

Pathology lab

28-12-2022



Hyperemia



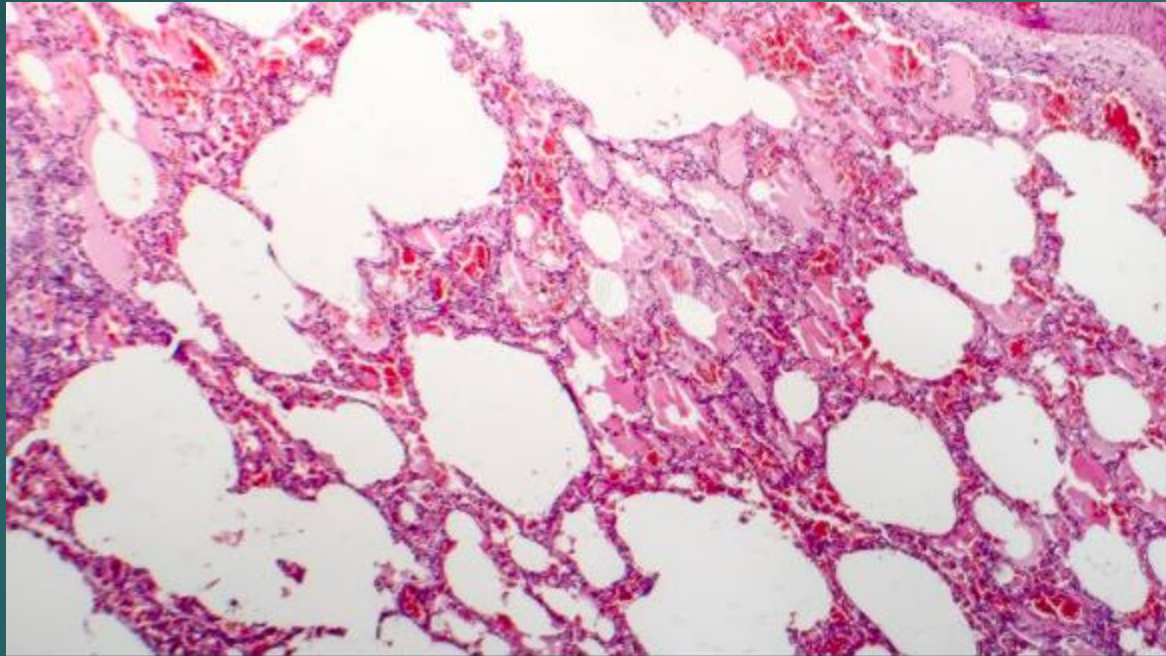
Congestion

LUNG CONGESTION

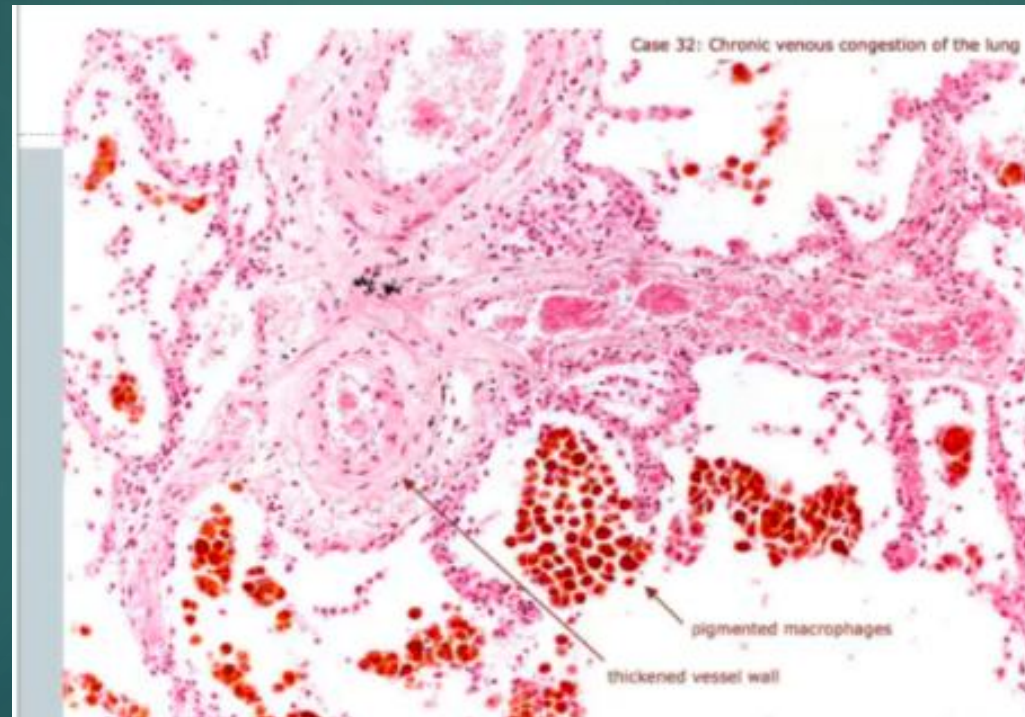
Cut surfaces of hyperemic or congested tissues feel wet and typically ooze blood



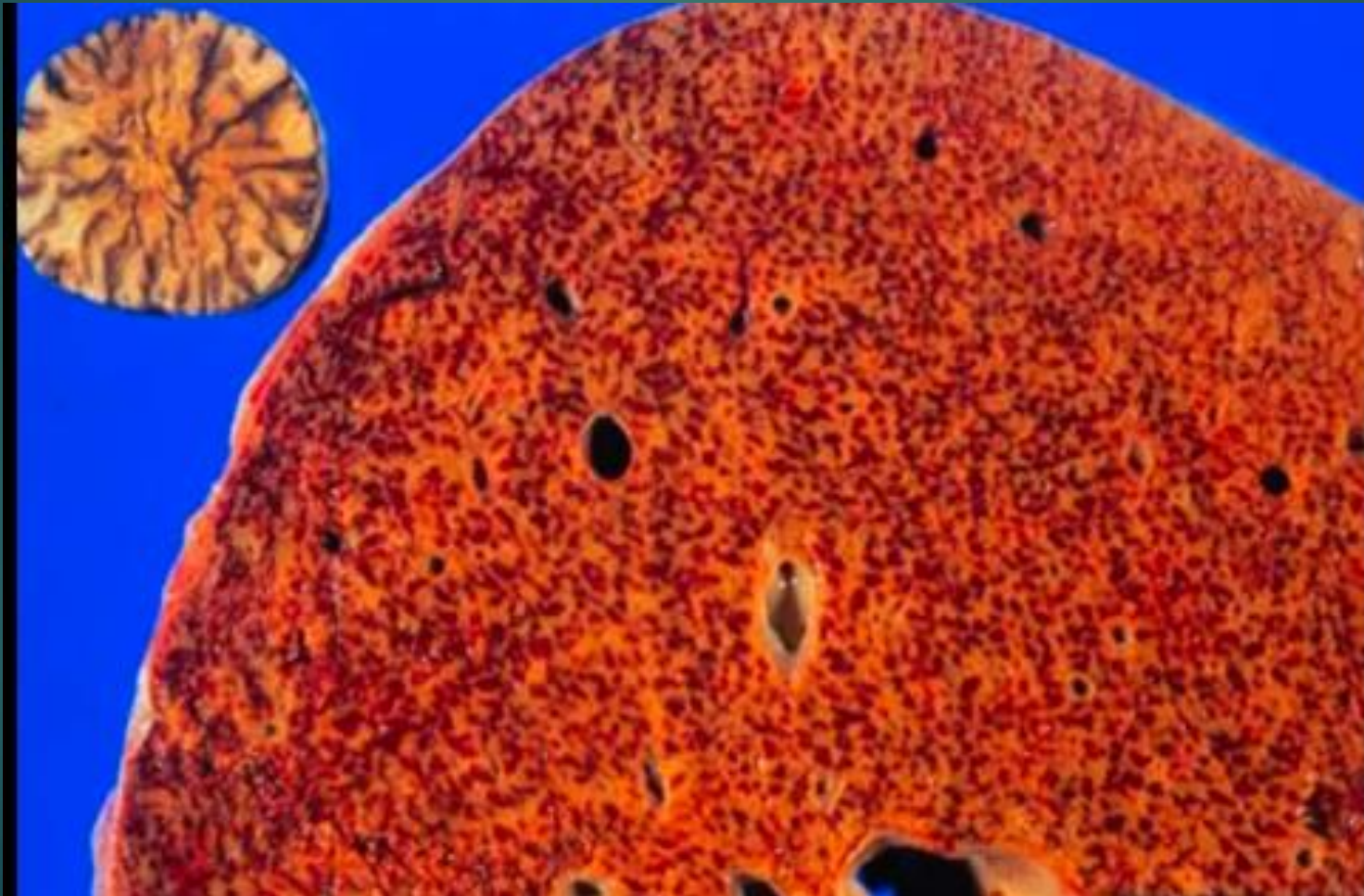
acute pulmonary congestion is marked by blood-engorged alveolar capillaries and variable degrees of alveolar septal edema and intraalveolar hemorrhage



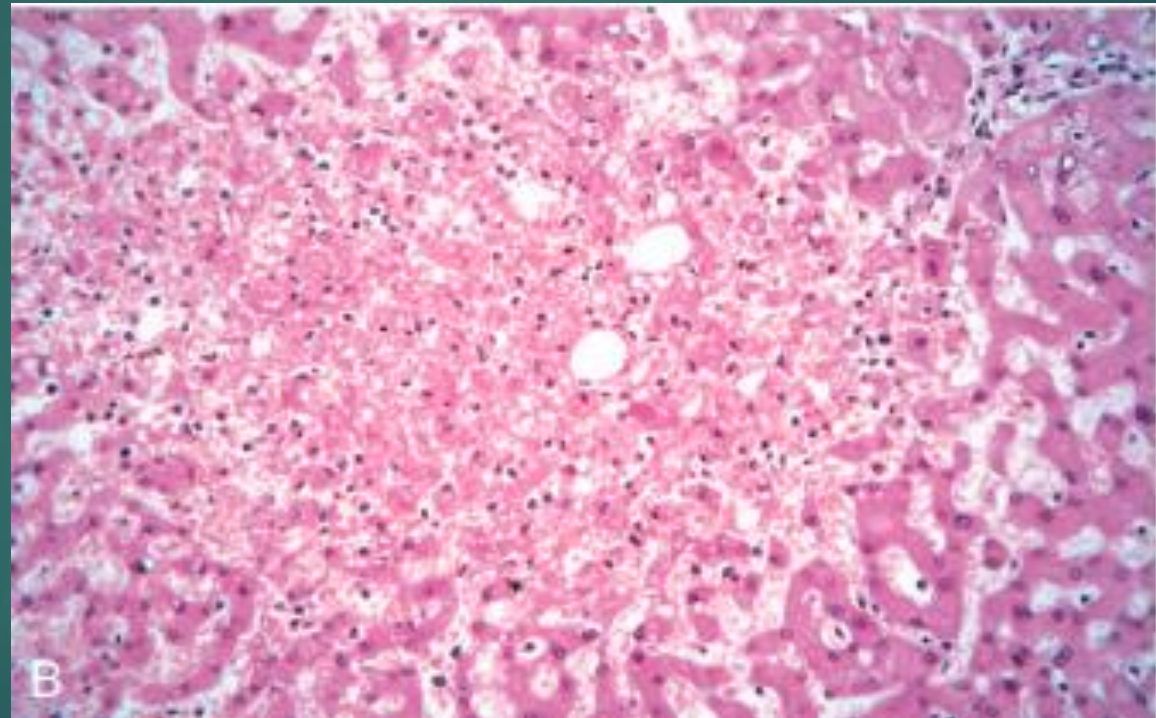
chronic pulmonary congestion, the septa become thickened and fibrotic, and the alveolar spaces contain numerous macrophages laden with hemosiderin (“heart failure cells”) derived from phagocytosed red cells.



HEPATIC CONGESTION



**centrilobular hepatocyte necrosis.
Hemorrhage.
 hemosiderin-laden macrophages**

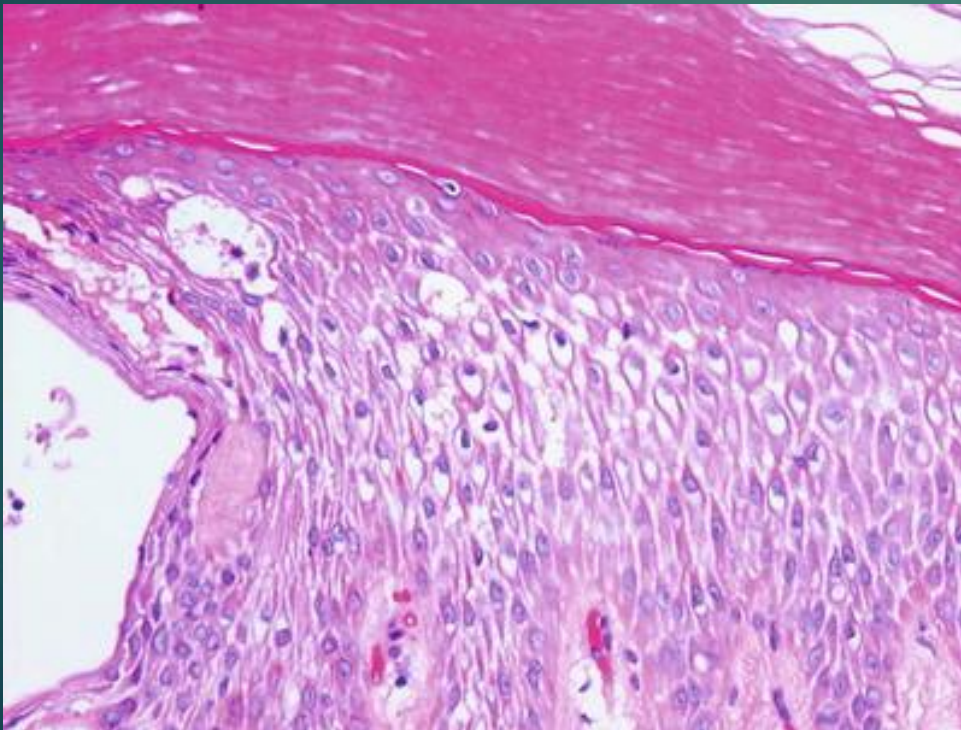


peau d'orange caused by Infiltration and obstruction of superficial lymphatics by breast cancer



▶ **microscopic examination:**

- ▶ 1.skin : clearing and separation of the extracellular matrix
- ▶ Subcutaneous edema can be diffuse but usually accumulates preferentially in the legs with standing and the sacrum with recumbency, a relationship termed dependent edema.
- ▶ Finger pressure over edematous subcutaneous tissue displaces the interstitial fluid, leaving a finger-shaped depression; this appearance is **called pitting edema**



Edema is easily recognized on gross inspection;



- ▶ Edema resulting from renal dysfunction or nephrotic syndrome often manifests first in loose connective tissues (e.g., the eyelids, causing periorbital edema).



Petechiae :

are minute (1 to 2 mm in diameter) hemorrhages into skin, mucous membranes, or serosal surfaces .



Purpura

are slightly larger (3 to 5 mm) hemorrhages.



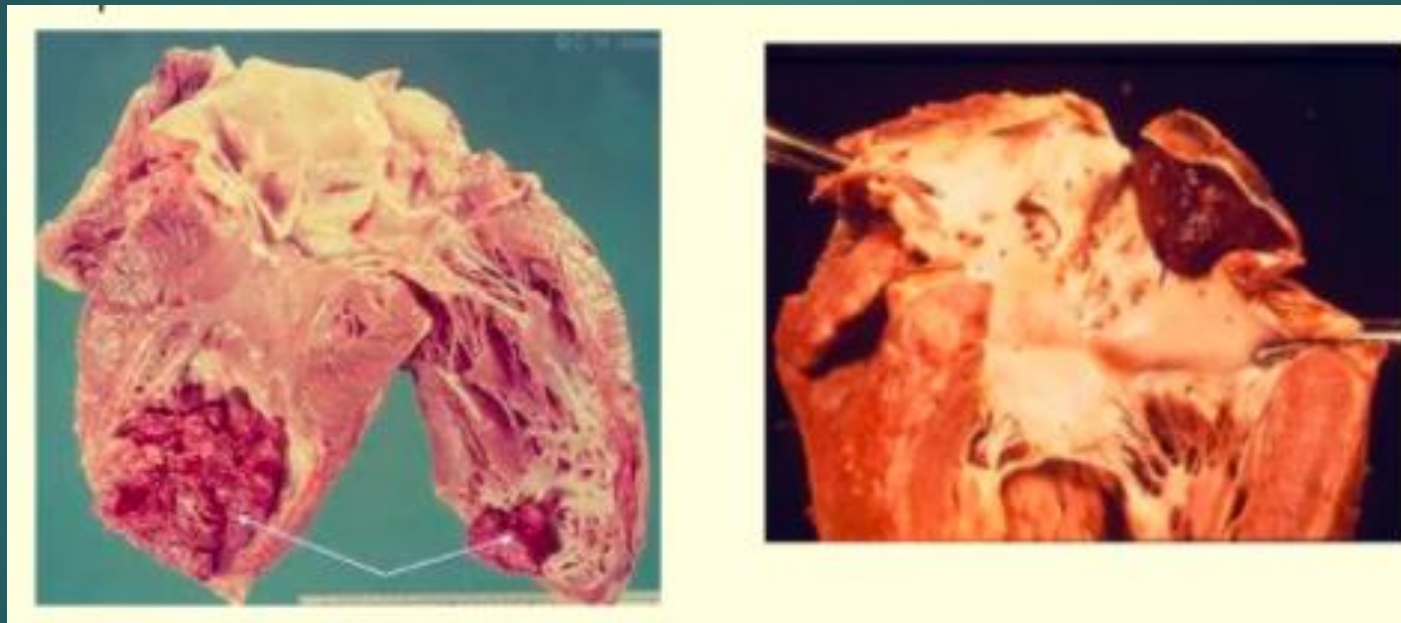
Ecchymoses:

are larger (1 to 2 cm) subcutaneous hematomas (also called bruises).



Mural thrombi:

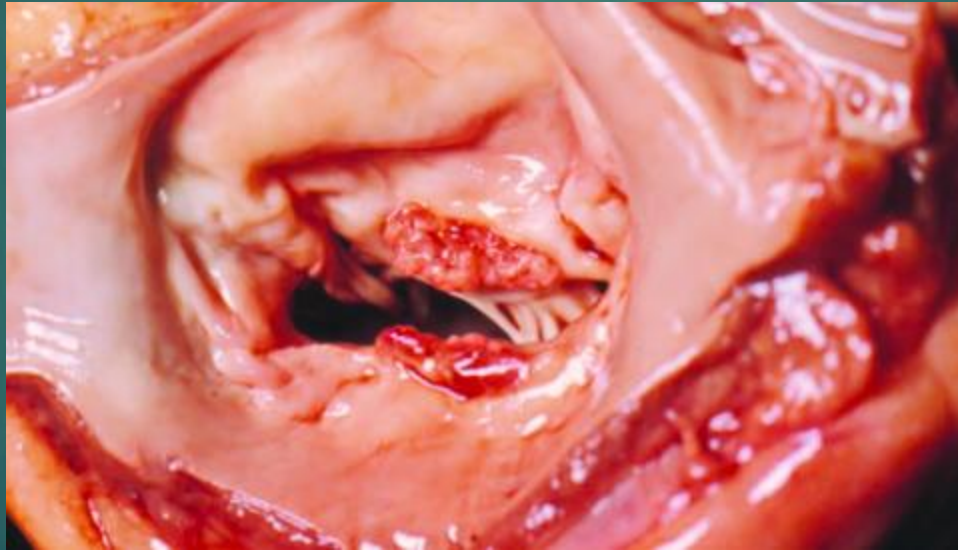
Thrombi occurring in heart chambers or in the aortic lumen



Venous thrombi (phlebothrombosis):



Cardiac Vegetations

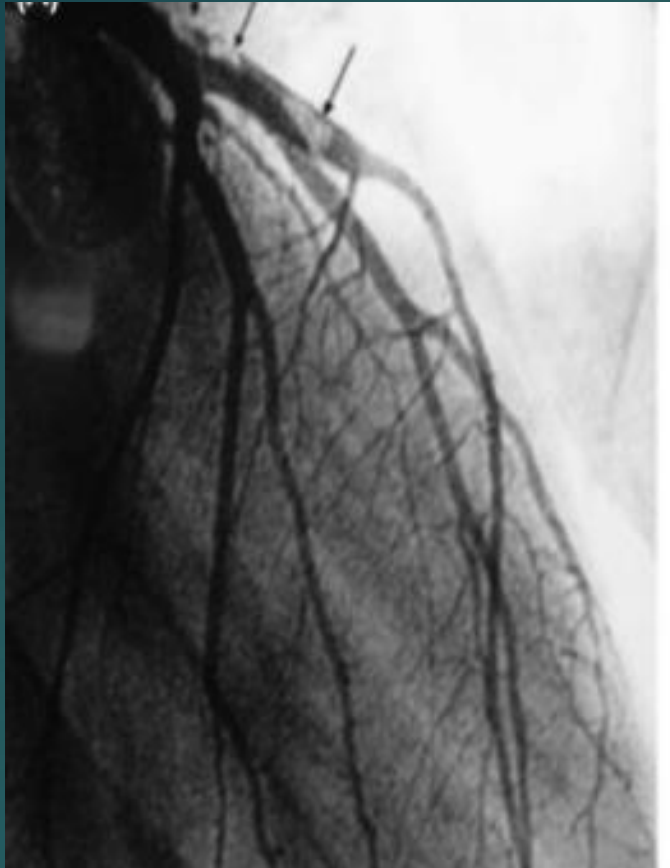


lines of Zahn

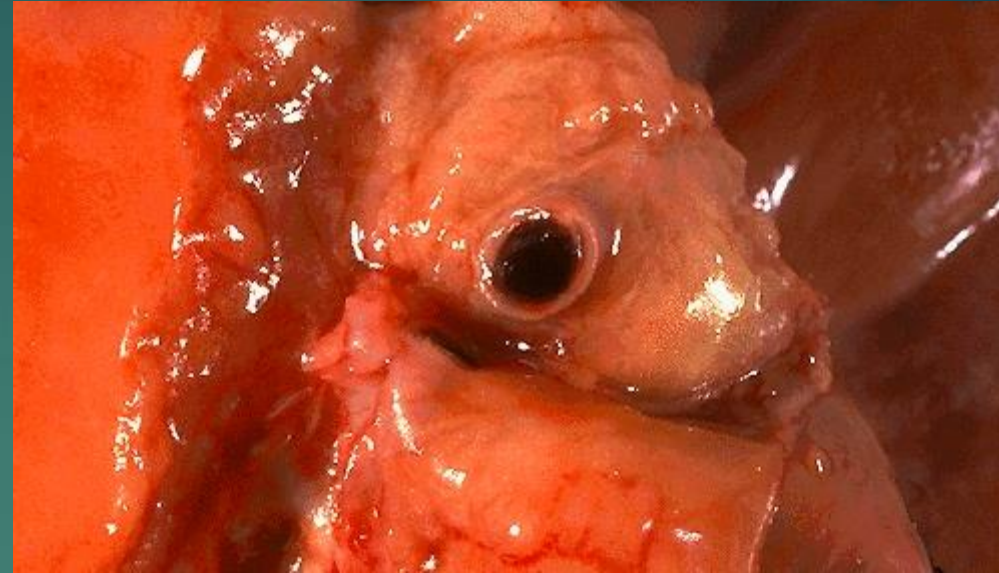


DIC

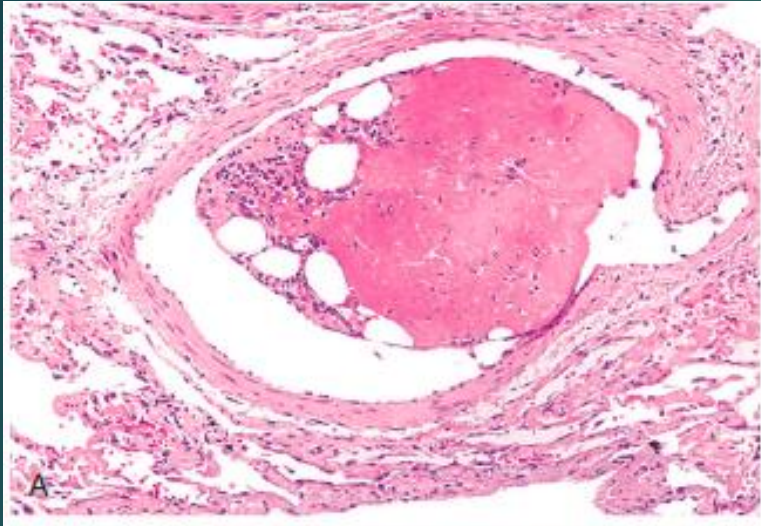




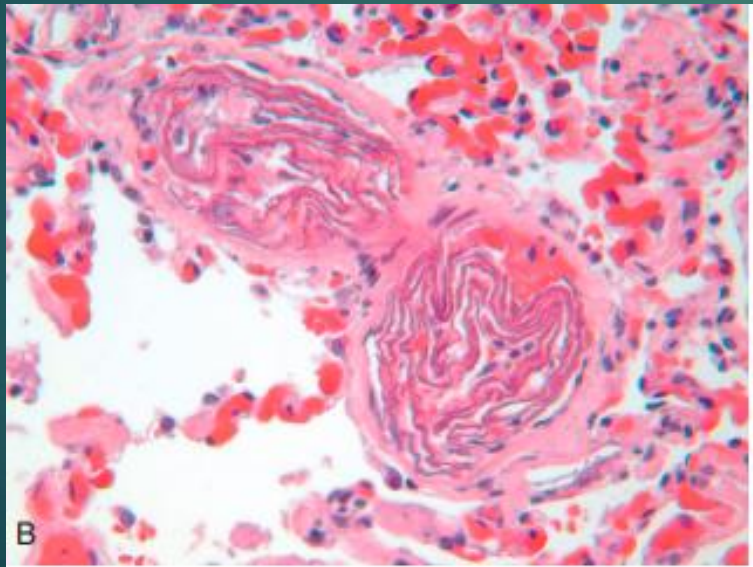
Massive thrombosis (*arrows*) from distal portion of left main coronary artery



thrombosis of a coronary artery



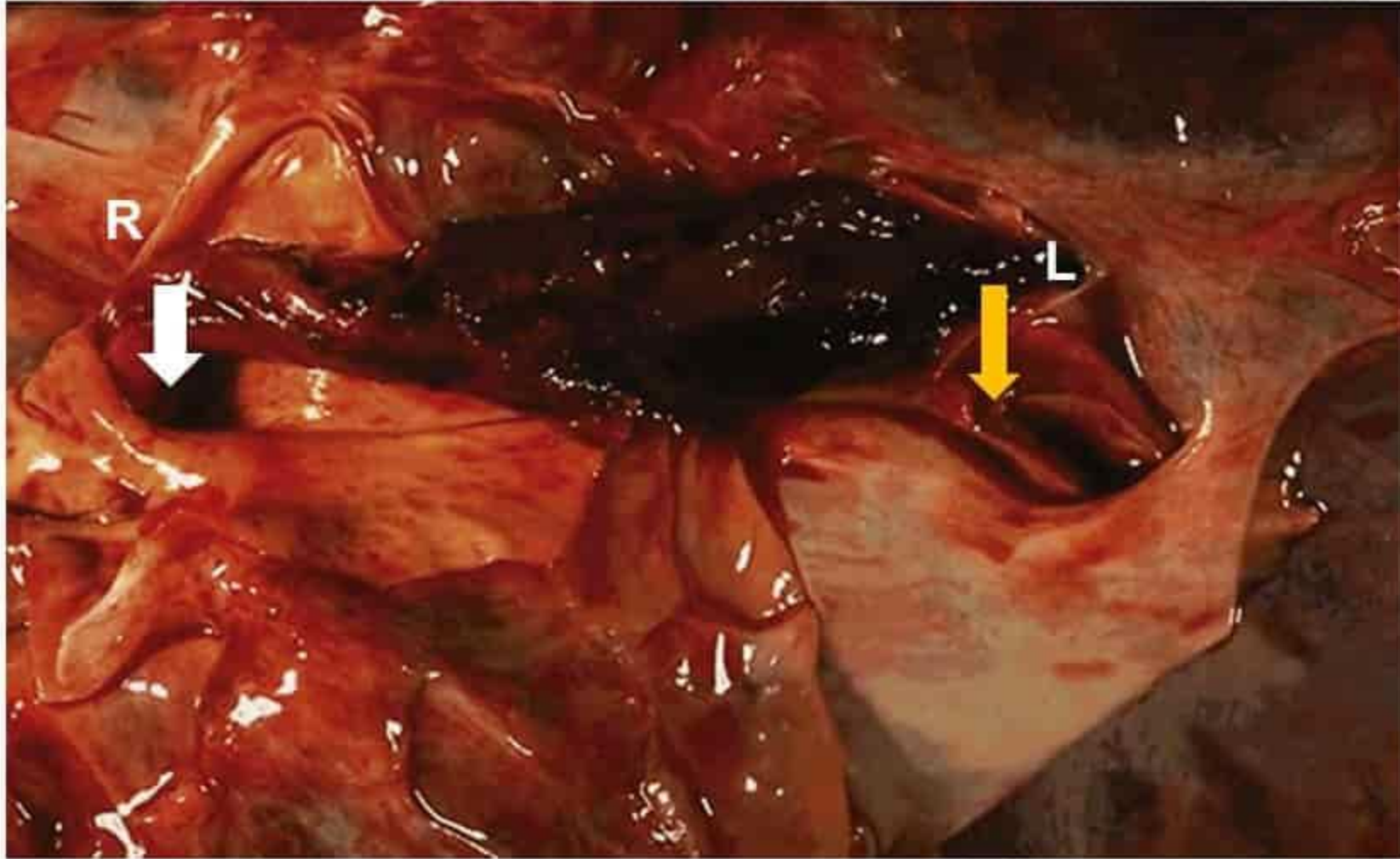
Bone marrow embolus



Amniotic fluid emboli

DVT

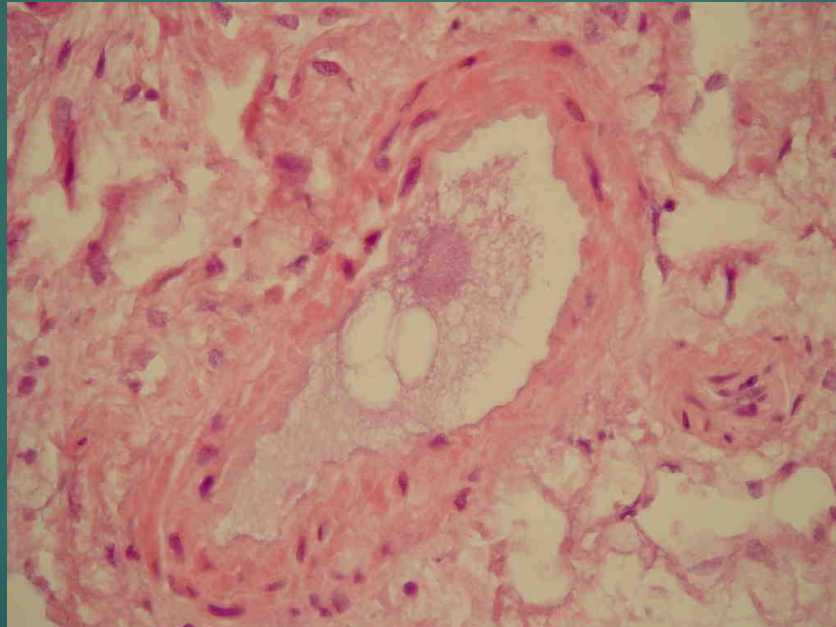




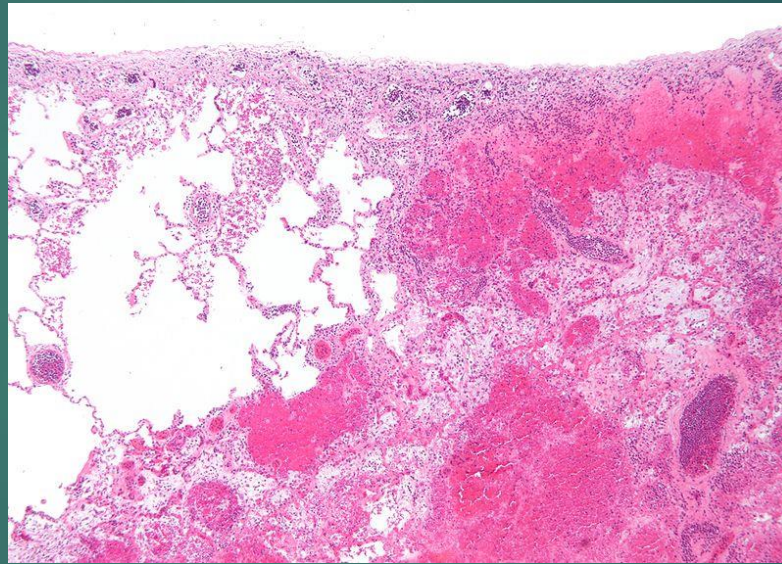
Pulmonary embolism, gross;

A Saddle embolus that bridges the pulmonary artery trunk as it divides into right and left main pulmonary arteries.

Fat Embolism



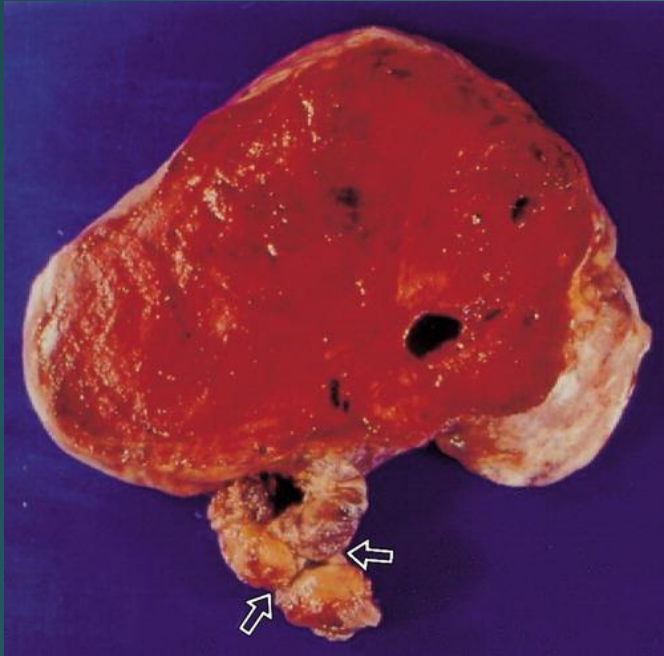
Red infarction



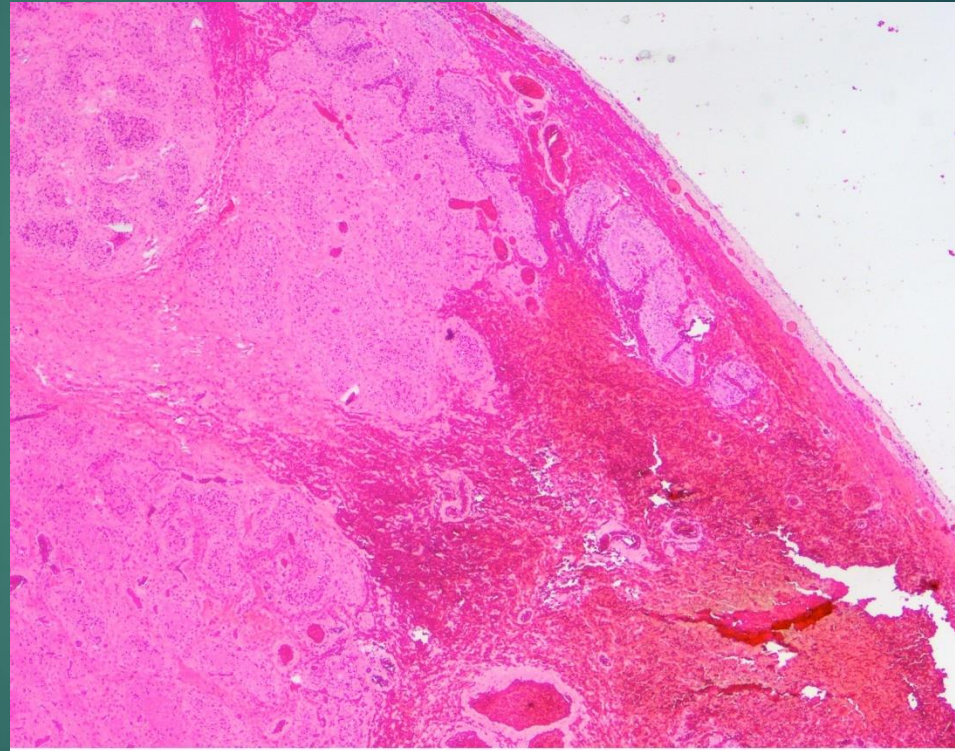
1. Necrosis of alveolar walls - loss of nuclei.
2. Alveolar hemorrhage.

classic wedge-shaped infarct

Red infarction



dark brown, ovarian mass with a twisted, thickened left fallopian tube (arrows).



Hemorrhage and necrosis

white infarction

