

# An Approach to Cough

## Diagnostic Framework

Upper Airway	Pulmonary	GI	Miscellaneous
<b>Upper respiratory infection*</b> (a.k.a. "common cold")  <b>Upper airway cough syndrome*</b> (a.k.a. "post-nasal drip") Allergic rhinitis (a.k.a. "hay fever") Non-allergic rhinitis Chronic sinusitis  <b>Post-viral cough*</b>  Laryngeal cancer	<b>Acute bronchitis*</b>  <b>Pneumonia*</b>  <b>Cough-variant asthma*</b>  <b>Chronic bronchitis (COPD)*</b>  Bronchiectasis  Lung cancer  Interstitial lung disease  Aspiration  Foreign body aspiration	<b>Laryngopharyngeal reflux/GERD*</b>	<b>ACE inhibitor side effect*</b>  Heart failure  Mitral valve pathology  Ciliary dyskinesia  Hereditary immunodeficiency  Somatic cough syndrome (previously psychogenic cough)  Tic cough (previously habit cough)

\* Most common causes of acute cough

\* Most common causes of chronic cough

## How to assess a patient with cough?

### History

- Duration and timing of cough
- Productive vs. non-productive
- Presence of fever, dyspnea, chest pain, hemoptysis, heartburn, rhinorrhea, nasal congestion, or weight loss
- Chronic lung disease
- Immunosuppression
- Smoking history
- Use of an ACE inhibitor

### Vitals

### Focused physical exam

- HEENT exam
- Pulmonary exam
- Cardiac exam (including JVP)

Key labs: CBC (if infection suspected)

Consider a chest X-ray

