

Two immediate changes occur in the blood vessels of the inflamed tissues: Vasodilation which allows more blood flow into the inflamed area and increased permeability allowing antibodies and clotting factors to enter the injured area from blood. Increased blood flow and permeability helps in the removal of microbial toxins and dead cells. Many substances contribute to vasodilation including: histamine, kinins, prostaglandins and leukotrienes.

Prostaglandins intensify and prolong the pain associated with inflammation, within an hour of inflammation phagocytes and neutrophils start to migrate to the damaged area in an attempt to destroy the invading microbes. (Gerard, tortora, 11th edition 2006)