

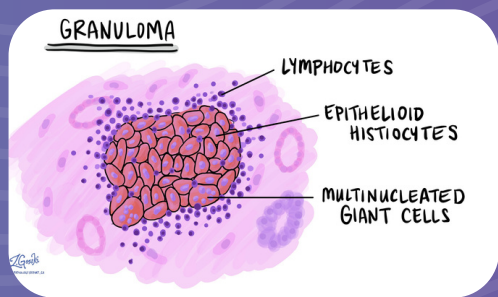


# #OTOP BY NEXTILLO

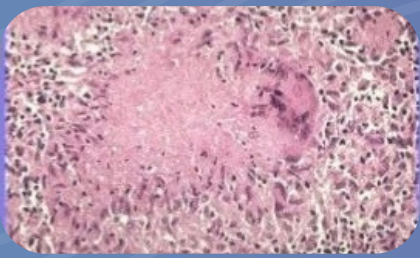
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## GRANULOMA

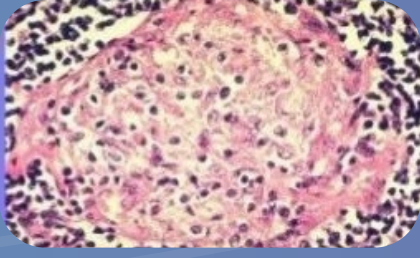
The word '**granuloma**' is derived from granule meaning circumscribed granule-like lesion. It is **collection of epithelioid cells rimed by lymphocytes**. Granuloma restricts off these organisms and prevents their further growth and spread.



Granuloma



Caseating Granuloma of TB



Non-Caseating Granuloma of Sarcoidosis

**Structure :**  
 It comprises **Epithelioid Cells, Caseous Necrosis, Giant Cells, Rim of Lymphocytes, and Fibrous Cup.**

**Etiology :**  
**Known Causes:** Mildly Irritant 'Foreign' Material, Mycobacteria: Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Syphilis, Other rare infections e.g. some Fungi.  
**Unknown Causes:** Sarcoid, Wegener's Granulomatosis, Crohn's Disease.

- Types :**
- **Foreign body granulomas** – form when material such as **talc, sutures, silica, or other fibers** are large enough to preclude (prevent) phagocytosis by a single macrophage.
  - **Immune Granuloma** is caused by insoluble particles that are capable of inducing a cell-mediated response. It is seen in diseases like **Temporal arthritis, and Wegener's granulomatosis.**
  - **Suppurative Granuloma:** These granulomas contain **neutrophils and neutrophilic debris in the center**, and the **peripheral portion** comprising of **lymphocytes, plasma cells, and histiocytes.**

Type of Granuloma	Seen in Case of
Foreign Body Granuloma	Talc, Sutures, Silica
Non Necrotising Granuloma (non-caseating)	Sarcoidosis, M. Leprae, SLE, Crohn's Disease
Suppurative Granuloma	Chlamydia, Trachomatis, Actinomycetes
Necrotising Granuloma (caseating)	M. Tuberculosis, T. Pallidum Histoplasma Capsulatum, Granuloma Annulare
Listeria Monocytogens, Mycosis Fungoides	Listeria Monocytogens, Mycosis Fungoides