

Editorial Announcement

Abstract

Journal of Clinical Immunology and Allergy is a world class open access journal intended to publish the cutting edge research in the field of Immunology and Allergy.

Journal of Clinical Immunology and Allergy endeavors to publish both basic, fundamental and advanced developmental research in allergy, respiratory diseases, diagnosis, preventive treatment methodologies, New drug development, combinatorial anti allergen, anti-inflammatory and antibacterial drug therapy and research. Additionally the journal willing to publish new medical devices development, respiratory aids, drug delivery, diagnostics development in prevention and treatment of allergy, respiratory infections. Last but not least Journal of Clinical Immunology and Allergy sought research in herbal or traditional medications in preventing and treating allergy and respiratory diseases. One of the best example for treating early symptoms of bronchitis is EPs 7630 herbal medicine.

Air Pollution

Scientific advancements in recent days reveals that air pollution from factories, power plants and cars can trigger attacks in people who have asthma. Numerous studies have discovered a connection between some air toxins and the exacerbating of asthma indications. Ground Level Ozone, Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) are some of the pollutants in the air that are of severe concern. High levels of these gases can also affect lung function.

Allergy

Allergy is caused by the series reactions of hypersensitivity of immune system. It can be defined as a damaging immune response by the body to a substance generally called as an allergen. A substance that causes an allergic reaction is called an "allergen". Allergens can be found in food, drinks or the environment. Particular food, pollen, fur, or dust, pet dander, pollen or bee venom etc. are some of the allergens known. Allergic diseases include hay fever, food allergies, atopic dermatitis, allergic asthma, and anaphylaxis.

Asthma

Asthma is an airway disease that makes breathing difficult. It is said to be chronic in the long run. It results due to narrowing of the airways that carry oxygen to the lungs. It is usually connected to allergic reaction or other forms of hypersensitivity. The symptoms, includes coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness. The coughing often occurs at night or early in the morning. Asthma affects people of all ages, but it most often starts during childhood.

Airway Diseases

In recent decades, the prevalence of airway diseases has increased despite therapeutic advances. Airway disease is a term that describes a several events of infection triggered coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. These symptoms may or may not be caused by asthma. These diseases results in reversible narrowing of airways that carry oxygen and other gases into and out of the lungs.

Bronchitis

Bronchitis is a respiratory disease caused by the inflammation of mucus membrane in the lungs bronchial passages. The most common cause of acute bronchitis is a viral or bacterial infection, but other causes may include irritants like tobacco smoke, air pollution, or chemicals. While bronchitis symptoms, for example, wheezing and shortness of breath are matching with the symptoms of asthma, there are some imperative contrasts. The presence of a mild fever is frequently seen with bronchitis, for instance, yet not with asthma.

Bronchodilator

Bronchodilators are drugs that help in opening the airways in the lungs by relaxing smooth muscle thereby widening of the bronchi. They decrease the resistance in the respiratory airway and increase airflow to the lungs. Bronchodilators may be endogenous (originating naturally within the body), or they may be medications administered for the treatment of breathing difficulties. They help COPD people to breathe better. Bronchodilator medication can be short or long acting.

Child Health

The surprising fact about asthma is that it is such a common disease that affects children younger than 18 years. Asthma may appear at any age; however, between 80% and 90% of children with asthma develop symptoms by age 4 or 5 years. Luckily, in the larger part of cases, indications are mild to reasonably serious. When the condition is appropriately dealt with medications and natural measures, potentially incapacitating flare-ups can be prevented.

COPD

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a general term used to describe a set of lung diseases such as emphysema, chronic bronchitis, refractory (non-reversible) asthma, and some forms of bronchiectasis. It is characterized by severe breathlessness. COPD is a progressive and gets worse over time. The main cause of COPD is smoking. However some cases of COPD are caused by fumes, dust, air pollution and genetic disorders, but these are rarer.

Critical Care

Critical care can be defined as a specialized care for patients whose conditions are life threatening. Severe asthma is one such life threatening problem where critical care is needed for patients at times. Treatment for acute, severe asthma includes the administration of oxygen, β_2 -agonists (by continuous or repetitive nebulisation), and systemic corticosteroids.

Hypersensitivity

Hypersensitivity (also called hypersensitivity reaction or intolerance) is a set of undesirable reactions produced by the normal immune system. Immunological responses involving IgG antibodies or specific T cells can also cause adverse hypersensitivity reactions. The immune system is an integral part of human protection against disease, but the normally protective immune mechanisms can sometimes cause detrimental reactions in the host. Such reactions are known as hypersensitivity reactions. Asthma is usually connected to allergic reaction or other forms of hypersensitivity.

Childhood asthma is also referred as pediatric asthma. It is a severe chronic disease in infants and children. The problem with pediatric asthma is it can not be diagnosed easily. Childhood asthma, just like asthma in adults, can't be cured. Risk factors include Allergies, Family history of allergies and/or asthma, Frequent respiratory infections, Low birth weight etc.

Pneumoconioses

The pneumoconioses is an occupational interstitial lung diseases caused by the inhalation of certain dusts. The main cause of the pneumoconioses is work-place exposure; environmental exposures having dust. The primary pneumoconioses are asbestosis, silicosis, and coal workers' pneumoconiosis. As their names imply, they are caused by inhalation of asbestos fibers, silica dust, and coal mine dust. Silicotuberculosis, Siderosis, Bronchopulmonary diseases, Asthma, Extrinsic allergic alveolitis are some of the other occupational diseases.

Pneumonia

Pneumonia is an infection in one or both of lungs. It is caused by bacteria (*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*), virus (influenza A and respiratory syncytial virus), and fungi. Lungs air sacs (alveoli) is affected by this disease. Symptoms can include fever, chills, shortness of breath, coughing that produces phlegm, and chest pain. Pneumonia can usually be treated with antibiotics.

Pollen Allergy

Plants produce microscopic round or oval pollen grains to reproduce. Some plants use its own pollen and fertilize

itself but for others pollen has to be transferred from plant to plant to fertilize them. Insects and wind do this job of transportation. When people who have a pollen allergy inhale the pollen, they get allergy symptoms. It can cause allergy symptoms such as: Sneezing, Watery eyes, Nasal congestion, Runny nose, Itchy throat, Cough, Sore throat, Hoarse voice etc. Hay fever (Allergic Rhinitis) is the most common of the allergic disease due to pollens.

Pulmonary Fibrosis

Pulmonary fibrosis (literally "scarring of the lungs") is a respiratory disease in which scars are formed in the lung tissues, leading to serious breathing problems. It might be caused by breathing in wood or metal dust at work or home, Having acid reflux disease or smoking cigarettes. There are many forms of pulmonary fibrosis i.e., idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, idiopathic nonspecific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP), Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia (COP), Sarcoidosis etc.

Respiratory Inflammation

Respiratory inflammation or Lung inflammation is an essential component of many lung diseases, including asthma, COPD, lung cancer, and granulomatous lung diseases. In simple terms it can be defined as an inflammation of the respiratory tract. Causes for Respiratory inflammation includes Pneumonia, Bronchiectasis, Emphysema, Tuberculosis, Lung collapse, Lung fibrosis, Fibrosing alveolitis, COPD and Asthma

Rhinitis

Rhinitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, caused by a virus infection e.g. the common cold or by an allergic reaction e.g. hay fever. It results in rhinorrhea, congestion, nasal itch, sneezing etc. Allergic rhinitis or hay fever, occurs when the immune system overreacts to particles in the air that you inhaled. Non allergic rhinitis involves chronic sneezing or having a congested, drippy nose with no apparent cause. The symptoms of nonallergic rhinitis are similar to those of hay fever allergic rhinitis but there is no identified allergic reaction involved.

Sleep Apnea

Sleep Apnea is a very common respiratory sleep disorder. Patients with sleep apnea stop breathing briefly while they sleep. There are three types of sleep apnea—obstructive, central, and complex. Obstructive is the most common form of sleep apnea. Causes of this disorder include being overweight, smoking, high blood pressure, heredity, age etc

Tobacco cessation

Tobacco causes many harmful effects. Usually the list of harmful effects is long, including emphysema and chronic bronchitis; lung, throat, and bladder cancers; heart attacks and strokes; skin wrinkles; and more frequent respiratory tract infections. Persons with asthma who smoke cigarettes are in double danger.

Smoking cessation is the process of discontinuing tobacco smoking. Tobacco contains nicotine, which is addictive making the process of quitting often very prolonged and difficult. However many different strategies can be used for smoking cessation, including quitting without assistance, medications such as nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) and behavioral counseling.