Can the neuroendocrine system direct the Th1/Th2 balance?

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Background: The neuroendocrine system co-occurs with group-specific differences in susceptibility to diseases. Understanding the relationship between the neuroendocrine system and the immune system is important for the control of disease susceptibility. The neuroendocrine system consists of the brain, the hypothalamus, the pituitary gland, the adrenal gland, and the pancreatic islets. The neuroendocrine system plays a role in the regulation of the immune system, and its dysregulation has been associated with an increased risk of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. Studies have shown that the Th1/Th2 balance, which is critical in the regulation of the immune system, is influenced by the neuroendocrine system. The neuroendocrine system can direct the Th1/Th2 balance, which is involved in the regulation of immune responses. The relationship between the neuroendocrine system and the immune system is complex, and further research is needed to fully understand this relationship. In conclusion, the neuroendocrine system plays a crucial role in the regulation of immune responses, and understanding this relationship is important for the development of new treatments for autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.