

Pyogenic granuloma: A contextual investigation of event, conclusion, and treatment in a 43-year-old male patient

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Abstract

Pyogenic granuloma is a harmless vascular sore that presents as a little, red, quickly developing papule or knob. Despite the fact that it can happen at whatever stage in life, it most often emerges in youthful grown-ups and pregnant ladies. This case report depicts the event, indicative contemplations, and treatment systems for a 43-year-old male patient with pyogenic granuloma. Through a survey of clinical qualities, differential finding, and the board choices, this study means to add to the comprehension of pyogenic granuloma in moderately aged grown-ups.



Introduction

Pyogenic granuloma, otherwise called lobular slim hemangioma, is many times tracked down on the skin or mucous layers. Its etiology stays muddled, despite the fact that injury, contamination, and hormonal impacts are conceivable contributing variables. These injuries normally show up as little, quickly creating, red or purple knobs that might drain without any problem. Given the gamble of repeat, precise conclusion and powerful treatment are fundamental for dealing with this condition.

Case Presentation

A 43-year-old male introduced to our center with a red, raised sore to his left side lower arm, which had created throughout the last month. He announced gentle inconvenience however kept any set of experiences from getting injury, disease, or hormonal changes. Assessment uncovered a smooth, obvious, 0.8 cm knob with a friable surface. The injury drained upon negligible contact, steady with ordinary attributes of pyogenic granuloma.

Characteristics

Pyogenic granulomas for the most part show up as:

- Little, red to purple knobs
- Smooth and lobulated, frequently pedunculated
- Exceptionally vascularized with a friable surface
- Inclined to draining upon minor injury

These qualities are ordinary and can support separation from other comparable seeming injuries.

Differential Diagnosis

The essential indicative methodology included clinical assessment and dermatoscopy, showing trademark vascular designs and a red homogeneous region. An excisional biopsy was performed, affirming the conclusion through histopathological assessment, which uncovered lobular fine multiplication inside a fibromyxoid stroma, reliable with pyogenic granuloma.

Differential finding included

- 1. Amelanotic melanoma:** A harmful, non-pigmented injury that might look like a pyogenic granuloma yet shows sporadic boundaries and abnormal cell morphology.
- 2. Basal cell carcinoma:** Especially the shallow sort, which can seem red and drain without any problem.
- 3. Kaposi's sarcoma:** Albeit extraordinary, its vascular nature can copy pyogenic granuloma.
- 4. Angiosarcoma:** An uncommon, forceful cancer with a vascular show.
- 5. Hemangioma:** Normally presents right off the bat throughout everyday life and comes up short on fast development stage seen in pyogenic granulomas.

Treatment plans

Taking into account the injury's size, friability, and patient inclination, complete extraction was pic-

ked as the essential treatment methodology. Extra choices talked about included:

1. **Curettage and Cauterization:** Reasonable for little, shallow injuries yet conveys a gamble of repeat.
2. **Cryotherapy:** Powerful for more modest injuries however can prompt hypopigmentation.
3. **Laser Therapy:** Helpful in decreasing vascularity yet may require different meetings.
4. **Topical or Intralesional Agents:** For example, imiquimod or corticosteroids for patients who may not endure different mediations.



Dressing with ZOE (Zinc Oxide Eugenole) is the key point that should be remembered after surgical excision.

For this situation, excisional biopsy gave both indicative affirmation and conclusive treatment. The patient was exhorted on postoperative consideration and customary subsequent meet-ups, with no repeat saw at the half-year audit.

Conclusion

Pyogenic granuloma, however harmless, requires cautious thought because of its quick development and potential for repeat. Exact analysis, including histopathological affirmation, is fundamental to separate it from harmful vascular sores. Excisional biopsy stays a powerful treatment choice, offering both helpful and symptomatic advantages. This case features the significance of individualized treatment arranging, particularly in moderately aged patients, where repeat and differential analyses might confuse the executives.

This case report shows the significance of clinical carefulness in diagnosing and overseeing pyogenic granulomas, especially in socioeconomics less ordinarily impacted.

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