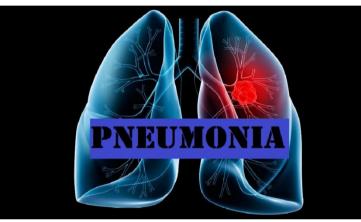
Pneumonia:

range from mild to severe.

Pneumonia is an **infection of the lungs**. It causes the air sacs (alveoli) to fill with fluid or pus, making it harder to breathe and causing cough and fever. It can affect **one or both lungs** and may



What Causes Pneumonia?

Pneumonia can be caused by:

Bacteria (most common - e.g.,

Streptococcus pneumoniae)

Viruses (e.g., influenza, COVID-19)

Fungi (in people with weak immunity)

Pneumonia can occur after:

Common cold or flu

Smoking

Chronic illnesses (diabetes, heart or

lung disease)

Weak immune system

Elderly age

Treatment Options:

Treatment depends on the cause and severity:

1. Antibiotics

Used for bacterial pneumonia.

Common ones include:

- •Amoxicillin
- •Azithromycin
- •Ceftriaxone
- •Levofloxacin

Take the full course **exactly as prescribed**.

2. Antiviral Medicines

Used for viral pneumonia such as influenza or COVID-19.

- 3. Supportive Care
- •Adequate rest
- •Fluids to prevent dehydration
- •Fever control (paracetamol)
- •Oxygen therapy (if needed)
- 4. Hospital Care

Required if:

- •Severe breathing difficulty
- •Low oxygen levels
- •Very young or elderly
- •Weak immune system
- •Multiple medical problems



Common Symptoms:

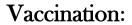
- Fever or chills
- Cough (dry or with phlegm)
- Chest pain, especially when breathing
- Shortness of breath
- Fatigue or weakness
- Loss of appetite
- Fast heartbeat
- Confusion (especially in elderly)

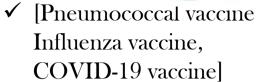
How is Pneumonia Diagnosed?

- A healthcare provider may perform:
- Physical exam (listening to lungs)
- Chest X-ray
- Blood tests
- **Sputum culture** to identify germs
- **Pulse oximetry** to check oxygen level

Lungs, they do not like to be messed with. I give pneumonia one star, and that's for the silent 'p.' -Justine Larbalestier

Prevention:







- ✓ Wash hands regularly
- ✓ Avoid smoking
- ✓ Maintain good nutrition and hydration
- ✓ Manage chronic illnesses properly

When to Seek Medical Help:

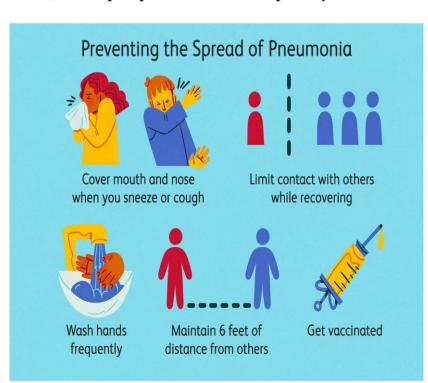
- Seek urgent medical care if you or someone else has:
- Difficulty breathing
- Chest pain
- High fever not improving
- Bluish lips or face
- Confusion or severe weakness
- Symptoms worsening after2-3 days of treatment

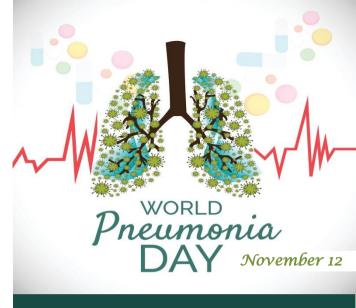
Recovery Tips:

- > Take medicines regularly
- > Rest well
- ➤ Drink plenty of fluids
- Finish the full antibiotic course
- ➤ Attend follow-up appointments
- Return slowly to daily activities

Pneumonia is treatable.

With proper medication, rest, and preventive care, most people recover completely.







Contact Us:

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