



**ISW**

**Theme: Tracheitis**

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# Plan:



❖ ***Introduction;***

❖ ***The main part:***

*Tracheitis;*

*Symptoms tracheitis;*

*Causes tracheitis;*

*Diagnosis tracheitis;*

*Treatment;*

*Prognosis;*

*Prevention tracheitis;*

❖ ***Conclusion;***

❖ ***Literature;***

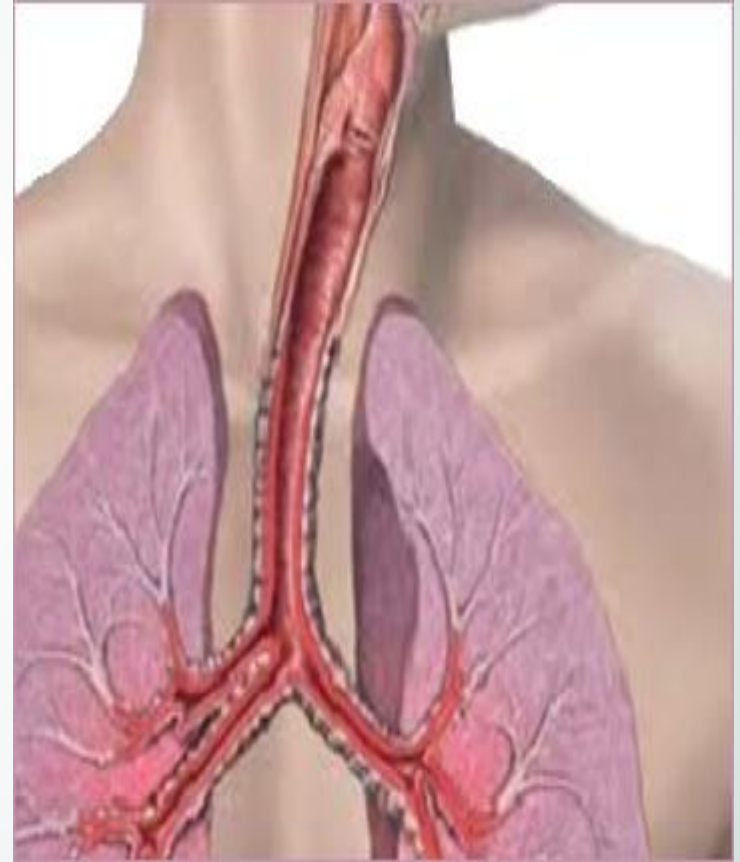
# *Introduction*



***Tracheitis*** - an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea. Manifested edema, swelling, excessive mucus production, redness of the trachea, causing it to become extremely sensitive to various irritants (eg, sputum, sharply inhaled air), which leads to bouts of painful cough.



***Tracheitis*** - inflammation of the trachea. Despite the fact that the trachea is the lower respiratory tract, tracheitis ICD classifies disease upper respiratory tract. Occasionally tracheitis held in isolation, often he joins rhinitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, forming rinofaringotraheit, laryngotracheitis, tracheobronchitis.



# *Symptoms tracheitis*



✓ *Symptoms of acute tracheitis usually occur after the development of acute inflammation of the overlying respiratory tract. The most characteristic feature of tracheitis - a dry cough at night and especially in the morning, and coughing with a deep breath, laughing, crying, with a change in air temperature. During and after coughing felt Sore pain in the throat and chest, so that patients are trying to limit the breathing movements. In such cases, especially in children, breathing becomes shallow and rapid. Even a small accumulation of phlegm in the bifurcation of the trachea causing another bout of severe whooping cough.*



*The main symptom of chronic tracheitis - paroxysmal painful cough, especially at night and in the morning, accompanied by pain in the chest. The sputum of patients with chronic tracheitis in some cases it may be sparse and sticky in others - abundant and mucopurulent. However, despite his consistency, it is almost always very easily separated.*



## *Other symptoms of tracheitis:*



*- A burning sensation behind the breastbone;*

*Sore throat, difficulty in swallowing;*

*- Weakness;*

*Varying degrees of respiratory failure;*

*Shortness of breath, worsening over time;*

*- headache;*

# *Reasons tracheitis*



*The cause of rickets is the same infection that causes rhinitis, pharyngitis and laryngitis: staphylococcus, streptococcus, etc... In case of insufficient treatment (or lack thereof) of these inflammatory diseases can spread to the trachea, causing tracheitis.*

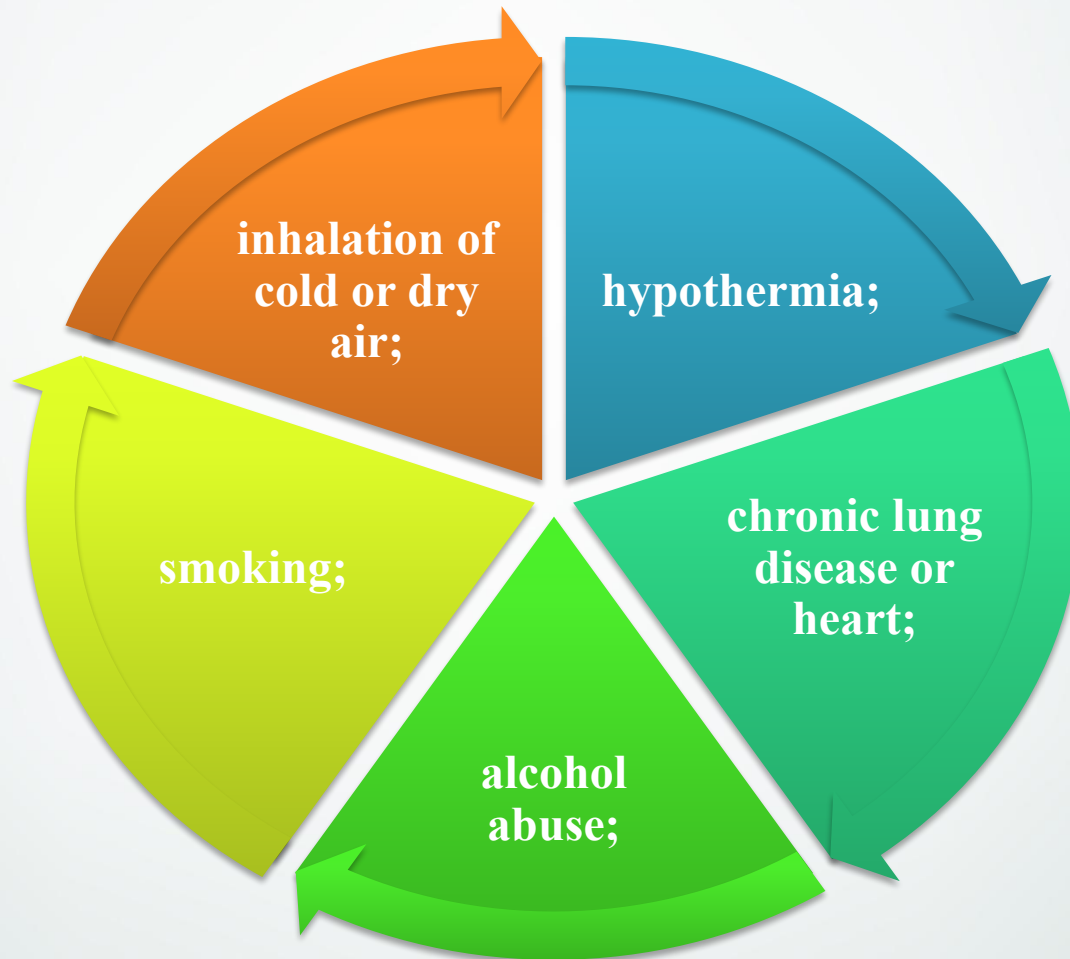




# Causes



*The main cause of rickets - a viral, bacterial infection less likely.  
By the predisposing factors include:*



## *The main agents of tracheitis:*



*Streptococcal bacterial species, especially *S pyogenes*;*

*Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) (This cause is less common after the introduction of the vaccine Hib);*

*Members of the genus *Klebsiella*;*

*Members of the genus *Pseudomonas*;*

*Members of the genus *Peptostreptococcus*;*

*Bactericides; - Anaerobes; - *Moraxella catarrhalis*;*

# Diagnosis tracheitis



*The diagnosis is mainly based on the exhibition:*

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*•Complaints (strong paroxysmal cough mostly at night and in the morning, at first dry, then with the separation of a small amount of mucus, worse in laughter, weeping, sharp inhalation of air; chest pain);*

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*•history (story) of the disease - as the disease develops, under what circumstances arise, for example, after hypothermia;*

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*•blood count - may be normal or signs of inflammatory response (increased white blood cell count, accelerated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)).*

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*•general examination - listening to the lungs using a phonendoscope (characterized by hard breathing, wheezing, dry, may be crackles), inspection using a laryngoscope (a medical tool designed for inspection of the larynx);*

# Treatment



*In the treatment of tracheitis used mustard on the sternum as well as antibiotics of different groups, and sulfa drugs. Possibly vapotherapy plants. Also appointed agents for the treatment of opportunistic diseases, medicines for cough and expectoration. The course normally lasts up to 2 weeks.*



# *Prevention tracheitis*



**✓** *Prevention of both acute and chronic tracheitis aimed at the timely elimination of the causes of tracheitis, strengthening the body, especially those predisposed to acute upper respiratory tract infection. Of great importance are tempering, reduced dust and gas content.*



# Conclusion



**□ *Tracheitis at least once in his life every ill. Tracheitis itself is not terrible, it is not fraught with hazards in addition to unpleasant symptoms, but if you run a disease, it can worsen or become chronic.***

# Bibliography

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**Thank You !**