

# **Cyst, Sinus, Fistula & Ulcer**

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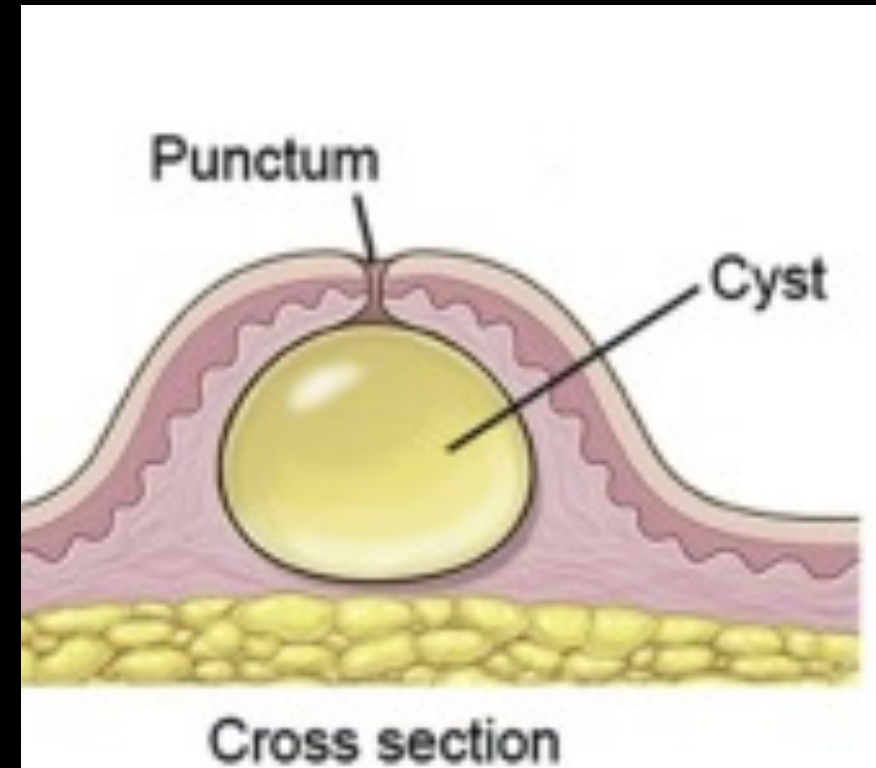
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**SINUS  
CYST  
FISTULA**

# Cyst:

**A cyst is a closed sac, usually filled with liquid, semisolid, or gaseous material.**



# Cyst:

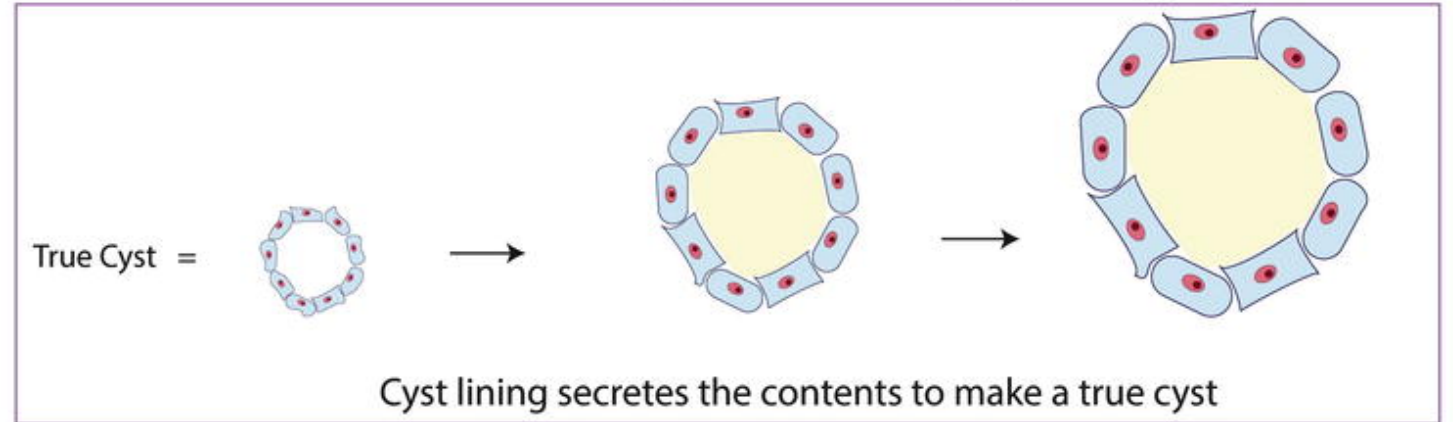
## Classification:

**1. True cysts:** A true cyst has an epithelial lining which secretes fluid.

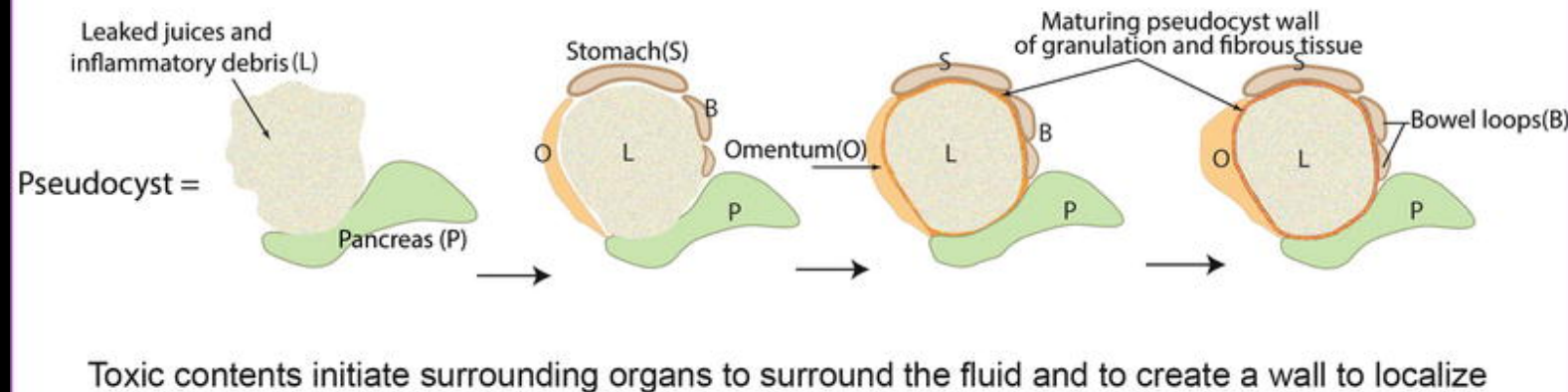
**2. Pseudocysts:** have a fibro-inflammatory lining lacks an epithelium.

## True Cyst and Pseudocyst

### Understanding Basic Pathophysiology



Maker



# Cyst: Causes of True cysts could be congenital

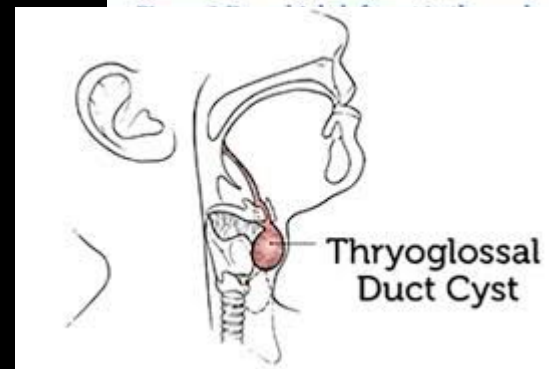
congenital dermoid cyst



Branchial cysts

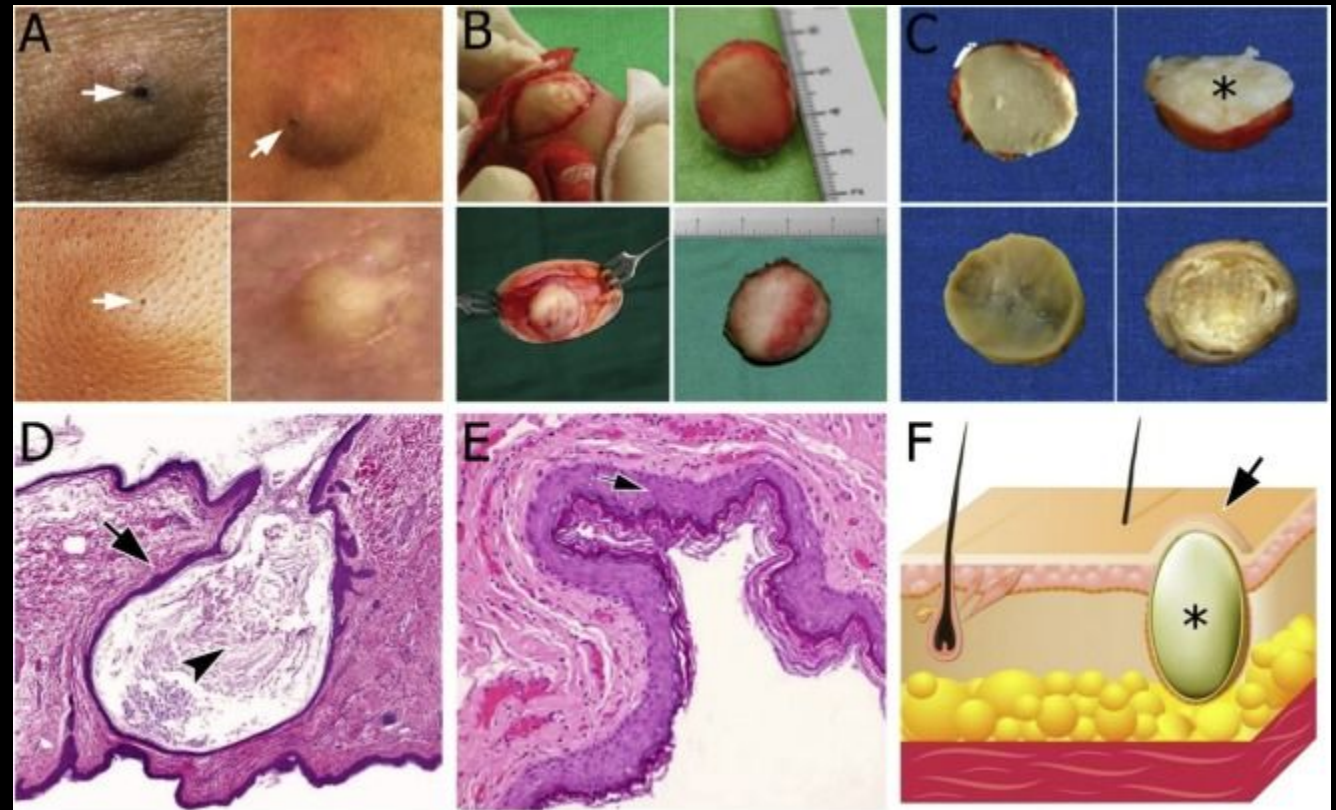


thyroglossal cyst



# Cyst:

- Acquired: ( epidermoid cyst, sebaceous cyst)



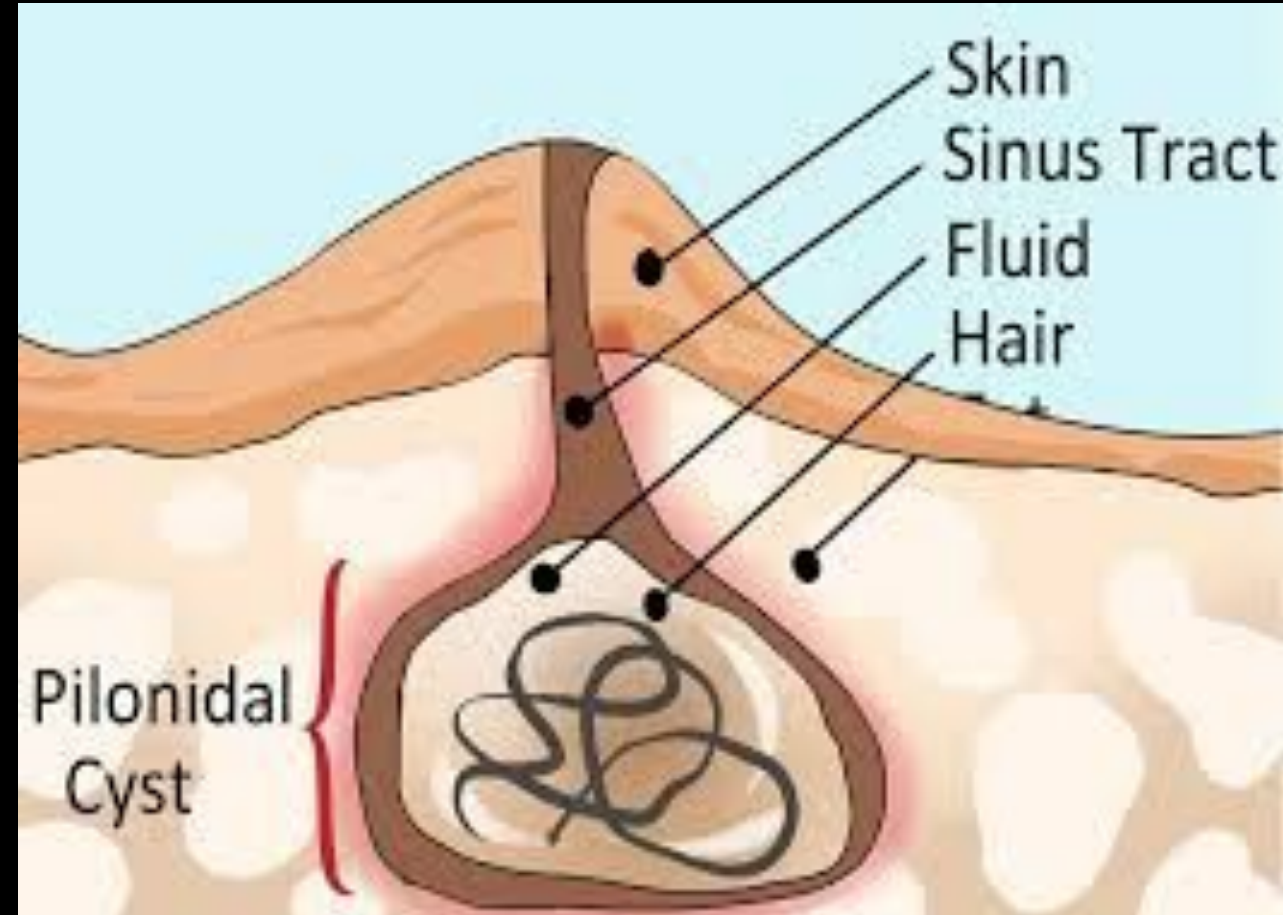
# Cyst:

\*If the cyst contain pus  
then it's called an abscess.



# Sinus:

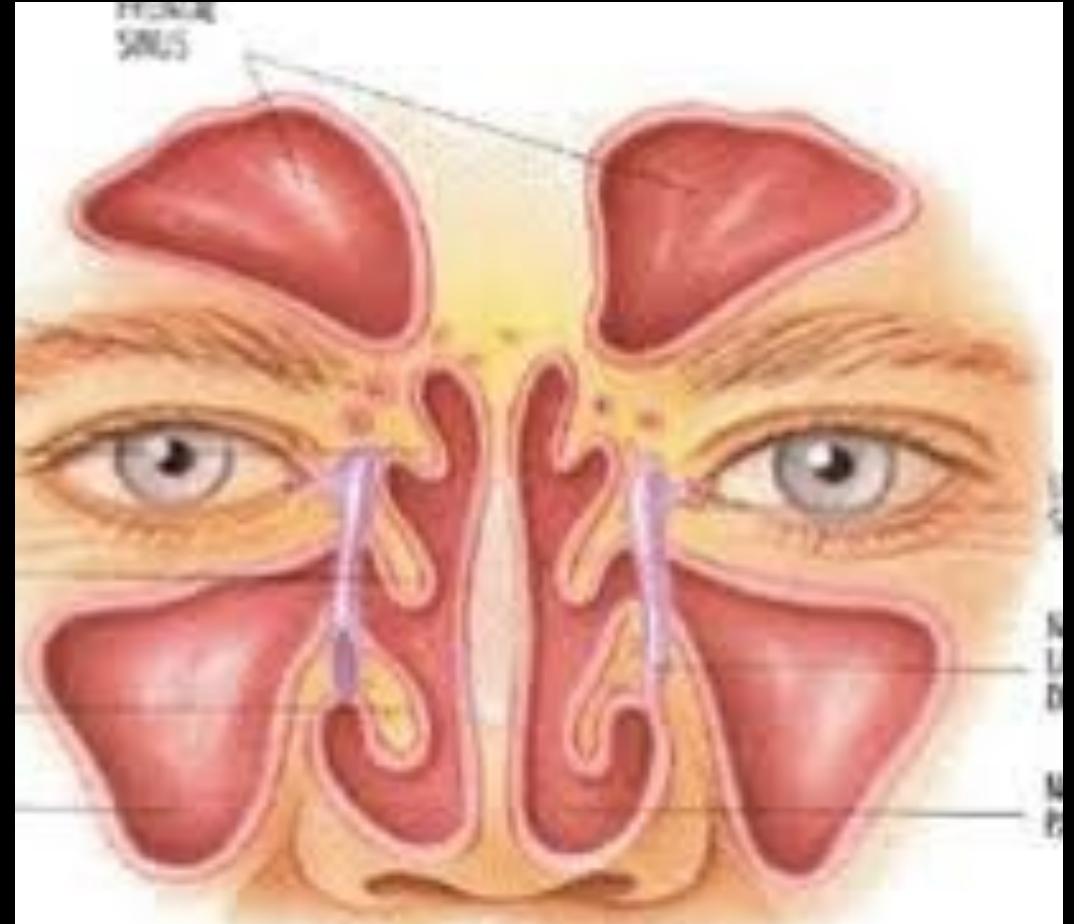
- A sinus is a sac or cavity connected to surface epithelium





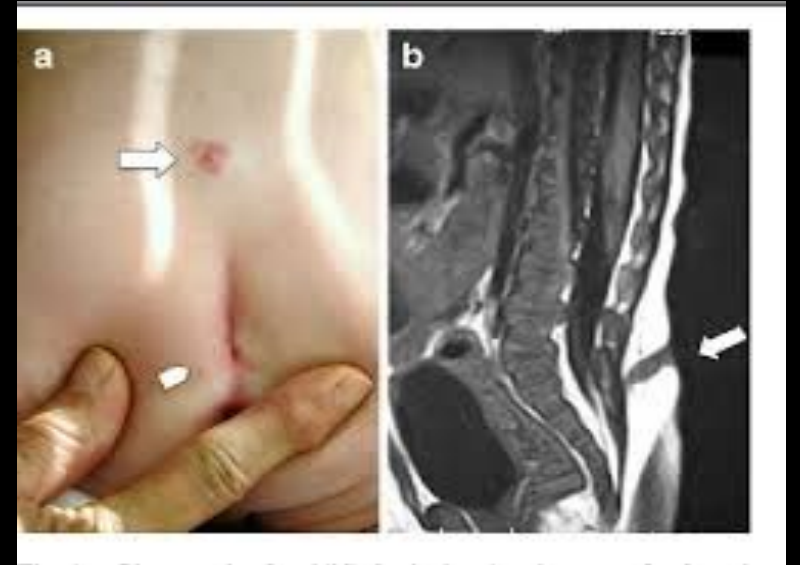
# Sinus:

- A sinus can be normal part of organ or tissue, or an abnormal cavity or passage caused by the destruction of tissue. It can be lined by epithelium or granulation tissue.

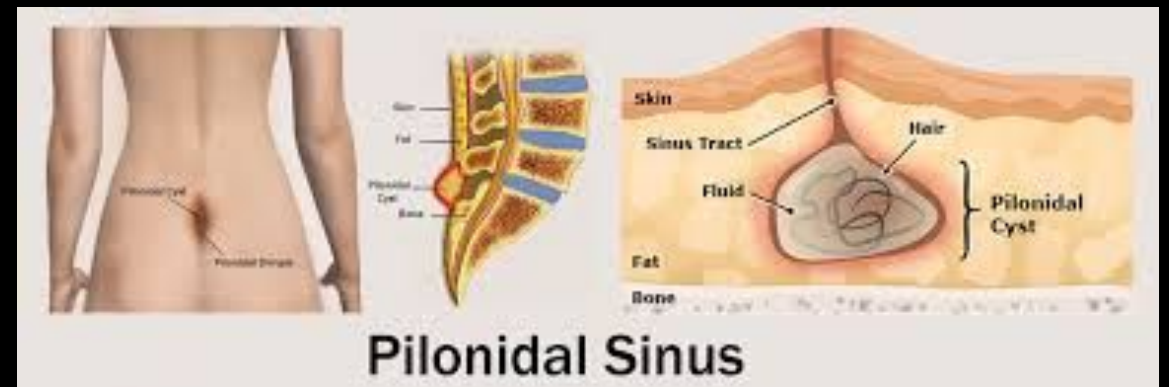


# Sinus:

- Examples: normal body sinuses: paranasal sinuses
- Congenital: Congenital dermal sinus

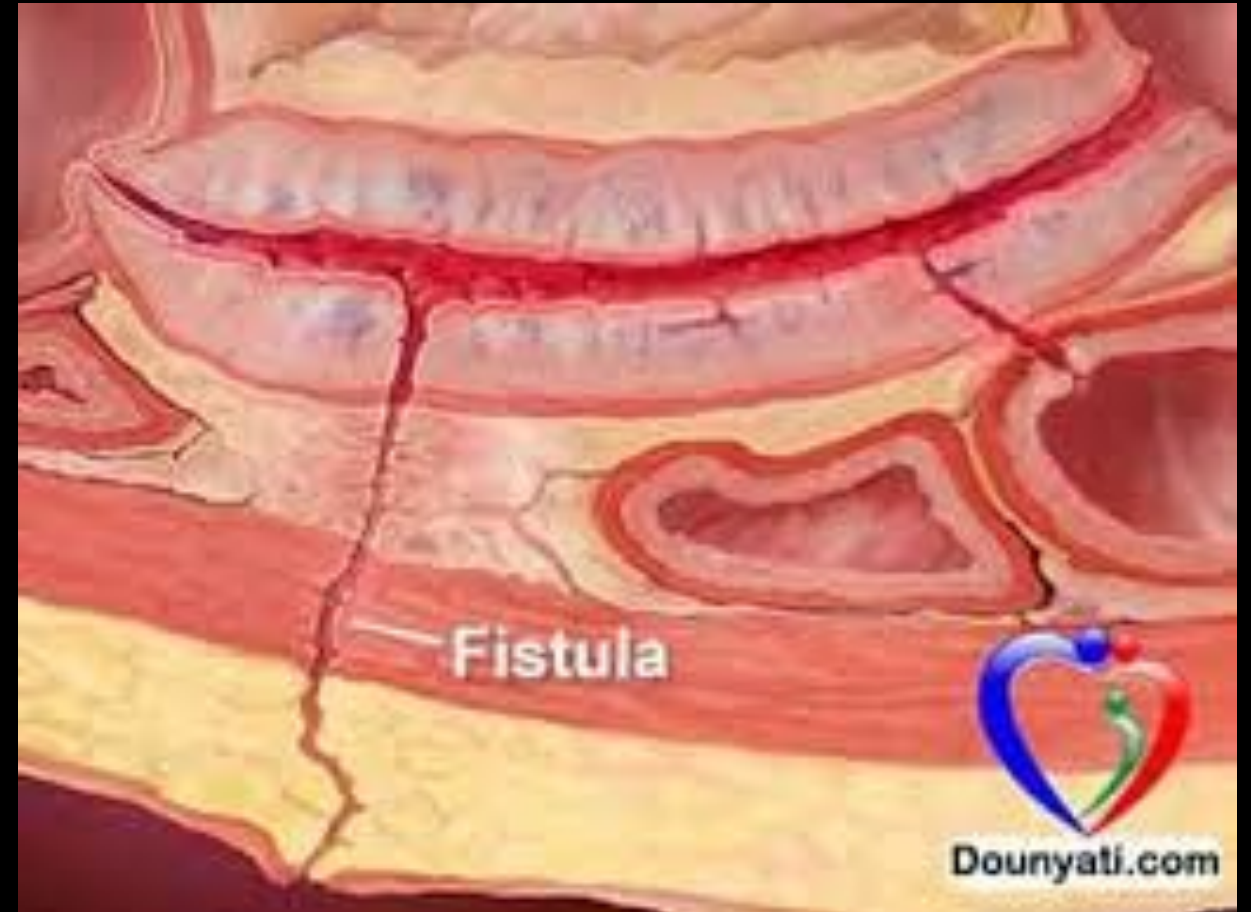


- Acquired: pilonidal sinus



# Fistula:

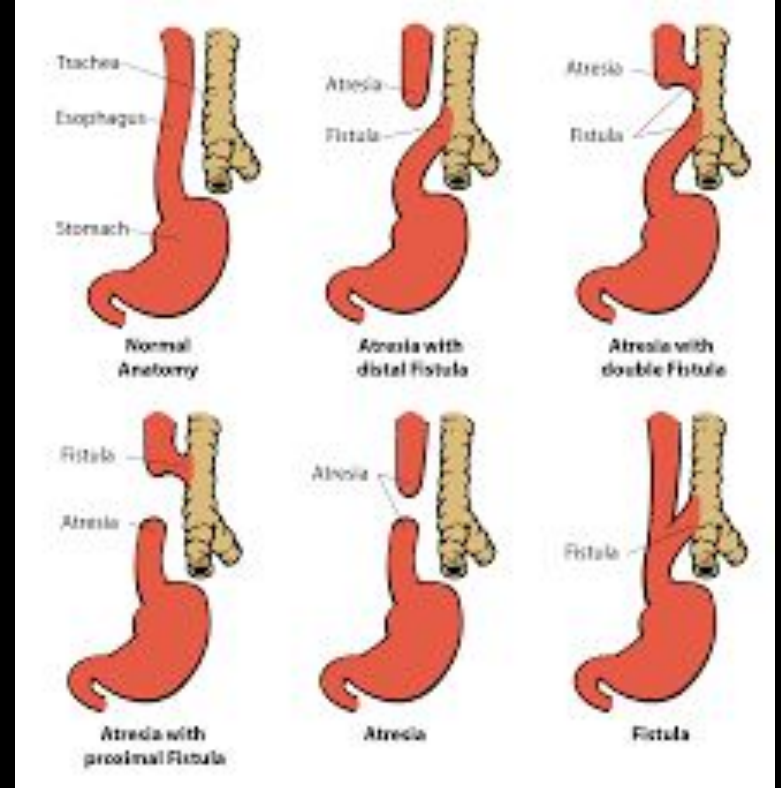
- A fistula is an abnormal connection between two hollow spaces (technically, two epithelialized surfaces)



# Fistula:Causes:

## Congenital :

- tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF)

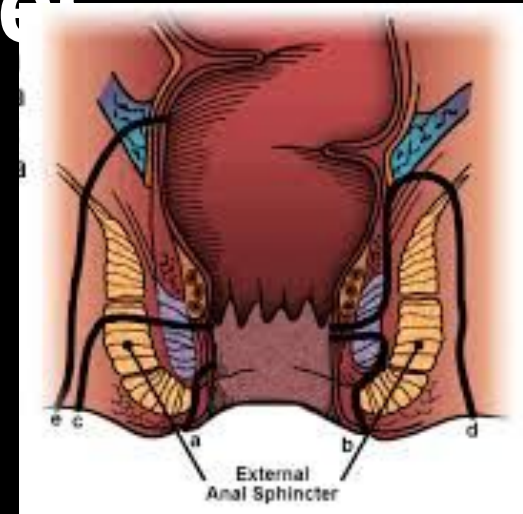


- patent urachus, there is an opening between the bladder and the umbilicus.



# Fistula: Acquired fistula examples

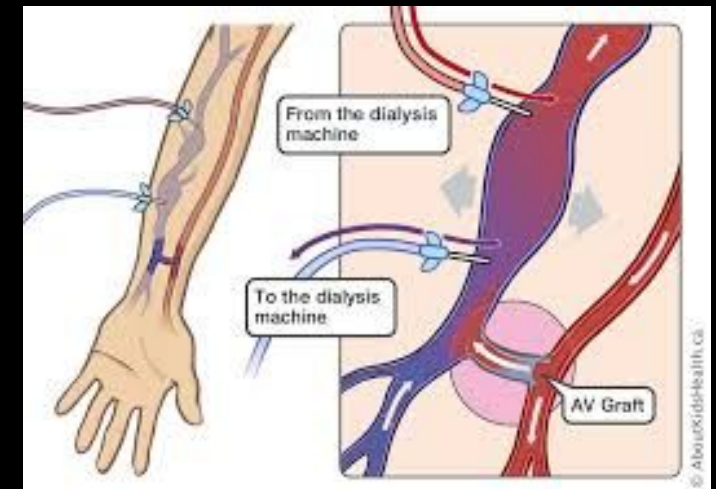
- fistula in ano



- Vesicovaginal fistula

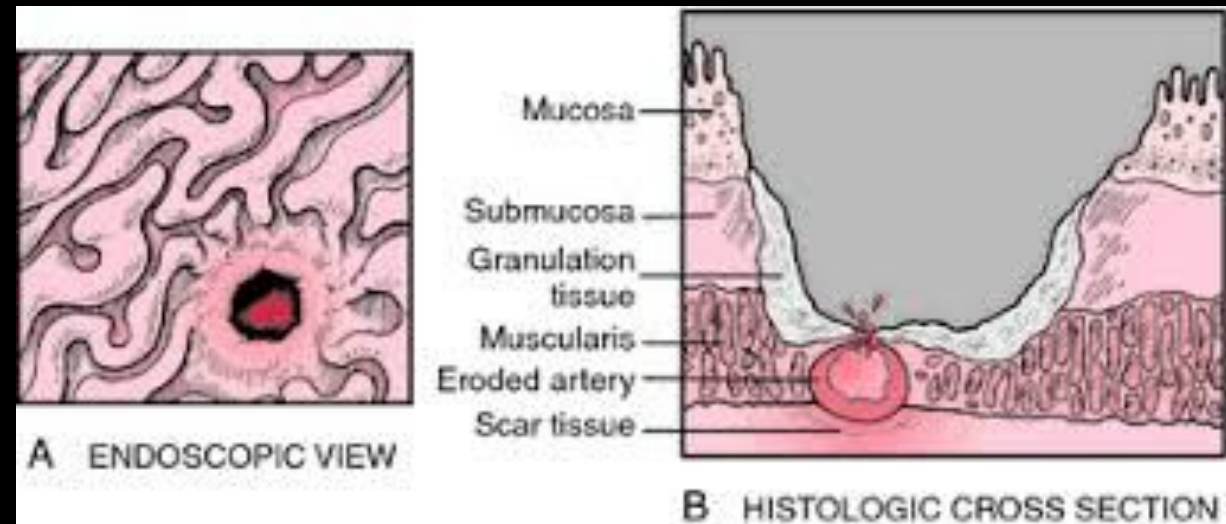
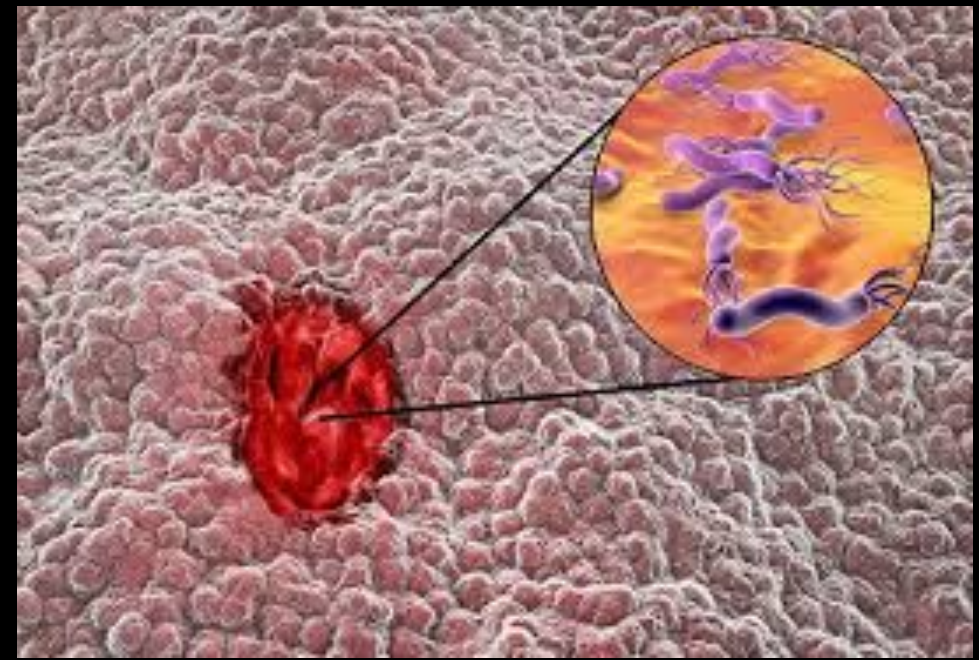


- arteriovenous fistula in hemodialysis.



# Ulcer:

- is the breach of the epithelium continuity of skin, or mucous membrane and is a kind of open wound:

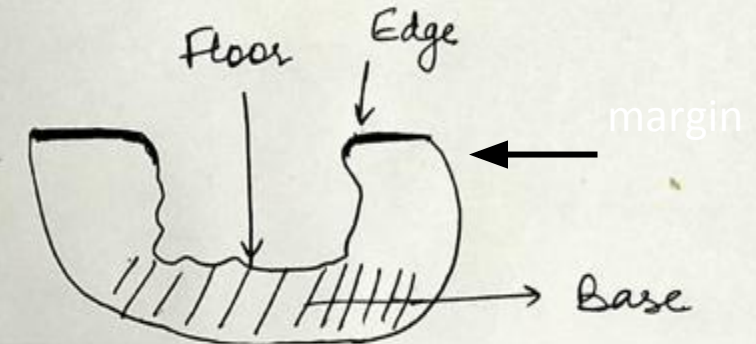


# Ulcer:

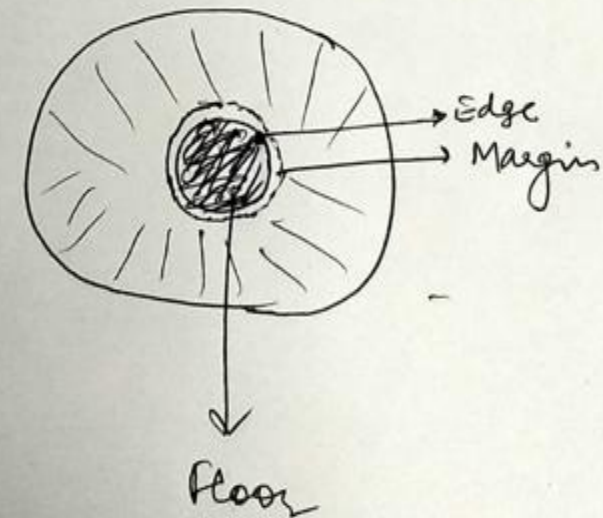
## Parts of an Ulceration

- **Margin**- Line of demarcation between normal and abnormal
- **Floor** – The exposed part of an ulceration ( Inspection)
- **Edge** – Part between the margin and the floor
- **Base**-the structure on which the ulceration rests (Felt on palpation)

## Parts of Ulcer



Cut Section of Ulcer Showing Its Parts



Ulcer as seen from top

# Ulcer:

- **Types:** there are many classifications of ulcer but the most important one is according to the edge type:



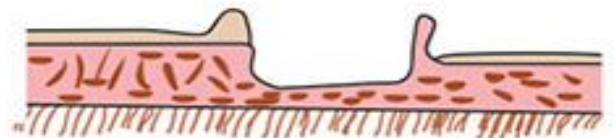
Sloping edges are seen in a healing ulcer or venous ulcer



Punched-out edges are seen in a vascular ulcer, some bedsores and in syphilitic gumma



Undermined edges are seen in a tubercular ulcer, necrotizing fasciitis and some bedsores



Rolled-out edges are seen in rodent ulcer



Everted edges are seen in a malignant ulcer



THANK YOU



PHOTO BY TRACY HALL