

Videos Docton
Hausa

(Notes)

1° inflammation (4 signs) ~ cause 5th.

↳ need stimuli → pathogen
ex or internal { trauma
& toxins.

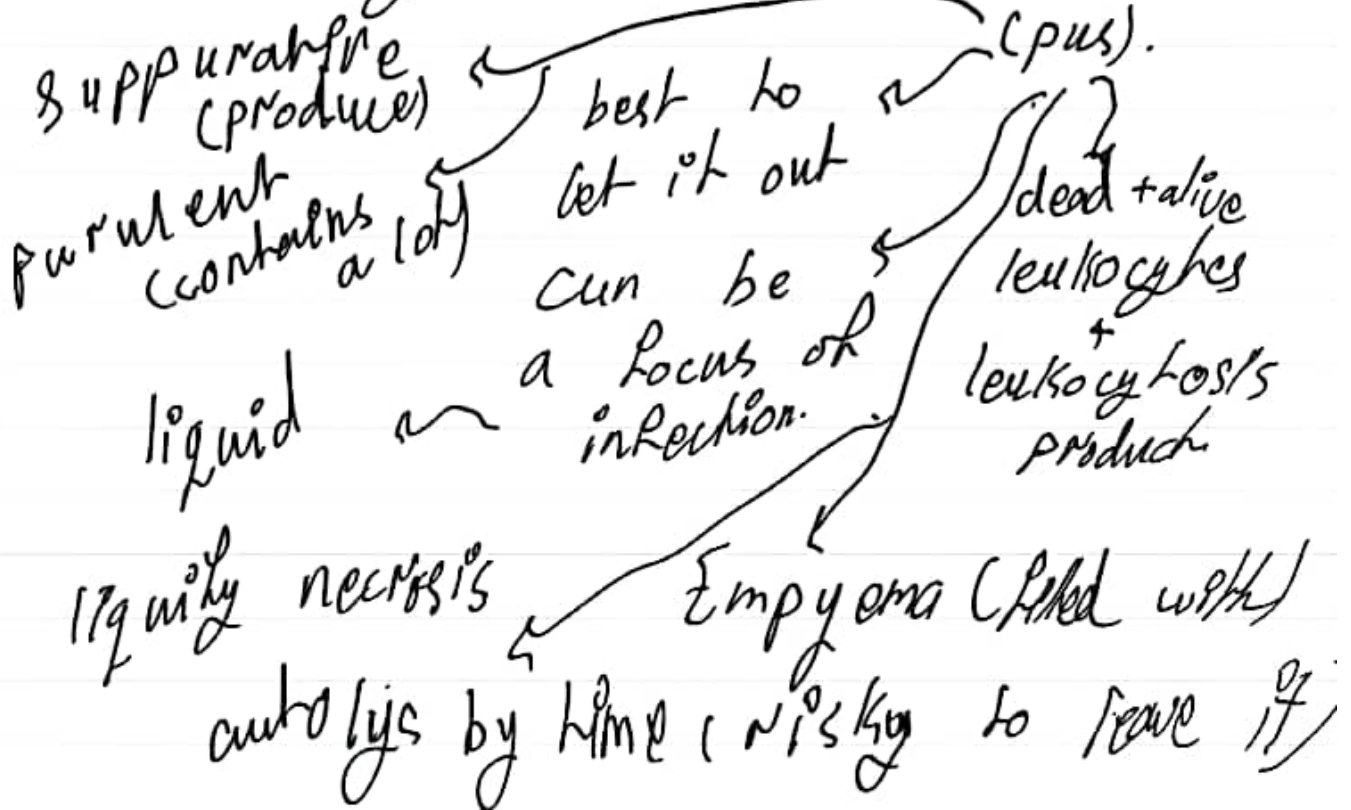
Neutrophils 1st ~ commits suicide (M.E.S)

2° Protein leakage ~ exudate ~ due to inflammation

mostly water ~ transudate

3° minor ~ complete resolution
major ~ scarring (fibrous).

stimuli stays ~ chronic ~ abscess



4% Locally released mediators ~> proinflammatory.

prostaglandin

cytokines.

vasoactive chemicals

Cell membrane
↳ phospholipids
↓
released when
cells are damaged
or dead to
cell spaces
↓

↓
(plasma + platelets)
(endothelial cells)
↓
from mast
cells ~> histamine.
↓
from basophils.

has Phospholipase → inhibited by
steroidal
drugs.
A ~> acts on
phospholipids.

↓
very large vesicles.
↓
contains histamine.
↓
cell breaks open
↓
vesicles go
out.

turned into
a rachidonic acid.
↓
Cyclo oxygenase
COX → inhibited by
non-steroidal
drugs

↓
histamine is
a vasodilator.
+
Complement.

prostaglandins
↳ causes inflammation
steroids.
anti-inflammatory drugs.
usually is
good

cell → cytokines. → movement

proteins from one cell attracting other cells

Large variety

Macrophages & Lymphocytes

from TNF

attracts neutrophils. → migrate through endothelial spaces.

increase the permeability

endothelial cells gets constricted and become smaller

through blood → ex: activate bone marrow to synthesis more leukocytes.

can have a systematic effect (large area of inflammation)

5%

30 different proteins.

one of the most effective

functions



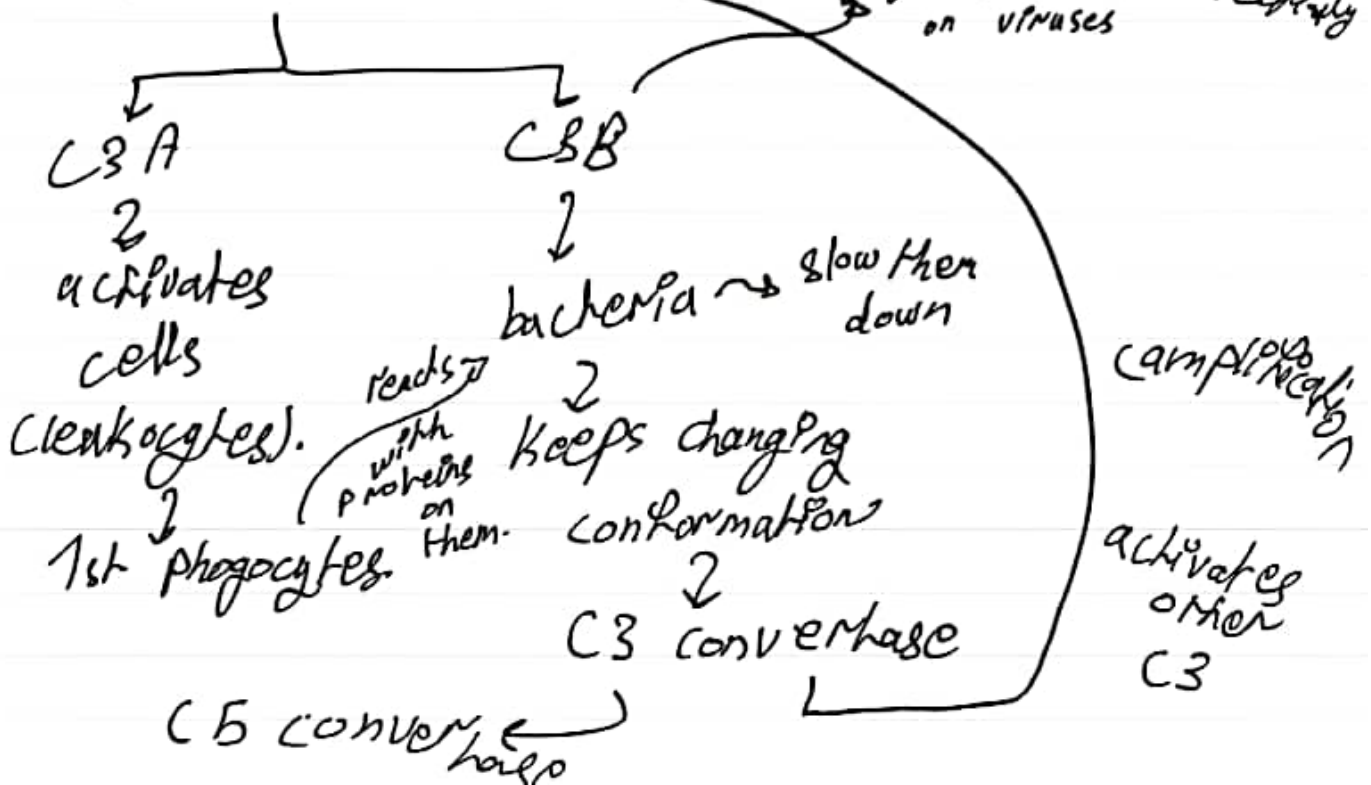
passive mood until activated.

C3 (link)

other complement proteins + antibodies or randomly.

C3 active

works more effectively on viruses



6%

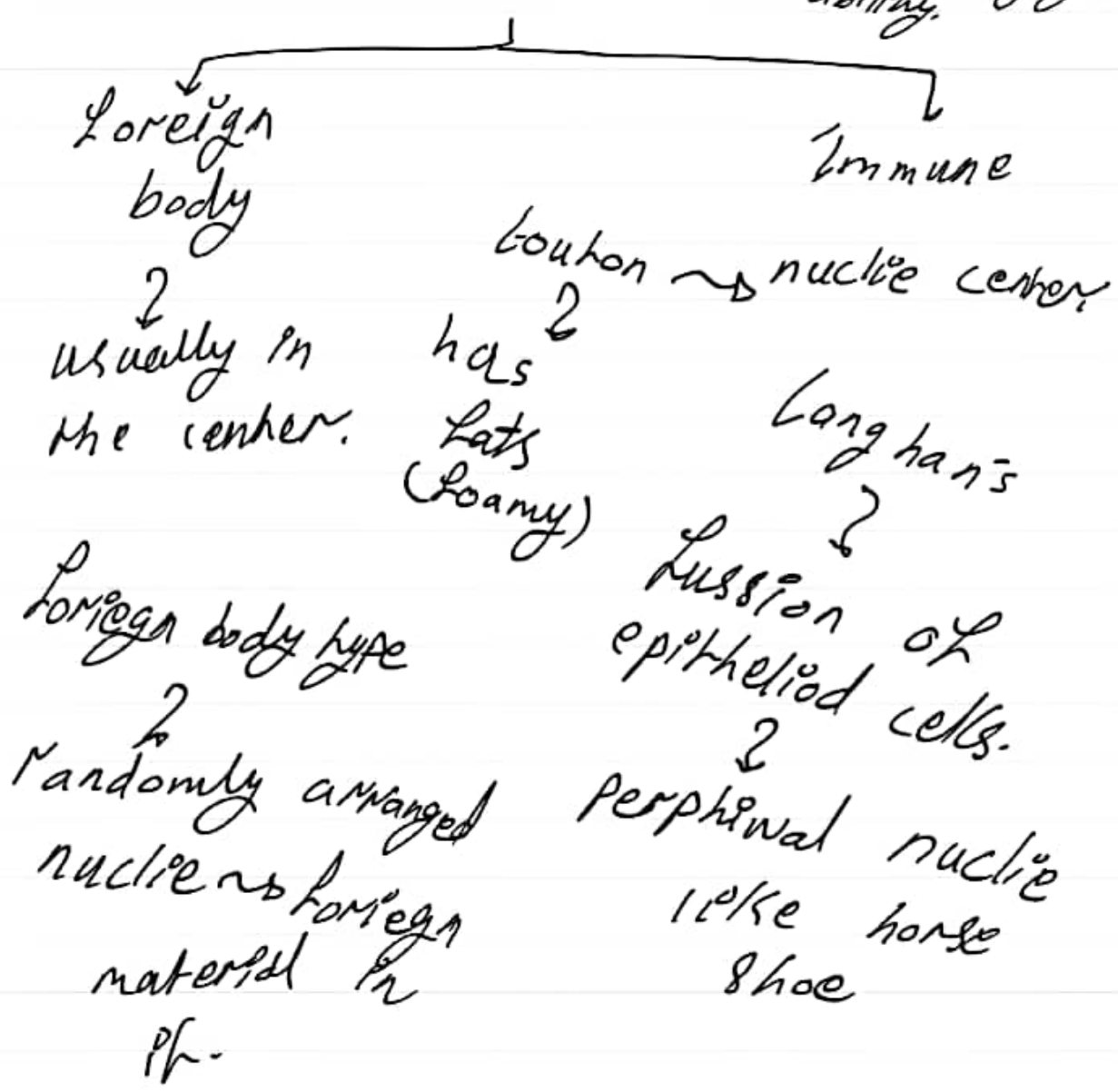
ex tuberculosis.

↳ special inflammation.

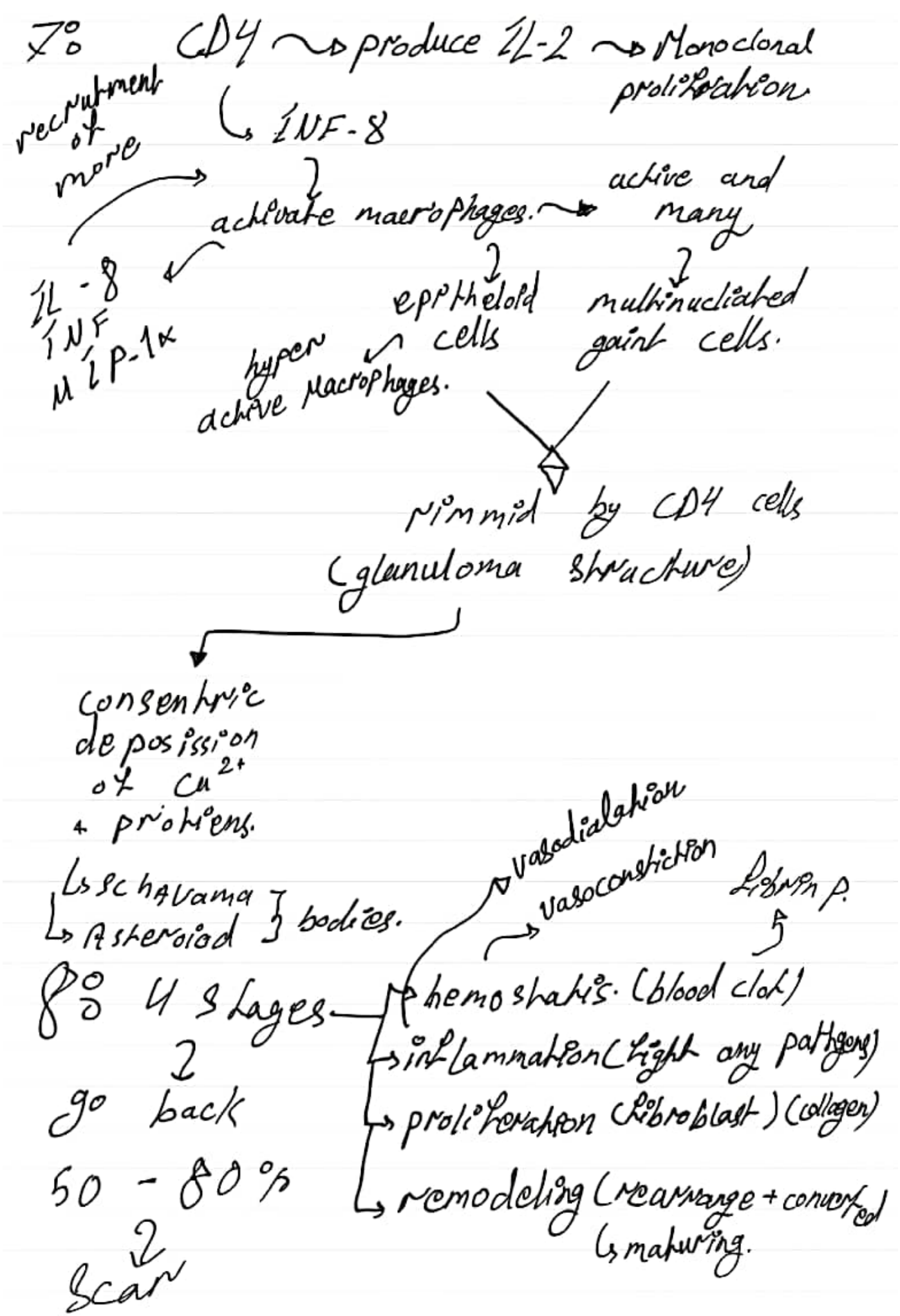
Macrophage → epithelioid cells.

more aggressive

more killing + secretion
less phagocytic ability.



has lots (foamy)



permeability \rightarrow swelling
pain \rightarrow prostaglandins.

vasodilation \rightarrow redness + warmth.
dendritic cells \rightarrow cytokines \rightarrow more white blood cells.

90% firstly seen behind ear.

Keloid
outside the skin
 \rightarrow hispanic + african american
 \rightarrow inflammation + scarring (treatment) \rightarrow steroids + radiation \rightarrow risk of cancer.

hypertrophic scar
 \rightarrow along the incision
 \rightarrow no need for surgery.

10% wound healing. Local factors (affecting wound healing)
infections (never heal is stays) (treat infection)
pressure (affects blood supply)
shearing (no forces on edges)
exposure \rightarrow necrotic tissue (habitat for bacteria)
foreign bodies \rightarrow same reasons (stop migration of cells) \rightarrow needs to take it out.
wound nature \rightarrow affect blood supply + flaps.
wound cooling \rightarrow keeping the wound cold + the body warm. until clotting occurs.