

DOWNLOAD PDF 20 COMMON PROBLEMS IN RESPIRATORY DISORDERS

Chapter 1 : Respiratory disease - Wikipedia

The perfect source of up-to-date, evidence-based answers, 20 Common Problems in Respiratory Disorders gives primary care practitioners the PROBLEM-SOLVING tools needed to diagnose and treat these frequently seen conditions.

Publications Main Document In humans the anatomical features of the respiratory system include airways, lungs, and the respiratory muscles. Molecules of oxygen and carbon dioxide are passively exchanged, by diffusion, between the gaseous external environment and the blood. This exchange process occurs in the alveolar region of the lungs. Respiratory disease is a medical term that encompasses pathological conditions affecting the organs and tissues that make gas exchange possible in higher organisms, and includes conditions of the upper respiratory tract, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli, pleura and pleural cavity, and the nerves and muscles of breathing. Respiratory diseases range from mild and self-limiting, such as the common cold, to life-threatening entities like bacterial pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, and lung cancer. The respiratory system can be subdivided into an upper respiratory tract and a lower respiratory tract based on anatomical features. The upper respiratory tract includes the nasal passages, pharynx and the larynx, while the lower respiratory tract is comprised of the trachea, the primary bronchi and lungs. The primary function of the respiratory system is to supply the blood with oxygen in order for the blood to deliver oxygen to all parts of the body. The respiratory system does this through breathing. When we breathe, we inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. The respiratory system lies dormant in the human fetus during pregnancy. At birth, the respiratory system becomes fully functional upon exposure to air, although some lung development and growth continues throughout childhood. Pre-term birth can lead to infants with under-developed lungs. Smoking and air pollution are two common causes of respiratory problems. Disorders of the respiratory system can be classified into four general areas: Inability to cough can lead to infection. Deep breathing exercises may help keep finer structures of the lungs clear from particulate matter, etc. The respiratory tract is constantly exposed to microbes due to the extensive surface area, which is why the respiratory system includes many mechanisms to defend itself and prevent pathogens from entering the body. Common Respiratory Disorders Include: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease COPD - Irritation of the lungs can lead to asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis and people can develop two or three of these together. Chronic Bronchitis - Any irritant reaching the bronchi and bronchioles will stimulate an increased secretion of mucus. In chronic bronchitis the air passages become clogged with mucus, and this leads to a persistent cough. Emphysema - The delicate walls of the alveoli break down, reducing the gas exchange area of the lungs. The condition develops slowly and is seldom a direct cause of death. Asthma - Periodic constriction of the bronchi and bronchioles makes it more difficult to breathe. Pneumonia - An infection of the alveoli. It can be caused by many kinds of both bacteria and viruses. Tissue fluids accumulate in the alveoli reducing the surface area exposed to air. If enough alveoli are affected, the patient may need supplemental oxygen. Disorders of the respiratory system are usually treated internally by a pulmonologist or respiratory physician. Its prevalence increases with age. Men are more likely to have the disease, but the death rate for men and women is about the same. Diseases of the lung and airways are the most common cause of illness in children in developed countries and a leading cause of death in children in developing areas. In developed countries the frequency of life threatening acute respiratory infections has dropped over the last 50 years. This is probably due to improved living conditions and health care. Within Europe, there tends to be more asthma and allergy in the West and more infectious diseases in the East. Respiratory Disorder In the US, approximately 1 billion "common colds" occur each year. Respiratory disease is a common and significant cause of illness and death around the world. A study found that in , there were approximately 6. In the UK, approximately 1 in 7 individuals are affected by some form of chronic lung disease, most commonly chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, which includes asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

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Chapter 2 : Lung Diseases | American Lung Association

Get this from a library! 20 common problems in respiratory disorders. [William J Hueston;] -- Publisher Description (unedited publisher data) This book focuses on the common respiratory problems seen in primary care practices.

Unpublished field-based summaries What are the differences between the ratings? A rating of 4 requires a formal, comprehensive, and systematic review of all relevant literature whereas a rating of 3 only requires an informal, non-comprehensive, non-systematic review of some but not all relevant literature. A rating of 3 requires a review of multiple evaluations or studies whereas a rating of 2 only requires one evaluation or study. A rating of 2 requires peer review whereas a rating of 1 does not require peer review. What criteria were used to identify these resources? Each of the selected evidence-based resources has been rated and classified according to the criteria in the rating system. Is it a formal, comprehensive, systematic review? Was it peer reviewed and published? Does it include multiple evaluations or studies? The rating system does not measure all dimensions of quality. Some other measures that are not included in the rating system are: Statistical significance Effect size e. A systematic review is a critical assessment and evaluation of all research studies that address a particular issue. Researchers use an organized method of locating, assembling, and evaluating a body of literature on a particular topic using a set of specific criteria. A systematic review typically includes a description of the findings of the collection of research studies. The systematic review may or may not include a quantitative pooling of data, called a meta-analysis. A non-systematic review is a critical assessment and evaluation of some but not all research studies that address a particular issue. Researchers do not use an organized method of locating, assembling, and evaluating a body of literature on a particular topic, possibly using a set of specific criteria. A non-systematic review typically includes a description of the findings of the collection of research studies. The non-systematic review may or may not include a quantitative pooling of data, called a meta-analysis. A randomized control trial is a controlled clinical trial that randomly by chance assigns participants to two or more groups. There are various methods to randomize study participants to their groups. A cohort study is a clinical research study in which people who presently have a certain condition or receive a particular treatment are followed over time and compared with another group of people who are not affected by the condition. Cross-Sectional or Prevalence Study: A cross-sectional or prevalence study is a study that examines how often or how frequently a disease or condition occurs in a group of people. Prevalence is calculated by dividing the number of people who have the disease or condition by the total number of people in the group. The opinion of someone widely recognized as a reliable source of knowledge, technique, or skill whose faculty for judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely is accorded authority and status by their peers or the public in a specific well-distinguished domain. A pilot study is a small-scale experiment or set of observations undertaken to decide how and whether to launch a full-scale project. An experimental study is a type of evaluation that seeks to determine whether a program or intervention had the intended causal effect on program participants. A practice-based example is an original investigation undertaken in order to gain new knowledge partly by means of practice and the outcomes of that practice. A publication that contains original articles that have been written by scientists and evaluated for technical and scientific quality and correctness by other experts in the same field. Healthy People provides a comprehensive set of year national goals and objectives for improving the health of all Americans. Healthy People is composed of more than 1, objectives across 42 Topic Areas. A smaller set of Healthy People objectives, called Leading Health Indicators, has been selected to communicate high-priority health issues and actions that can be taken to address them. The 12 Leading Health Indicator topics are: Access to Health Services.

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Chapter 3 : Respiratory Disorder: Types, Symptoms and Treatment - Disabled World

Respiratory illness is a common problem in the United States. Many times, people are genetically more likely to get respiratory conditions, but your work place or environmental exposures could also play a big role. One thing is for sure, smoking is the most common cause of respiratory disease.

You might also like these other newsletters: Please enter a valid email address Sign up Oops! Please enter a valid email address Oops! Please select a newsletter Take steps now to ensure a healthful future. Getty Images People in America today can expect to live longer than ever before. Once you make it to 65, the data suggest that you can live another For many, then, senior living includes carefully managing chronic conditions in order to stay healthy. Including a geriatrician, a doctor who specializes in the health concerns of aging, on your senior healthcare team can help you learn how to live better with any chronic diseases. Then you too can be among the 41 percent of people over 65 who say their health is very good or excellent, according to the CDC. The CDC estimates that it affects Heart Disease According to the CDC, heart disease remains the leading killer of adults over age 65, accounting for , deaths in As a chronic condition, heart disease affects 37 percent of men and 26 percent of women 65 and older, according to the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics. Eating well means eating in a fashion that will allow you to keep a healthy weight with a well-balanced and healthy diet. Cancer Cancer is the second leading cause of death among people over age 65, with , deaths in , according to the CDC. The CDC also reports that 28 percent of men and 21 percent of women over age 65 are living with cancer. If caught early through screenings, such as mammograms , colonoscopies , and skin checks , many types of cancer are treatable. Respiratory Diseases Chronic lower respiratory diseases, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD , are the third most common cause of death among people 65 and older, with , deaths in , according to the CDC. Among people 65 and older, about 10 percent of men and 13 percent of women are living with asthma , and 10 percent of men and 11 percent of women are living with chronic bronchitis or emphysema , according to the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics. Although having a chronic respiratory disease increases senior health risks, making you more vulnerable to pneumonia and other infections, getting lung function tests and taking the correct medication, or using oxygen as instructed, will go a long way toward preserving senior health and your quality of life. Still, experts acknowledge that cognitive impairment has a significant impact on senior health across the spectrum, from issues of safety and self-care to the cost burden of care, either in the home or a residential facility. The National Osteoporosis Foundation estimates that 54 million Americans over age 50 are affected by low bone mass or osteoporosis, putting them at risk for a fracture or break that could lead to poor senior health and reduced quality of life. According to CDC data, diabetes caused 54, deaths among adults over age 65 in Diabetes can be identified and addressed early with simple blood tests for blood sugar levels. The sooner you know that you have or are at risk for diabetes, the sooner you can start making changes to control the disease and improve your long-term senior health outlook. Seniors are more vulnerable to these diseases and less able to fight them off. Senior healthcare recommendations include getting an annual flu shot, and getting the pneumonia vaccine if recommended by your doctor, to prevent these infections and their life-threatening complications. And, one-third of people who go to the emergency room for a fall may find themselves there again within one year, according to a study published in August in the American Journal of Emergency Medicine. Substance Abuse An analysis of data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions suggests that one in five people over 65 have had a substance or alcohol abuse problem at some point in their lives. Alcohol and tobacco topped the list of nonmedical substances abused by survey participants. Substance and alcohol abuse are a concern for senior health because of possible interactions with prescription medication, their impact on overall health, and the increased senior health risks, such as falls, associated with intoxication. Obesity Obesity is an important senior health risk factor for heart disease, diabetes, and cancer – all chronic conditions that impact quality of life. As the numbers on the scale

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increase, so does the risk for disease. Of the adults between 65 and 74, Depression According to the American Psychological Association , 15 to 20 percent of Americans over 65 have experienced depression. In addition to treatment with medication and therapy, other ways to improve senior living might be to increase physical activity” Oral Health Healthy teeth and gums are important not just for a pretty smile and easy eating, but also for overall senior health. According to the CDC , 25 percent of adults over 65 have no natural teeth. As you age, your mouth tends to become dryer and cavities are more difficult to prevent, so proper oral health care, including regular dental checkups, should be a senior healthcare priority, Dr. Poverty In , 45 percent of adults ages 65 and older had incomes below the poverty level, according to a Kaiser Family Foundation report. This number takes into account available financial resources, liabilities such as taxes, value benefits like food stamps, out-of-pocket medical expenses, geographic variations in housing expenses, and other factors. Older women are slightly more likely than men to be living in poverty, and that gap widens in those over Single older adults are also significantly more likely to live alone with fewer resources. Shingles Remember that bout of chicken pox you had as a kid? It usually affects only one side of your body, starting out with severe pain or tingling and then developing into an itchy rash and possibly blisters. There is a vaccine available, so talk to your doctor about it. Additional reporting by Carey Rossi Last Updated:

Chapter 4 : The 15 Most Common Health Concerns for Seniors - Everyday Health

Book Review: 20 Common Problems in Respiratory Disorders. William J Hueston MD, editor. (20 Common Problems series, Barry D Weiss MD, series editor).

Chapter 5 : Lung Disease | Breathing Problems | Respiratory Failure | MedlinePlus

Within Europe, there tends to be more asthma and allergy in the West and more infectious diseases in the East. Statistics: Respiratory Disorder. In the US, approximately 1 billion "common colds" occur each year. Respiratory disease is a common and significant cause of illness and death around the world.

Chapter 6 : Respiratory System Diseases - Featured Topics | calendrierdelascience.com

This book focuses on the common respiratory problems seen in primary care practices. The four sections this book is organized into are: symptoms and evaluation of respiratory problems; respiratory infections; non-infectious acute and chronic respiratory diseases; and prevention of respiratory problems.

Chapter 7 : Lung disease: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia

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Chapter 8 : List of drugs/medicine used for Respiratory s

Promote respiratory health through better prevention, detection, treatment, and education efforts. Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways characterized by episodes of reversible breathing problems due to airway narrowing and obstruction. These episodes can range in severity from.

Chapter 9 : Paediatric respiratory diseases - ERS

Respiratory System Pathologies: Common Diseases and Disorders There are two types of respiratory diseases and

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disorders: infectious and chronic. Pulmonary infections are most commonly bacterial or viral.