

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IRRITANT CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND MAJOR RESPIRATORY PATHOLOGY THEY CAUSE

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Abstract

A large number of substances with an irritating effect are known, which cause acute and chronic toxic-chemical damage to the respiratory organs. Basically, these are gases or substances that easily change into a gaseous state.

Toxic and chemical irritating substances enter the body by inhalation, causing damage to the respiratory organs.

The development of the clinical picture due to the damage caused by irritant substances depends on their solubility in water. When dissolved in liquids covering the oropharynx and respiratory tract, sufficiently aggressive substances with corrosive properties are formed. They cause the burns of the upper respiratory tract, the development of acute toxic laryngotracheitis or bronchitis. The effect of these substances occurs immediately after a contact with them.

Substances that do not dissolve or dissolve poorly in water mainly affect the deep parts of the respiratory system. Clinical signs of exposure to these substances appear, as a rule, after a latent period of varying duration. At the same time, toxic bronchiolitis and toxic pulmonary edema develop.

Key words: toxic-chemical damage to the respiratory organs, clinical course, prevention, examination of working capacity.

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