

Recent Advances in Inflammatory Bowel Disease

An Essay

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التقدم الحديث في مرض الأمعاء الالتهابي

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توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير
في طب المناطق الحارة وصحتها
تحت إشراف

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Introduction

Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) are a public health problem in developed countries as 1 per 1000 people suffers from these diseases. Most of affected people are young adults. The incidence of IBD has increased considerably in western countries since the Second World War and it is beginning to level off. On the other hand,

incidence is still rising in low incidence areas such as Eastern Europe, Asia and developing countries. Differences in incidence across age, time, and geographic areas suggest that environmental factors are acting in IBD but so far cigarette smoking and appendectomy are the only risk factors which have been consistently demonstrated (*Vernier et al., 2005*).

Theories and evidence for pathogenetic mechanisms are too complex to be considered in this document. The broad areas examined are epidemiology, the gut/environmental interface, the inflammatory process, and genetics of each disease (*Ardizzone and Porro, 2002*).

Recent advances in understanding the genetics of IBD and the immunology of host-microbial interaction are opening new strategies for treatments that target host susceptibility, candidate microbial pathogens, and intestinal ecology (*Braun and Wei, 2007*).

Molecular and immunologic mechanisms underlying inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) are largely unknown. Recent studies have helped better characterize genetic and environmental factors associated with colitis. Discoveries of genetic variants have confirmed that IBD is a bacteria and cytokine-driven pathologic immune response. Data have demonstrated that certain T cell subsets are important in executing the inflammatory cascade. Biologic agents that block inflammatory cytokines (anti-TNFalpha antibodies) have been used successfully to treat IBD (*Ince and Elliott, 2007*).

Treatment must begin with accurate diagnosis. The diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease depends on the aggregate constellation of the clinical history, physical findings, and endoscopic, radiologic, and histologic features, as well as the results of routine laboratory tests. Typically, these features permit a firm diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease and distinction between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. However, in as many as 10 percent of patients with inflammatory bowel disease that is limited to the colon, it may not be possible to distinguish ulcerative colitis from Crohn's disease, at least initially; thus, these patients are considered to have indeterminate colitis (*Peeters et al., 2001*).

Recent advances in the understanding of the pathophysiological conditions of IBD have provided new immune system modulators as therapeutic tools. Cytapheresis has demonstrated effectiveness against UC and has practical use in Japan. Immunosuppressive agents including cyclosporin A and tacrolimus (FK506) have expanded the choice of medical therapies available for certain subgroups of patients. Furthermore, biological therapies have begun to assume a prominent role (*Toshifumi et al., 2003*).

المقدمة

تعد أمراض الأمعاء الالتهابية مشكلة من مشاكل الصحة العامة في البلدان المتقدمة النمو حيث أن هناك شخص من كل ألف شخص يعاني من هذه الأمراض ومعظم المصابين هم من الشباب البالغين. وقد لوحظ ازدياد معدل حدوث المرض في الدول الغربية منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية وحتى الآن ومن ناحية أخرى يحدث ارتفاع في نسبة حدوث المرض ولكن بشكل منخفض في أوروبا الشرقية وآسيا والدول النامية. وترجع الاختلافات في حدوث المرض نتیجه لفارق العمر والوقت والمناطق الجغرافية الى وجود عوامل بيئية لها دور في

حدوث المرض ولكن حتى الآن يعتبر تدخين السجائر وعملية استئصال الزائدة الدودية هما العاملان اللذان ثبت انهما من عوامل الخطورة التي تساعد على حدوث المرض. ويبدو أن النظريات والأدلة التي تفسر الآليات الباثولوجية لمرض الأمعاء الالتهابي معقدة جدا وقد تم دراسة عدة جوانب تتعلق بهذا الموضوع ومن هذه الجوانب علم الوبائيات، العلاقة بين الأمعاء والبيئة ، عملية الالتهاب وكذلك جينات كل مرض. إن التقدم الذي أحرز مؤخرا في فهم الأسباب الوراثية والمناعية لمرض الأمعاء الالتهابي قد فتح لنا ابوابا جديدة في علاج هذا المرض والتي تستهدف مدى عرضة الشخص والمسببات الميكروبية وكذلك بيئة الأمعاء.

إن الآليات الجزيئية والمناعية المتسببة في حدوث مرض الأمعاء الالتهابي غير معروفة إلى حد كبير. وقد ساعدت الدراسات الحديثة على نحو أفضل في وصف العوامل الجينية و البيئية المرتبطة بالتهاب القولون. فقد أكدت الدراسات أن المتسبب في حدوث مرض الأمعاء الالتهابي هو نوع معين من البكتيريا والاستجابة المناعية التي تحدث عن طريق المواد التي يفرزها الجسم ضدها. وقد أكدت البيانات أن بعض الخلايا اليمفاوية الثانوية لها دور هام في تنفيذ عملية الالتهاب. وقد تم استخدام العوامل البيولوجية بنجاح في علاج مرض الأمعاء الالتهابي.

يجب أن يبدأ العلاج مع التشخيص الدقيق ويعتمد تشخيص مرض الأمعاء الالتهابي على مجموعة من عدة عوامل أهمها التاريخ المرضي، وفحص المريض، والفحوصات بالمنظار والأشعة وفحص العينات هستولوجيا بالإضافة الى نتائج الفحوصات المعملية الروتينية. وعادة ما تساعد هذه العوامل في تشخيص مرض الأمعاء الالتهابي وكذلك التفرقة بين مرض القولون التقرحي ومرض كرونز ولكن فيما يقرب من عشرة بالمائة من المرضى الذين يعانون من مرض الأمعاء الالتهابي الذي يقتصر على القولون ، قد لا يكون من الممكن التفرقة بين مرض القولون التقرحي ومرض كرونز، على الأقل في البداية وهؤلاء المرضى نعتبرهم مصابون بمرض الالتهاب القولوني الغير محدد.

إن التقدم الذي أحرز مؤخرا في فهم الأسباب الباثوفسيولوجية للمرض وفر آليات مناعية جديدة في علاج المرض. فقد أثبتت تقنية ترشيح الخلايا فعالية في علاج مرض القولون التقرحي ويستخدم حاليا في اليابان بشكل عملي. كذلك العوامل المثبطة للمناعة ومنها السيكلوسبورين والتاكروليمس قد ساعدوا في توسيع نطاق اختيار العلاجات الطبية المتاحة لبعض المجموعات الفرعية للمرضى وعلاوة على ذلك فقد بدأت العلاجات البيولوجية في اتخاذ دور بارز في علاج المرض.

Aim of the work

The aim of this work is to highlight the most recent advances in inflammatory bowel disease.

الهدف من البحث

إن الهدف من هذا العمل هو عرض أحدث أوجه التقدم في مرض
الأمعاء الالتهابي

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