

Medications for Inflammatory Conditions

| Category | Description | Use | Notes |
|--|---|--|--|
| First-Line Drugs (Fast-Acting) | <p>* Given during flare-ups until remission occurs. *</p> <p>Provide rapid symptom relief.</p> | <p>* NSAIDs and analgesics (e.g., ibuprofen) *</p> <p>Corticosteroids (e.g., prednisone)</p> | <p>* Corticosteroids: *</p> <p>Powerful anti-inflammatory effect. *</p> <p>Oral prednisone used for severe flares (lowest effective dose for shortest time). *</p> <p>Intraarticular injection of triamcinolone can be used instead, but limited to 4 times/year. *</p> <p>Repeated injections may cause joint damage.</p> |
| Second-Line Drugs (Slow-Acting) | <p>* Disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs).</p> <p>* Slower onset of action (weeks or months). *</p> <p>Little to no direct pain relief. *</p> <p>Suppress immune function. *</p> <p>Promote remission and reduce flare-ups. *</p> <p>Slow</p> | <p>Used for various inflammatory conditions including: *</p> <p>Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) *</p> <p>Ankylosing spondylitis *</p> <p>Psoriatic arthritis and psoriasis *</p> <p>Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) *</p> <p>Juvenile</p> | <p>* DMARDs are not listed here due to the extensive list. Consult a healthcare professional for specific options.</p> |

| Category | Description | Use | Notes |
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joint damage progression. * Increased risk of infections. * May suppress bone marrow.

idiopathic arthritis * Systemic sclerosis * Multiple sclerosis * Sjögren's syndrome * Myositis * Vasculitis * Uveitis * Inflammatory bowel disease * Other diseases (e.g., myasthenia gravis, pemphigus, Behcet's disease) * Cancers (leukemia & lymphomas)

Sure, I can add the information you provided about Anticancer drugs and Baricitinib to the table. Here's the updated table:

| Drug | Mechanism of Action | Uses | Adverse Effects | Contraindications |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Methotrexate (MTX) | Inhibits folic acid synthesis | Severe RA, psoriasis | Bone marrow depression, Crystalluria, hepatotoxicity, GIT irritation | Pregnancy |
| Sulfasalazine | Anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant | RA, inflammatory bowel diseases | Hypersensitivity reaction, Blood toxicity, Reversible infertility in men | |
| Leflunomide | Inhibits pyrimidine synthesis | RA | Diarrhea, hepatotoxicity | Pregnancy |
| Antimalarial drugs (Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine) | Suppresses T-lymphocyte, stabilizes lysosomal enzymes | RA, SLE | Eye problems, Hepatotoxicity, Cardiac arrhythmias, Hemolysis in G6PD deficiency | |

| Drug | Mechanism of Action | Uses | Adverse Effects | Contraindications |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Mycophenolate mofetil | Inhibits IMPDH, suppresses lymphocyte proliferation | RA, after organ transplant | Hepatotoxicity, infections, bone marrow depression | Pregnancy |
| Cyclosporine | Inhibits calcineurin activation of T-cells | RA, psoriasis, autoimmune diseases, after organ transplant | Hypertension, nephrotoxicity, hypertrichosis, hyperuricemia, gum hyperplasia, infections, lymphomas | Pregnancy (Category C) |
| Anticancer drugs (Cyclophosphamide, Azathioprine) | Decreases lymphocyte number and auto-Antibody production | RA, autoimmune diseases | Bone marrow suppression | Cyclophosphamide: Pregnancy; Azathioprine: Relatively safe in pregnancy |
| Baricitinib | JAK inhibitor | Alopecia areata, RA | Infections, increased risk of blood clots | Pregnancy (Category C) |

Comparison of Drugs for Inflammatory Conditions

| Drug | Mechanism of Action | Uses | Adverse Effects |
|------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Abatacept | Inhibits T-cell activation | RA, other arthritis, SLE, Sjögren's syndrome, Type 1 diabetes (research), IBD (research), Psoriasis (research), Dermatomyositis (research) | Infections (hepatitis, TB), Hypersensitivity, Anaphylaxis |
| Rituximab | Depletes B cells | RA, Lymphomas, Leukemia, Myasthenia gravis, Pemphigus | Rash, Urticaria, Anaphylaxis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Infections (bacterial, fungal, viral), Hepatitis B reactivation |
| Adalimumab | TNF-alpha inhibitor | RA, Behçet's disease, Sarcoidosis, Psoriasis, IBD, Uveitis | Infections (TB reactivation, fungal), Worsening of MS/neurologic diseases, Heart failure, Headache, Rash, Lymphoma (uncommon) |

| Drug | Mechanism of Action | Uses | Adverse Effects |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Anakinra | IL-1 receptor antagonist | RA, COVID-19 pneumonia (approved) | Injection site reactions, Infections (TB, fungal) |
| Sarilumab | IL-6 receptor antagonist | RA | Infections, Neutropenia, Thrombocytopenia, Anemia, Elevated lipids, Diverticulitis perforation, Malignancies |
| Secukinumab | IL-17A inhibitor | Psoriasis, Psoriatic arthritis, RA, Ankylosing spondylitis | Infections (nasopharyngitis), IBD exacerbation |

Notes:

- SC = Subcutaneous injection
- IV = Intravenous infusion
- TB = Tuberculosis
- IBD = Inflammatory bowel disease
- MS = Multiple sclerosis
- This table summarizes the information in the provided passage.
- Consult a doctor for any medical advice.