

Chronic inflammation: remodeling, inflammation with metaplasia

	interstitial pneumonia	chronic gastritis	chronic hepatitis
cause	unknown	Helicobacter pylori chronic inflammation	hepatitis B virus hepatitis C virus
site feature	subpleura, inferior lobe	whole stomach type A (fundic gland area)	whole liver
final form	honeycomb lung pulmonary fibrosis	glandular atrophy intestinal metaplasia of the gastric mucosa	pseudolobule
metaplasia	squamous metaplasia glandular metaplasia	intestinal metaplasia	pseudo bile duct
complication	lung cancer	gastric carcinoma gastric MALToma	hepatocellular carcinoma

Chronic inflammation, infection and carcinogenesis

A. Chronic gastritis, intestinal metaplasia of the gastric mucosa, Helicobacter pylori infection
gastric carcinoma
MALT (mucosa associated lymphoid tissue) tumor – involution resulted by animal experiments and bacteria elimination

B. Others

burn scar and squamous cell carcinoma
Sjogren's syndrome, chronic thyroiditis and lymphoma
chronic empyema and lymphoma (EBV)
pulmonary fibrosis and lung cancer: heavy smoker, increased frequency of squamous cell carcinoma at the peripheral lung
ulcerative colitis and carcinoma of the colon and rectum
cancer of anal fistula

C. Human tumor virus (oncogenic virus)

virus-associated cancers account for 15% of the world total carcinogenesis
persistent infection: long latency period before the development of cancer, only a

limited number of carriers will develop cancer

- 1) papilloma virus (HPV)
- 2) Epstein-Barr virus
- 3) HTLV1 (Human T-lymphotropic virus type I)
- 4) hepatitis virus (hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus)
- 5) Kaposi sarcoma virus