

PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA

From the Greek for "inflation," emphysema is an obstructive respiratory disorder characterized by air trapped in overdistended alveoli and by collapse of bronchioles on expiration, causing prolonged expiratory outflow. The lungs are hyperresonant on chest percussion. Even if disease is severe, patient maintains a normal gas exchange and often has an elevated hematocrit; thus, the term "pink puffer" is often applied

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Barrel chest
Diminished breath sounds
Decreased fremitus
Hyperresonance
Hypoxemia and hypercapnia

3 types of Emphysema

Centrilobular (proximal acinar): Affects the more central regions of the lungs. Common for smokers
Paraseptal (distal acinar): Affects the outer regions of the lungs. can cause respiratory issues, such as breathing difficulties, coughing, and wheezing.
Panlobular (panacinar): Affects all areas of the lungs.

Signs and symptoms

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