Karaganda-2016

# Bronchitis

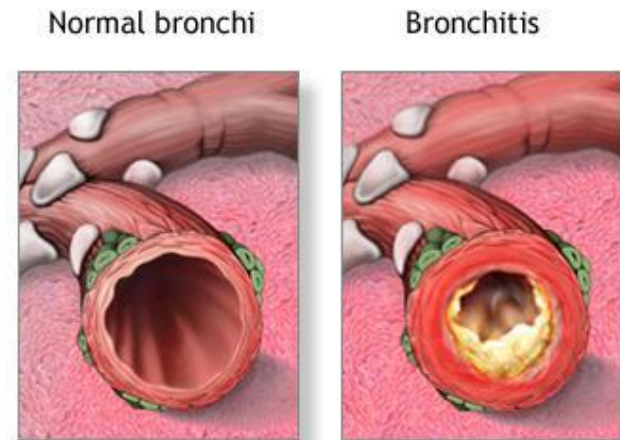
- **Bronchitis** is inflammation of the bronchi in the lungs. Symptoms include coughing up mucus, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest discomfort. Bronchitis is divided into two types: acute and chronic. Acute bronchitis is also known as a chest cold



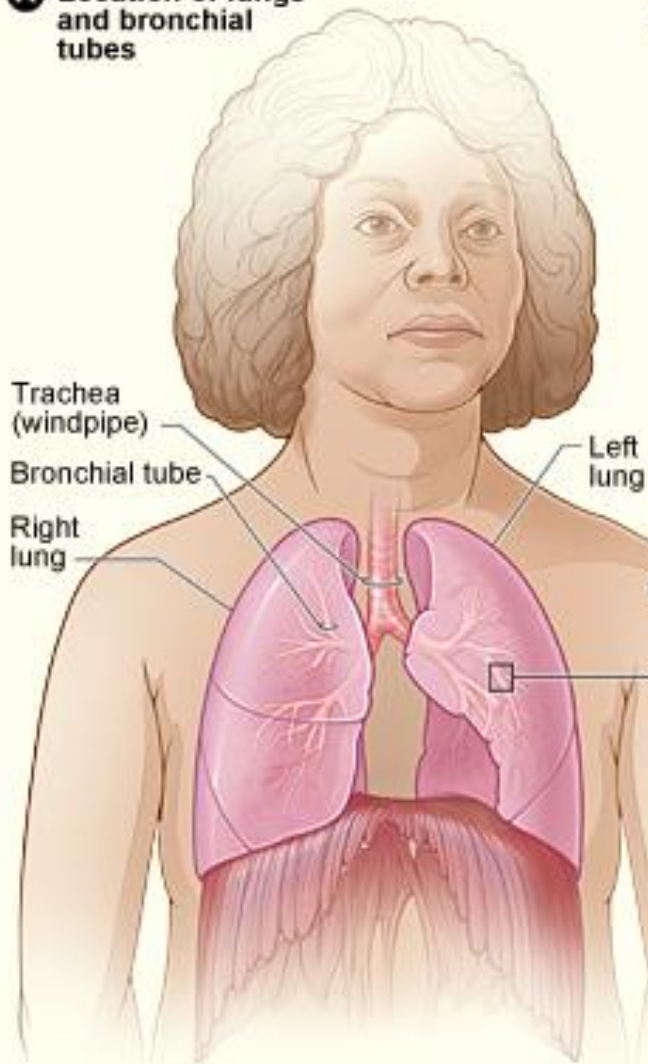
**Acute bronchitis** usually has a cough that lasts around three weeks. In more than 90% of cases the cause is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. A small number of cases are due to high levels of air pollution or bacteria such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Bordetella pertussis*. Treatment of acute bronchitis typically involves rest, paracetamol, and NSAIDs to help with the fever.



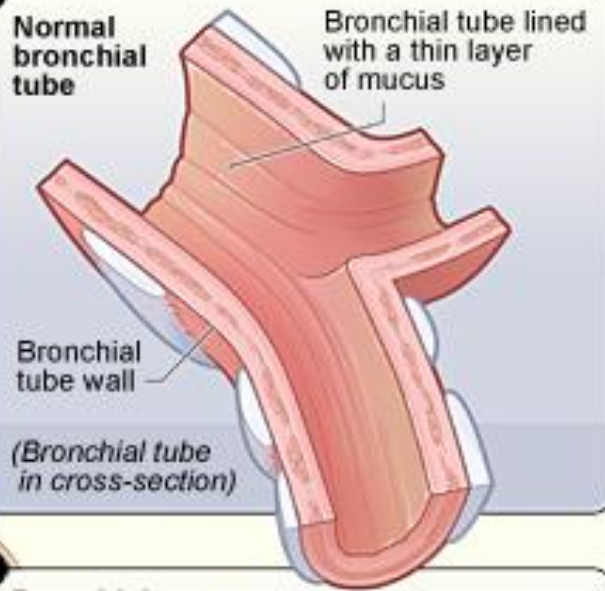
**Chronic bronchitis** is defined as a productive cough that lasts for three months or more per year for at least two years. Most people with chronic bronchitis have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Tobacco smoking is the most common cause, with a number of other factors such as air pollution and genetics playing a smaller role. Treatments include quitting smoking, vaccinations, rehabilitation, and often inhaled bronchodilators and steroids. Some people may benefit from long-term oxygen therapy or lung transplantation



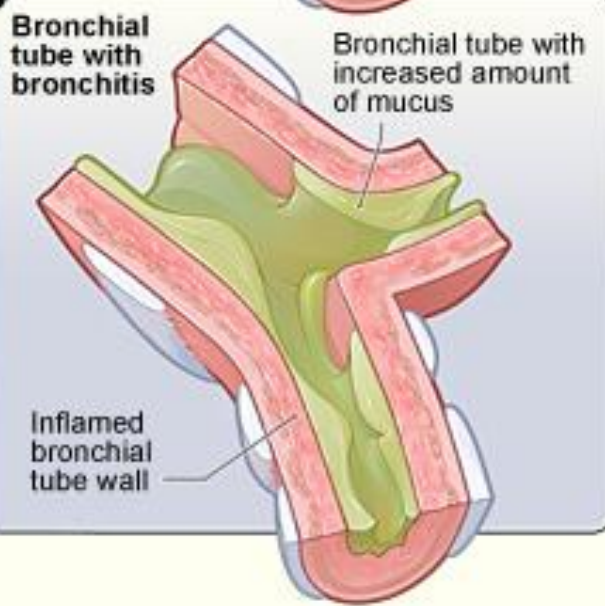
**A** Location of lungs and bronchial tubes



**B**



**C**



**For either acute bronchitis or chronic bronchitis, signs and symptoms may include:**

- Cough
- Production of mucus (sputum), which can be clear, white, yellowish-gray or green in color — rarely, it may be streaked with blood
- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath
- Slight fever and chills
- Chest discomfort



## Active Voice

Категория залога показывает, производит ли действие лицо (предмет), выраженное существительным или местоимением в функции подлежащего, или же оно само испытывает на себе чье-либо действие.

**Активный залог (active voice)** показывает, что лицо или предмет, выраженное подлежащим, само производит действие:

**Sam baked** a big cake.  
Сэм испек большой пирог.

**Jeremy opened the present.**  
Джереми открыл подарок.

**Susan found her car keys.**  
Сьюзен нашла свои ключи от машины.

**James climbed the ladder.**  
Джеймс поднялся по лестнице.

**Kate has knitted this sweater herself.**  
Кейт сама связала этот свитер.



# ACTIVE VOICE

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progr.
Future	Shall/will V		Shall/will have V3	
Present	V (s)	Am/is/are + V ing	Have /has V3	
Past	V 2	was / were + V ing	Had V3	



**Thank you for attention**