

Recurring Bronchitis Symptoms: What Are the Symptoms of Chronic Bronchitis?

Cough is actually an overproduction of mucus and a defense mechanism developed by the body in an effort to clear the airways of mucus or other sorts of irritants like cigarette smoke and air pollution irritate the airways resulting in inflammation. In chronic bronchitis, shortness of breath is worsened by activity or exercise. Deprivation of oxygen causes dyspnea in the bloodstream and is among the most common symptoms of chronic bronchitis. In chronic bronchitis, the bronchi (airways) become damaged and thickened, which transforms the protective actions of the bacteria-fighting cells within the lungs.



The combination of increased mucus and damage to the bronchi makes a patient with chronic bronchitis more susceptible to lung infections. Wheezing is a high-pitched whistling sound made during breathing and is brought on by a narrowing, or blockage, of the airways. Swelling (especially of the lower extremities) and weight gain may accompany chronic bronchitis and often happen due to side effects of certain medications used to treat the issues. Do you have issues about chronic bronchitis symptoms? Visit About.com's Symptom Checker, a wonderful interactive tool for more detailed information regarding signs and symptoms of chronic bronchitis and other more about chronic bronchitis, including causes, treatment and About Long-Term is the Difference Between Emphysema and Chronic Fact Sheet.

What is Bronchitis? Acute and Chronic Causes

You're at an increased risk for developing heart issues, as well as more severe lung ailments and infections, so you should be monitored by a doctor if you suffer with chronic bronchitis. Acute bronchitis is usually due to lung infections, 90% of which are viral in origin. Repeated attacks of acute bronchitis, which weaken and irritate bronchial airways over time, can lead to chronic bronchitis. High concentrations of sulfur dioxide and other pollutants in the atmosphere also worsen the symptoms of chronic bronchitis.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the lining of your bronchial tubes, which carry air to and from the lungs. Bronchitis may be either acute or long-term. An affliction that is more severe, chronic bronchitis, is a constant irritation or inflammation of the bronchial tubes, frequently as a result of smoking. Chronic bronchitis is among the conditions included in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Diseases of the Lung

Bronchitis is the inflammation of the bronchi, the main air passages to the lungs, it normally follows a viral respiratory infection. To be diagnosed with chronic bronchitis, you need to have a cough with mucus most days of the month for at least 3 months. The symptoms of either type of bronchitis include: Cough that produces mucus; if yellow-green in colour, you might be more likely to have a bacterial illness Shortness of breath worsened by exertion or mild activity Even after acute bronchitis has cleared, you may have a dry, nagging cough that lingers for several weeks.

Bronchitis Symptoms

We offer appointments in Florida, Arizona and Minnesota. Our newsletter keeps you up so far on a wide variety of health topics. For either acute bronchitis or chronic bronchitis, signs and symptoms may include: you may have If you've got acute bronchitis.

Most People With Chronic Bronchitis Have Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Tobacco smoking is the most common cause, with numerous other variables for example air pollution and genetics and a smaller role playing. Symptoms of chronic bronchitis may include wheezing and shortness of breath, especially upon exertion and low oxygen saturations. Smoking cigarettes or other kinds of tobacco cause most cases of chronic bronchitis. Furthermore, continual inhalation of air pollution or irritating fumes or dust from dangerous exposures in vocations such as coal mining, grain handling, textile production, livestock farming, and metal moulding may also be a risk factor for the development of chronic bronchitis. Unlike other common obstructive illnesses for example asthma or emphysema, bronchitis seldom causes a high residual volume (the volume of air remaining in the lungs after a maximal exhalation effort).

Disclaimer: Content in this document is an advertisement, therefore it may be biased and should not be considered an objective or independent review. Owner of this document may be compensated when you purchase a product by clicking a link in this document. The views and opinions expressed in this document are purely of the author. Any product claim or other representation about a product or service should be verified with the manufacturer, provider or party in question. Any health information in this document is for educational purposes only and is not intended to replace the advice of your health care provider.