

## Pulmonary Disease & Therapies

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The Journal of Pulmonary Disease and Therapies is an international reviewed journal of Pulmonary Disease and Therapies are present the innovative research developments in the field of pulmonary medicine. Pulmonary Disease & Therapies focuses on issues of the field besides deal with the interventions in pulmonary diseases. The aim of the Conference is to provide a platform to academicians and practitioners from multiple disciplines to debate and deliberate on social change that is encompassed by innovation and technology. Journal of Pulmonary Diseases and Therapies is an open source for the clinicians and pulmonologists which publish high quality original papers, expert reviews and opinions. The lungs are part of a Pulmonary Rehabilitation, complicated respiratory organ. It is the vital organs for our respiration, hence it is very important to care of our lungs. Lung diseases are one of the leading causes of death in the world as the lungs are susceptible to various infections and diseases. Pulmonary Disease and Therapies is an open access, peer-reviewed journal that considers articles related to all aspects of pulmonary research and its therapeutic care. The journal provides an overview of the fundamental and translational aspects of pulmonology.

### Types of Lung Diseases

#### Asthma Disease

It is a chronic disease of the airways that makes breathing difficult. It causes inflammation of the air passages that results in a temporary narrowing of the airways which carry oxygen to the lungs. Most symptoms will start emerging from a younger age. The symptoms vary from person to person and can change over time. People who have Asthma have these symptoms- wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, coughing, and also result in decreased activity and inability to talk. The treatment range from inhalers to oral medication or Asthma nebulizer to breathing machines. Early treatment is key to prevent Asthma attacks and symptoms.

#### Bronchitis Disease

Bronchitis is a viral infection which occurs when the mucous membrane in the bronchial passage becomes inflamed. Bronchi are the air passages that connect the windpipe with air sacs (alveoli) in the lungs. It is most commonly seen in heavy smokers. There are two kinds of Bronchitis, Acute Bronchitis, and Chronic Bronchitis. These may include – a hacking cough which lasts for 4 – 5 days with more clear yellow or white phlegm, low-grade fever, soreness or tenderness in the chest with coughing, thick and dark mucus.

Bronchitis can be treated by a simple contemporary measure such as rest, drinking lots of water, avoiding smoke, dust, fumes, and pollution. Vaporization and hot showers also help in treating this syndrome.

#### Pneumonia Disease

It is a swelling of one or both the lungs that is usually caused by an infection. It could be triggered by fungi, bacteria or viruses- pneumonia results in fever and difficulty in breathing which could last up to 2-3 weeks. Pneumonia usually starts by breathing of germs into the lungs. There are different kinds of Pneumonia like Bacterial Pneumonia, Viral Pneumonia, Mycoplasma Pneumonia and other kinds. The general symptoms of Pneumonia can develop quickly and may include chest pain, shivering with chills, fever, dry cough, wheezing, muscle aches, nausea. Treatments depend on the type and severity of pneumonia. General treatment includes using all prescribed medications and participating in follow-up care. Bacterial pneumonia can be treated by regularly taking antibiotics and stoppage will cause it to return. Antiviral drugs are prescribed for treating viral pneumonia symptoms.

#### Pulmonary Oedema

This condition is caused by the excess collection of watery fluid in the lungs. As this fluid accumulates, it becomes difficult for the lungs to function and leads to the body struggling to get enough oxygen. The most common cause of pulmonary oedema is congestive heart failure resulting in failure of blood circulation throughout the body. There are two types of pulmonary - Acute and Chronic pulmonary oedema. Depending on the cause, the symptoms may appear suddenly or develop over time. Doctors commonly prescribe diuretics and nitroglycerin, such as furosemide to treat pulmonary oedema.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a type of obstructive lung disease characterized by long-term breathing problems and poor airflow. The main symptoms include shortness of breath and cough with sputum production. COPD is a progressive disease, meaning it typically worsens over time. Eventually, everyday activities such as walking or getting dressed become difficult. Chronic bronchitis and emphysema are older terms used for different types of COPD. The term “chronic bronchitis” is still used to define a productive cough that is present for at least three months each year for two years. Those with such a cough are at a greater risk of developing COPD.

The term “emphysema” is also used for the abnormal presence of air or other gas within tissues. The most common cause of COPD is tobacco smoking, with a smaller number of cases due to factors such as air pollution and genetics.

### **Therapies**

The journal is of interest to a broad audience of pharmaceutical and healthcare professionals and publishes original research, reviews, case reports/series, trial protocols and short communications such as commentaries and editorials. Medication is the most important treatment of most diseases of pulmonology, either by inhalation or in oral form. Pulmonary Therapy will consider all scientifically sound research be it positive, confirmatory or negative data. Oxygen therapy is often necessary in severe respiratory disease. When this is insufficient, the patient might require mechanical ventilation. Lungs Biology, Lung Diseases, Pulmonary Vascular Diseases, Lung Cancers, Occupational Lung Diseases, Respiratory Infections, Lung Transplantation, Pulmonary Hypertension, Interventional Pulmonology, Thoracic Surgery, Breathing, Chest Physical Therapy, Circulatory system, Diaphragm, Flexible bronchoscopy, Incentive spirometer, Inhalation therapy