

Date: 5/27/2008 Patient: Elizabeth Test

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## Chronic Bronchitis

### What is chronic bronchitis?

Bronchitis is swelling and irritation of the bronchi, the airways that connect the windpipe to the lungs. Chronic means the symptoms occur year after year for months at a time.

Chronic bronchitis is a type of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or COPD. COPD is one of the leading causes of death in the US.

### How does it occur?

The main cause of chronic bronchitis is smoking. Smoke and sometimes other air pollutants can irritate the airways, causing them to swell and produce mucus. The airways become narrower and partially blocked by the mucus, making it hard for air to pass in and out of your lungs. This causes wheezing and trouble breathing. Chronic bronchitis slowly gets worse, gradually reducing your ability to breathe.

Frequent bacterial infections of the upper respiratory system can also cause chronic bronchitis. The upper respiratory system includes the nose, sinuses, voice box (larynx), and the trachea (windpipe).

### What are the symptoms?

The main symptom of chronic bronchitis is a deep cough that produces a lot of mucus or phlegm from the lungs on most or all days for months at a time. You may also have wheezing and breathlessness.

### How is it diagnosed?

Your health care provider will ask about your symptoms and examine you. You may have the following tests:

- lab tests of sputum (to look for bacterial infection and other conditions)
- chest x-ray
- pulmonary function test (you breathe into a tube to measure airflow into and out of your lungs to see how well your lungs are working)
- blood tests.

### How is it treated?

Your health care provider may prescribe:

- Medicine that relaxes and opens the airways (called a bronchodilator). This makes it easier to breathe. Some forms of this medicine are taken as pills or liquid. Some are inhaled. Some need to be used with a nebulizer. (A

nebulizer is a machine used to inhale moisturized medicine through a face mask or breathing tube.)

- Antibiotics to treat a bacterial infection. (Be sure to tell your provider if you are allergic to any antibiotics or other drugs.)

You may have a follow-up visit with your health care provider to be sure any infections have been cleared up. Your provider may want you to schedule regular exams to check for possible complications.

## How long will the effects last?

Treatment will help control your symptoms. The symptoms may get better but then occur again more than once each year, especially during the winter. The symptoms last longer if the condition worsens. Each recovery will take longer.

The disease will worsen if:

- You smoke.
- You have a heart problem.
- You have other lung problems.
- You live where the air pollution is bad.

## How can I take care of myself?

- If you smoke, quit.
- Avoid other people's secondhand smoke.
- Follow your health care provider's instructions.
- Take any medicine, prescription or nonprescription, as directed by your provider.
- Avoid close contact with people who have colds or the flu.
- If possible, avoid working or living in damp, cold, dusty, or air-polluted conditions.
- Ask your provider about getting flu and pneumonia shots.
- Follow good health practices, such as a healthy diet.
- Get regular exercise, according to your provider's recommendations.
- Be sure to call your health care provider if your symptoms do not get better and especially if they get worse. If you cough up blood, call your health care provider right away.

## How can I help prevent chronic bronchitis?

- Don't smoke.
- Avoid exposure to smog and other air pollutants, including secondhand smoke.
- Try to avoid frequent infections. When you have symptoms of an infection, get it treated promptly.

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