

Allergies thrive on too much hygiene

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Allergies thrive on too much hygiene

Keeping clean may be making us ill. Swiss experts are warning that too much cleanliness can weaken the body's immune system and cause allergies to develop. The new findings suggest that children in particular are failing to develop key defences against everyday bacteria.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is launching a new campaign, "Healthy environments for children". One of its goals is to investigate the reasons for a rise in allergies such as hay fever and asthma.

In Switzerland alone, cases of hay fever rose from 2 per cent of adults in 1920 to 13 per cent in 1991. At present, 15 per cent of children are affected. Globally, one child in ten now suffers from asthma.

Swiss specialists have recently discovered that efforts to create a healthier environment with highly sanitised living spaces may actually be doing more harm than good.

Michel Hofer, an allergy and immunology specialist in canton Vaud's University Hospital, says the higher levels of hygiene in the world's most economically developed countries may be linked to the growth in allergies.

It is now believed that babies need exposure to certain viruses and bacteria in order for their bodies to develop defences against them. Too much protection from such elements means that children's bodies cannot learn how to block infections. As a result, immune systems can take relatively benign elements, such as dust or cat fur, to be dangerous foreign bodies, provoking bodily reactions, such as inflammations.

According to research conducted by the Swiss child allergy research institute, Scarpol, bacteria from animals can also prevent allergies. The study found that children living on farms and in contact with the animals developed fewer allergies than children living in the same village.

These findings were compared with similar studies elsewhere in Europe, and the researchers came to the conclusion that exposure to certain bacteria carried by animals created a form of protection. Children who have a large family or who frequent crèches may also have stronger immune systems. Health experts are currently working on effective treatments against allergies.

The best cure may be to expose children to bacteria that influence the children's immune systems from an early age.

If successful, this treatment would force the body to find a way to protect itself from the foreign bodies. The use of antibodies could offer another way to prevent an allergic reaction.

Recent scientific findings discredit previous claims that the rise in pollution was to blame for children's weakening immune systems.

A major study carried out in Germany during the 1990s compared children from Munich with children from Leipzig, formerly in East Germany, for allergies.

The study found that, while the children in Leipzig were exposed to significantly higher levels of pollutants, they had fewer allergies than their counterparts in Munich.

However, allergies rose as Leipzig became more affluent, with the study concluding that financial development may be linked to a rise in allergies.

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