



Weakened Shield: Understanding Immunodeficiency Disorders

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INTRODUCTION

Immunodeficiency is a condition in which the body's immune system is weakened or weakened, making it difficult for the body to fight disease and infection. Immunodeficiency disorders can be congenital, present at birth or acquired, occurring later in life. There are many different types of immunodeficiency disorders, ranging from mild to severe, with different causes and symptoms. Congenital immunodeficiencies are genetic disorders that affect immune system development in infants and children. These disorders are usually caused by mutations in genes involved in the proper functioning of the immune system. Congenital immunodeficiency diseases can be classified into two types.

DESCRIPTION

Primary and Secondary

Primary immunodeficiency disorders are inherited from parents present at birth. These disorders affect various components of the immune system such as B cells, T cells and natural killer cells. Examples of primary immunodeficiency disorders include Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID), X-linked agammaglobulinemia and Common Variable Immunodeficiency (CVID). Secondary immunodeficiency disorders, on the other hand, develop later in life due to external factors such as infections, medications and treatments. HIV/AIDS is a well-known example of a secondary immunodeficiency disease that compromises the immune system by attacking CD⁴⁺ T cells. Acquired immunodeficiency diseases are diseases that develop later in life due to external factors such as infections, medications and treatments. These disorders can compromise the immune system by suppressing its function and making it harder for the body to fight disease and infections. Examples of acquired immunodeficiency diseases include HIV/AIDS, cancer chemotherapy and organ

transplantation. HIV/AIDS is a viral infection that attacks the immune system, especially CD⁴⁺ T cells. Viruses weaken the immune system, making you more susceptible to infections and illnesses that would otherwise be easily prevented. HIV/AIDS is transmitted to children through unprotected sexual contact, sharing of contaminated needles or from mothers who are pregnant, giving birth or breastfeeding. Cancer chemotherapy is a treatment that uses drugs to kill cancer cells in the body. However, the drugs used in chemotherapy also affect healthy cells in the body, including the immune system. Chemotherapy can suppress the immune system and make it harder for the body to fight infections and diseases. Organ transplantation is a medical procedure in which a damaged organ in the body is replaced with a healthy organ from a donor. After the transplant, the patient is given drugs to prevent the immune system from rejecting the new organ. However, these drugs also suppress the immune system, making patients more susceptible to infections and illness. Symptoms of immunodeficiency depend on the type of illness and the severity of symptoms. However, common symptoms of immunodeficiency include common infections.

CONCLUSION

People with immunodeficiency disorders are more susceptible to infections, especially those caused by bacteria, viruses and fungi. These infections can recur and are difficult to treat. Slow healing: Immunocompromised people take longer to heal from wounds and injuries. Malaise: People with immunodeficiency disorders often feel tired and lack energy, even when they get enough rest. Allergy: People with immunodeficiency disorders can develop allergies to certain foods, drugs and environmental factors. Autoimmune diseases: In some cases, immunodeficiency diseases can lead to autoimmune diseases in which the immune system attacks healthy cells in the body.

Received:	16-May-2023	Manuscript No:	IPIAS-23-17308
Editor assigned:	19-May-2023	PreQC No:	IPIAS-23-17308(PQ)
Reviewed:	2-June-2023	QC No:	IPIAS-23-17308
Revised:	19-July-2023;	Manuscript No:	IPIAS-23-17308 (R)
Published:	16-August-2023	DOI:	10.36648/2394-9988-10.4.33

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Citation: Recher M (2023) Weakened Shield: Understanding Immunodeficiency Disorders. Int J Appl Sci Res Rev. 10:33.

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