The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on adult and Pediatric allergy & immunology Services in the UK National Health Service

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Abstract (600 word limit)

he coronavirus disease (COVID) 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has presented unique and unprecedented challenges to health service delivery globally. Health services have had to rapidly implement measures to reduce virus transmission rates, which has involved risk stratification and service prioritization to focus on emergency care and where feasible, cancer care the aim being to reduce patient volumes in clinical

areas and limit potential exposure for patients, their caregivers, and health care professionals. Allergic disorders such as allergic rhinitis, asthma, and food allergy are among the most common non communicable diseases worldwide, and the United Kingdom has one of the highest prevalence rates in the world. Health service delivery for these conditions is primarily outpatientbased. There is a huge unmet demand for allergy services globally, and specifically there is inadequate and uneven distribution of specialist allergy

services across the United Kingdom. The National Health Service (NHS) in the United Kingdom offers specialist Allergy and Immunology (A&I) services for children and adults in secondary care, with some heterogeneity with respect to the professional background and training of clinicians involved in service delivery, and the repertoire of services within each center. Adult allergy services are delivered by specialists in allergy and/or clinical immunology, and organbased specialists such as respiratory physicians. Pediatric allergy services are delivered by pediatric allergists and general pediatricians with an interest in allergy. Some services provide only allergy or immunology services, and others offer joint services including A&I within adult or pediatric departments. Several

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recent publications have described the restrictions imposed by COVID-19 alongside prioritization and newer models of care in A&I and other medical and surgical specialties. Specifically, the British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology (BSACI), the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, and the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology issued expert/consensus guidance regarding safe and strategic delivery of

specialist A&I services during the pandemic.

Importance of Research (200 Words)

All accepted papers for the 13th ICUD, for both oral and poster presentations will be distributed to the participants during the conference. Selected papers will be peer reviewed for publication in IWA Publishing's journals: Water Science and Technology; Water Science and Technology; Water Supply; or Water Practice and Technology. There is also a

possibility to publish in the Urban Water Journal for selected papers. These instructions have been prepared in the format that should be used for the final manuscripts and are designed to help you, the author, provide manuscripts that will translate well into a standard format. The instructions are partly based on similar instructions issued by the 12th ICUD (Nascimento et al., 2011), 11th ICUD (Arthur et al., 2008), 10th ICUD (Mikkelsen et al., 2005), International Water Association (IWA, 2002) and the American Society of Civil Engineers (Dickerts and McNaughton, 2000).

There is also a possibility to publish in the Urban Water Journal for selected papers.

Biography (200 words)

Deanna Mulvihill has her expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. Her open and contextual evaluation model based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving healthcare. She has built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration both in hospital and education institutions. The foundation is based on fourth generation evaluation (Guba& Lincoln, 1989) which is a methodology that utilizes the previous generations of evaluation: measurement, description and judgment. It allows for value-pluralism. This approach is responsive to all stakeholders and has a different way of focusing.



Information of Institution and laboratory (200 words)



The University of Birmingham (informally Birmingham University)[8][9] is a public research university located in Edgbaston, Birmingham, United Kingdom. It received its royal charter in 1900 as a successor to Queen's College, Birmingham (founded in 1825 as the Birmingham School of Medicine and Surgery), and Mason Science College (established in 1875 by Sir Josiah Mason), making it the first English civic or 'red brick' university to receive its own royal charter.[2][10] It is a founding member of both the Russell Group of British research universities, Universitas 21.

Reference (15-20)

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