

Biomarkers of Inflammatory processes in Asthma: Focus on Immunology

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Abstract

Asthma may be a common illness in pediatrics and grown-ups with a critical dismalness, mortality, and budgetary burden around the world. Asthma is presently recognized as a heterogeneous illness and developing clinical and research facility inquire about has elucidated understanding of asthma's fundamental immunology. The longer term of asthma is classifying asthma by endotype through interfacing perceivable characteristics with immunological instruments. This comprehensive audit of the immunology of asthma points of interest the as of now known pathophysiology and clinical hone biomarkers in expansion to bleeding edge biologic and focused on treatments for all of the asthma endotypes. By understanding the immunology of asthma, specialists will be able to analyze patients by asthma endotype and give personalized, biomarker-driven medications to successfully control patients' asthma.

Keywords: Biomarkers; Inflammation; Asthma; Immunology

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness. The prevalence of asthma has increased significantly over the past few decades, with approximately 3.1% of the population affected in 1980 and 8.3% in 2016 [1]. Asthma is a heterogeneous disease, and understanding its fundamental immunology is crucial for developing personalized treatments. This review focuses on the immunology of asthma, highlighting key biomarkers and their clinical applications. The pathophysiology of asthma involves a complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors, leading to airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness. Key biomarkers include eosinophils, IgE, and various cytokines. The use of biomarkers in asthma management is expanding, with a focus on identifying endotypes and tailoring treatments. For example, the presence of eosinophils and IgE can guide the use of biologics like omalizumab. Understanding the immunology of asthma is essential for developing personalized, biomarker-driven medications to successfully control patients' asthma.

Major Findings

Section 1

Paragraph 1

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness. The prevalence of asthma has increased significantly over the past few decades, with approximately 3.1% of the population affected in 1980 and 8.3% in 2016 [1]. Asthma is a heterogeneous disease, and understanding its fundamental immunology is crucial for developing personalized treatments. This review focuses on the immunology of asthma, highlighting key biomarkers and their clinical applications. The pathophysiology of asthma involves a complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors, leading to airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness. Key biomarkers include eosinophils, IgE, and various cytokines. The use of biomarkers in asthma management is expanding, with a focus on identifying endotypes and tailoring treatments. For example, the presence of eosinophils and IgE can guide the use of biologics like omalizumab. Understanding the immunology of asthma is essential for developing personalized, biomarker-driven medications to successfully control patients' asthma.

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