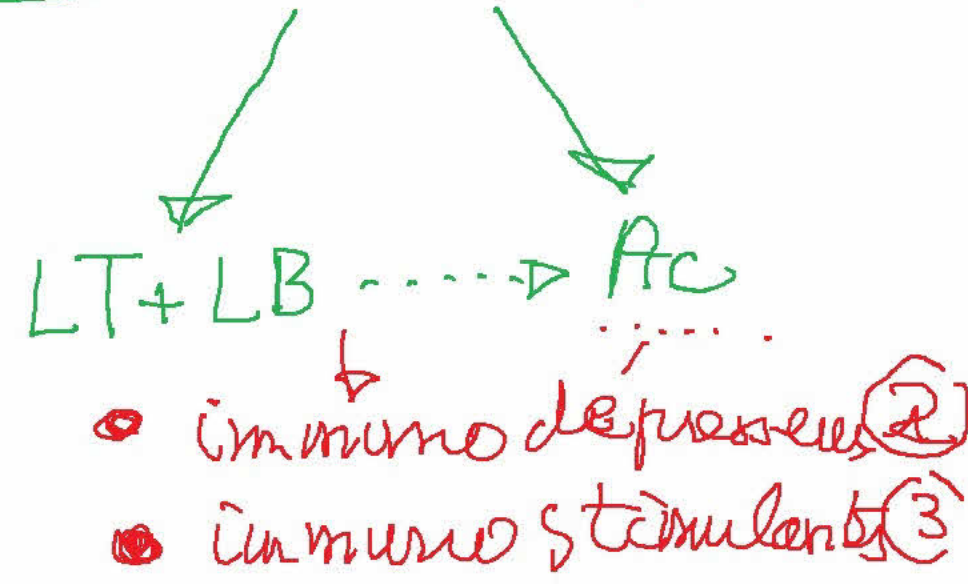
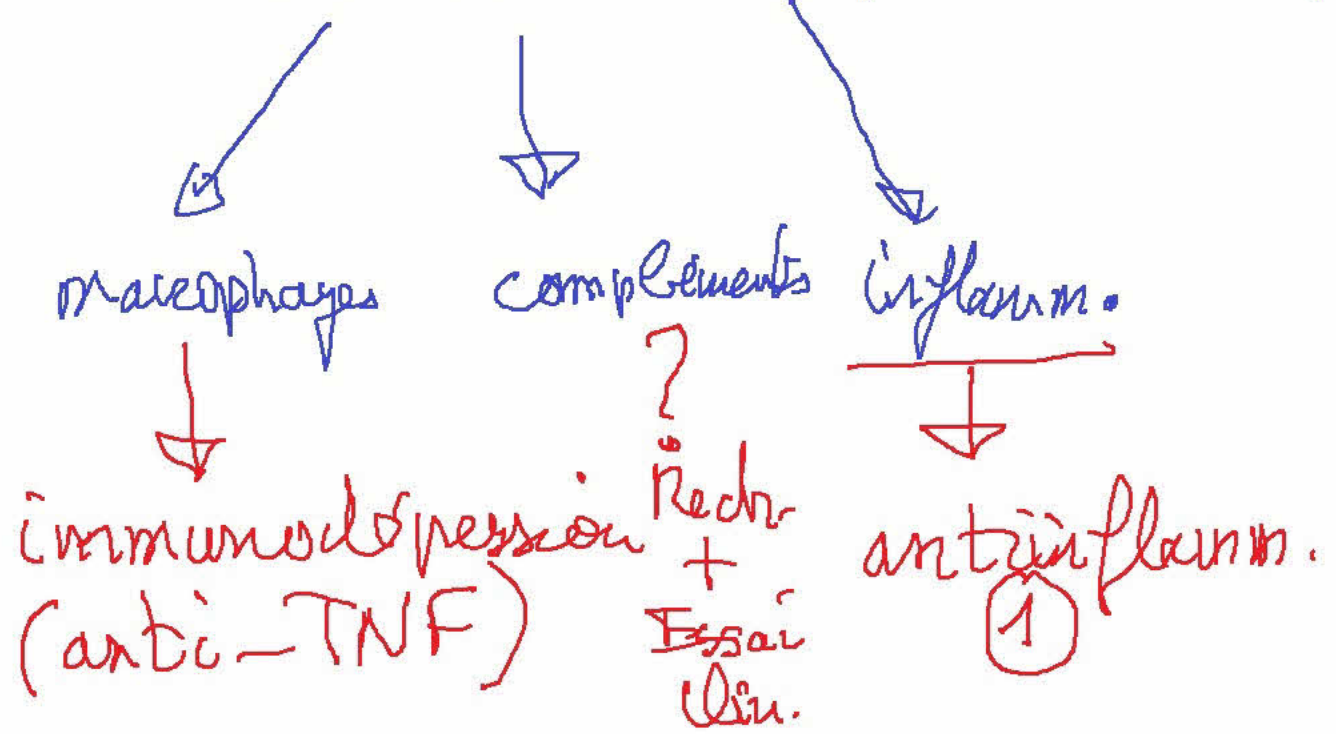
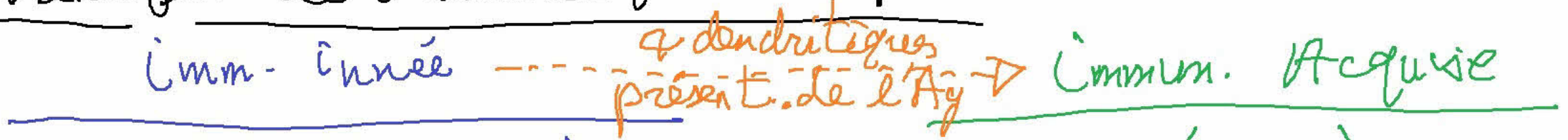


I - Principes de l'immunopharmacologie



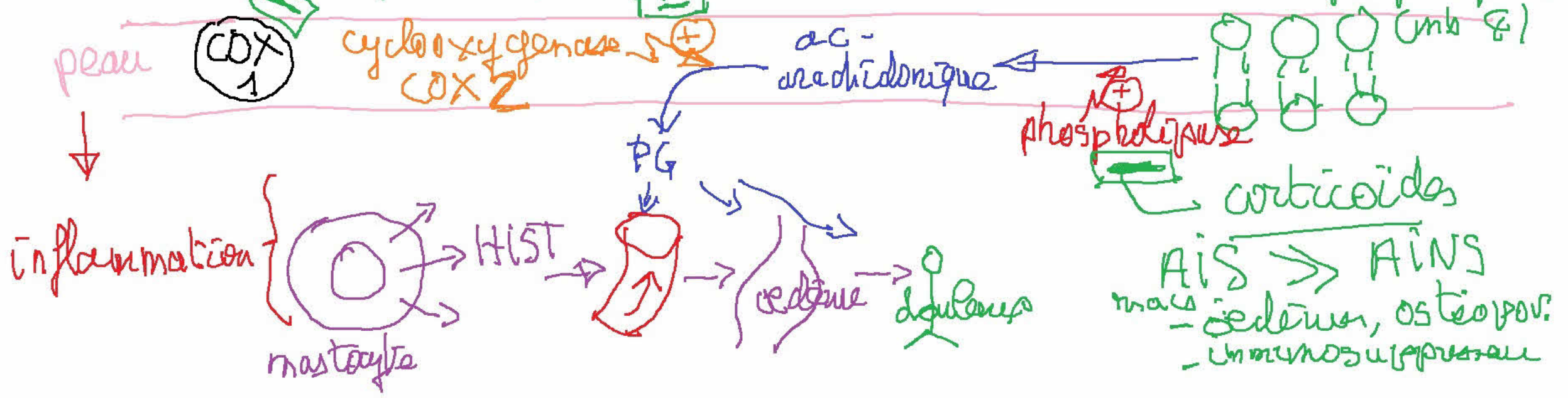
II - Antinflammatoires

PG = prostaglandines

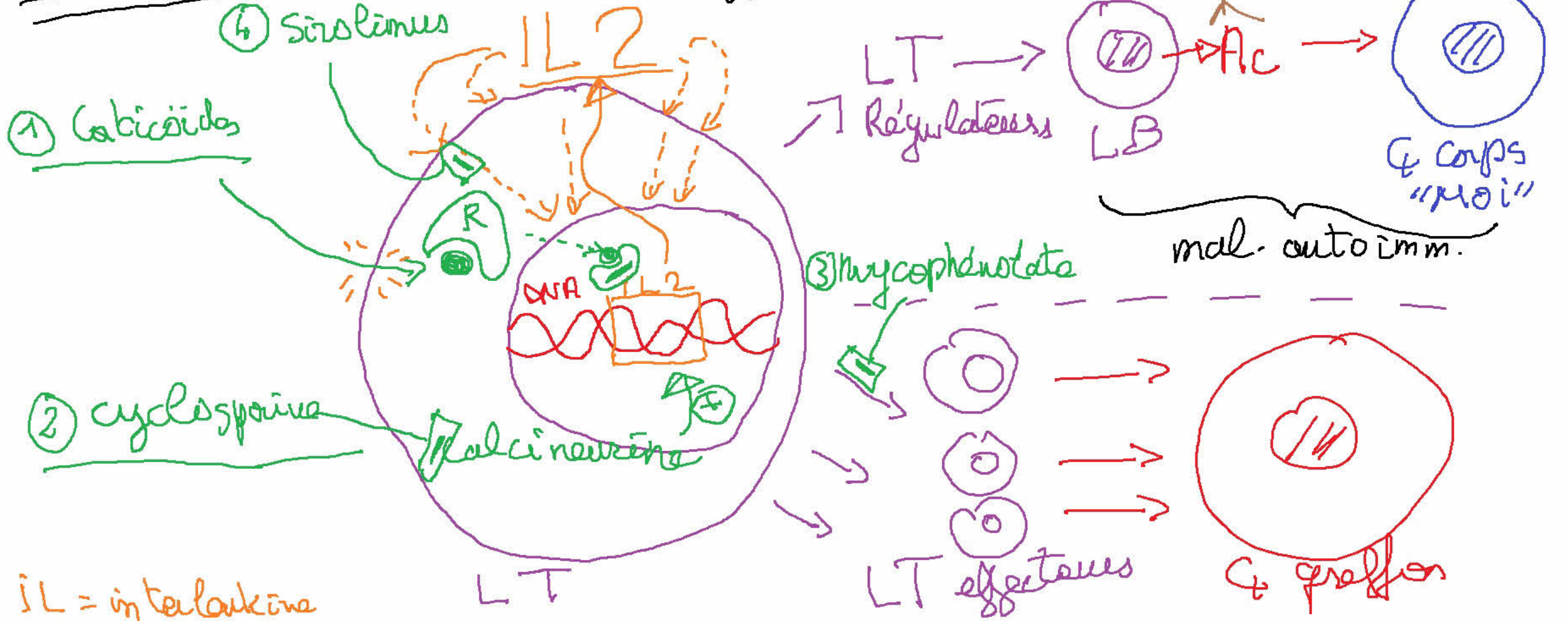
Paracetamol → **COX3**
- antalgique
- antipyrétique

↓ Coagulation
↑ ulcères

- AINS
- Aspirine
 - Ibuprofène
 - Diclofenac
- Coxibes (Sélectifs)



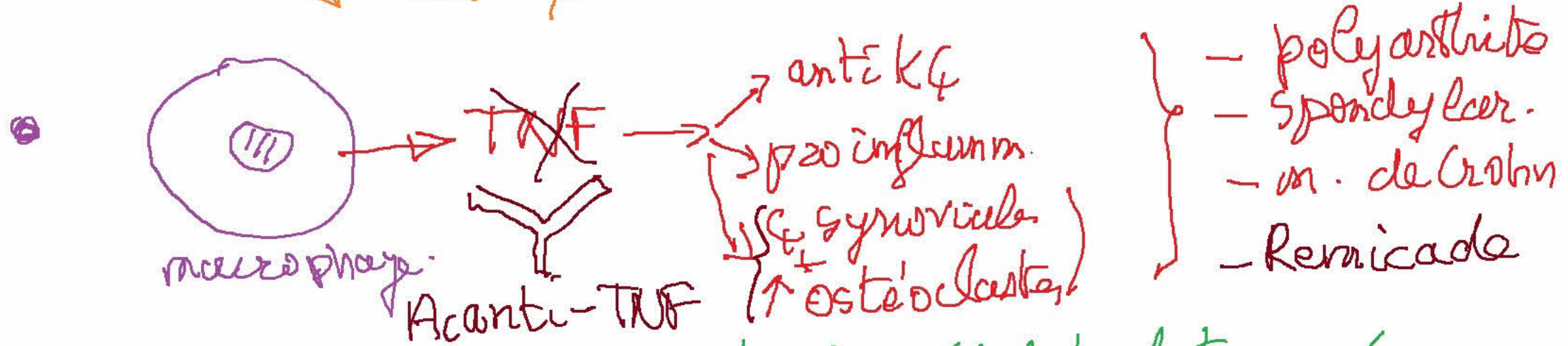
III - Mécanismes des Immuno-suppresseurs



IL = interleukine

VI autres immunosuppresseurs

- anticorps monoclonaux → mol. centrimunes
- cyostatiques : anti K α faible dose → LT & LB
 ↓ div. α



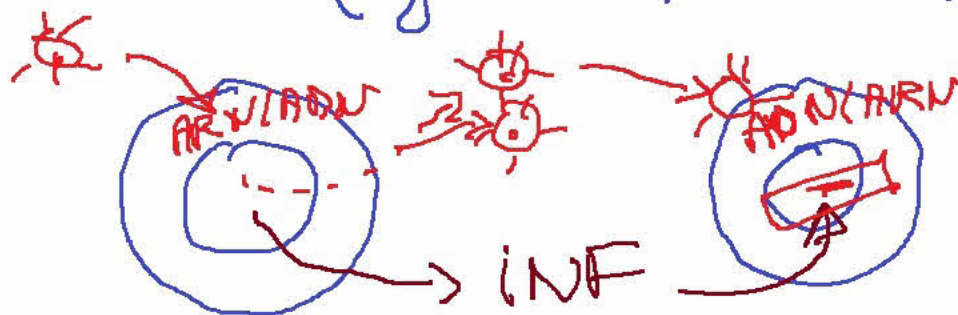
● Ac du complément : arthrite, \leq d hémolytiques récents

TNF = Tumor Necrosis Factor

V- Immunostimulants

- Vaccins
- Interleukines : IL 2, 6, 8 ... ↑ Lymphocytes
& autres cytokines → ↑ granulocytes (granulim)
neutropénies :
 - SIDA
 - Chimio.

- Interféron
 - antiviral
 - anticanc.



- Leucémies
- Hépatites C
- mélanomes
- K4 sein
- SEP

- pas de stim. du complément

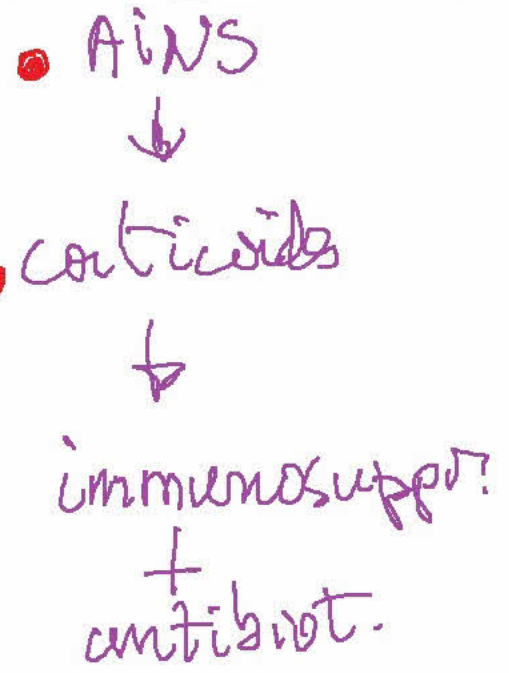
- immunostim. pédiatriques

: fragments bact. ! → traité 2005

I - Stratégies

maladie de Crohn

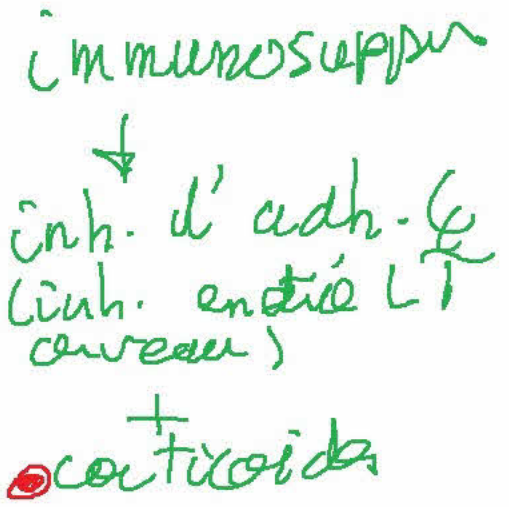
- ① ↓
- ② ↓
- ③ + compléms.



ITIs ≡ pour

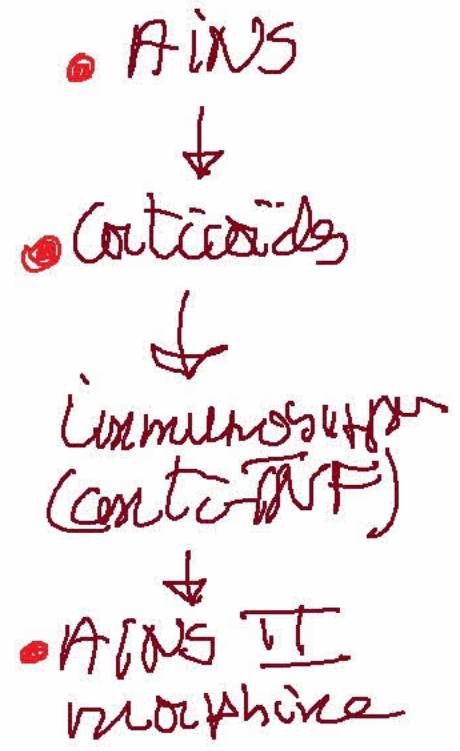
sclérose en plaque

INF-β



des maladies ≠ !

polyarthrite



INF = Interferon. Sclérodémie Lupus ----

