

Proliferative inflammation and healing

Inflammation is a phylogenetically established response of the organism to the action of a harmful substance. It has an alterative, exudative, proliferative and immune component. It has a defensive and reparative function. It has local and global manifestations.

In proliferative inflammation, tissue formation by way of granulation tissue or hyperplasia predominates .

Repair of acute alternative and exudative inflammation

Examples: ulcer healing, fibrin organization , lung carnification, pyogenic membrane of chronic abscess.

Principle: fibrin is an attractant for granulation tissue.

Macroscopically, granulation tissue consists of granules (granules) that are red, fragile, and bleeding.

Microscopically, granulation tissue consists of fibrin and capillaries, fibroblasts gradually increase and turn into a scar (gray-white, shiny, hard) or adhesions.

Complications: cicatricial strictures (esophagus, bile ducts), pericardial and peritoneal adhesions (heart failure, mechanical ileus).

Fracture healing

A hematoma forms at the fracture site, the blood contains fibrin, which attracts granulation tissue. It turns into fibrous muscle with the increase of fibroblasts. It transforms into skeletal muscle.

Organization of thrombus, embolus, lumen recanalization

A thrombus , an embolus is a blood clot. Blood contains fibrin, which attracts granulation tissue.

It turns into tissue with the increase of fibroblasts. A whitish thickening of the intima or a fibrous bridge in the vessel occurs.

Hyperplasia of collagen fibers

Example: brown atrophy of the liver, vascular atrophy of the kidneys (sclerotization).

Primary proliferative inflammation

Example: palmar fasciitis, induratio penis plastica.

Links

Related articles

- Inflammation
- Granulomatous Inflammation
- Microscopic manifestations of inflammation
- Macroscopic manifestations of inflammation
- Exudative interstitial inflammations
- Exudative superficial inflammations

References

- STŘÍTESKÝ, Jan. *Patologie*. 1. edition. 2001. ISBN 80-86297-06-3.