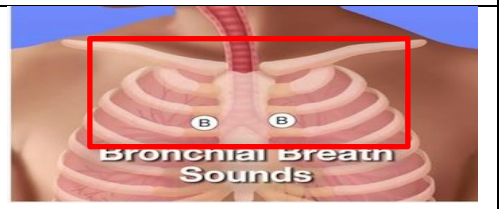
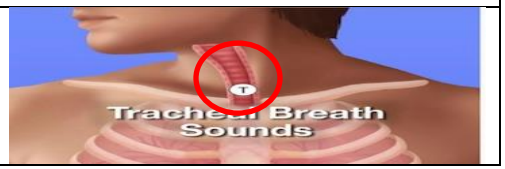
Normal Lung Sounds

Bronchial breath sound	It is normally heard over the manubrium and right upper chest and interscapular area.	It can be pathologic if heard in another place, due to? - Consolidation. - Above the level of pleural effusion. - Pulmonary fibrosis	Expiratory phase is longer than inspiratory phase. And it's loud.	
Vesicular breath sound	It is normally heard over rest of the whole lungs.	-	The expiratory sound is soft audible only in the early phase. The short expiratory phase. The long inspiratory phase.	
Tracheal breath sound	It is normally heard over trachea.	-	The inspiratory & expiratory sounds are about equal. Expiratory is very loud.	

Abnormal Lung Sounds.

Fine	Crackles	Small air sacs in the lungs fill with fluid→ any air movement in the sacs (breathing) →crackles.	within the small airways.	Start in lung base. Heard in inspiratory phase. Soft, about 5 ms	- Interstitial lung disease - Early congestive heart failure - pneumonia
Coarse (wet Bubbling)			The large bronchi or the bronchiectatic segments.	Heard in inspiratory& expiratory. Loud, about 15 ms.	- Chronic bronchitis - Severe pulmonary edema - pneumonia
Rhonchi		Air tries to pass through bronchial tubes that contain fluid or mucus. (Obstruction/secretions in larger airways)		snoring or rattle-like sounds	(COPD), bronchiectasis, pneumonia, chronic bronchitis, or cystic fibrosis
Wheezing		bronchial tubes become inflamed and narrowed→ airflow initiate oscillations of the bronchial walls.		musical sound. Most often during expiration.	Think first about Asthma
Stridor		Turbulent flow passing through a narrowed segment of the upper respiratory tract obstruction. (Trachea)		musical sound. mainly inspiratory. Louder over neck than chest wall	laryngomalacia, vocal cord lesion (adult), epiglottitis in children (croup).
Squawk		oscillations of peripheral airways in deflated lung zones when their walls remain in contact for a longer period of time and open in late inspiration.		short inspiratory wheezes	- pulmonary fibrosis → *hypersensitivity pneumonitis* - pneumonia - bronchiolitis obliterans
Pleural friction rub		Inflamed pleural surface rubbing each other during breathing.		nonmusical, short explosive sounds, leather-on-leather, Biphasic respiration	pleurisy due to: → *influenza, pneumonia*

If you did the percussion on the lungs and there was dullness, the next step is auscultation;
if the sound was high(there is consolidation) but if the sound low (there mucus, fluid,.. inside lung)
could be pneumonia,….

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