Short Communication Surviving the annual flu wave: Respiratory health in changing seasons.

Joe Postma*

Department of Veterinary Physiology, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

Introduction

As the seasons change, so does the threat of respiratory illnesses, particularly the annual flu wave. Each year, millions of people worldwide are affected by respiratory flu, causing discomfort, missed work or school and in severe cases, hospitalization. In order to survive this annual challenge, it is crucial to prioritize respiratory health and take preventive measures. This article will explore various strategies and practices to help individuals navigate the changing seasons and maintain optimal respiratory wellness. The annual flu wave refers to the predictable increase in flu cases during certain seasons, typically autumn and winter in most regions. The influenza virus thrives in cooler temperatures and lower humidity, making these seasons conducive to its spread. Understanding this pattern enables us to take proactive steps to protect ourselves and minimize the impact of the flu wave [1].

One of the most effective ways to survive the annual flu wave is by getting vaccinated. Seasonal flu vaccines are designed to provide immunity against prevalent strains of the virus. They stimulate the body's immune response, preparing it to fight off the flu if exposed. It is important to get vaccinated annually as the influenza virus mutates and new strains emerge. Vaccination not only protects the individual but also contributes to community immunity, reducing the overall spread of the virus. Practicing good hygiene is crucial in preventing respiratory infections. Frequent hand washing with soap and water, or using alcohol-based hand sanitizers, can significantly reduce the transmission of the influenza virus. Avoiding close contact with individuals who are sick and maintaining proper respiratory etiquette, such as covering your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, can further prevent the spread of respiratory droplets containing the virus [2, 3].

During the flu season, spending more time indoors increases the risk of viral transmission. It is essential to optimize indoor air quality to create a healthy living environment. Proper ventilation, regular cleaning of air filters and minimizing exposure to indoor pollutants can help reduce respiratory irritants and enhance respiratory health. Using air purifiers with HEPA filters can also capture airborne viruses, providing an additional layer of protection. A robust immune system plays a crucial role in surviving the annual flu wave. Adopting a healthy lifestyle that includes a balanced diet,

regular exercise, adequate sleep and stress management can strengthen the immune system and enhance overall well-being. Consuming a variety of fruits, vegetables and whole grains ensures a sufficient intake of essential vitamins, minerals and antioxidants that support immune function [4].

Certain environments, such as schools, healthcare facilities and crowded public spaces, pose a higher risk for viral transmission. Implementing preventive measures in these settings is crucial to reduce the flu's impact. This may include promoting hand hygiene, offering flu vaccinations, enforcing respiratory etiquette and encouraging individuals with flu symptoms to stay home. Such measures can minimize the risk of outbreaks and protect vulnerable populations. Monitoring your health and being aware of flu-like symptoms is essential for early detection and prompt medical intervention. If you experience symptoms such as fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, or fatigue, it is advisable to seek medical attention. Antiviral medications, when prescribed early, can help mitigate the severity and duration of flu symptoms [5].

Conclusion

However, it is important to note that antivirals should be taken under medical supervision and should not replace preventive measures such as vaccination. Surviving the annual flu wave requires proactive measures and a focus on respiratory health. By understanding the patterns and risks associated with seasonal flu, individuals can take necessary precautions.

References

- 1. Goldbart AD, Goldman JL, Veling MC, et al. Leukotriene modifier therapy for mild sleep-disordered breathing in children. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2005;172(3):364-70.
- 2. Hodge Jr JG. The changing nature and scope of public health emergencies in response to annual flu. 2013;11(2):142-4.
- 3. Hwang SA, Eisinger D, LaBrie S. A TruCulture whole blood assay to evaluate annual flu vaccine recall responses. J Immunolo. 2020;204(1):245-14.
- 4. Poethko-Muller C, Bodeker B. The uptake of influenza vaccination for the 2013/2014 season in Germany.
- 5. Wicker S, Rabenau HF, Bias H, et al. Influenza A (H1N1) 2009: Impact on Frankfurt in due consideration of health care and public health. J Occup Med Toxicol. 2010;5(1):1-7.

Citation: Postma J. Surviving the annual flu wave: Respiratory health in changing seasons. Int J Respir Med. 2023; 8(3):154

^{*}Correspondence to: Joe Postma, Department of Veterinary Physiology, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, E mail: postmajoo@gmail.com

Received: 03-May-2023, Manuscript No. AAIJRM-23-103880; Editor assigned: 05-Jun-2023, PreOC No. AAIJRM-23-103880(PO); Reviewed: 19-Jun-2023, OC No. AAIJRM-23-103880; Revised: 21-Jun-2023, Manuscript No. AAIJRM-23-103880(R); Published: 28-Jun-2023, DOI: 10.35841/aaijrm-8.3.154