

Study of Serum IL-31 level in Patients of Urticaria & its Relation to Disease Severity

Thesis

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Venereology

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Abbreviations

ACD	Allergic contact dermatitis
ACEI	ACE inhibitors
ACU	Autoimmune chronic urticaria
AD	Atopic dermatitis
ANA	Anti-nuclear antibody
AU	Acute Urticaria
CBC	Complete blood count
cDNA	Complimentary DNA
CIC	Circulating immune complex
CNTF	Ciliary neurotrophic factor
CRP	C-reactive protein
CT-1	Cardiotrophin-1
CIU	Chronic idiopathic urticaria
CU	Chronic urticaria
DPU	Delayed pressure urticaria
EACA	ϵ -Aminocaproic acid
EGF	Epidermal growth factor
ESR	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
Fc ϵ RI	High-affinity receptor for IgE
FcR	Fc portion of Igs
G6PD	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
GLM-R	Gp130-like monocyte receptor

Gp130	Glycoprotein 130
HPC	Hematopoietic progenitor cells
HS	Hypersensitivity
IEC	Intestinal epithelial cell
IL	Interleukin
IL-31	Interleukin 31
IL-31R α	IL-31 receptor alpha
ITAM	Immune recognition receptor tyrosine-based activation motif
LIF	Leukaemia inhibitory factor
LIFR-like	Leukemia inhibitory factor receptor-like
LPS	Lipopolysaccharides
LTRA	Leukotriene receptor antagonists
MCP-1	Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
MCP-3	Monocyte chemoattractant protein-3
MMPS	Matrix metalloproteinases
MPC	Myeloid progenitor cells
NSAID	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
OSMR	Oncostatin M receptor
OSMR β	Oncostatin M receptor beta
PBMC	Peripheral blood mononuclear cells
PUVA	Phototherapy with UV light
SEMF	Subepithelial myofibroblasts
SigE	Serum immunoglobulin E

STAT-3	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor - α
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor

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INTRODUCTION

Urticaria is a common, heterogeneous group of disorders with a large variety of underlying causes. It is characterized by the appearance of fleeting wheals, which each last 1–24 hours and/or angioedema lasting up to 72 hours (*Zuberbier et al ., 2009*) .

Urticaria is often classified as acute, chronic based on duration of symptoms. Urticaria is not a single disease but a reaction pattern that represents cutaneous mast cell degranulation, resulting in extravasation of plasma into the dermis. Urticaria is characterized by hives or wheals, which are edematous pruritic papules or plaques. The variety of potential triggers of urticaria, especially for acute urticaria, can make the approach to diagnosis and treatment a challenge (*Kaplan., 2009*).

Chronic urticaria (CU), defined as urticaria that persists for longer than 6 weeks, is a frustrating condition for both patients and caregivers. An important characteristic of urticarial lesions is their transient nature. An individual wheal typically lasts for