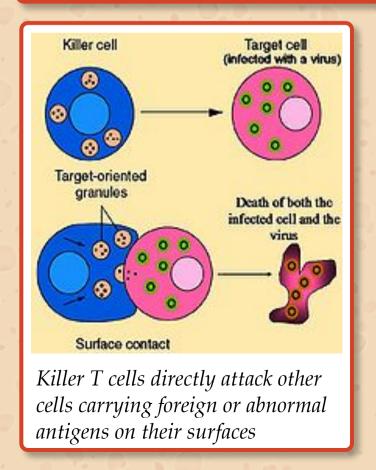


*Neutrophils migrate from blood vessels* to the inflamed tissue via chemotaxis, where they remove pathogens through phagocytosis and degranulation



Inflammation is the complex biological response to harmful stimuli, such as pathogens, damaged cells, or irritants. It is a protective attempt by the organism to remove the injurious stimuli as well as initiate the healing process for the tissue. It not a synonym for infection. Even in cases where inflammation is caused by infection, the two are not synonymous: infection is caused by an exogenous pathogen, while inflammation is the response of the organism to the pathogen.

Adapted from Wikipedia

Traditional signs of inflammation:

Redness Pain Swelling Heat Loss of function Trauma

Damaging stimuli

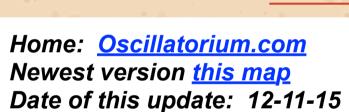
**Exogenous agents** 

Exogenous pathogens

**Endogenous mediators** 

**INFLAMMATION:** THE CASCADE

AND THE MEDIATORS



Isolate damaged area

Tissue responses

Call for debris removal

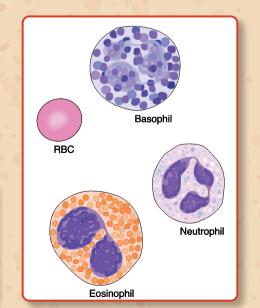
Call for pathogen removal

Call for nutrients for repair

Organize repair process

Completion of repair

Therapies directed to a single inflammatory mediator may miss the correct target or targets. In addition, they do not support the resolution process with nutrient substrate.



**SOME IMPORTANT MEDIATORS:** SAMPLE PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS

> NF-kB: Aspirin, NSAIDs TNF-a: Remicade

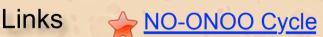
Heat shock protein: Geldanamycin Adhesion molecules: Antegren Chemokines: MCP-1

Prostaglandins: Aspirin, NSAIDs Leukotrienes: Singulair Kinin system: HOE 140

Cyclooxygenase (COX): NSAIDs, Acetaminophen

Neurohormones: Cortisone, opioids

Histamine: Xolair Homocysteine: Fibrates Autoantibodies: Rituximab Resistin: Resistin-binding peptide



**Stages of Inflammation** 

**Biology Pages Overview** 

Journal of Inflammation

**Mediators of Inflammation** 

**Mediators of Inflammation Archive** 

Inflammatory Response, Infection