

PATHOLOGY LAB



Hyperemia

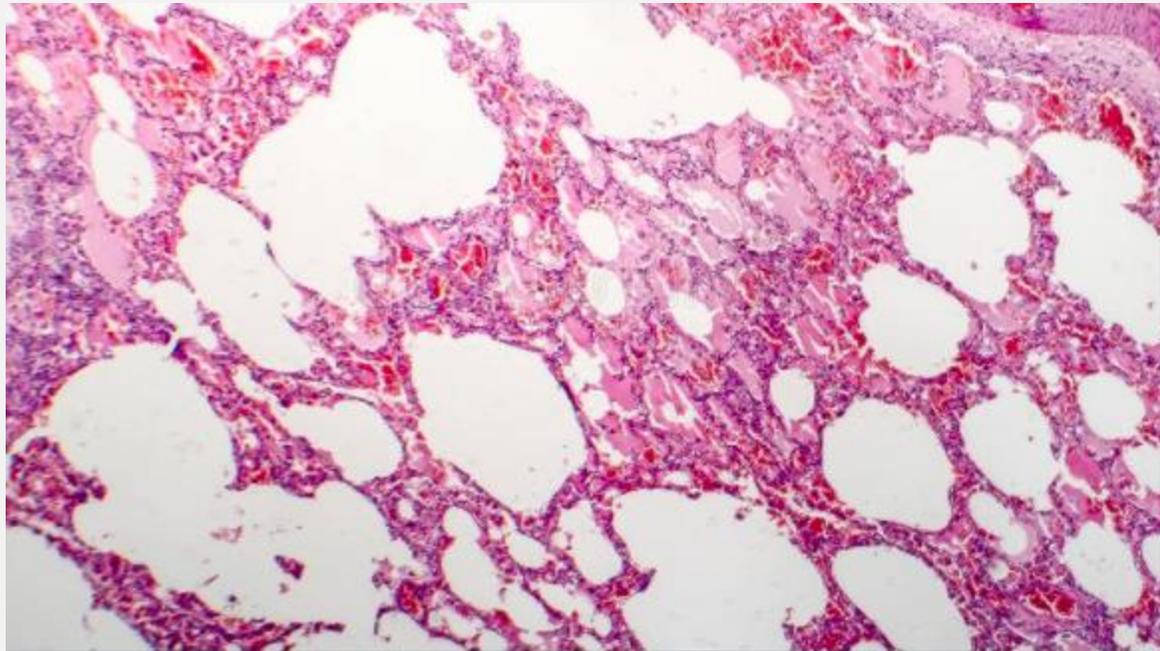


Congestion

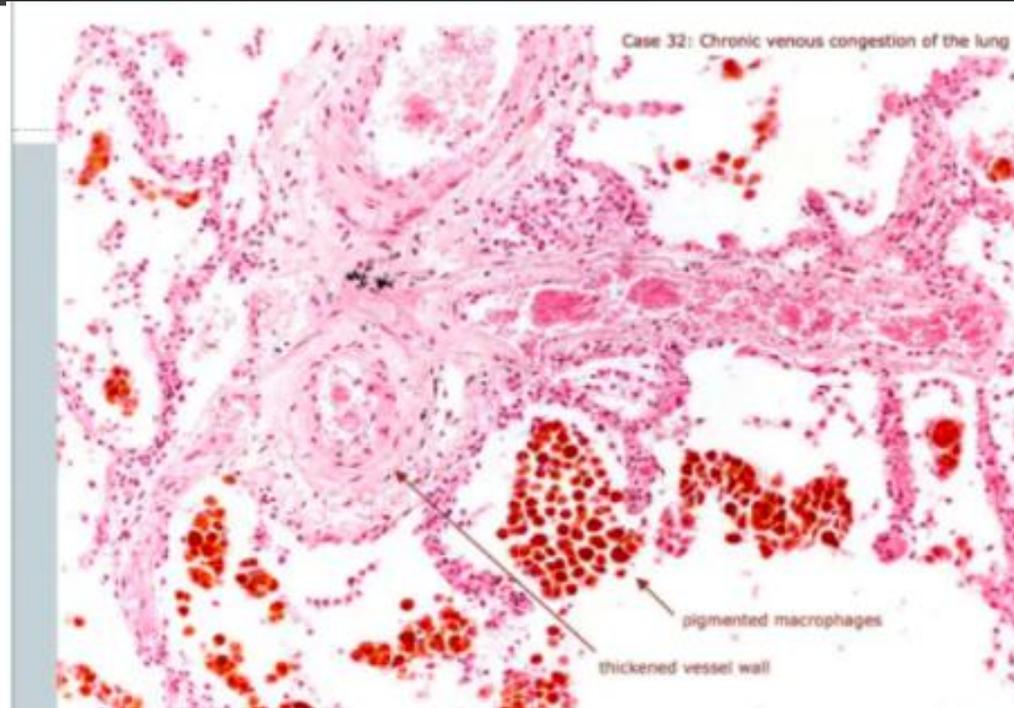
LUNG CONGESTION
CUT SURFACES OF HYPEREMIC OR CONGESTED
TISSUES FEEL WET AND TYPICALLY OOZE
BLOOD



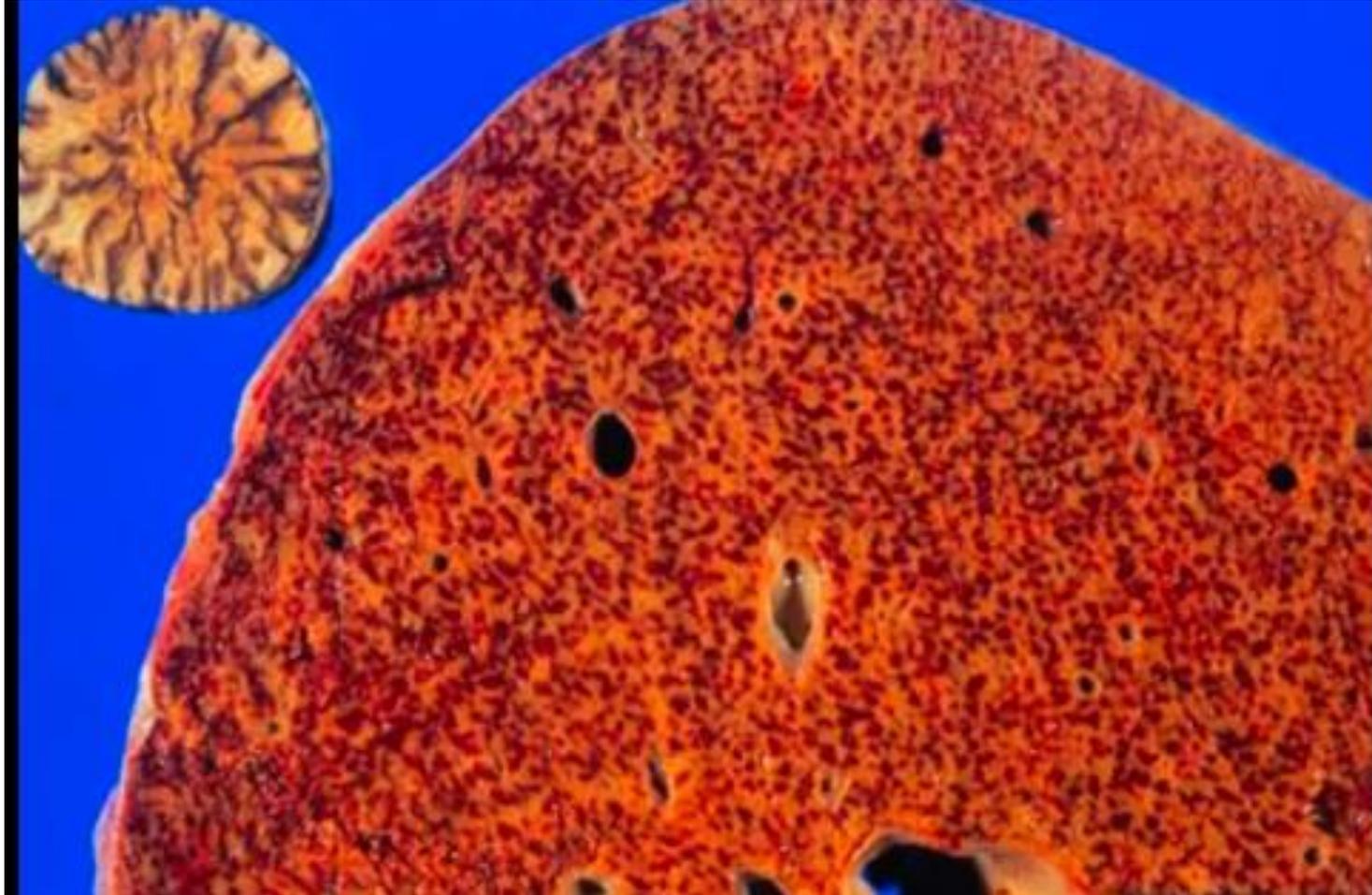
ACUTE PULMONARY CONGESTION IS MARKED BY BLOOD-ENGORGED ALVEOLAR CAPILLARIES AND VARIABLE DEGREES OF ALVEOLAR SEPTAL EDEMA AND INTRAALVEOLAR HEMORRHAGE



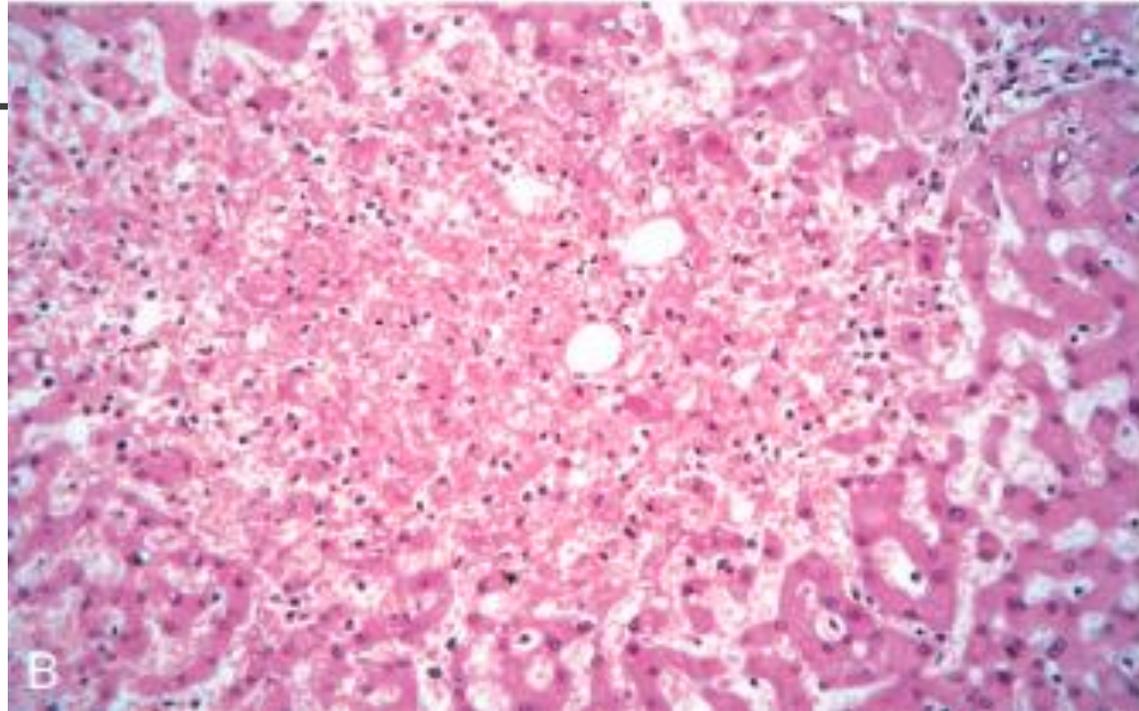
CHRONIC PULMONARY CONGESTION, THE SEPTA BECOME THICKENED AND FIBROTIC, AND THE ALVEOLAR SPACES CONTAIN NUMEROUS MACROPHAGES LADEN WITH HEMOSIDERIN (“HEART FAILURE CELLS”) DERIVED FROM PHAGOCYTOSED RED CELLS.



HEPATIC CONGESTION



**CENTRIOBULAR HEPATOCYTE
NECROSIS.
HEMORRHAGE.
HEMOSIDERIN-LADEN
MACROPHAGES**

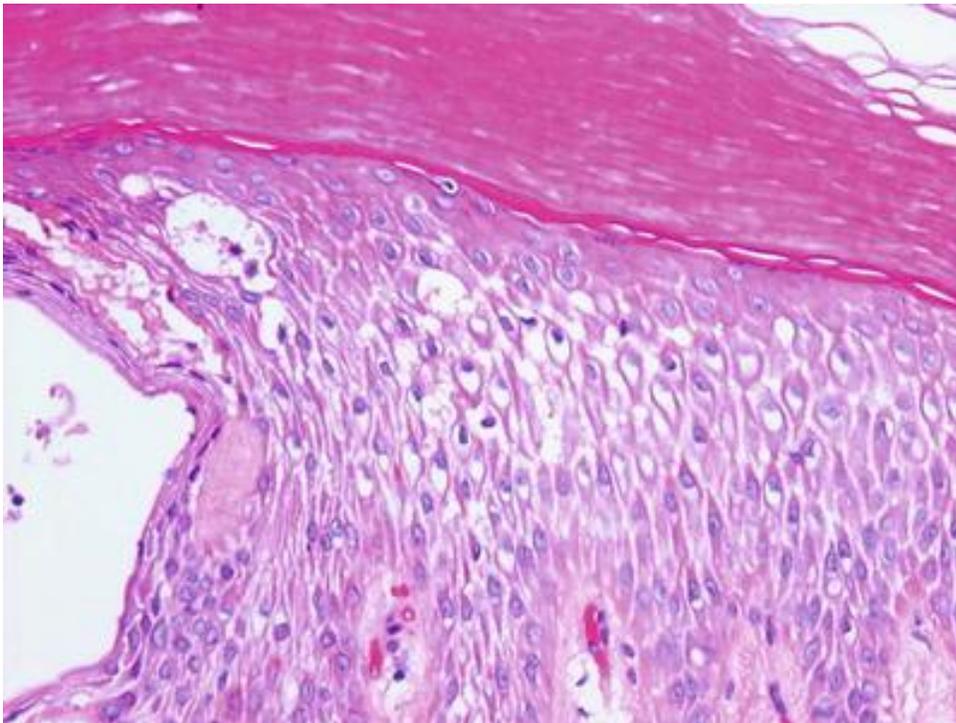


PEAU D'ORANGE CAUSED BY INFILTRATION
AND OBSTRUCTION OF SUPERFICIAL
LYMPHATICS BY BREAST CANCER



- **microscopic examination:**

- I.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**



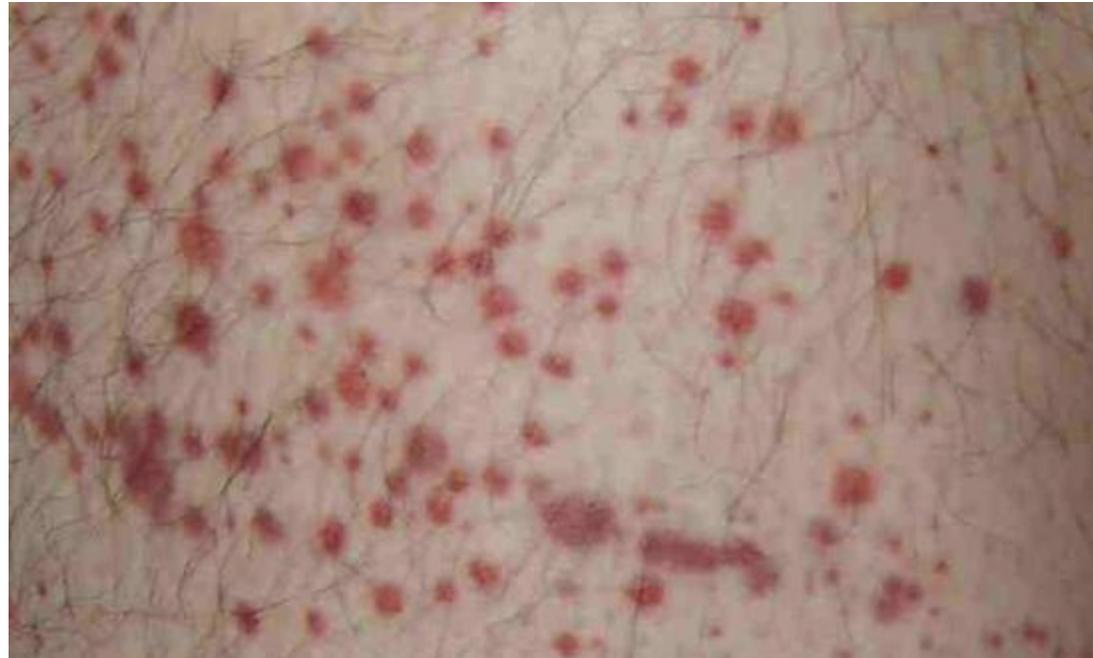
Edema is easily recognized on gross inspection;



- 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 .



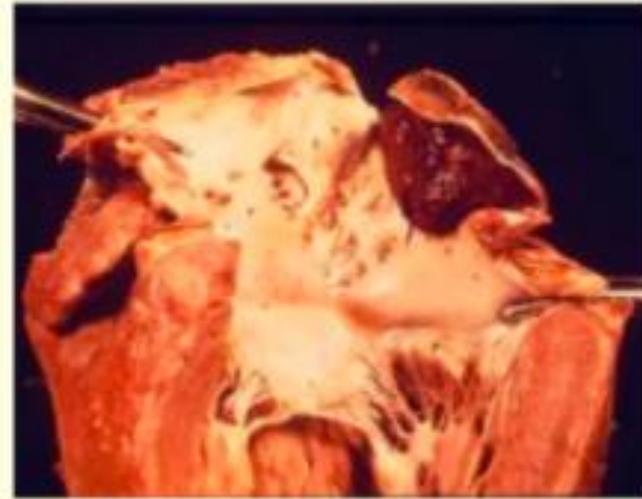
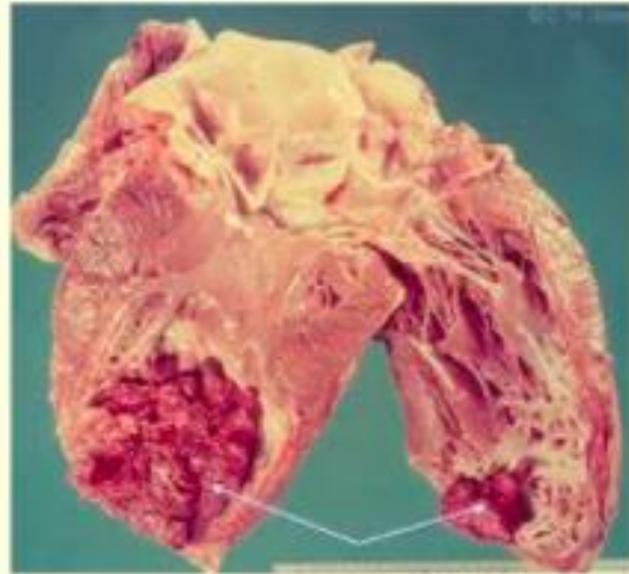
PURPURA
ARE SLIGHTLY LARGER (3 TO 5 MM)
HEMORRHAGES.



ECCHYMOSES:
ARE LARGER (1 TO 2 CM) SUBCUTANEOUS
HEMATOMAS (ALSO CALLED BRUISES).



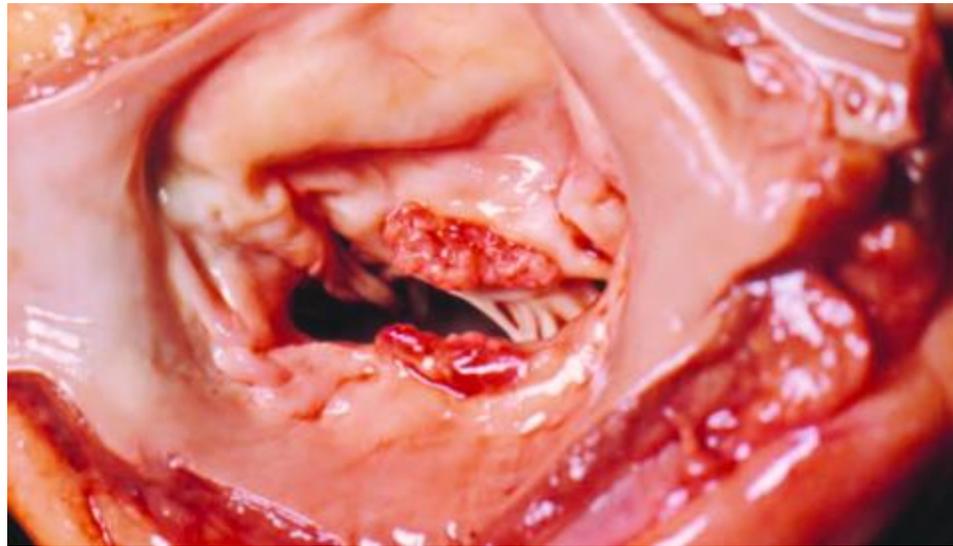
**MURAL THROMBI:
THROMBI OCCURRING IN HEART
CHAMBERS OR IN THE AORTIC LUMEN**



VENOUS THROMBI (PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS):



CARDIAC VEGETATIONS



LINES OF ZAHN



DIC

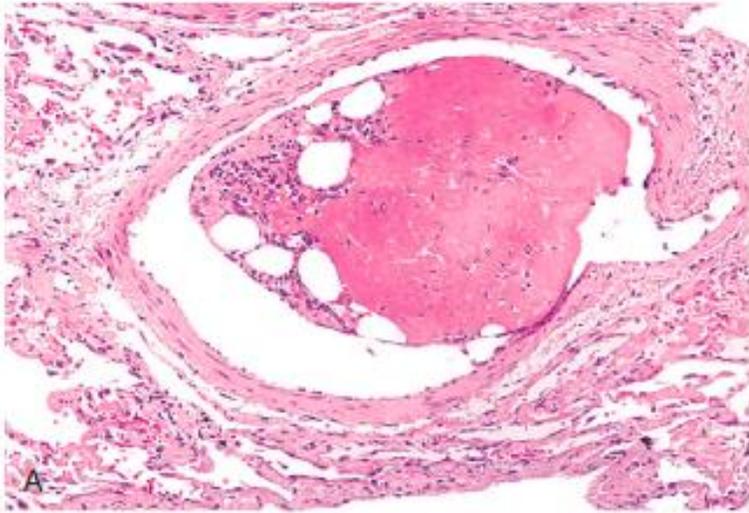




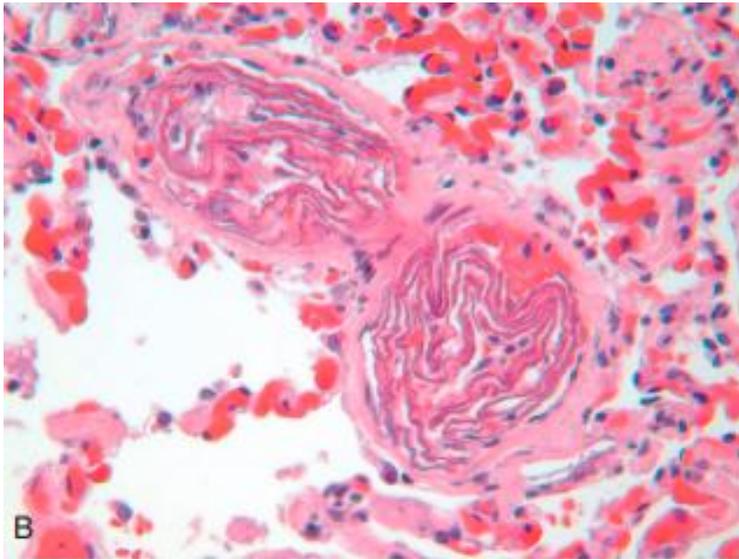
Massive thrombosis (*arrows*) from distal portion of left main coronary artery



thrombosis of a coronary artery



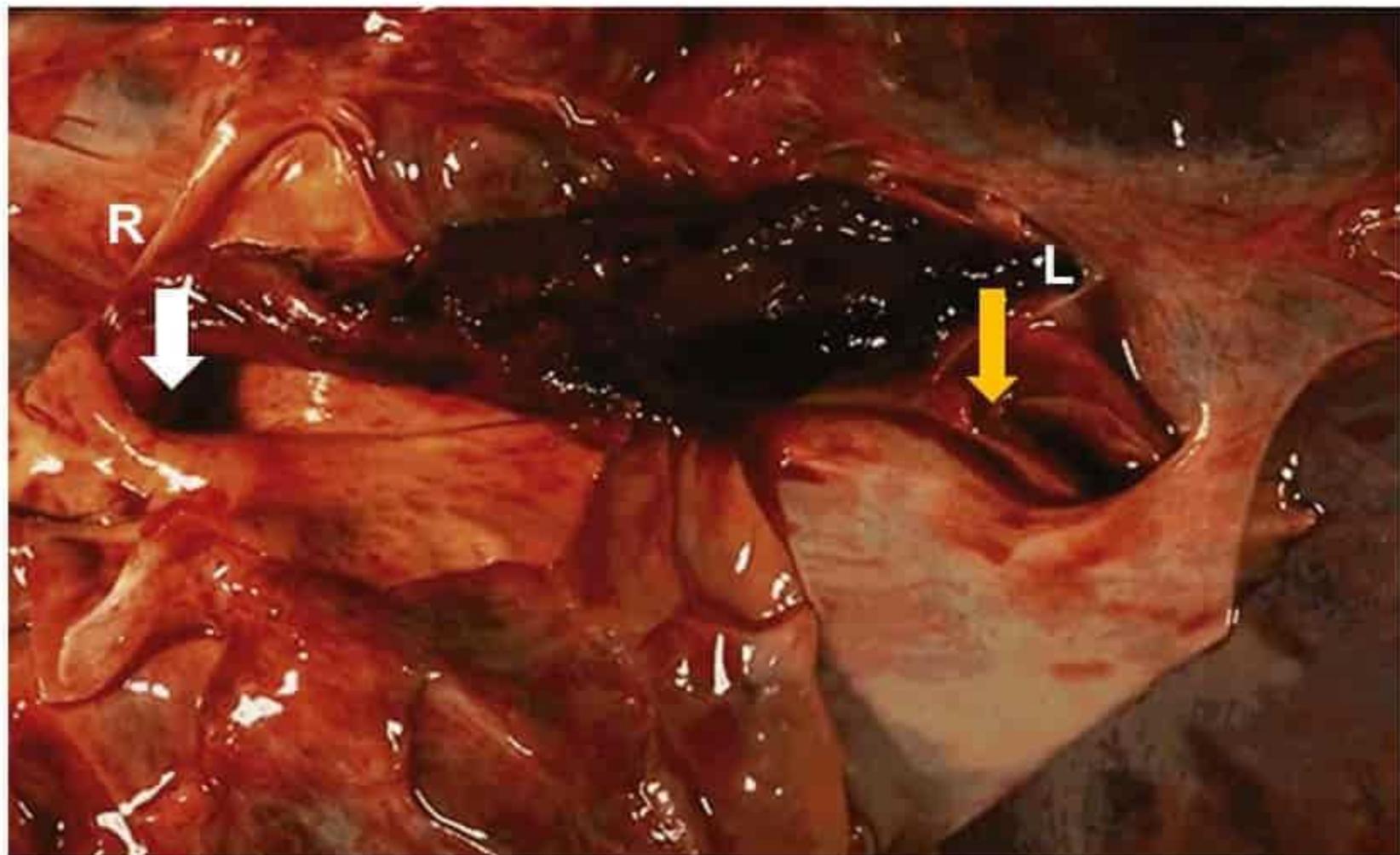
Bone marrow embolus



Amniotic fluid emboli

DVT

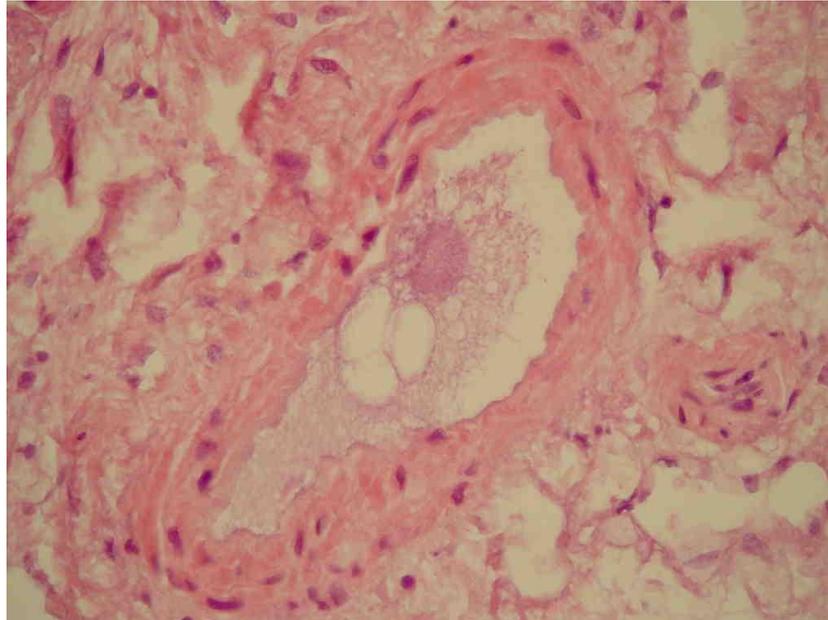




Pulmonary embolism, gross;

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

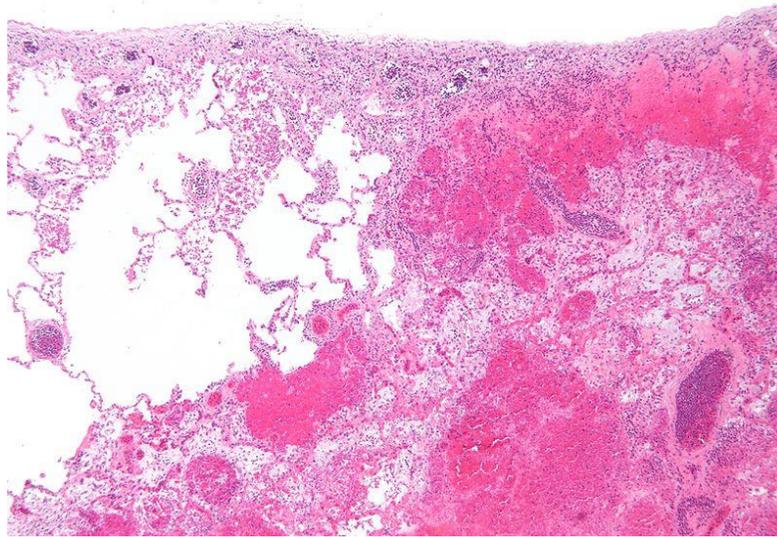
FAT EMBOLISM



RED INFARCTION

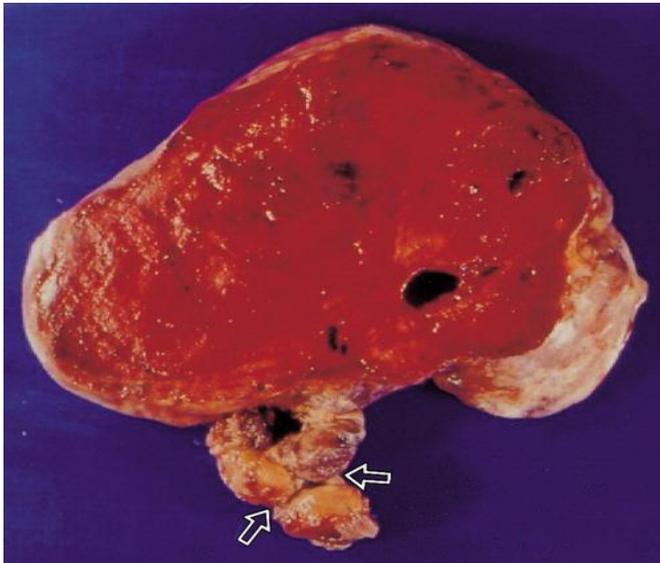


classic wedge-shaped infarct

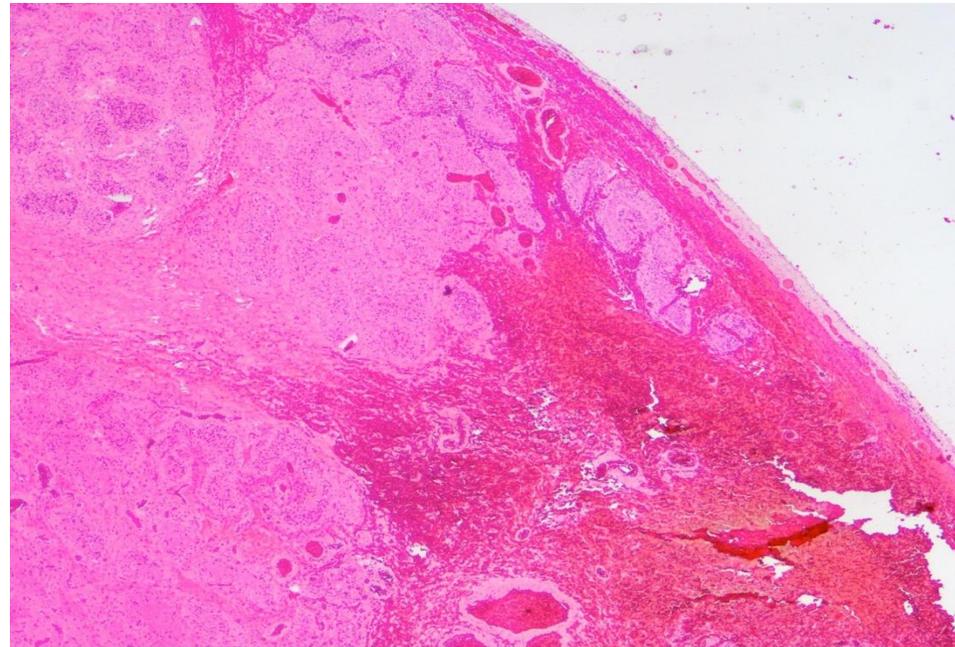


1. Necrosis of alveolar walls - loss of nuclei.
2. Alveolar hemorrhage.

RED INFARCTION



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



Hemorrhage and necrosis

WHITE INFARCTION

