

# Inflammation 2

**Assist. Prof. Enas Sheet**

**Lecturer Dr. Sanaria Hanna**

**Lecturer Aseel Mohammed**

**Assist. Prof. Entisar Khazal**

**Assist. Lecturer Atheer Nabeel**



- **Diagnosis: Infectious granuloma**

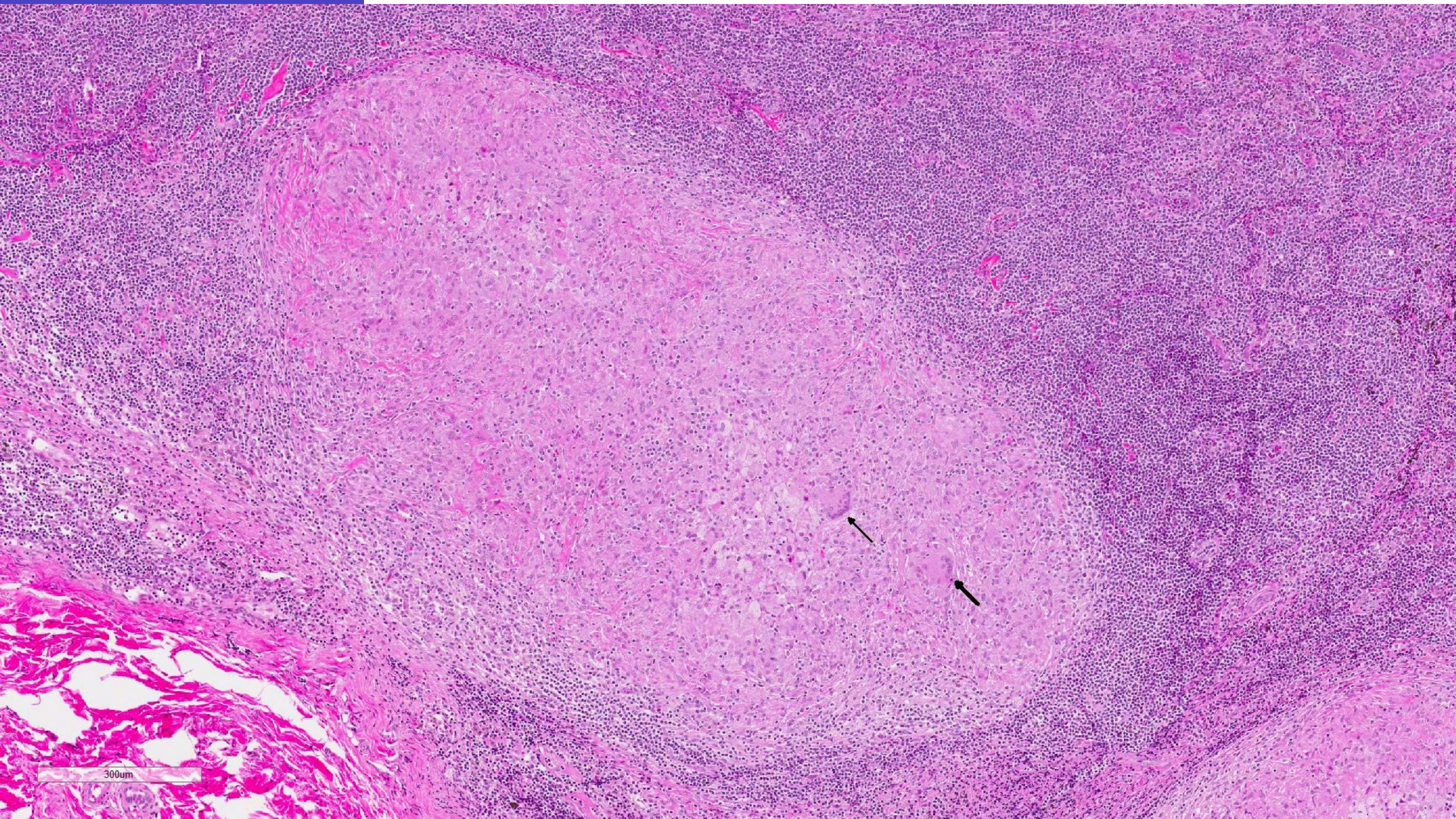
- **Organ: Liver/lymph node**

- **Lesions:**

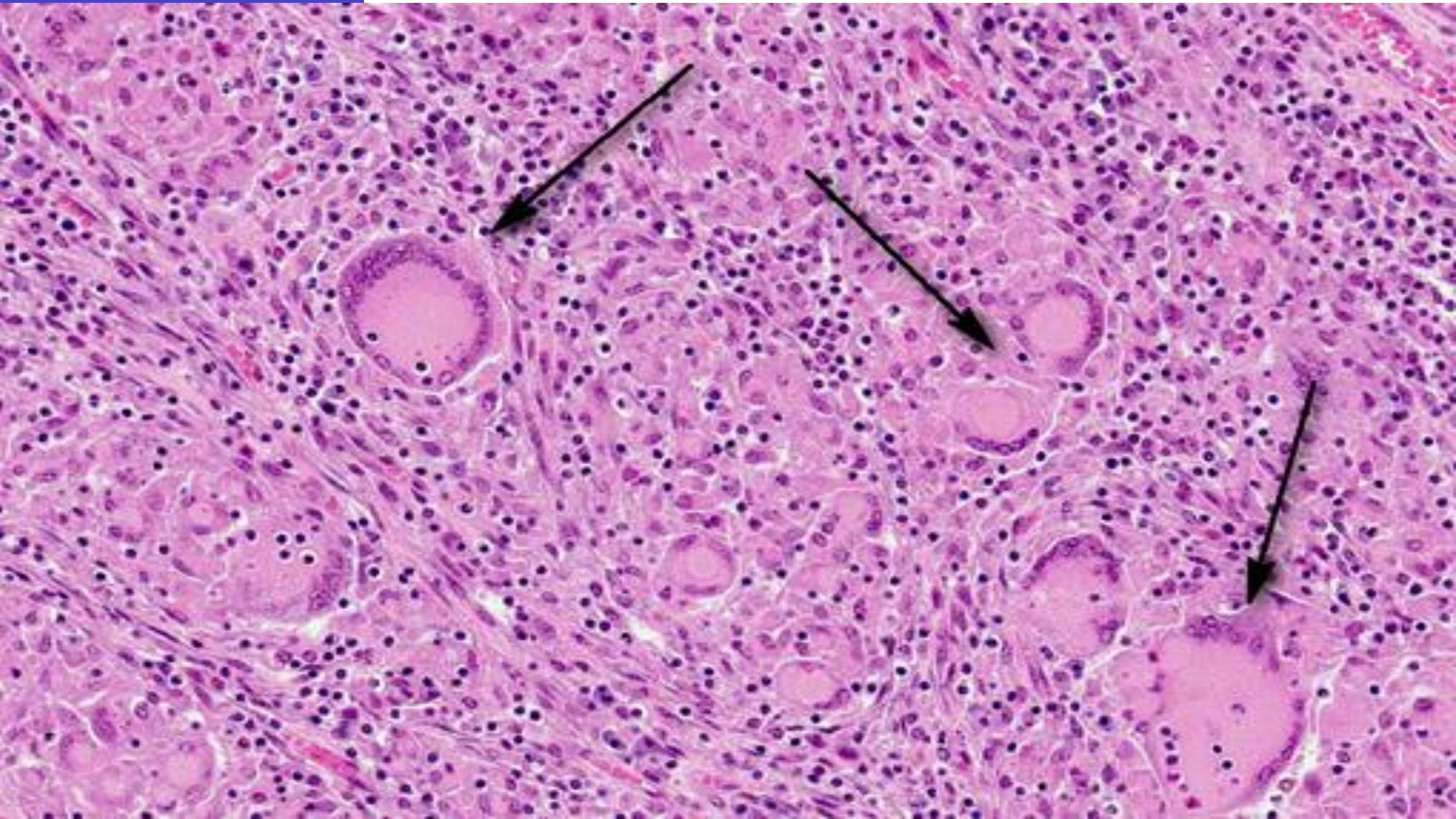
1. Presence of foci or tubercles or nodules in the hepatic tissue **(in lymph node).**
2. The central area of tubercles may be caseous or suppurative.
3. Surrounding these areas, there is infiltration of large numbers of mononuclear inflammatory cells (lymphocytes, plasma cells, macrophages such as epithelioid cells and Langhans Giant cells [large circular cells contain many nuclei])
4. Inflammatory area surrounded by zone of fibrous tissue (Collagenous fibers, fibroblasts, and newly blood vessels).

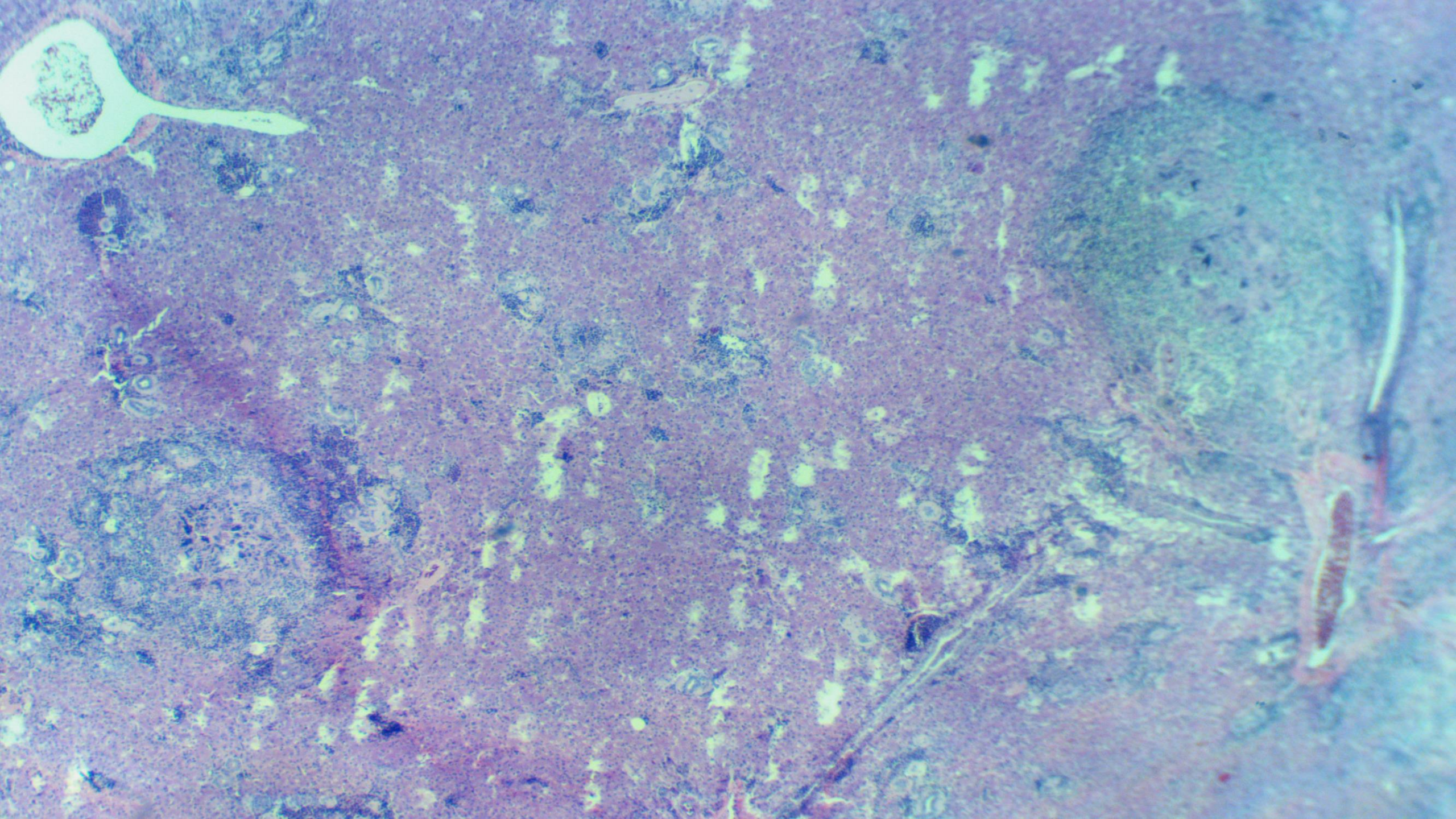


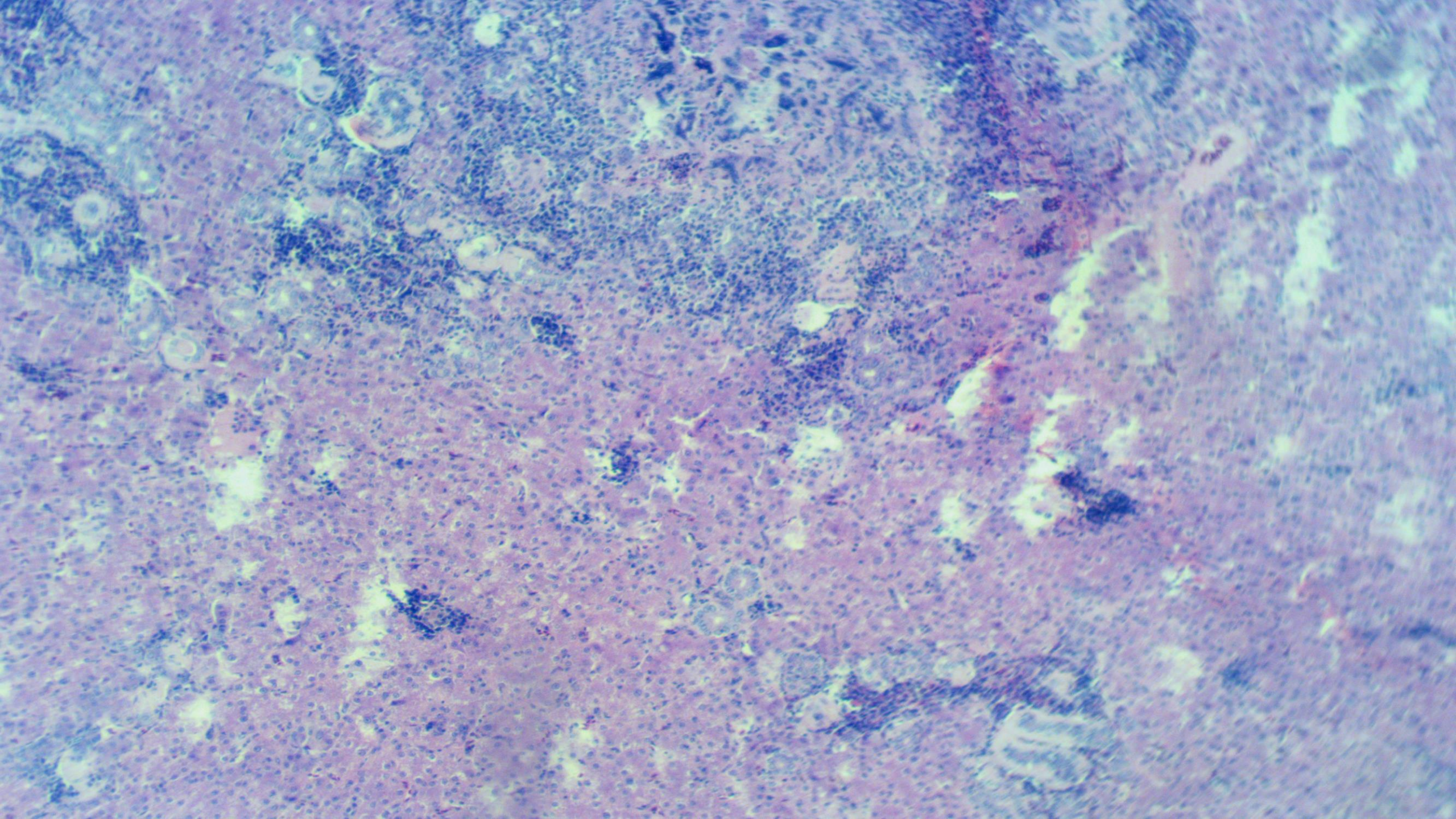
2mm



300um







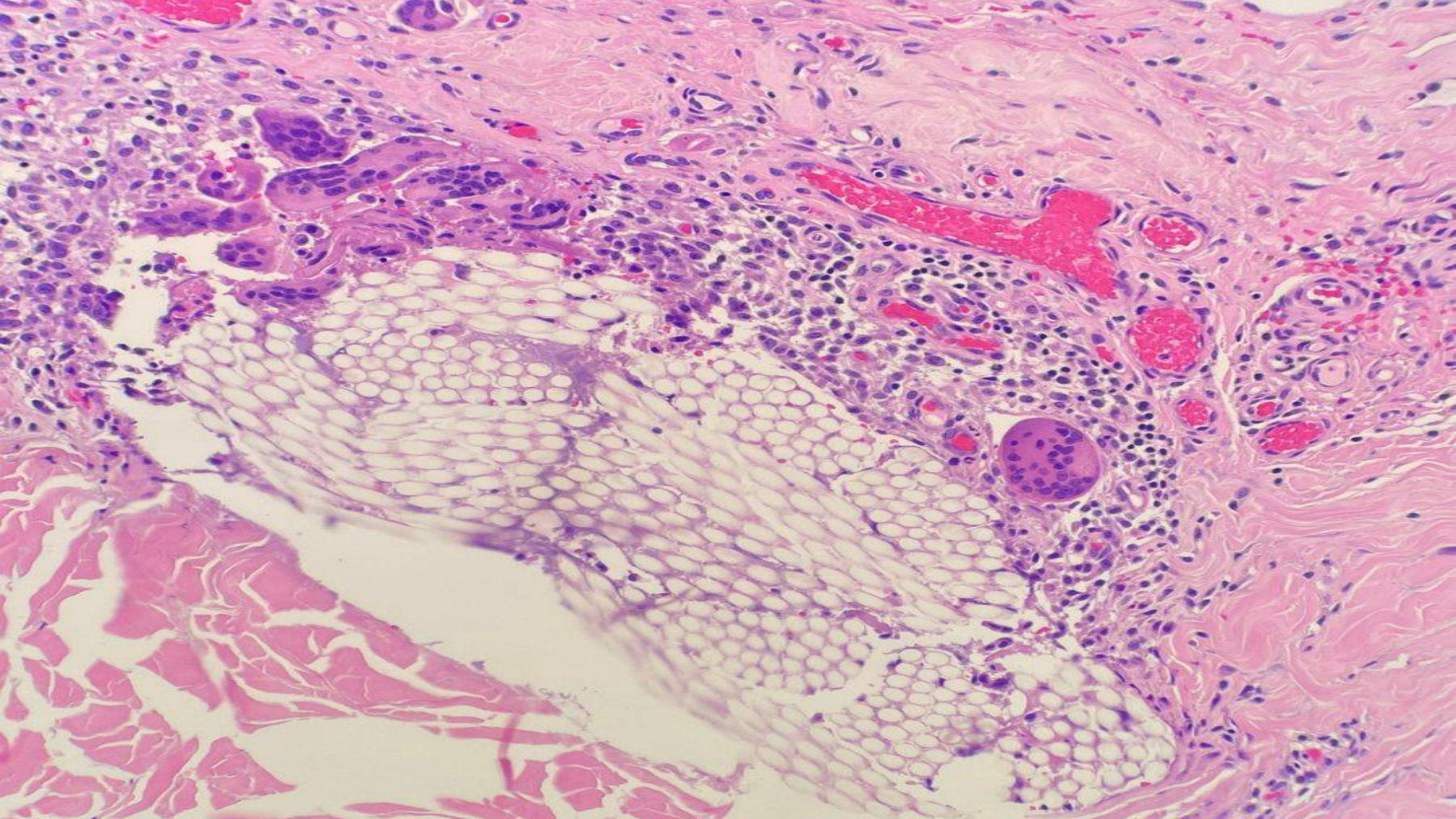
- **Diagnosis: Foreign- body granuloma**

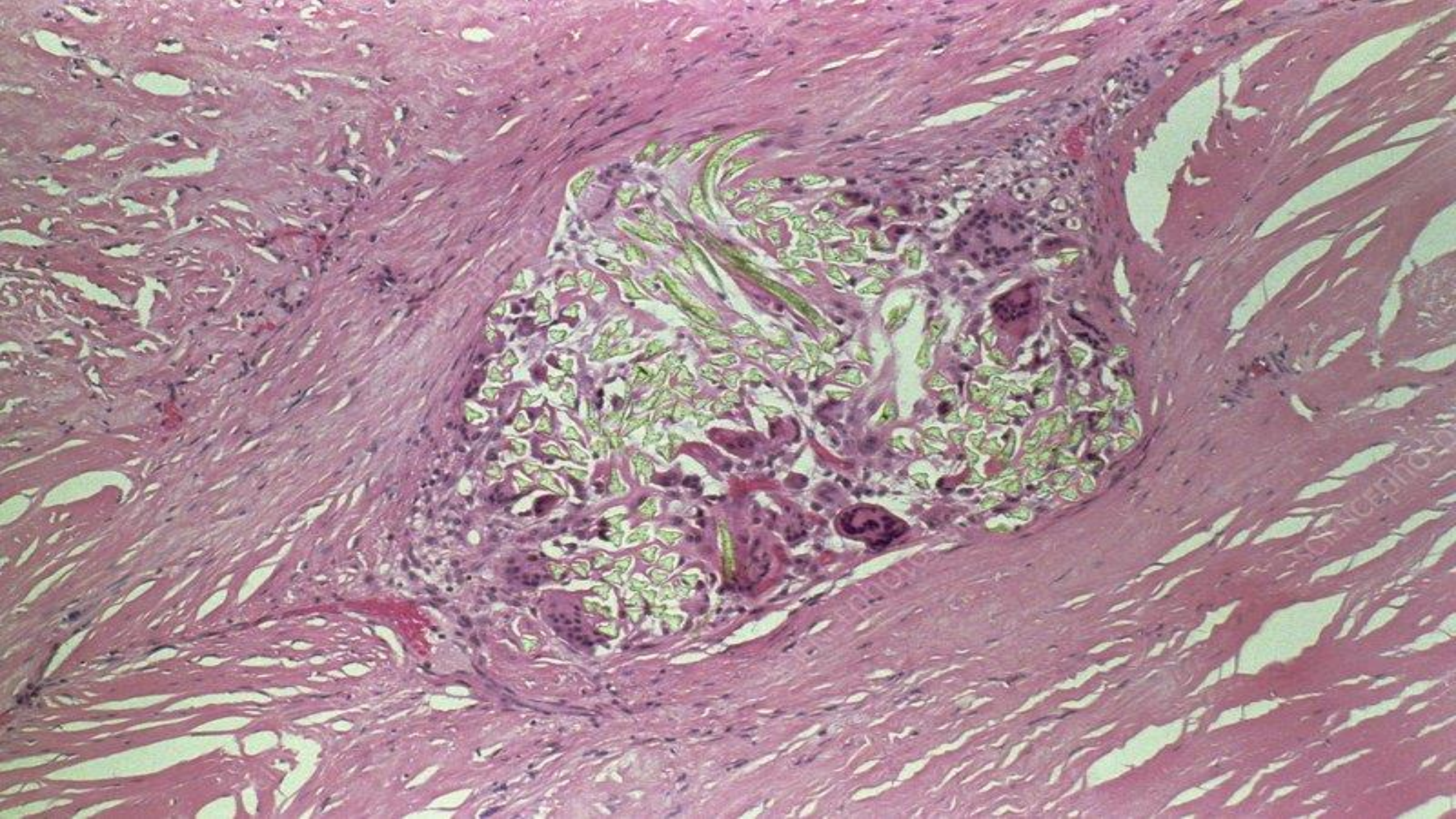
- **Organ: skin**

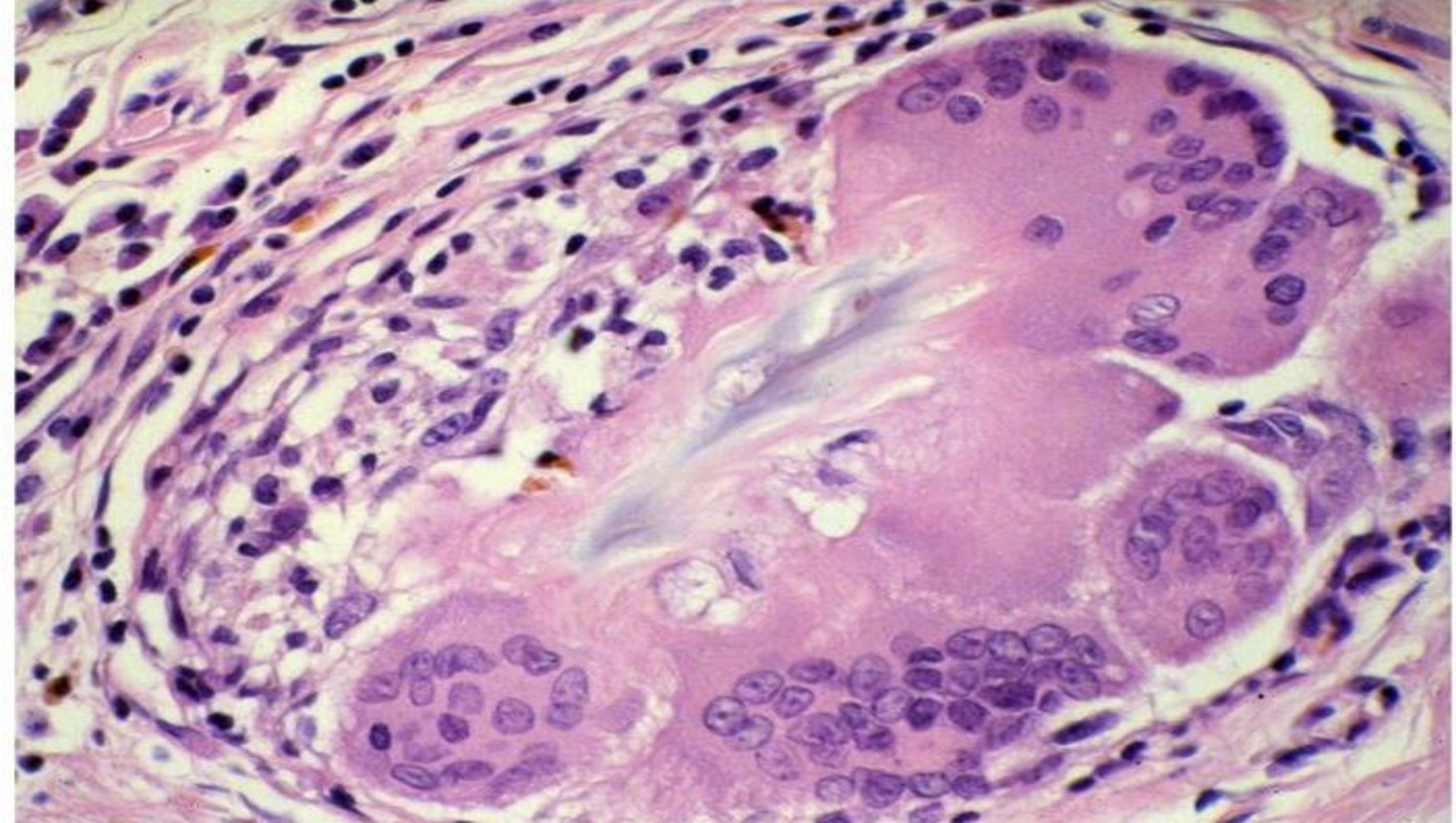
- **Lesions:**

1. Presence of foreign body (suture material) subcutaneously surrounded by thin capsule with infiltration of large numbers of inflammatory cells (Macrophages and plasma cells).
2. Presence of foreign body giant cells (large in size and contain unarranged nuclei or aggregate in the center of cytoplasm).
3. Aggregation of foreign giant cells near the foreign body.









- **Diagnosis: Granulation tissue**

- **Organ: Subcutaneous tissue**

- **Lesions:**

1. Hyperplasia of connective tissue (large numbers of collagenous fibers, fibroblasts, newly blood vessels) proliferate perpendicularly to the section site.
2. Infiltration of inflammatory cells like neutrophils and plasma cells.

