Busta n. 1

Il candidato descriva la seguente patologia:

*Diabete Mellito*

Il candidato descriva la seguente patologia:

*Ipertensione arteriosa*

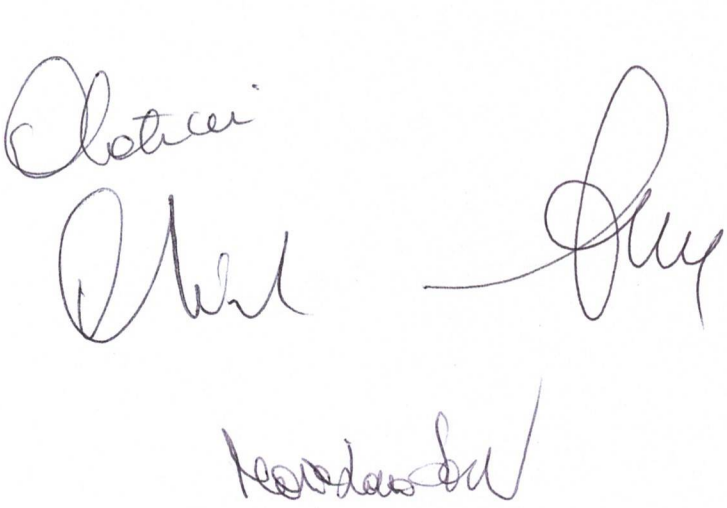
Busta n. 2 - PROVA ESTRATTA

Il candidato descriva la seguente patologia:

*Epatite*

Il candidato descriva la seguente patologia:

*Infarto Miocardico*



Busta n. 3

Il candidato descriva la seguente patologia:

*Calcolosi di Lyon*

Il candidato descriva la seguente patologia:

*Psoriasi*

DOMANDE PROVE ORALI

1. Il candidato ci parli della seguente patologia: le orticarie
2. Il candidato ci parli della seguente patologia: calcolosi renale
3. Il candidato ci parli della seguente patologia: malattie autoimmunitarie
4. Il candidato ci parli della seguente patologia: infezioni da SARS CoV2

# Pathogenesis of Autoimmune Diseases 1

Martin Röcken and Tilo Biedermann

## Autoimmunity and autoimmune disease

The term autoimmunity signifies the presence of specific memory-type immune reactions that are directed against one or more self-epitopes. Under most conditions, autoimmunity is determined in terms of immunoglobulins that react with either unknown or well-defined human antigens. Today it is supposed that the production of these autoantibodies requires prior activation of potentially autoreactive B cells by memory T cells. These T cells must not only recognize a closely related peptide structure. Importantly, these T cells can stimulate B cells only when primed by activated antigen presenting cells.

Autoimmunity is a relatively frequent event. Most likely, any individual raises immune reactions against numerous self antigens. This autoimmunity leads only very rarely to overt autoimmune disease. Therefore, the development of autoimmune disease requires trespassing of a large number of additional security levels, beyond autoimmune reactivity (Schwartz, 1998). This is illustrated by two frequent clinical phenomena: One of the best examples are antinuclear antibodies (ANA), which are found in even more than 50% of the female population older than 50 years. Compared to this frequency, ANA-associated autoimmune diseases are relatively rare and affect less than 2% (Rubin, 1997). The other is that only very few autoimmune diseases progress continuously. Most of them progress during short waves of disease activity and in between these waves have long periods of quiescence. Since autoreactive T and B cells do normally not disappear during these periods of quiescence, a series of control mechanisms protect from manifest autoimmune disease.



## T and B cells

T cells are small lymphocytes that are characterized by their antigen recognition structure, the T cell receptor (TCR). According to the current state of knowledge, the TCR is only functional as a cell bound structure. Due to the low affinity for free peptide (Weber et al., 1992), the TCR recognizes only antigens that are presented by major histocompatibility complex

**Domande Informatica**

1. Cos'è il Provider
2. Cosa significa Login
3. Cos'è word
4. Cos'è la posta elettronica
5. Cos'è il backup
6. Definizione di account
7. Definizione di motore di ricerca
8. Definizione di browser
9. Definizione di software
10. Definizione di scanner
11. Definizione di hardware
12. Che cos'è Excel
13. Cosa significa zippare un documento
14. Che cos'è una USB
15. Definizione di file
16. La firma digitale
17. La PEC
18. Cos'è un data-base?
19. Che cosa comprende il pacchetto office?
20. A cosa serve il programma Power Point?
21. Per cosa vengono utilizzate le formule in Excel
22. Cosa indica l'estensione .xls?
23. Cosa indica l'estensione .doc?