

Lloydminster Medical Clinics

Lloydminster Medical Clinics - Respiratory Diseases are a term which includes various pathological conditions which affect the organs and tissues which make the gas exchange possible. The conditions which fit under the designation of a respiratory disease, include problems with the bronchi, upper respiratory tract, trachea, bronchioles, pleural cavity, alveoli, pleura as well as the muscles and nerves that are responsible for breathing. Respiratory diseases range from self-limiting and mild such as the common cold for instance, to life-threatening conditions like for example bacterial pneumonia, lung cancer and pulmonary embolism.

Pulmonology is the study of respiratory disease and a doctor specializing in this field specifically is known as a pulmonologist. Various names used for this particular medical practitioner consist of: a respiratory medicine specialist, a thoracic medicine specialist, a respirologist and a chest medicine expert.

Respiratory diseases could be classified in a variety of different ways; either by the tissue or organ involved or by the type and pattern of related signs and symptoms, or by the etiology or cause of the disease.

Inflammatory Lung Disease

This specific disease, that consists of acute respiratory distress syndrome, emphysema, cystic fibrosis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, are characterized by a high neutrophil count.

Allergic responses are a common reason for acute respiratory disease. This is caused by the exposure to various agents and foods. Common allergens which are found in foods could comprise radish, lemon, sea foods such as some prawns and fatty fish, peanuts, bananas, dairy and ice creams, pomegranates, arrowroot, lemon, berries and lady's finger. Climate could also affect several individuals since dusty and sandy climate during summertime may make the quality of air poor for people who are sensitive.

Obstructive Lung Diseases

This grouping of diseases pertain to problems of the airways including the bronchi, bronchioles and alveoli. They become reduced in volume or else that have impeded the free flow of gas, making it harder to move air in and out of the lungs.

COPD or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Asthma is an example of COPD. In this obstructive lung disease, the airways become damaged and this causes them to narrow.

Restrictive Lung Diseases or Interstitial Lung Diseases

Restrictive Lung Diseases are a category of respiratory disease which is characterized by a loss of lung compliance. These RLD's may lead to incomplete lung expansion and increased lung stiffness. IRDS or likewise known as Infant Respiratory Distress Syndrome is an example.

Respiratory Tract Infections

Infections can affect whatever part of the respiratory system. They are usually divided into lower respiratory tract infections and upper respiratory tract infections.

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection

The most common type of upper respiratory infection is the common cold. Infections of the upper respiratory tract certain organs can consist of tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, otitis media and sinusitis are also in this category.

Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

Pneumonia is the most common lower respiratory tract infection. It is a lung infection typically as a result of bacteria, generally Streptococcus within the Western world. Tuberculosis is a large cause of pneumonia across the world. Different viruses and fungi can lead to pneumonia too, like for example acute respiratory syndrome and pneumocystic pneumonia.

Respiratory Tumours

Respiratory tumours are either benign or malignant.

Pleural Cavity Diseases

Diseases of the pleural cavity includes emphysema and mesothelioma. A build up of fluid in the pleural cavity is called a pleural effusion. This can be due to conditions like for instance congestive heart failure and cirrhosis, since the fluid from the bloodstream shifts into the pleural cavity. Diseases here may likewise take place from pleura inflammation, TB, pulmonary embolus, mesothelioma and different conditions.

The pneumothorax is a hole in the pleura which helps to cover the lungs, where air is allowed within the lungs to escape into the pleural cavity. A tension pneumothorax is a severe kind of this where the air could not escape in the pleural cavity and the pressure eventually gets bigger compressing the blood vessels and the heart, resulting in a dangerous life-threatening situation.

Pulmonary Vascular Diseases

Conditions that affect the pulmonary flow are known as Pulmonary Vascular Diseases. Various instances include: Pulmonary arterial hypertension, Pulmonary hemorrhage, Pulmonary embolism and Pulmonary edema.