

A woman with long brown hair, wearing a light blue button-down shirt, is shown in profile using a light blue inhaler. Her eyes are closed and her mouth is open as she breathes from the device. A large, semi-transparent grey 'X' is overlaid on her face and chest, indicating distress or a medical condition. The background is a soft, out-of-focus outdoor scene with a white wall and some greenery.

PATIENT EDUCATION CONTENT *ASTHMA*

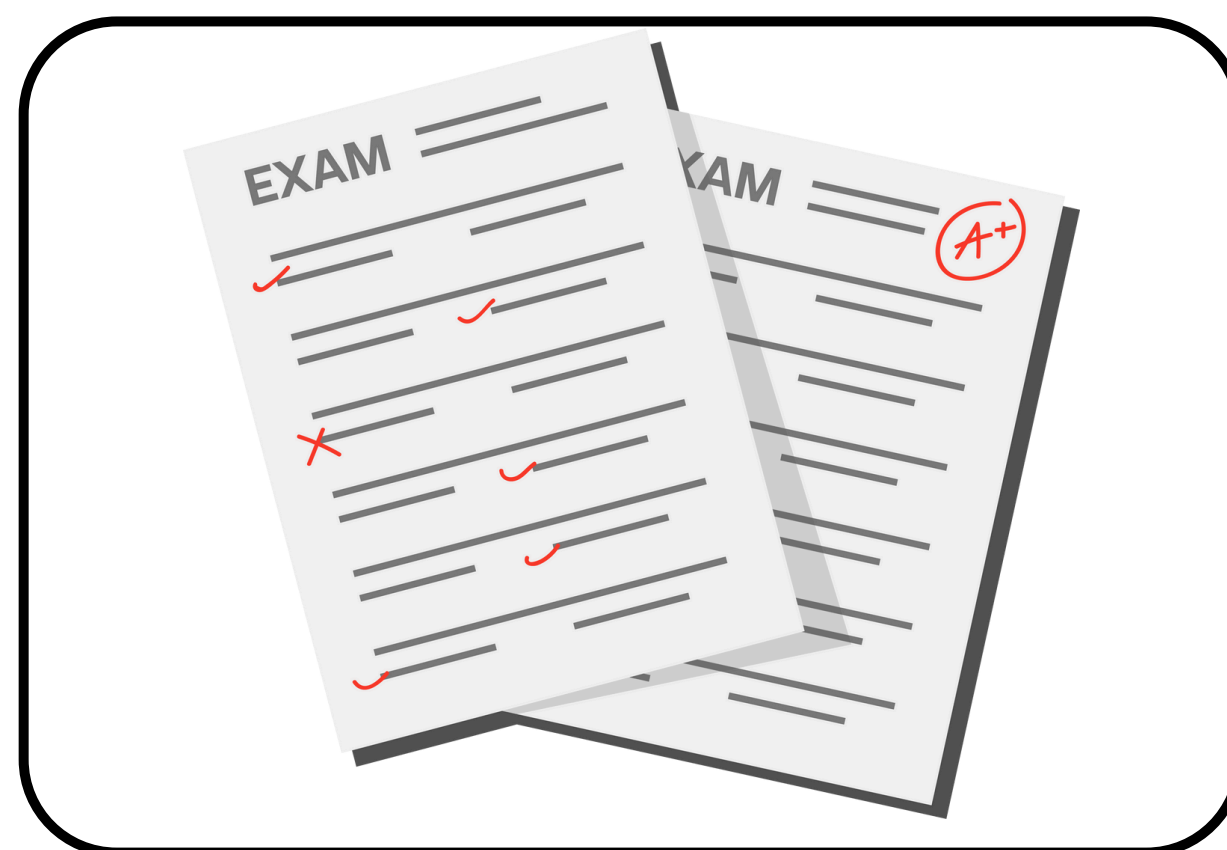
ASTHMA

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory respiratory condition that is characterized by symptoms of intermittent dyspnea (shortness of breath), cough and wheezing. Confirmed diagnosis of asthma depends on constant respiratory symptoms and detection of expiratory obstruction of airway recorded on spirometry. Pulmonologists can successfully treat and manage asthma.

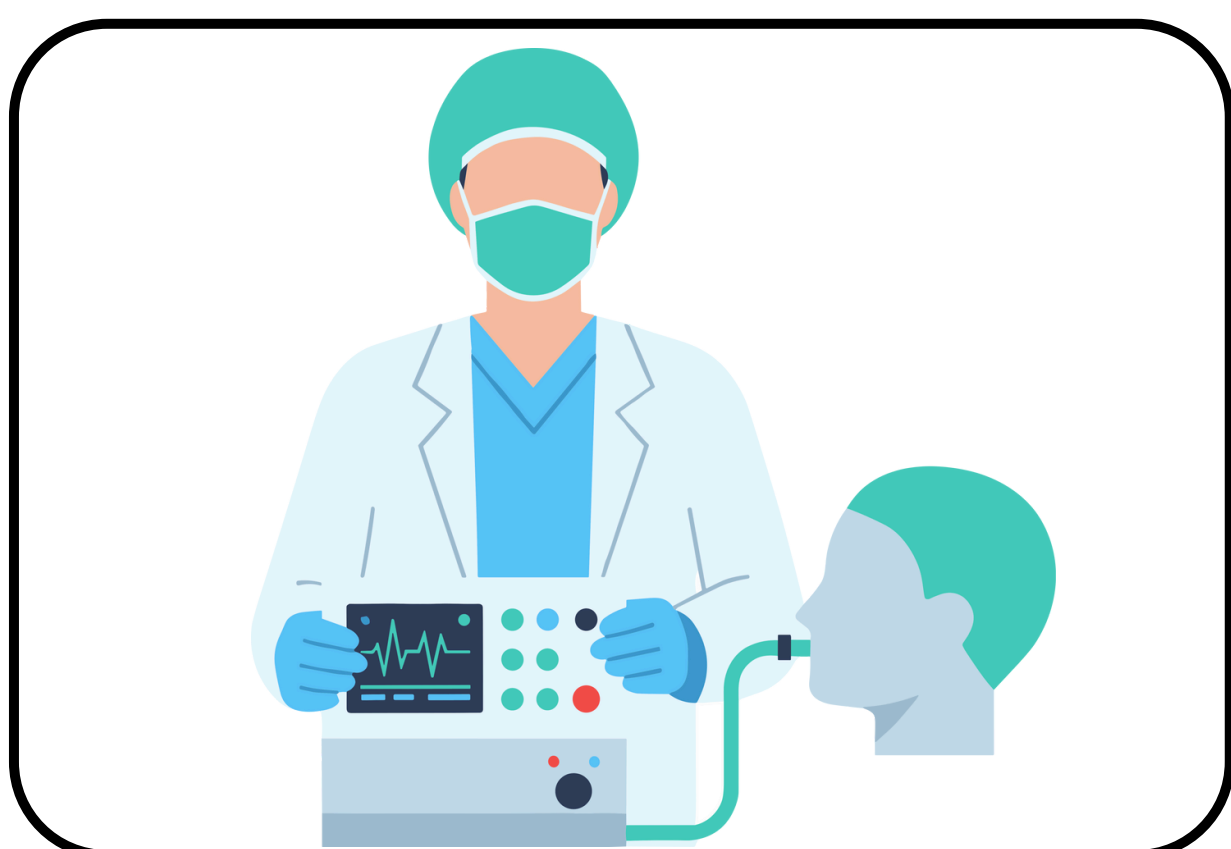
Asthma Diagnosis



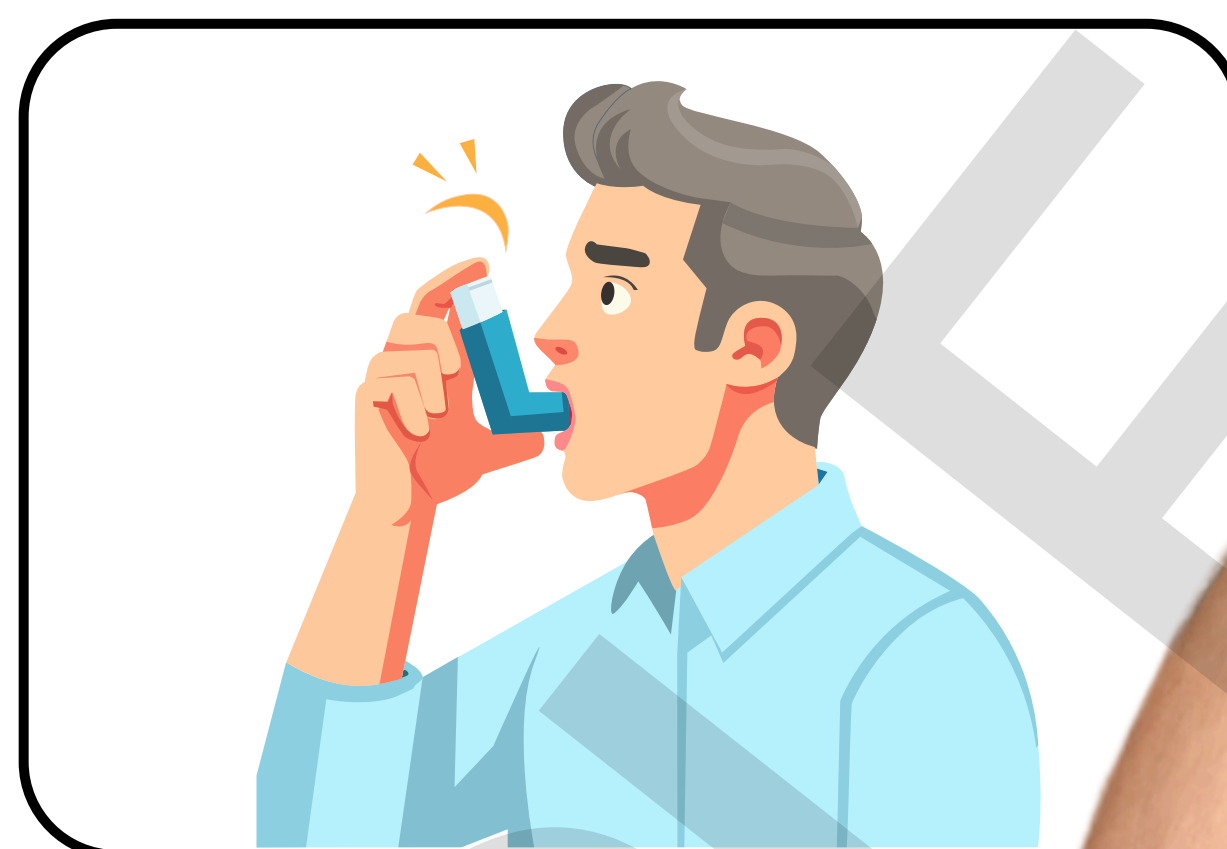
Medical History



Physical Exam



Lung Function Test



Bronchodilator Response Test



Other Tests



ASTHMA SYMPTOMS



SHORTNESS OF BREATH



DIFFICULTY BREATHING



DRY COUGH



CHEST PAIN OR TIGHTNESS

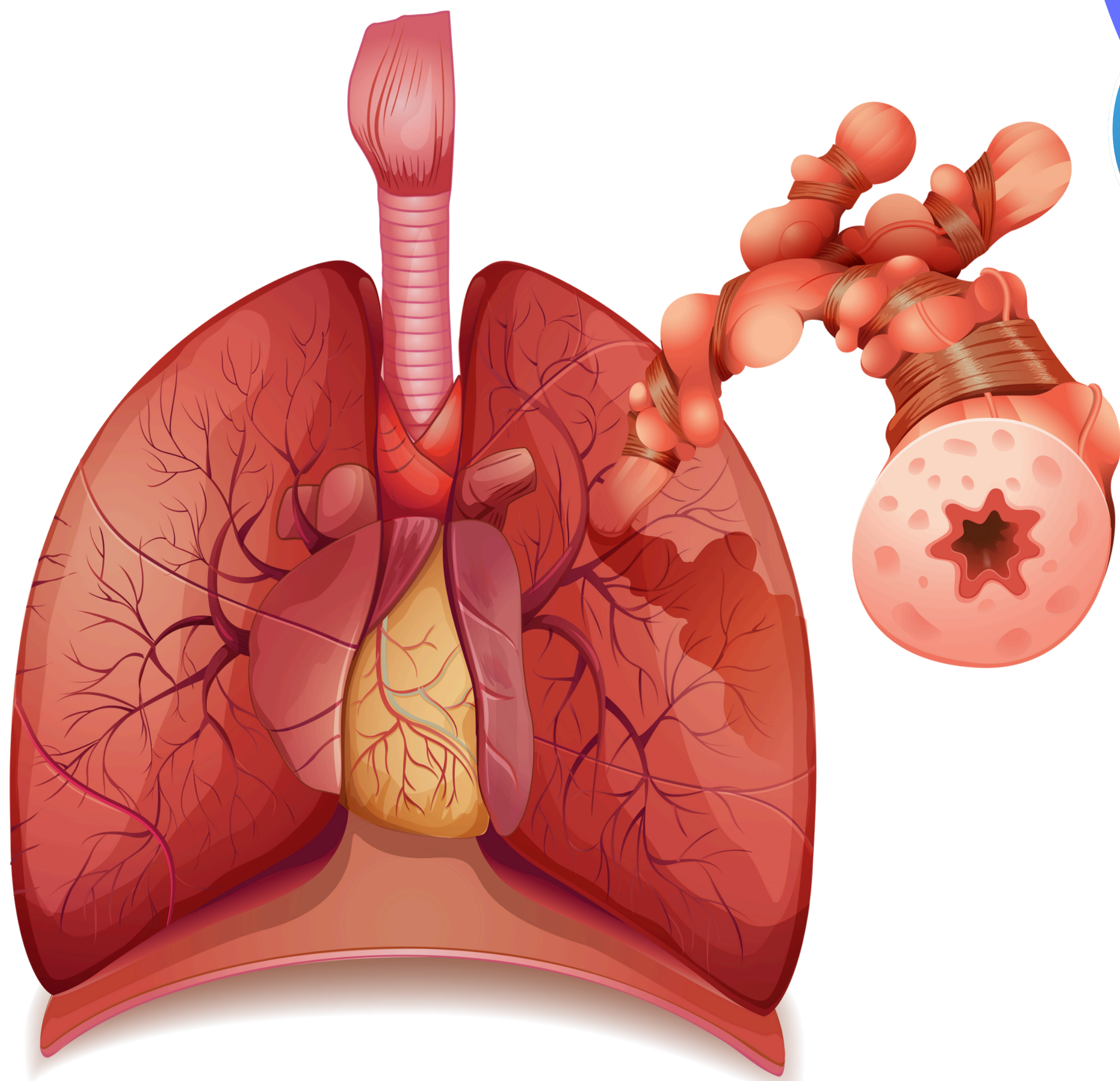


WHEEZING



NIGHT COUGH

ASTHMA CAUSE



Respiratory Infections



Smoking



Some Foods & Beverages



Certain Medications



Dust, Air Pollutants



Chemicals and Perfumes



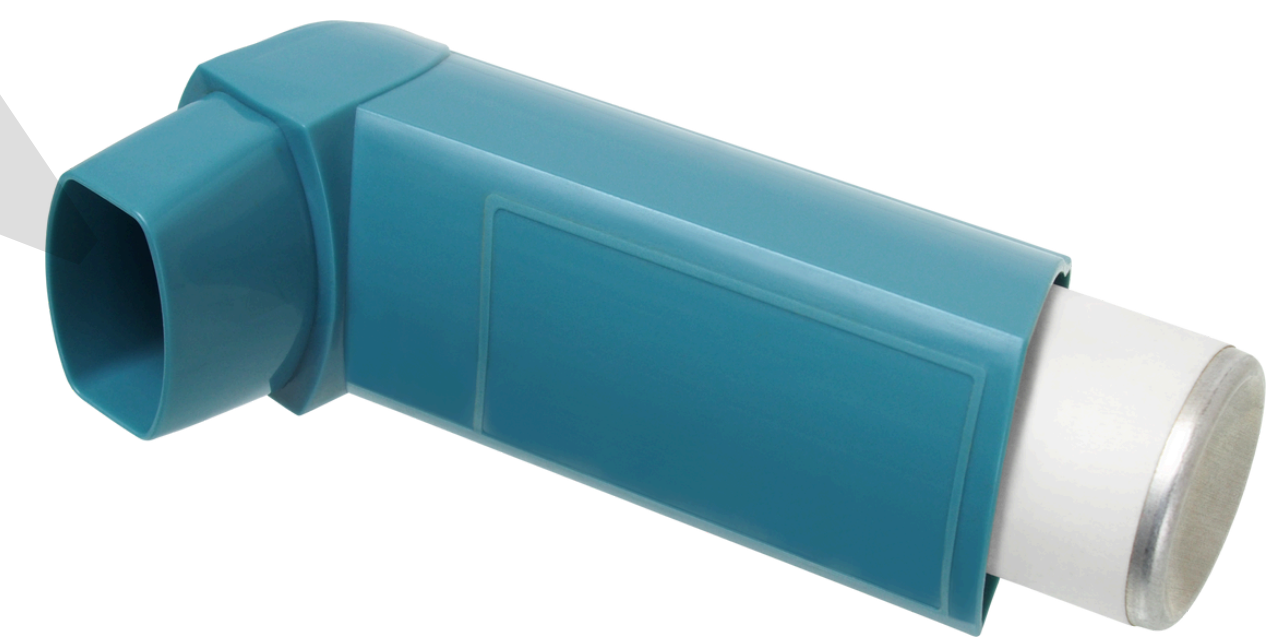
Animals, Pet



Genetic

BEST TREATMENT FOR PACE ASTHMA

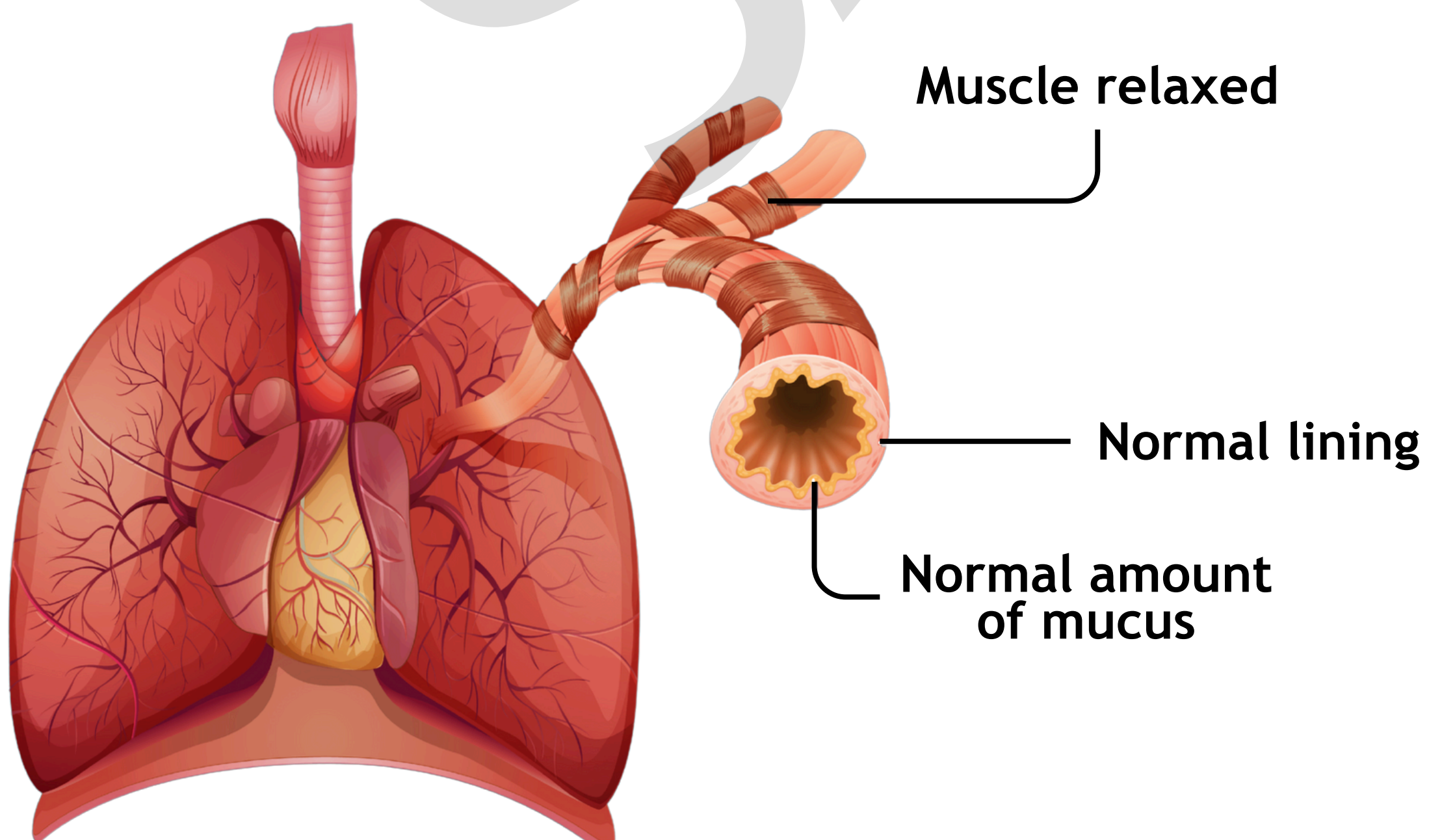
Inhaled drug formulations are the best form of therapy for asthma, as they deliver the drug directly to the airways, bypassing the bloodstream.



Nebulizers are used in persons who cannot follow the inhaler technique properly or in seriously ill patients. Other supportive medications like oral or injectable steroids, anti-allergic medications, and oral bronchodilators can be given as and when necessary.



NORMAL LUNG



ASTHMATIC LUNG

