

Immunology Clinical Case Studies And Disease Pathophysiology

Graft-versus-host disease 2018. -Host Disease: Immunology, Pathophysiology, and Treatment. Ferrara JLM, Deeg HJ, Burakoff SJ. Graft-Vs. GvHD is commonly associated with bone marrow transplants and stem cell transplants. Marcel Dekker, 1990 ISBN 0-8247-9728-0 Polsdorfer Graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) is a syndrome, characterized by inflammation in different organs 6797b0b718

Cold agglutinin disease ", European Journal of Haematology, 63 (4): 259-66 Cold agglutinin disease (CAD) is a rare autoimmune disease characterized by the presence of high concentrations of circulating cold sensitive antibodies, usually IgM and autoantibodies that are also active at temperatures below 30 °C (86 °F), directed against red blood cells, causing them to agglutinate and undergo lysis. It is a form of autoimmune hemolytic anemia, specifically one in which antibodies bind red blood cells only at

low body temperatures, typically 28–31 °C. Ulvestad, E; Berentsen, S; Bø, K; Shammash, FV (1999), "Clinical immunology of chronic cold agglutinin disease 6797b0b718

While the specific... 6797b0b718

Pathophysiology of asthma The focus of this article will be allergic asthma. J. ; Ali K. Allergy and Clinical Immunology, January, 2006 Szentivanyi A. Lockey, Richard, In lasting tribute: Andor Szentivanyi, MD. In both cases, bronchoconstriction is prominent. There are two major categories of asthma: allergic and non-allergic. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that 1 in 11 children and 1 in 12 adults have asthma in the United States of America. 1016/S0021-8707(68)90117-2. According to the World Health Organization, asthma affects 235 million people worldwide. ; Calderon Asthma is a common pulmonary condition defined by chronic inflammation of respiratory tubes, tightening of respiratory smooth muscle, and episodes of bronchoconstriction 6797b0b718

They are resulting from mutations in the pathway from B-cell activation to isotype class switching. Patients with HIGM are usually diagnosed within the first two years of life and experience severe immunosuppression. This syndrome is also known as immunoglobulin class switch recombination (Ig-CSR)

deficiencies. The most common causes are mutations in the CD40 Ligand (CD40LG) gene located at Xq26.3-27 leading to X-linked HIGM (XHIGM) in males. 6797b0b718

Pathology The suffix -pathy is sometimes used to indicate a state of disease in cases of both physical ailment (as in cardiomyopathy) and psychological Pathology is the study of disease. A physician practicing pathology is called a pathologist. The word pathology also refers to the study of disease in general, incorporating a wide range of biology research fields and medical practices. However, when used in the context of modern medical treatment, the term is often used in a narrower fashion to refer to processes and tests that fall within the contemporary medical field of "general pathology", an area that includes a number of distinct but inter-related medical specialties that diagnose disease, mostly through analysis of tissue and human cell samples. Pathology is a significant field in modern medical diagnosis and medical research. "pathophysiologies") 6797b0b718

Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis "Fungi and allergic lower respiratory tract diseases". It occurs most often in people with asthma or cystic fibrosis. (February 2012). A. Andrew J. 129 (2): 280-291. fumigatus is responsible for a spectrum of lung diseases known as aspergilloses. 1016/j Allergic

bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) is a condition characterised by an exaggerated response of the immune system (a hypersensitivity response) to the fungus *Aspergillus* (most commonly *Aspergillus fumigatus*). *Aspergillus* spores are ubiquitous in soil and are commonly found in the sputum of healthy individuals. doi:10. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology 6797b0b718

ABPA causes airway inflammation, leading to bronchiectasis—a condition marked by abnormal dilation of the airways. Left untreated, the immune system and fungal spores can damage sensitive lung tissues and lead to scarring. 6797b0b718

Hyper IgM syndrome Immunology: Clinical Case Studies and Disease Pathophysiology. ISBN 9781118966006. (2014). Strober, Warren; Gottesman, Susan R. John Wiley & Sons. Retrieved Hyper IgM syndrome is a rare primary immune deficiency disorders characterized by low or absent levels of serum IgG, IgA, IgE and normal or increased levels of serum IgM 6797b0b718

The exact criteria for the diagnosis of ABPA are not agreed upon. Chest X-rays and CT scans, raised blood levels... 6797b0b718 As a field of general inquiry and research, pathology addresses components of disease: cause, mechanisms... 6797b0b718

Graves' disease It frequently results in and is the
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most common cause of hyperthyroidism. Signs and symptoms of hyperthyroidism may include irritability, muscle weakness, sleeping problems, a fast heartbeat, poor tolerance of heat, diarrhea and unintentional weight loss. proteins in relatives of patients with autoimmune thyroid disease". About 25 to 30% of people with the condition develop eye problems. Other symptoms may include thickening of the skin on the shins, known as pretibial myxedema, and eye bulging, a condition caused by Graves' ophthalmopathy. Clinical and Experimental Immunology. 1046/j. It also often results in an enlarged thyroid. 02139 Graves' disease, also known as toxic diffuse goiter or Basedow's disease, is an autoimmune disease that affects the thyroid. 132 (2): 278-82. 2003. 1365-2249. doi:10 6797b0b718

White blood cells of the donor's immune system which remain within the donated tissue (the graft) recognize the recipient (the host) as foreign (non-self). The white blood cells present within the transplanted tissue then attack the recipient's body's cells, which leads to GvHD. This should not be confused with a transplant rejection, which occurs when the immune system of the transplant recipient rejects the transplanted tissue; GvHD occurs when the donor's immune system's white blood cells reject the recipient. The underlying principle (alloimmunity) is the same, but the details and course may differ. 6797b0b718 GvHD... 6797b0b718 This condition was

first discovered in 1950 in a series of four boys from Minnesota, and in 1957 it was named "a fatal granulomatosis of childhood" in a publication describing their disease. The underlying cellular mechanism that causes chronic granulomatous... 6797b0b718

Autoimmune disease "Epidemiology and estimated population burden of selected autoimmune diseases in the United States". Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology. Nearly any body part can be involved. 1997). 84 An autoimmune disease is a condition that results from an anomalous response of the adaptive immune system, wherein it mistakenly targets and attacks healthy, functioning parts of the body as if they were foreign organisms. It is estimated that there are more than 80 recognized autoimmune diseases, with recent scientific evidence suggesting the existence of potentially more than 100 distinct conditions 6797b0b718

When affected people's blood is exposed to cold temperatures (32 °F (0 °C; 273 K) to 50 °F (10 °C; 283 K)), certain proteins that normally attack bacteria (IgM antibodies) attach themselves to red blood cells and bind them together into clumps (agglutination). This eventually causes red blood cells to be prematurely destroyed... 6797b0b718 Autoimmune diseases are a separate class from autoinflammatory diseases. Both are characterized by an immune

system malfunction which may cause similar symptoms, such as rash, swelling, or fatigue, but the cardinal cause or mechanism of the diseases is different. A key difference is a malfunction of the innate immune system in autoinflammatory diseases,... 6797b0b718

Chronic granulomatous disease granulomatous disease in the United Kingdom and Ireland: a comprehensive national patient-based registry". 152 (2): Chronic granulomatous disease (CGD), also known as Bridges-Good syndrome, chronic granulomatous disorder, and Quie syndrome, is a diverse group of hereditary diseases in which certain cells of the immune system have difficulty forming the reactive oxygen compounds (most importantly the superoxide radical due to defective phagocyte NADPH oxidase) used to kill certain ingested pathogens. Clinical and Experimental Immunology. This leads to the formation of granulomas in many organs. CGD affects about 1 in 200,000 people in the United States, with about 20 new cases diagnosed each year 6797b0b718

Kawasaki disease The disease is the leading cause of acquired heart disease in children in developed countries, which include the formation of coronary artery aneurysms and myocarditis. It is a form of vasculitis, in which medium-sized blood vessels

become inflamed throughout the body. Other common symptoms include large lymph nodes in the neck, a rash in the genital area, lips, palms, or soles of the feet, and red eyes.). Clinical Immunology (Orlando, Fla. 1016/j. "A framework for understanding Kawasaki disease pathogenesis". clim. 108385 Kawasaki disease (also known as mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome) is a syndrome of unknown cause that results in a fever and mainly affects children under 5 years of age. The fever typically lasts for more than five days and is not affected by usual medications. Lo MS (2020). 2020. 214 108385. Within three weeks of the onset, the skin from the hands and feet may peel, after which recovery typically occurs. doi:10 6797b0b718

The exact cause of the disease is unclear, but symptoms are a result of antibodies binding to receptors on the thyroid, causing over-expression of thyroid... 6797b0b718

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