Literature review:

As Lohff B, Schaefer J, Nierhaus KH, Peters T, Schaefer T, Vos R. (1998), reviewed Natural defenses & auto protection: naturopathy, an old concept of healing in a new perspective. Body has remarkable remperative power when left done – Recent Molecular – biological and Molecular – genetic research has shown that important cellular – based auto protective Mechanisms are mediated by heat shock proteins (HSPs) or stress-response proteins, also called react to extracellular stimuli by activating single transduction pathway which result in activating the genetic programme. The Phenomenon seen here is basically due to the body’s own defense mechanism which make it capable of reacting harmful influences & allow it to stabilize a structure & or function of the body of the body. The “self-healing foxes of the body. According to Mary Vishala, SND “Writer of guidance & counseling later childhood is a period of show, steady & uniform growth until the changes of puberty begin. Development rate, although confirms & uniform, is very show of this stage. Good & balanced diet is important for the child’s good health growth & development. The better health & nutrition, the larger Children to be, age for age, as compared with those whose nutrition & health we poor. They develop a realize attitude they begin to accept & appropriate the hard realities of life & try adopt themselves to the real environment. Whereas other studies have examined children’s understanding of the role of Psychobiological labels such as tasty “Yummy” & not tasty (Yucky) foods on growth & illness (Laxshmi Raman – Child development Research Vol. 2011, Article ID 638239).

The following studies will further clarify that it has become increasingly apparent that multidisciplinary approaches synthesizing biological, socio-cultural, Psychological & family perspective are necessary to better understand complication & healthy functioning of Respiratory System.

Astrida Seja Kangars, PHD, Mary D. Klinnert, PHD, and Bruce G. Bender, 23 PHD (2004) in Journal of pediatric psychobiology Vol. 29, no. 7 has critically reviewed published articles & book chapters to identify research findings & integrated conceptualizations that demonstrate how families affect pediatric Asthma & fond result that Family Emotional Characterities, Asthma Management behaviors & physiological factors account for key influences on pediatric asthma consent & outcome.
Some investigation have examined the relationships between of Early childhood respiratory disease & the risk of anxiety and depression in adulthood. In one study (Rence D. Goodwin, PLD, MPH, Stephen L. Buka, SCD Aug 2008, Pediatric Adolescence MED / Vol. 162 ( No.8) has concluded their result are consistent with and extend of a link between respiratory disease in early childhood & increased risk of anxiety disorder by age 34 years, another study which support this researchers Result is done by Daniel. S. Pine, MD; Jeremy D. Coplan, Md; Laszlo A. Papp, MD; Rachel G. Klein, PhD; Jose M. Martinez, MA; Pavel Kovalenko, PhD; Nancy Tancer, MD; Donna Moreau, MD; Eldon S. Dummit III, MD; David Shaffer, MD’ Donald F. Klein, MD; Jack M. Gorman, MD, Arch Gen Psychiatry, 1998; 55:123-129 & their finding is on the association between ventilatory physiology & anxiety disorders in children & adolescents are consistent with results from studies of adult with panic disorder. In Costa Rica and Chile (de Andrea et al 1990, lozoeff et al 1991 & 2000) children were given a comprehensive battery of tests at 5 years of age. In both studies the formly anemic children had deficient, which were not identical, across a wide range of functions preschool skills, gross motor skill & visual – motor integration were affected. Children in Costa Rica for an even an wider range of function, (Lozoeff et al. 2000).

The anemic childrens performance was worse in practically all tested function. This kind of Research shows an importance of Nutrition amongs children further to support this statement Winston J Craig (1990 : 70 Suppl) (ABCN) Research interest has focused on various herbs that posses hypolipidemic ant platelet, antitumor or immune – stimulating Properties Furthermore, a diet in which culinary herbs are used generously to favour food provides a variety of active physiochemical that promote health & project against chronic disease. Two studies found that anemic children had minor neurological dysfunction at 5 (de Andrea et al 1990) & 7 of age (Cantwell 1974) Recent advances on the Nutritional Effects Associated with the use of garlic as a supplement by Harunobu Amagase, 2 Brenda L. Petesch, Hiromichi Matsuura, Shigeo Kasuga.

As physical activity & exercise is a subject of Research & Many advance study has studied one of the Research has concluded that negative attitude towards physical activity can be reliably Measured & may be can important forget for intervention efforts to increase physical

Further studied has explore an effect of gases supply in respiratory system due to exercise the great heterogeneity in response to O₂ supply during Exercise. Delphine delample, Meritxell sabate, christianprefaut and Fabienne Durand (2008) concluded the response to oxygen supply during exercise varied among COPD patients. Moreover, despite the clinical benefits of TP and oxygen supply was observed during exercise with approximately 35% of our COPD patients improving their exercise tolerance. Another research has found an inhalation of CO₂ has been shown to produce more Anxiety in patients with panic disorder (PD) than in healthy comparison subject. Jack M. Gorman, MD; Justine Kent, MD; Jose Martinez, MA; Susan Browne, BA’ Jeremy Coplan, MD; Laszlo A. Pappo, MD.

There are many Research is based on asthma & allergy which is one of the most chronic disorders of childhood Myoung Hee Kim, MPH, 1 Ji-Won Kwon, MD, 2 Hyo Bin Kim, MD, PhD, 3 Younghwa Song, MD, 2 Jinho Yu, MD, PhD, 2 Woo-Kyund Kim, MD, PhD, 4 Byeong-ju Kim, MD, PhD, 5 So Yeon Lee, MD, PhD, 6 Kyoung-Won Kim, MD, PhD, 7 Hye-Mi Ji, MD, PhD, 4 Kyu Earn Kim, MD, PhD, 7 Yee-Jin Shin, MD, PhD, 8 Ho Kim, PhD, 1 and Soo-Jong Hong, MD, PhD, 2 (Pediatric Pulmonology 47:36-43 (2012)) team has concluded that their study revealed pronounced difference between the ISAAC (International Study of Asthma & Allergies in childhood) WQ written & Audio visual questionnaire in the estimation of the prevalence of Asthma Symptoms in children aged 10-12 years & demonstrated that the AVQ may be at least as effective as WQ in detecting Asthma Symptom in the age group. The management of respiratory disorders & their different technique of Evaluating disorder has been researcher topic like Ascedio Jose Rodrigues, Evandro Alencar Scussiato, Marcia Jacomelli, Paulo Rogerio Scordamaglio, Marcelo Gervilla Gregorio, Addy Lidvina Mejia Palomino, Eduardo Quintino Oliveira, and Viviane Rossi Figueiredo, (Pediatric Pulmonology 47:59-62 (2012)) has done very informative Research which is an torch for other researcher this team has conceded. The knowledge & association of different methods in pediatric bronchoscope add the benefits of one method to another, minimizing the chances of thempentic failure. Another Research by A. Balachandran So. Shivhbalan on chest Physiotherapy treatment of most respiratory illness in children compare to adult. They have
concluded that CPT (Chest Physiotherapy) is highly effective in facilitating airway is a component of airway clearance therapy & pulmonary relabilitation.

An investigation of survey technique in Singapore had undertaking on upper & lower respiratory tract disorders in Eight year old. Children (By M. Chia, N. K. Virabhak, Y. K. Ng. S. K. Lee, J. M. J. Supramaniam, W. Chan, P. Martin and B. Gandevia, (1972 Vol. 13, No. 6) has survey that the loose cough sign detects a sufficiently high proportion subjects in a large population to dispense with the More time-consuming physical examination. In any case, its use in this childhood population clearly increased the sensitivity of auscultation in the detection of lower respiratory tract disease. Sudha Chaudhari, Madhumati Otiv, Anjali Chitale, Mahendra Hoge, Anand Panditand Anjali Mote, (2005) team has explore the contribution of biological risk factore verses socio-demographic and environmental risk factors in cognitive development of children with birth weight less than 2kg at the age of 12 yrs. further Ewa Ternstern – Hasseus, Sven Larsson and Eva Millqvist (2011) research carried out among patients with chronic cough, a majority claimed that environmental factors induced coughing. Both the CSS-SHR(chemical sensitivity scale for sensory hyperreactivity) and the HARQ score (hull airway reflux questionnaire) systems seem to be valuable instruments in the mapping of cough patients, supporting the novel paradigm of a cough hypersensitivity syndrome. their result emphasize that cough is a substantial burden to the patient, influencing daily living and quality of life.

Environment is one of the most causative factor of respiratory diseases and researcher delight topic for research. Supinda Buniyavanich, M phil, Christopher P, MD; MPH; Anthony J McMichael, MBBS; Paul R. Epstein MD, MPH (2003) We live in a world in which greater and more frequent environmental extremes are likely. 1–3 Records since 860 demonstrate global warming (Figure 1). The 1990s was the hottest decade yet recorded, and the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts a 1.48C to 88C rise by 2100. Already there is glacier retreat, poleward shifts of animals and plants, and more extreme weather events. The IPCC posits that most climate change since 1950 is human induced and will have far-reaching environmental and health effects.

Research on climate change has concentrated on its process and sources. The next phase will be impact assessment. A critical area to address will be the differential
vulnerability of subpopulations. To date, there has been little research on climate-health relations that directly addresses children; the available data predominantly concern adult or whole populations. Children may be an especially vulnerable subpopulation because of their developing physiology and anticipated long-term exposure. Internationally, two thirds of all preventable ill health due to the environment occurs in children. In this paper, they review the available research on the health impacts of climate change, analyze its relevance to children, and propose key areas for action. The potential associations of climate change and child health can be organized under 3 categories.

1) Environmental change: Anthropogenic changes such as air pollution and altered ultraviolet radiation contribute to climate change.

2) Climate change: An altered climate induces thermal extremes and weather disasters.

3) Ecologic change: Climate change causes longer-term ecologic changes that alter food availability, allergy/mycotoxin and disease exposure, and emerging infectious diseases.