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Clinical and Epidemiological Information of Coronavirus from Regensburg, Germany: A Review Examination of Sequential Cases

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INTRODUCTION

Although injury starts the inflammatory response, chemical factors released upon this stimulation bring about the vascular and cellular changes outlined above. The chemicals originate primarily from blood plasma, white blood cells basophils, neutrophils, monocytes, and macrophages, platelets, mast cells, endothelial cells lining the blood vessels, and damaged tissue cells. One of the best-known chemical mediators released from cells during inflammation is histamine, which triggers vasodilation and increases vascular permeability. Stored in granules of circulating basophils and mast cells, histamine is released immediately when these cells are injured. Other substances involved in increasing vascular permeability are lysosomal compounds, which are released from neutrophils, and certain small proteins in the complement system. Many cytokines secreted by cells involved in inflammation also have vasoactive and chemotactic properties. The prostaglandins are a group of fatty acids produced by many types of cells. Some prostaglandins increase the effects of other substances that promote vascular permeability. Others affect the aggregation of platelets, which is part of the clotting process. Prostaglandins are associated with the pain and fever of inflammation.

DESCRIPTION

Anti-inflammatory drugs, such as aspirin, are effective in part because they inhibit an enzyme involved in prostaglandin synthesis. Prostaglandins are synthesized from arachidonic acid, as are the leukotrienes, another group of chemical mediators that have vasoactive properties. During the healing process, damaged cells capable of proliferation Repair, which occurs when tissue damage is substantial or the normal tissue architecture, cannot be regenerated successfully, results in the formation of a fibrous scar. Through the repair process, endothelial cells give rise to new blood vessels, and cells called fibroblasts grow to form a loose framework of connective tissue. This delicate vascularized connective tissue is called granulation tissue. It derives its name from the small red granular areas that are seen in healing tissue the skin beneath a scab. As repair progresses, new blood vessels establish blood circulation in the healing area, and fibroblasts produce collagen that imparts mechanical strength to the growing tissue. Eventually a scar consisting almost completely of densely packed collagen is formed. The volume of scar tissue is usually less than that of the tissue it replaces, which can cause an organ to contract and become distorted. For example, scarring of the intestines can cause the tubular structure to become obstructed through narrowing. The most dramatic cases of scarring occur in response to severe burns or trauma. Different types of cells vary in their ability to regenerate. Some cells, such as epithelial cells, regenerate easily, whereas others, such as liver cells, do not normally proliferate but can be stimulated to do so after damage has occurred. Still other types of cells are incapable of regeneration. For regeneration to be successful, it is also necessary that the structure of the tissue be simple enough to reconstruct. For example, uncomplicated structures such as the flat surface of the skin are easy to rebuild, but the complex architecture of a gland is not.

CONCLUSION

In some cases, the failure to replicate the original framework of an organ can lead to disease. This is the case in cirrhosis of the liver, in which regeneration of damaged tissue results in the construction of abnormal structures that can lead to hemorrhaging and death. If the agent causing an inflammation cannot be eliminated, or if there is some interference with the healing process, an acute inflammatory response may progress to the chronic stage. Repeated episodes of acute inflammation also can give rise to chronic inflammation.

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