

Use of Integrative Medicine in Pediatrics

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Editorial

Integrative medicine is defined as relationship-centered care that is evidence-based, focuses on the whole person, and employs all appropriate therapeutic approaches, healthcare professionals, and disciplines to achieve optimal health and healing, including evidence-based complementary and alternative medicine. Paediatrics (sometimes spelt paediatrics or pidiatrics) is the medical specialty concerned with the medical care of newborns, children, and adolescents. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that people seek paediatric care until they are 21 years old. Paediatrics in the United Kingdom covers patients up to the age of 18. Pediatric age limitations have been increasing globally year after year. A paediatrician, often known as a paediatrician, is a medical doctor who specialises in this field. Pediatrics and its cognates imply "child healer" and are derived from two Greek words: (pais "child") and (iatros "doctor, healer"). Pediatricians work at hospitals and children's hospitals, notably in subspecialties such as neonatology, as well as as outpatient primary care physicians.

Pediatric integrative medicine (PIM) is a discipline of paediatrics that develops and supports this approach. The field of paediatrics is at a fork in the path. Our children's health—our future—is at stake. The prevalence of a wide range of chronic paediatric health disorders is increasing at an unprecedented rate. Integrated medicine (or integrative medicine as it is known in the United States) is the practise of medicine in which aspects of complementary and alternative medicine are judiciously incorporated into comprehensive treatment programmes alongside thoroughly traditional methods of diagnosis and therapy. Pediatric integrative medicine (PIM) is a paradigm that embodies a concept that is aligned with long-standing holistic principles of effective medical care. The disparities in physical size are mirrored by changes in maturation.

An infant's or neonate's smaller body differs significantly physiologically from that of an adult.

Pediatricians are often more concerned than adult physicians with congenital deformities, genetic variation, and developmental difficulties. A widespread aphorism holds that children are more than just "little adults." Many differences in drug absorption between paediatric and adult populations concentrate around the stomach. Because of lower acid output, neonates and young infants have higher stomach pH, generating a more basic environment for medicines taken orally. Historically, the conventional answer has preferred a "disease-treatment system," which frequently incentivizes more invasive care at a higher expense, an approach that is out of step with the requirements of today's youngsters. Transformation in health care is no longer an option; it is an unavoidable must. Integrated medicine is not the same as complementary medicine.

Complementary medicine refers to treatments that can be used in conjunction with standard treatment but are not often taught in medical schools. Integrated medicine has a broader purpose and mission, with an emphasis on health and healing as opposed to sickness and treatment. Conventional medicine has become overly reliant on costly technical solutions to health problems, even when they are ineffective. In terms of the current situation of children's health, respondents stated that while paediatric acute care is 'excellent,' the quality and quantity of medical care for children and youth with chronic diseases is frequently inadequate. Participants in the survey stated that the present traditional health care system is failing to address the increased prevalence of chronic illnesses in children appropriately. They concluded that a larger workforce of PIM health professionals was required to tackle the demands of complicated children diseases while simultaneously promoting wellness.

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