



Effects of Inflammatory Arthritis and Its Classification

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DESCRIPTION

A group of common disorders as inflammatory arthritis are caused by an autoimmune condition. Joint pain and stiffness are the most common symptoms. Joints that are affected can sometimes feel warm, swollen, and tender. Inflammatory arthritis, on the other side, can affect different tissues in the body, such as the lungs, heart, eyes, skin, and other organs. It can cause irreversible damage unless left untreated. Treatment is the most effective method to alleviate symptoms and reduce the body's effects of inflammatory arthritis. When our bodies are exposed to bacteria, viruses, or fungi, our immune system usually produces white blood cells called as lymphocytes as well as immune proteins to fight these invasions.

Lymphocytes and immune proteins cause inflammation, which is usually limited and resolves the microscopic organism is eliminated. However, in people with inflammatory arthritis, the immune system does not know when to stop working. Then it turns on your body, continuing to attack the inherit cells rather than the toxic material, causing continuous inflammation. As a result, inflammatory arthritis is known as an "autoimmune disease," with auto meaning "identity" and immune meaning "loss of ability to differentiate individuality from countries." Inflammatory arthritis can be a side effect of other auto-immune diseases. Lyme disease and Sjogren's syndrome are examples of inflammatory arthritis.

Types of inflammatory arthritis

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): It is the most common type of inflammatory arthritis. It usually affects more than one of the affected joint in the feet and hands. The synovial membrane (the innermost layer of the joint or tendons) is particularly inflamed, resulting in warmth, pain, and stiffness. Blood tests demonstrate the presence of proteins is known as Rheumatoid Factor (RF) or Anti-Cyclic Citrullinated Peptide (Anti-CCP) immune responses

in 30% to 60% of people with rheumatoid factor. It is critical to control synovial inflammation in order to prevent joint destruction and to treat rheumatoid factor in order to minimize damage to the heart, lungs, and eyes.

Psoriatic arthritis: It is a type of arthritis is known as "spondyloarthropathy," that is characterized by a combination of psoriasis (red, scaly patches on the skin, particularly on the knees, elbows, and scalp), pain and swelling in the small and large joints, as well as the spine. It can cause permanent swelling of a finger or heel condition is known as "ductility's."

Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA): It affects individuals under the age of 16, usually causes long-lasting inflammation of the joints and, in some cases, the spine and ligaments tissues that connect bone to bone. Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) symptoms can also include swelling or mobility issues, including a limp if the legs are impacted. Some types of juvenile idiopathic arthritis cause eye inflammatory response without illnesses, so immediate diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of JIA are essential for avoiding permanent damage. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis is effectively treated in adolescents and children by a pediatric rheumatologist.

Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS): It is mainly affects the spine and hip joints, as well as the breastbone and large joints throughout the body. Provides an array because significantly reduced motion in the spine.

Gout and Pseudogout: Gout and pseudogout Calcium Pyrophosphate Dehydrate Deposition Disease (CPDD) are arthritis conditions triggered by high levels of certain crystals in the body. Gout is caused by an excessive amount of uric acid, which crystallizes in joints such as the big toe and increases the risk of kidney stones. When calcium salts form in the joints, they are engulfed by white blood cells, causing inflammation, most commonly in the wrists and knees.

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Received: 01-Sep-2022, Manuscript No. JPMME-22-18496; **Editor assigned:** 05-Sep-2022, Pre QC No. JPMME-22-18496 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Sep-2022, QC No. JPMME-22-18496; **Revised:** 26-Sep-2022, Manuscript No. JPMME-22-18496 (R); **Published:** 06-Oct-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2684-1320.22.8.182.

Citation: Dong W (2022) Effects of Inflammatory Arthritis and Its Classification. J Pain Manage Med.8:182.

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