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Role of Xenobiotic GlucuronidationAging and Stress and NSAID GI Effects; Disruption of GI Physiological Mucosal Defense Mechanisms; GI Disequilibrium; Effects on Physiological GI Mucosal Cell Renewal Mechanisms After Mucosal Injury; Effects on Leukocyte Adhesion Molecules and Trafficking; Effects of GI Physiological Local pH, Gut Absorption, and Fasting; NSAID Topical Effect-Mediated Injury; Changes in GI Motility, Microcirculation, and Enterobacteria; Decreased Phosphatidylcholine Levels; Impaired Drug Metabolism; Role of Toll-like Receptor (TLR)-4/MyD88 and Enteric Bacteria
Role of Uncoupling of Mitochondrial Oxidative PhosphorylationRole of Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor g; Role of Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases; NSAID GI Injury-Associated Risk Factors; Conclusions; References; CHAPTER 2 BONE-TENDON-LIGAMENT SYSTEM; Introduction; Comparative Physiological and Anatomical Aspects of the Skeleton; Role of Prostaglandins in Skeleton Metabolism; The Process of Bone Healing and Potential Role of Prostaglandins; Inflammatory Response; Bone Resorption; Bone Formation
COX-1 and COX-2 Expression in Bone, Tendon, and Ligament During Repair and in Pathological ConditionsEffects of ns-NSAIDs on Bone Healing; Effects of COX-2 s-NSAIDs on Bone Healing; Effects of ns-NSAIDs on Ligament and Tendon Healing; Effects of COX-2 s-NSAIDs on Ligament and Tendon Healing; Conclusions; References; CHAPTER 3 RENAL SYSTEM; Introduction; Comparative Physiological, Developmental, and Anatomical Aspects of the Renal System; Role of Prostaglandins in the Renal System; COX-1 and COX-2 Expression in the Kidney; Effects of ns-NSAIDs on the Kidney
Effects of COX-2 s-NSAIDs on the Kidney

Sommario/riassunto

The first thorough review of cyclooxygenase inhibitors, including their toxicity mechanisms and toxicopathological risks  Cyclooxygenases (COXs) are enzymes responsible for the formation of an important class of biological mediators called prostanoids. Prostanoids such as prostaglandins mediate inflammatory and anaphylactic reactions. For those suffering from inflammation and pain, the pharmacological inhibition of COXs, with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen, can provide relief. Yet the use of NSAIDs can trigger toxicological effects as well, lea