

# Noval Treatment Approaches of Autoimmune Diseases

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## Description

An autoimmune disorder occurs when the system mistakenly attacks and kills the body's own cells. With the advance in translational research, it's now possible to treat people with autoimmune disorders via targeted and personalized medicines. The system is meant to guard the body from harmful substances, like bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, environmental toxins, cancer cells, etc. An autoimmune disease occurs when the system fails to differentiate between self and non-self-substances, resulting in the destruction of its body cells.

Simply put, autoimmune disorder is related to a malfunction of the system which causes the body to attack its own tissues. The body's system may be a complex network of specialized cells and organs that defends against foreign substances and invaders. The foreign substances and invaders can include bacteria, parasites, some cancer cells, and transplant tissue. Normally, the body's system only reacts to foreign substances and invaders so as to guard the body. Normal antibodies are proteins produced by the system to focus on foreign invaders.

When the system malfunctions, the body mistakes its own tissues as foreign and it produces immune cells (lymphocytes) and autoantibodies that focus on and attack those tissues. These inappropriate responses which are referred to as an autoimmune reaction, can cause inflammation and tissue damage. Treatment of autoimmune disease focuses on controlling the autoimmune reaction with immunosuppressant medications. Corticosteroids could also be wont to control inflammation and suppress the system. Other medication options depend on the specific autoimmune disease. Biologic drugs, for instance, are now commonly wont to treat atrophic arthritis or other inflammatory sorts of arthritis.

Rheumatologists, who concentrate on diseases of the joints and animal tissue, often diagnose autoimmune illnesses and have a tendency to be at the middle of the health care team. Depending on which tissues or organs are affected, other specialists like a dermatologist (skin), hepatologist (liver) and nephrologist (kidneys) could also be involved in caring for your child.

While there is no cure for the overwhelming majority of autoimmune diseases, doctors aim to try to much more than simply manage your child's symptoms. They will work to right away relieve things like soreness and stiffness, and restore important substances to your juvenile body that the disease could also be removing (like insulin, in type 1 diabetes). But the big goals are to quench the inflammation of the autoimmune reaction to keep it from doing further damage and to & reset the immune system so that it will work normally on its own.

## Therapies

Therapies commonly prescribed for autoimmune disease include: Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs), which help ease symptoms like pain, swelling and stiffness, Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs), which slow down or even halt the progress of a disease. Biologics, a comparatively new class of DMARDs made from synthetic proteins. The major category within biologics is Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) blockers, which counteract high levels of inflammatory proteins.

Corticosteroids are extremely powerful drugs that suppress the immune system and fight inflammation. Doctors sometimes prescribe corticosteroids in tablet form or by IV for short-term use, but tend to avoid high doses over the future due to serious side effects. Prednisone, which features a number of brand name names, is that the commonest of the corticosteroids. Intra-Venous Immunoglobulin (IVIg), a blood product made up of antibodies. It is delivered by IV and may help get the system back on target without suppressing its normal function.

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