

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

What is it?

COPD is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes airflow obstruction from the lungs.



NORMAL BRONCHIAL TUBE



INFLAMED BRONCHIAL TUBE The two common types of COPD are Chronic bronchitis and Emphysema:

- **1** Chronic bronchitis is a continuous inflammation of the airway walls.
- **Emphysema** involves damage to the air sacs in the lungs causing shortness of breath.

Causes



Long-term exposure to chemical fumes and lung irritants such as air pollution, dust, burning fuel and any form of smoke.



Smoking of any form of substance is the leading cause of COPD.



Airways slowly gets damaged from chronic irritation and inflammation.



Diseases such as uncontrolled Asthma.



Signs and symptoms

COPD is a progressive disease. Initially mild symptoms appear and worsen over the years.

	EARLY STAGE		MODERATE STAGE		PROGRESSIVE STAGE
•	Chronic cough	•	Exercise tolerance become impaired	•	Marked impairment to quality of life
•	Chronic sputum production	•	Shortness of breath with exertion	•	Breathing difficulties, even at rest
•	Lung function still normal	•	Wheezing	•	Loss of appetite and weight
•	No limitations in their ability to function		Cyanosis (blue tinge to skin and tongue)		Decrease of muscle mass in limbs
			<i>3 ,</i>		Weakness
			Lung function test deteriorates	•	Later Cor-Pulmonale (right sided heart failure), as the heart tries to compensate and work harder

LIFESTYLE CHANGES



Improve oxygen intake by eliminating tobacco smoking



Stay active to strengthen muscles



Vaccinate annually against infections such as pneumonia and influenza



Maintain a healthy weight

Chronic medication:

Medication

Bronchodilators with/without steroids as an inhaler Home oxygen

Acute medication (rescue medication in case of a flare up):

Prescribed short course of steroids
Antibiotic therapy
Nebulising with a bronchodilator solution in a vapour form through a mask in combination with air or oxygen