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Allergische Reaktionen
Allergic reactions - Réactions allergiques

3a) Anaphylaxie – Anaphylaxis

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Mechanisms of Action of Cortisone in Resistance
to Sequels of Anaphylaxis

By Th. F. Dougherty

It seems clear from the topics considered by the several speakers at this Symposium that the eventual common aim of our researches is to obtain information concerning the etiology of the connective tissue diseases. There are many possible areas of disagreement concerning the classification of such alterations and, indeed, even concerning the integration of facts at hand relating to the etiology of various diseases which we tend to incorporate under the inclusive term «connective tissue disease». Thus, it is essential to delineate clearly the frame of reference which one chooses to regard as a process common to the diverse clinical manifestations produced by changes in the structure of connective tissue. The search for a unified concept of disease leads one to consider that the inflammatory response represents the sole biological event which is common to the vast array of superficially dissimilar parenchymatous alterations. With this point-of-view in mind, debatable though it might be, it becomes evident that most connective tissue diseases are inflammatory responses to phlogogenic stimuli.

There are two general theories concerning the etiology of the connective tissue diseases. According to one point of view these alterations are due to an imbalance in the secretions of the adrenal cortex (1). On the

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