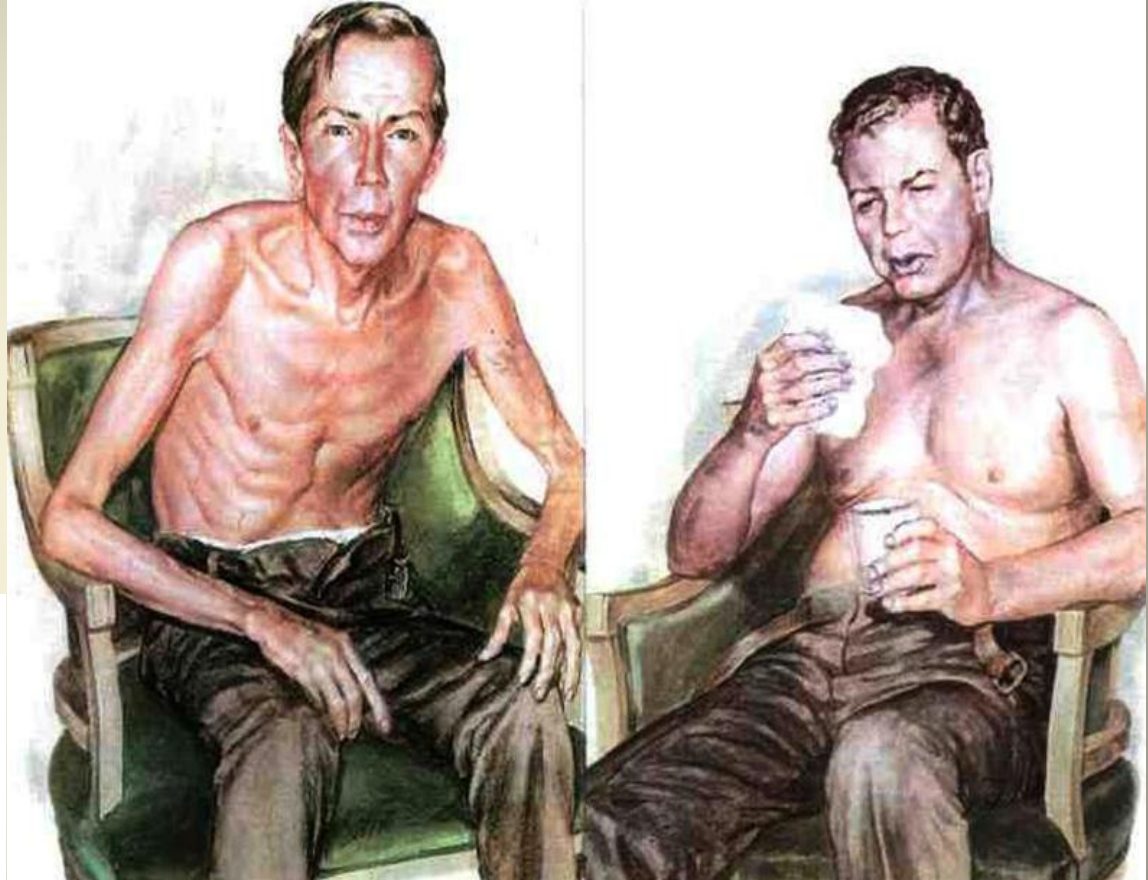


# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease



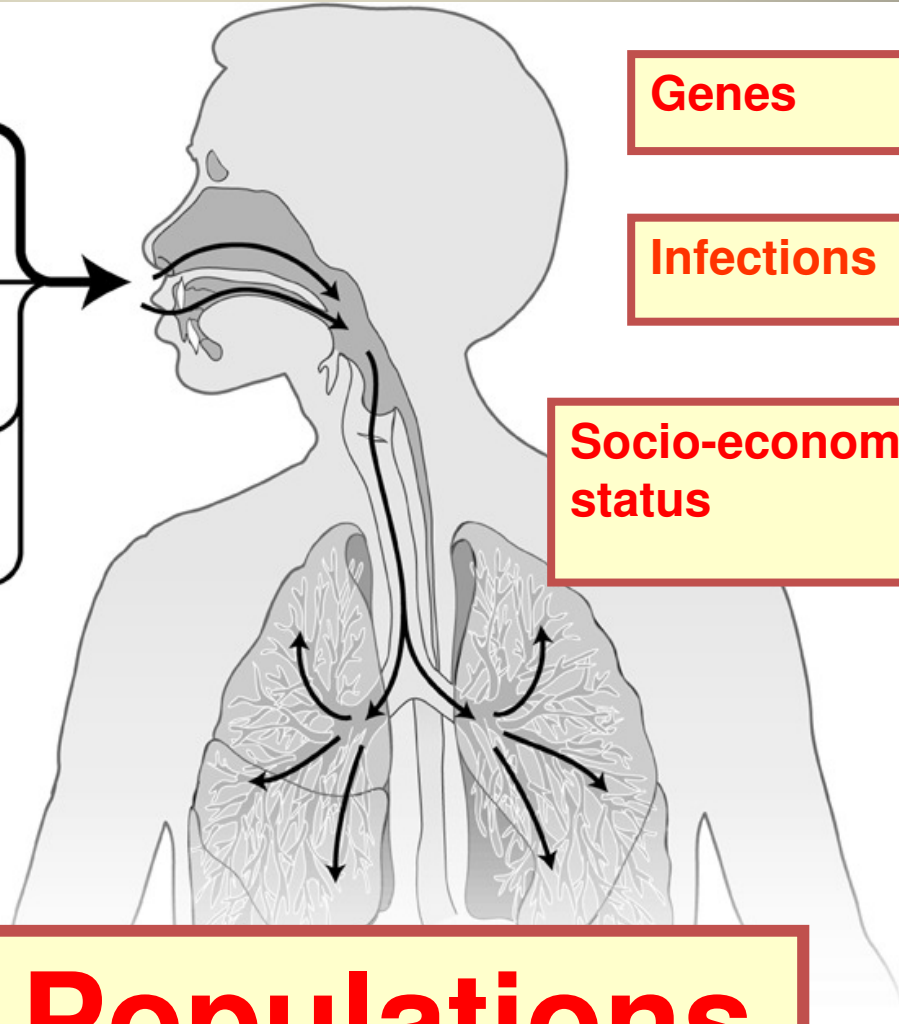
# Risk Factors for COPD

Cigarette smoke

Occupational dust and chemicals

Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)

Indoor and outdoor air pollution



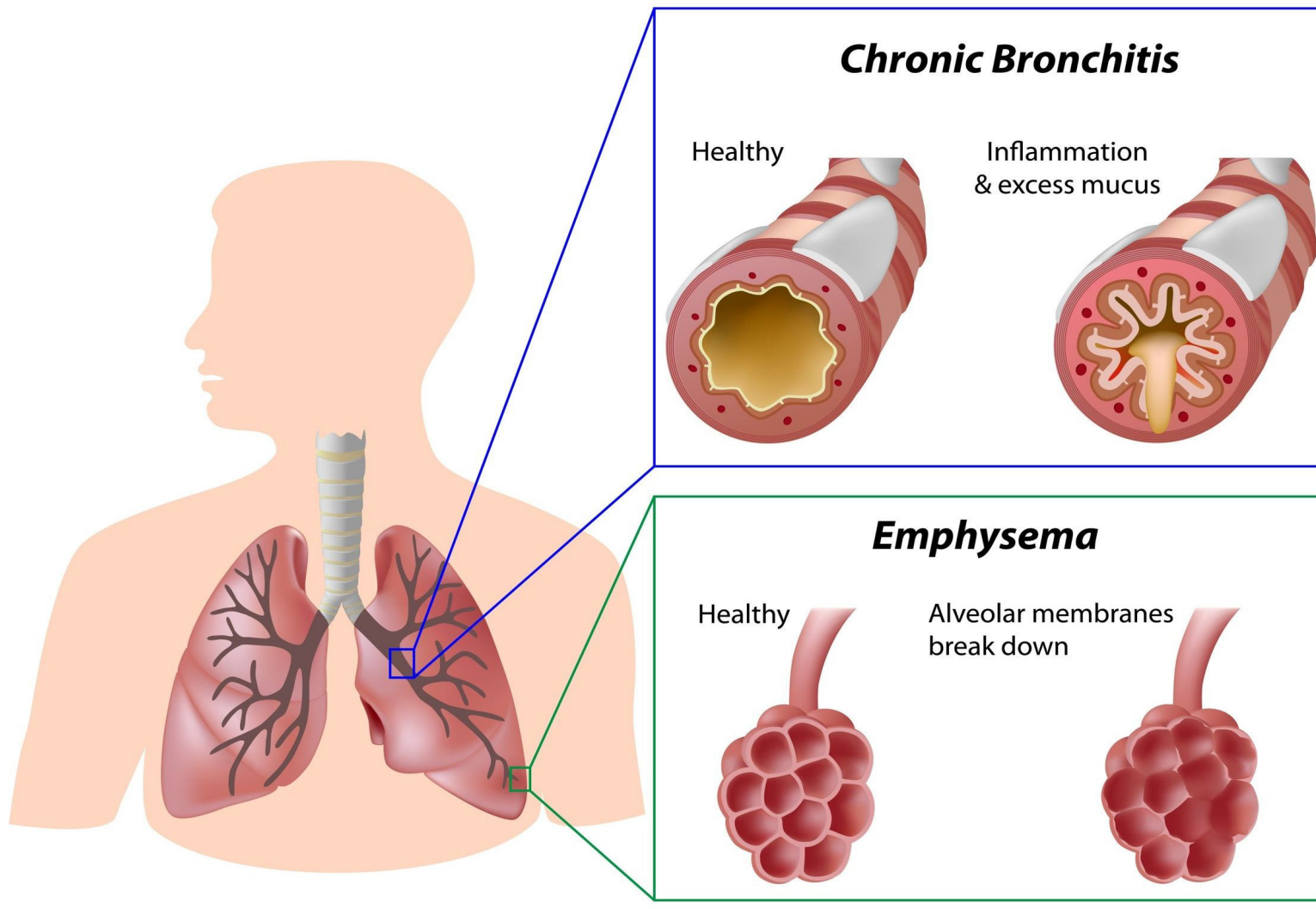
Genes

Infections

Socio-economic status

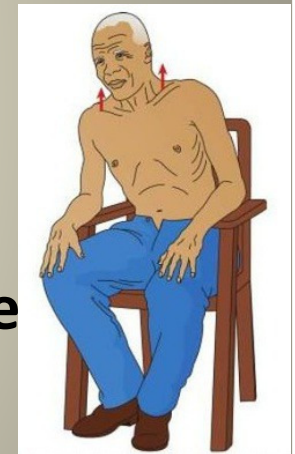
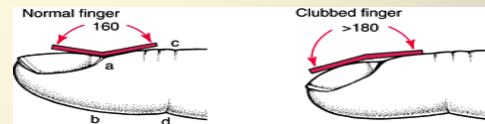
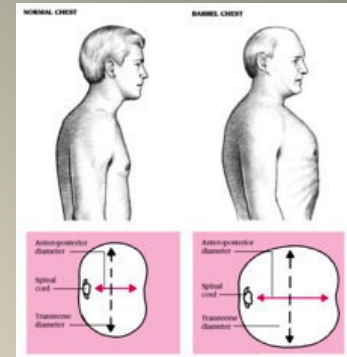
**Aging Populations**

# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)



# Assessment

- Dyspnea, tachypnea and orthopnea.
- Pursed lip breathing.
- Large barrel shaped chest (hyperinflation)
- Prominent accessory respiratory muscles in neck and use of accessory muscle in respiration
- Wheezing and chest tightness.
- Desaturation and cyanosis
- Clubbing fingers
- Coughing and increased sputum volume or purulence
- Confusion.
- Fluid retention e.g. peripheral edema or APO
- Reduced exercise tolerance
- Respiratory failure - may require non-invasive ventilation



# COPD: Medical Interventions

- **Preventions (ie stop smoking)**
- **Oxygen (low flow e.g. 2L/min via N/C)**
- **Bronchodilators**
- **Corticosteroids (reduce inflammation)**
- **Antibiotics**
- **Remember high levels of oxygen will depress respiratory drive + increase retention of CO<sub>2</sub>**