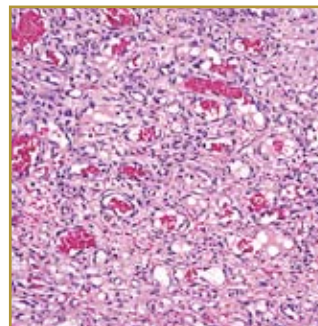


## PYOGENIC GRANULOMA



**EPIDEMIOLOGY:** Relatively common, occurs in 0.5% of skin nodules in children and 5% of pregnancies in United States

**ETIOLOGY:** Unknown; trauma, hormonal influences, Bartonella species seropositivity, viral oncogenes, underlying microscopic arteriovenous malformations, production of angiogenic factors, and cytogenetic clonal deletion abnormalities have all been implicated.

**PATHOGENESIS:** A solitary glistening red papule or nodule that is prone to bleeding and ulceration that evolves over a period of a week

**CLINICAL:** Bright red, friable polypoid papule or nodule ranging an average size is 6.5 mm bleeding, erosion, ulceration, and crusting

**HISTOLOGY:** Granulation tissue, numerous capillaries and venules with plump endothelial cells arrayed radially toward the skin surface amidst an edematous stroma containing a mixed

**PYOGENIC GRANULOMA** is a common skin growth characterized by small, red, papules, that can bleed easily often following trauma. The lesion grows rapidly in a period of a few weeks to an average size of around a 1 cm. Pyogenic granulomas are benign growths often occurring on the hands, arms or face. They are most often seen in children and pregnant women (around 5%). When they occur on pregnant women, they are usually called "Pregnancy tumors" or granuloma gravidarum. Treatment options a healthcare provider may suggest include scraping and burning the lesion, silver nitrate solution, topical imiquimod cream, laser treatment, freezing with liquid nitrogen or surgical removal.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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