<table>
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<th>Disease</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Cause</th>
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| Bronchitis (Chronic)| The bronchi of the lungs become inflamed, swollen and clogged with mucus. This causes sharp chest pains, a cough and difficulty breathing | Cigarette smoking | • Medications to reduce inflammation such as inhaled or oral steroids  
• Supplemental oxygen may also be necessary |
| Emphysema           | The lung tissue is destroyed; the alveoli become fewer in number and larger in size resulting in a decreased surface area for gas exchange. The lungs lose elasticity – you can’t get enough oxygen to the body tissues or get rid of excess carbon dioxide | Cigarette smoking | • Inhaling bronchodilator medications to open the airways  
• Supplemental oxygen may be used when the lungs no longer supply adequate oxygen to the body |
| Lung Cancer         | No early warning signs, but symptoms may include: a chronic cough, coughing up blood, frequent chest pain, hoarseness or wheezing, frequent problems with bronchitis or pneumonia, loss of appetite or weight, exhaustion  
Uncontrollable growth of tumors | Cigarette smoking | • Radiation therapy, chemotherapy or surgery to remove the tumors |
| Viral Pneumonia     | Alveoli filled with fluid which prevents the exchange of gases in the alveoli | Virus            | • Bedrest, plenty of fluids, cough suppressants, pain relievers and fever reducers  
• Oxygen therapy and artificial ventilation may be necessary in severe cases |
| Bacterial Pneumonia | (same as viral pneumonia)                     | Bacteria         | • Antibiotics                                                             |
| Asthma              | Smooth muscle contractions reduce the size of the air passages in the lungs making breathing difficult. | An antigen       | • Immediate relief - drugs are inhaled or injected. They relax the smooth muscles to make breathing easier  
• Long-term control medications - control inflammation of the lungs |