

Ischemia reperfusion injury

see [Cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury](#).

sse [Spinal cord ischemia reperfusion injury](#).

Previous studies have shown that Ischemia [reperfusion injury](#) (IRI) contributes to the injury process in the central nervous system (CNS), through the activation of the [immune system](#) ^{1) 2) 3) 4) 5)}.

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Gökce EC, et al. Neuroprotective effects of [thymoquinone](#) against spinal cord ischemia-reperfusion injury by attenuation of inflammation, oxidative stress, and apoptosis. J Neurosurg Spine. 2016;24(6):949-959. doi: 10.3171/2015.10.SPINE15612.

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Dimitrijevic OB, Stamatovic SM, Keep RF, Andjelkovic AV. Absence of the chemokine receptor CCR2 protects against cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury in mice. Stroke. 2007;38(4):1345-1353. doi: 10.1161/01.STR.0000259709.16654.8f.

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Chen Y, et al. Overexpression of monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 in the brain exacerbates ischemic brain injury and is associated with recruitment of inflammatory cells. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab. 2003;23(6):748-755.

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Smith PD, et al. The evolution of chemokine release supports a bimodal mechanism of spinal cord ischemia and reperfusion injury. Circulation. 2012;126(11 Suppl 1):S110-S117.

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Strecker JK, Minnerup J, Gess B, Ringelstein EB, Schäbitz WR, Schilling M. Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1-deficiency impairs the expression of IL-6, IL-1 β and G-CSF after transient focal ischemia in mice. PLoS One. 2011;6(10):e25863 doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0025863.

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