

Pathology lab

28-12-2022



Hyperemia

vasodilatation of arterial



Congestion

venous obstruction accumulation of deoxygenated blood
بسیب localized بتكون thrombus
بسیب heart failure او generalized

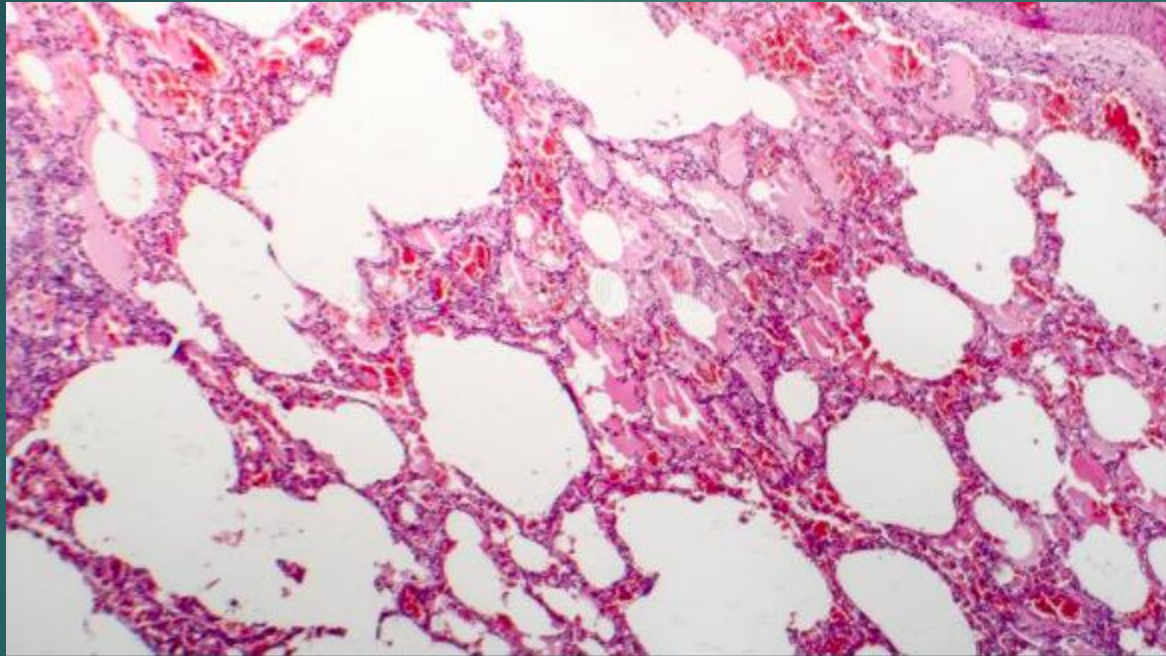
LUNG CONGESTION

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

blood عشان blood
vessels rupture و
بتكون wet

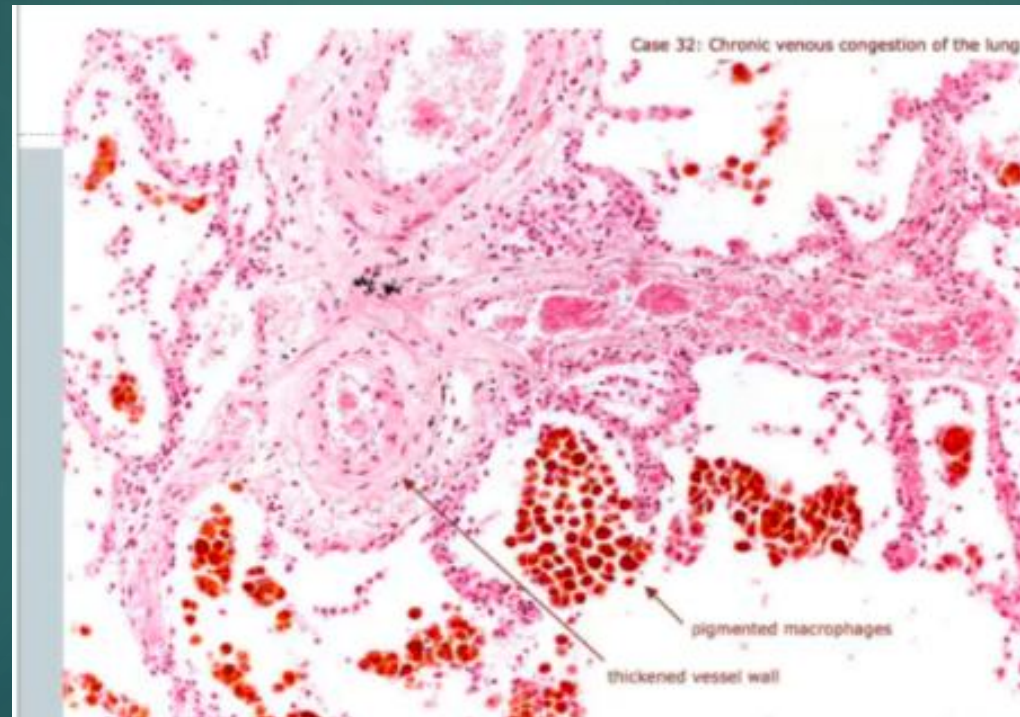


acute pulmonary congestion is marked by blood-engorged alveolar capillaries and variable degrees of alveolar septal edema and intraalveolar hemorrhage



الطبيعي لازم تكون
فاضية بس في
hemorrhage
هون

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.



chronic عشان

fibrosis بصير

thicken

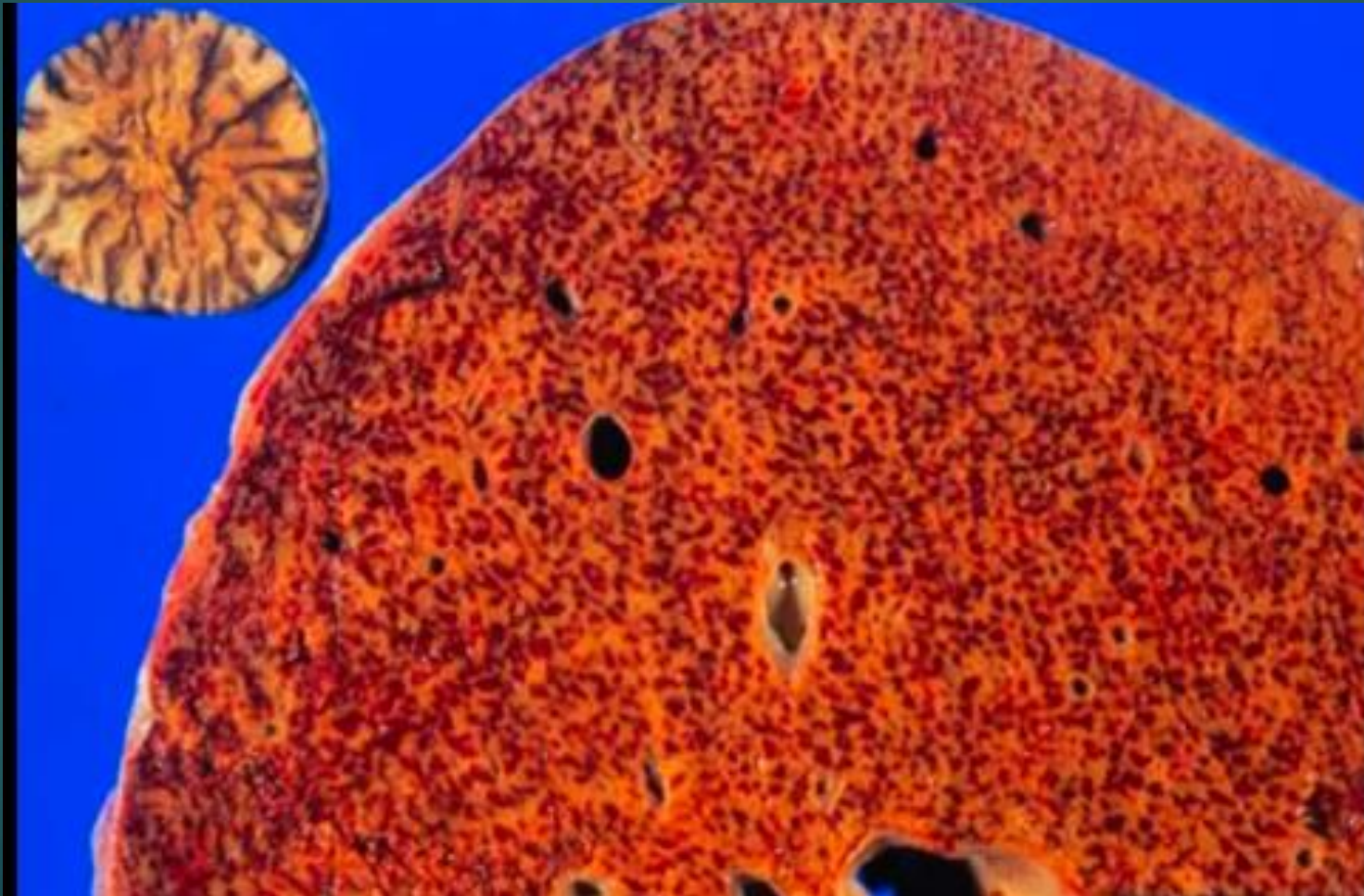
macrophages و ال

engulf red blood

cells يكون في

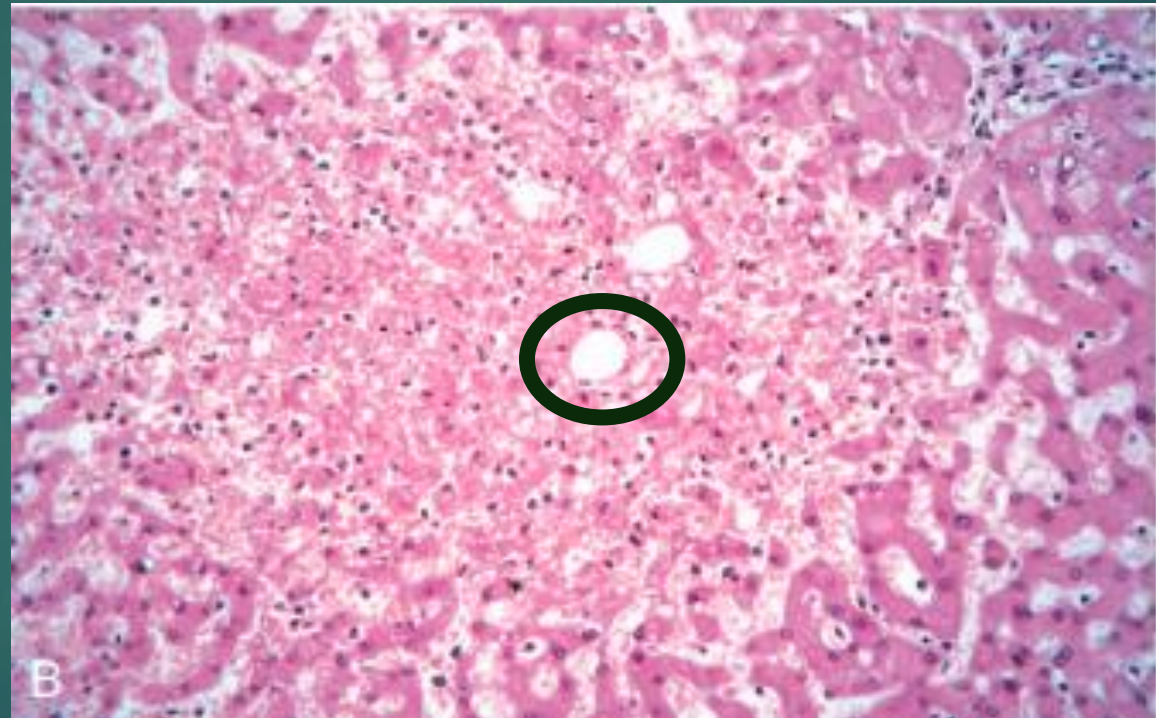
hemosiderin

HEPATIC CONGESTION



المنطقة عند ال
vein بصير
necrosis
central بتكون
مش
peripheral
ف بصير عنا
nutmeg شكل

centrilobular hepatocyte necrosis.
Hemorrhage.
 hemosiderin-laden macrophages



central vein معروفه بتكون
عشان بتكون dilated
عشان ما في حوليها
muscle

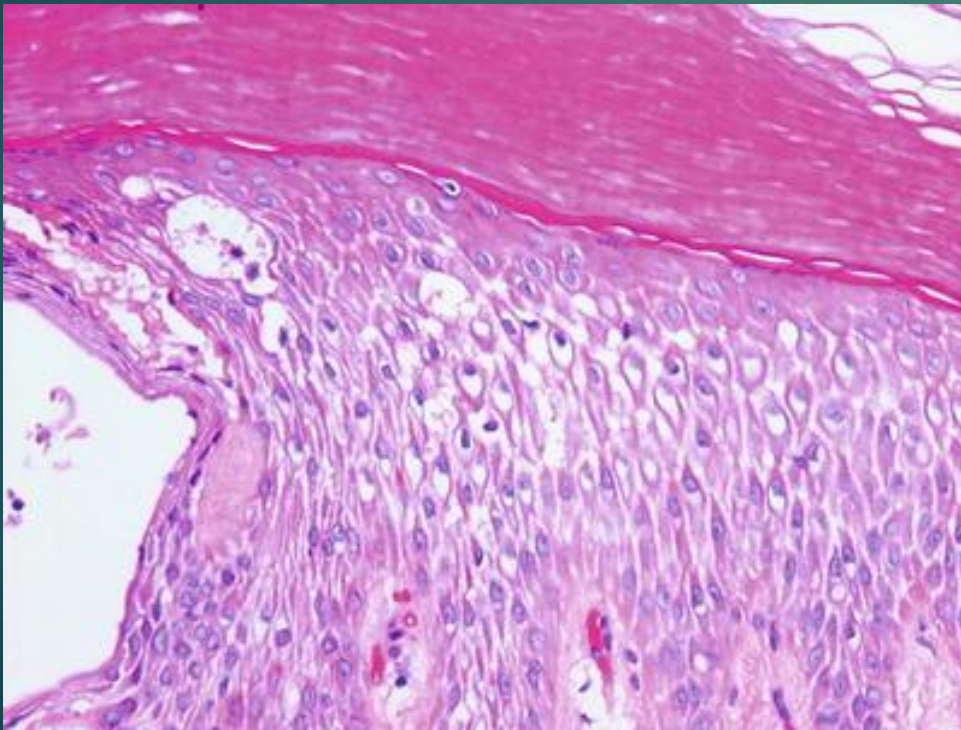
peau d'orange caused by Infiltration and obstruction of superficial lymphatics by breast cancer



edema
بسبب ال
lymph
obstruction

▶ 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



لما ندخل
الاصبع فيها
pitting edema

منسيميا
عشان بتصير
زي السفنجة
microscopic
spongiosis



Edema is easily recognized on gross inspection;

unilateral edema

زي بكون اشلي local

tumor

bilateral systemic

زي heart failure



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

بهاي المنطة لانها

soft

و كثير بتصير

بالأطفال

renal السبب



Petechiae :

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

subcutaneous
بمس هون
الحجم صغير



Purpura

are slightly larger (3 to 5 mm) hemorrhages.

برضو
subcutaneous
بس اكبر



Ecchymoses:

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



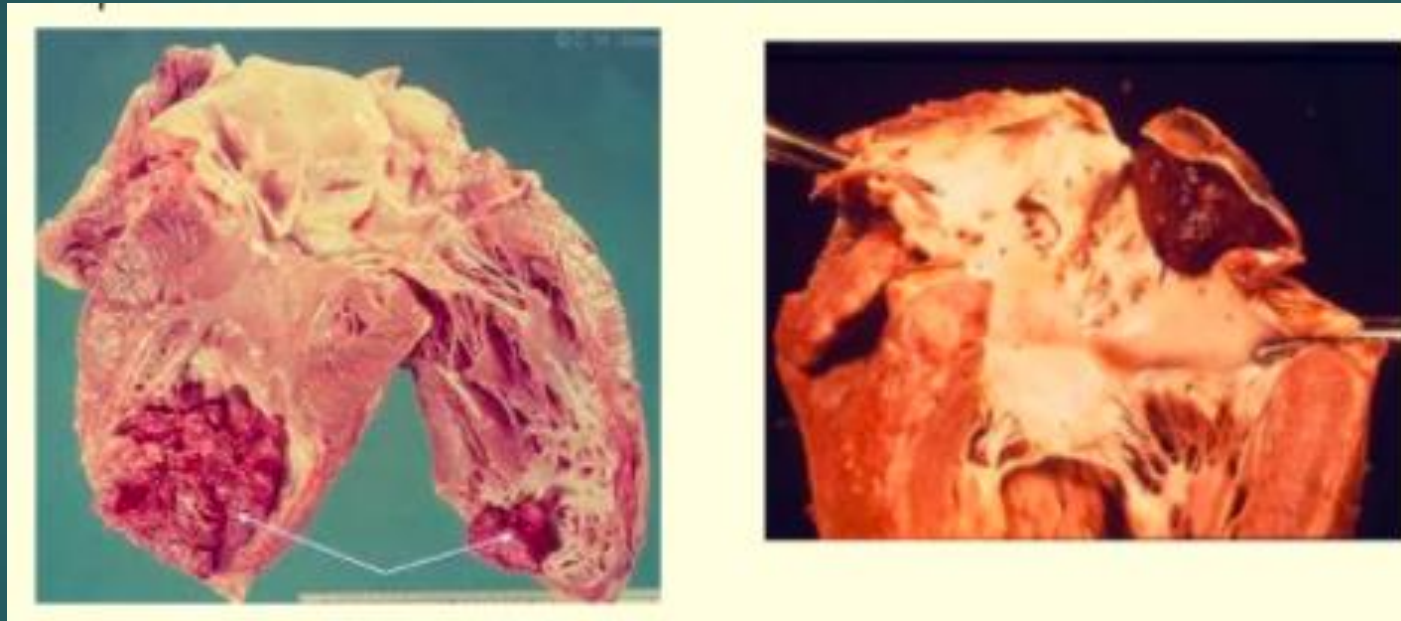
Mural thrombi:

Thrombi occurring in heart chambers or in the aortic lumen

بال
chamber
or aorta

لل
risk factor
embolism

بكون



Venous thrombi (phlebothrombosis):

vein

عشان على طول

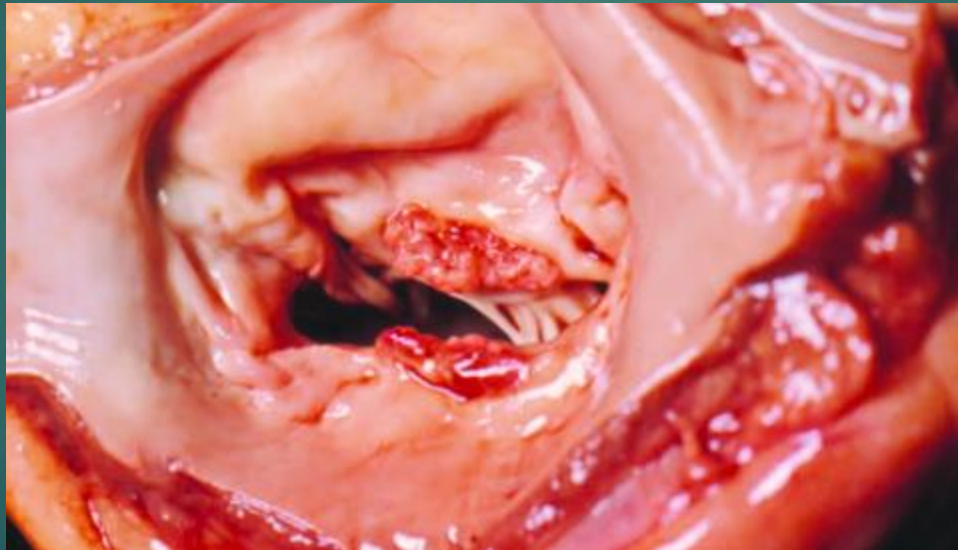
vien

artery مش



Cardiac Vegetations

valve
risk factor بتكون



lines of Zahn

thrombus
red is rbs
pale is platelet



DIC

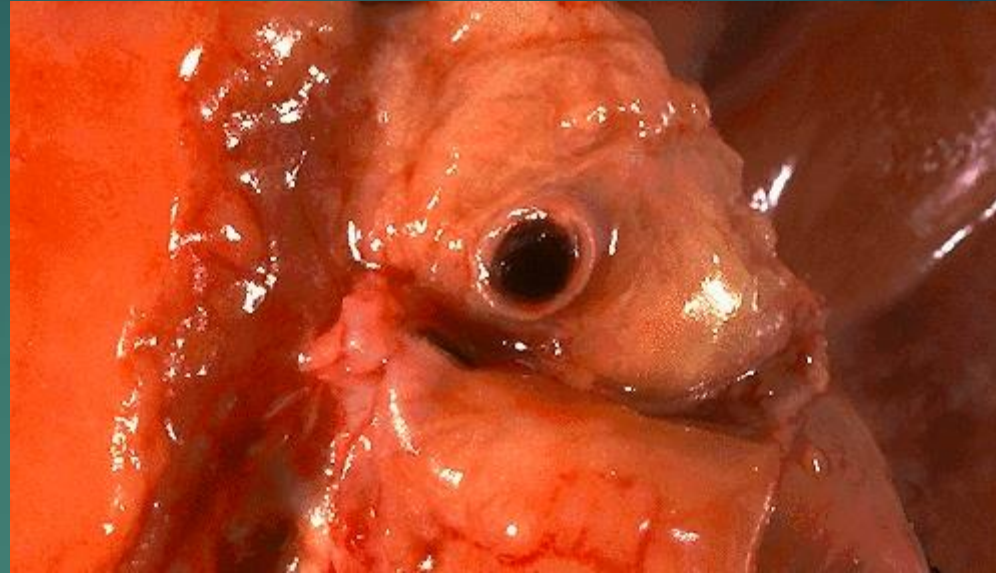
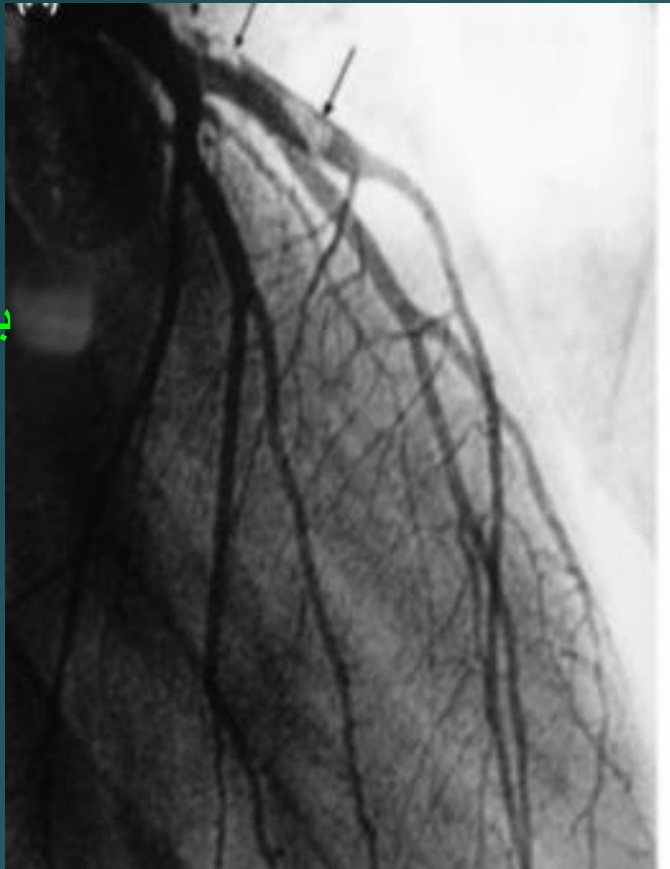
disseminated
intracellular
coagulation

thrombocyt
openia
بكون



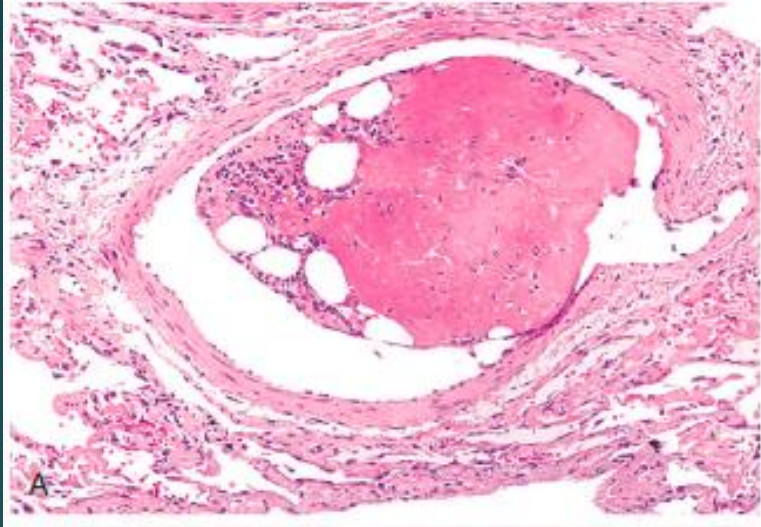
clot
artery

بال



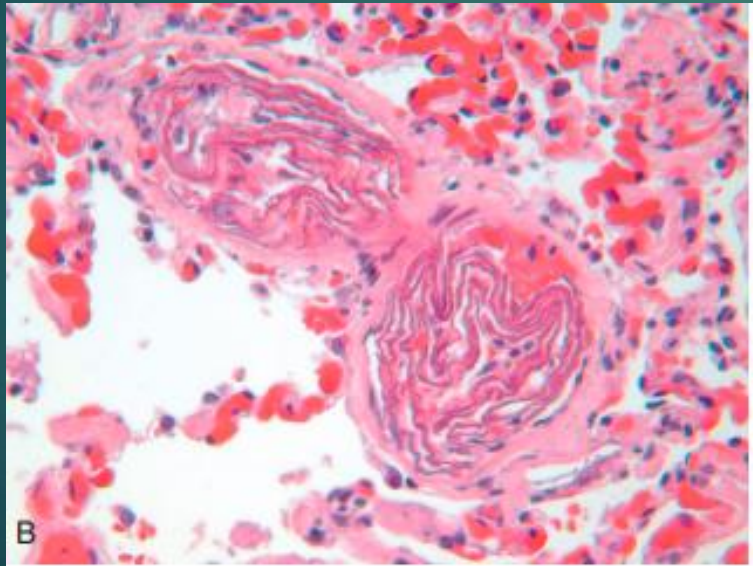
thrombosis of a coronary artery

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



fracture بسبب
femur

Bone marrow embolus



lung بتروح لل

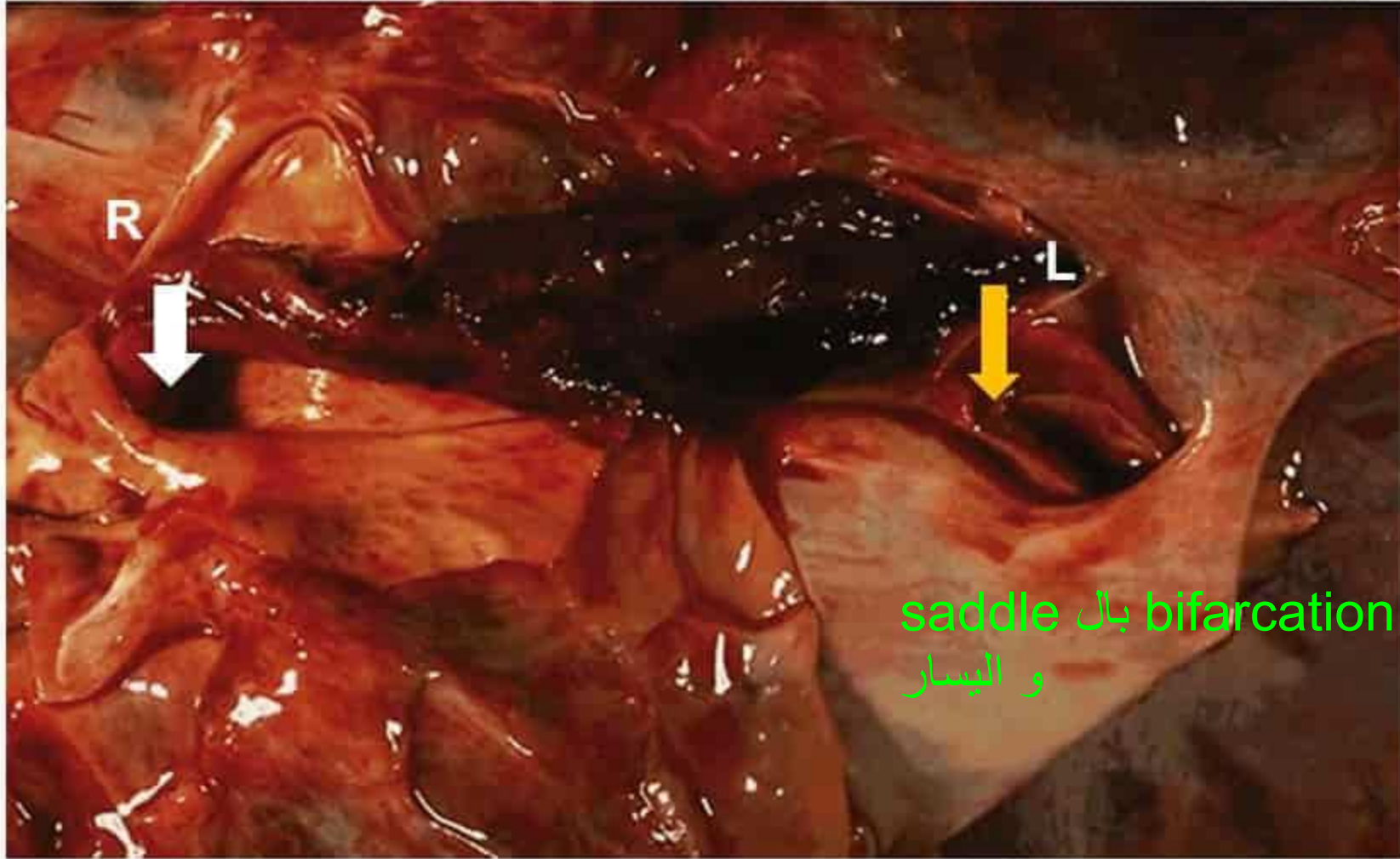
Amniotic fluid emboli

DVT

deep vein
thrombosis

4 signs hot red tender swell



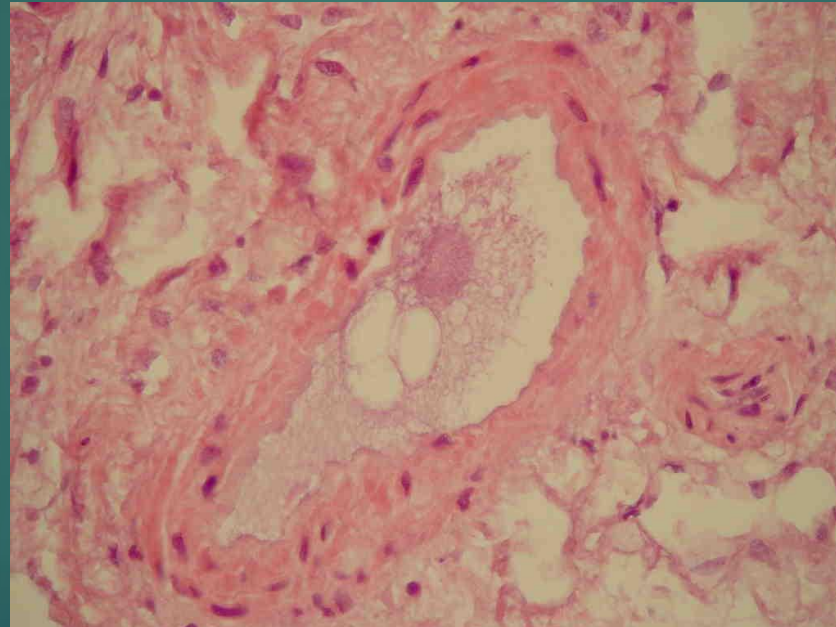


بين اليمين و اليسار saddle bifarcation بال

Pulmonary embolism, gross;

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

Fat Embolism



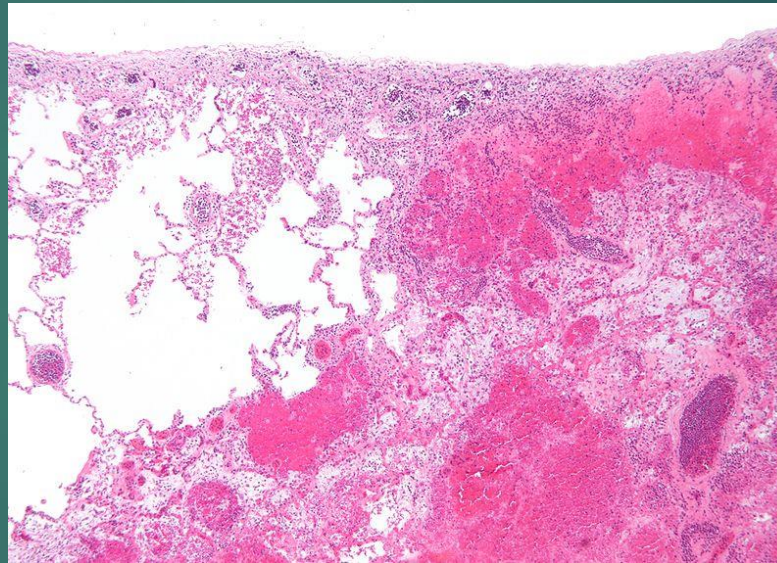
ما بنشاف بال
microscope

femur fracture
بتكون

Red infarction



classic wedge-shaped infarct



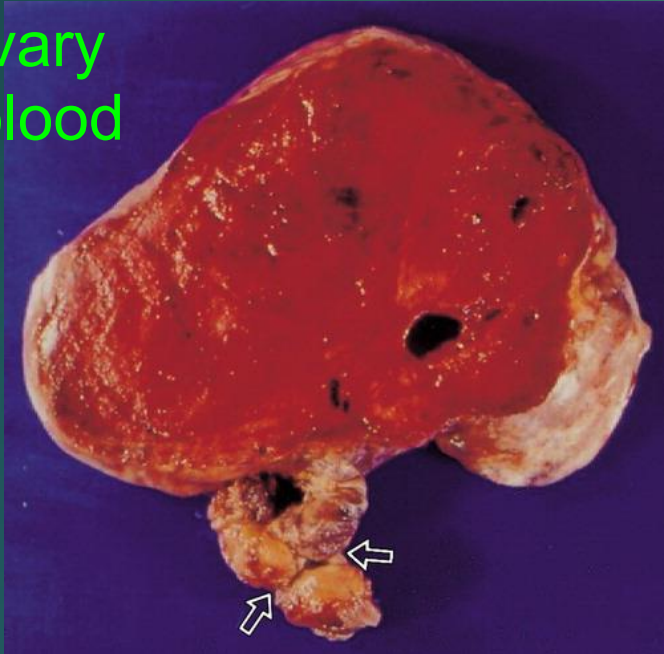
1. Necrosis of alveolar walls - loss of nuclei.
2. Alveolar hemorrhage.

wedge بتكون
microscpe
necrosis and
hemorrhage

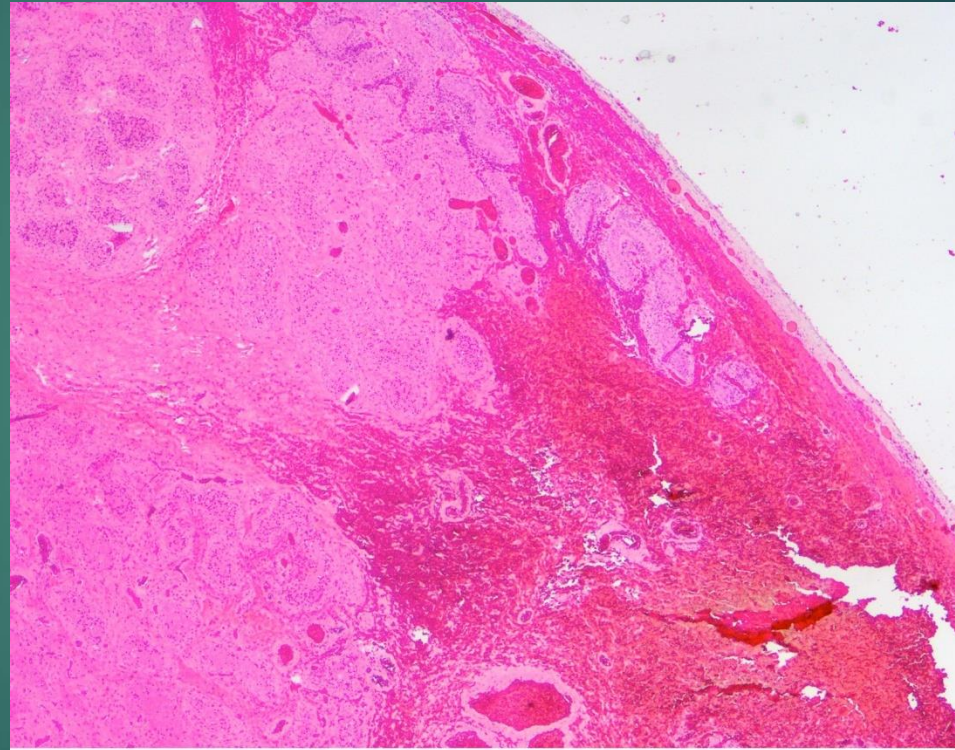
red عشان rbc

Red infarction

ovarian torsion
بسبب
تورشن
بلف ال
ovary
بقطع ال
blood
supply



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



Hemorrhage and necrosis

white infarction

بتصير بال

solid

spleen

kidney liver

