بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

HANAA ALY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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HANAA ALY

Study of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients in Embaba Chest Hospital in the Year (2019)

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree In Chest Diseases

By

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالُوا

سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

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Asma Abed Al-Kader

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
6MWD	The distance walked in 6 minutes
AAT	Alpha1-antitrypsin
ABG	Arterial blood gas
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome
BMI	Body mass index
BNP	B-type natriuretic peptide
BOLD	Burden of obstructive lung disease
CHF	Congestive heart failure
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
COVID19	Coronavirus19
CT	Computed tomography
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
CXR	Chest X-ray
DLCO	Diffusing capacity of lung for carbon monoxide
DPI	Dry powered inhaler
ERV	Expiratory reserve volume
FEV1	Forced expiratory volume in 1 second
FRC	Functional residual capacity
FVC	Forced vital capacity
GERD	Gastroesophageal reflux
GMP	Guanosine monophosphate
GOLD	Global initiative for chronic obstruction lung disease
HFNT	High flow nasal therapy
HRCT	High resolution computed tomography
HRQL	Health-related quality of life
IC	Inspiratory Capatity
ICS	Inhaled corticosteroids
IHD	Ischaemic heart disease

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
IL-6	Interleukin-6
IMN	Invasive mechanical ventilation
IRV	Inspiratory reserve volume
JVP	Jugular venous pulse
LAMA	Long-acting muscarinic- antagonist
LPH	lactate dehydrogenase
LVRS	Lung volume reduction surgery
MDI	Metered dose inhaler
NIV	Non invasive ventilation
OCT	Optical Coherence Tomography
PVD	Peripheral vascular disease
Pao2	Partial pressure of oxygen
PCV13	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PPSV23	Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine
PR	Pulmonary rehabilitation
RV	Residual volume
SABA	Short-acting beta2-agonist
SAMA	Short-acting muscarinic-agonist
SARS-COV2	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2
SE	standard error
SIRS	Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome
SMI	Soft mist inhaler
SOB	Shortness of breath
TLC	Total lung capacity
TV	Tidal volume
VA	Alveolar volume
VC	Vital capacity
VTE	Venous thromboembolism
WHO	World health organization

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INTRODUCTION

COPD is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide that induce economic and social burden that is both substantial and increasing *(Barnes and Celli, 2009).*

The Burden of obstructive lung diseases (BOLD) program has also used a standardized methodology comprising questionnaires and pre- and post-bronchodilator spirometery to assess the prevalence and risk factors for COPD in people aged 40 and over around the world. Surveys have been completed in 29 countries and studies are on-going in a further nine *(National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute, 2018).*

COPD results from a complex interaction between genes and the environment. Cigarette smoking is the leading environmental risk factor for COPD, yet even for heavy smokers, fewer then 50% develop COPD during their lifetime *(Bolton et al., 2004).*

COPD should considered to any patient who has dyspnea, chronic cough or sputum production, a history of recurrent lower respiratory tract infections and/or history of exposure to risk factor of the disease *(Mannino et al., 2008).*

Spirometry is required to make the diagnosis in this clinical context.