

MODERN METHODS AND ANATOMY OF DETERMINING LUNG DISEASES

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Abstract: This article lungs diseases and them own on time diagnosis, as well as today in the day being used modern diagnostic methods and their to anatomy directed. In the article lungs and another breath members their illnesses in determining being used devices about information as well as the present in the day population between wide spread out lungs diseases, them diagnosis also thought about held.

Key words: Roentgenoscopy, roentgenography, radiography, fluorography, scanning, x-ray rays, bronchoscopy, bronchography, computer tomography (CT).

Login: Statistics to information according to chronic of diseases from half a lot lungs and in the bronchi occurs, breath get the widest of the system spread out pathologies between:

- zatiljam;
- lungs cancer;
- COPD*
- TB disease;
- Asthma;
- bronchitis others wide spread out

Of them not only smokers, maybe ecological in terms of uncomfortable regions residents are also affected . None who in the lungs inflammation and from neoplasms to immunity have it's not. That's why for doctors prevention remedy as regularly respectively lungs inspection recommendation they do. Today in the day the lungs examination, diseases and pathologies determination for very a lot different different methods is used. These are the following :

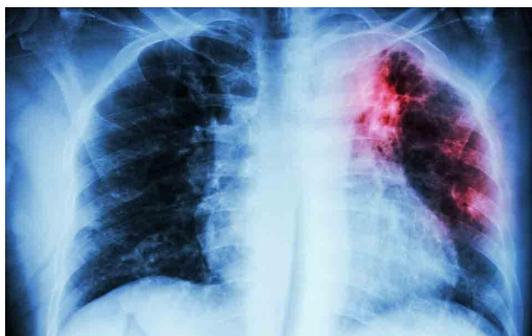
*COPD- chronic obstructive lungs disease

- **X-ray** - body one part radiating it bright on the screen received to the image looking is learning; This is the lungs the most extensive inspection spread out method is the lungs tissues in the structure changes see, cramp furnaces or inside of empty places find, pleura in the void liquid or the air existence determination enable will give. Picture x-ray apparatus using is created and on the screen is displayed.
- **X-ray** is an image of a part of the body taken on a light-sensitive (photographic) plate. During this examination, an image is also created using an X-ray machine, but it is fixed on a film and not displayed on a monitor.
- **Radiography** is a very accurate and informative method for the diagnosis of the lungs, which allows you to see even the smallest changes in time.
- **Fluorography**. He is principled in terms of to radiography looks like , but image small format printed on film or on the monitor is displayed. Digital fluorography to people less radiation to the effect have, but image quality lungs to radiography compared to a little worse.
- **Bronchoscopy**. This method is used to examine the mucous membrane of the trachea and bronchi. It is carried out by a special device - a bronchoscope, to which special forceps for biopsy or removal of foreign bodies and removal of polyps, a miniature camera and other instruments are attached. To protect the patient from discomfort, the manipulation is performed under local anesthesia. A bronchoscope is inserted through the mouth into the trachea.
- **Bronchography**. This type of radiography is performed under local anesthesia and is used to diagnose the condition of the bronchi.
- **Thoracoscopy**. A special tool is an endoscopic examination of the pleural space using a thoracoscope. In many ways, the principle of operation is similar to bronchoscopy.

Hidden lungs in diseases, the first in line, delete and cancer determination for from fluorography most effective to use it has been. Today's in the day a lot occurring some lungs of diseases treatment methods and to anatomy stopping let's go

Lungs sili: Active lungs tuberculosis in illness of the lungs high in the part lymphadenopathy, pleura leak most of the time observed. Scattered tuberculosis in illness lungs in the fields many small nodes appear will be This is a milestone tuberculosis that is called HIV** and another immunity weak in people each how abnormality tuberculosis the disease to show possible or breast cage in the radiograph complete healthy appearance can

Diagnosis : Tuberculosis the disease diagnosis anamnesis , physics examination , chest of the cage x-ray and microbiological the inspection own into take need It is also tuberculin skin testini , other scan and x-ray rays , surgery biopsy own into takes



1- Picture . Tuberculosis of the disease in x-ray appearance

Lungs Cancer: Lung cancer is a disease in which cells in the lungs grow uncontrollably. It is considered a dangerous disease because it can spread to other parts of the body. Lung cancer is often diagnosed in the late stages, when it has already spread to other parts of the body. This is because the cells that form the cancer do not grow in a regular pattern and can break apart and travel through the bloodstream. This is why lung cancer is often found in the lungs and other parts of the body.

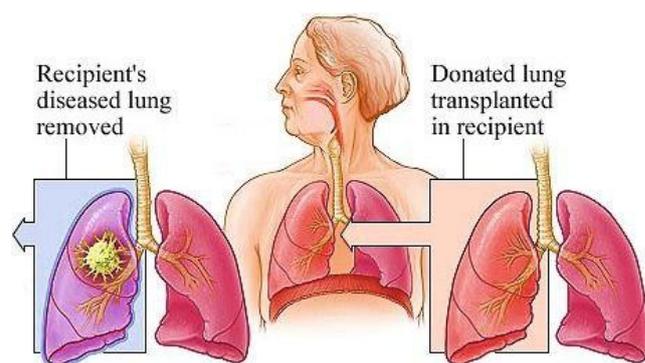


Figure 2. Lung cancer patient's healthy lung transplantation

**HIV- man immunity virus

Diagnosis: Lung cancer is often diagnosed in the late stages, when it has already spread to other parts of the body. This is because the cells that form the cancer do not grow in a regular pattern and can break apart and travel through the bloodstream. This is why lung cancer is often found in the lungs and other parts of the body. Diagnosis usually involves a chest X-ray, CT scan, or biopsy. A chest X-ray can show a mass in the lung, but it is not always clear if it is cancer. A CT scan can provide more detail about the mass, but it is still not always clear if it is cancer. A biopsy is the only way to confirm the diagnosis of lung cancer.

General treatment methods include surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy. The choice of treatment depends on the stage of the cancer and the patient's overall health.



3- Picture. Lungs cancer

Zotiljam pneumonia). Pneumonia, zotiljam , lungs a cold - lungs tissues inflammation, usually infection by is called, basically alveoli damage (in them inflammatory exudation development) with will pass Of the disease surface coming and development of a person hard Cold hardness, physical and spiritual very exhaustion of the body internal poisoning — intoxication and of the organism to the disease against to fight ability attenuating another factors reason will be In pneumonia lungs alveoli liquid with full it remains of oxygen blood to the veins to pass hindrance does The following on the left in the picture the air with filled up healthy alveoli, right on the side while I am noble in the situation alveoli status shown .

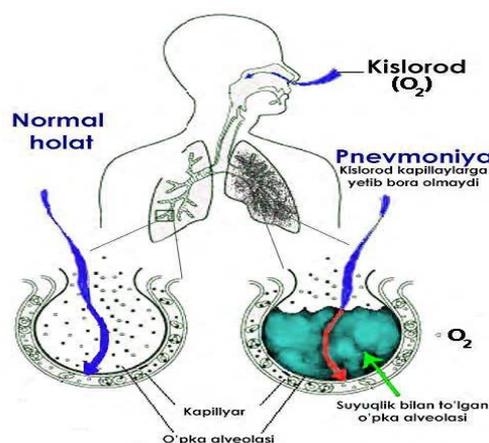


Figure 4. Pneumonia and normal lungs

Diagnosis . Main methods :

- Chest cage radiograph ;
- Phlegm gram according to to paint with microscopic check
- Phlegm food environment planting ;
- General and biochemical blood analysis ;
- Blood gas content analysis to do

Additional methods :

- Chest of the cage with a computer tomography ;
- Pleura space paracentesis and pleura biopsy ;
- Biopsy transfer with bronchoscopy ;
- Blood food environment planting ;
- To himself special antibodies determination ;
- Lungs biopsy ;
- Diagnostics from thoracotomy after lungs biopsy ;

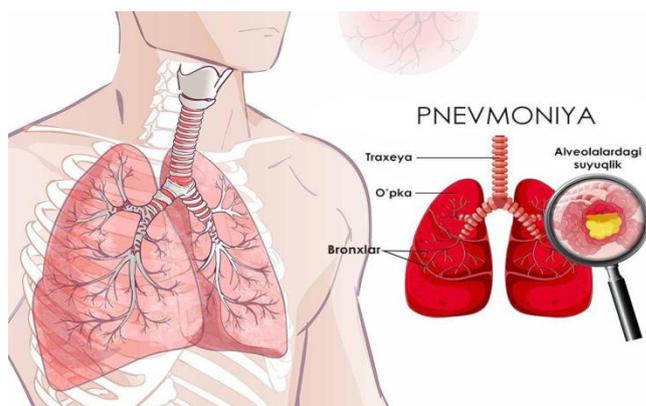


Figure 5. In pneumonia lungs alveoli of liquid in the magnifying glass appearance

Of the disease prevention get, basically the body common situation to improve (exercise, body education and others), bad habits (smoking, alcohol drinks drink) ni leave infection sources to lose and marriage conditions to improve focus it is necessary.

Summary: Environment status never how positive to the situation suitable not coming and we breathe taking air we imagine as we did clean that it is not due to, breath get ways diseases more and more increased is going and of people scientist level this reason year as increased is going That's it because of today's in the day lungs diseases and another breath members diseases to determine new modern methods is being created. These are methods many diseases on time determination and doctors by sure diagnosis to put for it is very effective. Above seeing as we are some diseases one it's not one how many hardware we also determine using. This disease more more precisely diagnosis to put possibility will give.

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