



Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. It is characterized by persistent airflow limitation that is not fully reversible. The pathogenesis of COPD is multifactorial, involving genetic, environmental, and immunological factors.

Recent research has highlighted the role of oxidative stress and chronic inflammation in the progression of COPD. Antioxidant therapy and anti-inflammatory treatments are being explored as potential strategies to slow disease progression.

One of the most common symptoms of COPD is chronic cough, which significantly impacts quality of life. Understanding the underlying mechanisms of cough in COPD is crucial for developing effective treatments.

In this review, we discuss the current understanding of the pathophysiology of chronic cough in COPD. We explore the role of airway hyperresponsiveness, mucus hypersecretion, and neurogenic inflammation.

Furthermore, we evaluate the efficacy of various pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions for managing chronic cough in COPD patients. The goal is to provide clinicians with evidence-based recommendations for patient care.

Chronic Cough in COPD: Pathophysiology

The pathophysiology of chronic cough in COPD is complex and multifactorial. It involves a combination of structural changes in the airways, hyperactive cough receptors, and neurogenic inflammation. Key factors include airway hyperresponsiveness, mucus hypersecretion, and increased sensitivity to irritants.

Recent studies have shown that oxidative stress plays a significant role in the development of chronic cough in COPD. Antioxidant therapy has been shown to reduce cough frequency and improve lung function in some patients. Additionally, anti-inflammatory treatments like corticosteroids may also be beneficial.

Chronic cough in COPD is often associated with other respiratory symptoms such as dyspnea and sputum production. A comprehensive approach to treatment is essential for improving patient outcomes and quality of life.

Understanding the underlying mechanisms of chronic cough in COPD is crucial for developing effective treatments. This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current knowledge in this field.

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Chronic Cough in COPD: Pathophysiology
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Chronic Cough in COPD: Treatment
Recent studies have shown that oxidative stress plays a significant role in the development of chronic cough in COPD. Antioxidant therapy has been shown to reduce cough frequency and improve lung function in some patients. Additionally, anti-inflammatory treatments like corticosteroids may also be beneficial.

Conclusion: Chronic cough in COPD is often associated with other respiratory symptoms such as dyspnea and sputum production. A comprehensive approach to treatment is essential for improving patient outcomes and quality of life. Understanding the underlying mechanisms of chronic cough in COPD is crucial for developing effective treatments.

Further research is needed to clarify the exact mechanisms of chronic cough in COPD and to identify more targeted and effective treatments.

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