

Timmins Medical Clinics

Timmins Medical Clinics - The medical term "Respiratory Disease" includes various pathological conditions affecting the organs and tissues which make gas exchange possible. Respiratory disease includes conditions of the upper respiratory tract, bronchi, trachea, bronchioles, alveoli, pleura, pleural cavity as well as the nerves and muscles responsible for breathing. Respiratory diseases vary from mild and self-limiting such as the common cold for instance, to life-threatening conditions such as pulmonary embolism, bacterial pneumonia and lung cancer.

The study of Pulmonology focuses on respiratory diseases, while those specializing doctors in this area are known as a pulmonologist. Medical practitioners in this particular area can also be known as: a thoracic medicine specialist, a respiratory medicine specialist, a respirologist and a chest medicine expert.

There are a lot of classifications utilized for the many respiratory diseases; they can be classed by the organ or tissue involved or can be classed by the type and pattern of related signs and symptoms, or according to the cause of the disease or etiology.

Inflammatory Lung Disease

Inflammatory Lung Disease is characterized by a high neutrophil count. Some examples comprise: emphysema, acute respiratory distress syndrome, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder and cystic fibrosis.

Allergic reactions are a common cause of acute respiratory disease. This is caused by the exposure to various agents and foods. Common allergens which are found in foods may comprise radish, lemon, sea foods like some prawns and fatty fish, bananas, peanuts, pomegranates, ice creams and dairy, arrowroot, lemon, lady's finger and berries. Weather conditions can likewise affect several people since dusty and sandy climate during summer can make the air quality poor for individuals who are sensitive.

Obstructive Lung Diseases

This category of lung diseases are where the airways including the bronchi, bronchioles and alveoli become reduced in volume or else have the free flow of gas impeded, thus making it harder to move air in and out of the lungs.

COPD or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

COPD's including asthma and different obstructive lung diseases, the airways have become damaged and allow them to narrow.

Restrictive Lung Diseases or Interstitial Lung Diseases

Restrictive Lung Diseases are a category of respiratory disease that is characterized by a loss of lung compliance. These RLD's may cause incomplete lung expansion and increased lung stiffness. IRDS or also referred to as Infant Respiratory Distress Syndrome is an instance.

Respiratory Tract Infections

Infections can affect any 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 kind of upper respiratory infection is the common cold. Infections of the upper respiratory tract specific organs may include pharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, otitis media and sinusitis are likewise in this category.

Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

Pneumonia is the most common lower respiratory tract infection. It is a lung infection usually caused by bacteria, generally Streptococcus within the Western world. Tuberculosis is a large cause of pneumonia all over the world. Different fungi and viruses could result in pneumonia also, like for instance pneumocystis pneumonia and acute respiratory syndrome.

Respiratory Tumours

Tumors in the respiratory system are either malignant or benign.

Pleural Cavity Diseases

Pleural cavity diseases comprise mesothelioma and emphysema. A pleural effusion is a collection of fluid in the pleural cavity. This can be caused by conditions like for instance cirrhosis and congestive heart failure, as the fluid from the bloodstream shifts into the pleural cavity. Diseases here may likewise take place from pleura inflammation, TB, pulmonary embolus, mesothelioma and various conditions.

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

Pulmonary Vascular Diseases

Conditions which affect the pulmonary flow are called Pulmonary Vascular Diseases. Some examples consist of: Pulmonary arterial hypertension, Pulmonary hemorrhage, Pulmonary embolism and Pulmonary edema.