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# Autoimmune Diseases: Types, Symptoms, Causes, Diagnosis

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An autoimmune disorder may be a condition arising from an abnormal immune reaction to a functioning part. There are a minimum of 80 sorts of autoimmune diseases. Nearly any parts are often involved. Common symptoms include low grade fever and feeling tired. Often symptoms come and go.

The cause is usually unknown. Some autoimmune diseases like lupus run in families, and certain cases could also be triggered by infections or other environmental factors. Some common diseases that are generally considered autoimmune include disorder, DM type 1, Graves' disease, inflammatory bowel disease, MS |sclerosis|induration|degenerative disorder"> MS, psoriasis, atrophic arthritis, and systemic LE. The diagnoses are often difficult to work out.

Treatment depends on the sort and severity of the condition. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug drugs (NSAIDs) and immunosuppressants are often used. Intravenous immunoglobulin can also occasionally be used. While treatment usually improves symptoms, they are doing not typically cure the disease.

**Symptoms**

Autoimmune diseases present similar symptoms across the quite eighty differing types. The looks and severity of those signs and symptoms depends on the situation and sort of autoimmune response that happens. A private can also have quite one autoimmune disorder simultaneously, and display symptoms of multiple diseases. Signs and symptoms presented, and therefore the disease itself, are often influenced by various other factors like age, hormones, and environmental factors. Generally, the common symptoms are:

- Fatigue
- Low grade fever
- General feeling of unwell (malaise)
- Muscle aches and joint pain
- Rash on different areas of the skin

The appearance of those signs and symptoms can fluctuate, and once they reappear, it's referred to as a flare-up. Such signs and symptoms may aid in diagnosis by supporting the results from biologic markers of autoimmune diseases.

There are several areas that are commonly impacted by autoimmune diseases. These areas include: blood vessels, underlying connective tissues, joints and muscles, red blood cells, skin, and endocrine glands, like thyroid or pancreas glands.

These diseases tend to possess characteristic pathological effects that characterize them as an autoimmune disorder. Such features include damage to or destruction of tissues where there's an abnormal immune reaction, altered organ growth, and altered organ function counting on the situation of the disease. Some diseases are organ specific and are restricted to affecting certain tissues, while others are systemic diseases that impact many tissues throughout the body. Signs and symptoms may vary counting on which of those categories an individual's disease falls under.

**Causes**

The cause is usually unknown. Some autoimmune diseases like lupus run in families, and certain cases could also be triggered by infections or other environmental factors. There are quite 100 autoimmune diseases. Some common diseases that are generally considered autoimmune include disorder, DM type 1, Graves' disease, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, atrophic arthritis, and systemic LE.

**Genetics**

Autoimmune diseases are conditions during which the human system attacks healthy human tissues within the body. The precise genes liable for causing each autoimmune disorder haven't been completely isolated. However, several experimental methods like the genome-wide association scans are wont to identify certain genetic risk variants. Research that specializes in both genome scanning and family trait inheritance analysis has enabled scientists to further understand the etiology of autoimmune diseases like Type 1 diabetes and atrophic arthritis.

Type 1 diabetes may be a condition during which pancreatic β-cells are targeted and destroyed by the system. The condition may be a result of neo-natal mutations to the insulin gene (INS) which is liable for mediating the assembly of the insulin within the pancreas. The INS gene is found on the short arm of chromosome 11p15.5 in between the genes for tyrosine hydroxylase and insulin-like protein II. Additionally to chromosome 11, a genetic determinant of type 1 diabetes may be a locus called the main histocompatibility complex (MHC) located on chromosome 6p21.

Rheumatoid arthritis: Although there's no complete genetic mapping for this condition, several genes are thought to play a task in causing RA. The genes that influence the human system contain a TNF receptor associated factor 1(TRAF1). This TRAF1 is found on chromosome 9q33-34. Additionally, B1 genes within the human genome contain an increased concentration of HLA-DRB1 alleles that are most ordinarily seen in RA patients. RA can vary in severity as a consequence of polymorphisms within the genome.

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