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Printo
SHARE

6. ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies) GPA (Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis) MPA (Microscopic Polyangiitis)

6.1 ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies)

ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies) "antibodies" are produced by immune cells against neutrophils. ANCA is associated with vasculitis (GPA, MPA). ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies)

6.2 ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies)

ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies) 100% of patients with GPA and 97% of patients with MPA have ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies)

6.3 ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies)

ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies) c-ANCA (anti-PR3) and p-ANCA (anti-MPO) are associated with GPA and MPA. c-ANCA (anti-PR3) is associated with GPA. p-ANCA (anti-MPO) is associated with MPA. ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies) (MAN) (Microscopic Polyangiitis)

6.4 ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies)

ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies) ERS (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate) CRP (C-reactive protein) ANCA (Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies)

6.5 Cyclophosphamide

Cyclophosphamide (cyclophosphamide) is a cytotoxic drug used in the treatment of various types of cancer, including leukemia, lymphoma, and breast cancer. It is also used to suppress the immune system in patients with autoimmune diseases. Cyclophosphamide is a prodrug that is converted to its active form, phosphoramide mustard, in the body. The drug is administered intravenously and can cause a range of side effects, including bone marrow suppression, nausea, vomiting, and hair loss. Cyclophosphamide is also used in the treatment of certain types of kidney disease and as a component of immunosuppressive therapy in organ transplantation.