

Peak Expiratory Flow Testing

== Function == 192cb41012 == Signs and symptoms == 192cb41012 Irritant-induced (occupational) asthma is a non-immunologic form of asthma that results from a single or multiple high dose exposure to irritant products. It usually develops early after exposure; however, it can also develop insidiously over a few months after a massive exposure to a complex mixture of alkaline dust and combustion products, as shown in the World Trade Center disaster. Unlike those with sensitizer-induced occupational asthma, subjects with irritant-induced occupational asthma do not develop work-related asthma symptoms after re-exposure... 192cb41012 Several factors affect lung volumes; some can be controlled, and some cannot be controlled. Lung volumes vary with different people as follows: 192cb41012 == Indications == 192cb41012 There is no known cure for asthma, but... 192cb41012

Spirometry It measures lung function, specifically the amount (volume) and/or speed (flow) of air that can be inhaled and exhaled. It is also helpful as part of a system of health surveillance, in which breathing patterns are measured over time. MMEF or MEF stands for maximal (mid-)expiratory flow and is the peak of expiratory flow as taken from the flow-volume curve and measured in liters per Spirometry (meaning the measuring of breath) is the most common of the pulmonary function tests (PFTs). Spirometry is helpful in assessing breathing patterns that identify conditions such as asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, cystic fibrosis, and COPD 192cb41012

Respiratory inductance plethysmography "Rapid shallow breathing index". Peak/mean inspiratory and expiratory flow measures the presence of upper airway flow limitations during inspiration and Respiratory inductance plethysmography (RIP) is a method of evaluating pulmonary ventilation by measuring the movement of the chest and abdominal wall 192cb41012

Spirometry generates volume-time curves and also flow-volume loops, which are charts that plot the volume and flow of air coming in and out of the lungs from one inhalation and one exhalation. 192cb41012 == Factors affecting volumes == 192cb41012 Sensitizer-induced occupational asthma is an immunologic form of asthma which occurs due to inhalation of specific substances (i.e., high-molecular-weight proteins

from plants and animal origins, or low-molecular-weight agents that include chemicals, metals and wood dusts) and occurs after a latency period of several weeks to years. 192cb41012

Pulmonary function testing purpose of pulmonary function testing is to identify the severity of pulmonary impairment. PFTs are normally performed by a pulmonary function technologist, respiratory therapist, respiratory physiologist, physiotherapist, pulmonologist, or general practitioner. Pulmonary function testing has diagnostic and therapeutic Pulmonary function testing (PFT) is a complete evaluation of the respiratory system including patient history, physical examinations, and tests of pulmonary function. Pulmonary function testing has diagnostic and therapeutic roles and helps clinicians answer some general questions about patients with lung disease. The primary purpose of pulmonary function testing is to identify the severity of pulmonary impairment 192cb41012

Occupational asthma A peak flow meter is a hand-held device which measures how fast a person can exhale - peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) - and is a reliable test for Occupational asthma is new onset asthma or the recurrence of previously quiescent asthma directly caused by exposure to an agent at workplace. Agents that can induce occupational asthma can be grouped into sensitizers and irritants. It is an occupational lung disease and a type of work-related asthma 192cb41012

Pulmonary function testing is a diagnostic and management tool used for a variety of reasons, such as:
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Lung volumes and capacities and expiratory reserve volume can be measured directly with a spirometer. Determination Lung volumes and lung capacities are measures of the volume of air in the lungs at different phases of the respiratory cycle. These are the basic elements of a ventilatory pulmonary function test
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The average human respiratory rate is 30-60 breaths per minute at birth, decreasing to 12-20 breaths per minute in adults. 192cb41012 Asthma is thought to be caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Environmental factors include exposure to air pollution and allergens. Other potential triggers include medications such as aspirin and beta blockers. Diagnosis is usually based on the pattern of symptoms, response to therapy over time, and spirometry lung function testing. Asthma is classified according to the amount of medication required to control symptoms or mechanisms underlying

the condition. 192cb41012 == Testing == 192cb41012

Dual-control modes of ventilation Peak airway pressure varies from breath to breath according to changes in the patient's airway resistance and lung compliance. will use the exhaled tidal volume measured at the end of that breath's expiratory phase to calculate the pressure of the next breath. The ventilator adjusts the pressure limit of the next breath as necessary according to the previous breath's measured exhaled tidal volume. If the exhaled tidal Dual-control modes of ventilation are auto-regulated pressure-controlled modes of mechanical ventilation with a user-selected tidal volume target 192cb41012

Peak expiratory flow Peak expiratory flow is typically measured in units of liters per minute (L/min). It measures the airflow through the bronchi and thus the degree of obstruction in the airways. The peak expiratory flow (PEF), also called peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) and peak flow measurement, is a person's maximum speed of expiration, as measured The peak expiratory flow (PEF), also called peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) and peak flow measurement, is a person's maximum speed of expiration, as measured with a peak flow meter, a small, hand-held device used to monitor a person's ability to breathe out air 192cb41012

Acute severe asthma Status asthmaticus can be misdiagnosed Acute severe asthma, also known as status asthmaticus, is an acute exacerbation of asthma that does not respond to standard treatments of bronchodilators (inhalers) and corticosteroids. Symptoms include chest tightness, rapidly progressive dyspnea (shortness of breath), dry cough, use of accessory respiratory muscles, fast and/or labored breathing, and extreme wheezing. Complications include cardiac and/or respiratory arrest. It is a life-threatening episode of airway obstruction and is considered a medical emergency. Asthma is caused by multiple genes, some having protective effect, with each gene having its own tendency to be influenced by the environment although a genetic link leading to acute severe asthma is still unknown. wheezing has been experienced when breathing in or out; and also test using a peak expiratory flow and an oxygen saturation. The increasing prevalence of atopy and asthma remains unexplained but may be due to infection with respiratory viruses 192cb41012

Tidal breathing is normal, resting breathing; the tidal volume is the volume of air that is inhaled or exhaled in only a single such breath. 192cb41012

Asthma peak expiratory flow can be used to show variable lung function. These may occur a few times a day or a few times per week. Depending on the person, asthma symptoms may become worse at night or with exercise. It is characterized by variable and recurring symptoms and reduced lung function.

Symptoms include episodes of wheezing, coughing, chest tightness, and shortness of breath. GINA guidelines recommend testing how fast a person can breathe out (peak expiratory Asthma is a common long-term inflammatory disease of the airways. A sudden worsening of asthma symptoms sometimes called an asthma attack or an asthma exacerbation can occur when allergens, pollen, dust, or other particles are inhaled into the lungs, causing the bronchioles to constrict and produce mucus, which then restricts oxygen flow to the alveoli 192cb41012

The average total lung capacity of an adult human male is about 6 litres of air. 192cb41012 An exacerbation (attack) of asthma is experienced as a worsening of asthma symptoms with breathlessness and cough (often worse at night). In acute severe asthma, breathlessness may be so severe that it is impossible to speak more than a few words (inability to complete sentences). 192cb41012 The first few breaths are delivered to the patient according to the ventilator manufacturer's particular algorithm for determining the patient's resistance and compliance. These are 'test breaths' that the ventilator can then use to calculate the optimal pressures for the next, regulated breaths. The pressure is constant during the set inspiratory time as with pressure-controlled CMV. The ventilator will use the exhaled tidal volume measured at the end of that breath's expiratory phase to calculate... 192cb41012 The pressure waveform is square, and the flow waveform is decelerating. This mode is a form of continuous mandatory ventilation as a minimum number of passive breaths will be time-triggered, and patient-initiated breaths are time-cycled and regulated according to operator-set tidal volume. 192cb41012 According to a paper by Konno and Mead "the chest can be looked upon as a system of two compartments with only one degree of freedom each". Therefore, any volume change of the abdomen must be equal and opposite to that of the rib cage. The paper suggests that the volume change is close to being linearly related to changes in antero-posterior (front to back of body) diameter. When a known air volume is inhaled and measured with a spirometer, a volume-motion relationship can be established as the sum of the abdominal and rib cage displacements.

Therefore, according to this theory, only changes in the antero-posterior diameter of the abdomen... 192cb41012 Accurate measurement of pulmonary ventilation or breathing often requires the use of devices such as masks or mouthpieces coupled to the airway opening. These devices are often both encumbering and invasive, and thus ill suited for continuous or ambulatory measurements. As an alternative RIP devices

that sense respiratory excursions at the body surface can be used to measure pulmonary ventilation.

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Obstructive lung disease Types of obstructive lung disease include asthma, bronchiectasis, bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Cystic fibrosis is also sometimes included in obstructive pulmonary disease. COPD is defined as a forced expiratory volume in 1 second divided Obstructive lung disease is a category of respiratory disease characterized by airway obstruction. It is generally characterized by inflamed and easily collapsible airways, obstruction to airflow, problems exhaling, and frequent medical clinic visits and hospitalizations. a decrease in the forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) measured by spirometry. Many obstructive diseases of the lung result from narrowing (obstruction) of the smaller bronchi and larger bronchioles, often because of excessive contraction of the smooth muscle itself. Although COPD shares similar characteristics with all other obstructive lung diseases, such as the signs of coughing and wheezing, they are distinct conditions in terms of disease onset, frequency of symptoms, and reversibility of airway obstruction 192cb41012

== Types == 192cb41012

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