

Escalated fungal spores and its consequences on asthma: the aftermath of recent torrential downpour

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Abstract

The increase in asthma cases in Pakistan after the flood of 2022 has confirmed that the condition is a serious public health hazard. The production of fungus spores on moist surfaces and in humid environments is a significant factor in asthma onset. In this study, we discuss the distinctive seasonality and mechanism of fungal spore occurrence in Pakistan. Epidemic areas are those that are characterized by intermittent outbreaks, are close to local rivers, or have humid environments that are conducive to the formation of molds and fungus spores. Heavy rain promotes the interaction between contaminated water and human activity, which can lead to an increase in sporogenesis which is directly linked to a number of asthmatic patients. We studied the association between exposure to pluvial floodwater, production of fungal spores, and its impact on the respiratory condition “Asthma”

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