Introduction

In ammatory disorders, ranging from rheumatoid arthritis to in ammatory bowel disease, represent a signi cant global health burden due to their chronic nature and the profound impact they have on patients' quality of life. ese conditions are characterized by dysregulated immune responses that lead to persistent in ammation, tissue damage, and systemic complications. Central to this process are cytokines small, potent proteins that serve as signaling molecules within the immune system. Cytokines regulate numerous physiological functions, including immune cell communication, in ammation, and

and ulcerative colitis.

Psoriasis: IL-17 and IL-23 inhibitors, including secukinumab and guselkumab, have revolutionized psoriasis treatment by targeting speci c cytokines involved in skin in ammation [6].

Challenges and future directions

Despite their e ectiveness, cytokine receptor antagonists face several challenges:

Side effects: Immunosuppression associated with these agents can increase the risk of infections and malignancies.

Treatment resistance: Some patients develop antibodies against

landscape for in ammatory disorders by targeting key pathways in the immune system. eir ability to modulate cytokine activity o ers signi cant therapeutic bene ts, improving quality of life for patients with chronic in ammatory diseases. However, ongoing research is essential to optimize their e cacy, minimize adverse e ects, and make these treatments more accessible. By deepening our understanding of cytokine biology, we can unlock new opportunities for managing and potentially curing in ammatory disorders.

Acknowledgement