

Tachypnea

Tachypnoe is rapid breathing. The opposite is bradypnoe.

Tachypneic breathing is rapid, shallow breathing. If your breath rate gets fast but then returns to normal it's called transient tachypnea. Several medical conditions cause tachypnea.^[1]

Tachypnea can affect both infants and adults. It's most common among infants who were born early (preterm) or among adults with respiratory conditions like asthma and COPD.^[1]

You normally experience rapid breathing when exercising or participating in a strenuous activity like running. Tachypnea can also happen when your body is at rest.^[1]

Causes^[1]

Several medical conditions cause tachypnea as a symptom, including:

- Allergic reactions.
- Anxiety or panic disorder.
- Asthma.
- Blood clots.
- Carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- Diabetic ketoacidosis.
- Pleural effusion.
- Pneumonia.
- Pulmonary embolism.
- Sepsis.

References

Related articles

- Hypopnoe | Hyperpnoe
- Hypoventilation | Hyperventilation
- Mechanics of respiration

Source

- ŠVÍGLEROVÁ, Jitka. *Tachypnoe* [online]. [cit. 2010-11-09]. <<https://web.archive.org/web/20130614053945/http://wiki.lfp-studium.cz/index.php/Tachypnoe>>.

- <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/symptoms/24124-tachypnea>

1. <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/symptoms/24124-tachypnea>