

# Recidive bronchitis

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- Definition: **cough lasting longer than 3 weeks and occurring 3 times in the last 12 months**,
- it should be considered as a manifestation of another underlying disease (it is actually a differential diagnosis of protracted cough),
- some children with recidive (recurrent) bronchitis later develop asthma or COPD,
- etiology – in most cases these conditions follow after acute respiratory infections,
  - respectively – asthma, congenital malformations of the respiratory system, foreign object in airways, bronchiectasis, immune defects, the presence of focal infections (adenoid vegetation, chronic tonsillitis, sinusitis), tuberculosis and cystic fibrosis must be ruled out,
  - other causes – irritants (chemicals, aspiration at gastroesophageal reflux, smoke, polluted air), primary ciliary dyskinesia, lung abscess, heart defects,
  - psychogenic cough – it lacks a detectable somatic cause (it is a tic),
    - the cough is noisy, disappears in sleep,
- diagnosis – it is necessary to look for individual causes,
  - because one of the most common causes is asthma – we routinely perform bronchoprovocation tests (reveal bronchial reactivity after inhalation of histamine, acetylcholine or after a five-minute run),
  - it is also good to perform rhinomanometry – it cures a disorder of nasal patency as a cause.

## Links

### Related articles

- Acute laryngitis
- Obstructive bronchitis
- Acute bronchitis
- Bronchiolitis
- Asthma

### Reference

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