

Kokshetau state University named after sh. Ualikhanov

The project on the topic
"**Bronchitis**"
professionally oriented English
language

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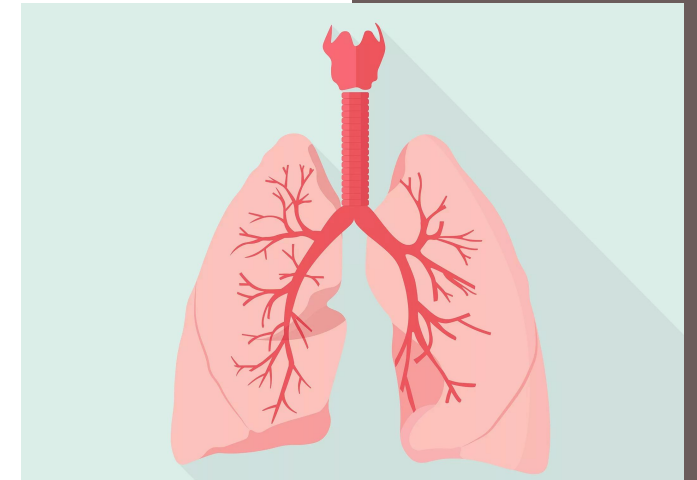
what is the "Bronchitis"?

- *Bronchitis is an inflammatory disease of the respiratory system, characterized by a predominant lesion of the bronchi.*
- *At the moment bronchitis is one of the most common diseases in the world*



types :

- there Are two forms of bronchitis, distinguished by the nature of its course:
- **Acute bronchitis** (most often caused by infectious agents, less often by other factors).
- **Chronic bronchitis** (often the result of not fully cured acute form of bronchitis, although it may occur independently against the background of chronic irritation of the bronchial mucosa with dust or allergens, as well as resins when Smoking).





SYMPTOMS

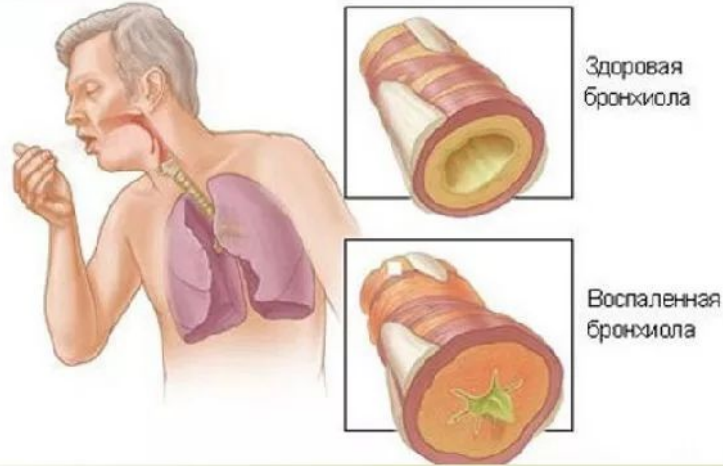


- at the beginning of the dry then wet
- the General condition of the person worsens
- the temperature rises
- shortness of breath is absent or prescriptive
- when listening to young children, rough wheezes are detected
- duration 7-14 days up to 1 month

Symptoms of acute bronchitis are:

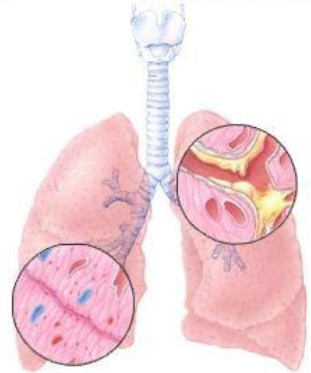
- cough,
- watery eyes,
- chills,
- headache
- sore throat
- watery eyes
- fatigue
- mild headache
- chills
- body aches

ОСТРЫЙ БРОНХИТ



Chronic bronchitis

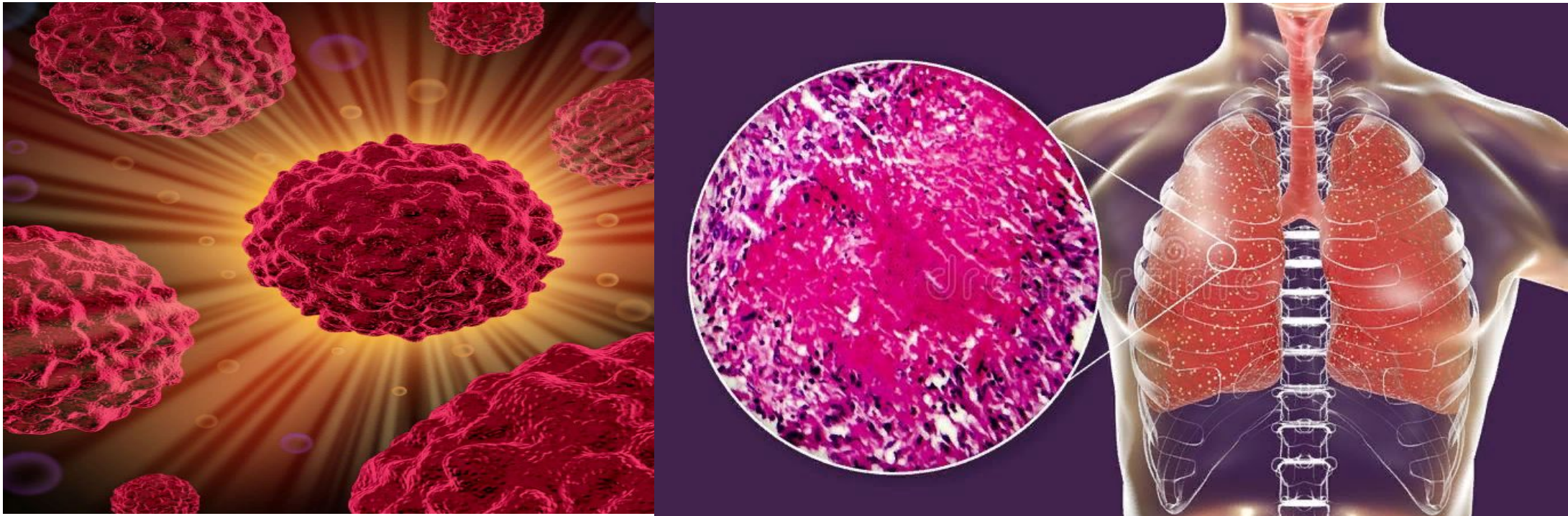
- Complaints
 - Productive cough, sputum
 - Dyspnea
 - Smoking
- Inspection
 - Blue bloater
 - Polyglobulia and/or cyanosis
 - Emphysematous chest
 - Dyspnea





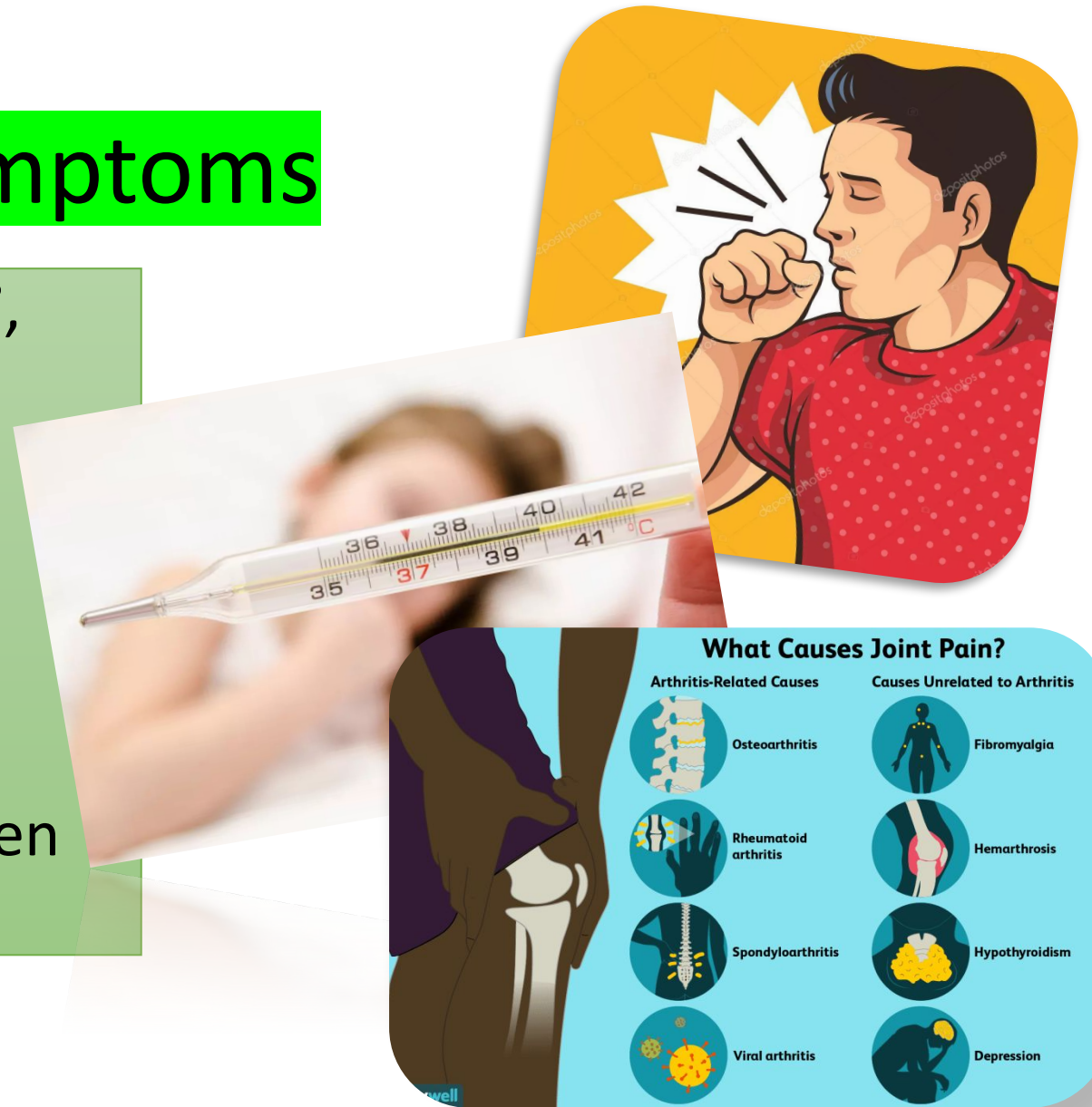
- As a rule, a **cough** becomes the first symptom of a developing disease. At the beginning of the disease, it is dry, unproductive (without sputum), and can cause pain.
- Over time (due to the addition of a bacterial component), the cough becomes moist, deep, and paroxysmal.
- Sputum released when coughing can have different colors – from transparent to dark green, depending on what factors are involved in inflammation.
- Cough in bronchitis is characterized by a long course – up to several weeks, while other symptoms may disappear completely by this time.

- It should be remembered that with bronchitis, there is never blood in the sputum. If there is blood, this is a sign of more serious lung damage (**lung tumor, tuberculosis**), and requires urgent consultation with a pulmonologist.



General intoxication symptoms

- Increase in body temperature to 38°, and in rare cases (more often in children) and up to 40°,
- Weakness, fatigue,
- Joint pain.
- These symptoms are caused by the body's reaction to the developing inflammatory process, and most often pass 3-5 days after the appearance.



Methods for diagnosing bronchitis

- Diagnosis of bronchitis is most often made on the basis of a patient's examination. The presence of cough with sputum with a slight increase in temperature – the main signs of the disease. But in order to differentiate bronchitis from pneumonia, it is necessary to conduct the following examinations and tests:
- **Complete blood count.** The main indicator to pay attention to is the rate of settling of red blood cells.

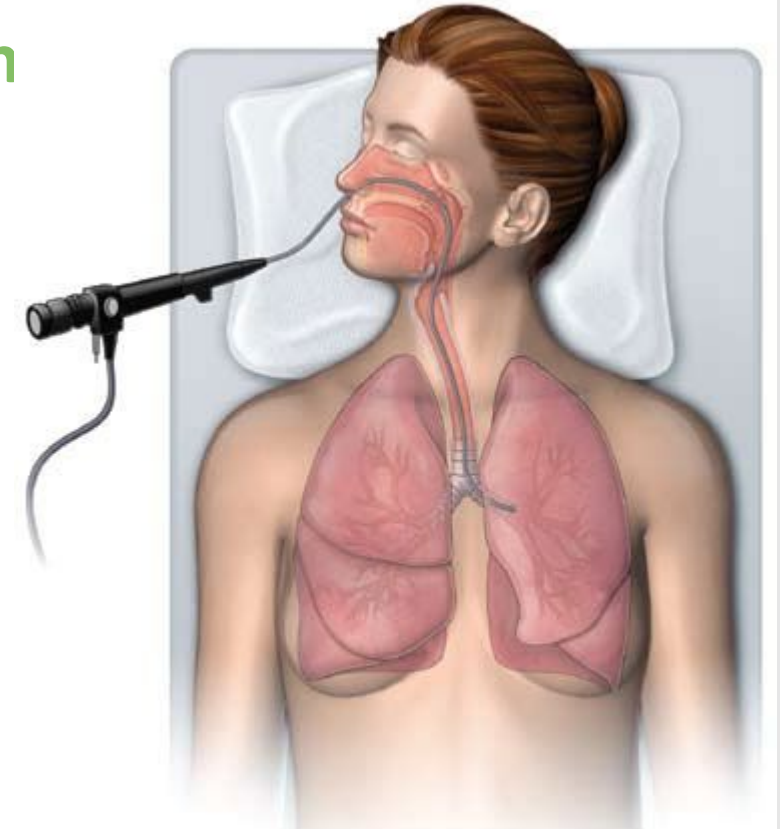
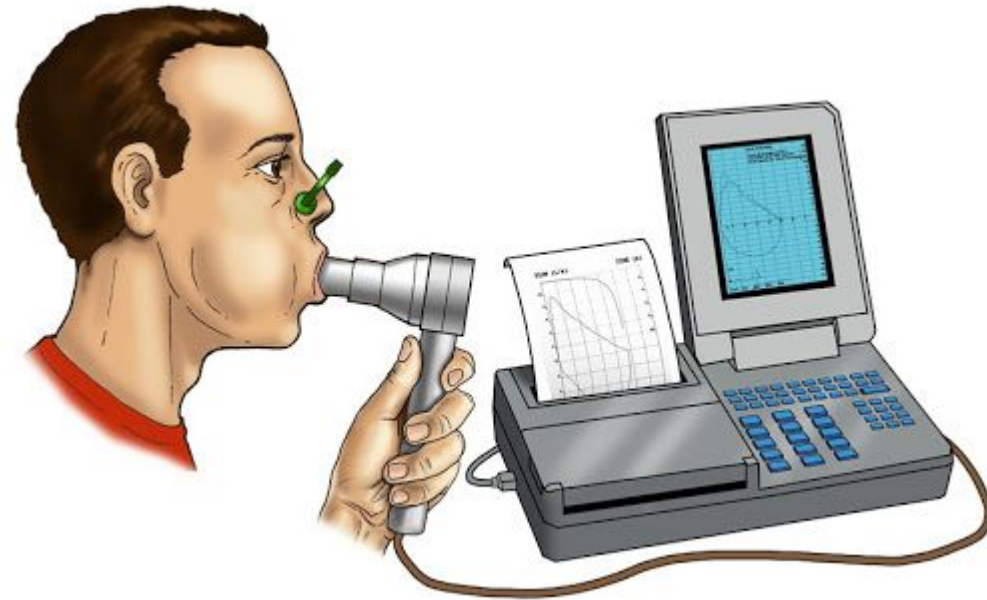


Chest radiography (fluorography).

Its task is to assess the condition of the lung tissue to exclude pneumonia and lung cancer.



- **Sputum analysis** allows you to understand what caused the development of inflammation—a virus, bacteria or fungi, and choose an appropriate therapy.
- **Bronchoscopy** allows you to see the state of the bronchi tissues from the inside, assess their patency and content.
- **SPIROGRAPHY** is performed to exclude bronchial asthma



**Bronchosco
py**

Treatment of bronchitis in adults

- 1 To relieve the patient's condition, antipyretic drugs (paracetamol), mucolytics and bronchodilators are prescribed in the form of inhalations that expand the pathways of the bronchi, thereby facilitating the breathing process, or for oral administration.

During the acute phase of the disease, it is important to stop Smoking, avoid staying in cold, humid rooms, eat properly and moderate physical activity. A good effect is given by physiotherapy-electrophoresis with calcium ion preparations. This process is painless and safe, but requires a daily visit to the physiotherapy room.

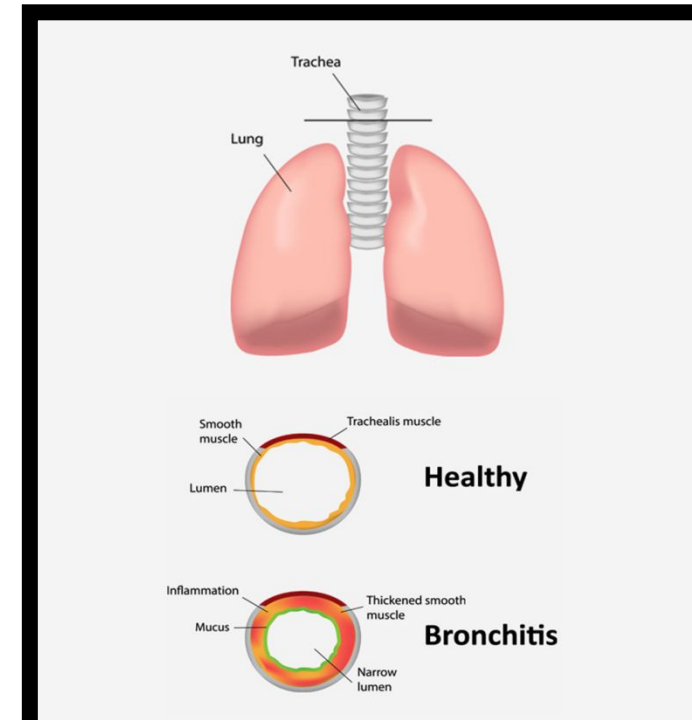
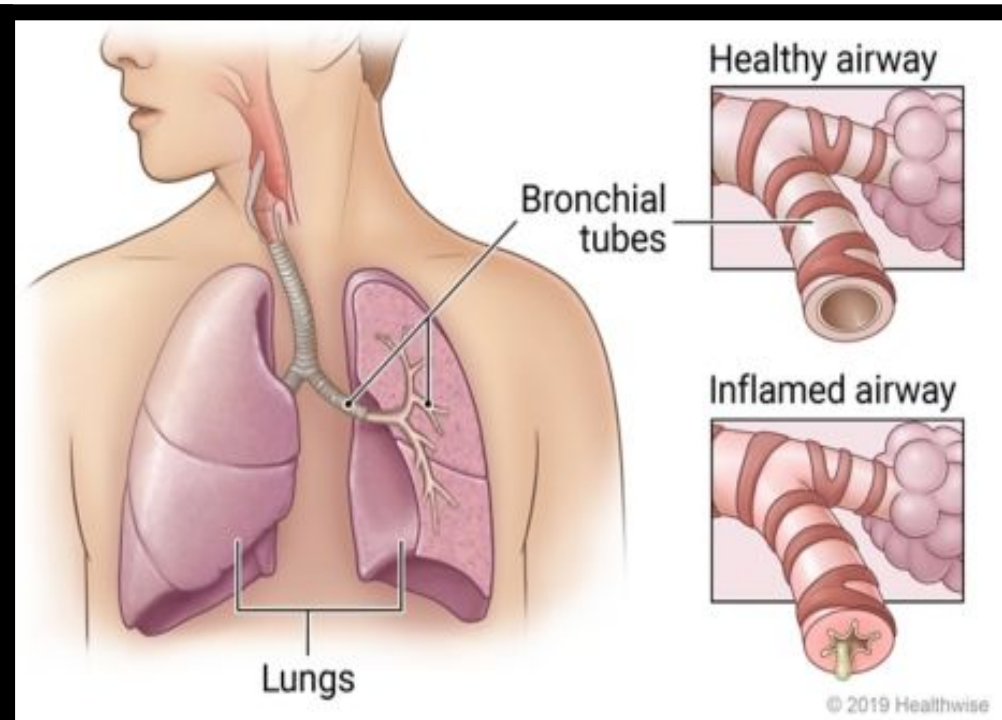
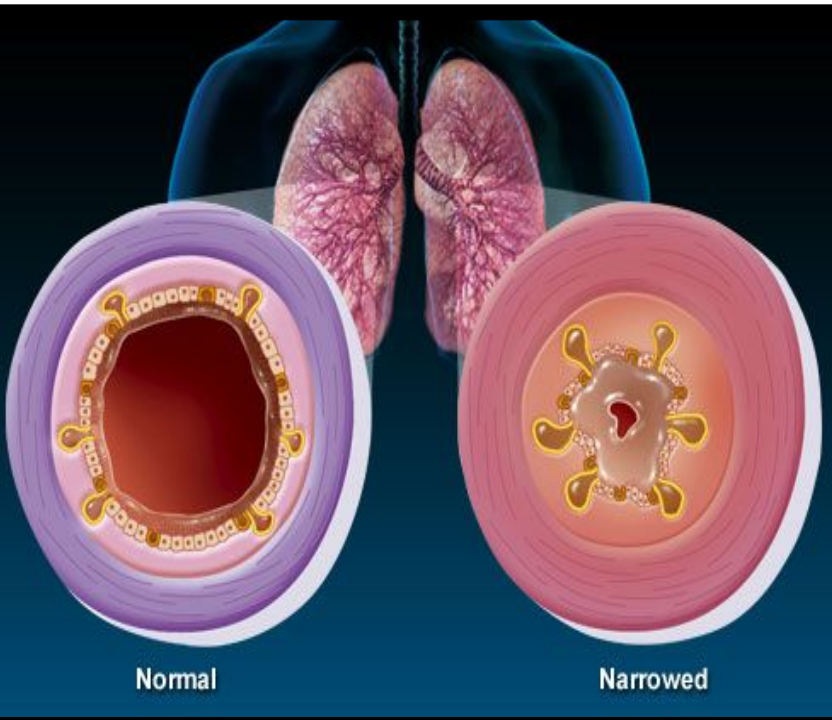


Prevention of bronchitis

Inflammation
of the bronchi

- Annual flu vaccination.
- Healthy lifestyle, Smoking cessation
- **elimination of foci of chronic infection, timely visits to the therapist, otolaryngologist, dentist**
- **Increased immunity, hardening**
- Taking reasonable precautions during the epidemic season: avoiding crowded areas, wearing a gauze mask, using oxoline ointment and taking plant-based adaptogens.





- **Bronchitis is an inflammation of the surface of the bronchi that carry air to and from the lungs. People who have bronchitis often cough up thickened mucus that can be discolored. Bronchitis can be acute or chronic.**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!!!
DON'T GET SICK**

