

Chronic inflammation

* Cell of the chronic: **Mono nuclear cell**, 3 type:

- ① Macrophage
- ② lymphocyte
- ③ plasma cell

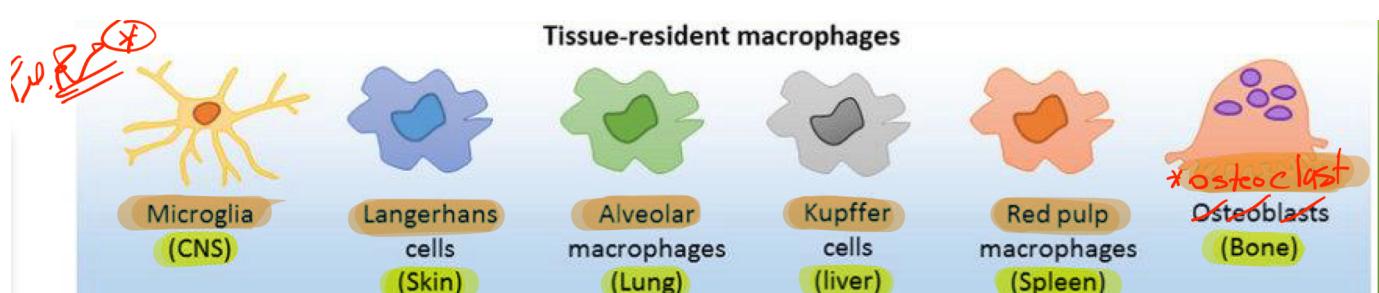
* Causes of chronic inf.:

- progression from acute inflammation
 - Hypersensitivity disease → autoimmune disease
allergic disease
 - prolonged exposure to potentially toxic agent ex: Silica
- * in Chronic inf → Tissue destruction and repair at same time
- Fibrosis
 - Angiogenesis

* Macrophage → dominant cell in chronic inf.

* Monocyte = Macrophage

↳ circulating ↳ in tissue



Macrophage | mono cyte

Long life span

Short life span (one day)

bigger

smaller

more phagocytosis

less phagocytosis

* M(1) pathways:-

- * other name:: Classical pathway
- * Function destroy of the offending agent
- * induced by:: IFN- γ

* M(2) pathways:-

- * other Name:: Alternative pathway
- * Function :: Initiates tissue repair
- * induced by:: IL-4 and IL-13

* other cell in chronic inflammation :: (non specific)

- ① Eosinophils:: IgE and parasitic infection (المخلوقات الحية)
- ② Mast cell :: play role in acute and chronic inflammation
⇒ function :: degranulate and release ① Histamine ② prostaglandins

* Granulomatous inflammation:-

form of chronic inflammation characterized by collection Macrophage and

⊕ often with T-lymphocyte

→ Component of granuloma:-

- ① Epithelioid histiocytes :: epithelial like alveolar Macrophage
- ② Multi nucleated Giant Cells :: fused of Macrophage
- ③ Lymphocytes

* Type of granulomas:

- ① Immune granulomas: present of T-lymphocyte
- ② Foreign body granulomas: absence of T-lymphocyte

* Most important cytokines in acute phase reaction:

- ① IL-1
- ② IL-6
- ③ TNF

* Fever caused by PGF2

البروتينات الهرمونية التي تترافق مع ارتفاع درجة الحرارة هي البروتينات المهمة في المرض

* Most important acute phase protein:

- ① C-reactive protein (CRP)
- ② Fibrinogen
- ③ serum amyloid A protein (SAA) protein

* Leukocytosis occurs because: more number of immature neutrophil in blood. (shift to left)

→ Neutrophilia by most bacterial infection

→ lymphocytosis by viral infection e.g.: mumps, German measles, infectious mononucleosis

→ eosinophilia by allergies & parasitic

→ leukopenia by typhoid & rickettsiae & certain protozoa

* Sepsis ⇒ life-threatening condition that arises when the body's response to infection causes injury to its own tissue and organ.

بعض الأسباب التي تجعل عدوى الدم خطيراً على جسم المريض

Ramzi El Nekly