

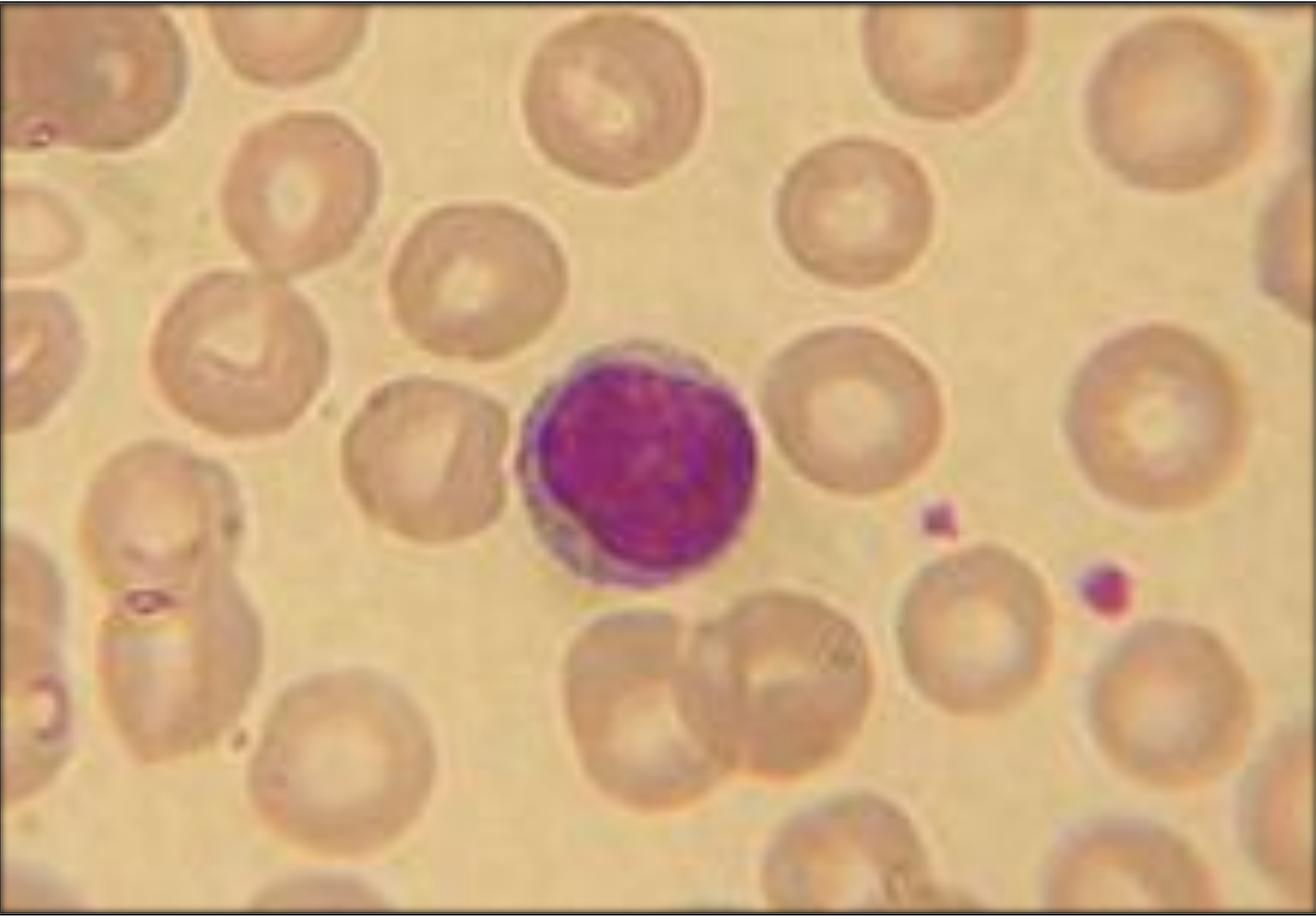
# ***CHRONIC INFLAMMATION***

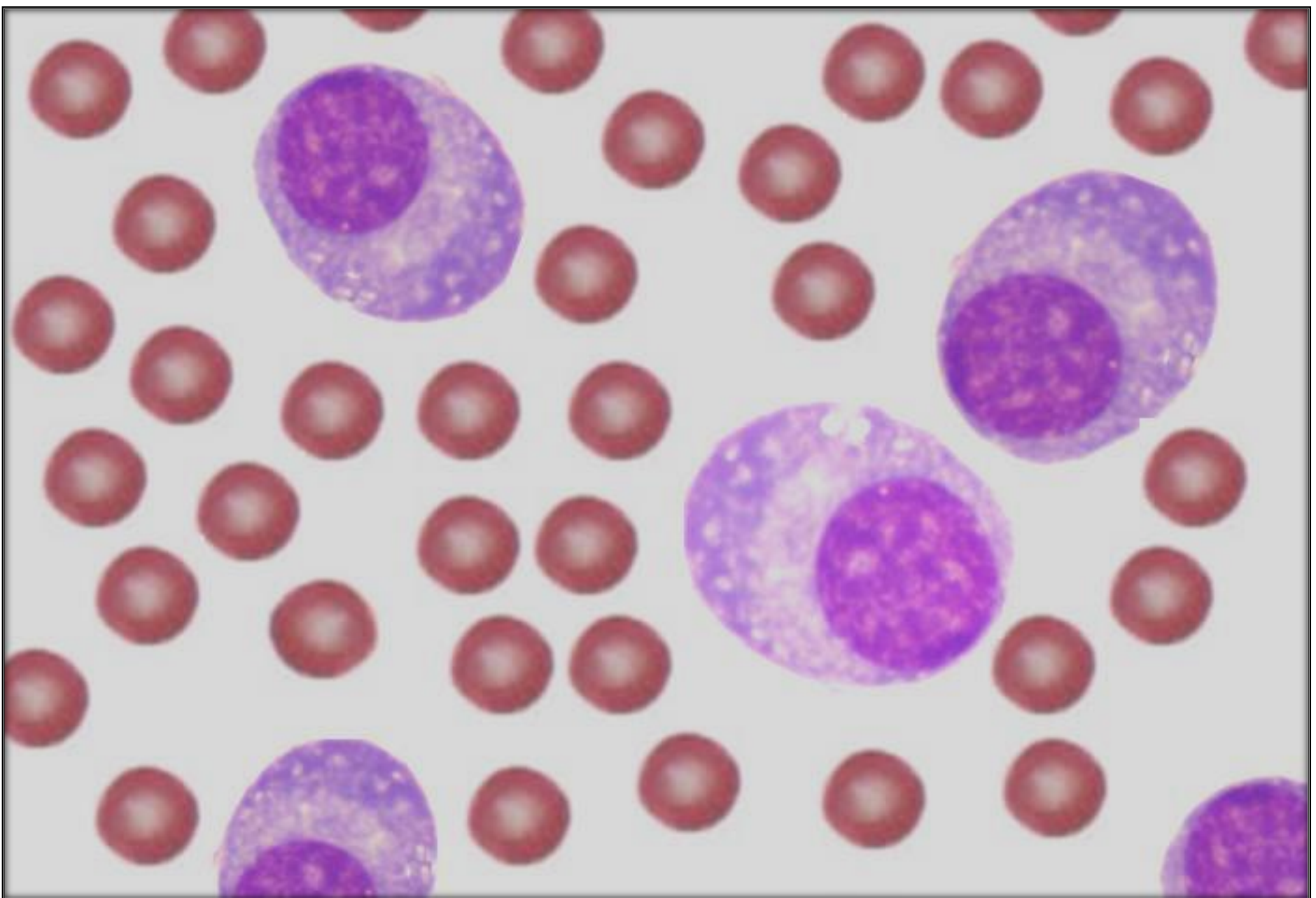
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**Lecturer of Pathology**

## **General features of chronic inflammation**

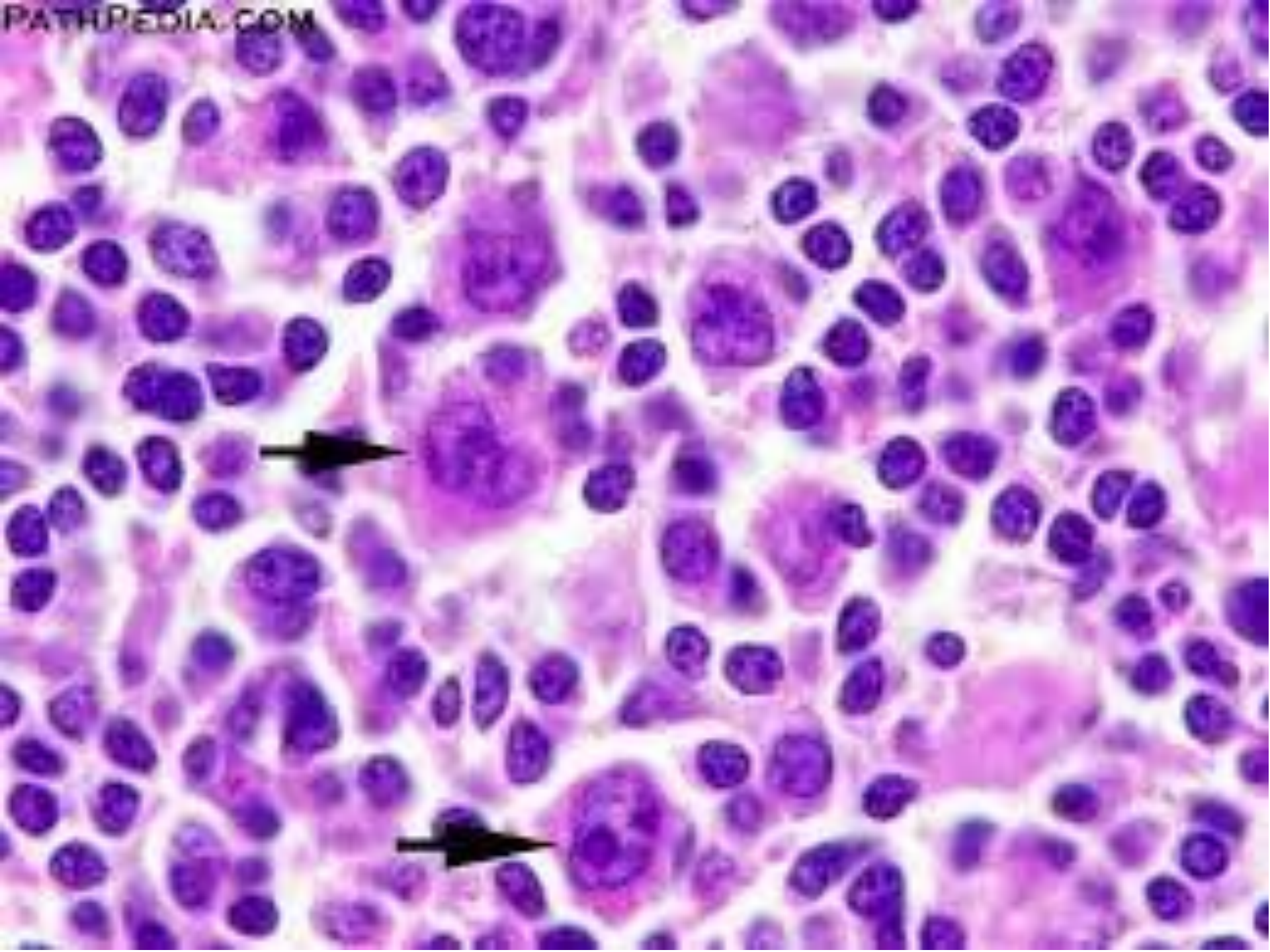
- Irritant is mild and has prolonged action.
- Tissue response is gradual and prolonged.
- Chronic inflammation may follow acute inflammation as chronic abscess or begin chronic from the start as tuberculosis or hepatitis B and C.
- Tissue necrosis and subsequent fibrosis is massive and progressive.

- Vascular dilatation and congestion is mild. Later on the small vascular channels show thickened walls with narrow lumen due to proliferation of subintimal connective tissue (End arteritis obliterans).
- Inflammatory fluid exudate is scanty.
- Inflammatory fluid exudate is formed of lymphocytes, plasma cells, macrophages, fibroblasts and giant cells.

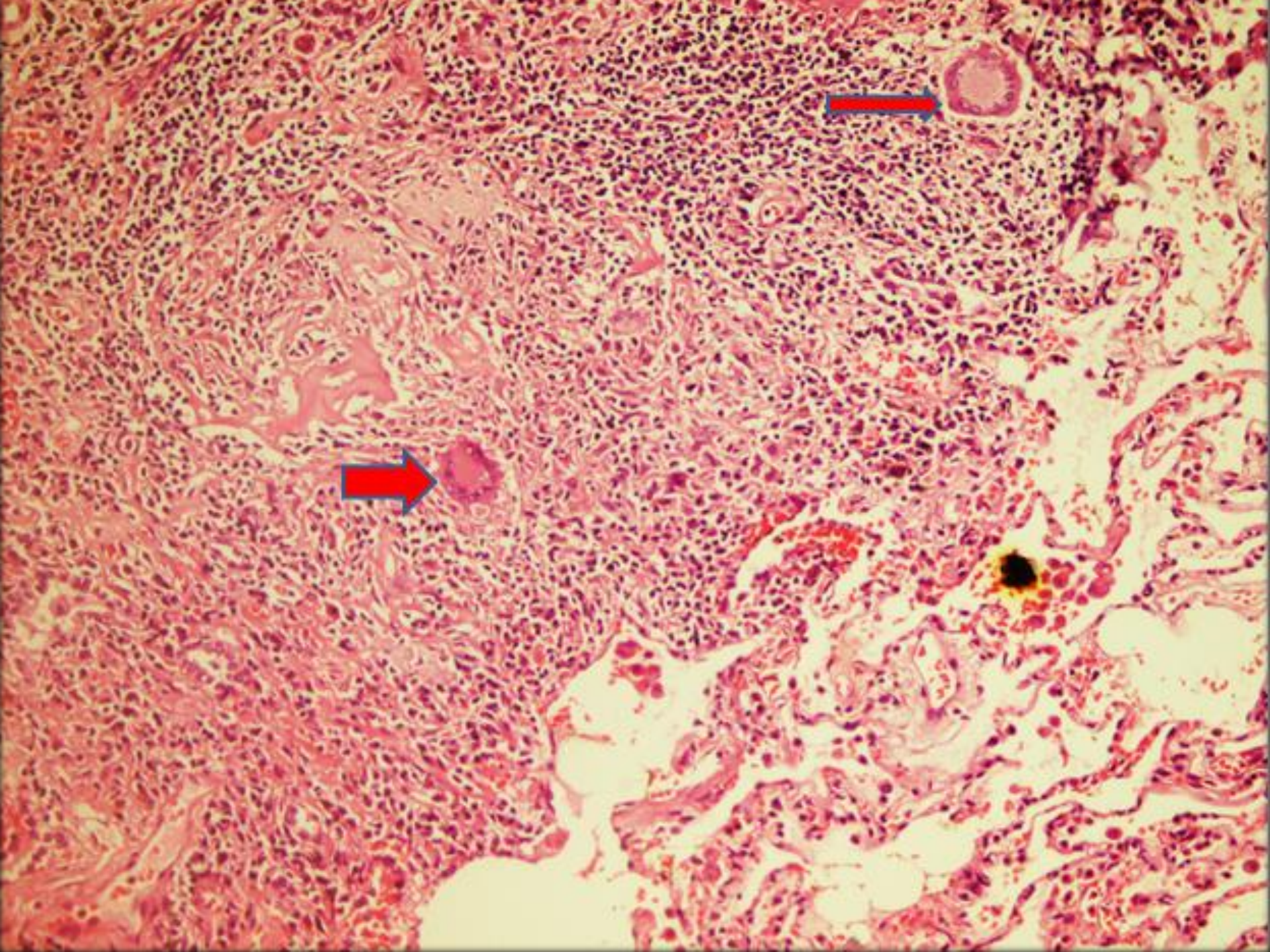




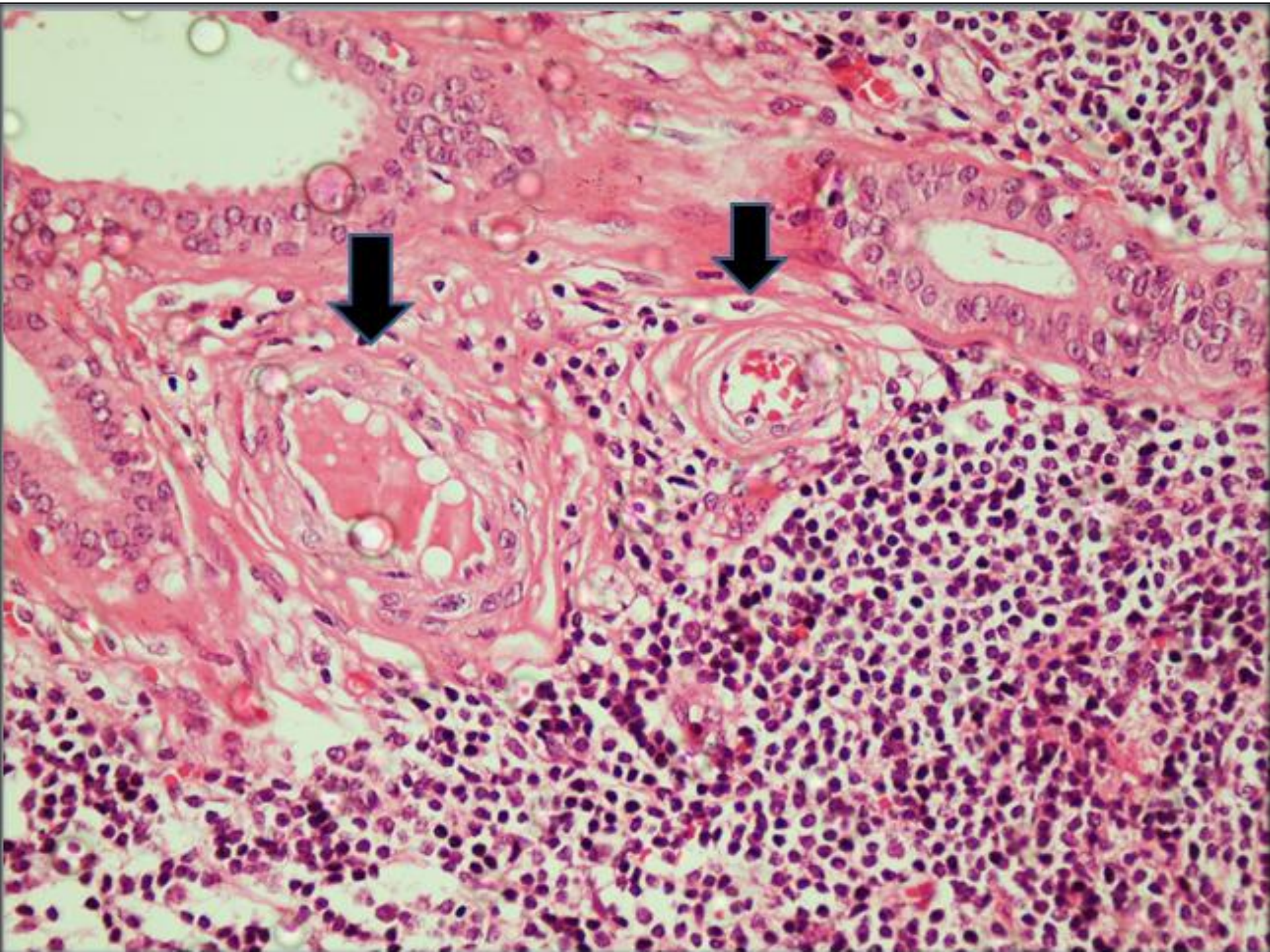






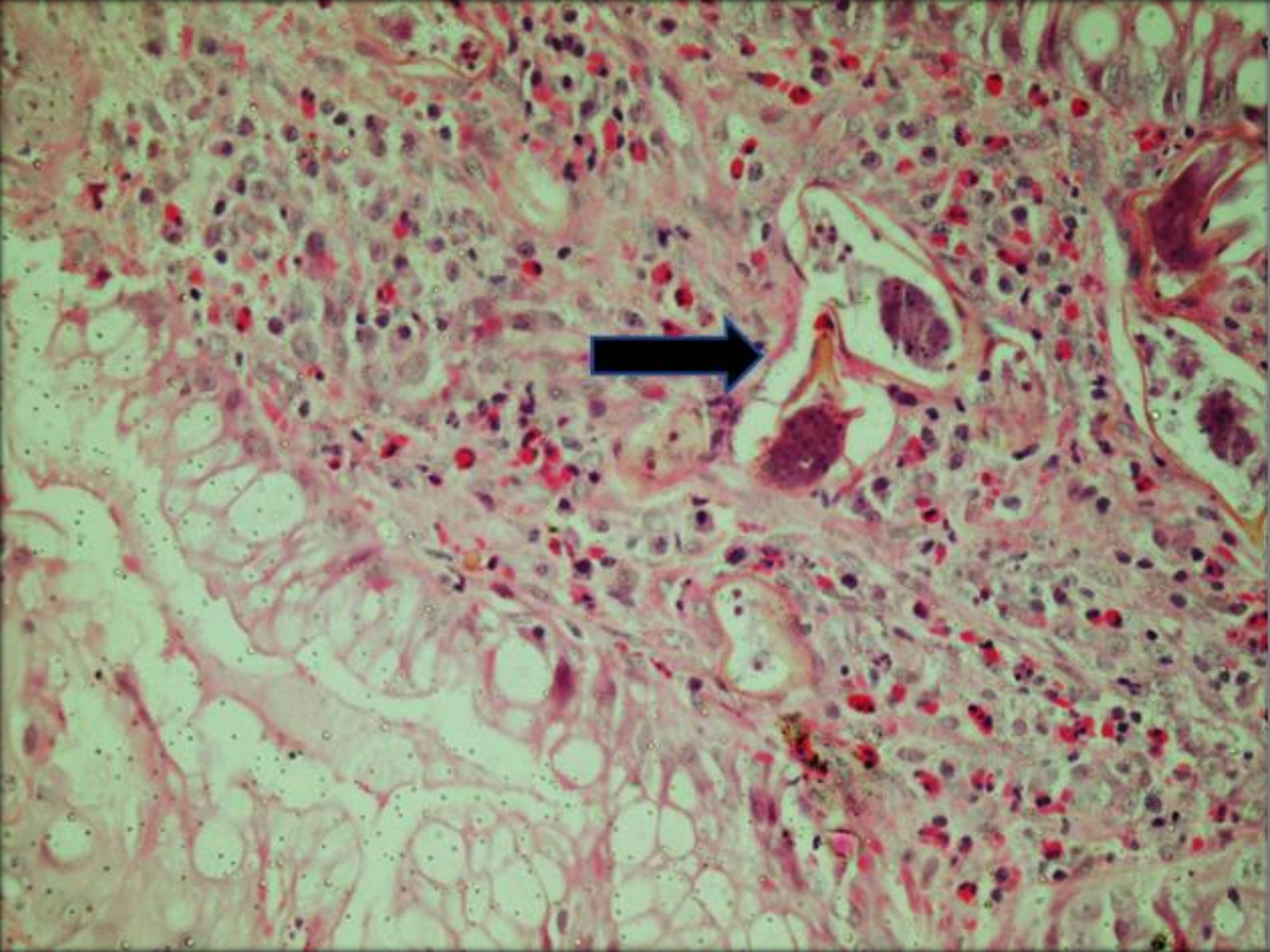




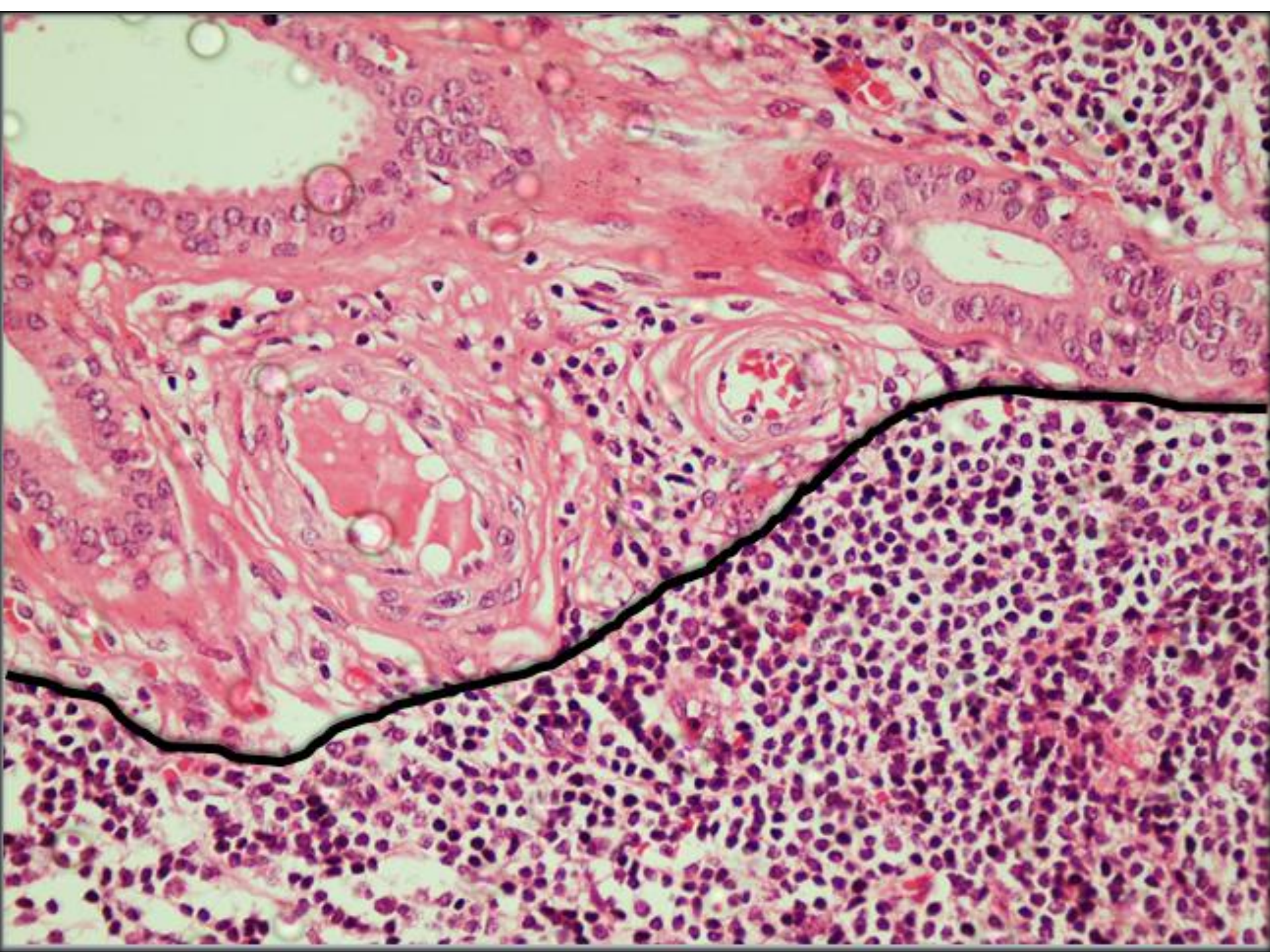




- Chronic inflammation may be specific (that means the pathogen cause inflammatory reaction of specific microscopic picture) as in tuberculosis, bilharziasis. Or nonspecific (different irritants produce inflammatory reaction of the same microscopic type, usually follow acute inflammation)





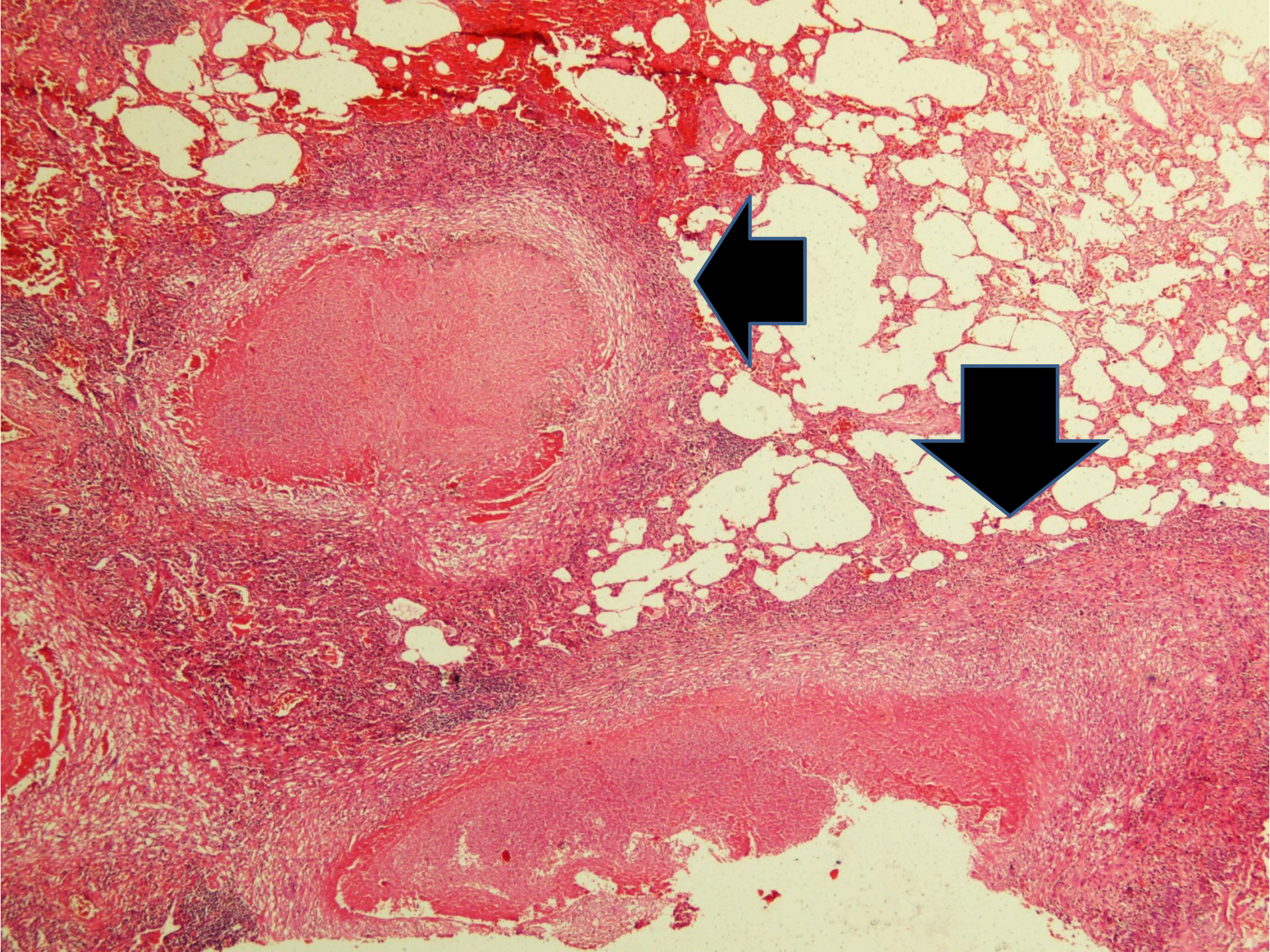


# Granuloma

It is a type of chronic specific inflammation characterized by focal accumulation of chronic inflammatory cells forming tiny granules that may fuse together forming tumor like mass.









## Types of granuloma

- **Infective granuloma** as in tuberculosis, bilharziasis, leprosy.
- **Non infective granuloma (foreign body granuloma)** that form around foreign bodies as piece of wood or talc powder.
- **Granuloma of unknown origin:** as sarcoidosis or regional enteritis.



# Effect of granuloma

- Destruction and organ failure; as T.B.



- Obstruction to a hollow viscuss as intestine or bronchus.





➤ Source of infection.

➤ May misdiagnose as tumor.



***THANK YOU***