

Inspiratory dyspnea

Inspiratory dyspnea is the subjective sensation of difficulty breathing. In pediatrics, it is an *objectified* symptom. With inspiratory dyspnea, it is mainly a prolongation of inspiration and alar flexion. Other general signs of increased respiratory effort are jugular retraction, intercostal retraction and hypochondrial retraction.

Inspiratory dyspnea occurs in the following conditions^[1]:

- upper airway obstruction, eg. laryngomalacia, epiglottitis, foreign body;
- subglottic narrowing, eg. subglottic laryngitis, croup, stenosis;
- reduction of lung compliance, eg. pneumonia, pulmonary edema.

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Related Articles

- Dyspnea
- Expiratory dyspnea
- Acute epiglottitis
- Acute laryngitis

References

1. MARCDANTE, Karen J – KLIEGMAN, Robert M – JENSON, Richard E. *Nelson essentials of pediatrics*. 6. edition. Saunders/Elsevier, 2011. 831 pp. pp. 501. ISBN 978-1-4377-0643-7.