62a Pathology: Respiratory System

62a Pathology: Respiratory System Class Outline

5 minutes Attendance, Breath of Arrival, and Reminders

10 minutes Lecture:

25 minutes Lecture:

15 minutes Active study skills:

60 minutes Total

62a Pathology: Respiratory System Class Reminders

ABMP Exam Coach

- "Access your ABMP account" using instructions on page A-74
- Familiarize yourself with ABMP Exam Coach, especially the "Study Subjects" section
- Preview the preparation assignments for MBLEx Prep classes (74a, 75a, 80a, 81a, 84a, 86a, 87a)

Assignments:

- 64b Executive Summary (due before the end of class)
 - Packet 23-24
 - Sections 1-3 to be done *before* this class. Section 4 will be done in class.
 - The completed Executive Summary to be handed in at end of class.
- 66a Review Questions (due before class starts)

Exams:

• 62b Deep Tissue: Touch Assessment **Bring your grading sheet for evaluation A: 85**

Quizzes:

- 67a Quiz (study material from classes 59a, 64b, and 65b)
- 67b Kinesiology Quiz (all 57 muscles covered so far)
- 68a Quiz (61a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 65a, and 66a)

Preparation for upcoming classes:

- 63a A&P: Digestive System
 - Packet E: 153-160.
 - RQ Packet A: 199-200.
- 63b Integration Massage: Swedish, Passive Stretches, BMTs, and Deep Tissue
 - Packet D: 35-38.
 - Packet F 58.

Classroom Rules

Punctuality - everybody's time is precious

- Be ready to learn at the start of class; we'll have you out of here on time
- Tardiness: arriving late, returning late after breaks, leaving during class, leaving early

The following are not allowed:

- Bare feet
- Side talking
- Lying down
- Inappropriate clothing
- Food or drink except water
- Phones that are visible in the classroom, bathrooms, or internship

You will receive one verbal warning, then you'll have to leave the room.

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Packet E - 151

Acute bronchitis

Common cold

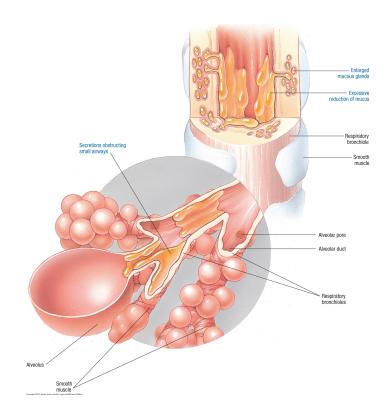
Influenza

Pneumonia

Sinusitis

Tuberculosis

Acute bronchitis Inflammation of the trachea, bronchi and bronchioles. Productive cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, fatigue, and fever.

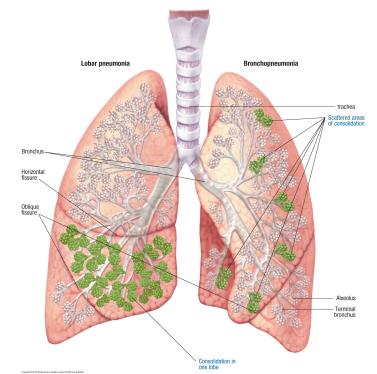


Common cold Viral infection of the respiratory tract. Nasal discharge, sore throat, mild fever, dry coughing, and headache.

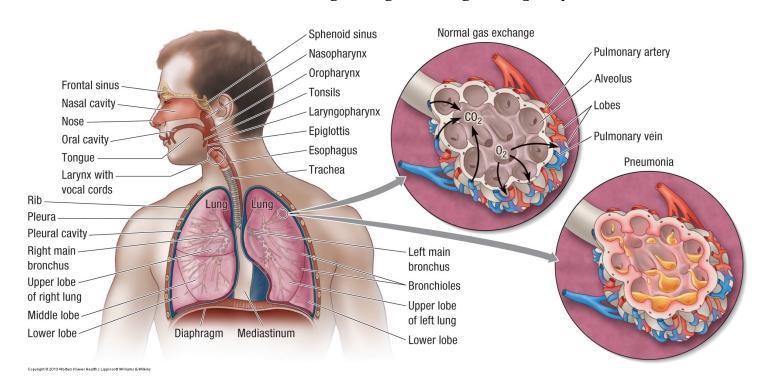


Influenza (AKA: flu) Viral infection of the respiratory tract. High fever, muscle and joint achiness, runny nose, coughing, sneezing.

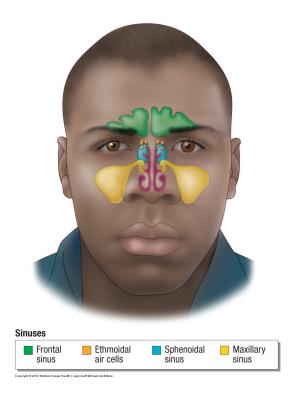
Pneumonia Inflammation of the lungs due to infection. Many symptoms including coughing, very high fever, delirium, chest pains and more. Very often follows same course as flu, but instead of getting better gets rapidly worse.



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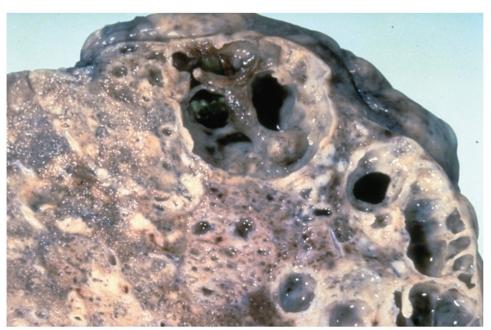
Sinusitis Inflammation of the paranasal sinuses from infection, allergies, or physical obstruction. Symptoms include severe headache.



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Tuberculosis Bacterial infection that begins in the lungs, but may spread to bones, kidneys, lymph nodes, central nervous system, and elsewhere.



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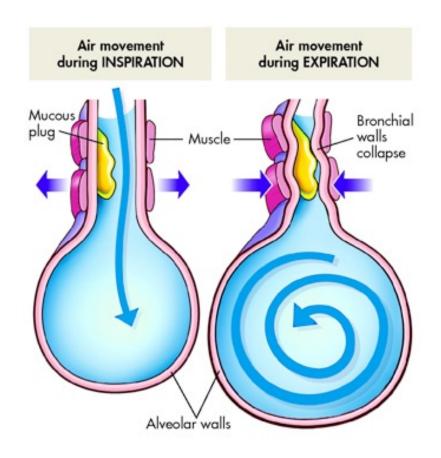
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CAVITATION -Mycobacterium tuberculosis erodes into blood vessels and spreads to other organs Infected -M. tuberculosis coughed up spreads through PRIMARY Spread of **TUBERCULOSIS** tuberculosis via Calcified lymph nodes--Healed tubercle with caseation necrosis

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)

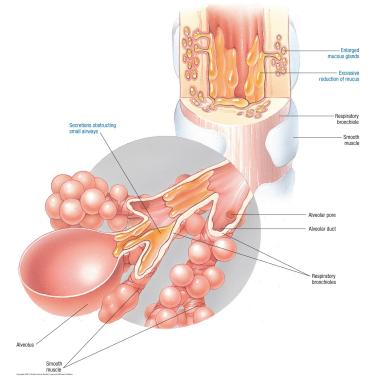
Chronic bronchitis

Emphysema



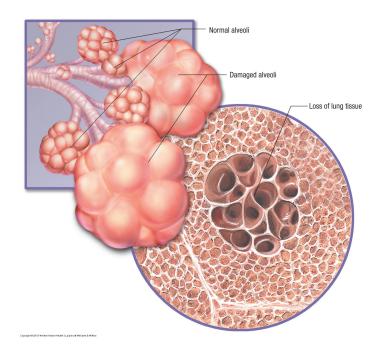
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)

Chronic bronchitis Long-term inflammation of the bronchi and bronchioles. Usually begins with a mild cough that lingers long after any infection has cleared.



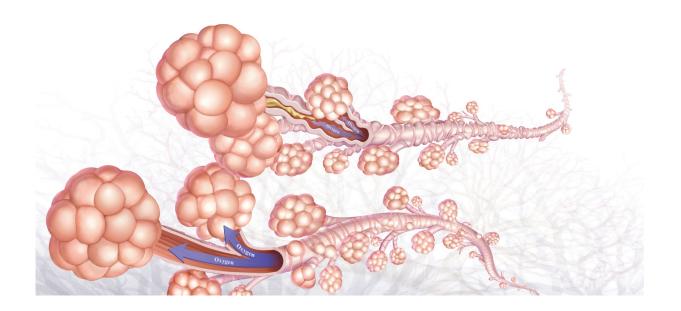
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)

Emphysema Alveoli become stretched out and inelastic, merging with each other. Destroys surface area and capillaries. Symptoms include pain with breathing, shortness of breath, dry cough and wheezing.



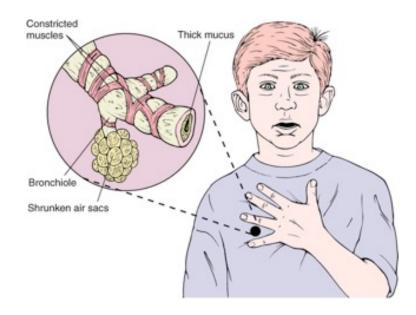
Other Respiratory Disorders

Asthma Chronic airway inflammation and intermittent airflow obstruction due to hyper-reactive bronchioles. Causes shortness of breath, wheezing, coughing, difficulty in exhaling.



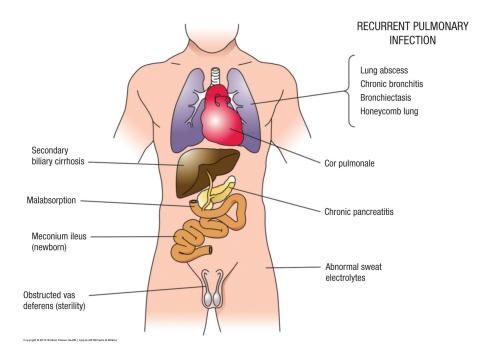
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Other Respiratory Disorders

Cystic fibrosis Congenital disease of exocrine glands that causes their secretions (mucus, digestive enzymes, bile, sweat) to become abnormally thick and viscous. Most commonly affects lungs, causing coughing, wheezing and chest pain, but can affect digestive, integumentary or reproductive systems as well.



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