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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFLAMMATION

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ABSTRACT:

In this article, the biological essence of the inflammatory process, its types – acute and chronic forms – are analyzed in depth. The etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs and morphological features of acute and chronic inflammation were studied. It also highlights the main differences between these two processes, their effects on the body and complications. From the point of view of modern medicine, information is also provided on the mechanisms of inflammation and methods of their management.

Inflammation is a complex biological process that is critical to the initial attempt of homeostasis against damaging stimuli that cause tissue damage. After tissue damage, the immune system pulls cells from a variety of sources and begins a very complex plot of events. There are 2 main types of inflammation: acute and chronic.

1. General understanding of inflammation

Inflammation (inflammatio) is a complex biological process characterized by the following symptoms:

Redness (rubor)

Swelling (tumor)
Heat (calories)
Pain (pain)
Dysfunction (functio laesa)

2. The essence of acute inflammation

Acute inflammation is a series of rapid reactions of the body to injuries or infections that begin quickly and last for a short time.

Main features:
Develops rapidly
It takes a few days
Exudative process predominates

Causes:
Infections
Traumas
Chemicals
Burns

Pathogenesis:
Blood vessels dilate
Increased permeability
Leukocytes accumulate

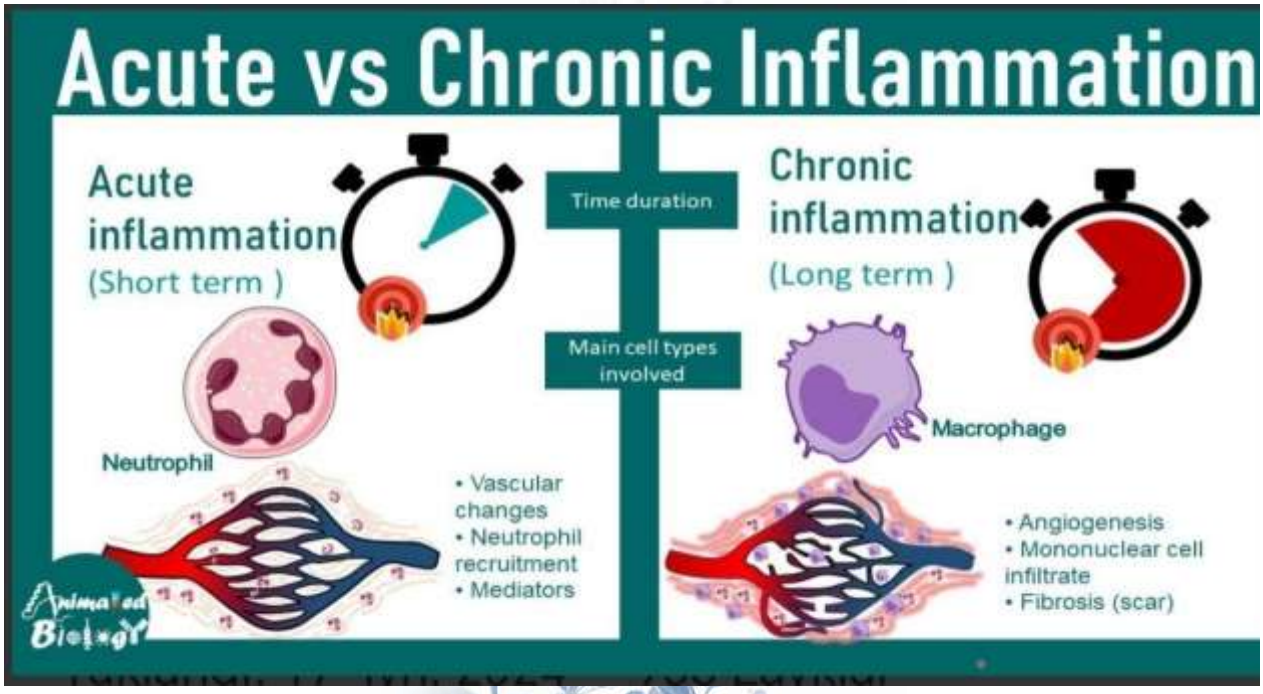
3. Acute inflammatory stages
Alteration (injury)
Exudation
Proliferation

4. The essence of chronic inflammation

Chronic inflammation is a prolonged and slow-progressing inflammatory process. Most of the cases are caused by unhealed acute injuries, persistent infections, or autoimmune diseases. This type of inflammation is believed to play a major role in the development of many chronic diseases, as a result of the gradual release of inflammatory mediators that slowly damage tissues over time. Some chronic ailments include cardiovascular disease, arthritis, and even cancer.

Main features:
Takes a long time (months, years)
ProliferationPrevails

Tissue restructuring is observed
Causes:
Acute inflammation without treatment
Chronic infections
Autoimmun kasalliklar



5. Chronic inflammatory cells
Macrophages
Lymphocytes
Plasma cells
6. The differences between acute and chronic inflammation

Characters	O'tkir yallig'lanish	Chronicle
Duration	Short	Long
Beginnings	Fast	Slow
Cells	Neutrophils	Macrobirds, gluefoot sites
Process type	Exudative	Proliferative
Conclusion	To’liq tuzalish	Fibrosis and necrosis

7. The role of mediators
Biologically active substances are important for inflammation:

Gistamin
Serotonin
Prostaglandinlar
Cytokines
8. The immune system and inflammation
Inflammation is closely related to the immune system. Especially:
T-Glue Foot Titles
B-glue foot titles
Antithelas
9. Outcomes of acute inflammation
Full recovery
Formation of abstracts
Transition into chronic form
10. Consequences of chronic inflammation
Fibrosis
Decrease in organ function
Possibility of tumor development
11. Clinical significance
Proper assessment of inflammation is important in diagnosis and treatment:
Antibiotics
Anti-inflammatory drugs
Immunoterapiya
12. Ulcer diagnostics
Blood analysis
Biochemical investigations
Histology
13. Modern approaches
Currently in the treatment of inflammation:
Biological preparations
Anti-cytokine therapy
Individual davolash
14. Prevention
Healthy lifestyle
Proper feeding

Prevention of infections

Conclusion

Acute and chronic inflammation are significantly different from each other. If acute inflammation is a quick and effective protective reaction, chronic inflammation can have detrimental consequences for the body. Therefore, it is important to early detection of inflammatory processes and proper treatment.

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