Upper Respiratory Tract Infection

== Bronchitis == f0e9d627c4

WHO disease staging system for HIV infection and disease recurrent upper respiratory tract infections. Stage III: includes unexplained chronic diarrhea for longer than a month, severe bacterial infections and pulmonary f0e9d627c4

Influenza affects both the upper and lower respiratory tracts. f0e9d627c4 From the larynx, air moves into the trachea and down to the intersection known as the carina that branches to form the right and left primary (main) bronchi. Each of these bronchi branches into a secondary (lobar) bronchus that branches into tertiary (segmental) bronchi, that branch into smaller airways called bronchioles that eventually connect with tiny specialized... f0e9d627c4

Chest infection Chest infection may refer to: Upper respiratory tract infection Lower respiratory tract infection Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy Tuberculosis This disambiguation Chest infection may refer to: f0e9d627c4

A URTI may be classified by the area inflamed. Rhinosinusitis or sinusitis affects the nose and paranasal sinuses, including frontal, ethmoid, maxillary, and sphenoid sinuses. Pharyngitis refers to inflammation of the pharynx and/or tonsils. Similarly, epiglottitis inflames the epiglottis and surrounding supraglottic tissues. Laryngitis affects the larynx and vocal cords. f0e9d627c4 Bronchitis f0e9d627c4

Upper respiratory tract infection This commonly includes nasal obstruction, sore throat, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, sinusitis, otitis media, and the common cold. Most infections are viral in nature, and in other instances, the cause is bacterial. URTIs can also be fungal or helminthic in origin, but these are less common. An upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) is an illness caused by an acute infection, which involves the upper respiratory tract, including the nose An upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) is an illness caused by an acute infection, which involves the upper respiratory tract, including the nose, sinuses, pharynx, larynx or trachea f0e9d627c4

Antibiotics are the first line treatment for pneumonia; however, they are neither effective nor indicated for parasitic or viral infections. Acute bronchitis typically resolves on its own with time. f0e9d627c4 Pneumonia f0e9d627c4 Lower respiratory tract infection f0e9d627c4 The World Health Organization has reported that, in 2021, "Lower respiratory infections remained the world's

most deadly communicable disease other than COVID-19, ranked as the fifth leading cause of death." However, the number of deaths caused has decreased by around 13% from 2000 to 2021. f0e9d627c4 Tuberculosis f0e9d627c4

Lower respiratory tract infection A routine chest X-ray is not always necessary for people who have symptoms of a lower respiratory tract infection. Symptoms include shortness of breath, weakness, fever, coughing and fatigue. Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) is a term often used as a synonym for pneumonia but can also be applied to other types of infection including Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) is a term often used as a synonym for pneumonia but can also be applied to other types of infection including lung abscess and acute bronchitis f0e9d627c4

Respiratory disease They include conditions of the respiratory tract including the trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli, pleurae, pleural cavity, the nerves and muscles of respiration. Respiratory diseases can be classified in many different ways, including by the organ or tissue involved, by the type and pattern of associated signs and symptoms, or by the cause of the disease. most common upper respiratory tract infection is the common cold. Respiratory diseases range from mild, self-limiting illnesses, such as the common cold, viral pharyngitis, and acute bronchitis, to life-threatening diseases such as bacterial pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, tuberculosis, acute asthma, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, influenza, and COVID-19. However, infections of specific organs of the upper respiratory tract such as sinusitis Respiratory diseases, or lung diseases, are pathological conditions affecting the organs and tissues that make gas exchange difficult in air-breathing animals f0e9d627c4

== Classification == f0e9d627c4 Pleurisy f0e9d627c4

Respiratory tract infection Lower respiratory infections, such as pneumonia, tend to be far more severe than upper respiratory infections, such as the common cold. An infection of this type usually is further Respiratory tract infections (RTIs) are infectious diseases involving the lower or upper respiratory tract. Respiratory tract infections (RTIs) are infectious diseases involving the lower or upper respiratory tract. An infection of this type usually is further classified as an upper respiratory tract infection (URI or URTI) or a lower respiratory tract infection (LRI or LRTI) f0e9d627c4

== Obstructive lung disease == f0e9d627c4 Asthma, chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease... f0e9d627c4 The study of respiratory disease is known as pulmonology. A physician who specializes in respiratory disease is known as a pulmonologist, a chest medicine specialist, a respiratory medicine specialist, a respirologist or a thoracic medicine specialist. f0e9d627c4

Vitamin D and respiratory tract infections and several respiratory tract infections suggesting that vitamin D deficiency may

predispose to infection. Outbreaks of respiratory infections occur predominantly f0e9d627c4

Respiratory syncytial virus Infection may also be asymptomatic. cold or sinus infection. If present, symptoms are generally isolated to the upper respiratory tract: runny nose, sore f0e9d627c4

Respiratory tract The respiratory tract is lined with respiratory epithelium as respiratory mucosa. The respiratory tract is the subdivision of the respiratory system involved with the process of conducting air to the alveoli for the purposes of gas The respiratory tract is the subdivision of the respiratory system involved with the process of conducting air to the alveoli for the purposes of gas exchange in mammals f0e9d627c4

Postinfectious cough Postinfectious. A postinfectious cough is a lingering cough that follows a respiratory tract infection, such as a common cold or flu and lasting up to eight weeks f0e9d627c4

In 2015 there were about 291 million cases. These resulted in 2.74 million deaths down from 3.4 million deaths in 1990. This was 4.8% of all deaths in 2013. f0e9d627c4 == Types == f0e9d627c4 Air is breathed in through the nose to the nasal cavity, where a layer of nasal mucosa acts as a filter and traps pollutants and other harmful substances found in the air. The turbinates increase the nasal cavity, helping it warm, humidify, and filter the incoming air (Sobiesk & Munakomi, 2023). Next, air moves into the pharynx, a passage that contains the intersection between the esophagus and the larynx. The opening of the larynx has a special flap of cartilage, the epiglottis, that opens to allow air to pass through but closes to prevent food from moving into the airway. f0e9d627c4 Upper respiratory tract infection f0e9d627c4