Open Peer Review on Qeios

Inflammatory Response

National Cancer Institute

Source

National Cancer Institute. Inflammatory Response. NCI Thesaurus. Code C20151.

A part of innate immunity, the Inflammatory Response occurs when injured tissues induce release of vasodilatory, opsonizing, and chemotactic mediators that attract macrophages and leukocytes to phagocytize and destroy foreign substances; dilate local blood vessels increasing local blood flow; increase capillary permeability; produce edematous swelling; and induce pain. Plasma- and cell-derived inflammatory mediators include Prostaglandins, Leukotrines, Cytokines, Lymphokines, Monokines, PAF, Histamine, Bradykinin, Complement, and Interferons.