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Cardiac asthma treatment pdf

Asthma is a common condition that affects the lungs, making it difficult to breathe. People of all ages have asthma, and usually begin in early childhood. In some cases it may appear later in life. There is no cure for asthma, but there are many ways it can be cured. Thanks to the use of inhaler, patients can keep asthma under control. Some children also grow up other than asthma, but for many people it remains a lifetime of agony. Those with asthma will often experience shortness of breath, a tight chest, cough, as well as whee. Even severe asthma can cause a warmth when breathing. The severity of the symptoms varies from each person, and when it becomes difficult to breathe, this is known as an asthma attack. Some known triggers for asthma attacks include exercise, infections, strong odors, and allergens. The scientific community doesn't yet understand exactly why some people develop this condition. Profile A: Wheeze and coughing can happen more frequently in infants because their lungs and respiratory tract are so small that even low levels of congestion can make it difficult for them to breathe. Most children stop wheeing until they are 2 years old, and research shows that previously wheeed and coughing babies are also more likely to develop asthma than those who are not. Only if a chronic cough and wheezing persists after a child turns 2, or if they are prone to coughing after the cold has passed, doctors begin to suspect asthma. That's why it's important to discuss your baby's symptoms and family history (since asthma can often be genetic) with your pediatric doctor. While some children have asthma attacks that are only triggered by colds and other upper respiratory infections, the good news is that these children do not tend to require daily inhale steroid drugs to manage symptoms, in the way most asthmatic children do. However, they may need to use asthma medications (such as albuterol) to breathe easier than sometimes get sick. Copyright 2009 Meredith Corporation. Parents.com-Team After your doctor determined that you have asthma, your asthma is classified according to how serious and frequent your asthma symptoms are. This classification will help you and your doctor work together to monitor and treat your asthma. You and your doctor can create a personal Asthma Action Plan based on how your asthma can be classified. That's your life plan to manage asthma. Four Asthma Classifications4 Your asthma classification may vary over time depending on how well asthma symptoms can be controlled. Your doctor prescribes medications and develop an asthma action plan in asthma classification. This is appropriate with some common symptoms and how different asthma classifications. Advertising asthma symptoms two or fewer times a week of night symptoms two or fewer times short-effect beta-agonists in a month of use wake up two or fewer times a week asthma advertising asthma symptoms are more than 80% more than 80% predicted than 80% of normal activity but daily advertising asthma symptoms predict that symptoms of each day more than 3-4 times short-effect beta agonists more than 2 days a week in a month but symptoms of asthma every day do not cause small limitations in a larger period of normal activity FEV1; The use of short-impact beta-agonists predicts signs of ad asthma throughout the daytime symptoms, which causes some limitations of daily night symptoms once a week but the symptoms of asthma every night estimate normal activityFEV1 or peak flow by more than 60% and less than 80%. 4National Asthma Training and Prevention Program Expert Panel Report 3: Guidelines for Diagnosis and Asthma Management-Summary Report 2007, which usually occurs when symptoms of asthma several times a night cause extreme limitation of normal activityFEV1 or peak flow by 60% or less. National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. Available: Karen Serrano, MD Emergency Medicine was written by a resident of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Lisa V. Suffian, Clinical Pediatrics MD Lecturer in the Department of Allergy and Pulmonary Medicine at Saint Louis Children's Hospital, Assistant Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital of Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis University Board of Directors Certified in Allergy and Immunology June 2008 Asthma can be a debilitating condition and a number of factors can trigger an attack. Fortunately, treatments are available to help those who lead a relatively normal life of asthma. What is asthma? There is no cure for asthma, however, symptoms of asthma can be managed with lifestyle changes and treatment. Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways (bronchi). Bronchi usually allow air to pass in and out of the lungs. In asthma, these respiratory tract develop hypersensitivity, inflammation and narrowing. This causes breathing difficulties. In the United States, about 26 million adults and 7 million children are affected by asthma. Asthma can be classified as four types according to the severity of the disease, which includes:Mildly spaced asthmaThis type typical characteristics are:Symptoms that occur less than twice a week Symptoms that occur less than twice a week Several asthma attacks occur mildly persistent asthma attacks Typical characteristics of this type:Symptoms occur three to six times a week, asthma attacks, typical characteristics of this type of asthma are similar to this type of mild permanent asthma. Severe persistent asthma In this type of asthma, the constant worsening of symptoms can cause their activity to be limited. Is asthma the main cause? Various factors can cause asthma. Based on the triggers that cause asthma attacks, asthma can be classified as follows: Exercise-related asthma: Exercise can worsen asthma symptoms. Simple exercise can exacerbate symptoms in people with highly inflamed airways. Night asthma: Exacerbation of night asthma is common in people with night asthma. Occupational asthma: Exposure to quiche, chemicals and irritating substances in the workplace can cause asthma. Steroid-resistant asthma: Asthma may not respond to steroid therapy in some serious cases (steroid resistance). Allergic asthma: Allergens such as pollen, mites, dust, mold, latex and pets can trigger asthma in some people. Non-allergic asthma: Extreme weather, stress and infections such as sinusitis, colds and flu can be some of the triggering factors that cause non-allergic asthma. Aspirin-related asthma: Aspirin can cause asthma symptoms in some people. Eosinophilic asthma: High levels of white blood cells called eosinophils can cause this type of asthma. Asthma can also be triggered by air pollutionAll smokeGastroesophageal disease (such as GORH)Intense emotions such as anxiety, laughter, sadness, or stressSulfites, shrimp, pickles, beer, wine, dried fruit used as a food preservative and bottled lemon and lemon juices What is asthma? Asthma Myths Debunked Slideshow When do you consult a doctor for asthma? If any of the following symptoms of severe asthma appear, seek immediate medical treatment:Severe cough, whena, shortness of breath or chest tightnessFast or slow shortness of breathCyanosis (blue colored or pale face, lips or nails)Difficult walking Child talk or concentrateRetraction (moving inward while breathing ribs or stomach)How to treat asthma? There is no cure for asthma, however, symptoms of asthma can be managed with lifestyle changes and treatment. Asthma treatment includes:These are usually in the form of inhaler pumps and nebulizers. Symptoms of asthma can be managed by bringing some lifestyle changes:Exercise regular asthma triggers can help to control the symptoms of practice yoga proper and healthy With timely treatment and management, asthma symptoms can be controlled and complications prevented. Medically Reviewed on 26.06.2020 References Difficulty breathing and dry cough are symptoms of asthma. Learn ways to prevent and treat asthma. Asthma is a lung disease that causes someone to have difficulty breathing. During an asthma attack, lung airways contract straight muscle cells surrounding the airways because they are narrow, called bronchial tubes. The lining of the airways becomes inflamed and swollen, and extra mucus is made. The combination of mucus production, inflammation and tightening of surrounding muscles causes narrowing of the airways. It's the weather, it'll get in and out. Asthma may be mild it can be severe with symptoms from time to time, or constant symptoms. Many things can trigger an asthma attack, including colds and allergens, and substances that cause an overrea d'reaction of the immune system. Allergens cause allergies, and asthma develops in some children with allergies. Common allergens that trigger asthma attacks include dust mites, pollen, mold and pets (dogs, cats, rabbits and guinea pigs). Physical exertion can trigger an asthma attack, such as exposure to cold air, cigarette smoke, air pollution, poor ventilation, and high temperature. Asthma is the most common form of lung disease in children, affecting between 5 and 15 percent of all children. Asthma can start at any time in childhood, but about half of all children have the first asthma attack before the age of 3. Some children seem to grow out of their symptoms as they get older; others will have symptoms throughout their adult lives. Children whose parents or siblings have asthma have a better chance of developing it on their own. Typical symptoms of asthma include coughing and breathing difficulties. The child can breathe faster than usual and do more, such as making extra muscles to breathe into the lungs. This neck is noticed between the belt and the lower or ribs. Breath-to-breath asthma is especially difficult with asthma and lasts longer: a child with asthma has to force air with narrowed breathing passages, making a buzzing or wheing noise. The child may have difficulty completing sentences or produce dry, hacking coughs. For some children it can be the first sign of long-term, night cough asthma. Symptoms of a serious asthma attack include blued skin color, grunting, inflaming nostrils, and pulling inward muscles between the neck or ribs It is important to understand your child's Asthma Action Plan, which will explain the medication (how much and when) your child should take regularly and what to do if the condition worsens. Usually, depending on your child's asthma symptoms, some medications will be necessary to increase or reduce the dose. It will be necessary to use more severe stages, higher doses or stronger drugs. If your child suffers from allergies, it is important to keep them away from everything that causes them. There should be no smoking in homes or cars, and bedrooms should be vacuumed and dusted regularly. Avoid wall-to-wall carpets, curtains, stuffed animals and pets. Children with asthma are encouraged to be physically active, but if exercise causes your child to get asthma, take medication about 30 minutes before strenuous activity to prevent an attack. When checked correctly, asthma should not disrupt daily life. Some children with asthma will appear to have come out of their symptoms as they get older, but children with proven allergies have an increased chance of getting asthma. until adults. Untreated or poorly treated asthma causes the child to be able to fill their lungs less with air. He may get tired more quickly than other children and his physical activity may be limited. Poorly treated asthma can lead to delayed growth and an increased risk of lung infections. If left untreated, it can also cause the heart muscles to work more, eventually leading to heart problems. Consult your doctor for an evaluation and X-ray of the lungs. If you are allergic, your doctor will recommend an allergy test. Lung function testing can also be performed for children of the age. A peak flow meter can be used (even at home) to test lung function by measuring airily from the lungs; a spirometer will measure the amount of airflow inside and outside the lungs. Your doctor will decide what type of drug is best for your child and work with you to prepare an Asthma Action Plan that will be part of your child's medical record over the years. A copy must be sent to your child's school. Most children with asthma need two types of drugs: a rescue drug to immediately stop asthma assignment and a controlling drug to prevent an asthma ancestor. Rescue drugs should be taken the first sign of an asthma attack; control drugs should be taken regularly every day. There are several ways to take asthma medications, depending on the medication and the age of the child. Some when inhaled; Nebulzör machines are often used to give inhaled drugs to the youngest children. A small mask is held on the nose and mouth while the child breathes thin fog containing medication. For children older than 5 or 6 years, the drug can be given in the form of spacers, dry powder inhaler or moderate dose inhaler with tablets. If your child has difficulty breathing as a result of an asthma attack, it is very important that you act calmly. Loosen tight clothing and open the window to ensure fresh air enters the room. Speak softly and comfort your child by allowing him to sit upright on your lap, with good support, or gently stroking his back. Encourage your child to drink plenty of fluids. An increase in fluid intake will prevent mucus from becoming sticky and coughing difficult in the respiratory tract. If the usual asthma medications do not seem to help, consult your doctor. All content on this Website, including medical opinion and other health-related information, is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a specific diagnosis or treatment plan for any individual situation. The use of this site and the information contained here on it do not constitute a doctor-patient relationship. Always ask your own doctor's direct advice regarding any questions or issues that may be related to their health or the health of others

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