



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

tions. Clinical bronchiectasis is a heterogeneous condition that manifests as a chronic cough in patients across the spectrum of age and sex. nchi).
INTRODUCCIÓN
ECTASIAS EN ADULTOS
Aspectos básicos de la guía clínica profesional
EUROPEAN LUNG FOUNDATION
Esta guía clínica incluye información sobre lo indicado por la European Lung Foundation. Bronchiectasis, exacerbation, airway drainage, bronchial dilation, airway remodeling. This leads to a build-up of mucus (sputum). La patogenia de la enfermedad se caracteriza por la PartNormal Lung. Areas for future work include the development of a normal lung. Areas for future work include the development of
Initially, bronchiectasis was described in the early 19th century by Laennec. la European Respiratory Society (ERS) acerca del tratamiento de las bronquiectasias en adultos. long-term lung condition where a person's airways are wider than normal. Clinical bronchiectasis is a heterogeneous condition that manifests as a chronic cough in patients across the spectrum of age and sex. The symptoms are caused by abnormal dilation (widening) of the airways of the lung (bronchiectasis). Common symptoms include cough, sputum production, and recurrent respiratory infections. Las bronquiectasias se definen como una dilatación irreversible de la luz bronquial. Se basa en una versión más larga elaborada por un grupo de expertos en la materia que se We suggest the minimum bundle of aetiological tests in adults with a new diagnosis of bronchiectasis (conditional recommendation, very low quality of evidence) is) differential blood count; 2) serum immunoglobulins (total IgG, IgA and IgM); and 3) testing for allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) Resumen. Las no debidas a fibrosis quística son, en frecuencia, la tercera enfermedad inflamatoria crónica de la vía aérea, después del asma y de la enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica (EPOC). Bronchiectasis is a chronic lung disease characterized by persistent and lifelong widening of the bronchial airways and weakening of the mucociliary transport mechanism
ABOUT BRONCHIECTASIS. Airway
Bronchiectasis (bron-kee-ek-tuh-sis) is a lung condition that causes cough, sputum production, and recurrent respiratory infections. Bronchiectasis is a chronic lung disease characterized by persistent and lifelong widening of the bronchial airways and weakening of the mucociliary transport mechanism owing to repeated infection contributing to bacterial invasion and mucus pooling throughout the bronchial tree.[1][2][3] Bronchiectasis is It is most prevalent in women and those older than 40 years, and prevalence is increasing. Patients have daily excessive sputum and associated symptoms, recurrent chest infections and impaired health-related quality of life, In North America
Conclusions. Las bronquiectasias se definen como una dilatación irreversible de la luz bronquial. In some cases only one airway is affected. Conclusions. Areas for future work include the development of
Bronchiectasis is a chronic, debilitating respiratory condition that affects people of all ages. Las no debidas a fibrosis quística son, en frecuencia, la tercera enfermedad inflamatoria
Bronchiectasis is a clinical syndrome characterized by cough and sputum production in the presence of abnormal thickening and dilation of the bronchial wall that is visible on chest CT scan. Patients with BE usually present clinically with chronic cough (41%–76%), chronic (46%–76%) or intermittent expectoration (20%–38%), and repeated respiratory infections. This review discusses best evidence to guide the long-term management of non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis in adults, focusing on the two most common single-entity types of
BRONQUIECTASIAS
Definición
Las bronquiectasias se definen como la dilatación permanente de los bronquios centrales o de mediano calibre (etimológicamente del
KEY WORDS.