

Angiopathie, Vaskulitis

Diseases and findings by changes in the vessels <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiopathy>

Erkrankungen und Befunde durch Veränderungen der Gefäße <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angiopathie>

bei Arteriolen und Kapillaren als **Mikroangiopathie** <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikroangiopathie>

bei großen Gefäßen als **Makroangiopathie**, <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arteriosklerose>,

bei Venen, als **Venopathie** <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vene>

bei Lymphgefäßen, als **Lymphangiopathie** <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lymphgef%C3%A4%C3%9F>.

Mikroangiopathie <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikroangiopathie>

1. Primary systemic vasculitis

z. B. **c and p-ANCA-associated vasculitis** z. B. Wegener's granulomatosis. Polyangiitis. Churg-Strauss. Cold antibody disease. Henoch-Schönlein Purpura. Cutaneous polyarteritis nodosa.

2. Secondary systemic vasculitis

eg., **rheumatoid arthritis, dermatomyositis. Sarcoidosis. Infection with EBV, CMV, HSV, Cocksackie virus, HTLV-1, HCV, HBV, chlamydia, mycoplasma, Borrelia**, the causative agent of leprosy. MOTs, porphyromonas gingivalis. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Sjögren's syndrome. Systemic sclerosis. Behcet's disease. **Malignant tumors**. Inflammatory bowel disease. Vasculitis with urticaria by Complement deficiency states, drugs.

3. Non-systemic or local vasculitis

z. B. **diabetic angiopathy** as diabetic retinopathy, diabetic than glomerulo sclerosis, diabetic neuropathic and as peripheral diabetic angiopathy with ulcers and gangrene in the legs

1. Primäre systemische Vaskulitiden

z. B. **c- und p-ANCA assoziierte Vaskulitiden** z. B. Wegenersche Granulomatose. Polyangiitis. Churg-Strauss. Kälteantikörper Krankheit. Purpura Schönlein-Henoch. Kutane Polyarteriitis nodosa.

2. Sekundäre systemische Vaskulitiden

z. B. **Rheumatoide Arthritis, Dermatomyositis. Sarkoidose. Infektionen mit EBV, CMV, HSV, Cocksackie Virus, HTLV-1, HCV, HBV, Chlamydien, Mykoplasmen, Borrelien**, dem Erreger der Lepra. MOTs, porphyromonas gingivalis. Systemischer Lupus erythematosus. Sjögrens Syndrom. Systemische Sklerose. Morbus BehCet. **Bösartige Tumore**. Entzündliche Darmerkrankungen. Vaskulitis mit Urtikaria durch Complement-Mangelzustände, Drogen.

3. Nichtsystemisch oder lokale Vaskulitiden

z. B. **diabetischen Angiopathie** als diabetische Retinopathie, als diabetische Glomerulo-Sklerose, als diabetische Neuropathie und als periphere diabetische Angiopathie mit Ulcera und Gangrän an den Beinen.

In Anlehnung an Quelle, source: www.thelancet.com/neurology Vol 13 January 2014

The blood vessel texture is locally very different durable. It has been formed from the surrounding tissue in the embryonic period. Die Blutadertextur ist lokal sehr unterschiedlich strapazierfähig. Sie bildete sich in der Embryonalzeit aus dem sie umgebenden Gewebe.

Immunosystem

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Viruses

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“Vasculitis affecting the peripheral nerves is commonly seen in patients with primary systemic vasculitis and can also result from vasculitis secondary to connective tissue diseases, viral infections, or malignancies. Not uncommonly (30% of reported cases), vasculitis is confined to the nerves and possibly also the adjacent muscles, an entity termed NSVN. DLNPN, LRPN, DCRPN, and painless diabetic motor neuropathy are emerging as additional non-systemic vasculitic neuropathies with predominant micro vasculitic involvement. Neurologists should have the ability to diagnose, classify, and appropriately treat vasculitic neuropathy... See: Panel 1: Classification of vasculitides associated with neuropathy”.
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➔ **Chlamydia pneumoniae** http://www.kabilahsystems.de/chlamydia_pneumoniae.pdf

Makroangiopathie <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arteriosklerose>

e. g. Giant cell arteritis. Atherosclerosis, arterial occlusive disease (AOD) (stroke, myocardial infarction, intermittent claudication (peripheral arterial disease (PVK)), aortic aneurysm).

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“Our findings suggest a relationship between AAAs and *B. burgdorferi* sl. We hypothesize that the underlying mechanism for *B. burgdorferi* sl in AAA formation is similar to that by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*; alternatively, AAAs could develop due to induced autoimmunity via molecular mimicry due to similarities between some of the *B. burgdorferi* sl proteins and aortic proteins.”

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“Most GCA-positive TAs contained VZV [Varicella-zoster virus] in skip areas that correlated with adjacent GCA pathology, supporting the hypothesis that VZV triggers GCA immunopathology. Antiviral treatment may confer additional benefit to patients with GCA treated with corticosteroids, although the optimal antiviral regimen remains to be determined.”

[Garkowski A](#), [Zajkowska J](#), [Zajkowska A](#) et al. (2017) **Cerebrovascular Manifestations of Lyme Neuroborreliosis—A Systematic Review of Published Cases.** *Front Neurol.* 8, 146. doi:[10.3389/fneur.2017.00146](https://doi.org/10.3389/fneur.2017.00146) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5397664/>
« **Cerebral vasculitis and stroke due to LNB should be considered, especially in patients who live in or have come from areas with high prevalence of tick-borne diseases, as well as in those without cardiovascular risk factors, but with stroke-like symptoms of unknown cause.** »

- ➔ **Herzkrankheit** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/herzkrankheit.pdf>
- ➔ **Bakterienpleomorphie, L-Formen und Horizontaler Gentransfer**
<http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar1.pdf> <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar2.pdf>

Venen, Venopathie <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vene>

e. g. Hemorrhoids bleeding, varicose veins. Venous thrombosis.

z. B. Hämorrhoidenbluten, Krampfaderleiden. Venöse Thrombosen.

Lauer M, Stolze K, Hatz H, Helmke K, Löffler W (1990) **Granulomatous thrombophlebitis in Lyme borreliosis-case report.** *Immun Infekt* 18, 57–8. <https://europepmc.org/abstract/med/2351413>

Cameron DJ, Johnson LB, Maloney EL (2014) Evidence assessments and guideline recommendations in Lyme disease: the clinical management of known tick bites, erythema migrans rashes and persistent disease. *Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther.* 12(9), 1103–1135. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

- ➔ **Antikoagulation** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/hyperkoagulation.pdf>

Lymphgefäße <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lymphgef%C3%A4%C3%9F>

e. g. Lymphangiopathie, edema, elephantiasis.

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<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v523/n7560/full/nature14432.html>

Entzündungshemmstoffe, inflammation inhibitors

- ➔ **H2, V-ATPase, intakter O2- und Zuckerstoffwechsel** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/ph.pdf>
- ➔ **Antibiotika** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/antibiosetherapieplan.pdf>
- ➔ **Biogene Amine und Peptide** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/biogeneamineundpeptide.pdf>
- ➔ **Fettsäuren** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/ungesaettfetts.pdf>
- ➔ **Polyphenole** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/polyphenole.pdf>
- ➔ **Vitamin D3, Vitamin E, Vitamin B12, B-Vitamine ...** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/vitamine.pdf>

- ➔ **Mitochondrien** http://www.kabilahsystems.de/q10_und_l.pdf
- ➔ **Zytoskelett** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/zytoskelett.pdf>

- ➔ **Borreliose und Ko-Infektionen, Lymphom, Neoplasma**
http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/borrel_inflam_lymphom_neopl.pdf

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