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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year Pharmacotherapeutics Important Questions Chapter 2 (b): RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISORDERS

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Chapter 2 (b) RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISORDERS IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. Define Asthma? Write etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, pharmacological management, and non-pharmacological management.

Ans. Asthma

→ Asthma is a chronic, inflammatory disorder in which the bronchial Airways become swollen in narrowed and cause difficulty in airflow or Obstruction in airflow .

Types of Asthma

- Atopic / Extrinsic Asthma: This type of asthma occurs due to Allergens like dust, feathers, food, Pollen or infections etc. this is occur due to immune mechanism. (Hyper Responsiveness).
- Non Atopic or Intrinsic Asthma: This type of asthma occurs due to a irritant like air pollution, cold heat, smoke, room deodorant, stress, anger etc.
- Drug Induced Asthma: This type of asthma occurs due to drug like Aspirin.
- Occupational Asthma: This type of asthma is caused by fumes (epoxy resins and plastics), organic and chemical dusts (wood, cotton, and platinum), gases (toluene), and other chemicals.

Etiology

- Indoor allergens (house dust, carpets and stuffed furniture pollution,)
- Outdoor allergens (Pollens and moulds),
- Tobacco smoke,
- Chemical irritants in the workplace, and
- Air pollution.

Pathogenesis

Exposure to Allergens (entry of allergens in bronchi)

Recognised by Immune System (produce T Helper cell, then Produce Plasma cell)

plasma cell makes Antibodies (IGE and loaded with Mast cells and present in bronchial muscles) .

When next time any the antigen come into , and in contact of antibodies , they activate the mast cells and mast cells produce Histamine , Prostaglandin , Leukotrienes .

Now Prostaglandin Causes Blood vessels dilation, inflammation, (due to it fluid increased in that area)



Leukotrienes, Histamine cause excess production of mucus and constriction of smooth muscles .

Obstruction In Airflow

Clinical Manifestations

- Coughing (severe at night)
- Difficulty in breathing
- Tightness, and pain in chest
- Wheezing
- Shortness of breath

Non Pharmacological management

- The patient should avoid smoking
- He should avoid allergens
- ❖ He should irritants
- ❖ He should avoid ß blocker, and NSAIDs.

Pharmacological management

- **♦ Long Term Asthma Medications**
 - Inhaled Corticosteroids: Fluticasone, Budesonide, ciclesonide.
 - leukotriene Modifiers: Montelukast, Zafirlukast.
 - Long Acting & Agonist : Salmeterol , Formoterol.
 - **Theophyllin**: It is used daily for bronchodilation.
- **♦ Quick Relief Asthma Medications**
 - Inhaled short acting ß Agonist : Albuterol
 - Ipratopium
- **♦** Allergy medication
 - Omalizumab Injection: It is used in severe asthma. It alters the immune system.

Q2. What is Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD) ? Give etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, pharmacological management, and non-pharmacological management.

Ans.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)

- → Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is also known as
 - Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (COLD).
 - Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease (COAD)
 - Chronic Airflow Limitation (CAL),
 - Chronic Obstructive Respiratory Disease (CORD).
- → It is characterised by inflamed lungs and obstruction in airflow.
- Thus, a patient affected with this disease faces difficulty in breathing (shortness of breath) due to constriction (narrowing) of the airway.
- → According to WHO COPD is a lungs disease and defined as chronic obstruction of lung Airflows that interfere with normal breathing and it is not fully reversible .

Types of COPD

- Chronic Bronchitis
- Emphysema
- 1) **Chronic Bronchitis:** It refers to inflammation of respiratory tract and formation of thick mucus, and with the passes of time this mucus blocks the respiratory tract and cause difficulty in breathing.

Etiology

- Air pollution
- Smoking
- Aging
- Repeated exposure to infection
- Other respiratory diseases
- Genetic factor

Pathogenesis

Air pollution (and other causes)

Inflammation of Smooth muscle

↓

Excess production of Mucus By goblet cell and mucus gland

↓

Obstruction In airflow

Bronchitis



2) **Emphysema:** It refers to damage of alveoli (air sacs) in which elasticity of alveoli destroyed, and it enlarged and some time burst, air is trapped in it. which increases the concentration of carbon dioxide and causes difficulty in breathing.

Etiology

- Air pollution
- Genetic factor (α 1 Antitrypsin deficiency (AAT))
- Smoking
- Earlier Infection (like TB, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases)
- Age

Clinical Manifestation

- ♣ Chronic Cough (severe at night)
- Difficulty in breathing
- ♣ Tightness, and pain in chest
- **♣** Wheezing
- Shortness of breath
- lack of energy

Non Pharmacological managements

- The patient should avoid smoking
- ❖ He should avoid ß blocker, and NSAIDs.
- ❖ He should avoid air pollution
- Oxygen Therapy (in case of concentration of oxygen decrease in blood)

Pharmacological managements

- ♦ Inhaled Corticosteroids: Fluticasone, Budesonide, ciclesonide.
- ♦ Long Acting Agonist: Salmeterol, Formoterol.
- ♦ Theophyllin: It is most popular and cheap drug used for bronchodilation .
- **Antibiotics**: In case of infection

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