

Diseases of Bronchi

Bronchitis

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Definition:

Acute or chronic inflammation of the bronchi and bronchioles and may extend to lung tissues. It is characterized by paroxysmal exudative cough.

Etiology

A- Secondary to:

1. Heart diseases.
2. Enteritis.
3. Parasitism.

B- Predisposing factors:

1. Bacterial and viral infection.
2. Exposure to allergens.
3. Irritant smokes or gases.
4. Sudden change of environment.

Clinical symptoms:

Spasms of cough (usually after rest or exercise or after changing the environment).

Temperature is elevated.

Auscultation reveals normal sound but when case progress sonorous rales (moist rales) appear.

Large amount of mucoid or mucopurulent exudate.

Pronounced sinus arrhythmia (cardiac arrhythmia)

Expiratory dyspnoea.

Diagnosis:

- History
- Symptoms
- Bronchoscopy

Treatment:

A- Hygienic treatment:

- Rest
- Warmness

B- Medicated treatment:

1. Expectorants

- Expectorant containing Codeine 5 mg orally every 6-8 hours, e.g codipront syrup.
- An example for some patent expectorant drugs:
 - Bisolvon elixir.
 - Bronchistal syrup
 - Pulmonal syrup

Treatment (continuation)

2. Medicated steam inhalation:

1. Cresol, creoline, thymol 30 ml or gm in boiling water.

3. Antibiotics:

1. Sigmamycin caps (tetracycline Hcl + oleandomycine).
2. Ampicillin caps and Vials.
3. Keflex caps. And syrup (cephalexin monhydrate).
4. Erythrocin tablets and caps (erythromycine stearate).
5. Dexacillin caps and syrup (epicillin).

4. Oxygen therapy

5. Antihistaminics: Avil, allercure or triaminic

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Questions

