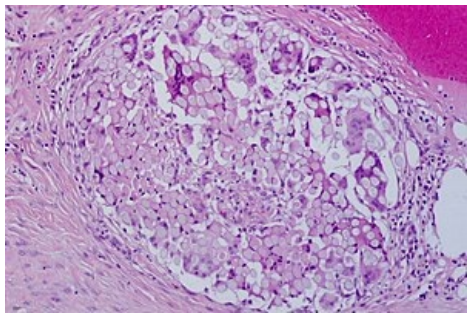
Granulomatous lung processes

The term granulomatosis indicates that this group includes a disease whose basic manifestation is granuloma.



Suture granuloma, HE

Granulomatoses with a known cause

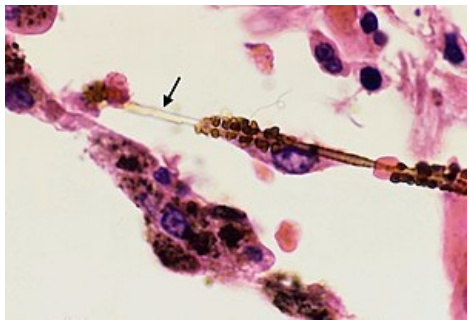
Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) are diseases caused by the Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex.

You can find more detailed information on the page Tuberculosis (pneumology).

Pneumoconiosis

It is a group of diseases that is most common in professions with high risk of inorganic dust inhalation. The most common are: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumoconiosis of coal mines, berylliosis.



Asbestosis - Asbestos body

Exogenous allergic alveolitis

Another name is *hypersensitivity pneumonia* or *allergic pneumonitis*. It is a disease that develops after repeated inhalation of organic antigens. It is manifested by diffuse damage of the lung parenchyma.

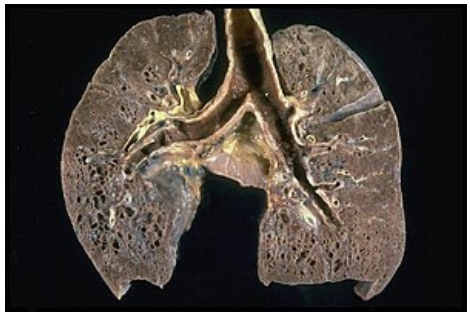
You can find more detailed information on the page Exogenous allergic alveolitis.

Granulomatoses with unknown cause

Sarcoidosis

Sarcoidosis is a multisystem disease of unknown cause. It primarily affects young and middle-aged people. It is often manifested by bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy (BHL), pulmonary infiltrates, ocular and skin lesions.

The disease may not manifest at all and may be asymptomatic. The "manifest form" manifests itself in acute or chronic systemic inflammatory response syndrome with respiratory symptoms. The liver, spleen, lymph nodes, salivary glands, heart, nervous system, muscles, bones and other organs can also be affected. Diagnosis is established if radiological findings are supported by histological evidence of non-caseifying granulomas from epithelioid cells. Granulomas for known causes and local sarcoid reactions must be ruled out.

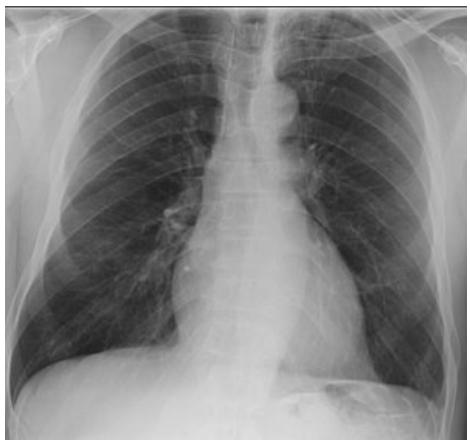


Sarcoidosis - Honeycombing

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis

The older name Wegener's granulomatosis is a chronic granulomatous necrotizing vasculitis that affects most of the **lower respiratory tract and kidneys**. Other organs such as the skin, joints, eyes, heart, peripheral nerves and CNS may rarely be affected.

You can find more detailed information on the page Granulomatosis with polyangiitis.



Granulomatosis with polyangiitis

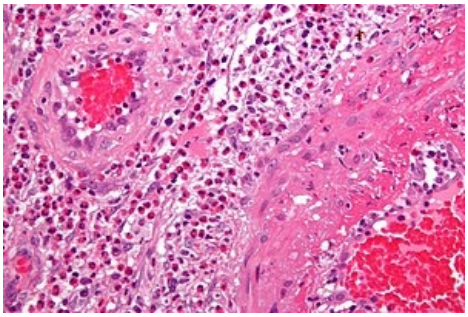
Langerhans cell granulomatosis

Also called pulmonary histiocytosis X. This disease is characterized by bronchiolocentric granulomatous inflammation with presence of cystic formations and nodules. The clinical manifestation is mainly exertional dyspnea.

You can find more detailed information on the page Histiocytosis.

Churg-Strauss syndrome

This very rare disease, which more often affects men, is characterized by three stages. In the first phase, the disease manifests itself in allergic rhinitis with nasal polyps and bronchial asthma . In the second phase, eosinophilia occurs in the blood and tissues, there are also eosinophilic pulmonary infiltrates and pleural effusion (exudate) with a high number of eosinophils, as well as eosinophilic gastroenteritis. The third stage is the stage of systemic vasculitis with damage to individual organs.



Churg-Strauss syndrome

References

Related articles

- Tuberculosis (pneumology)
- Granulocytes
- Granuloma

References

- ČEŠKA, Richard – ŠTULC, Tomáš. *Interna.* 2. edition. 2015. ISBN 978-80-7387-895-5.

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