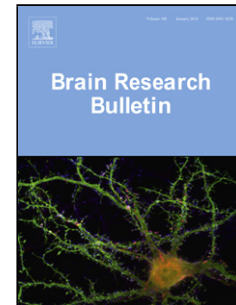


Accepted Manuscript

Title: Immune system activation in the pathogenesis of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome

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PII: S0361-9230(17)30044-8
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.brainresbull.2017.03.012>
Reference: BRB 9191

To appear in: *Brain Research Bulletin*

Received date: 25-1-2017
Revised date: 24-3-2017
Accepted date: 29-3-2017

Please cite this article as: Zheng Chen, Gui-Quan Shen, Alexander Lerner, Bo Gao, Immune system activation in the pathogenesis of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome, Brain Research Bulletin <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.brainresbull.2017.03.012>

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Immune System Activation in the Pathogenesis of Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome

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Highlights

- The pathogenesis of PRES is incompletely understood, and still controversial.
- Most PRES-related conditions result in a systemic toxicity response process.
- In this process the cells of immune system and cytokines act on all systems of the organism.
- These conditions induce T cell activation, cytokine release, and subsequent leukocyte adhesion.
- Immune system activation and endothelial dysfunction may represent critical steps in the mechanism of the pathogenesis of PRES.

Abstract

Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) is a clinical-radiological syndrome characterized by a variable combination of headaches, seizures, altered mental status, visual impairment, focal neurological signs and symmetric vasogenic edema in bilateral posterior cerebral circulation territory. The pathogenesis of PRES is still controversial. Most of the clinical conditions

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