

Pregnancy and Lupus

Emilia Clark*

Managing Editor, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Belgium

LUPUS

Systemic lupus erythematosus is a chronic illness that occurs when the body's immune system attacks its tissues and organs. It can't tell the difference between bacteria and viruses.

DIAGNOSES AND SYMPTOMS

Cutaneous lupus erythematosus is a type of lupus that affects babies. It usually appears after taking certain medicines that can cause skin damage. Although it is difficult to determine how many individuals have lupus, it is estimated that there are about 1.5 million Americans with the condition.

Other symptoms include joint pain, nausea, and skin eruptions. It can also be difficult to diagnose due to the many signs and symptoms that mimic those of other conditions.

Usually, the doctor will carry out blood tests to diagnose lupus. He or she will also check other parts of your body for signs of the illness. If the illness is suspected, you may also be referred for scans and X-rays.

Once diagnosed, you'll be asked to have a variety of tests, such as urine and blood tests, to check for kidney problems. Usually, episodes of severe illness will occur for a few weeks, or longer, before they disappear. Among some adults, having flares may happen several times a year or even years apart. They can also go away at other times.

TREATMENT

Although there is no cure for lupus, there are therapies that can

help manage symptoms. The following medications are commonly used to treat lupus:

1. Ibuprofen and other anti-inflammatory drugs.
2. Antimalarial medications are used to relieve joint discomfort, skin rashes, weariness, and lung inflammation in addition to preventing or treating malaria. hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil) and chloroquine phosphate are two common antimalarial medications (Aralen). Antimalarial medication has been shown in studies to help people with lupus live longer by preventing flare-ups.
3. Steroid tablets, injections, and creams for kidney inflammation and rashes
4. Two medicine, rituximab, and belimumab are sometimes used to treat severe lupus. These work on the

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, yes. You can have children if you are diagnosed with Lupus. With the right doctors by your side and by listening to their advice, you will hopefully be able to welcome your beautiful baby! We hope that this article helped you understand your Lupus a little better and gave you an overlook of what pregnancy with Lupus is like. This text is intended solely for educational reasons and should not be used for medical advice. We strongly encourage you to contact us in whatever way suits you and discuss the article, suggest ideas for upcoming content, tell us your strong and emotional stories, or for any other reason, you would like.

Correspondence to: Emilia Clark, Managing Editor, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Belgium; E-mail: obsgyne@emedicinejournals.com

Received: August 15, 2021; **Accepted:** August 25, 2021; **Published:** September 7, 2021

Citation: Clark E (2021) Pregnancy and Lupus. Gynecol Obstet (Sunnyvale) 11: 567.

Copyright: ©2021 Clark E. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.