

Acute & chronic respiratory airway obstruction management.

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Introduction

Bronchiolitis obliterans, a severe form of small airway obstruction, is often a consequence of acute respiratory infections or inflammatory processes. This review highlights advancements in its diagnosis, moving beyond traditional spirometry to include imaging and molecular markers, and discusses emerging therapeutic strategies to mitigate progressive airway damage and improve patient outcomes [1].

Acute bronchitis in children, often triggered by viral acute respiratory infections, can lead to transient airway inflammation and cough. This review clarifies diagnostic criteria to differentiate it from other respiratory conditions and outlines current management approaches, emphasizing symptomatic relief and judicious use of antibiotics to avoid resistance [2].

Bronchial hyperresponsiveness (BHR) is a key feature in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), often exacerbated by acute respiratory infections and contributing significantly to airway obstruction. This review delves into the underlying mechanisms of BHR in COPD, including inflammation and structural changes, and explores therapeutic strategies aimed at reducing airway reactivity and improving patient quality of life [3].

Viral respiratory infections are a major cause of acute bronchitis and airway obstruction in children, particularly during seasonal outbreaks. This article provides a comprehensive overview of prevalent pediatric respiratory viruses, discusses advanced diagnostic techniques for rapid identification, and reviews evolving management strategies, including antiviral therapies and immunoprophylaxis, to reduce disease burden [4].

Acute exacerbations of COPD (AECOPD) are frequently triggered by acute respiratory infections, leading to worsening airway obstruction and bronchitis-like symptoms. This article reviews current diagnostic approaches for AECOPD, emphasizing the differentiation from other respiratory conditions, and updates on management strategies, including bronchodilators, corticosteroids, and antibiotics, to improve patient recovery and prevent recurrence [5].

Severe acute bronchiolitis, a common acute respiratory infection in

infants, often results in significant airway obstruction. This review presents recent advances in managing this condition, highlighting the role of supportive care, high-flow nasal cannula therapy, and the cautious approach to bronchodilators and steroids, aiming to reduce hospital stays and improve respiratory outcomes in vulnerable infants [6].

Persistent cough and airway hyperresponsiveness often follow acute viral respiratory infections, mimicking chronic bronchitis symptoms. This article explores the underlying mechanisms of post-viral chronic cough, including neurogenic inflammation and altered cough reflex sensitivity, and discusses therapeutic strategies focused on neuromodulators, antitussives, and anti-inflammatory agents to alleviate symptoms and improve patient comfort [7].

The lung microbiome plays a critical role in respiratory health, with dysbiosis implicated in the pathophysiology of chronic bronchitis and susceptibility to acute respiratory infections, which can exacerbate airway obstruction. This review explores the complex interactions between the host immune system and the lung microbiota, shedding light on how microbial shifts contribute to disease progression and offering insights into microbiome-targeted therapeutic interventions [8].

Mucus hypersecretion is a defining characteristic of chronic bronchitis and contributes significantly to airway obstruction, particularly during acute respiratory infection exacerbations. This review examines the cellular and molecular mechanisms driving excessive mucus production, including goblet cell metaplasia and mucin gene upregulation, and discusses current and novel therapeutic strategies aimed at reducing mucus burden and improving airflow [9].

Identifying reliable biomarkers for airway inflammation is crucial for improved diagnosis and management of conditions like acute bronchitis and acute respiratory infections, which often lead to airway obstruction. This review provides an updated perspective on various inflammatory biomarkers, including cytokines and cellular markers, discussing their utility in assessing disease severity, predicting outcomes, and guiding targeted therapies [10].

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Received: 01-Jul-2025, Manuscript No. AAJCRM-25-276; Editor assigned: 03-Jul-2025, Pre QC No. AAJCRM-25-276 (PQ); Reviewed: 23-Jul-2025, QC No. AAJCRM-25-276; Revised: 01-Aug-2025, Manuscript No. AAJCRM-25-276 (R); Published: 12-Aug-2025, DOI: 10.35841/AAJCRM-9.4.276

Conclusion

This collection of research reviews various aspects of respiratory health, with a particular focus on acute respiratory infections and their profound impact on airway obstruction across different conditions and age groups. It details how acute infections can lead to severe outcomes like bronchiolitis obliterans, a condition requiring advanced diagnostic and therapeutic approaches beyond traditional methods. The data also covers acute bronchitis in children, emphasizing careful diagnosis and management to avoid antibiotic overuse, and the broader issue of viral respiratory infections as a primary cause of pediatric airway obstruction, necessitating updated diagnostic and preventative strategies.

Furthermore, the research explores the complexities of chronic conditions like Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), highlighting how acute exacerbations, often triggered by infections, worsen bronchial hyperresponsiveness and mucus hypersecretion. Insights into the lung microbiome's role in chronic bronchitis and susceptibility to infections reveal new avenues for therapeutic interventions. Post-viral chronic cough, another common sequela, is examined through its neurogenic inflammatory mechanisms and targeted treatments. Across these conditions, the importance of identifying reliable biomarkers for airway inflammation is underscored for better disease severity assessment, outcome prediction, and personalized therapies, ultimately aiming to improve patient recovery and quality of life.

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Citation: Gomez J. *Acute & chronic respiratory airway obstruction management.* *J Clin Resp Med.* 2025;09(04):276.