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| Note generali | Includes index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Preface -- Introductory remarks -- Giant Cell Arteritis -- Takayasu Arteritis -- Polyarteritis Nodosa -- Mechanisms of ANCA-Associated Vasculitides -- Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (Wegener's) and Similar "AAV with Probable Etiology" -- Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (Churg Strauss) -- Anti-Glomerular Basement Membrane Disease -- IgA Vasculitis -- HCV-Related Cryoglobulinemic Vasculitis -- Vasculitis and Pulmonary Hypertension: New Therapeutic Approaches -- Vasculitis in SLE, RA and Other Connective Tissue Diseases: Diagnosis and Treatment -- Central Nervous System Vasculitis -- Uveitis -- IgG4 Syndrome -- Behçet Syndrome -- Urticarioid Vasculitis -- Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Vasculitides -- Index. |
| Sommario/riassunto | The systemic vasculitides, including large, medium, small, and variable vessel vasculitis, have been the focus of intensive basic and clinical investigations over the last two decades. Among the important advances stemming from these efforts are new definitions, classifications, and diagnostic criteria for the different classes of vasculitis; the addition of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibodies as a new criterion for |

classifying vasculitis; the recognition of the viral etiology of conditions such as cryoglobulinemic vasculitis and polyarteritis nodosa; an appreciation of the broad spectrum of clinical manifestations and potentially devastating complications associated with vasculitis; the many features and remarkable clinical heterogeneity of IgG4-related, immune-mediated diseases; and the proposal of intriguing pathogenetic hypotheses for certain chronic, relapsing vasculitides. This improved understanding of the systemic vasculitides has been accompanied by a trend away from the use of eponyms for these conditions; thus, established terms such as Wegener's granulomatosis and Churg-Strauss syndrome have been replaced by the more descriptive definitions "granulomatosis with polyangiitis" and "eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis," respectively. Additional clinical laboratory tests, rapidly developing imaging techniques that can assess inflammation, especially in large-vessel vasculitis, and artificial neural network approaches will no doubt bring a wealth of information that ultimately leads to the identification of novel disease biomarkers. Expected applications include the identification of individuals at increased risk of relapse who would benefit from patient-tailored therapy. Although the conventional combination of glucocorticoids and immunosuppressive drugs is effective in the treatment of a large proportion of vasculitic disorders, safer medications, with fewer side effects, are being developed, including several biological agents now being closely evaluated in multi-center studies. This volume brings together comprehensive and up-to-date reviews written by experienced scientists and clinicians from many countries. Its aim is to provide readers with state-of-the-art knowledge of the major vasculitides and cutting-edge insights into their multi-faceted features. It is our hope that this book serves as a valuable and stimulating resource for basic and clinical researchers, specialists in related disciplines, as well as practicing physicians and advanced medical students interested in this fascinating branch of pathology. Franco Dammacco, Domenico Ribatti, Angelo Vacca.
