1.2. Corticoides et inflation :

**1.2. Corticoids and inflation :**

Les proprietes anti-inflawmatoires puissantes des glucocorticoides ou cortisoniques ont ete mises en evidence grace a un rhumatologue, Ph. Hench, qui avait remarque des 1938 l'action favorable de 1a grossesse et des ictères sur la polyarthrite rhumato1de. Dix ans plus tard, il eut l'idee d'essayer les glucocorticoYdes fournis par Kendall pour traiter avec succ~s vingt-et-un patients atteints de po1yarthrite rhumatolde.

**The powerful anti-inflammatory properties of glucocorticoides or cortisones have been prominently displayed thanks to a rheumatologist, PH Hench, who had remarked in the year 1938 of the favorable action of the gestations and of the jaundice on the rheumatoid polyarthritis. Ten years later, he had the idea of testing glucocorticoids provided by Kendall to treat with success 21 patients having polyarthritis rheumatoid.**

5i 1'hypothese de depart de Hench se revel a errounee : 1a remission de 1a

polyarthrite rhumato1de n'est pas due a 1a secretion naturelle de glucocorticoYdes mais a des facteurs immunologiques, en revanche les puissances proprietes anti-inflammatoires des corticoides se confirmerent dans de nonoreux domaines de 1a pathologie. Ces proprietes s'exercent sur tous les stades de la reaction inflammatoire. y ~0~pris les phases les plus initiales

**If starting assumption of Hench turns out to be erroneous: the remission of the polyarthritis rheumatoid is not due to the natural secretion of glucocorticoids but due to immunological factors, on the other hand the powerful anti-inflammatory proprieties of the corticoids are confirmed in numerous domains of pathology. These proprieties are exercised on all phases of the inflammation reaction, which comprise of the more initial stages**

Des travaux recents (1) montrent que les cortisoniques agissent sur l'intlammation en induisant 13 synthese de proteines specitiques, les 1ipocortines. C'est principalement grace aces proteines, veri tables "second messagers" des cortisoniques, que les cortisoniques exerceraient leur action inflammatoire sur les membranes cel1ulaires.

**Recent work (1) shows that the cortisones act on the inflammation by inducing the synthesis of specific proteins, the lipocortines. It is mainly due to the to the proteins, veritable "second messengers" of the cortisone which exercise their inflammatory actions on the cellular membranes.**

Depuis les cravau~ de ,Weissam ec col. e~ *I9633,* qui recarquerenc l'innibicion par les  
cortisoniques de la liberation des euzymes lysosomiales, puis ceux de Gryglewski en

1975, qui demontra que les cortisoniques inhibent la synthese des prostaglandines en bloquant la liberation de leur precurseur l'acide arachidonique a partir des phospholipides cembranaires, la comprehension des effets des cortisoniques sur l'inflammation s'est encore affinee.

**After the works of Weissian and Col. In the year 1963, who remarks on the inhibitions of the cortisone by the release of the lysosomals enzymes, then those of Gryglewski in 1975, which will demonstrate that the cortisones inhibit the synthesis of prostaglandin by blocking the release of their precursor, the arachidonic acid, from the phospholipids membrane, then the comprehension of the effects of cortisone on the inflammation is once more established.**