Summary

The immune system is a system of biological structures and processes that protects the body against diseases by identifying and killing pathogens. It detects a wide variety of agents and needs to distinguish them from the organism's own healthy cells and tissues in order to function properly through the innate and the adaptive immune systems which cooperate for proper immune response.

Here, the immune system adapts its response during an infection to improve its recognition and representation of the pathogen. This improved response is then retained after the pathogen has been eliminated, in the form of an immunological memory. Both innate and adaptive immunity depend on the ability of the immune system to distinguish between self and non-self molecules. Immune system disorders occur when it does not fight tumors or harmful substances as it should. That response may be underactive in the form of immune deficiency disorders or overactive as autoimmunity and hypersensitivity which they may be eleminated by genetic and enviromental factors.

Autoimmune disorders are diagnosed, evaluated, and monitored through a combination of autoantibody blood tests, blood tests to measure inflammation and organ function and clinical presentation. Autoimmune disorders fall into two general types; systemic and localized.

The Autoimmune rheumatic diseases are those conditions where pain and stiffness of some portion of the musculoskeletal system are prominent. These include diseases of connective tissue. The connective tissue diseases exist because of unhealthful living habits. Toxic matter that was not eliminated by the body is often stored in these tissues.