Classification of inflammation

I-According to principle constituent of exudates: -
1-Serous
2-Catarrhal
3-Fibrinous
4-Suppurative (purulent)
5-Hemorrhagic
6-Lymphocytic

II-According to duration: -
1-Per-acute inflammation: -
   - It has very short course and the animal die soon (few hours) after exposure to the causative agent.
2-Acute inflammation: -
   - It is an inflammation that has rapid onset and short duration, with prominent circulatory and cellular changes (mainly neutrophils, eosinophils, and lymphocytes).
3-Sub-acute inflammation: -
   - It is an inflammation that is caused by mild irritant with less prominent circulatory and cellular changes (neutrophils decrease and macrophages increase).
4-Chronic inflammation: -
   - It is an inflammation that occurs within months of exposure to the causative agent and lasts for a long time. The circulatory and cellular changes are difficult to be seen in the area, neutrophils are very few in number, macrophages are numerous, and granuloma usually formed by proliferating fibroblasts and mature fibrocytes.

III-According to fate of inflammation: -
1-Hyperplastic inflammation: -
   - It is characterized by increased tissue size as a result of increased cells number.
2-Hypertrophic inflammation: -
   - It is characterized by increased tissue size as a result of increased cells size.
3-Atrophic inflammation: -
   - It is characterized by decreased tissue size.
4-Fibrous inflammation: -
   - It is characterized by excessive fibrous tissue formation.
5-Adhesive inflammation: -
   - It is characterized by organization of the exudates with fibrous tissue formation leading to adhesion.

VI-According to the cause: -
1-Mechanical inflammation: -
   - It ensues as a result of trauma, blow, kick, or sprain
2-Physical inflammation: -
   - It ensues as a result of heat, cold, electricity, or radiation
3-Chemical inflammation: -
   - It ensues as a result of alkali, acid, or caustic
4-Biological inflammation: -
- It ensues as a result of bacteria (it has direct effect on affected tissue and indirect effect by circulating toxin), viruses, or parasites.

Termination of inflammation: -
1-Delitescence: -
- It means that the inflammation suddenly subsides (as the causative agent is slight)
2-Resolution: -
- After the process has been completed the inflammatory exudates is reabsorbed, the damaged tissue is repaired formation of fibrous tissue, and the affected part apparently resumes its normal condition, although histologically it is not the same as it was before the onset of the injury.
3-Suppuration: -
- In this case pyogenic organisms produce an abscess or other form of suppuration, and the condition usually ends with resolution.
4-Gangrene: -
- This is often spoken of as a termination of inflammation, when the causative agent is strong enough to cause death of tissue.
5-Induration: -
- Usually it results from chronic inflammation with excessive formation of fibrous connective tissue that undergoes maturation and the tissue subsequently resumes hard appearance.

Prognosis of inflammation: -
- It depends on
1-Nature of inflammation
2-The affected organ
3-The virulence of the causative organisms