Diseases Mentioned in Inflammation Lectures

1. **Acute Appendicitis**
2. **Acute Tonsillitis**: Viral condition; cytokines act locally.
3. **Acute Bronchial Asthma**
4. **Acute Encephalitis**
5. **Antihistamines**: Taken to reduce congestion.
6. **Acute Glomerulonephritis**: A possible example of misdirected inflammation (autoimmune); involves antibodies, complement, and monocytes, which also cause tissue injury in kidneys and neurons.
7. **Alveolar Membrane Inflammation**: Misdirected inflammation.
8. **Chronic Hepatitis**: Leads to chronic liver disease.
9. **Chronic Glomerulitis**: Causes end-stage renal disease.
10. **Chronic Lung Inflammation**: Leads to pulmonary fibrosis.
11. **Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)**: Characterized by neutrophils and diffuse alveolar damage; typically seen in terminally ill patients with multiple organ failure in the ICU.
12. **Bronchial Asthma**: Mediated by eosinophils and IgE. Patients often have atopy, allergies, nasal congestion, bronchospasm, wheezing, and difficulty swallowing. Treatments aim to prevent the chronic condition rather than address each acute attack.
13. **Septic Shock**: Severe bacterial overgrowth in the blood ("blood poisoning"), mediated by cytokines. Gram-negative infections are especially lethal, impacting vital functions.

14. **Arthritis**: Involves lymphocytes, macrophages, antibodies, and platelets.
15. **Atherosclerosis**: Chronic inflammation caused by prolonged cholesterol exposure, mediated by macrophages and lymphocytes. Can lead to chronic ischemia, myocardial infarction, or brain strokes.
16. **Pulmonary Fibrosis**: Involves macrophages and fibroblasts, progressing to idiopathic or end-stage fibrosis.
17. **Gout**: Caused by deposition of urate crystals in the joints.
18. **Congestive Heart Failure**: High hydrostatic pressure results in transudate formation.
19. **Chronic Renal Failure**: Protein leakage causes low osmotic pressure, leading to transudate formation.
20. **Chronic Liver Disease**: Reduced protein synthesis results in low osmotic pressure and transudate formation. Commonly caused by hepatitis C, often accompanied by hyponatremia and serous effusion.
21. **Severe Bacterial Pneumonia**: Produces exudate in the lungs.
22. **Severe Clinical Symptoms**: Often associated with exudate formation.
23. **Cellulitis**: Inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.
24. **Pleural Effusion**: Fluid accumulation in the pleural cavity; classified as serous effusion.
25. **Ascites**: Fluid accumulation in the abdominal cavity.
26. **Lymphadenitis**: Inflammation of lymph nodes, often due to infections in nearby tissues. If viral, it is typically self-limiting;

if bacterial (e.g., TB), requires antibiotics and sometimes biopsy.

27. **Lymphangitis**: Inflammation of lymphatic vessels, caused by infections or injuries, often involved in draining immune elements and fluids.
28. **Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency**: Affects the GI tract; lack of enzyme inhibition leads to cell injury and chronic disease development.
29. **Sepsis**: Neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) play a role.
30. **Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)**: Autoimmune disease affecting young females. Symptoms include a cheek rash and involvement of the kidneys, heart, skin, and joints. NETs contribute to the pathology.
31. **Rheumatoid Arthritis**: Autoimmune, hypersensitivity disease leading to chronic inflammation.
32. **Mixed Connective Tissue Disease**: An autoimmune condition.
33. **Interleukin-17 Deficiency**: Results in weakened immunity.
34. **Aspirin, Indomethacin, Ibuprofen, Profine**: Anti-prostaglandin medications.
35. **Myocardial Infarction/Strokes**: Often caused by TXA2-mediated coronary artery blockage.
36. **Hereditary Angioedema**: Caused by a deficiency of C1 inhibitor.
37. **Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)**: Caused by deficiencies in DAF and CD59.
38. **Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome**: Associated with mutations in Factor H.

39. **Complement System (CS) Protein Deficiencies**: Lead to susceptibility to infections.
40. **Fibrinous Pericarditis**:
41. **Bronchopneumonia**: Can be acute or chronic; purulent inflammation if bacterial.
42. **Delayed Hypersensitivity Reaction**: Persistent infection causing chronic inflammation.
43. **Granulomatous Inflammation**: Caused by persistent infection leading to chronic inflammation.
44. **Multiple Sclerosis (MS)**: A hypersensitivity disease causing chronic inflammation.
45. **Alzheimer's Disease/Diabetes Mellitus**: Diseases associated with chronic inflammation.
46. **Silicosis**: Chronic inflammation due to prolonged silica exposure.
47. **Cirrhosis**: Chronic inflammation leads to tissue destruction and replacement of normal liver parenchyma with thick fibrotic bands.
48. **Eosinophilic Esophagitis**: Characterized by eosinophilic inflammation and red esophageal rings.
49. **Chronic Osteomyelitis**: Bone destruction mediated by neutrophils.
50. **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)**: Caused by smoking; characterized by emphysema and chronic bronchitis, mediated by neutrophils.
51. **Chronic Relapsing Pancreatitis**: Acute episodes superimposed on chronic inflammation, often seen in alcoholic patients and mediated by neutrophils.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِين ، اللهمّ إني أسألك بأسمائك الحسنى، وصفاتك العليا، وأسألك باسمك الأعظم الذي إذا دُعيت به أجبت، أن تُيسّر لي أمري، وتُسهّل لي دربي، وتقضي لي حاجتي