

Diagnosis: Constructive Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Pathophysiology Summary	Signs and Symptoms (subjective)	Physical Assessment Findings (objective)	Pharmacologic Recommendations
<p>COPD is a general term for chronic respiratory disorders that are described by progressive tissue degeneration and obstruction in the airways of the lungs. (Hubert & VanMeter, 2018, p. 302). COPD causes damage to the lungs and</p>	<p>Emphysema: dyspnea, hyperventilation, fatigue</p> <p>Chronic Bronchitis : constant productive cough, shortness of breath, weight loss</p>	<p>Emphysema: Barrel chest, clubbed fingers, weight loss, chest x-ray and pulmonary function tests indicate presence of increased residual volume and</p>	<p>Emphysema: Non-pharmacological interventions: Smoking cessation, avoidance of respiratory irritants, Pursed-lip breathing Pharmacological interventions: Bronchodilators such as short acting B₂ agonists and anticholinergic agents are the two main medications used during exacerbations. (Qureshi et. al, 2014). Combination drug albuterol-ipratropium</p>