

Keywords: Pneumothorax; Respiratory; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

view, especially in complex cases [6].

Ultrasound: Ultrasound imaging is valuable in detecting small pneumothoraces at the bedside, and it's non-invasive.

Treatment options

The treatment approach depends on the size of the pneumothorax and the patient's overall health. Here are some common methods.

Observation: Small, asymptomatic pneumothoraces may not require immediate intervention. They can be monitored closely to see if they resolve on their own [7].

Needle aspiration: In cases of larger pneumothoraces causing distress, a needle may be inserted to remove the trapped air. This can provide quick relief [8].

Chest tube insertion: For more severe cases or recurrent pneumothoraces, a chest tube is inserted to continuously remove air and allow the lung to re-expand [9].

Surgery: Surgical intervention may be necessary to repair the lung and prevent recurrence, especially if the pneumothorax is recurrent or associated with an underlying lung condition [10].

Conclusion