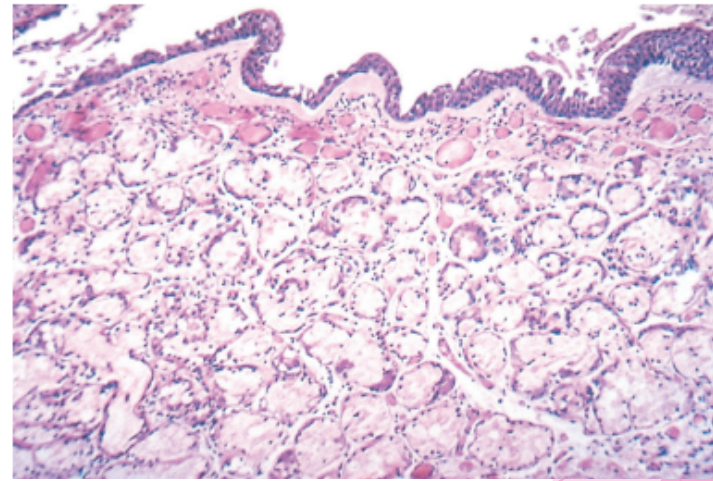
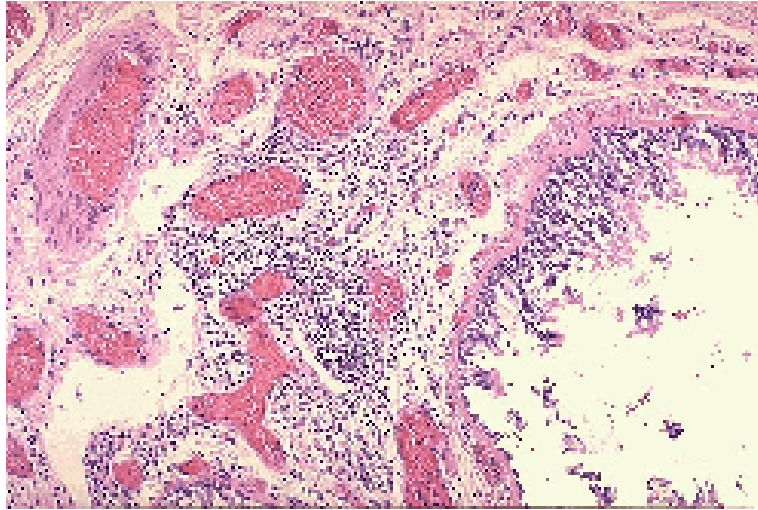


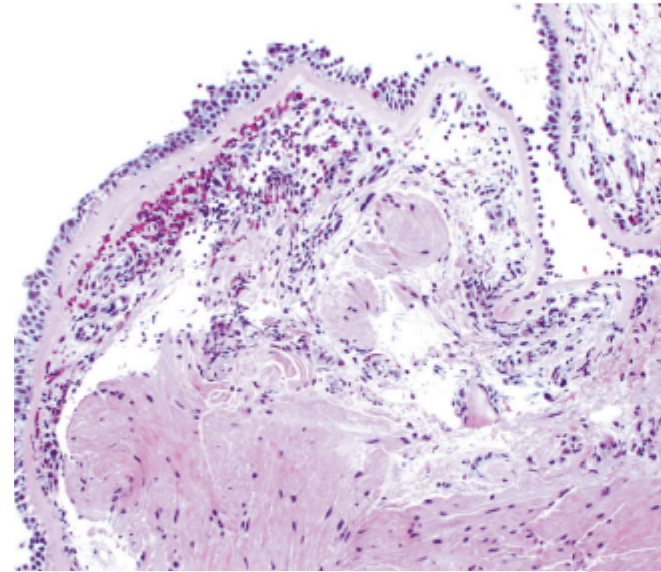
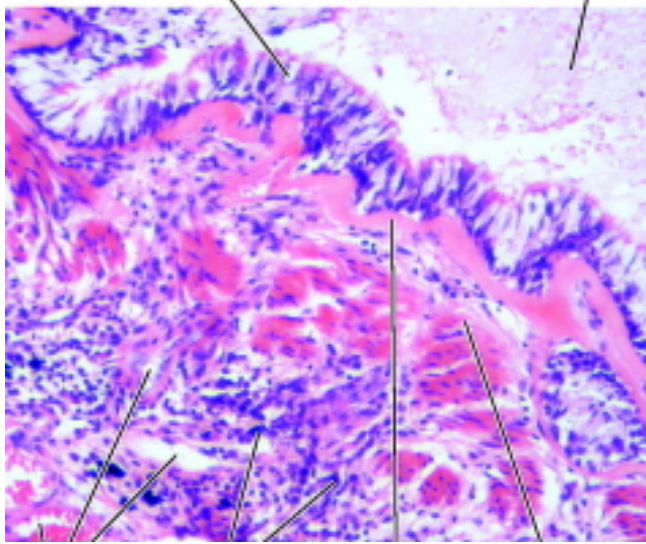
Pathology lab 2

25-10-2022

Chronic bronchitis

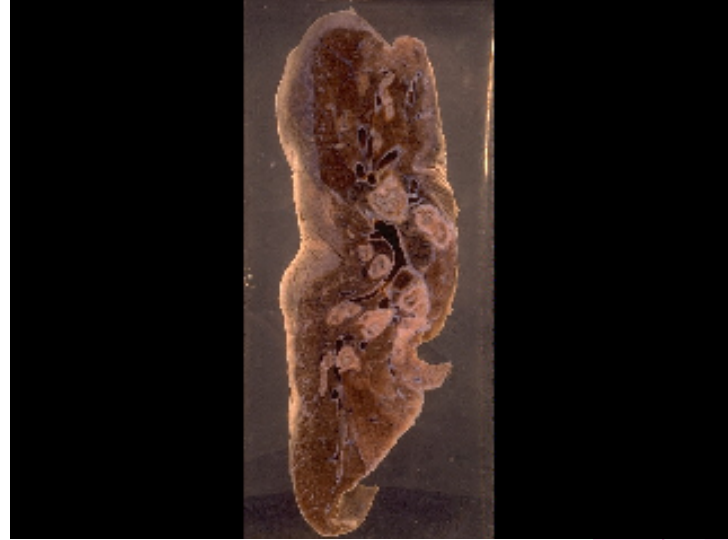


Asthma

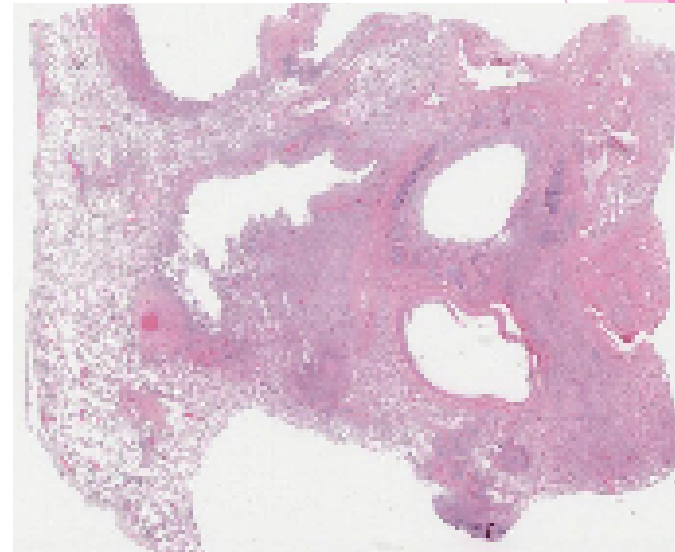




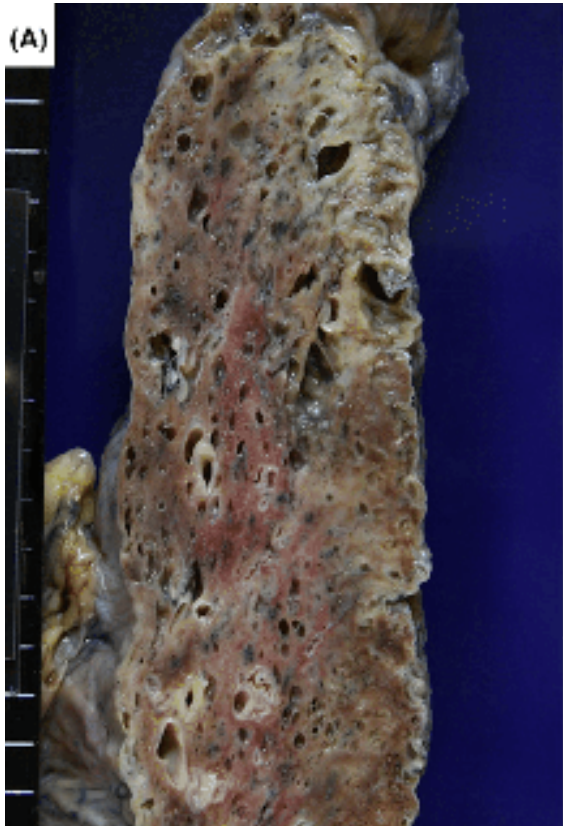
This cast of the bronchial tree is formed of inspissated mucus and was coughed up by a patient during an asthmatic attack. The

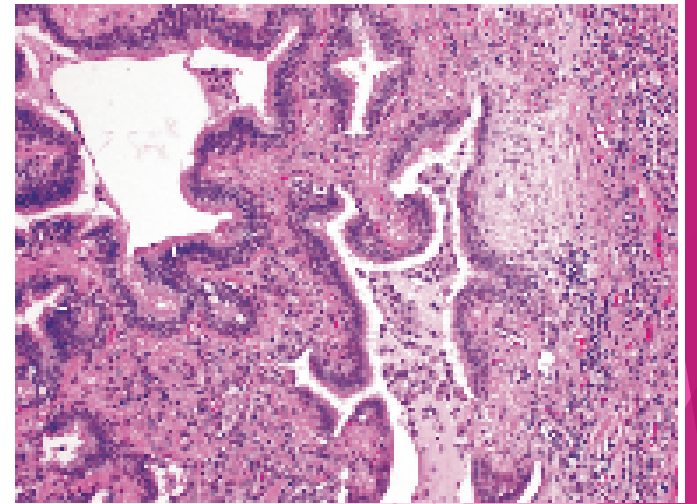
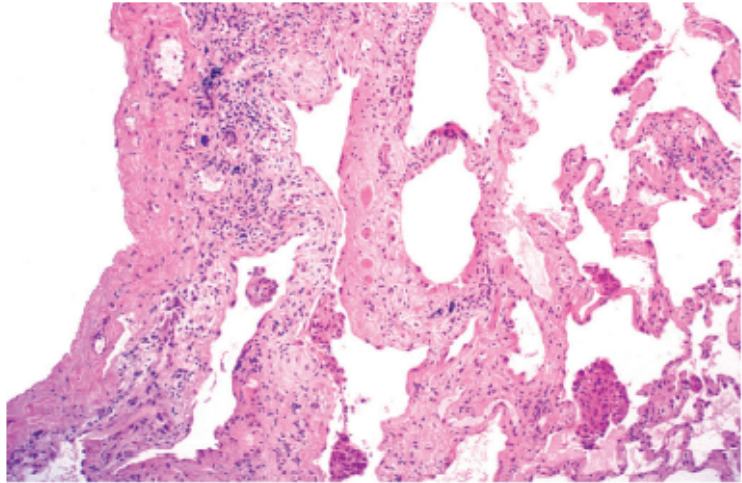


Bronchiectasis



Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis



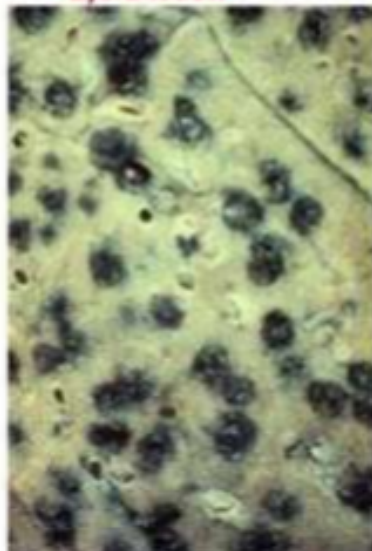


Coal Worker's Pneumoconiosis

Asymptomatic anthracosis

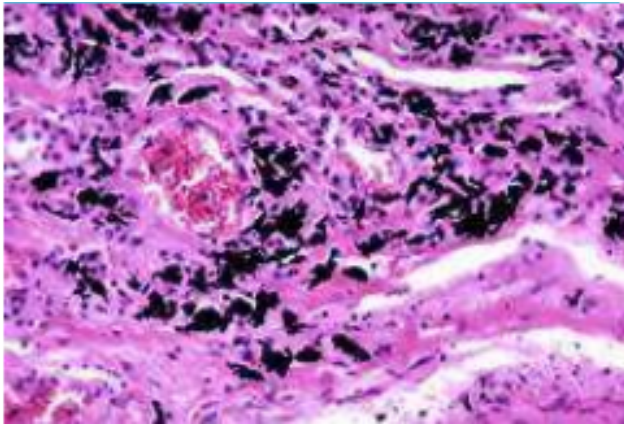


Simple CWP with little to no pulmonary dysfunction

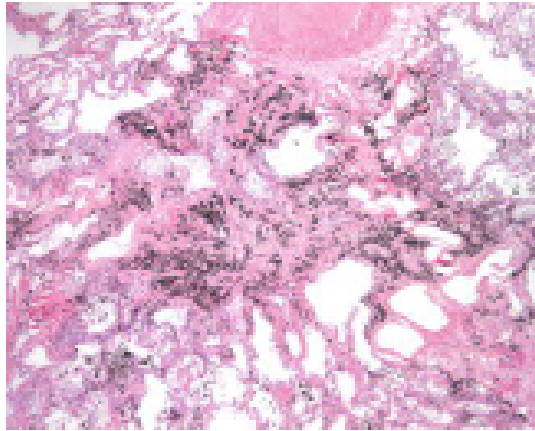


Complicated CWP, or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF), in which lung function is compromised

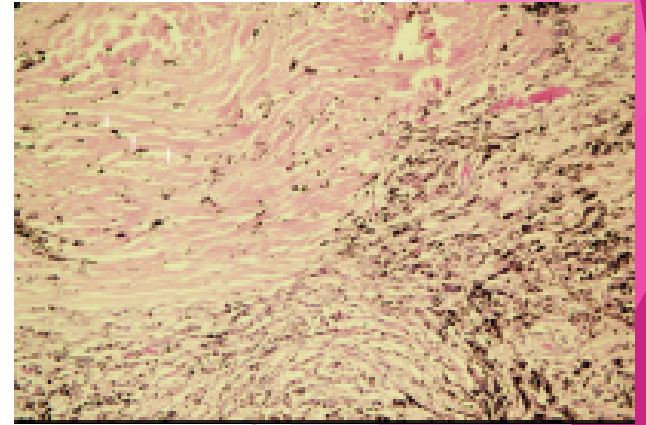




Pulmonary anthracosis

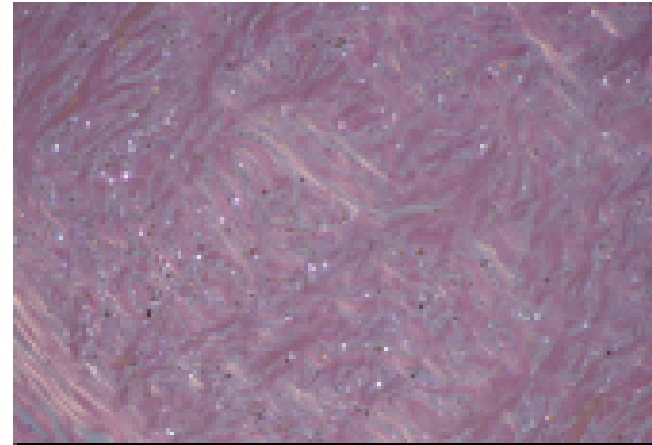
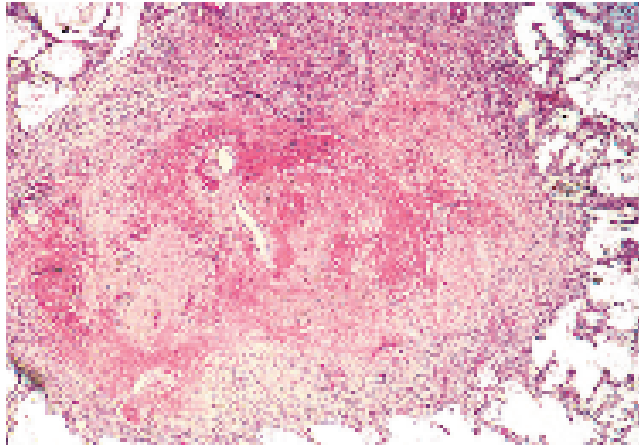


Simple CWP



Complicated CWP (PMF)

Silicosis

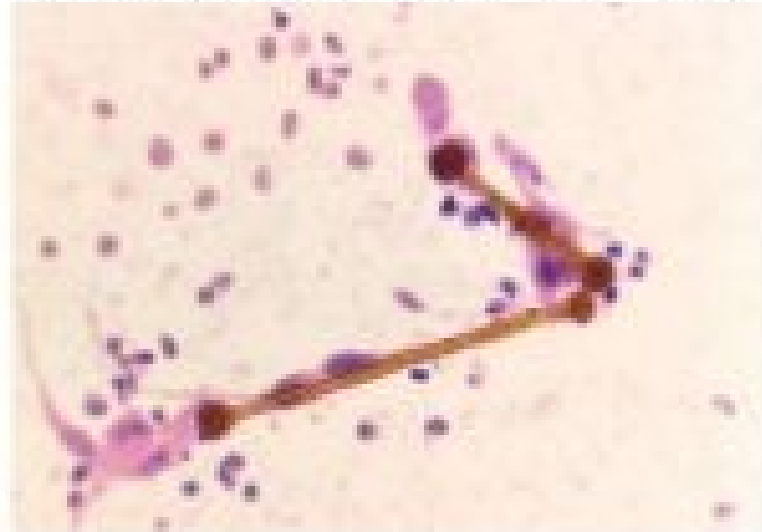


Asbestosis

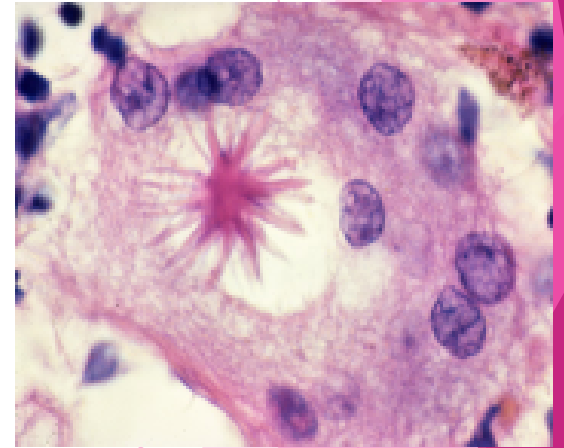
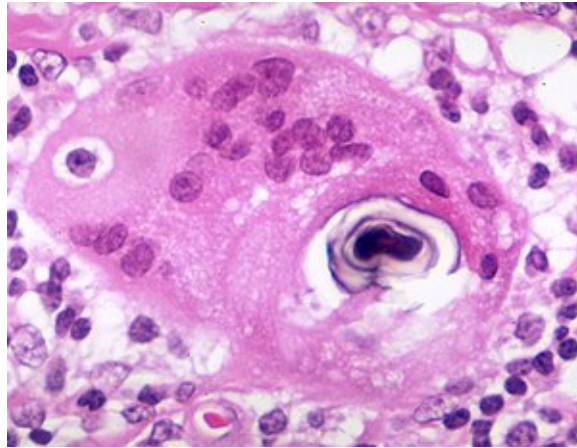
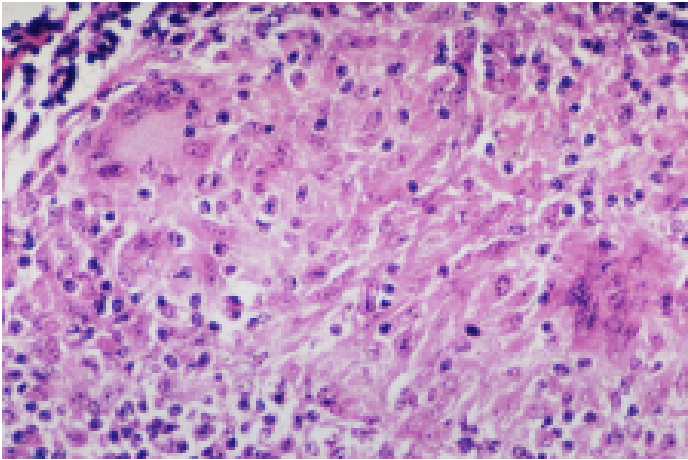


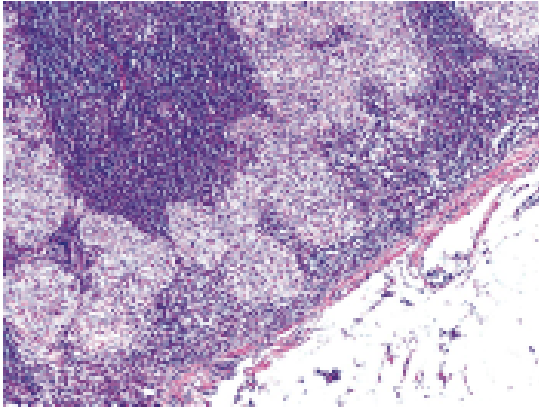
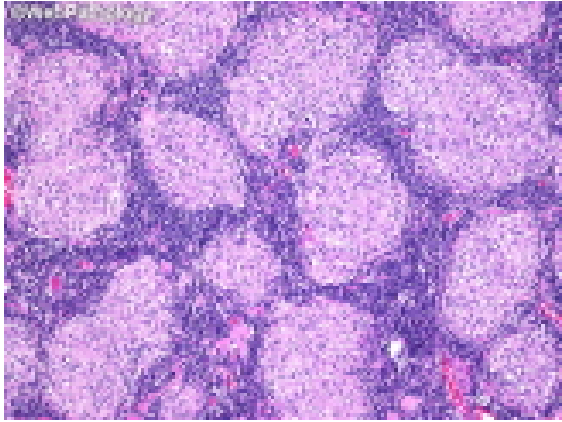
Asbestos Bodies

- Asbestos fibers accumulate in the interstitium of the lung and are coated by iron and hemosiderin in a beaded, clubbed fashion referred to as ferruginous or asbestos bodies.

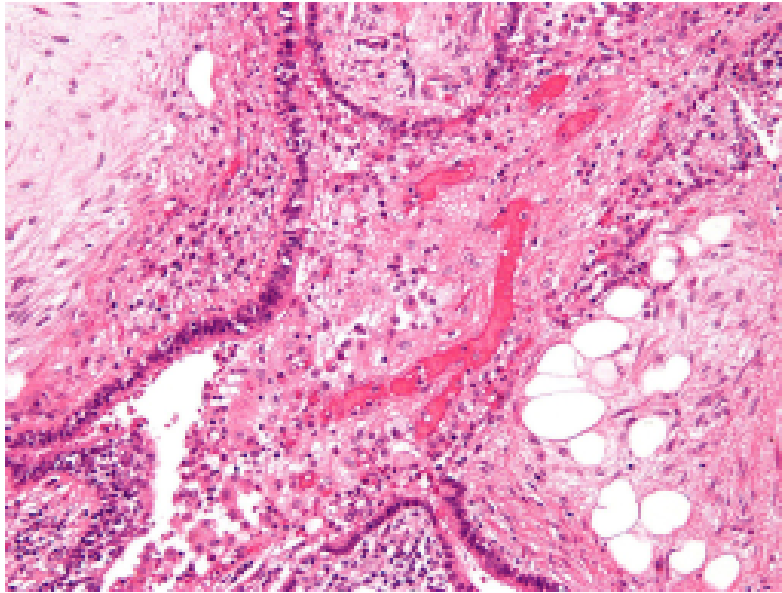


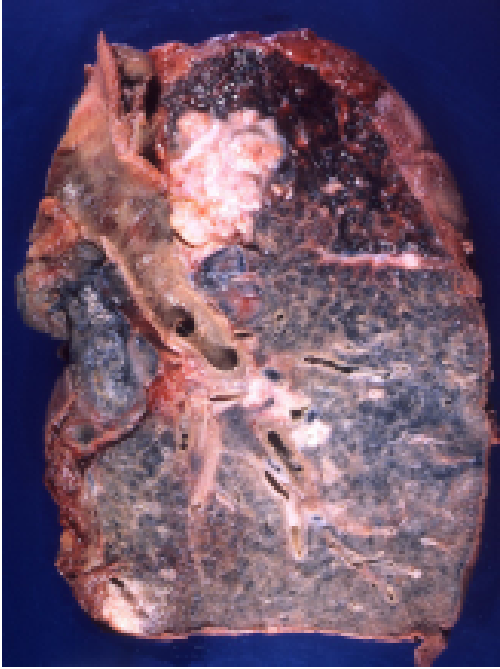
Sarcoidosis

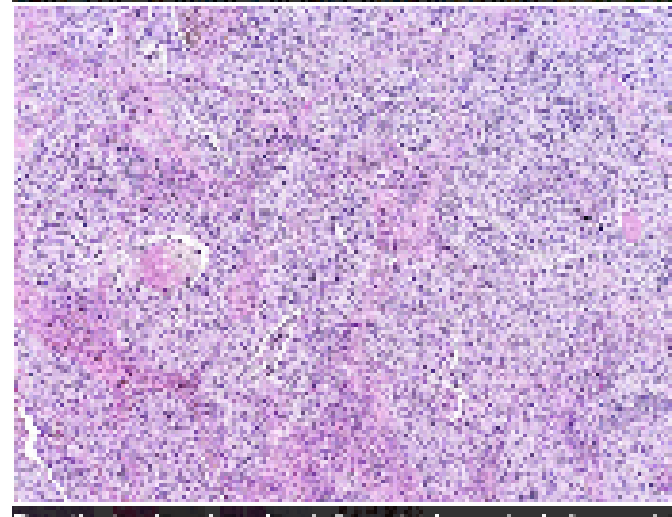
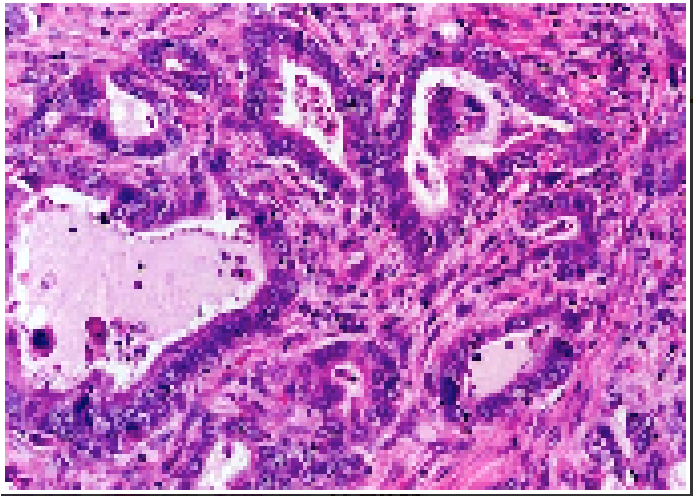




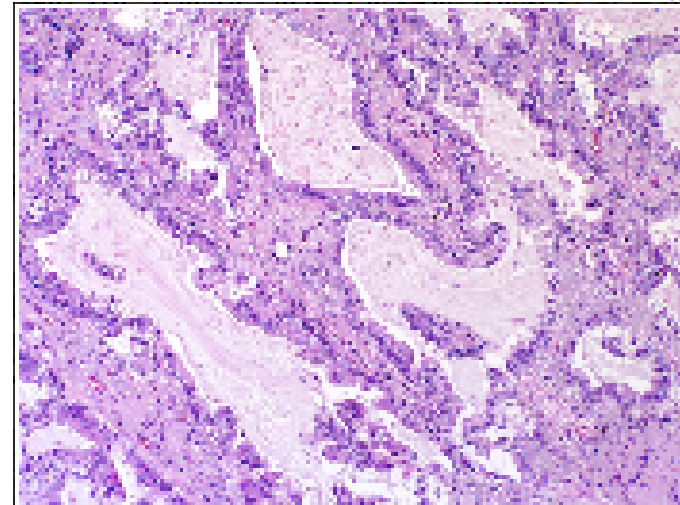
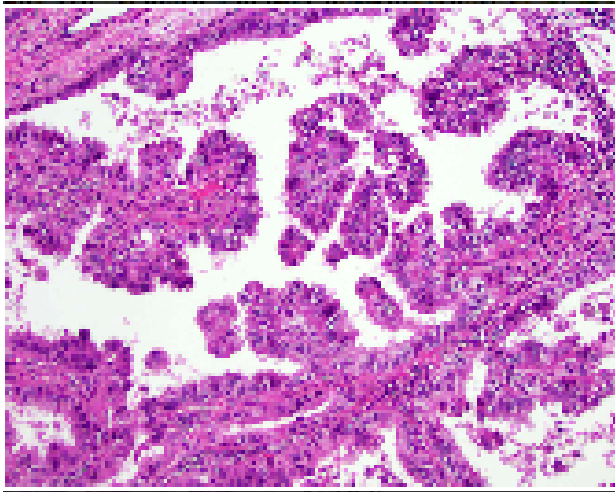
hamartoma.



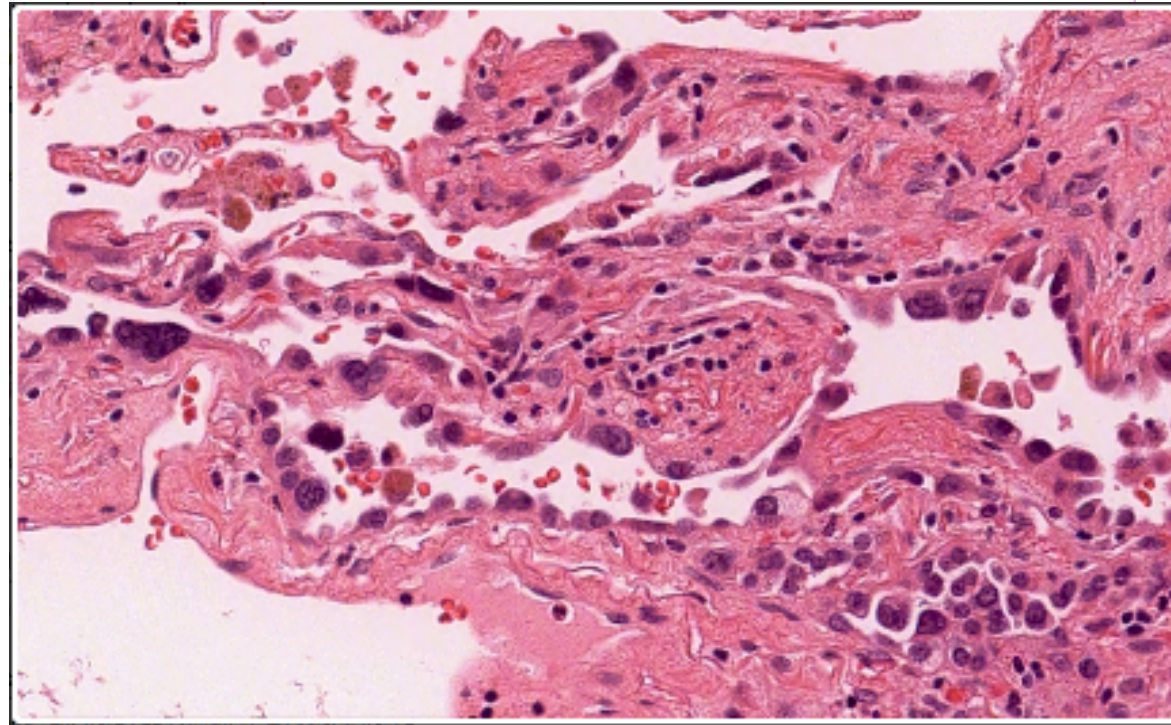


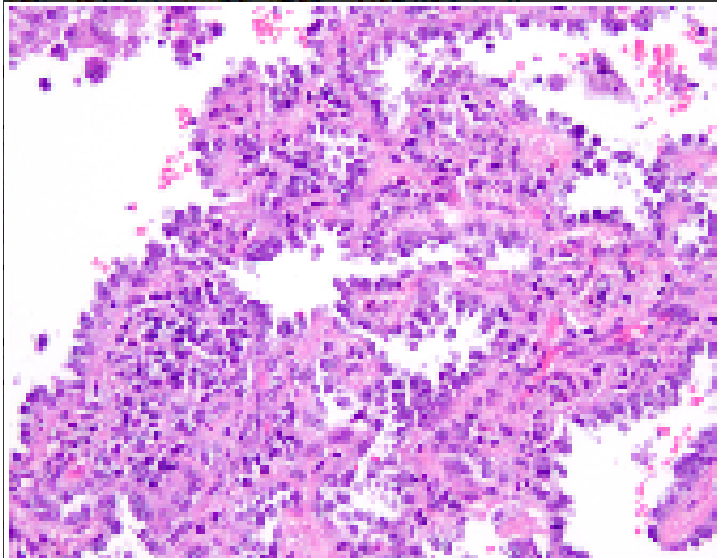


Adenocarcinomas

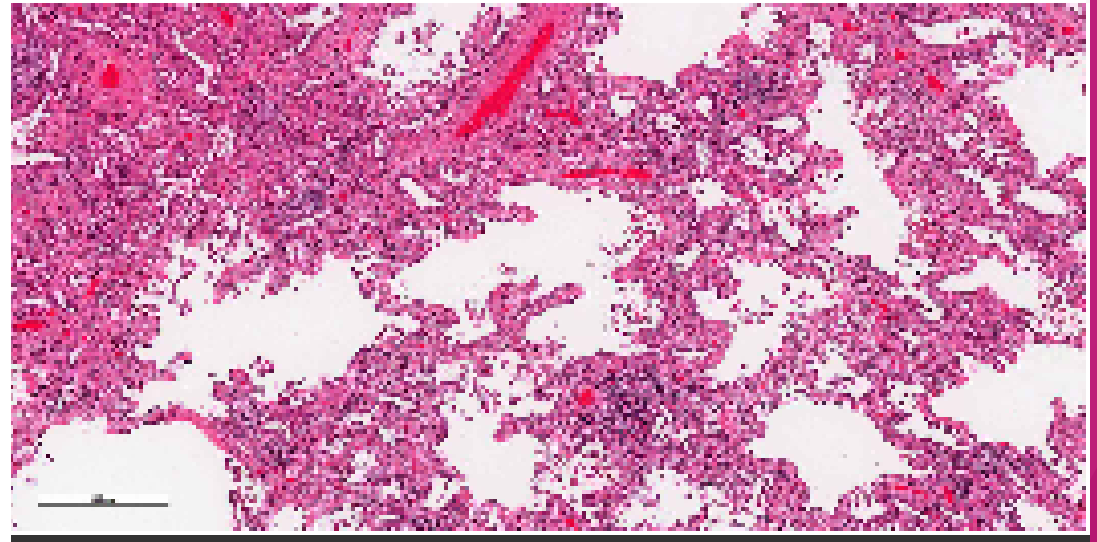


Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia (AAH)

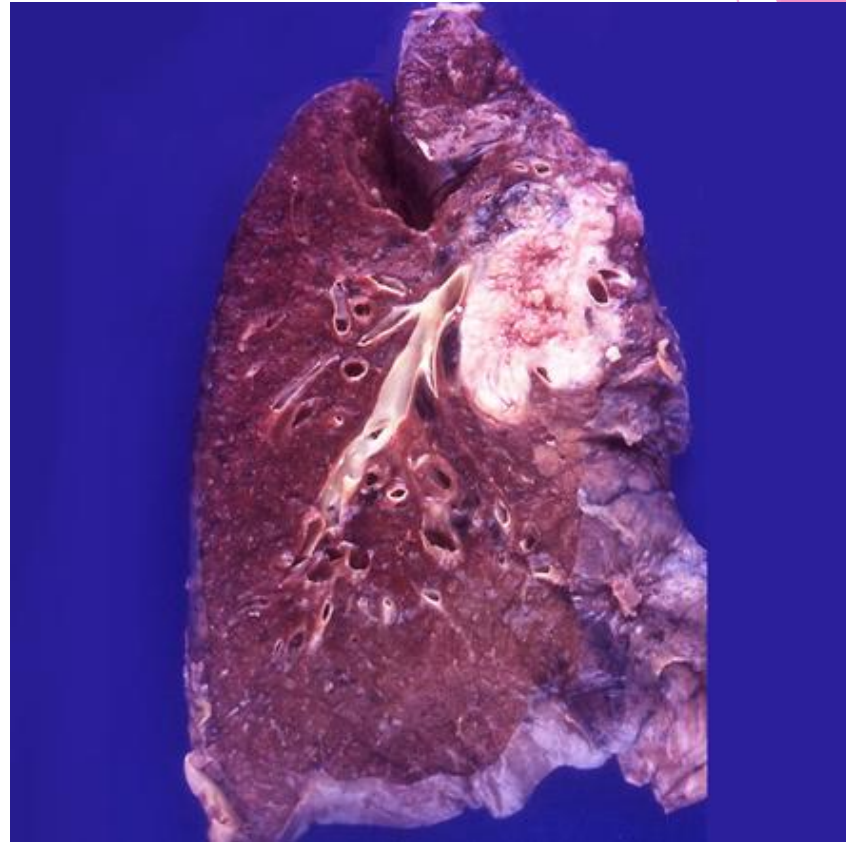


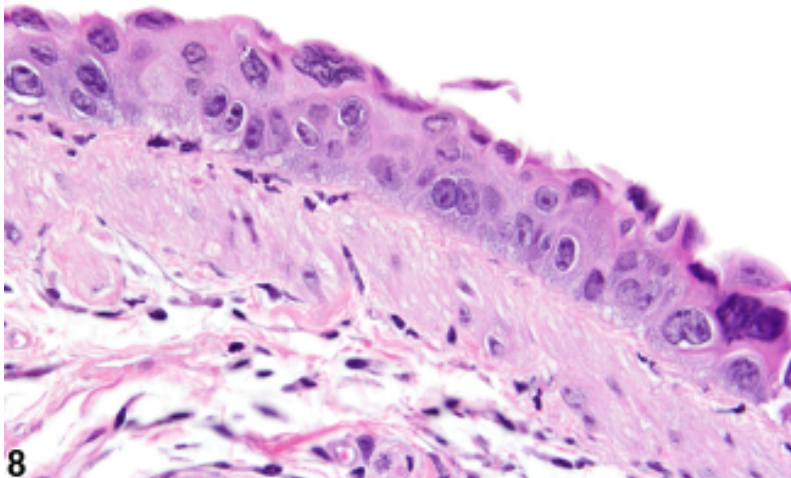


adenocarcinoma in situ

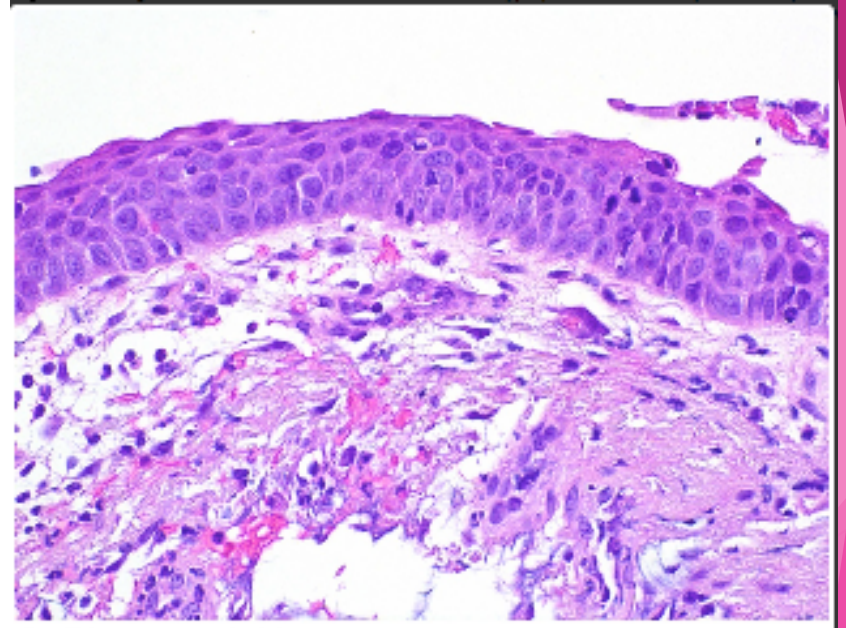


invasive adenocarcinoma



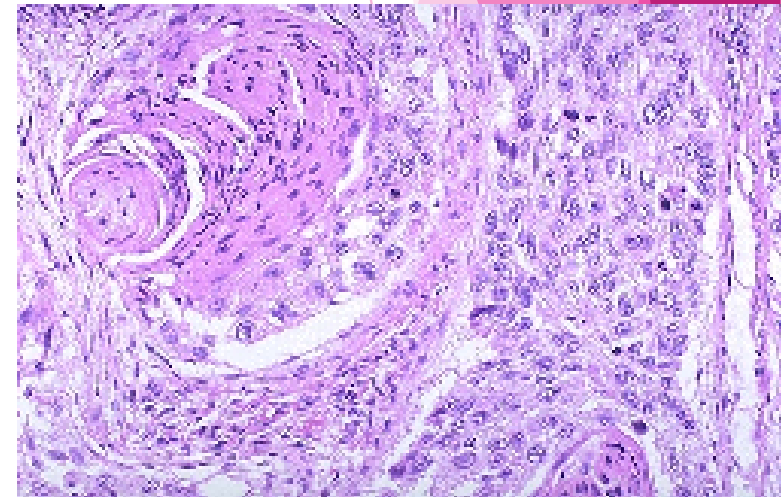
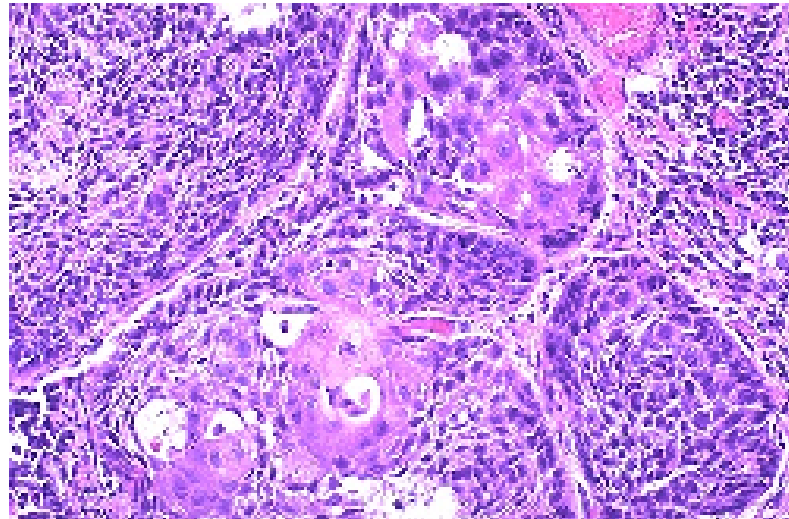
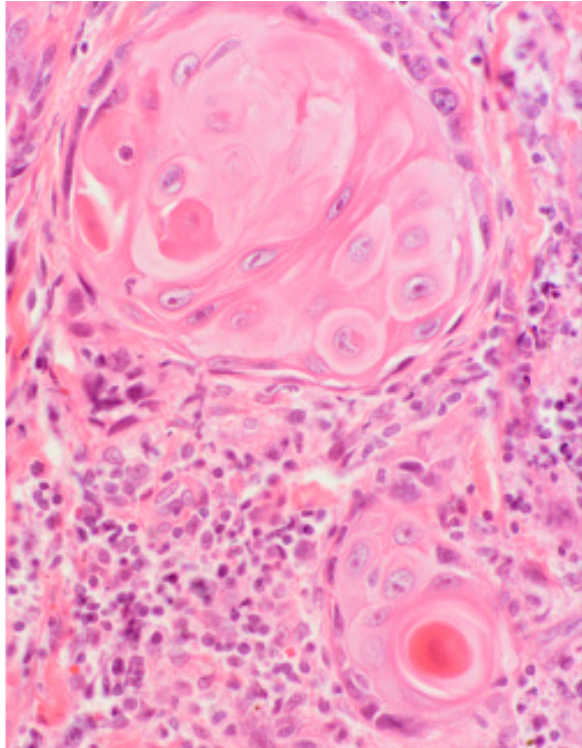


Squamous metaplasia

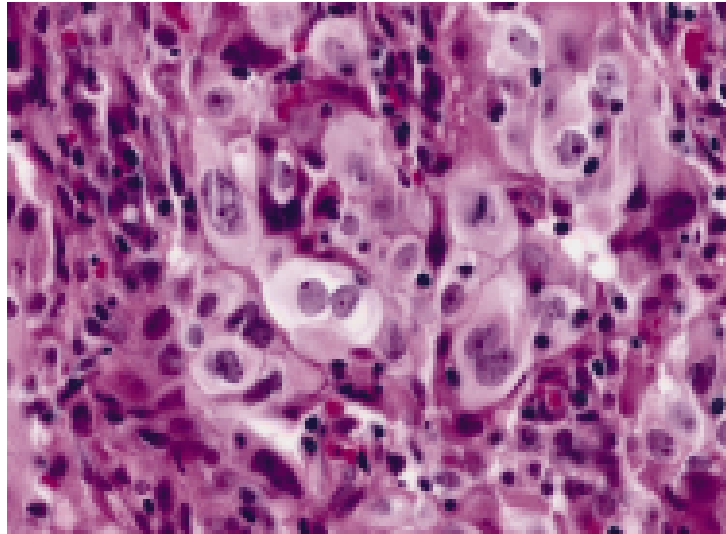


Squamous dysplasia

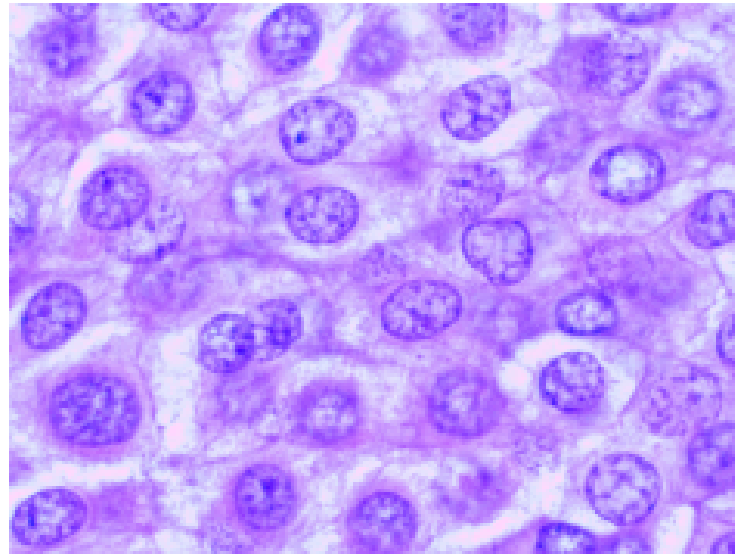
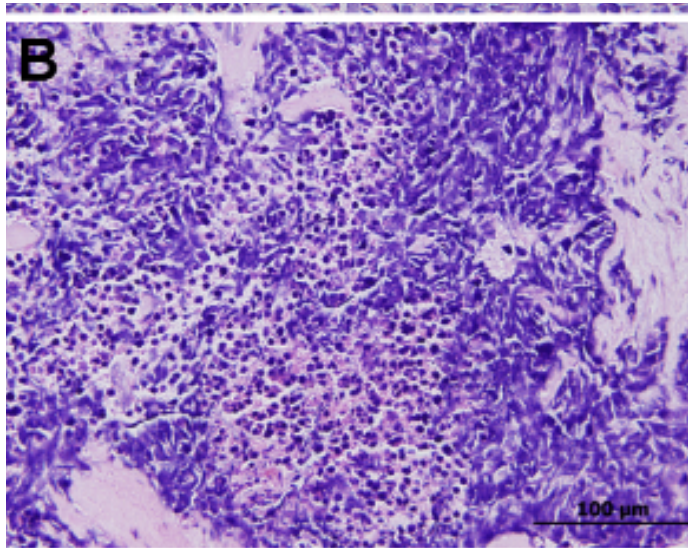
- well-differentiated, moderately, poorly differentiated squamous cell neoplasms

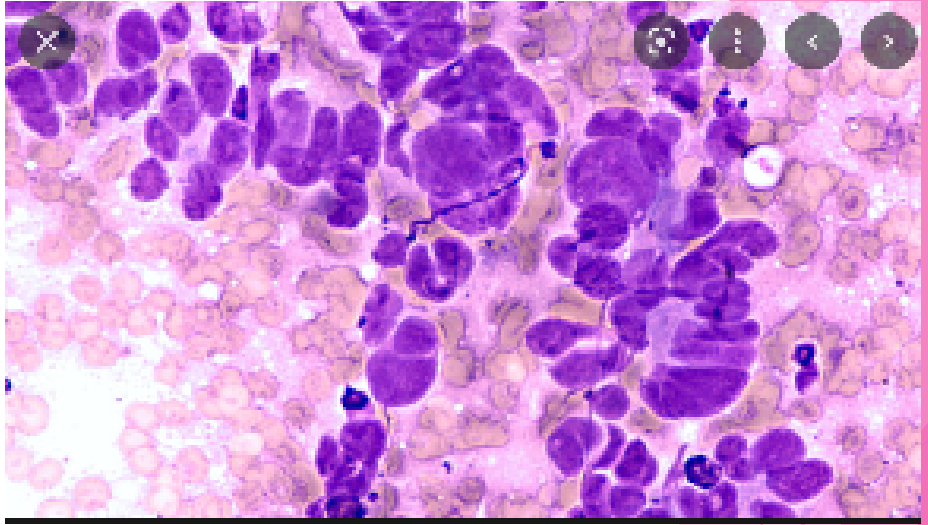
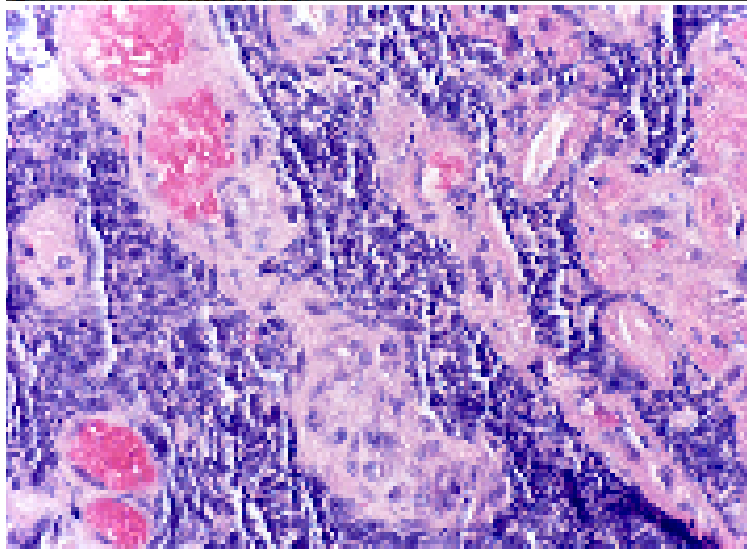


3. Large cell carcinomas



4. Small cell lung carcinomas (SCLCs)

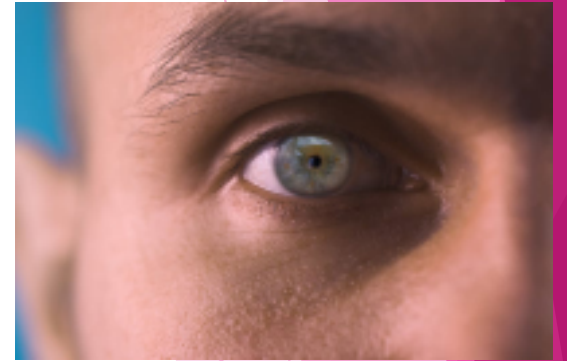




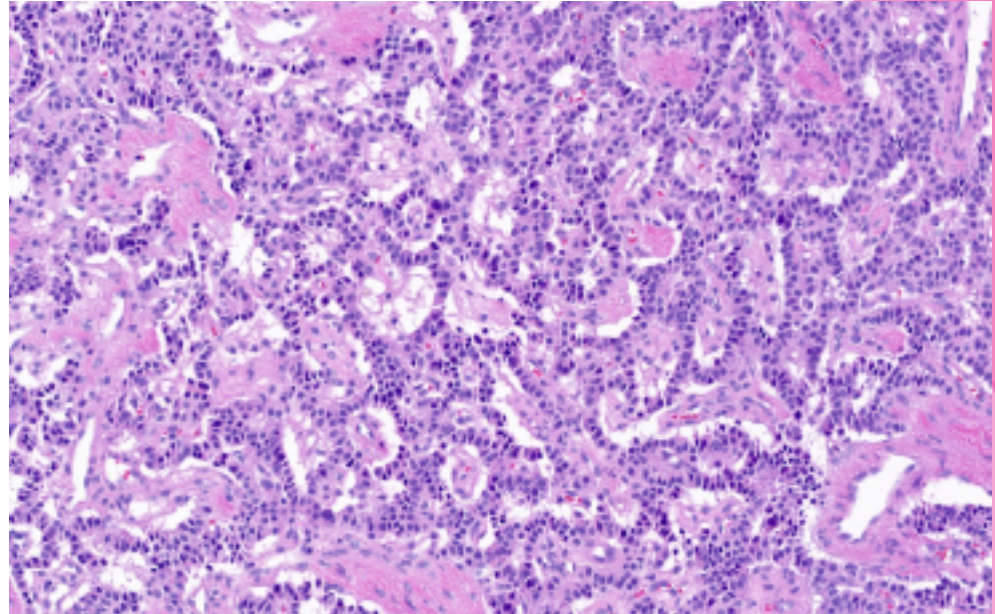
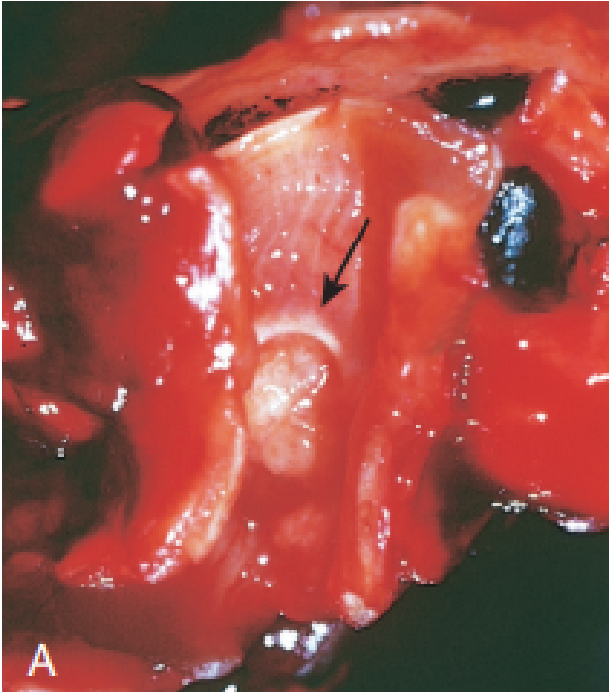
Virchow node



Pancoast tumor



carcinoids



typical carcinoids

☒ Atypical carcinoid tumors

