

LIBYAN INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF PHARMACY

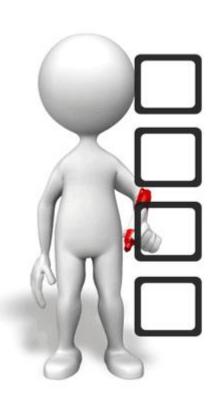


INFLAMATION

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

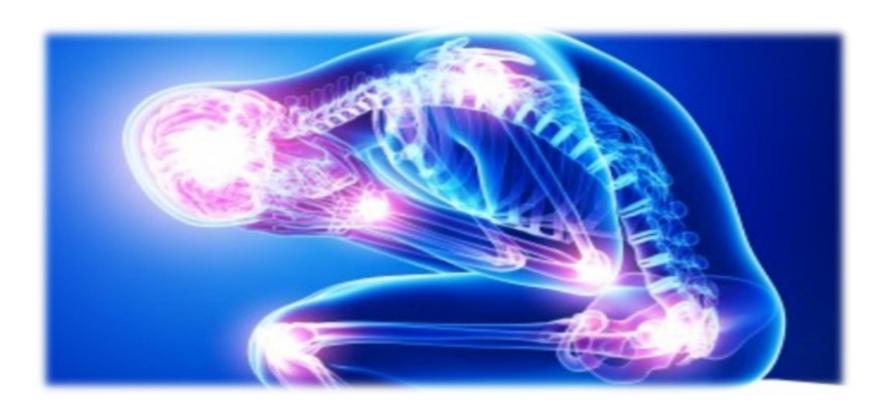
- ✓ Define inflammation
- ✓ List causes of inflammation
- ✓ State nomenclature of inflammation





Latin word

inflammare = Body's response to injury



INTRODUCTION

Inflammation is typically viewed as a localized protective response to tissue damage /or microbial invasion.



Is a systemic or local reaction of tissues and microcirculation to a pathogenic insult. It is characterized by the elaboration of inflammatory mediators as well as the movement of fluid and leukocytes from the blood into extra vascular tissues. Inflammation localizes and eliminates microorganisms, damaged cells and foreign particles, thereby paving the way for a return to normal structure and function



Inflammation can be characterized by 5 main features these are:



PHYSICAL AGENTS:

- 1- Injuries
- 2- Alteration of temperature & pressure
- 3- Radiation injuries
- 4- Ultraviolet





CHEMICAL AGENTS:

Organic:

- I Microbial toxins
- 2- organic poisons (weedkillers)



Inorganic:

- I-Acids
- 2- Alkaline
- 3- Drugs





BIOLOGICAL AGENTS:

Microbes:

- 1- Bacteria
- 2- Viruses
- 3- Fungi
- 4- Protozoa



IMMUNOLOGIC DISORDERS

- 1-Hypersensitivity reactions
- 2-Autoimmunity
- 3-Immunodificiency states





GENETIC/METABOLIC DISORDERS:

- 1- Gout
- 2- Diabetes mellitus

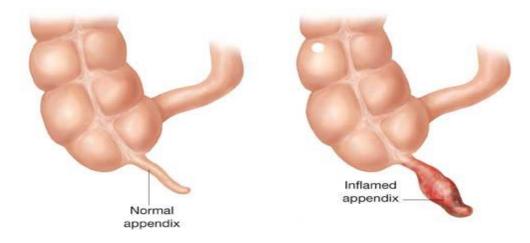


NOMENCLATURE

Inflammatory lesion are usually indicated by the suffix itis

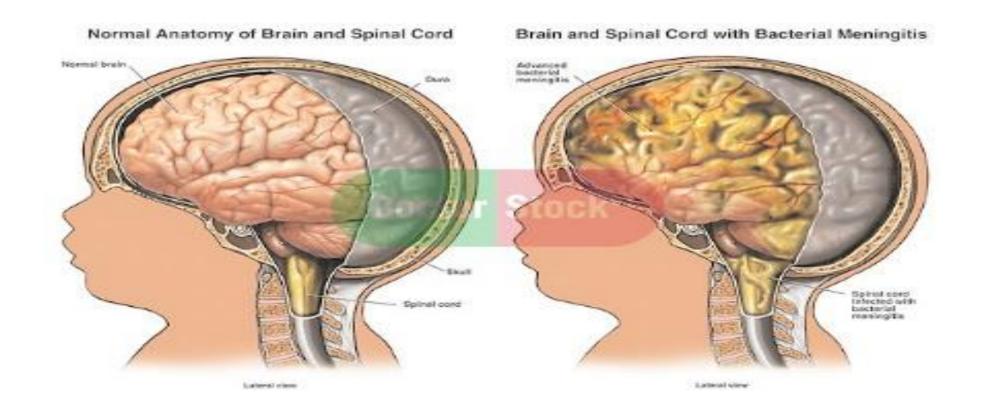
Example:

1- Appendicitis = inflammation of the appendix



NOMENCLATURE

2- Meningitis = inflammation of the meninges

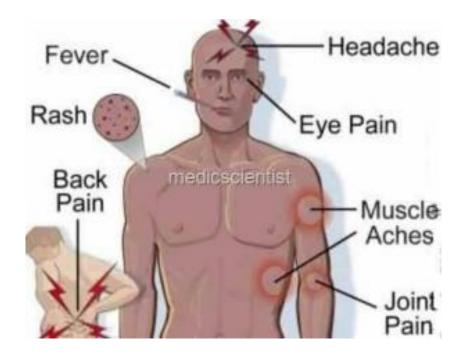


Exceptions:

Pneumonia

Bronchial tubes Bronchiole Alveoli Pneumonia Excess mucus Inflamed bronchiole

typhoid fever



REFERENCE

Emanuel Rubin, Howard M. Reisner (2014). Essentials of Rubin's pathology, 6th ed. China: Lippincott William & Wilkins, a Wilkins Kluwer business.

