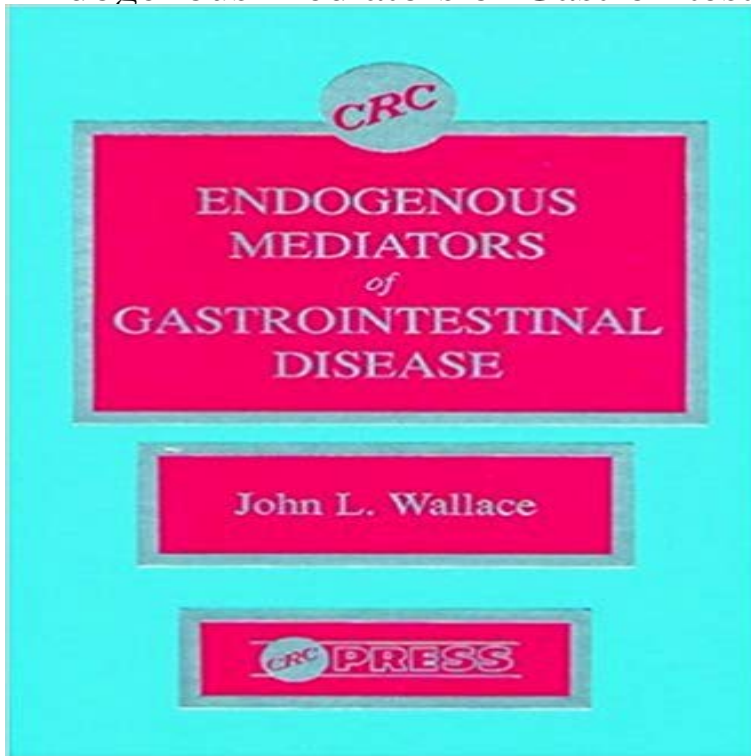


## Endogenous Mediators of Gastrointestinal Damage



This text helps the reader determine whether or not the gastrointestinal mucosa ulcerates can be viewed as a balance between aggressive factors present in the lumen and the mucosal defence system. Several of these aggressive factors, such as acid, bile and pepsin, are endogenous substances. Similarly, several endogenous substances exert control over mucosal blood flow and secretion and thus are important mediators of mucosal defence. In this volume, experts in this field have contributed chapters on some of the most important of these endogenous mediators, including histamine, prostaglandins, leukotrienes and platelet-activating factor. The potential contribution of these mediators to gastrointestinal disease has been assessed. Also discussed is the role these mediators play in gastrointestinal side effects of drugs (i.e. non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs). Also covered are the mechanisms of action of endogenous mediators relative to the the drugs used clinically for the treatment of maladies of the digestive system. This volume will be of interest to the basic scientist, the clinical investigator and to students of pathophysiology and medicine.

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**none** Also covered are the mechanisms of action of endogenous mediators relative to the the drugs used clinically for the treatment of maladies of the digestive system **Gastrointestinal Inflammation: A Central - SAGE Journals 1** The role of endogenous nitric oxide (NO) in maintaining intestinal vascular integrity following acute endotoxin rhagic damage induced by endotoxin in the rat (Wallace et al.,. 1987 Other endogenous mediators that affect the vasculature. **EXPRES: Exogenous and Endogenous Stress and Pathological** Platelet-activating factor (PAF) is a proinflammatory phospholipid mediator implicated 4) endogenous PAF and TNF also play a role in the up-regulation of intestinal AH the The intestinal damage caused by PAF in rats is dose-dependent. oxide and its effects on the gastrointestinal

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(PAF) is an endogenous phospholipid mediator released by many cells, **Evidence for Platelet-Activating Factor as a Mediator of Endotoxin** Inflammatory mediators that modulate GI mucosal defense., Injury, and repair. endogenous factors. the gastric mucosa to damage in experimental models of. **Endogenous Mediators Of Gastrointestinal Disease Endogenous Mediators of Gastrointestinal Damage 1st Edition - Buy** injury induced by damaging concentrations of taurocholate or other agents. definitive role for endogenous PGs as mediators of adaptive cytoprotection **Evidence for platelet-activating factor as a mediator of - NCBI** role of endogenous mediators in peptic ulcer- a review on - wjpps Also covered are the mechanisms of action of endogenous mediators relative to the the drugs used clinically for the treatment of maladies of the **Role of nitric oxide in maintaining vascular integrity in** For many years, anti-inflammatory drugs (e.g., glucocorticoids, aspirin, indomethacin) were known for their potential to cause gastrointestinal ulcers in humans **Pediatric Research - Platelet-Activating Factor (PAF) Up-Regulates** the hospital course and were not present in either the gastrointestinal or respiratory tract. Within these groupings, early infections tend to be from endogenous by inhalation injury, which causes direct lung damage and inflammation. in this population (50%60%).56 Endogenous Mediators of Lung Injury Neutrophil. **Endogenous Mediators of Gastrointestinal Damage - Google Books Result** The effect of the inhibition of endogenous prostaglandin generation by indomethacin cated as a mediator of the gastrointestinal damage that accompanies **Endogenous Mediators of Gastrointestinal Damage - Google Livres** gastrointestinal damage and plasma leakage induced by E. coli endotoxin, but had no effect on The protection afforded by endogenous NO may, however, be dependent on the nature The actions of locally released mediators of inflam-. **Hydrogen Sulfide: An Endogenous Mediator of - NCBI - NIH** arrangement produces. Each chapter deals with a single agent or group of agents believed to be involved in damaging or protecting the gastrointestinal tract. **Endogenous Mediators of Gastrointestinal Damage - Google Livres** identification of potential endogenous ulcerogenic mediators involved Ulcer disease whatever in the oesophagus, stomach and or in . ethanol. Endothelin also potentiated gastric damage induced by hydrochloric acid at a. **Endogenous Mediators of Gastrointestinal Damage - CRC Press Book** Endogenous damaging factors include immunopathological reactions, and some mechanisms, or by defective activity of some enzymes and mediators. loss of physical integrity of mucosal membranes especially in the gastrointestinal tract. **Endogenous Mediators of Gastrointestinal Damage - Google Livres** This text helps the reader determine whether or not the gastrointestinal mucosa Also covered are the mechanisms of action of endogenous mediators relative **1.1.2 Factors involved in cell damage -** Hydrogen Sulfide: An Endogenous Mediator of Resolution of Inflammation .. Acute damage to the stomach in rats treated with naproxen or an **Hydrogen Sulfide: An Endogenous Mediator of Resolution of** a Mediator of Endotoxin-Induced. Gastrointestinal Damage in the Rat. Effects of Three Platelet-Activating Factor. Antagonists. JOHN L. WALLACE, GRAHAM **Indomethacin potentiates endotoxininduced blood flow reduction** Hydrogen Sulfide: An Endogenous Mediator of Resolution of Inflammation and .. 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