WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of formulating an anti-inflammatory composition for treating a condition characterized by inflammation in a specific organ or tissue, comprising:
   a. selecting at least one pathogen that is pathogenic in the specific organ or tissue;
   b. producing an antigenic composition comprising antigenic determinants that together are specific for the pathogen; and
   c. formulating the antigenic composition for administration as an anti-inflammatory composition capable of eliciting an anti-inflammatory response in the specific organ or tissue, wherein the condition characterized by inflammation is not a cancer.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising a diagnostic step of identifying the specific organ or tissue within which the inflammation is symptomatic prior to producing the antigenic composition.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein a tumour is situated in the specific organ or tissue.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigenic composition is formulated for subcutaneous injection or intradermal injection.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigenic composition is formulated for injection to produce a localized skin immune response at a site of administration.

6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the specific tissue or organ is X, and the pathogen is selected from the group consisting of Y, wherein:

when X is:	Y is one or more of:
hematological, skin, soft tissue, lung/trachea/bronchi, peritoneum, meninges, bile duct, gallbladder, kidney, bladder, ureter	Achromobacter spp.
skin, soft tissue, lung/trachea/bronchi, mediastinum, brain, spinal cord, hematological, meninges	Actinomadura spp.
small bowel, colon, hematological, peritoneum	Aerobacter spp.
hematological, heart, bone, kidney, bladder, ureter, meninges	Aerococcus spp.
Lung/trachea/bronchi	Alcaligenes spp.
meninges, hematological, liver, spleen, bone, lung/trachea/bronchi	Anaplasma spp.
lung/trachea/bronchi, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, mediastinum, meninges, skin, nasopharynx, tonsil, oral, small bowel, colon, hematological	*Bacillus anthracis*
colon, eye, hematological	*Bacillus cereus*

hematological, bone, meninges, brain, heart, lung/trachea/bronchi, mediastinum, skin, soft tissue, colon, stomach, small bowel, eye	other Bacillus spp.
lung/trachea/bronchi, meninges, hematological	Baineatrix spp.
skin, hematological, liver, muscle, lymph nodes	*Bartonella bacilliformis*
brain, spinal cord, hematological, skin, liver, bone, pleura, lung/trachea/bronchi, mediastinum, axillary and inguinal lymph nodes, eye	*Bartonella henselae*
Skin, hematological, liver, spleen	*Bartonella quintana*
skin, soft tissue, meninges, hematological, lung/trachea/bronchi	*Bergeyella zoohelcum*
lung/trachea/bronchi, hematological	*Bordetella holmesii*
nasopharynx, tonsil, lung/trachea/bronchi	*Bordetella parapertussis*
nasopharynx, tonsil, lung/trachea/bronchi	*Bordetella pertussis*

meninges, brain, spinal cord, skin, eye, hematological, inguinal/axillary/cervical lymph nodes, muscle, liver, spleen, nasopharynx, lung/trachea/bronchi, testes	*Borrelia burgdorferi*
brain, spinal cord, hematological, small bowel, liver, spleen, salivary glands, lung/trachea/bronchi, lymph nodes, eye, skin	*Borrelia recurrentis*
peritoneum, hematological, skin, soft tissue	Brevundimonas spp.
lung/trachea/bronchi, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, meninges, brain, spinal cord, lymph nodes, mediastinum, bone, eye, small bowel, colon, liver, biliary tract, kidney, ureter, bladder, hematological, skin, testes, spleen, prostate	Brucella spp.
hematological, meninges, lung/trachea/bronchi	*Burkholderia gladioli*
lung/trachea/bronchi, skin, soft tissue, liver, spleen, muscle, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, mediastinal lymph nodes, mediastinum, head and neck lymph nodes, hematological	*Burkholderia mallei*

lung/trachea/bronchi, skin, kidney, bladder, ureter, soft tissue, bone, brain, spinal cord, muscle, hematological, prostate, kidney, ureter, meninges	*Burkholderia pseudomallei*
skin, penis, vulva, soft tissue, vagina, cervix, bone, hematological, inguinal lymph nodes	*Calymmatobacterium granulomatis*
small bowel, colon	*Campylobacter coli*
lung/trachea/bronchi, small bowel, colon, meninges, brain, peritoneum, bone, gallbladder, ovaries, hematological, heart, kidney, bladder, ureter	*Campylobacter fetus*
colon, hematological, gallbladder, pancreas, bladder, bone, meninges	*Campylobacter jejuni*
small bowel, colon	*Campylobacter sputorum*
skin, soft tissue, meninges, hematological, bone, lung/trachea/bronchi, eye	*Capnoctyophaga canimorsus*
skin, soft tissue, meninges, hematological, bone, lung/trachea/bronchi, eye	*Capnoctyophaga cynodegmi*
hematological, eye, skin, soft tissue	*CDC groups EF-4a and EF-4b*

lung/trachea/bronchi, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, liver, brain, meninges, skin, thyroid, pancreas, hematological	*Chlamydia pneumoniae*
lung/trachea/bronchi, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, mediastinum, liver, brain, meninges, hematological, skin, thyroid, pancreas	*Chlamydia psittaci*
inguinal lymph nodes, penis, vulva, vagina, cervix, uterus, ovaries and adnexae, peritoneum, prostate, eye	*Chlamydia trachomatis*
laryngx, trachea/bronchi, hematological	*Chlamydophila pneumoniae*
hematological, liver, spleen, lung/trachea/bronchi, kidney, bladder, ureter, eye/orbit, bone, brain, meninges, spinal cord	*Chromobacterium violaceum*
Lung/trachea/bronchi	*Chlamydophila psittaci*
meninges, lung/trachea/bronchi, hematological	*Chryseobacterium spp.*
small bowel, colon, stomach, skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Clostridium bifermentans*
colon, small bowel, skin	*Clostridium botulinum*
colon	*Clostridium difficile*
small bowel, colon, stomach, skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Clostridium indolis*
small bowel, colon, stomach, skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Clostridium mangenolii*

small bowel, colon, stomach, skin, soft tissue, hematological, heart	*Clostridium perfringens*
small bowel, colon, stomach, skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Clostridium sordellii*
small bowel, colon, stomach, skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Clostridium sporogenes*
small bowel, colon, stomach, skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Clostridium subterminale*
Skin, soft tissue	*Clostridium tetani*
hematological, peritoneum, eye	Comamonas spp.
neck/axillary/inguinal/mediastinal lymph nodes, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, lung/trachea/bronchi, mediastinum	*Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*
lung/bronchi/trachea, brain, spinal cord, liver, bone	*Coxiella burnetii*
skin, soft tissue, liver, meninges, small bowel, colon, bone, uterus, ovaries	*Edwarsiella tarda*
meninges, brain, spinal cord, hematological, bone, liver, kidney, spleen, lymph nodes	Ehrlichia spp.
skin, hematological, bone, brain, peritoneum	*Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

nasopharynx, oral, tonsil, lung/trachea/bronchi, skin, axillary/head and neck/inguinal lymph nodes, hematological, eye, small bowel	*Francisella tularensis*
Skin, soft tissue, hematological	Fusobacterium spp.
skin, soft tissue, lung/trachea/bronchi, mediastinum, brain, spinal cord, hematological, meninges, eye	Gordonia spp.
skin, inguinal lymph nodes, penis, vulva, vagina	*Haemophilus ducreyi*
stomach	*Helicobacter pylori*
lung/trachea/bronchi, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, hematological, brain, spinal cord, muscle, pancreas	Legionella spp.
lung/trachea/bronchi, pancreas, meninges, brain, spinal cord, skin, lymph nodes, eye, hematological, nasopharynx, oral, tonsil, kidney, liver, spleen	Leptospirosis spp.
hematological, brain, meninges, spinal cord, small bowel, colon	*Listeria monocytogenes*
hematological, peritoneum, skin, soft tissue, bone	Methylobacterium spp.

lung/bronchi/trachea, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, prostate, pancreas, spleen, skin, neck lymph nodes, esophagus, bone, hematological	*Mycobacterium avium*
colon, small bowel	*Mycobacterium bovis*
lung/bronchi/trachea, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, prostate, bone	*Mycobacterium kansasii*
Skin, soft tissues, testes, eye	*Mycobacterium leprae*
Skin, soft tissue, bone	*Mycobacterium marinum*
head and neck lymph nodes	*Mycobacterium scrofulaceum*
lung/bronchi/trachea, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, prostate, peritoneum, pancreas, spleen, lymph nodes, small bowel, meninges, brain, spinal cord, kidney, ureter, bladder, muscle, esophagus, colon, testes, eye, ovaries, cervix, vagina, uterus, mediastinum, larynx, skin, hematological, pleura	*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
Skin, soft tissue	*Mycobacterium ulcerans*
lung/bronchi/trachea, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, skin, soft tissues, bone, head and neck lymph nodes	other Mycobacterium spp.
kidney, bladder, ureter, skin, soft tissue, hematological	Myroides spp.

nasopharyx, oral, tonsil, prostate, penis, vagina, cervix, uterus, ovary/adnexae, peritoneum, skin, muscle, bone, liver, hematological, head and neck and inguinal and intra-abdominal lymph nodes, anus	*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
hematological, bone, lymph nodes, liver, spleen	*Neorickettsia sennetsu*
lung/bronchi/trachea, pancreas, meninges, spinal cord, brain, skin, soft tissue, eye, bone, kidney, heart, hematological	Nocardia spp.
meninges, brain, spinal cord, hematological, skin, inguinal and axillary lymph nodes, spleen, lung/bronchi/trachea	*Orientia tsutsugamushi*
lung/trachea/bronchi, hematological	Pandoraea spp.
Skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Pasteurella canis*
Skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Pasteurella dagmatis*
Skin, soft tissue, hematological	*Pasteurella stomatis*
hematological, liver, colon	Pediococcus spp.
Skin	*Pityrosporum ovale*
small bowel, colon, hematological, meninges, bone, gall bladder, skin, soft tissue	*Plesiomonas shigelloides*

lung/trachea/bronchi, hemaotogical, skin, soft tissue, bone, meninges, brain, eye, kidney, bladder, ureter, heart	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
skin, soft tissue, lung/trachea/bronchi, mediastinum, hematological	other Pseudomonas spp.
hematological, meninges, bone	Ralstonia spp.
hematological, peritoneum, eye, kidney, bladder, ureter	Rhizobium spp.
lung/trachea/bronchi, hematological, brain, skin, lymph nodes, bone, mediastinum, liver, spleen, soft tissue, spinal cord, meninges	Rhodococcus spp.
Skin	*Rickettsia akari*
lung/bronchi/trachea, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, meninges, brain, spinal cord, hematolofical, skin, kidney, liver, spleen, pancreas	*Rickettsia conorii*
Skin, brain, spinal cord	*Rickettsia felis*
meninges, brain, spincal cord, hematological, lung/bronchi/trachea, skin, spleen	*Rickettsia prowazekii*

lung/bronchi/trachea, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, meninges, brain, spinal cord, hematological, muscle, small bowel, liver, skin	*Rickettsia rickettsiae*
skin, head and neck lymph nodes	*Rickettsia slovaca*
meninges, hematological, liver, kidney, brain, lung/bronchi/trachea, spleen	*Rickettsia typhi*
hematological, peritoneum, skin, soft tissue, bladder, kidney, ureter	Roseomonas spp.
lung/bronchi/trachea, pancreas, spleen, intra-abdominal lymph nodes, stomach, small bowel, colon, meninges, skin, muscle, bone, hematological, heart	Salmonella spp.
skin, soft tissue, eye, bone, hematological, peritoneum	Shewanella spp.
colon	*Shigella boydii*
colon	*Shigella dysenteriae*
colon	*Shigella flexneri*
colon	*Shigella sonnei*
brain, meninges, spinal cord, eye, skin, soft tissue	Sphingobacterium spp.
hematological, meninges, peritoneum, skin, soft tissue, kidney, bladder, ureter	Sphingomonas spp.

skin, axillary/inguinal/neck lymph nodes, hematological, liver, spleen	*Spirillum minus*
colon	other Spirillum spp.
meninges, hematological, peritoneum, lung/trachea/bronchi, eye, kidney, bladder, ureter, skin, soft tissue	*Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*
skin, bone, hematological, lung/trachea/bronchi, meninges, brain, liver, spleen	*Streptobacillus moniliformis*
Skin, hematological, soft tissue	*Streptococcus iniae*
small bowel, nasopharynx, bone, meninges, hematological, head and neck lymph nodes	*Streptococcus zooepidemicus*
skin, soft tissue, lung/trachea/bronchi, mediastinum, brain, spinal cord, hematological, meninges	Streptomices spp.
nasopharynx, tonsil, oral, meninges, brain, spinal cord, penis, vulva, vagina, anus, cervix, eye, hematological, inguinal and head and neck lymph nodes	*Treponema pallidum*
brain, spinal cord, hematological, small bowel, colon, heart, lung/trachea/bronchi, eye	*Tropheryma whipplei*

skin, soft tissue, lung/trachea/bronchi, mediastinum, brain, spinal cord, hematological, meninges	Tsukamurella spp.
colon, small bowel	*Vibrio cholerae*
hematological, meninges	*Vibrio cincinnatiensis*
Skin, soft tissue	*Vibrio damsela*
small bowel, colon	*Vibrio fluvialis*
small bowel, colon	*Vibrio furnissii*
small bowel, colon, skin, soft tissue	*Vibrio hollisae*
hematological	*Vibrio metschnikovii*
colon, small bowel	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
Soft tissue, blood, skin	*Vibrio vulnificus*
nasopharynx, tonsil, small bowel, intra-abdominal lymph nodes, colon, muscle, lung/trachea/bronchi, liver, spleen, hematological	*Yersinia enterocolitica*
lung/trachea/bronchi, lymph nodes pulmonary hilum, inguinal/axillary/neck lymph nodes, oral, tonsil, hematological, skin	*Yersinia pestis*
small bowel, colon, abdominal lymph nodes	*Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*

7. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the specific tissue or organ is X, and the pathogen is selected from the group consisting of Y, wherein:

when X is:	Y is one or more of:
skin, hematological, lymph nodes, brain, spinal cord, eye, heart	Vaccinia
skin, hematological, lymph nodes, brain	Variola (smallpox)
skin, hematological, head and neck lymph nodes, brain, eye, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, mediastinum, nasopharynx	Monkeypox
skin, hematological, lymph nodes	Cowpox
Skin	Parapoxviruses
Skin	Molluscum contagiosum
skin, hematological, axillary and inguinal lymph nodes	Tanapox
nasopharynx, oral, tonsil, hematological, lung/bronchi/trachea, pancreas, meninges, brain, spinal cord, inguinal and head/neck lymph nodes, penis, vulva, perineum, esophagus, liver, eye, skin, rectum, tonsil, mediastinum, anus, vagina, cervix	Herpes Simplex virus (1 and 2)

nasopharynx, sinus, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, hematological, pancreas, meninges, brain, spinal cord, esophagus, liver, eye, skin, heart, mediastinum	Varicella-zoster
nasopharynx, lymph nodes, tonsil, hematological, lung/trachea/bronchi, pancreas, abdomincal lymph nodes, brain, spinal cord, esophagus, small bowel, colon/rectum, eye, liver, heart, skin, mediastinum, esophagus	Cytomegalovirus
nasopharynx, tonsil, oral, lymph nodes, hematological, lung, abdomincal lymph nodes, brain, spinal cord, muscles, esophagus, liver, heart, skin, spleen, kidney, muscle, heart, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, mediastinum	Epstein-Barr virus
skin, hematological, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, brain, meninges, liver	Human herpesvirus 6
Skin, brain, liver	Human herpesvirus 7

nasopharynx, tonsil, hematological, skin, spleen, head and neck lymph nodes	Human herpesvirus 8
brain, spinal cord, skin, hematological, lymph nodes	Simian herpes B virus
nasopharynx, oral, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lung, lymph nodes, meninges, brain, spinal cord, small bowel, colon, liver, intra-abdominal lymph nodes, mediastinum, bladder, sinus, hematological, ureter, kidney, bladder, thyroid, heart	Adenovirus
kidney	BK virus
skin, anus, penis, vulva, cervix, vagina, oral	Human papillomavirus
Liver, pancreas, hematological	Hepatitis B virus
Liver	Hepatitis D virus
skin, hematological, nasopharynx, bone, kidney, heart, liver, brain, meninges	Parvovirus B19
nasopharynx, small bowel, colon, oral, sinus, lymph nodes, skin, lung/trachea/bronchi, meninges, brain, spinal cord, liver	Orthoreoviruses
brain, muscle, hematological,	Orbiviruses
hematological, skin, muscle, oral, spleen, lymph nodes, meninges, brain	Coltiviruses

small bowel, colon, liver, hematological, pancreas, nasopharynx, billiary tract, meninges, brain	Rotaviruses
brain, spinal cord, small bowel, colon, hematological, skin, bone	Alphaviruses
skin, hematological, head and neck lymph nodes, spleen, nasopharynx, bone, brain, tonsil, bronchi, liver, heart	Rubella
hematological, liver, lung/trachea/bronchi, kidney, adrenal gland, spleen, lymph nodes, stomach, kidney	Yellow fever virus
hematological, lymph nodes, skin, spleen, muscle, liver, brain, nasopharynx	Dengue fever virus
brain, hematological, spinal cord	Japanese encephalitis virus
brain, hematological, spinal cord, muscle, lymph nodes, liver, spleen, pancreas, meninges	West Nile encephalitis virus
brain, hematological, spinal cord, meninges, muscle, nasopharynx	St. Louis encephalitis virus
brain, hematological, spinal cord, muscle, meninges	Tick-borne encephalitis virus

hematological, brain, meninges, bone, muscles, skin, lymph nodes	other Flaviviruses
hematological, liver	Hepatitis C virus
Liver	Hepatitis G virus
nasopharynx, sinus, oral, tonsil, larynx, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, small bowel, colon, tonsil, hematological	Coronaviruses
small bowel, colon, hematological	Toroviruses
nasopharynx, sinus, tonsil, oral, larynx, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, meninges, hematological, mediastinum	Parainfluenza viruses
salivary glands, pancreas, brain, spinal cord, liver, testes, hematological, meninges, ovaries, bone, heart, kidney, thyroid, prostate, breast	Mumps virus
nasopharynx, tonsil, sinus, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, mediastinum, hematological, oral, pleura	Respiratory syncytial virus

nasopharynx, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, tonsil, sinus, mediastinum, hematological, oral, pleura, larynx, eye, skin, small bowel, colon	Human metapneumovirus
nasopharynx, sinus, hematological, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, intra-abdominal lymph nodes, meninges, brain, spinal cord, liver, spleen, lymph nodes, skin, thymus, eye, oral, heart	Rubeola
brain, meninges, lung/trachea/bronchi, kidney, hematological, muscle,	Hendra virus
brain, meninges, spleen, lymph nodes, thymus, lung/trachea/bronchi, kidneys, brain, spinal cord, meninges, hematological	Nipah virus
hematological, muscle, oral, tonsil, nasopharyngeal, lymph nodes, small bowel, colon	Vesicular stomatitis virus
skin, meninges, brain, spinal cord, oral, nasopharynx, salivary glands, hematological	Rabies virus
brain, spinal cord	Lyssaviruses

nasopharynx, laryngx, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, meninges, muscle, hematological, mediastinum, muscle, sinus, tonsil, oral, eye, pleura, brain, spinal cord, salivary glands, thyroid, heart	Influenza virus
hematological, brain, meninges	California encephalitis virus
hematological, kidney, eye, skin, oral, muscle, lung/trachea/bronchi	Hantaviruses
brain, hematological, muscle, meninges, spinal cord	other Bunyaviruses
hematological, muscle, lymph nodes, skin, brain, meninges, testes, bone	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
nasopharynx, brain, spinal cord, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, mediastinum, muscle, testes, eye, heart,	Lassa virus
brain, meninges, hematological, muscle, eye, skin, lymph nodes, nasopharynx, small bowel, colon	Machupo virus
brain, meninges, hematological, muscle, eye, skin, lymph nodes, nasopharynx, small bowel, colon	Junin virus

hematological, skin, lymph nodes, muscle, eye, bone, lung, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, spinal cord, brain	Human T-Cell Lymphotropic viruses
nasopharynx, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, small bowel, neck and intra-abdominal lymph nodes, colon, hematological, liver, spleen, skin, brain, spinal cord, meninges, heart	Poliovirus
nasopharynx, larynx, oral, tonsil, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, mediastinum, pancreas, muscle, brain, meninges, small bowel, neck and intra-abdominal lymph nodes, colon, hematological, spleen, skin, eye, sinus, liver, testes, bone, pleura, salivary glands, heart	Coxsackieviruses

nasopharynx, oral, tonsil, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, muscle, brain, meninges, small bowel, neck and intra-abdominal lymph nodes, colon, hematological, mediastinum, spleen, skin, eye, sinus, liver, pancreas, testes, bone, salivary glands, heart	Echoviruses
lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes, meninges, brain, skin, heart	other Enteroviruses
small bowel, colon, hematological, liver, spleen, brain, spinal cord, gallbladder, pancreas, kidney	Hepatitis A virus
nasopharynx, sinus, oral, tonsil, larynx, lung/trachea/bronchi, pulmonary hilar lymph nodes	Rhinoviruses
small bowel, colon	Noroviruses and other Caliciviruses
small bowel, colon	Astroviruses
small bowel, colon	Picobirnaviruses
liver, small bowel, colon, hematological	Hepatitis E virus

8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the antigenic composition is formulated for repeated subcutaneous or intradermal administration.

9. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the antigenic composition is formulated for administration by a route that is not enteric.

10. The method of any one of claim 1, wherein the pathogen is a bacteria, a virus, a protozoa, a fungus or a helminth.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising killing the pathogen to formulate the antigenic composition as a whole killed pathogen composition.

12. The method of claim 10 or 11, wherein the pathogen is a member of a species that is endogenous flora of the specific organ or tissue.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the pathogen is an exogenous species.

14. A method of treating an individual for a condition characterized by inflammation in a specific organ or tissue, comprising administering to the individual an anti-inflammatory composition comprising antigenic determinants, the antigenic determinants selected or formulated so that together they are specific for at least one pathogen that is pathogenic in the specific organ or tissue.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition is administered at an administration site in successive doses given at a dosage interval of between one hour and one month, over a dosage duration of at least two weeks.

16. Use of an anti-inflammatory composition for treating an individual for a condition characterized by inflammation in a specific organ or tissue, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition comprises antigenic determinants selected or formulated so that together they are specific for at least one microbial pathogen that is pathogenic in the specific organ or tissue.

17. Use of an anti-inflammatory composition to formulate a medicament for treating an individual for a condition characterized by inflammation in a specific organ or tissue, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition comprises antigenic determinants selected or formulated so that together they are specific for at least one microbial pathogen that is pathogenic in the specific organ or tissue.

18. The use of claim 16 or 17, wherein the individual has a cancer situated in the organ or tissue.

19. The use according to claims 16 or 17, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition is administered at an administration site in successive doses given at a dosage interval of between one hour and one month, over a dosage duration of at least two weeks.

20. A method for formulating an immunogenic composition for treating an inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that is symptomatic in a region of a gastrointestinal tract (GIT) of a human patient, comprising:
a. selecting at least one pathogen that is pathogenic in the region of the intestinal tract;
b. producing an antigenic composition comprising antigenic determinants that together are specific for the pathogen; and,
c. formulating the antigenic composition for administration as an immunogenic composition capable of eliciting an immune reaction to treat the inflammatory bowel disease in the patient.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the antigenic composition is formulated for subcutaneous injection or intradermal injection.

22. The method of claim 20, further comprising a diagnostic step of identifying the region of the GIT within which the IBD is symptomatic prior to producing the antigenic composition.

23. The method of claim 20, wherein the antigenic composition is formulated for injection to produce a localized skin immune response at a site of administration.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the skin immune response is an inflammatory immune response.

25. The method of claim 20, wherein the region of the GIT is an oral, stomach, small bowel, colon, rectum, or anus region.

26. The method of claim 20, wherein the IBD is Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, collagenous colitis, lymphocytic colitis, ischaemic colitis, diversion colitis, Behçet's syndrome or indeterminate colitis.

27. The method of any one of claims 20 to 26, wherein the antigenic composition is formulated for repeated subcutaneous or intradermal administration.

28. The method of any one of claims 20 to 26, wherein the antigenic composition is formulated for administration by a route that is not enteric.

29. The method of any one of claims 20 to 28, wherein the pathogen is a bacteria, a virus, a fungus, a protozoa or a helminth.

30. The method of claim 29, further comprising killing the pathogen to formulate the antigenic composition as a whole killed pathogen composition.

31. The method of claim 29 or 30, wherein the pathogen is a member of a species that is endogenous flora of the region of the GIT.

32. The method of any one of claims 20 to 31, wherein the antigenic composition is capable of eliciting an immune response in the patient specific to the pathogen.

33. The method of claim 11, wherein the pathogen is an exogenous species.

34. The method of claim 20, further comprising formulating the antigenic composition for administration with an anti-inflammatory or immune suppressant medicament.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the medicament is sulfasalazine, mesalamine, a corticosteroid, azathioprine, mercaptopurine, infliximab, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, methotrexate, cyclosporine or natalizumab.

36. The method of claim 20, wherein the antigenic composition is produced so that the antigenic composition consists essentially of antigenic determinants of one or more pathogens that are each pathogenic in the region of the GIT.

37. A method for treating a human patient for an inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that is symptomatic in a region of a gastrointestinal tract (GIT), comprising administering to the patient a medicament comprising an effective amount of an antigenic composition comprising antigenic determinants that together are specific for at least one pathogen, wherein the pathogen is selected on the basis that the pathogen is pathogenic in the region of the GIT.

38. The method according to claim 37, wherein the medicament is administered at an administration site in successive doses given at a dosage interval of between one hour and one month, over a dosage duration of at least two weeks.

39. The method according to claim 37, wherein the medicament is administered in a dose so that each dose is effective to cause a visible localized inflammatory immune response at the administration site.

40. The method according to any one of claims 37 to 39, wherein the medicament is administered intradermally or subcutaneously.

41. The method according to any one of claims 37 to 39, wherein the medicament is administered by a route that is not enteric.

42. The method according to any one of claims 37 to 41, wherein the medicament is administered so that visible localized inflammation at the administration site occurs within 1 to 48 hours.

43. The method according to any one of claims 37 to 42, further comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of an anti-inflammatory or an immune suppressant medicament.

44. The method according to claim 43, wherein the medicament is sulfasalazine, mesalamine, a corticosteroid, azathioprine, mercaptopurine, infliximab, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, methotrexate, cyclosporine or natalizumab.

45. The method according to any one of claims 37 to 44, wherein the region is X, and the pathogen is selected from the group consisting of Y, wherein:

when X is:	Y is one or more of:
Oral	Prevotella melaninogenicus, anaerobic streptococci, viridans streptococci, Actinomyces spp., Peptostreptococcus spp., Bacteroides spp., and other oral anaerobes

	herpes simplex, coxsackieviruses, Epstein-Barr;
Stomach	Streptococcus pyogenes, Helicobacter pylori
	cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex, Epstein-Barr, rotaviruses, noroviruses, adenoviruses;
Small bowel	Escherichia coli, Clostridium difficile, Bacteroides fragilis, Bacteroides vulgatus, Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron, Clostridium perfringens, Salmonella enteriditis, Yersinia enterocolitica, Shigella flexneri
	adenoviruses, astroviruses, caliciviruses, noroviruses, rotaviruses, cytomegalovirus;
Colon/Rectum	Escherichia coli, Clostridium difficile, Bacteroides fragilis, Bacteroides vulgatus, Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron, Clostridium perfringens, Salmonella enteriditis, Yersinia enterocolitica, Shigella flexneri
	adenoviruses, astroviruses, caliciviruses, noroviruses, rotaviruses, cytomegalovirus;
Anus	Streptococcus pyogenes, Bacteroides spp., Fusobacterium spp., anaerobic streptococci, Clostridium spp., E. coli, Enterobacter spp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Treponema pallidum
	herpes simplex;

46. The method according to any one of claims 37 to 44, wherein the antigenic composition consists essentially of antigenic determinants of one or more pathogens that are each pathogenic in the region of the GIT.

47. The method of any one of claims 37 to 46, further comprising the step of diagnosing the patient as having suffered from a prior pathogenic exposure to the pathogen.

48. The method of any one of claims 37 to 47, wherein the pathogen is a bacteria, and the antigenic composition is a whole killed bacterial cell composition.

49. A method of selecting an antigenic composition for treating a patient for an inflammatory bowel disease that is symptomatic in a region of a gastrointestinal tract (GIT), the method comprising:

identifying the region of the GIT;

selecting the antigenic composition on the basis that the composistion comprises antigenic determinants that together are specific for at least one pathogen that is pathogenic in the region of the GIT.

50. A method of treating a cancer situated in a lung in a subject, the method comprising:

a. administering to the subject an effective amount of an antigen of one or more microbial species that is pathogenic in the lung; and

b. administering to the subject an effective amount of a platinum-containing chemotherapeutic agent.

51. The method of claim 50, whrein the microbial species is a viral pathogen, a bacterial pathogen or a fungal pathogen.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the viral pathogen is influenza, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, or parainfluenza.

53. The method of claim 51, wherein the bacterial pathogen is *Streptococcus pneumoniae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenza, Staphylococcus aureus, Chlamydia pneumoniae*, or *Legionella pneumophila*.

54. The method of claim 51, wherein the fungal pathogen is *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Blastomyces sp.*, *Coccidiodes immitis*, *Coccidiodes posadasii*, *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Cryptococcus gattii*, *Fusarium sp.*, *Histoplasma capsulatum*, *Paecilomyces sp.*, *Paracoccidiodes brasiliensis*, *Penicillium marneffei*, *Pneumocystis jiroveci*, *Pseudallescheria boydii*, *Scedosporium apiospermum*, *Rhizopus sp.*, *Mucor sp.*, *Absidia sp.*, *Cunninghamella sp.*, *Scedosporium prolificans*, *Stachybotrys chartarum*, *Trichoderma longibrachiatium*, or *Trichosporon sp.*

55. The method of any one of claims 50-54, wherein the platinum-containing chemotherapeutic agent is Cisplatin, carboplatin or oxaliplatin.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is Cisplatin.

57. A method of comparing immune responses, the method comprising:
administering to an animal having an organ or tissue a medicament comprising an antigenic composition comprising antigenic determinants selected or formulated so that together the antigenic determinants are specific for at least one microbial pathogen that is pathogenic in the organ or tissue;
extracting a quantifiable immune sample from the organ or tissue;
measuring a characteristic of the immune response in the organ or tissue in the quantifiable immune sample following the administration of the medicament; and,
comparing the characteristic of the immune response in the quantifiable immune sample to a corresponding characteristic of the immune response in a reference immune sample obtained from a corresponding organ or tissue.

58. The method of claim 57, wherein the reference immune sample is obtained from the corresponding organ or tissue in the animal prior to the step of administering the medicament.

59. The method of claim 57, wherein the reference immune sample is obtained from the corresponding organ or tissue in a second animal.

60. The method of claim 57, wherein the animal has a cancer situated in the organ or tissue.

61. The method of claim 57, wherein comparing the characteristic of the immune response comprises comparing, in the quantifiable and reference immune samples, an indication of the numbers of any one or more of the following cells: inflammatory monocytes, macrophages, CD11b+ Gr-1+ cells, dendritic cells, CD11c+ MHC class II+ cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, or NK cells.

62. The method of claim 61, wherein the macrophages include any one or more of the following: M1-like macrophages or M2-like macrophages.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein comparing the characteristic of the immune response comprises comparing a shift in an activation state of macrophages.

64. The method of claim 63, wherein the macrophages shift from being M2-like macrophages to being M1-like macrophages.

65. The method of claim 63, wherein the macrophages shift from being M1-like macrophages to being M2-like macrophages.

66. The method of claim 57, wherein comparing the characteristic of the immune response comprises identifying, in the quantifiable and reference immune samples, cellular markers on any one or more of the following cells: inflammatory monocytes, macrophages, CD11b+ Gr-1+ cells, dendritic cells, CD11c+ MHC class II+ cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, or NK cells.

67. The method of claim 66, wherein the macrophages include any one or more of the following: M1-like macrophages or M2-like macrophages.

68. The method of claim 57, wherein comparing the characteristic of the immune response comprises identifying, in the quantifiable and reference immune samples, cytokines produced by any one or more of the following cells: inflammatory monocytes, macrophages, CD11b+ Gr-1+ cells, dendritic cells, CD11c+ MHC class II+ cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, or NK cells.

69. The method of claim 68, wherein the macrophages include any one or more of the following: M1-like macrophages or M2-like macrophages.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein the cytokines are produced as a result of a shift in an activation state of the macrophages.

71. The method of claim 70, wherein the macrophages shift from being M2-like macrophages to being M1-like macrophages.

72. The method of claim 70, wherein the macrophages shift from being M1-like macrophages to being M2-like macrophages.

73. A method of selectively targeting an immune response to a cancerous tissue or an organ in an individual, the method comprising:
administering to the subject a medicament comprising an effective amount of a pathogenic antigenic composition, wherein the antigen composition may be pathogenic in the specific cancerous organ or tissue of the individual and the antigenic composition comprises antigenic determinants that together are specific for the pathogen.

74. A method of monitoring efficacy of a treatment regime in an individual being treated for a cancer in a specific organ or tissue, the method comprising: measuring a characteristic of an immune response in a post-treatment immune sample obtained from the specific organ or tissue after the individual has been subject to the treatment regime for a period of time, wherein: the presence of a characteristic of the immune response which is greater in magnitude than would be expected had the individual not been subject to the treatment regime, is indicative of the efficacy of the treatment regime; and the treatment regime comprises administering a preparation comprising one or more antigenic determinants of a microbial pathogen which is pathogenic in the corresponding specific organ or tissue in a healthy subject.

75. The method of claim 74 further comprising the steps of:
measuring the characteristic of the immune response in a pre-treatment reference sample, wherein the pre-treatment reference sample was obtained from the specific organ or tissue before, at the same time as or after commencement of the treatment regime, but prior to obtaining the post-treatment immune sample; and
comparing the characteristic of the immune response in the pre-treatment and post-treatment samples;
wherein an increase in the magnitude of the immune response in the post-treatment immune sample compared to the pre-treatment reference sample is indicative of the efficacy of the treatment regime.

76. The method of claim 75, wherein measuring the characteristic of the immune response comprises determining the number of any one or more of the following cell types: of the following: monocytes, macrophages, CD11b+ Gr-1+ cells, dendritic cells, CD11c+ MHC class II+ cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, or NK cells.

77. The method of claim 75, wherein comparing the characteristic of the immune response comprises identifying, in the reference and immune samples, cellular markers on any one or more of the following cells: inflammatory monocytes, macrophages, CD11b+ Gr-1+ cells, dendritic cells, CD11c+ MHC class II+ cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, or NK cells.

78. The method of claim 75, wherein comparing the characteristic of the immune response comprises identifying, in the reference and immune samples, cytokines produced by any one or more of the following cells: inflammatory monocytes, macrophages, CD11b+ Gr-1+ cells, dendritic cells, CD11c+ MHC class II+ cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, or NK cells.

79. The method of claim 78, wherein the cytokines are produced as a result of a shift in an activation state of the macrophages.

80. The method of claim 79, wherein the macrophages shift from being M2-like macrophages to being M1-like macrophages.

81. The method of claim 79, wherein the macrophages shift from being M1-like macrophages to being M2-like macrophages.

82. The method of claim 75, wherein comparing the characteristic of the immune response comprises identifying, in the reference and immune samples, differential gene expression produced by any one or more of the following cells: inflammatory monocytes, macrophages, CD11b+ Gr-1+ cells, dendritic cells, CD11c+ MHC class II+ cells, CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, or NK cells.

83. The method of claim 82, wherein the macrophages include any one or more of the following: M1-like macrophages or M2-like macrophages.

84. The method of claim 82, wherein the differential gene expression is produced as a result of a shift in an activation state of the macrophages.

85. The method of claim 84, wherein the macrophages shift from being M2-like macrophages to being M1-like macrophages.

86. The method of claim 84, wherein the macrophages shift from being M1-like macrophages to being M2-like macrophages.

87. The method of any one of claims 1-5, where the specific tissue or organ is X and the pathogen is selected from the group consisting of Y:

when X is:	Y is one or more of:
Skin	*Staphylococcus aureus*, Beta hemolytic streptococci group A, B, C and G, *Corynebacterium diptheriae, Corynebacterium ulcerans, Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
	rubeola, rubella, varicella-zoster, echoviruses, coxsackieviruses, adenovirus, vaccinia, herpes simplex, parvo B19
Soft tissue (i.e. fat and muscle) (e.g., sarcoma)	*Streptococcus pyogenes, Staphylococcus aureus, Clostridium perfringens*, other Clostridium spp.
	influenza, coxsackieviruses
Breast	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes*
Lymph nodes: head and neck	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes*
	Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus, adenovirus, measles, rubella, herpes simplex, coxsackieviruses, varicella-zoster
Lymph nodes: axillae/arm	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes*
	measles, rubella, Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus, adenovirus, varicella-zoster

Lymph nodes: mediastinal	viridans streptococci, Peptococcus spp., Peptostreptococcus spp., Bacteroides spp., Fusobacterium spp., *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
	measles, rubella, Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus, varicella-zoster, adenovirus
Lymph nodes: pulmonary hilum	*Streptococcus pneumoniae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenza, Chlamydophila pneumoniae, Bordetella pertussis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
	influenza, adenovirus, rhinovirus, coronavirus, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial virus, human metapneumovirus, coxsackievirus
Lymph nodes: intra-abdominal	*Yersinia enterocolitica, Yersinia pseudotuberculosis,* Salmonella spp., *Streptococcus pyogenes, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
	measles, rubella, Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus, varicella-zoster, adenovirus, influenza, coxsackieviruses
Lymph nodes: inguinal/leg	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes*
	measles, rubella, Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex
Hematological (e.g. leukemias, multiple myeloma)	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes,* coagulase-negative staphylococci, Enterococcus spp., *Escherichia coli,* Klebsiella spp., Enterobacter spp., Proteus spp., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Bacteroides fragilis, Streptococcus pneumoniae,* group B streptococci
	rubeola, rubella, varicella-zoster, echoviruses, coxsackieviruses, adenovirus, Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex

Bone	*Staphylococcus aureus*, coagulase-negative staphylococci, *Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus agalactiae*, other streptococci spp., *Escherichia coli*, Pseudomonas spp., Enterobacter spp., Proteus spp., Serratia spp.
	parvovirus B19, rubella, hepatitis B
Meninges	*Haemophilus influenzae, Neisseria meningitidis, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus agalactiae, Listeria monocytogenes*
	echoviruses, coxsackieviruses, other enteroviruses, mumps
Brain	Streptococcus spp. (including *S. anginosus, S. constellatus, S. intermedius*), *Staphylococcus aureus*, Bacteroides spp., Prevotella spp., Proteus spp., *Escherichia coli, Klebsiella spp.*, Pseudomonas spp., Enterobacter spp., *Borrelia burgdorferi*
	coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, poliovirus, other enteroviruses, mumps, herpes simplex, varicella-zoster, flaviviruses, bunyaviruses
Spinal cord	*Haemophilus influenzae, Neisseria meningitidis, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus agalactiae, Listeria monocytogenes, Borrelia burgdorferi*
	coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, poliovirus, other enteroviruses, mumps, herpes simplex, varicella-zoster, flaviviruses, bunyaviruses
Eye/Orbit	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus milleri, Escherichia coli, Bacillus cereus, Chlamydia trachomatis, Haemophilus influenza*, Pseudomonas spp., Klebsiella spp., *Treponema pallidum*

	adenoviruses, herpes simplex, varicella-zoster, cytomegalovirus
Salivary glands	*Staphylococcus aureus,* viridans streptococci (*e.g., Streptococcus salivarius, Streptococcus sanguis, Streptococcus mutans),* Peptostreptococcus spp., Bacteroides spp., and other oral anaerobes
	mumps, influenza, enteroviruses, rabies
Oral	*Prevotella melaninogenicus*, anaerobic streptococci, viridans streptococci, Actinomyces spp., Peptostreptococcus spp., Bacteroides spp., and other oral anaerobes
	herpes simplex, coxsackieviruses, Epstein-Barr
Tonsil	*Streptococcus pyogenes*, Group C and G B-hemolytic streptococci
	rhinoviruses, influenza, coronavirus, adenovirus, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial virus, herpes simplex
Sinus	*Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenza, Moraxella catarrhalis,* α-streptococci, anaerobic bacteria (e.g., Prevotella spp.), *Staphylococcus aureus*
	rhinoviruses, influenza, adenovirus, parainfluenza
Nasopharynx	*Streptococcus pyogenes,* Group C and G B-hemolytic streptococci
	rhinoviruses, influenza, coronavirus, adenovirus, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial virus, herpes simplex
Thyroid	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae*
	mumps, influenza
Larynx	*Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydophila pneumoniae, Streptococcus pyogenes*

	rhinovirus, influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, corona virus, human metapneumovirus
Trachea	*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
	parainfluenza, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, adenovirus
Bronchi	*Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydophila pneumoniae, Bordetella pertussis, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae*
	influenza, adenovirus, rhinovirus, coronavirus, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial virus, human metapneumovirus, coxsackievirus
Lung	*Streptococcus pneumoniae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenza*
	influenza, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza
Pleura	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, Bacteroides fragilis*, Prevotella spp., *Fusobacterium nucleatum*, peptostreptococcus spp., *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
	influenza, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza
Mediastinum	viridans streptococci, Peptococcus spp., Peptostreptococcus spp., Bacteroides spp., Fusobacterium spp.
	measles, rubella, Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus

Heart	Streptococcus spp. (including *S. mitior, S. bovis, S. sanguis, S. mutans, S. anginosus)*, Enterococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., *Corynebacterium diptheriae, Clostridium perfringens, Neisseria meningitidis*, Salmonella spp.
	enteroviruses, coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, poliovirus, adenovirus, mumps, rubeola, influenza
Esophagus	Actinomyces spp., *Mycobacterium avium, Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Streptococcus spp.
	cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex, varicella-zoster
Stomach	*Streptococcus pyogenes, Helicobacter pylori*
	cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex, Epstein-Barr, rotaviruses, noroviruses, adenoviruses
Small bowel	*Escherichia coli, Clostridium difficile, Bacteroides fragilis, Bacteroides vulgatus, Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron, Clostridium perfringens, Salmonella enteriditis, Yersinia enterocolitica, Shigella flexneri*
	adenoviruses, astroviruses, caliciviruses, noroviruses, rotaviruses, cytomegalovirus
Colon/Rectum	*Escherichia coli, Clostridium difficile, Bacteroides fragilis, Bacteroides vulgatus, Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron, Clostridium perfringens, Salmonella enteriditis, Yersinia enterocolitica, Shigella flexneri*
	adenoviruses, astroviruses, caliciviruses, noroviruses, rotaviruses, cytomegalovirus
Anus	*Streptococcus pyogenes*, Bacteroides spp., Fusobacterium spp., anaerobic streptococci, Clostridium spp., *E. coli*, Enterobacter spp., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Treponema pallidum*
	herpes simplex

Perineum	*Escherichia coli,* Klebsiella spp., Enterococcus spp., Bacteroides spp., Fusobacterium spp., Clostridium spp., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa,* anaerobic streptococci, *Clostridium spp., E. coli,* Enterobacter spp.
	herpes simplex
Liver	*Escherichia coli,* Klebsiella spp., *Streptococcus (anginosus* group*),* Enterococcus spp., other viridans streptococci, Bacteroides spp.
	hepatitis A, Epstein-Barr, herpes simplex, mumps, rubella, rubeola, varicella-zoster, coxsackieviruses, adenovirus
Gallbladder	*Escherichia coli,* Klebsiella spp., Enterobacter spp., enterococci, Bacteroides spp., Fusobacterium spp., Clostridium spp., *Salmonella enteriditis, Yersinia enterocolitica, Shigella flexneri*
Biliary tract	*Escherichia coli,* Klebsiella spp., Enterobacter spp., Enterococci spp., Bacteroides spp., Fusobacterium spp., Clostridium spp., *Salmonella enteriditis, Yersinia enterocolitica, Shigella flexneri*
	hepatitis A, Epstein-Barr, herpes simplex, mumps, rubella, rubeola, varicella-zoster, cocsackieviruses, adenovirus
Pancreas	*Escherichia coli,* Klebsiella spp., Enterococcus spp., Pseudomonas spp., Staphylococcal spp., Mycoplasma spp., *Salmonella typhi,* Leptospirosis spp., Legionella spp.
	mumps, coxsackievirus, hepatitis B, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex 2, varicella-zoster
Spleen	Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Salmonella spp., Pseudomonas spp., *Escherichia coli,* Enterococcus spp.
	Epstein-Barr, cytomegalovirus, adenovirus, measles, rubella, coxsackieviruses, varicella-zoster

Adrenal gland	Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Salmonella spp., Pseudomonas spp., *Escherichia coli*, Enterococcus spp.
	varicella-zoster
Kidney	*Escherichia coli, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgatus,* Providentia spp., Morganella spp., *Enterococcus faecalis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
	BK virus, mumps
Ureter	*Escherichia coli, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgatus,* Providentia spp., Morganella spp., Enterococcus spp.
Bladder	*Escherichia coli, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgatus,* Providentia spp., Morganella spp., *Enterococcus faecalis, Corynebacterium jekeum*
	adenovirus, cytomegalovirus
Peritoneum	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumonia, Escherichia coli,* Klebsiella spp., Proteus spp., Enterococci spp., *Bacteroides fragilis, Prevotella melaninogenica,* Peptococcus spp., Peptostreptococcus spp., Fusobacterium spp., Clostridium spp.
Retroperitoneal area	*Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus*
Prostate	*Escherichia coli*, Klebsiella spp., Enterobacter spp., *Proteus mirabilis*, Enterococci spp., Pseudomonas spp., Corynebacterium spp., *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
	herpes simplex
Testicle	*Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Staphylococcus spp., Streptococcus spp., *Salmonella enteriditis*

	mumps, coxsackievirus, lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
Penis	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Treponema pallidum*
	herpes simplex, human papillomavirus
Ovary/Adnexae	*Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Gardenerella vaginalis*, Prevotella spp., Bacteroides spp., Peptococcus spp. Streptococcus spp., *Escherichia coli*
Uterus	*Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Gardenerella vaginalis*, Prevotella spp., Bacteroides spp., Peptococcus spp., Streptococcus spp., *Escherichia coli*
Cervix	*Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Treponema pallidum*
	herpes simplex
Vagina	*Gardenerella vaginalis*, Prevotella spp., Bacteroides spp., peptococci spp., *Escherichia coli, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia Trachomatis, Treponema pallidum,*
	herpes simplex
Vulva	*Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Treponema pallidum*
	herpes simplex

Claims

1. Use of an anti-inflammatory composition to formulate a medicament for treating an individual for an inflammatory disease of the bone, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition comprises antigenic determinants selected or formulated so that together they are specific for at least one microbial pathogen that is pathogenic in the bone, and wherein the pathogen is selected from the group consisting of Staphylococcus aureus, coagulase-negative staphylococci, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus agalactiae, other streptococci spp., Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas spp., Enterobacter spp., Proteus spp., Serratia spp. paNovirus B 19, rubella virus, hepatitis B.

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the inflammatory disease of the bone is selected from the group consisting of temporal arthritis (giant cell arthritis), juvenile arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis (Reiter's syndrome), rheumatoid arthritis, enthesitis-related arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, Paget's disease of bone

3. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition is formulated for use by a route that is not enteric.

4. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition is in an intradermal or subcutaneous pharmaceutical form.

5. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition is formulated for use with an effective amount of an anti-inflammatory or an immune suppressant medicament.

6. The use according to claim 5, wherein the anti-inflammatory or an immune suppressant medicament is sulfasalazine, mesalamine, a corticosteroid, azathioprine, mercaptopurine, infliximab, adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, methotrexate, cyclosporine or natalizumab.

7. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the pathogen is a bacteria, and the anti-inflammatory composition is a whole killed bacterial cell composition.

8. The use according to any preceding claim, wherein the inflammatory disease is an arthritis, and the pathogen is Staphylococcus aureus.

9. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition consists of antigenic determinants of two or more pathogens that are each pathogenic in the bone.

10. A method of formulating an anti-inflammatory composition for treating an inflammatory disease of the bone, comprising:

a. selecting at least one microbial pathogen that is pathogenic in the bone;

b. producing an antigenic composition comprising antigenic determinants selected or formulated so that together they are specific tor the at least one microbial pathogen; and

c. formulating the antigenic composition for administration as an anti-inflammatory composition capable of eliciting an anti-inflammatory response in the bone, wherein the microbial pathogen is selected from the group consisting of *Staphylococcus aureus, coagulase-negative staphylococci', Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus agalactiae, other streptococci spp., Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas spp., Enterobacter spp., Proteus spp., Serratia spp. B 19, rubella virus, hepatitis B.*

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the inflammatory disease of the bone is selected from the group consisting of temporal arthritis (giant cell arthritis), juvenile arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis (Reiter's syndrome), rheumatoid arthritis, enthesitis-related arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, Paget's disease of bone.

12. The method according to any preceding claim, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition is formulated for use by a route that is not enteric.

13. The method according to any preceding claim, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition is in an intradermal or subcutaneous pharmaceutical form.

14. The method according to any preceding claim, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition is formulated for use with an effective amount of an anti-inflammatory or an immune suppressant medicament.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the anti-inflammatory or an immune suppressant medicament is sulfasalazine, mesalamine, a corticosteroid, azathioprine,

mercaptopurine, intliximab, adaimumab, certolizumab pegol, methotrexate, cyclosporine or natalizumab.

16. The method according to any preceding claim, wherein the pathogen is a bacteria, and the anti-inflammatory composition is a whole killed bacterial cell composition.

17. The method according to any preceding claim, wherein the inflammatory disease is an arthritis, and the pathogen is *Staphylococcus aureus*.

18. The method according to any one of claims 10 to 16, wherein the anti-inflammatory composition consists of antigenic determinants of two or more pathogens that are each pathogenic in the bone.