

How Long Should A Cough Last

The causes of long COVID are not understood. Hypotheses include lasting damage to organs and blood vessels, problems with blood clotting, neurological dysfunction, persistent virus or a reactivation... b6f1e147c2 Prevention... b6f1e147c2 Chronic bronchitis is defined as a productive cough – one that produces sputum – that lasts for three months or more per year for at least two years. Many people with chronic bronchitis also have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD... b6f1e147c2 Treatment should target the cause; for example, smoking cessation or discontinuing... b6f1e147c2

Symptoms of COVID-19 Common symptoms include coughing, fever, loss of smell and taste, with less common The symptoms of COVID-19 are variable depending on the type of variant contracted, ranging from mild symptoms to a potentially fatal illness. variant contracted, ranging from mild symptoms to a potentially fatal illness. Common symptoms include coughing, fever, loss of smell and taste, with less common ones including headaches, nasal congestion and runny nose, muscle pain, sore throat, diarrhea, eye irritation, and toes swelling or turning purple, and in moderate to severe cases, breathing difficulties. People with the COVID-19 infection may have different symptoms, and their symptoms may change over time b6f1e147c2

Frequent coughing usually indicates the presence of a disease. Many viruses and bacteria benefit, from an evolutionary perspective, by causing the host to cough, which helps to spread the disease to new hosts. Irregular coughing is usually caused by a respiratory tract infection but can also be triggered by choking, smoking, air pollution, asthma, gastroesophageal reflux disease, post-nasal drip, chronic bronchitis, lung tumors, heart failure and medications such as angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) and beta blockers. b6f1e147c2 Toward the end of the segment, Oliver introduces Jeff the Diseased Lung, a mascot he created for the American global cigarette and tobacco company Philip Morris International, the makers of Marlboro cigarettes. The anthropomorphic diseased lung, who smokes and coughs, has been compared to Joe Camel and the Marlboro Man. Oliver and his team promoted the cartoon character by sending shirts with Jeff's image to Togo and displaying billboards in Uruguay, and by encouraging use of the hashtag #JeffWeCan, which trended on Twitter following the broadcast. b6f1e147c2 Of those who show symptoms, 81% develop only mild to moderate symptoms (up to mild pneumonia), while 14% develop severe symptoms (dyspnea, hypoxia, or more than 50% lung involvement... b6f1e147c2

Long COVID Symptoms can last weeks, months, or years and are often debilitating. The World Health Organization defines long COVID as starting three months after the initial disease, but other agencies define it as starting at four weeks after the initial COVID-19. For instance, the WHO puts the onset of long COVID at three months Long COVID or long-haul COVID is a group of health problems persisting or developing after an initial period of COVID-19 from SARS-CoV-2 infection. definitions differ in when long COVID starts, and how long persistent symptoms must have lasted b6f1e147c2

Vaccinating the mother during pregnancy may protect the baby. The World Health Organization and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend all children be vaccinated for pertussis and that it be included in routine vaccinations. Three doses starting at six weeks of age are typically recommended in young children. Additional doses may be given to older children and adults. This recommendation includes people who have HIV/AIDS. b6f1e147c2 B. pertussis is an obligate human pathogen and is transmitted through airborne droplets. The disease's incubation period averages 7-10 days, however the range is anywhere from 6-20 days. The bacterium attaches to the ciliated epithelial cells lining the respiratory tract using specialized surface proteins to remain in place. It then releases toxins that disrupt normal cellular functions and cause symptoms in its human host, the only known reservoir for B. pertussis. b6f1e147c2

Acute bronchitis Some have symptoms for up to six weeks. The cough may persist for several weeks afterward with the total duration of symptoms usually around three weeks. Other symptoms include coughing up mucus, wheezing, shortness of breath, fever, and chest discomfort. The infection may last from a few to Acute bronchitis, also known as a chest cold, is short-term bronchitis – inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) of the lungs. The most common symptom is a cough. Other symptoms include coughing up mucus, wheezing, shortness of breath, fever, and chest discomfort. The infection may last from a few to ten days. is a cough b6f1e147c2

In more than 90% of cases, the cause is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. A small number of cases are due to high levels of air pollution or bacteria such as Mycoplasma pneumoniae or Bordetella pertussis. Diagnosis is typically based on a person's signs and symptom. The color of the sputum does not indicate if the infection is viral or bacterial. Determining the underlying organism is typically not needed. Other causes of similar symptoms include asthma, pneumonia, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, and COPD. A chest X-ray may be useful to detect pneumonia. b6f1e147c2 The complete B. pertussis genome of 4,086,186 base pairs was published in 2003. This is smaller than the closely-related species B. bronchiseptica, with a genome of 5.2 million base pairs. On the other hand, similarly to B. bronchiseptica, B. pertussis can express... b6f1e147c2 Well over 200 virus strains are implicated in causing the common cold, with enteroviruses (especially rhinoviruses), coronaviruses, and adenoviruses being the most common. They spread through the air or indirectly through contact with objects in the environment, followed by transfer to the mouth or nose. Risk factors include going to child care facilities, not sleeping well, and psychological stress. The symptoms are mostly due to the body's immune response to the infection rather than to tissue destruction by the viruses themselves. The symptoms... b6f1e147c2 The acellular vaccines are more commonly used in the developed world due to fewer adverse effects. Between 10 and 50% of people given the whole-cell vaccines develop redness at the...

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Pertussis vaccine Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis). There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines. Pertussis vaccine is estimated to have saved over 500,000 lives in 2002. There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines. The vaccine is only available in combination with tetanus and diphtheria vaccines (DPT vaccine). The whole-cell vaccine is about 78% effective while the acellular vaccine is 71–85% effective. The effectiveness of the vaccines appears to decrease by between 2 and 10% per year after vaccination, with a more rapid decrease with the acellular vaccines. Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis) b6f1e147c2

After the segment, Philip Morris issued a response that received some criticism. The "Tobacco" segment received widespread media coverage, with several outlets praising Oliver's ability to launch successful marketing campaigns and change perceptions about smoking through the creation of the mascot. The Jeff caricature... b6f1e147c2

Common cold When general symptoms are systemic and the disease is severe, the term "flu-like" or "influenza-like illness" can be used instead. "How long does a cough last. People usually recover in seven to ten days, but some symptoms may last up to three weeks. Occasionally, those with other health problems may develop pneumonia. Signs and symptoms may appear in as little as two days after exposure to the virus. Lundgren J, Youngpairoj S (2013). These may include coughing, sore throat, runny nose, sneezing, headache, fatigue, and fever. Comparing patients' expectations with data from a systematic review of the literature" The common cold, or simply a cold, is a viral infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract that primarily affects the respiratory mucosa of the nose, throat, sinuses, and larynx b6f1e147c2

Cough See media help. Coughing The sound of a person coughing. Coughing into one's elbow or toward the ground—rather than forward at breathing height—can reduce the spread of infectious droplets in the air. As a protective reflex, coughing can be repetitive with the cough reflex following three phases: an inhalation, a forced exhalation against a closed glottis, and a violent release of air from the lungs following opening of the glottis, usually accompanied by a distinctive sound. A cough is a sudden expulsion of air through the large breathing A cough is a sudden expulsion of air through the large breathing passages which can help clear them of fluids, irritants, foreign particles and microbes. Problems playing this file b6f1e147c2

Choking is the fourth leading cause of unintentional injury death in the United States. Many episodes go unreported because they are brief and resolve without needing medical attention. Of the reported events, 80% occur in people under 15 years of age, and 20% occur in people older than 15 years of age. Worldwide, choking on a foreign object resulted in 162,000 deaths (2.5 per... b6f1e147c2

Bordetella pertussis pertussis continues to cause illness and death worldwide due to declining immunity and pathogen adaptation. It is the causative agent of pertussis or whooping cough. Its virulence factors include pertussis toxin, adenylate cyclase toxin, filamentous haemagglutinin, pertactin, pili, and tracheal cytotoxin. It is the causative agent of pertussis or whooping cough. pertussis continues to cause illness Bordetella pertussis is a Gram-negative, aerobic, pathogenic, encapsulated coccobacillus bacterium of the genus Bordetella. Despite widespread vaccination, B. the genus Bordetella. Despite widespread vaccination, B b6f1e147c2

Acute bronchitis usually has a cough that lasts around three weeks, and is also known as a chest cold. In more than 90% of cases, the cause is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. A small number of cases are caused by a bacterial infection such as Mycoplasma pneumoniae or Bordetella pertussis. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. Treatment of acute bronchitis typically involves rest, paracetamol (acetaminophen), and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) to help with the fever. b6f1e147c2

Tobacco (Last Week Tonight with John Oliver) Marlboro cigarettes. The anthropomorphic diseased lung, who smokes and coughs, has been compared to Joe Camel and the Marlboro Man. It first aired on February 15, 2015, as part of the second episode of the series' second season. During the eighteen-minute segment, comedian John Oliver discusses tobacco industry trends and practices. Oliver and his team "Tobacco" is a segment of the HBO news satire television series Last Week Tonight with John Oliver about the tobacco industry b6f1e147c2

Around 4,500 to 5,000 choking-related deaths occur in the United States every year. Deaths from choking most often occur in the very young (children under three years old) and in the elderly (adults over 75 years). Foods that can adapt their shape to that of the pharynx (such as bananas, marshmallows, or gelatinous candies) are more dangerous. Various forms of specific first aid are used to address and resolve choking. b6f1e147c2 Three common clusters of symptoms have been identified: a respiratory symptom cluster with cough, sputum, shortness of breath, and fever; a musculoskeletal symptom cluster with muscle and joint pain, headache, and fatigue; and a cluster of digestive symptoms with abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhea. In people without prior ear, nose, or throat disorders, loss of taste combined with loss of smell is associated with COVID-19 and is reported in as many as 88% of symptomatic cases. b6f1e147c2

Bronchitis The infection then makes its way down to the bronchi. with the fever. Bronchitis usually begins as an infection in the nose, ears, throat, or sinuses. Chronic bronchitis is defined as a productive cough – one that produces sputum – that lasts for three months or more per year for at least Bronchitis is inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) in the lungs that causes coughing. Symptoms include coughing up sputum, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest pain. Bronchitis can be acute or chronic b6f1e147c2

Choking may present very subtly, especially in the setting of long term foreign body aspiration. An obstruction that prevents oxygen from entering the lungs results in oxygen deprivation. Although oxygen stored in the blood and lungs can keep a person alive for several minutes after breathing stops, choking often leads to death. Cough is seen in 80% of foreign body aspiration cases, and shortness Choking, also known as foreign body airway obstruction (FBAO), is a phenomenon that occurs when breathing is impeded by a blockage inside of the respiratory tract b6f1e147c2

Long COVID is characterised by a large number of symptoms that sometimes disappear and then reappear. Commonly reported symptoms of long COVID are fatigue, memory problems, shortness of breath, and sleep disorder. Several other symptoms, including headaches, mental health issues, initial loss of smell or taste, muscle weakness, fever, and cognitive dysfunction ("brain fog") may also present. Symptoms often get worse after mental or physical effort, a process called post-exertional malaise (PEM). There is a large overlap in symptoms with myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS). b6f1e147c2

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