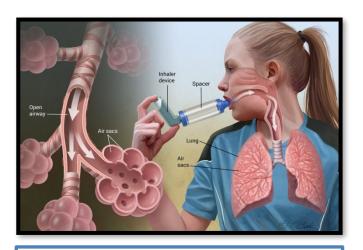
KYK Co., Ltd. 16 January 2020

How can Hydrogen Gas help Asthmatic



What is Asthma?

Asthma is a condition in which your airways narrow and swell and produce extra mucus. This can make breathing difficult and trigger coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath.

For some people, asthma is a minor nuisance. For others, it can be a major problem that interferes with daily activities and may lead to a lifethreatening asthma attack. Asthma can't be cured, but its symptoms can be controlled.

Asthma symptoms vary from person to person. You may have infrequent asthma attacks, have symptoms only at certain times — such as when exercising — or have symptoms all the time.

Asthma signs and symptoms include Shortness of breath, chest tightness or pain, trouble sleeping caused by shortness of breath, coughing or wheezing. A whistling or wheezing sound when exhaling (wheezing is a common sign of asthma in children). Coughing or wheezing attacks that are worsened by a respiratory virus, such as a cold or the flu

Patients?

How Hydrogen works on Asthma?

This challenging disease characterized by persistent airway inflammation cannot be cured. Although many efforts have been made to increase the therapeutic effect. Oxidative stress plays an important role in the pathogenesis of this chronic disorder. Inflammation induces lung oxidative stress reaction and leads to a large number of reactive oxygen species. The effect of reactive oxygen species on the pathogenesis of asthma is to stimulate pulmonary function impairment, mast cell degranulation, airway remodelling and mucus secretion by epithelium, all of which in turn can aggravate the local inflammation of the lung.

Hydrogen is considered an inert gas and has been used in medical applications to prevent decompression sickness in deep divers. It was reported in 2007 that hydrogen delivered via inhalation has authentic antioxidant and anti-apoptotic properties that can protect the brain against ischaemia/reperfusion injury by selectively neutralizing hydroxyl radicals. The therapeutic effects of molecular hydrogen on various diseases have been investigated regarding its antioxidation capability and its anti-inflammation and anti-apoptosis capabilities. Compared with traditional antioxidants, hydrogen is a small molecule that can easily dissipate throughout the body and cells, and it is sufficiently mild that it does not disturb metabolic oxidation-reduction reactions or ROS-mediated cell signalling. Thus, it may be a safe and effective antioxidant for pulmonary diseases. As the mainstream administration route, inhalation is considered the preferred methods in the treatment of asthma.

In conclusion, hydrogen gas inhalation improves lung function and protects established airway inflammation in the asthmatic patients which may be associated with the inhibition of oxidative stress process.

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