

Conclusion: The Gell–Coombs classification of hypersensitivity reactions provides a fundamental framework for understanding the diverse mechanisms underlying allergic and autoimmune diseases. Each of the four types of hypersensitivity involves distinct immune components and pathways, leading to characteristic pathological features and clinical manifestations. Continued research in immunopathology continues to refine our understanding of these complex immune reactions and pave the way for improved management of hypersensitivity disorders.\* Type IV is a cell–mediated reaction involving T lymphocytes and macrophages, resulting in delayed inflammatory responses.