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Assignment Anna Fihar Asthma is one of the pathological diseases related to the changing in the airway resistance. It is characterized by the airway narrowing and obstruction of the airflow. The most common symptoms affected by asthma are labored breathing, called dyspnea, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness. Also, asthma can provoke several other associated conditions such as rhinosinusitis, obstructive sleep apnea and gastro-esophageal reflux disease. COPD abbreviated as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. COPD also associated with increased airway resistance that impairs normal airflow in the airways. Chronic bronchitis, emphysema are COPD related illness and these disorders are chronic in nature compared to asthma that is considered an acute condition. The most common symptoms during COPD are difficulties with exhalation, shortness of breathing, sputum production and productive cough. During COPD related illness abnormally high rate of mucus secretion in the airways occurs that predisposes the lungs to infections. The varieties of asthma types do not make it harder to diagnose compared to COPD. The most common problem of asthma and COPD related illness diagnosing is that symptoms are not regular and can be triggered suddenly by different environmental factors. That’s why usually such disorders are misdiagnosed accordingly to patient symptoms. To detect these respiratory illnesses appropriate tests are needed such as chest X-ray, pulmonary function test. In my opinion, complications during asthma and COPD related illness are quite serious and in both cases can provoke the destruction of lung tissue and lung cancer.   
Reference:   
1. Cindy L. Stanfield.(2011). Principles of human physiology. 5th ed. Boston: Perason.