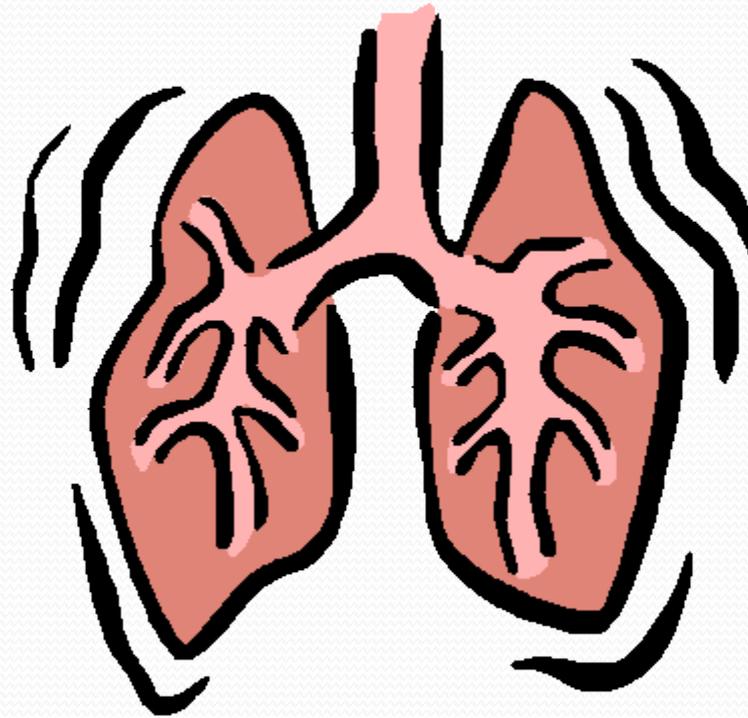


BRONCHOPNEUMONIA



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- At the end of the class the students will be able to :-
- Define bronchopneumonia.
- Enlist the etiology.
- Describe the Pathophysiology of Bronchopneumonia.
- Describe the signs and symptoms of Bronchopneumonia.
- Explain the Diagnostic Evaluation of Bronchopneumonia.
- Explain the Management of Bronchopneumonia.

DEFINITION

Bronchopneumonia is a descending infection starting around the bronchi & bronchioles. It may occur due to precipitating factors such as pertussis, malnutrition & gastroenteritis. On examination retraction of lower chest & intercostal patchy areas of dullness may be found. Fine crepitus is heard on auscultation.

ETIOLOGY

1. Streptococcus pneumoniae
2. Staphylococcus
3. Gram -ve bacteria
4. Fungi
5. Enterobacteria
6. Smoking
7. Upper respiratory tract infection
8. Malnutrition
9. Chronic lung disease

Cont---

10. Tracheal intubation
11. Immunosuppressive therapy
12. Inhalation of noxious substance
13. Prolonged immobility.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

The pathogenic organism causes infection.



Defense mechanism of lungs fails.



Organisms penetrates the lung tissues.



Cont---

Inflammation of lungs takes place.



Inflamed alveoli sacks fills with the fluid.



Exchange of O₂ & CO₂ fails.



Bronchopneumonia occurs.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATION

1. Fever, chills, sweats.
2. Pleuritic chest pain.
3. Cough, sputum production.
4. Hemoptysis.
5. Dyspnea, headache & fatigue.
6. Altered mental status.
7. Dehydration
8. Crackling sound
9. Increased respiratory rate

Cont---

10. Nausea, vomiting.
11. Hacking cough, wheezing sound.
12. Sore throat.
13. Myalgia

DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

1. History taking
2. Physical examination
3. Chest x-ray
4. Blood culture
5. CBC, ESR.
6. Sputum examination.

MANAGEMENT

1. Antibiotics therapy
2. Respiratory support
3. Nutritional support
4. Bronchodilator
5. Chest physiotherapy
6. O₂ administration
7. Postural drainage
8. Tracheal suctioning
9. Maintain fluid & electrolyte balance

NURSING DIAGNOSIS

1. Impaired gas exchange related to alveolar capillary inflammation.
2. Altered body temperature more than normal related to infection.
3. Altered sleeping pattern related to excessive cough.
4. Altered nutritional status less than body requirement related to less intake due to nausea & vomiting.
5. Knowledge deficit related to disease condition & its prognosis.