Neurogenic Inflammation in Health and Disease, Volume 8 (NeuroImmune Biology)

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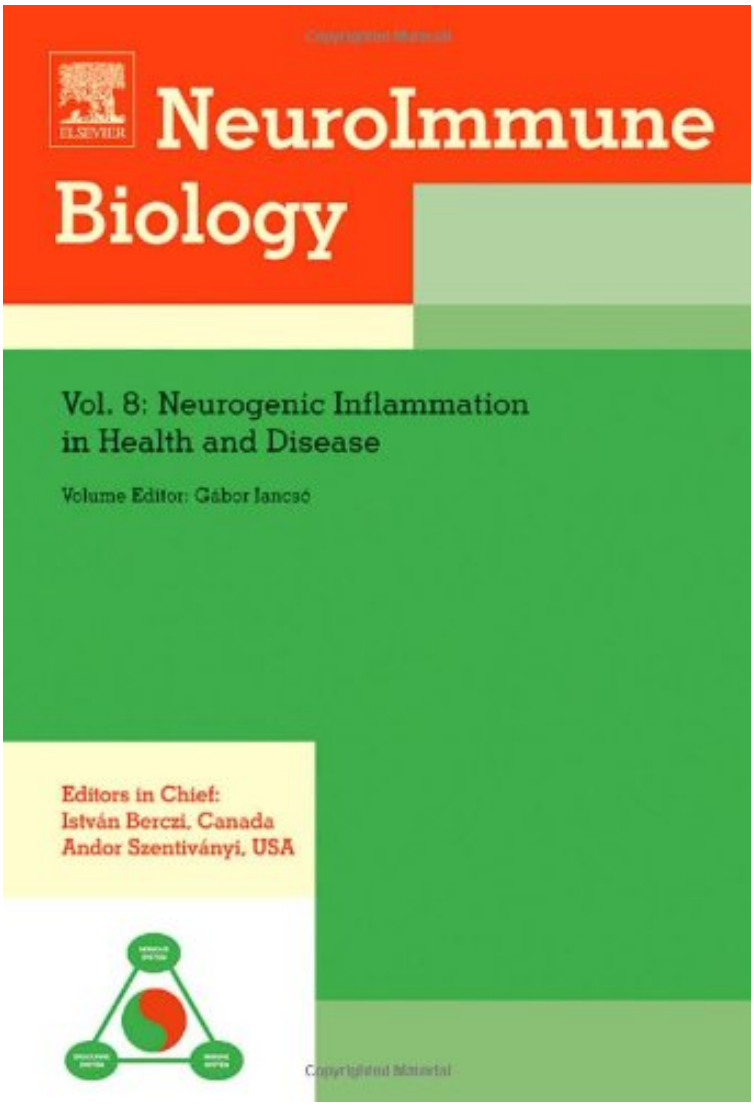

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From Elsevier Science : Neurogenic Inflammation in Health and Disease, Volume 8 (NeuroImmune Biology) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Neurogenic Inflammation in Health and Disease, Volume 8 (NeuroImmune Biology):

4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. A Suggestion For Neurogenic Inflammation ResearchBy Robert G. BoydI bought this book because I need to understand neurogenic inflammation, and this appears to be the best book for that purpose. The book is expensive, but well worth the price.Neurogenic inflammation is caused by the release of

inflammatory chemicals from the terminal ends of nociceptor C fibres, due to antidromic propagation. For sensory nerves, nerve impulses normally travel in the proximal direction (toward the central nervous system); this propagation is called orthodromic propagation. Nerve impulses which travel in the distal direction (toward the terminal ends of nerve fibres) are called antidromic propagation.Nociceptor C fibres often have branches at the distal end. A nerve impulse started on one branch will not only cause nerve impulses to continue in the proximal direction, but also cause nerve impulses to travel back down the other branches to the ends, causing the release of inflammatory chemicals.The book describes current and past research on this subject in great detail. However, it ignores one major application of the concept of neurogenic inflammation: peripheral nerve entrapment, which causes referred pain to be sent up to the central nervous system, and causes neurogenic inflammation in the region innervated by the nerve which is being pinched. I wish that at least some neurophysiologists would take an interest in this subject. I have a personal interest: my piriformis muscle is pinching my sciatic nerve, which causes both referred pain and edema in the region innervated by the superficial peroneal nerve (which is contained within the sciatic nerve).

Morphological and functional studies revealed a complex system of primary sensory neurons that parallels the autonomic nervous system not only in its extent, but probably also in its significance. Neuropeptides released from activated nociceptive afferent nerves play a pivotal role in inflammatory reactions and pain, significantly modulate cardiac, vascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal and immune functions and influence the protective, restorative and trophic functions of somatic and visceral tissues. Several chapters of the book deal with the therapeutic potential of a new class of putative pain relieving agents acting through TRPV1, the capsaicin/vanilloid receptor, a specific ion channel that transmits pain.Neurogenic inflammation in historical perspectiveCardiac protection by nociceptive afferentsMolecular mechanisms of nociceptionSensory mechanisms in migraine pathophysiologyVagal signaling of visceral inflammationNeurogenic mechanisms in arthritisTherapeutic implications of vanilloid-type compounds