pbL ① Pediatric Respiratory cases

↓

they've higher rate than the adult.

- history
- physical examination → Nasal examination
- Investigation

upper respiratory

lower respiratory

↓

More sever but not always Right

To Know if the infection is bacterial or viral

↓ highly fever

↓ low fever

Case ①

Flu — Common Cold

↓ ↓

Systemic presentation

Not Systemic presentation.

Influenza A, B

"Rhovirus"

↓

Rhinitis the most common cause of it.

Case ② - Antipyretic
↓
Paracetamol for children → and can be 4-5 days with handed fever.

- PND for two weeks.

Acute bacterial sinusitis → Imaging = "X-ray" → In the Skull

If it's chronic
- long nasal discharge.
- No Sole throate.

will be last for many months (3 months).

Sinusitis → in the X-ray → will be filled by fluid, But, normally it's empty

Bad things can happen → Nasal discharge at bng time.

Case ③ - pharyngitis → has sole throat.
↓
Viral pharyngitis.

- herpangina
  - Oksaki virus
  - ↓ Vesicles in the oral, filled with fluid
- IM → EBV
  - Pus
  - lymph enlargment

• Gingivostomatitis
↓
by primary herpetic
↓
Viscle around the month

• Adenovirus
↓
gingivitis

- Common Cold + diahreal
↓
enterovirus

- All the cough drugs → aren't affective
- Honey is affected

→ Antihistmine → Good for the children
↓
two generations
→ Can Cause sedation for children less than 6 months.

• Bacterial pharyngitis
↓
the best AB → Penicilline → parainfluenza virus.

Case (4) Cough - breaking sound -
↓
. the upper respiratory infection here the upper airway infection is more complex than the lower respiratory airway.
. the suprasternal retraction

Case (5) - fever continuous → for (5) days
- Dyspnea

Viral can impaire the cillia of the cells that then will increase the infection of the bacteria.

Lower infection

[Due to Auscultation sound and dysneq]

chest X-ray

[Bacterial premonia]

Can cause blood spread

Blood culture

↓ strep. pneumonia.

Case (6) - dysneq
- with winter every day.
- eczema
- tachycardia

chest exam.

Asthma

Obstructive disease of the upper respiratory

- systemic steroids
- bronchodilation.

X-ray

hyperinflation of the lung.