



Semey State Medical University

Department of Russian and foreign languages

IWS

Theme: “ *A case of bronchitis* ”

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PLAN:

1. Main department

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Bronchitis

- Bronchitis is a respiratory disease in which the mucous membranes of the bronchial passages in the lungs become inflamed. As the irritated membrane swells and grows thicker, it narrows or shuts off the airways in the lungs, resulting in coughing spells accompanied by thick phlegm and breathlessness. The disease occurs in two forms: acute (lasting less than 6 weeks) and chronic (reoccurring frequently for more than two years).

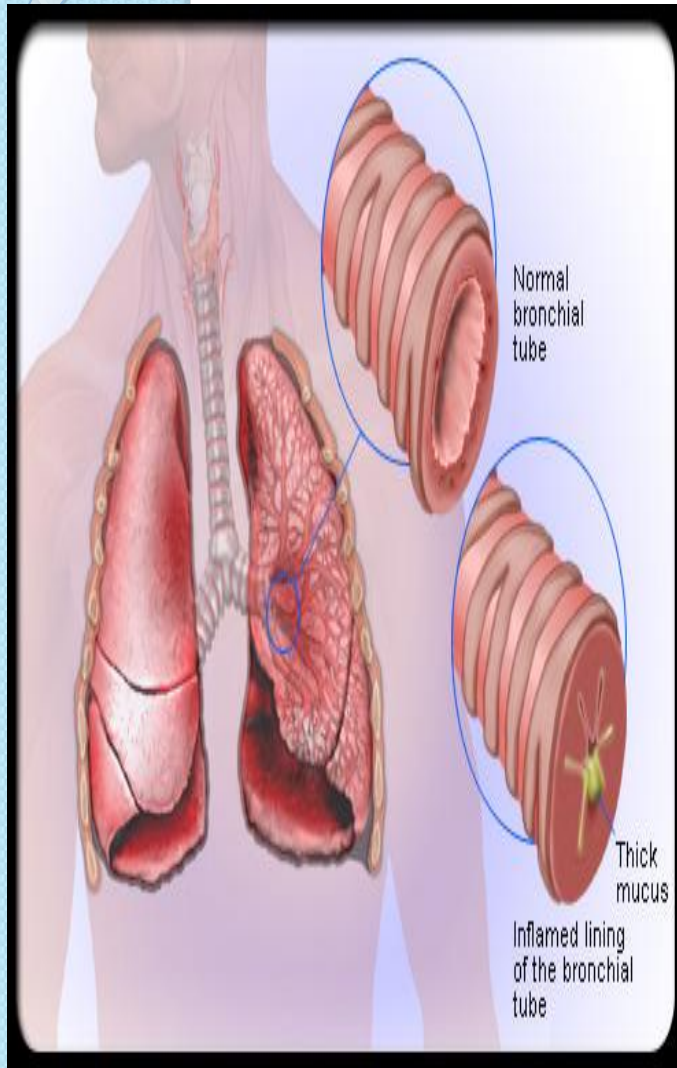
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- The thin mucous lining of these airways can become irritated and swollen. The cells that make up this lining may leak fluids in response to the inflammation. Coughing is a reflex that works to clear secretions from the lungs. Often the discomfort of a severe cough leads you to seek medical treatment. Both adults and children can get bronchitis. Symptoms are similar for both. Infants usually get bronchiolitis, which involves the smaller airways and causes symptoms similar to asthma.

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- Bronchitis occurs most often during the cold and flu season, usually coupled with an upper respiratory infection. What causes acute bronchitis? Acute bronchitis is very common among both children and adults and is generally caused by lung infections; approximately 90% of these infections are viral in origin, and 10% are bacterial. Repeated attacks of acute bronchitis, which weaken and irritate bronchial airways over time, can result in chronic bronchitis.



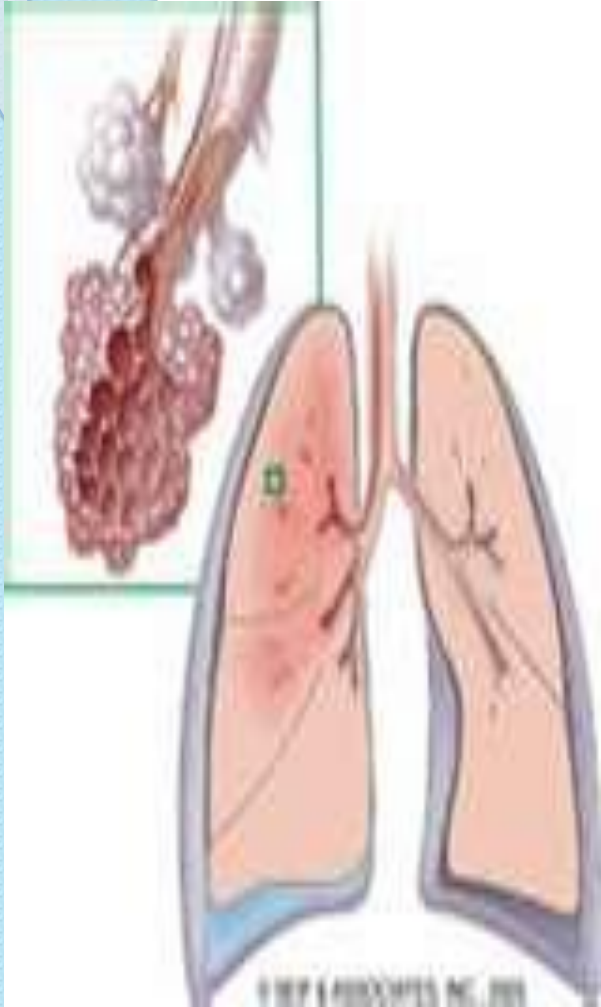
- Several viruses cause bronchitis, including influenza A and B, commonly referred to as "the flu." A number of bacteria are also known to cause bronchitis, such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, which causes so-called walking pneumonia. Bronchitis also can occur when you inhale irritating fumes or dusts. Chemical solvents and smoke, including tobacco smoke, have been linked to acute bronchitis. People at increased risk both of getting bronchitis and of having more severe symptoms include the elderly, those with weakened immune systems, smokers, and anyone with repeated exposure to lung irritants.

Acute bronchitis



- Usually comes on quickly and gets better after several weeks. This form of bronchitis is responsible for the hacking cough and phlegm/mucus production that sometimes accompany an upper respiratory infection. In most cases the infection is viral in origin, but sometimes it's caused by bacteria. If you are otherwise in good health, the mucous membrane will return to normal after you've recovered from the initial lung infection, which usually lasts for several days

Chronic bronchitis



- Defined clinically as a daily cough with production of sputum (mucus) for at least a 3-month period, two years in a row; chronic bronchitis is a serious long-term disorder that often requires regular medical treatment. In chronic bronchitis, there is inflammation and swelling of the lining of the airways that lead to narrowing and obstruction of the airways. The inflammation stimulates production of mucus, which can cause further obstruction of the airways and increase the likelihood of bacterial lung infections

**Normal Airway
Color & Structure**



**Inflamed Airway Color
with Chronic Bronchitis**



Causes of chronic bronchitis



- **Chronic bronchitis may be caused by one or several factors. As mentioned on the previous slide, repeated attacks of acute bronchitis may be a cause of chronic bronchitis. Industrial pollution is another culprit. Chronic bronchitis is found in higher-than-normal rates among coal miners, grain handlers, metal molders, and other people who are continually exposed to dust. But the primary cause is heavy, long-term cigarette smoking, which irritates the bronchial tubes and causes them to produce excess mucus. The symptoms of chronic bronchitis are also worsened by high concentrations of sulfur dioxide and other pollutants in the atmosphere.**

Treat of bronchitis



- Conventional treatment for acute bronchitis may consist of simple measures such as getting plenty of rest, drinking lots of fluids, avoiding smoke and fumes, and possibly getting a prescription for an inhaled bronchodilator medication.



- Cough is a common symptom of bronchitis. The cough may be dry or may produce phlegm. Significant phlegm production suggests that the lower respiratory tract and the lung itself may be infected, and you may have pneumonia. The cough may last for more than two weeks. Continued forceful coughing may make your chest and abdominal muscles sore. Coughing can be severe enough at times to injure the chest wall or even cause you to pass out. Wheezing may occur because of the inflammation of the airways. This may leave you short of breath.



- Stop smoking. Avoid exposure to irritants. Proper protection in the workplace is vital to preventing exposure. The dangers of secondhand smoke are well documented. Children should never be exposed to secondhand smoke inside the home. Avoiding long exposure to air pollution from heavy traffic may help prevent bronchitis.



Conclusion

Bronchitis - is a disease of the respiratory system that per vehicle is inflammation of the bronchial tubes in the lungs.

They can get sick, and children and adults. So we need as much as possible to protect your health from any bad habits and sites with contaminated environment.

And same for more rest in the fresh air.

The materials used

All materials from the internet