

SCAR

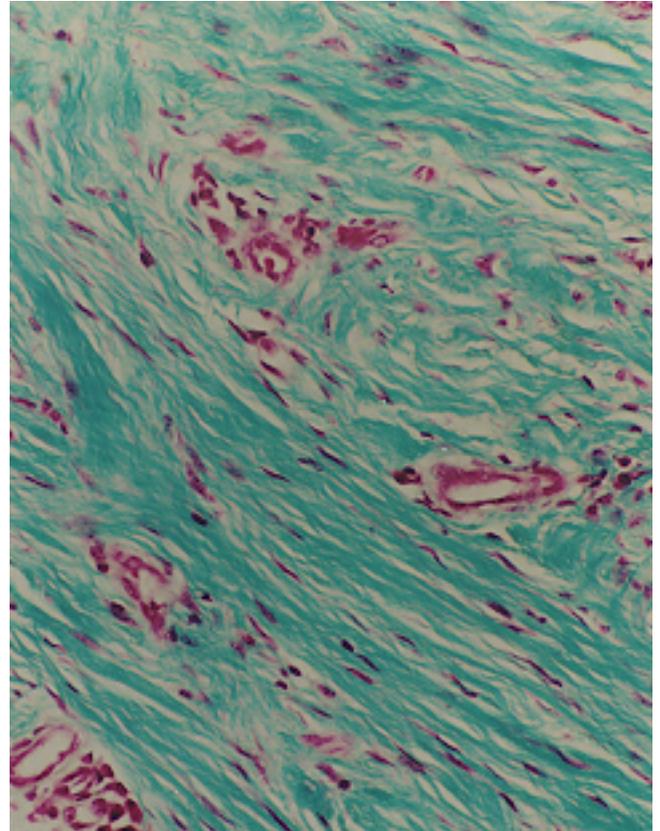
The deposition of collagen within granulation tissue represents a reparative process and results in formation of scar. At first there are plump and active looking fibroblasts but later the cells look like older fibrocytes.

There are no skin appendages in a cutaneous scar. After months, the cellularity of a new scar diminishes and capillary vessels, prominent in an early scar, regress. In time a cutaneous scar may become invisible except microscopically.

Scar. Inactive looking fibroblasts and collagenous tissue are seen. In keloid and hypertrophic scars there are abundant, broad, irregular bundles of collagen.



Scar, Gomori trichrome stain. Shows collagen in blue with blood vessels and fibroblasts in red.



Keloid, earlobe. Thick collagenous fibers arranged in wavy bundles. Keloids are especially common in the black race.

