Scar tissue formation

• Acute inflammation (hyperaemia etc)
• Organisation - granulation tissue
• Fibrosis - scar formation
• Remodelling of scar

Implications of fibrosis/scarring

• Collagen fibres (so tissue less elastic)
• Immature (type 3) collagen first,
• Mature (type 1) collagen after mature 3
  – Fibres may shorten or lengthen
  – Fibres may form cross links (adhesions)
  – Excess fibres may form
  – Adverse effects on blood supply

Suppuration

• Pyogenic bacteria (eg staphylococcus aureus)
• Pus =debris, bacteria & dying neutrophils
• Abscess -pus contained by a collagen membrane
• Cellulitis is spreading infective inflammation