



Kazakh-Russian Medical University

TRACHEITIS

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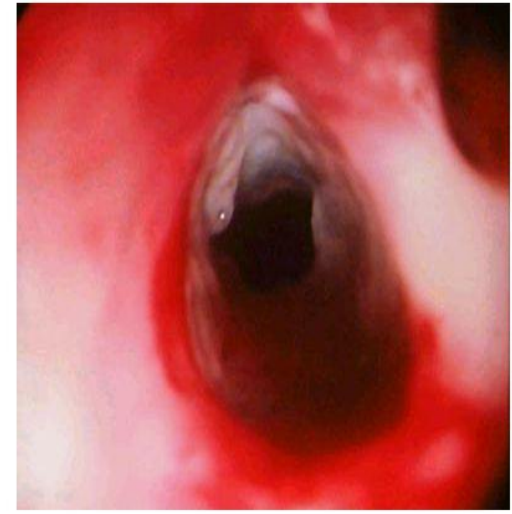
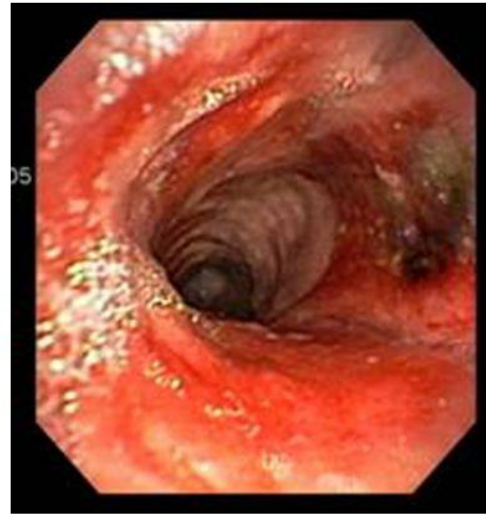
PLAN

1. What Is Tracheitis?
2. The causes of tracheitis
3. Symptoms of tracheitis
4. How is bacterial tracheitis diagnosed?
5. Tracheitis Treatment
6. Glossary

What Is Tracheitis?

- Tracheitis is the disease in which the mucous membrane of the trachea is impaired. The disease usually develops in a weak organism, after a person has been in the cold environment for a long period of time, or after some infectious disease.

Tracheitis



The causes of tracheitis

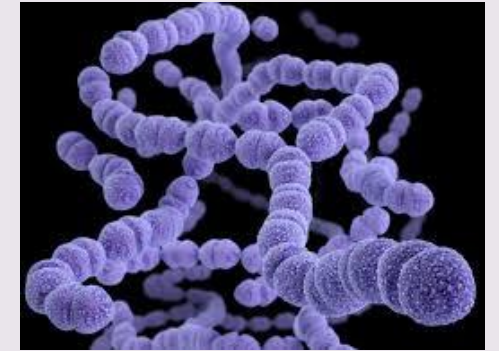
Bacterial tracheitis is usually caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. Other bacteria can also cause it, including:

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- Hemophilic influenza
- *Moraxella catarrhalis*

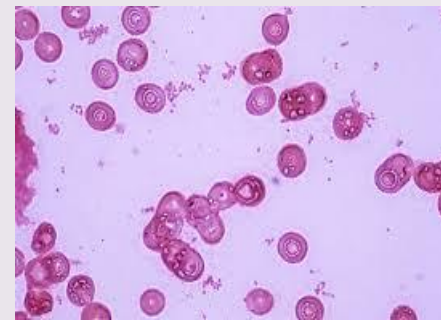
Most cases of bacterial tracheitis develop after a common cold or flu. Following an URI, bacteria can more easily invade your child's trachea. This can cause infection, inflammation, and rapid swelling



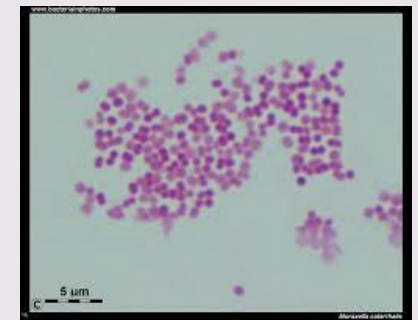
Staphylococcus aureus



Streptococcus pneumoniae



Hemophilic influenza

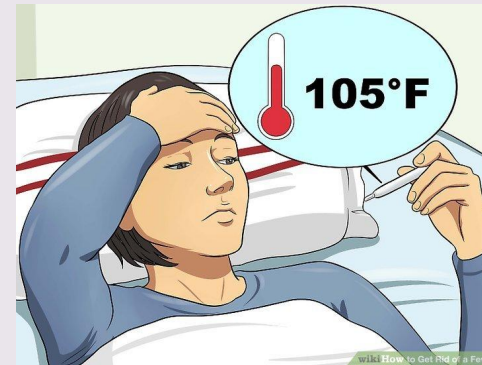
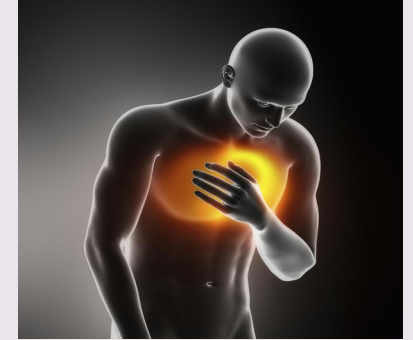


Moraxella catarrhalis

Symptoms of tracheitis

The main symptom of tracheitis is the cough, usually dry at first. But in a day or two it becomes productive. After the attack of cough the patient feels pain in the substernal area and in the throat. The general condition becomes worse. When the attacks of cough are particularly long, a bad headache may develop. In the adults the temperature may not be high, but in the children it may be as high as 39°C.

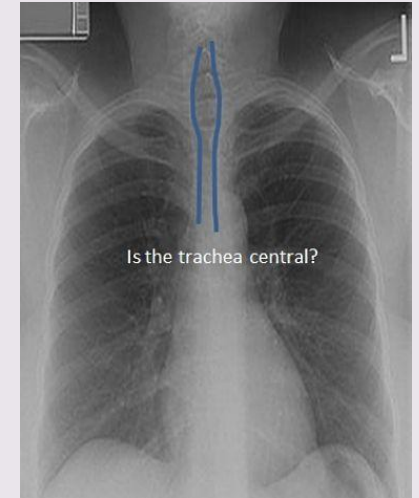
- high fever
- deep severe cough
- difficulty breathing
- wheezing
- nasal flaring
- cyanosis, a blue tinge to their skin



How is bacterial tracheitis diagnosed?

To help confirm their diagnosis and rule out other possible causes of their symptoms, your doctor may order additional tests. These may include:

- A nasopharyngeal culture, which is a sample of secretions from the uppermost part of your throat to test if bacteria are present.
- A tracheal culture, which is a sample of secretions from your trachea.
- Blood tests to measure your level of blood oxygen.
- An X-ray of your airways to see if any inflammation, swelling, or infection exists.
- Endoscopy, which is a nonsurgical procedure that allows your doctor to view the throat using a thin tube with a camera.



Tracheitis Treatment

- Individual treatment prescribed by a doctor (otolaryngologist) is based on symptoms and diagnostic results. Drugs include: antiinfective ones, antitussive medicine and expectorants. In some cases, anti-pyretic, anti-allergic, anti-viral drugs are need. Any medication should be taken only after prescribed and under the regular supervision.
- The patient with tracheitis usually follows home treatment receiving a sick-leave for the period of his disease. The patient must be in a warm room well aired. He may be administered aspirin or codein which gives some relief. He may also be recommended to have warm milk with soda several times a day.

Complication of tracheitis

- Your outlook will depend on the severity of their condition and how quickly they get treatment.
- If your infection is caused by *S. aureus* bacteria, they can also potentially develop toxic shock syndrome. This condition can cause fever, shock, organ failure, and even death.

Glossary

The trachea - commonly known as the windpipe, is a tube about 4 inches long and less than an inch in diameter in most people.

URI - upper respiratory tract infection (инфекция верхних дыхательных путей)

Toxic shock syndrome (TSS) is a condition caused by bacterial toxins. Symptoms may include fever, rash, skin peeling, and low blood pressure. There may also be symptoms related to the specific underlying infection such as mastitis, osteomyelitis, necrotising fasciitis, or pneumonia. (Токсический шок)

Moraxella catarrhalis —representative of the normal microflora of the upper respiratory tract. This microorganism is found in the nasopharynx in 36-50% of infants and young children and in 5-7% of adults (представитель нормальной микрофлоры верхних дыхательных путей. Этот микроорганизм обнаруживается в носоглотке у 36—50% детей грудного и младшего возраста и у 5—7% взрослых)

Haemophilic influenza - *Haemophilus influenzae* is a type of bacteria that mainly causes illness in babies and young children. Гемофильная палочка, палочка Пфайффера, палочка инфлюэнцы — вид грамотрицательных неподвижных бактерий семейства Pasteurellaceae