

A CASE REPORT- PYOGENIC GRANULOMA

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ABSTRACT

Pyogenic granuloma (PG), also known as lobular capillary hemangioma, is a common vascular proliferation that often occurs after minor injury or infection of the skin. Typically these lesions occur in the superficial dermis; although rare, subcutaneous and intravascular lesions can occur. We are discussing a 23 yrs old patient with raised lesion on lower lip for 1 month.

KEYWORDS: Pyogenic granuloma occur.

INTRODUCTION

Pyogenic granuloma (also known as a "eruptive hemangioma", "granulation tissue-type hemangioma", "granuloma gravidarum", "lobular capillary hemangioma", "pregnancy tumor", and "tumor of pregnancy",^[1,2]) is a vascular lesion that occurs on both mucosa and skin, and appears as an overgrowth of tissue due to irritation, physical trauma, or hormonal factors.^[3,4] It is often found to involve the gums, the skin and nasal septum, and has also been found far from the head such as in the thigh.^[5]

Pyogenic granulomas may be seen at any age, and are more common in females than males. In pregnant women, lesions may occur in the first trimester with an increasing incidence up until the seventh month, and are often seen on the gums.

CASE REPORT

- 23 YRS /F
- C/O raised reddish lesion on the right side of lower lip x 1 month.
- Bleeds on touch.
- O/E – 1x1 cm size lesion. Fleishy, erythematous with wide base.

Diagnosis: ? Pyogenic Granuloma.

Gross

We received a single skin covered soft tissue bit measuring 0.5cm. all embedded

Histopathology

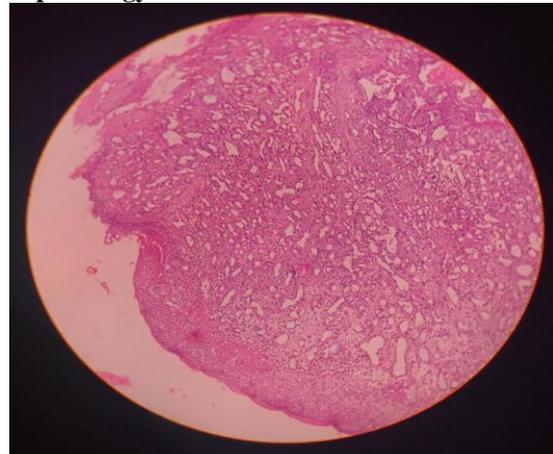


Fig. 1: Shows ulcerated epidermis enclosing proliferating capillaries.

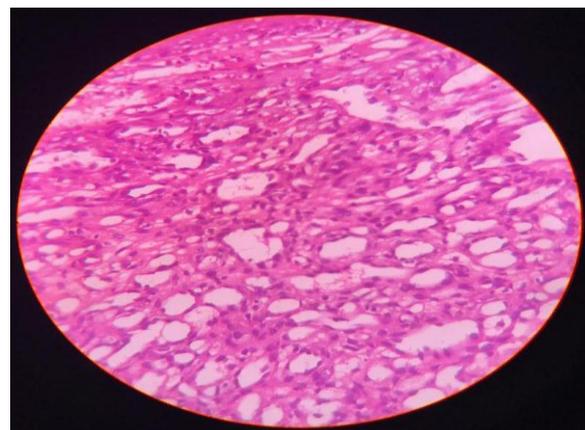


Fig. 2: Shows proliferating capillaries lined by plump endothelial cells.

Impression

Picture is compatible with pyogenic granuloma.

DISCUSSION

Very common; rapidly growing polypoid red mass surrounded by thickened epidermis, often in finger or lips Also called granuloma pyogenicum, lobular capillary hemangioma.

May be associated with keratinous cyst Benign, often regresses spontaneously.

May be disseminated, occur within port wine stains, be in deep dermis / subcutis or be intravenous.

Although pyogenic granulomas are not infectious or malignant, treatment may be considered because of bleeding or ulceration. Frequently, pyogenic granulomas are treated with electrodesiccation (cauterization) and curettage (excision), though laser treatment using pulsed dye laser or CO2 laser is often effective.^[9,10]

Several reports have demonstrated the efficacy of topical application of the beta-adrenergic antagonist timolol in the treatment of pediatric pyogenic granuloma.^[11]

Variants

Classic polypoid, dermal, subcutaneous, intravenous, eruptive, with multiple satellites.

CONCLUSION

There is usually no treatment if the pyogenic granuloma occurs during pregnancy since the lesion may heal spontaneously. Recurrent bleeding in either oral or nasal lesions may necessitate excision and cauterization sooner, however. If aesthetics are a concern, then treatment may be pursued as well. Usually, only minor surgery may be needed, along with a dental cleaning for oral lesions to remove any calculus or other source of irritation. For nasal lesions, nose-picking should be discouraged.

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