

GRANULOMA PYOGENICUM

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INTRODUCTION

Granuloma Pyogenicum is also known as Telengiectatic Granuloma, Granuloma Telengicctaticum and Septic Granuloma. Granuloma Pyogenicum is a disease characterised by the presence of rapidly growing small, pedunculated or sessile granulation tissue, brownish red, bluish red or bright red in colour, often occurring at the site of an injury. The common sites of predilection are the face, hands, feet, back, chest and buccal mucosa. Granuloma Pyogenicum when present in the buccal mucosa is called Epulis Granulomatosa. Granuloma Pyogenicum is highly vascular and bleed with little trauma. Sometimes there is a foul smelling seropurulent exudate or crusts, covering the tumours. The surface may be smooth or frambesiform and the lesions attain sizes anywhere between a few millimeters to two centimeters.

The cause of the disease is not well established but injury followed by infection with *Staphylococci Pyogenes* has been accepted as the probable cause. The disease may be seen in all age group and sexes. Granuloma Pyogenicum has not been successfully transferred from man to man or man to animal and this has led to the conclusion that local changes are probably essential, apart from the infection.

CASE REPORT

A Hindu female aged 28 years was admitted on 17-7-1963 with a history of multiple growths over the face, neck, chest, back, hands and thighs, with a duration of two months. It was stated that the lesions started as pin points and gradually developed into bigger ones during these two months. There were no subjective signs excepting the physical inconvenience caused by the lesions present over the back, left upper eye lid and in the left external auditory meatus.

On examination forty six lesions in all were counted, situated over the face, ears, neck, chest, back, hands and thighs. Most of the lesions were small, excepting the ones present on the back and left ear, which measured 3.25 cms. and 3.5 cms. respectively. The smaller lesions were sessile, while the bigger ones were pedunculated. The tumours were brownish red in colour and had a tendency to bleed on slight injury.

Ref : Plate I.

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Fig. 1

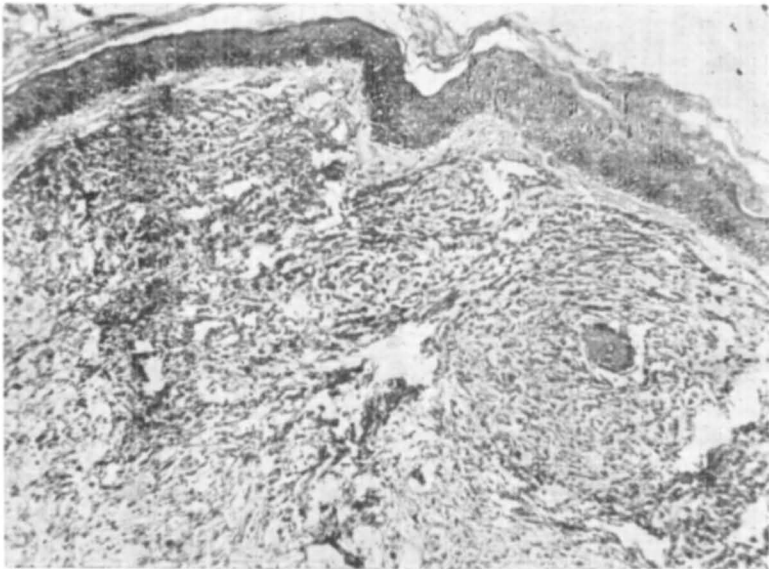


Fig. 2

INVESTIGATIONS

- (a) Blood culture : Coagulase positive Staphylococci isolated.
- (b) Culture from the contents of the lesions—same as above.
- (c) V. D. R. L. and Kahn tests—Negative.
- (d) Total W. B. C. and D. C.—12800 per cmm. and Poly 47%, Lympho 40%, Mono 3%, Eosino 10%.
- (e) Total R. B. C. count and Hb%—2.68 million per cmm, and 44%.
- (f) Urine—Sug : nil, Alb : nil, Microscopy : N. A. D.
- (g) Motion—No ova and cyst found.
- (h) Histopathology: The epidermis shows acanthosis in some places. There are many newly formed capillaries in the dermis with fibroblasts, lymphocytes and histiocytes scattered abundantly. A Giant cell is also present in the right mid zone of the field. (Ref. Plate 2).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

An unusual case of Granuloma Pyogenicum with multiple lesions has been described, as the usual cases exhibit either a single lesion or only a few. In this particular case a total number of fortysix lesions were present and two out of them measured more than 3 cms. The biggest lesion reported up-to-date is that of AYERES (ADS 59:333, 1949), which measured 3 cms, in diameter. The disorder is similar to granulation tissue and from culturing the blood, as well as the material from the lesions, coagulase positive Staphylococci were isolated. The relationship of this condition to granulation tissue may be compared to that of keloid to cicatrix.

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