Respiratory tract infections are the infectious diseases that affect the respiratory tract, which is a part of the respiratory system and involved in respiration. These infections are classified into two groups - upper respiratory tract infections and lower respiratory tract infections. The upper respiratory tract is the airway above the glottis. It includes respiratory parts such as nose, pharynx, larynx, and sinuses. The infections of the upper respiratory tract include sinusitis, tonsillitis, and otitis media and it causes symptoms such as sore throat, nasal congestion, headache and mild fever. The lower respiratory tract includes trachea, bronchioles, bronchial tubes and lungs. Its infections are more complicated than upper respiratory tract infections. Its most common examples include pneumonia and bronchitis. This book contains some path-breaking studies in the advancement of diagnosis, management and prevention of respiratory tract infections. Those in search of information to further their knowledge will be greatly assisted by this book. This book traces the progress of this field and highlights some of its key concepts and applications.

All the infectious diseases related to the respiratory tract can be categorized as respiratory tract infection. Such type of infection can be divided into two types, namely, upper respiratory tract infection and lower respiratory tract infection. The upper respiratory tract consists of the nose, larynx, pharynx and sinuses. Some of the common types of infection associated with it include sinusitis, tonsillitis, influenza, common cold, laryngitis and pharyngitis. The lower respiratory tract consists of the lungs, trachea, bronchioles and the bronchial tubes. The common infections associated with the lower respiratory tract are bronchitis, influenza and pneumonia. The topics included in this book on respiratory infections are of utmost significance and bound to provide incredible insights to readers. It will also provide interesting topics for research which interested readers can take up. This book on respiratory infections is a collective contribution of a renowned group of international experts.

Community-acquired pneumonia remains the leading cause of hospitalisation for infectious disease in Europe, and a major
cause of morbidity and mortality. This issue of the European Respiratory Monograph brings together leading experts in pulmonology, infectious diseases and critical care from around the world to present the most recent advances in the management of community-acquired pneumonia. It provides a comprehensive overview of the disease, including chapters on microbiology, pathophysiology, antibiotic therapy and prevention, along with hot topics such as viral pneumonias and pneumonia associated with inhaled corticosteroids.

Survey about the Lower Respiratory Tract Bacterial Infections among children in the ICUs in Egypt

Background
The respiratory tract is one of the most common sites of infection. A 1.4 million children are died from acute Lower Respiratory Tract infections (LRTIs), pneumonia and bronchiolitis, This survey is aim to detect the the most prevalent causative bacteria for LRTIs among children in the Intensive Care Units (ICUs) from Cairo/ Egypt, and to detect the multi-drug resistant (MDR) bacteria. For further protection by a trial to prepare a vaccine for the most prevalent bacteria of this cases.

Methods
Two hundreds clinical isolates from Lower Respiratory Tract infected children were collected from the Intensive Care Units (ICUs) in Cairo/ Egypt, isolates were microbiologically identified, the antimicrobial susceptibility testing to different classes of antibiotics were done and the most prevalent causative bacteria for the LRTIs were determined.

Results
The survey revealed that there are five causative bacteria: Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumonia, E coli, A cinetobacter, Staph. aureus. The most prevalent Causative bacteria were found to be Pseudomonas aeruginosa with a percentage of 40% and Klebsiella pneumonia with a percentage of 36%. The antibiotic susceptibility tests appeared a high antibiotics resistance among Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Klebsiella pneumonia isolates to different antibiotics such as Vancomycin, Cefotaxim, Ceftriaxon, Cephradine and Clindamycin.

Conclusions
The survey included isolates from children with a case of Lower Respiratory Tract Infections in the ICUs in hospitals inside Cairo/ Egypt. The most causative bacteria were determined to be Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Klebsiella pneumonia. The high Multi Drug Resistance among isolates give us a good reason to start preparation of a combined vaccine against the most prevalent causative bacteria.

Now in its Third Edition, this handbook is a practical quick-reference guide for infectious disease physicians, primary care practitioners and other clinicians who treat upper and lower respiratory tract infections. This edition includes information on seven new drugs that have recently been approved or are awaiting approval. Also included are new guidelines from the Infectious Diseases Society of America for managing community-acquired pneumonia and new recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control for managing sinusitis, acute bronchitis, and pharyngitis. Algorithms and case examples appear throughout the book. Each disease-oriented chapter opens with a summary that lists key points about diagnosis, treatment, and complications.

Lower Respiratory Tract Infection

Respiratory infections include the infectious diseases of the respiratory tract. Such infections can be classified as lower respiratory tract infection or upper respiratory tract infection. The lower respiratory tract infections are more serious than the upper respiratory tract infections. Some respiratory tract infections are sinusitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia. Human orthopneumovirus is a major cause of lower respiratory tract infections. It generally causes conditions like bronchiolitis and pneumonia. These can be diagnosed through physical examination, skin monitoring to check for hypoxemia, chest X-rays, blood tests, and lab test of respiratory secretions. This book explores all the important
aspects of respiratory infections in the present day scenario. It includes some of the vital pieces of work being conducted across the world, on various topics related to the diagnosis and treatment of respiratory infections. This book is a resource guide for doctors as well as students.

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