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Trach in the throat

Strep throat is a contagious infection caused by the Streptococcus pyogenes bacteria or group A streptococcus. It occurs most commonly in children. However, people of all ages can develop this infection. You can get strep throat at any time of the year, but most cases occur during the late fall and early Spring. Although strep isn't particularly dangerous, it can lead to serious complications like rheumatic fever or kidney inflammation if left untreated. Antibiotics help to treat this disorder.Most people develop strep from exposure to airborne particles from a cough or sneeze as well as sharing foods and drinks. However, you can also develop strep from touching doorknobs or other objects that may have been exposed to this bacteria. The symptoms of strep can include a painful sore throat that lasts longer than two days, fever and painful swallowing, and tender swollen lymph nodes. However, the symptoms of strep throat can mimic other conditions, and this is why doctors run specific tests for strep throat.In more serious situations, strep can cause severe inflammatory reactions that can lead to a streptococcal infection like scarlet fever, as well as inflammation of the kidneys. This inflammation can also impact the nervous system, joints, heart, and skin. In rare cases, strep may even impact a serious condition called pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorder or PANDAS. PANDAS is an obsessive-compulsive disorder that becomes worse once a child develops a strep infection.Steps can be taken to decrease your chances of developing strep throat. Hand washing, not sharing food and drinks, and covering your mouth when sneezing or coughing, are all effective preventative measures. Common SymptomsThroat painSwollen lymph nodesFeverNausea and vomitingRed swollen tonsils Throat cancer typically begins in the larynx. It can also involve surrounding organs such as the tonsils, nose, mouth, neck lymph nodes, and salivary glands. From this point of origin, cancer can spread to other parts of the body. Throat cancer may be classified as adenocarcinoma or sarcoma. Adenocarcinoma begins in the glands while sarcoma develops in the muscle fibers of the neck. The latter is less common than the former. The most common types of throat cancer are pharyngeal and laryngeal.The risk of developing throat cancer increases with age. Men are two to three times as likely as women to develop the condition. Lifestyle factors that increase the risk include eating diets low in fruits and vegetables, excessive alcohol consumption, and smoking. People who already have conditions such as the Epstein-Barr virus, Human Paoillomavirus, and gastroesophageal reflux disease are also at a higher risk. Although not all these factors can be controlled, lifestyle changes can lower your risk of developing throat cancer.Symptoms of throat cancer vary depending on where the growth develops and the type. Some symptoms of throat cancer include conditions that may at first seem unrelated, such as unexplained weight loss and swelling around the eyes, throat, jaw, and neck. Common SymptomsDifficulty swallowingChronic sore throatChanges in the voiceBleeding through the nose or in the mouthChronic cough Strep throat is the short name for the more clinical title, streptococcal pharyngitis. It affects the back of the throat and tonsils with the streptococcus virus. This infection makes it painful to swallow and talk. It can also cause headaches and nausea. There are courses of antibiotics you can take but if you would first like to relieve your symptoms with some home remedies, then look no further. These home remedies for strep throat can be a wonderful way to soothe and care for your throat and tonsils. Plus, they feature natural ingredients that will have little or no side effects as opposed to some antibiotics. 1. Drink fluids Keeping hydrated can make a world of difference when it comes to many health conditions. Drinking sips of water throughout the day keeps the throat from drying out and will make it easier to swallow. Much like a plant, water can replenish your fluids and restore health. Frozen water in the form of a Popsicle can be very soothing to a red raw throat. On the flip side, a warm soup broth can also replace lost fluids. Best to avoid tea and coffee at this time because the caffeine they contain will only contribute to water loss. Strep throat is a bacterial infection that causes pain and swelling in the throat. This condition, caused by the Streptococcus pyogenes bacteria, can affect people of all ages, but it is especially prevalent in children between five and 15. The contagious condition is easily spread through any bodily contact. Typically, sneezing and coughing are the primary methods of transferring this organism between hosts. The symptoms of strep throat can vary in severity. 1. Fever A fever generally means the body is fighting an illness or infection. A person with strep throat will generally develop a temperature of above 101 degrees Fahrenheit which will last at least 48 hours. During this time, over-the-counter pain relief medications can help lower the fever, but the individual should see a doctor as well, to begin treatment for the infection. Cold compresses may also help lower the fever. Parents should be cautious about administering OTC medications to their feverish children because mixing OTC pain medications with influenza and strep throat can result in a deadly reaction called Reye's syndrome. Worried your sore throat may be strep throat? Strep throat is a common type of sore throat in children, but it's not very common in adults. Doctors can do a quick test to see if a sore throat is strep throat. If so, antibiotics can help you feel better faster and prevent spreading it to others. In general, strep throat is a mild infection, but it can be very painful. The most common symptoms of strep throat include: Sore throat that can start very quickly Pain when swallowing Fever Red and swollen tonsils, sometimes with white patches or streaks of pus Tiny, red spots (petechiae — pronounced pi-TEE-kee-eye) on the roof of the mouth (the soft or hard palate) Swollen lymph nodes in the front of the neck Other symptoms may include a headache, stomach pain, nausea, or vomiting — especially in children. Someone with strep throat may also have a rash known as scarlet fever (also called scarlatina). The following symptoms suggest a virus is the cause of the illness instead of strep throat: Cough Runny nose Hoarseness (changes in your voice that makes it sound breathy, raspy, or strained) Conjunctivitis (also called pink eye) It usually takes two to five days for someone exposed to group A strep to become ill. A sore throat that starts quickly, pain with swallowing, and fever are some of the common signs and symptoms of strep throat. Anyone can get strep throat, but there are some factors that can increase the risk of getting this common infection. Strep throait is more common in children than adults. It is most common in children 5 through 15 years old. It is rare in children younger than 3 years old. Adults who are at increased risk for strep throat include: Parents of school-aged children Adults who are often in contact with children Close contact with another person with strep throat is the most common risk factor for illness. For example, if someone has strep throat, it often spreads to other people in their household. Infectious illnesses tend to spread wherever large groups of people gather together. Crowded conditions can increase the risk of getting a group A strep infection. These settings include: Schools Daycare centers Military training facilities Up to 3 in 10 children with a sore throat have strep throat About 1 in 10 adults with a sore throat has strep throat Only a rapid strep test or throat culture can determine if group A strep is the cause. A doctor cannot tell if someone has strep throat just by looking at his or her throat. A rapid strep test involves swabbing the throat and running a test on the swab. The test quickly shows if group A strep is causing the illness. If the test is positive, doctors can prescribe antibiotics. If the test is negative, but a doctor still suspects strep throat, then the doctor can take a throat culture swab. A throat culture takes time to see if group A strep bacteria grow from the swab. While it takes more time, a throat culture sometimes finds infections that the rapid strep test misses. Culture is important to use in children and teens since they can get rheumatic fever from an untreated strep throat infection. For adults, it is usually not necessary to do a throat culture following a negative rapid strep test. Adults are generally not at risk of getting rheumatic fever following a strep throat infection. Someone with strep throat should start feeling better in just a day or two after starting antibiotics. Call the doctor if you or your child are not feeling better after taking antibiotics for 48 hours. Doctors treat strep throat with antibiotics. Either penicillin or amoxicillin are recommended as a first choice for people who are not allergic to penicillin. Doctors can use other antibiotics to treat strep throat in people who are allergic to penicillin. Benefits of antibiotics include: Decreasing how long someone is sick Decreasing symptoms (feeling better) Preventing the bacteria from spreading to others Preventing serious complications like rheumatic fever Someone who tests positive for strep throat but has no symptoms (called a "carrier") usually does not need antibiotics. They are less likely to spread the bacteria to others and very unlikely to get complications. If a carrier gets a sore throat illness caused by a virus, the rapid strep test can be positive. In these cases it can be hard to know what is causing the sore throat. If someone keeps getting a sore throat after taking the right antibiotics, they may be a strep carrier and have a viral throat infection. Talk to a doctor if you think you or your child may be a strep carrier. Serious Complications Are Not Common but Can Happen Complications can occur after a strep throat infection. This can happen if the bacteria spread to other parts of the body. Complications can include: People can get strep throat more than once. Having strep throat does not protect someone from getting it again in the future. While there is no vaccine to prevent strep throat, there are things people can do to protect themselves and others. Good Hygiene Helps Prevent Group A Strep Infections The best way to keep from getting or spreading group A strep is to wash your hands often. This is especially important after coughing or sneezing and before preparing foods or eating. To practice good hygiene, you should: Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze Put your used tissue in the waste basket Cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hands, if you don't have a tissue Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds Use an alcohol-based hand rub if soap and water are not available You should also wash glasses, utensils, and plates after someone who is sick uses them. These items are safe for others to use once washed. Wash your hands often to help prevent germs from spreading. Antibiotics Help Prevent Spreading the Infection to Others People with strep throat should stay home from work, school, or daycare until they: No longer have a fever AND Have taken antibiotics for at least 12 hours Take the prescription exactly as the doctor says to. Don't stop taking the medicine, even if you or your child feel better, unless the doctor says to stop. Throat cancer is any cancer that develops within a person's throat. There are two main types of throat cancer: pharyngeal cancer and laryngeal cancer.Pharyngeal cancer develops in the pharynx, which is the part of the throat that sits behind the mouth and nasal cavity. Laryngeal cancer develops in the voice box, or larynx. The larynx is a tubular structure that sits at the top of the windpipe.Throat cancer is not very common in the United States. In fact, according to the National Cancer Institute, pharyngeal cancers — along with oral cancer — account for around 3% of all cancer diagnoses. Laryngeal cancer accounts for around 0.7% of all cancer diagnoses.Keep reading for more information on the symptoms, signs, and causes of throat cancer. This article also provides information on when to see a doctor.Share on PinterestIn the early stages of throat cancer, a person may experience a persistent sore throat and difficulty swallowing.The early symptoms and signs of throat cancer may vary depending on the part of the throat it affects. However, some general symptoms include:A persistent sore throat: This is one of the most common symptoms of throat cancer.Difficulty swallowing: Some people may experience a burning sensation or pain in the throat when swallowing. They may also feel that food is becoming stuck in the throat.Vocal changes: A person's voice may become quieter or sound huskier. People may also develop slurred speech or have difficulty pronouncing certain words.A lump on the neck: This can indicate a swollen lymph node. Swelling in one or more lymph nodes is a common sign of throat cancer and other cancers of the head and neck.Weight loss: This may be related to difficulty swallowing food.A person with throat cancer may also experience:It is possible for a person to mistake the signs and symptoms of throat cancer for those of other conditions. A person should therefore see a doctor if they experience any symptoms of throat cancer that do not go away.Although throat cancers can affect anyone, certain factors can increase the risk of this condition. According to the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, some major risk factors include:Some other risk factors include:being over 65 years of agebeing malebeing of Asian ancestryhaving poor nutrition, particularly a lack of fruits and vegetables and overconsumption of processed meatshaving poor dental hygienehaving exposure to asbestos or coal dusthaving exposure to the Epstein-Barr virushaving Plummer-Vinson syndromehaving certain genetic syndromesSeveral other conditions can cause symptoms that are similar to those of throat cancer. These conditions include:upper respiratory infectionsgastroesophageal reflux diseaselaryngitisasthmaA person who is unsure of the cause of their symptoms should see their doctor for a diagnosis.A person should see their doctor if they experience any of the symptoms of throat cancer for more than 3 weeks.A doctor will conduct tests to establish whether the symptoms are due to cancer or another cause.There are several tools a doctor can use to test for throat cancer. They will typically start with a physical examination and a discussion of the person's symptoms.If they suspect throat cancer, they may order a laryngoscopy. A laryngoscope is an instrument that allows a doctor to see inside a person's throat in order to identify any abnormalities.During a laryngoscopy, the doctor may take a biopsy of the throat tissue. They will then send the tissue sample to a laboratory technician, who will examine it for signs of cancer.There are three types of biopsy. These are:a conventional biopsy, which involves cutting away a piece of the tissuean endoscopic biopsy, which involves removing a piece of tissue using a flexible tube, or endoscope, inserted through the moutha fine needle aspiration, which uses a needle to extract cells from a tumorCancer stagingIf the biopsy returns a positive result for throat cancer, the doctor will assign a stage to it. This stage indicates how advanced the cancer is.The five stages of throat cancer and their descriptions are as follows:Stage 0: Abnormal cells are present within the lining of the throat.Stage 1: A tumor is present and measures 2 centimeters (cm) or less. It has not spread to a lymph node.Stage 2: The tumor is 2–4 cm. It has not spread to a lymph node.Stage 3: The tumor is larger than 4 cm or has spread to a lymph node on the same side of the neck. The affected lymph node is smaller than 3 cm.Stage 4: The cancer has spread to several lymph nodes or to other tissues and organs within the body.Throat cancer is a rare type of cancer that develops in a small percentage of people each year.Anyone can develop throat cancer, but people who are older, male, or of Asian ancestry are at increased risk.Throat cancer is not always preventable. However, there are some steps a person can take to reduce their risk of developing it. These include eating a healthful diet, quitting smoking, and avoiding excessive alcohol consumption.A person should see their doctor if they experience any symptoms of throat cancer for longer than 3 weeks.

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