

Acute Bronchiolitis

細支氣管炎(英文)

Acute bronchiolitis is a common disease of the low respiratory tract of infants and child resulting from inflammatory obstruction of small airways. It occurs during the first 2yr of life, with a peak incidence at approximately 6 month age. The incidence is highest during the winter and early spring.

The respiratory syncytial virus is the most causative agent, the parainfluenza, some adenovirus produce the remaining cases. Those were spreaded at community by the way of hand to nose or hand to eye.

The infant is first noted to have a upper respiratory tract infection with sneezing, watery nasal discharge, associated with fever, anorexia. Those symptoms usually last several days, then the gradual development of respiratory distress characterized by paroxysmal, cough, dyspnea and irritability chest physical, therapy and postural drainage can decrease the obstruction of small airways. Parenteral fluid provide the balance of fluid and electrolytes.

Attention :

1. Always washing hands and avoid to touch mucosa of nose and eyes.
2. The patient should have adequate fluid and rest.
3. It is possible of the most patients to be at home, but the more complicated patients should be hospitalized.
4. The clinical course last 3-10 days with good prognosis generally, allergic nature was suspected if suffered from this disease repeatedly.
5. Those without breast feeding were more easily to suffer from bronchiolitis. Then breast feeding was encouraging.

如您對 Acute Bronchiolitis
內容瞭解請簽名

病患或家屬簽章 _____ 日期 _____



高雄市立聯合醫院
Kaohsiung Municipal United Hospital

P8800134 94.9.500 張