



Commentary

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Autoimmune diseases and intestinal inflammatory bowel disease and risk factors

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DESCRIPTION

Instances of diarrheal disease, rectal bleeding, need for immediate bowel action; abdominal pain, fever, and weight loss are brought on by the immune system attacking the lining of the intestines. The two most common IBD subtypes are ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. Immunosuppressive medications can be administered orally or intravenously to treat IBD. Find out how Crohn's disease and peptic ulcers differ from one another. (Adithya M, 2021)

Immune system problems can result in unusually low or high immune system activity. The body attacks and damages its own tissues when the immune system is overactive (autoimmune diseases). The body becomes more susceptible to infections as a result of immune deficiency illnesses that reduce the body's capacity to fight off intruders. An unknown species trigger could cause the immune system to begin producing antibodies that target the body's own tissues rather than fighting infections. Immune system activity reduction is a shared purpose of autoimmune disease treatment. Antibodies produced by the immune system adhere to the linings of joints in

rheumatic arthritis. Immune system cells attacking the joints cause inflammation, swelling, and discomfort. If left untreated, rheumatoid arthritis gradually deteriorates the joints, eventually resulting in permanent damage. Rheumatoid arthritis treatments may include a variety of oral or injectable medications that suppress the immune system. Examine the tables that list rheumatoid arthritis medications and their side effects. Lupus frequently involves the joints, lungs, blood cells, nerves, and kidneys. As part of the treatment, prednisone, a steroid that impairs immune system function, is frequently prescribed. Learn more about the symptoms, causes, and treatments for lupus(El Menyiy, 2022).

Multiple Sclerosis (MS): Symptoms of the immune system's attack on nerve cells include pain, blindness, weakness, poor coordination, and muscular spasms. A variety of immunosuppressant medications can be used to treat multiple sclerosis. Learn more about multiple sclerosis medications and their side effects. Guillain-Barre syndrome occurs when the immune system attacks the nerves that

control the muscles in the arms, upper torso, and legs. The result is weakness, sometimes of a very serious nature. The primary treatment for Guillain-Barre syndrome is plasmapheresis, which involves filtering the blood. Chronically inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. In CIDP, the immune system attacks the nerves, similar to Guillain-Barre syndrome, but the symptoms are more severe. About 30% of people risk becoming wheelchair-bound if their condition is not identified and treated quickly.

Risk factors of autoimmune diseases despite the fact that there is no known cause of autoimmune disease, numerous theories suggest that it develops as a result of an overactive immune system attacking the body after an infection or injury. We are aware that certain risk factors, such as the ones listed below, raise the probability of developing autoimmune disorders (Dohos D, 2022)

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) and other diseases, such as lupus, frequently run in families. According to orbit, having a family member with an autoimmune disease increases people risk, but it does not guarantee that will develop the condition (Algahtani HA, 2022).

Weight of carrying excess weight increases chances of psoriatic or rheumatoid arthritis. This could be due to increased joint stress caused by obesity or the production of inflammatory chemicals by adipose tissue. Moreover, these actions may alleviate the symptoms of autoimmune diseases. Medicines that suppress the entire immune system are used in severe cases to control the body's immune response and prevent it from causing further damage.

Unfortunately, immunosuppressive drugs make people more susceptible to infections (Kumar A, 2022).

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