

Inflammation

1. Define inflammation and contrast it with immunity.
2. Indicate the causes of mast cell degranulation and the effects of the released preformed biomechanical mediators: histamine, neutrophil chemotactic factor, and eosinophil chemotactic factor of anaphylaxis.
3. Identify and state the effects of the synthetic products of the mast cell: leukotrienes, prostaglandins, and platelet activating factor.
4. Identify and describe the plasma protein systems and their interactions in inflammation: complement system, coagulation system, and kinin system.
5. Identify triggers for the classical and alternative complement pathways.
6. Identify a role for neutrophils, monocytes, macrophages, and eosinophils in the inflammatory process.
7. State and describe the roles of the following cytokines: lymphokines, interferon, and interleukin.
8. Describe the process of phagocytosis and phagocyte migration.
9. Identify and describe the local and systemic signs of acute inflammation.
10. Characterize chronic inflammation and contrast it with acute inflammation.
11. Define and differentiate between the resolution and repair processes; identify the adverse factors that affect resolution.
12. Compare pediatric and aging self-defense mechanisms.