



Allergic Diseases in Public Health and its Importance

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DESCRIPTION

Allergic diseases are the leading cause of morbidity worldwide and place a heavy burden on health care and systems in both developed and emerging countries. Allergies and asthma, nasal sinusitis, atopic dermatitis, life-threatening foods, drugs and insect bite allergies account for at least 30% of the population and nearly 80% of families. According to recent studies, its prevalence is increasing worldwide.

In many countries, there is a shortage of medical services that provide treatment by allergy specialists. Therefore, major organizations specializing in allergies (American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, AAAAI; American College of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology, ACAAI; European Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Clinical Immunology, EAACI; and the World Allergy Organization, (WAO) We strongly believe that we should promote the education of medical professionals and the general public on the importance and impact of allergic diseases as a public health concern.

Allergic diseases are often underdiagnosed and undertreated

Allergies are a fairly “new” medical specialty and have only emerged when awareness of the immune response has increased and the importance of non-communicable diseases has increased. Despite being a major global public health issue, public and medical institutions are generally unaware of the importance of allergic diseases. As the prevalence of allergic diseases continues to rise, it is time to make the area of allergies more prominent within medical institutions around the world.

Unmet needs in allergic care

Proper education on the definition, etiology, etiology, appropriate treatment, and prevention of allergic diseases is lacking in most populations around the world. Awareness of the morbidity and potential mortality associated with allergic diseases, the chronic nature of these diseases, and the importance of consulting a doctor familiar with allergic diseases, asthma, and clinical immunology. Often there is a shortage. As a result, patients with allergic diseases are not treated by doctors who have the necessary training and skills for the proper use of effective drugs necessary for optimal treatment.

There is an increasing need to increase the number of allergic/clinical immunology specialists and local and regional diagnostic

and treatment centers to enable timely referrals to patients with complex allergic diseases. Goals need to be set to ensure universal access to affordable, low-cost therapies and new drugs for the treatment of allergic diseases.

Public health authorities need to ensure optimal allergy/clinical immunology services, including access to medical professionals and diagnostic and treatment centers. Allergists need to be able to prescribe the most cost-effective medications to manage the specific clinical findings of each allergic patient.

Consultation with an allergist to ensure correct diagnosis and treatment improves long-term outcomes and quality of life for patients and is an unnecessary additional direct and indirect cost that is passed on to patients, payers and society.

What can be done to improve the current situation

Allergic disease recognition programs should focus on causes, prevention, management, and financial impact. The main purpose is better care for allergic diseases around the world, with the aim of effectively engaging local, national and local governments. Because allergic disorders are systemic multi-organ disorders, allergic specialists are in the best position to diagnose and treat allergic patients, in contrast to most other specialists’ classic organ-based approaches. Treatment of allergic diseases by an allergic specialist based on new technological advances may be more effective and cheaper than treatment by a general practitioner or other specialist. In addition, allergists have extensive experience in implementing preventative measures that have been shown to reduce or eliminate allergic symptoms, such as environmental care measures and allergen-specific immunotherapy, which can reduce the cost of treating the disease.

Focus on the patient

Educational efforts focused on allergic diseases should be specifically targeted at patients and their families as the ultimate goal of these awareness programs. Delivering direct and easy-to-understand messages to communities at various levels, including local, local, state authorities, schools, and patient groups, is essential to achieving better results in disease prevention and management.

At the same time, the approaches adopted by governments, politicians and public health authorities need to be part of a strategy to facilitate the allocation of sufficient resources for the diagnosis, management, treatment and prevention of allergic diseases.

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