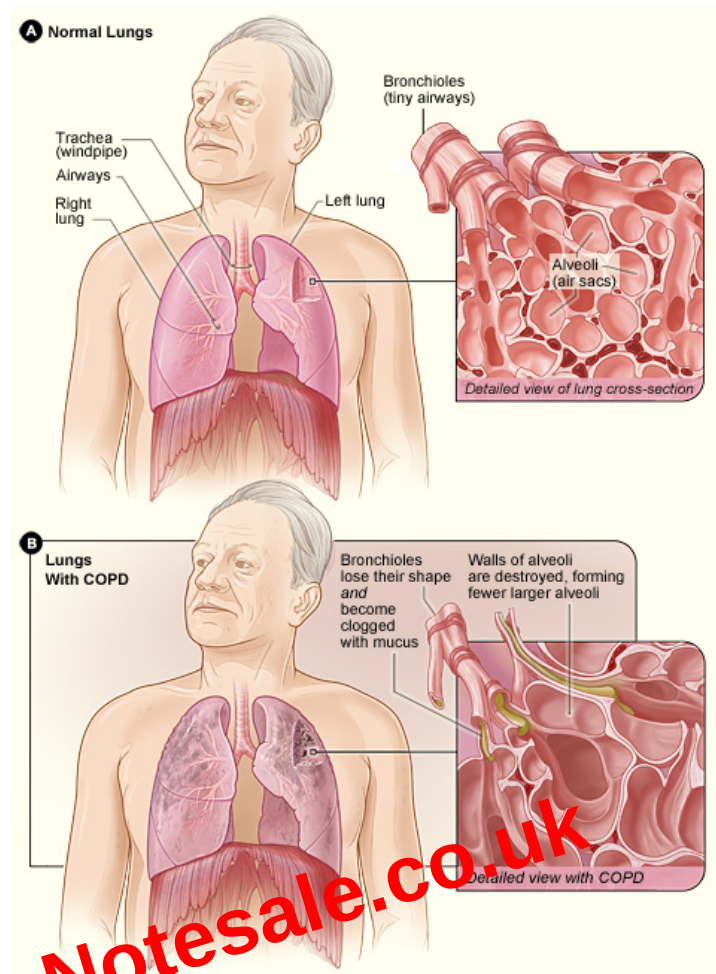


- **Emphysema**
 - **Pathologically:**
 - Alveolar wall destruction
 - Enlargement of distal airspace
 - Loss of lung elastic recoil
 - Bullae formation
- **Symptoms:**
 - Progressive dyspnoea
 - Minimal cough/sputum
- **Signs:**
 - Hyper-expansion (barrel chest)
 - Decreased breath sounds
 - Hypoxaemia
- **Measuring extent of Emphysema:**
 - CT scanning
 - Pulmonary function testing:
 - Lung volumes (TLC/RV) increased
 - Gas transfer (TLCO/KCO) decreased



COPD: Airways Obstruction

- Increased resistance to airflow caused by airway remodelling
- Combination of:
 - Large airway disease:
 - Mucosal inflammation - bronchoconstriction
 - Intra-luminal mucus
 - Smooth Muscle Hypertrophy
 - Small airway disease:
 - Above
 - Loss of outward traction on airways due to alveolar destruction (why its irreversible)
- Due to combined effects of chronic bronchitis and emphysema

