


Pathogenesis of copd pdf

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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) refers to a group of lung diseases that make it difficult to breathe. It is the fourth highest cause of death in the United States. The two main forms of COPD are chronic bronchitis and emphysema, and most people with COPD have a combination of these two conditions. COPD is a progressive disease, meaning it worsens over time, and most people diagnosed with it are over 40 years old. Many people have the disease but do not realize it until later stages as the symptoms become more noticeable. The most common cause of COPD is smoking, but prolonged exposure to irritants, chemicals or allergens can also cause COPD. In addition, people who do not have a protein called alpha-1 antitrypsin are at risk of developing emphysema. Lung damage from COPD may not be reversed, but there are treatment options that can slow the progression of the disease. The disease affects small branches in the lungs, known as bronchioles, as well as tiny air bags, known as alveoli. Alveoli should be elastic and elastic, but with COPD they become floppy disks and lose their shape. This causes the alveoli to collapse when you try to exhale, trapping the air inside the tiny bags. In addition, the walls of bronchioles and alveoli become thick and inflamed and produce a lot of mucus, which blocks the entry and exit of the air. As a result, oxygen does not enter the body, so people with COPD feel shortness of breath. Feeling short of breath is usually something that brings people to the doctor and leads to a diagnosis of COPD, but the first sign of COPD is usually coughing up a lot of mucus. Other symptoms of COPD include wheezing, chest tightness and fatigue. Advertising by Getty Images Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a common problem 24 million people in the U.S. are thought to have, but few have an idea of what it is. Istockphoto/Health.com Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common problem - 24 million people in the U.S. are believed to have it, but few people understand what it is. In fact, half the people who have COPD don't even know. Why? Symptoms of COPD may creep up gradually or be mistaken for something else such as cough, allergy, cold, flu, or other less serious diseases. If you have COPD, you have emphysema or chronic bronchitis, or - more often - both. Read on to learn more about COPD symptoms. Advertising advertising Getty Images In technical terms, it is called shortness of breath. In real life, you may feel shortness of breath that worsens during exercise or tension. Over time, people with COPD may struggle to catch their breath even when dressing up or doing other daily activities. The difficulty arises from a lack of flexibility in the lungs and squeeze the lungs enough to expel the air, says Jeffrey D. D. Ph.D., Texas ASM Medical College Medical Center at College Station. Istockphoto Chronic cough, which you first attribute to cold or other minor conditions, may be an early sign of COPD. Unlike other coughs, however, it does not go away, or go away for long. Coughing is a sign your body is trying to move mucus out of your lungs or reacting to stimuli. This symptom, like others, may actually improve initially with some kind of treatment, but it's not better in the long run, Cirillo said. Advertising Getty Images Coughing before sputum (also known as sputum or mucus) is a common symptom of COPD. Even healthy people produce mucus to keep the airways moist. But COPD produces too much mucus, and it can act like a cobweb, trapping smoke, bacteria or other particles that are usually expelled. Pure color sputum is the most common, but phlegm that turns deep yellow, green, brown or red or with bloodied can probably mean that the lungs have an infection. Getty Images When the airways are narrow (from too much mucus or other problems), the air trying to force its way in or out of the lungs can cause a whistling sound known as wheezing. One of the measures of COPD that people use is often wheezing, so it feels like the lungs make noise when they breathe, Cirillo explains. Istockphoto chest pain is another symptom that can affect people with COPD. This can occur due to breathing-related effort, so you get sore, says Cirillo, it's also an inability to exhale. Breasts can't relax. Coughing very hard can also strain the muscles of the chest. Advertising Advertising Getty Images Chronic bronchitis, an inflammation of the mucous membranes of the tubes, is a type of COPD. Symptoms include a chronic cough that produces sputum or mucus. Although similar to chronic bronchitis, acute bronchitis does not last that long and does not necessarily recur. The chronic form of the condition, on the other hand, lingers for several months and often returns. Excess mucus can allow bacteria to thrive in the lungs. If this occurs, chronic bronchitis symptoms may include mild fever and chills. Getty Images People with COPD are very vulnerable to pulmonary infections, whether viral or bacterial. You should get an annual flu shot and any other vaccines that protect against respiratory infections. The H1N1 vaccine and regular seasonal flu vaccine can be taken in one shot, making it much easier to protect your health. The Pneumovax vaccine is also recommended because it protects against types of bacteria that are common causes of pneumonia. Getty Images Feeling tired is a common problem with COPD, mostly because the body has to work much harder to breathe. One study, in the journal Breast, found that COPD patients who complained of fatigue tended to lung function and, unsurprisingly, a decrease in the ability to exercise. Image caption People with COPD may experience fever, but not so often. Typically, fever is associated with infectious diseases, Cirillo said. Smoking is the most common cause of COPD, not bacteria or viruses. However, COPD may increase the risk of pulmonary infections, which can lead to higher than normal body temperature. Istockphoto/Health.com Known with medical time as cyanosis, blue-tinted skin is a sign that lack of oxygen reaches body tissues. But it also depends on your natural skin color. For people with dark skin, it's very hard to pick up and you might not see it at all, says Cirillo. This is more obvious in light-skinned people, and, in any case, it's late rather than early-sign COPD, he says. Sometimes people will develop a barrel of breasts, or swelling of the chest, which causes the torso to look like, well, a barrel. It is usually a late-stage symptom and the resulting lungs are puffed with air that cannot be exhaled. Often, however, the so-called barrel of the breast is less literal than in the figurative sense. It's more of a feeling than anything else, says Cirillo. A person has air in his chest and can't get it. Advertising Istockphoto As COPD progresses, lack of oxygen to the brain can cause mood and memory problems, but this is not a key feature of the disease. This is possible due to some neurological problems associated with low oxygen content, but it is not one of the main symptoms, says Cirillo. About 40% of people with COPD are depressed. While this may be due to the emotional impact of having chronic, debilitating diseases, it is possible that other factors, such as low blood oxygen, may play a role. Istockphoto about a quarter of people with COPD lose weight, or have trouble maintaining a healthy weight. It is more common in those with emphysema-type COPD rather than chronic bronchitis type. Weight loss may be associated with muscle atrophy (as a result of lack of exercise or ability to move); medications or major depressions that cause loss of appetite; increase in energy expenditure associated with breathing; or a combination of these factors. Istockphoto swelling of the legs and ankles can occur in people with more severe COPD-result fluid retention. But the symptom can be an indirect result of lung disease. Fluid buildup is a symptom of heart failure, which can occur because COPD makes the heart work more difficult, or kidney problems that can result from insufficient oxygenated blood. Advertising Getty Images We have already mentioned that half of people who have COPD do not know? One reason is that COPD cannot have symptoms, especially at an early stage. Usually the symptoms are not sudden. They're crawling, Cirillo said. People can ignore symptoms such as and toiled breath. If people don't notice symptoms, they are unlikely to take action. That's why it's a little scary, says Cirillo. The disease begins to progress without even knowing it. The most common symptoms of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are persistent coughing, shortness of breath, feeling that you can't breathe, and excess mucus or sputum. However, symptoms can vary, depending on the amount of lung damage. The severity of COPD is divided into five stages, ranging from risk to very severe. COPD is usually caused by smoking, but other airborne stimuli and factors can cause COPD as well. COPD is a serious and potentially life-threatening disease: it is responsible for more than 130,000 deaths in the U.S. each year. There is no cure for COPD, and lung damage that leads to COPD cannot be reversed, so it is important to identify COPD symptoms early on. However, COPD symptoms may be dismissed as a smoker's cough or as a normal sign of aging. Symptoms can also be confused with asthma, but they are separate conditions (although some people may have both asthma and COPD). COPD. pathogenesis of copd slideshare. pathogenesis of copd and asthma. pathogenesis of copd flowchart. pathogenesis of copd wikipedia. pathogenesis of copd exacerbation. update on the pathogenesis of copd. bacterial infection and the pathogenesis of copd. neutrophils and the pathogenesis of copd

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