

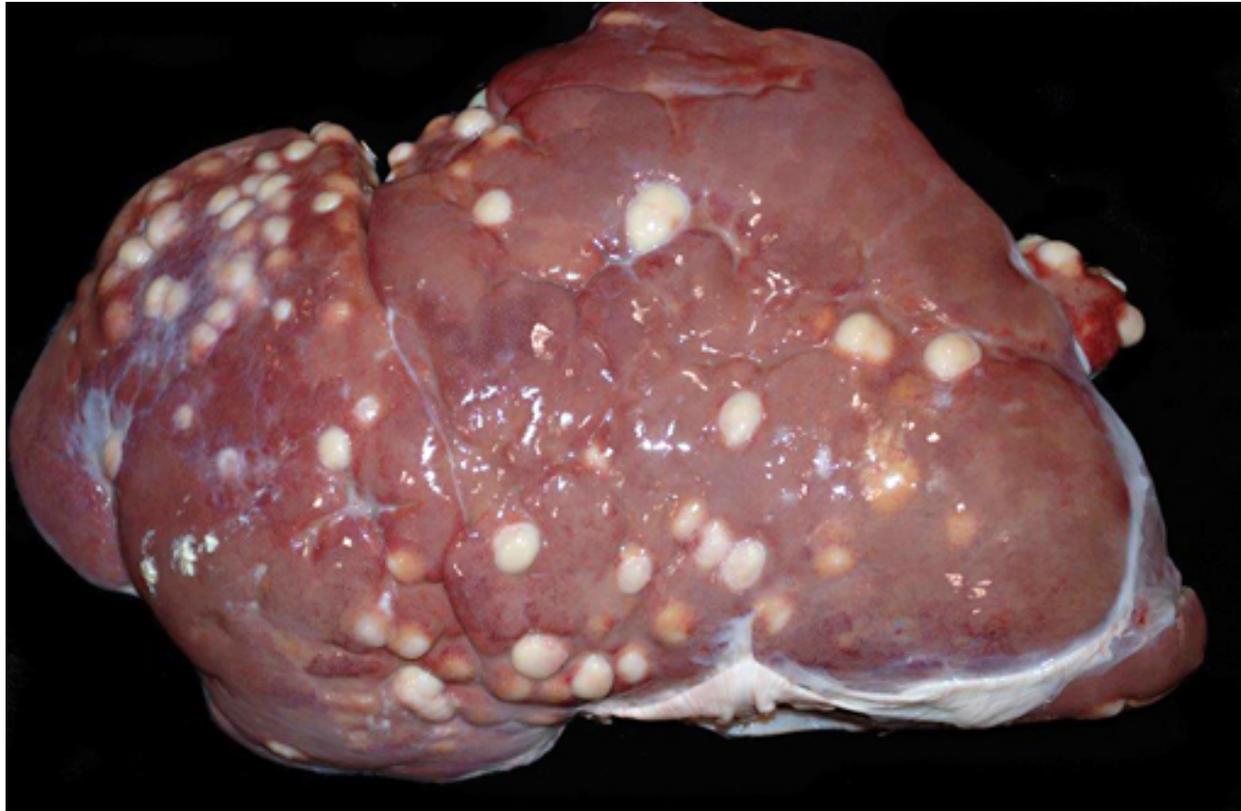
# Pathology lab

Sura Al rawabdeh MD

11-12-2022

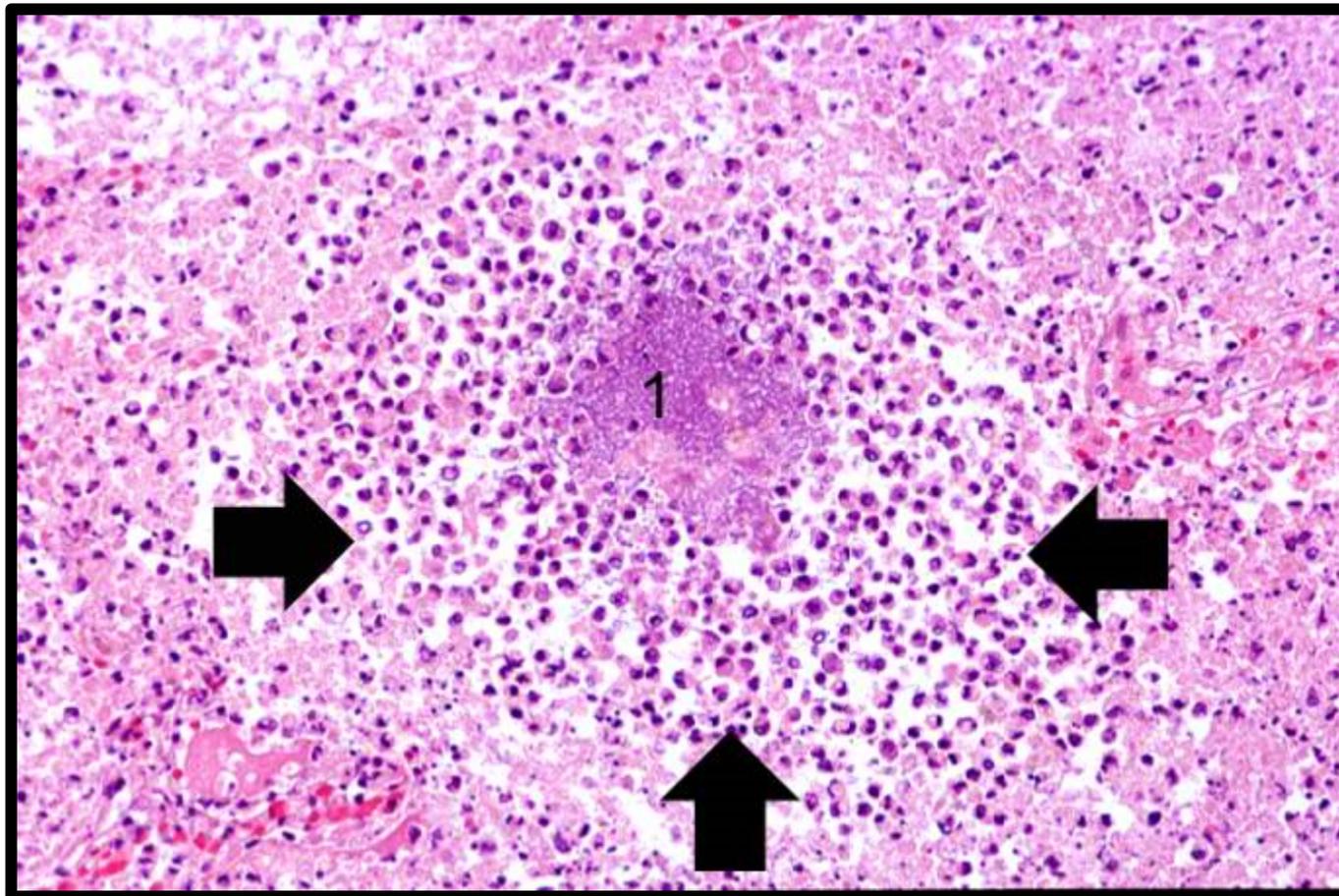
## Gross

Variably sized abscesses are distributed randomly throughout all lobes of the liver.



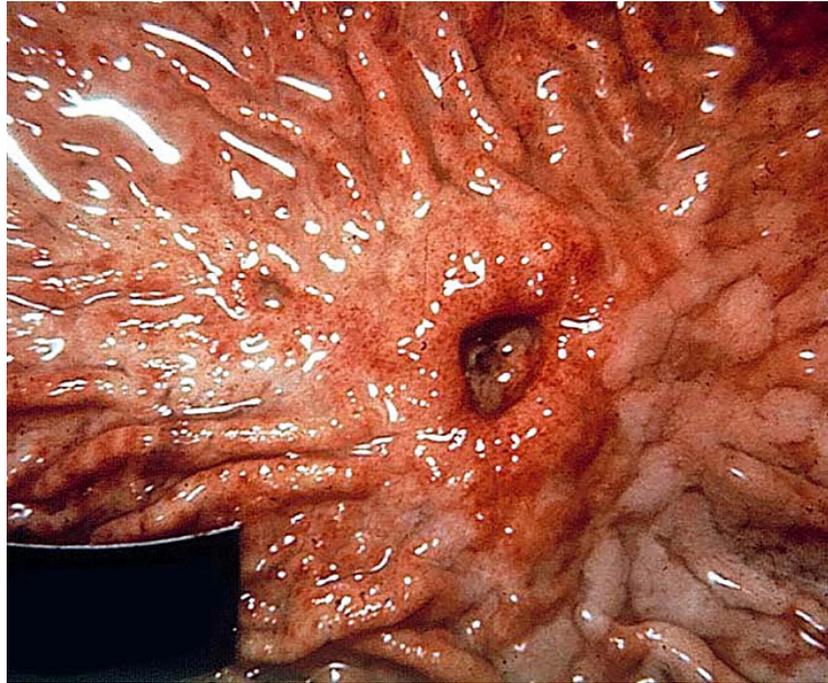
Abscess zones:

1. central region with necrotic leukocytes and tissue cells.
2. zone of preserved neutrophils .
3. outer most zone composed of vascular dilation, parenchymal and fibroblastic proliferation



## Gross

ulcer: An ulcer is a local defect, or excavation, of the surface of an organ or tissue that is produced by the sloughing (shedding) of inflamed necrotic tissue.



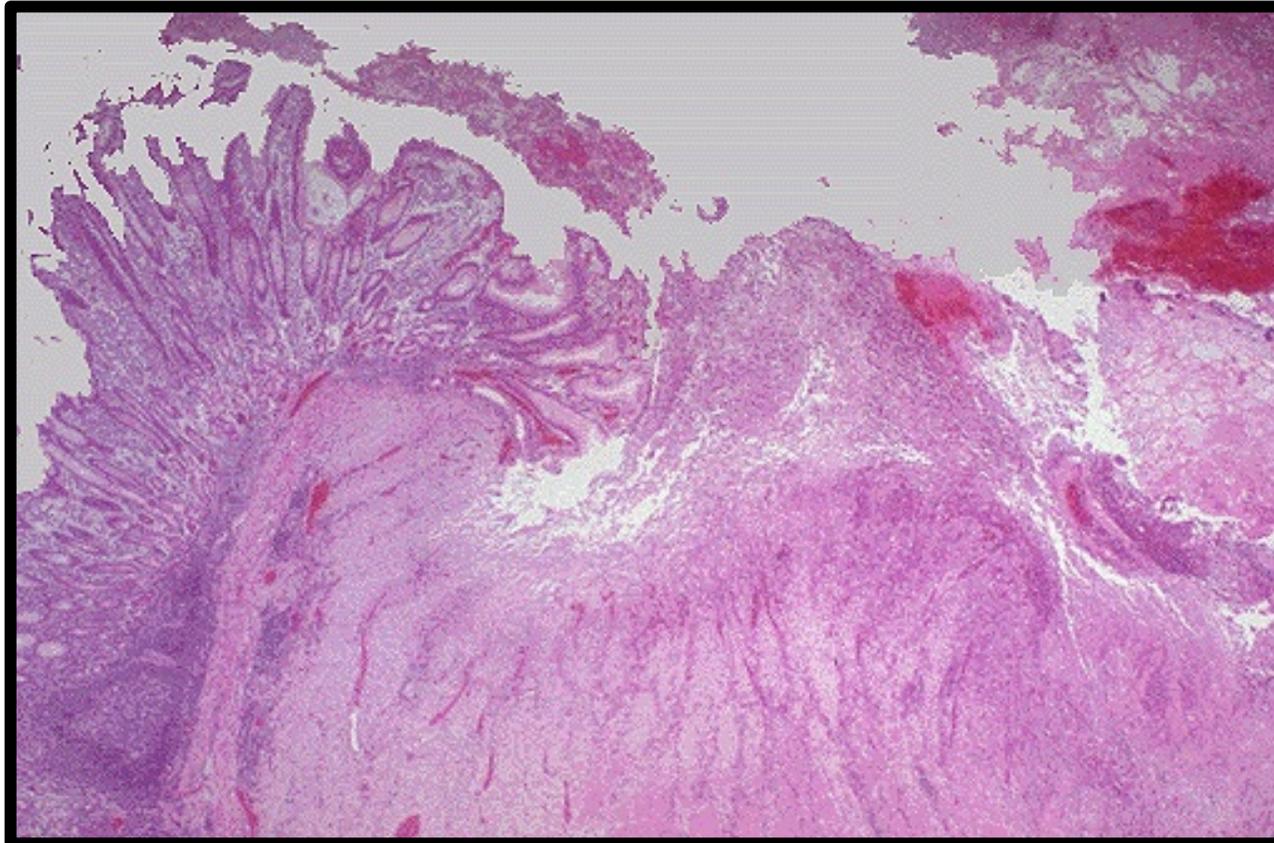
Histology;

acute ulcer:

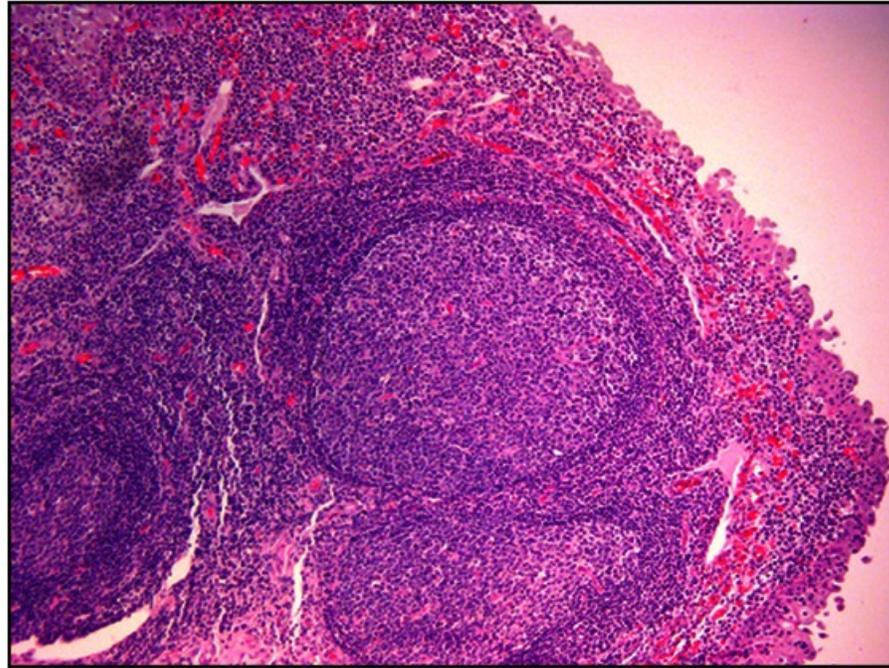
intense polymorphonuclear infiltration and vascular dilation in the margins of the defect.

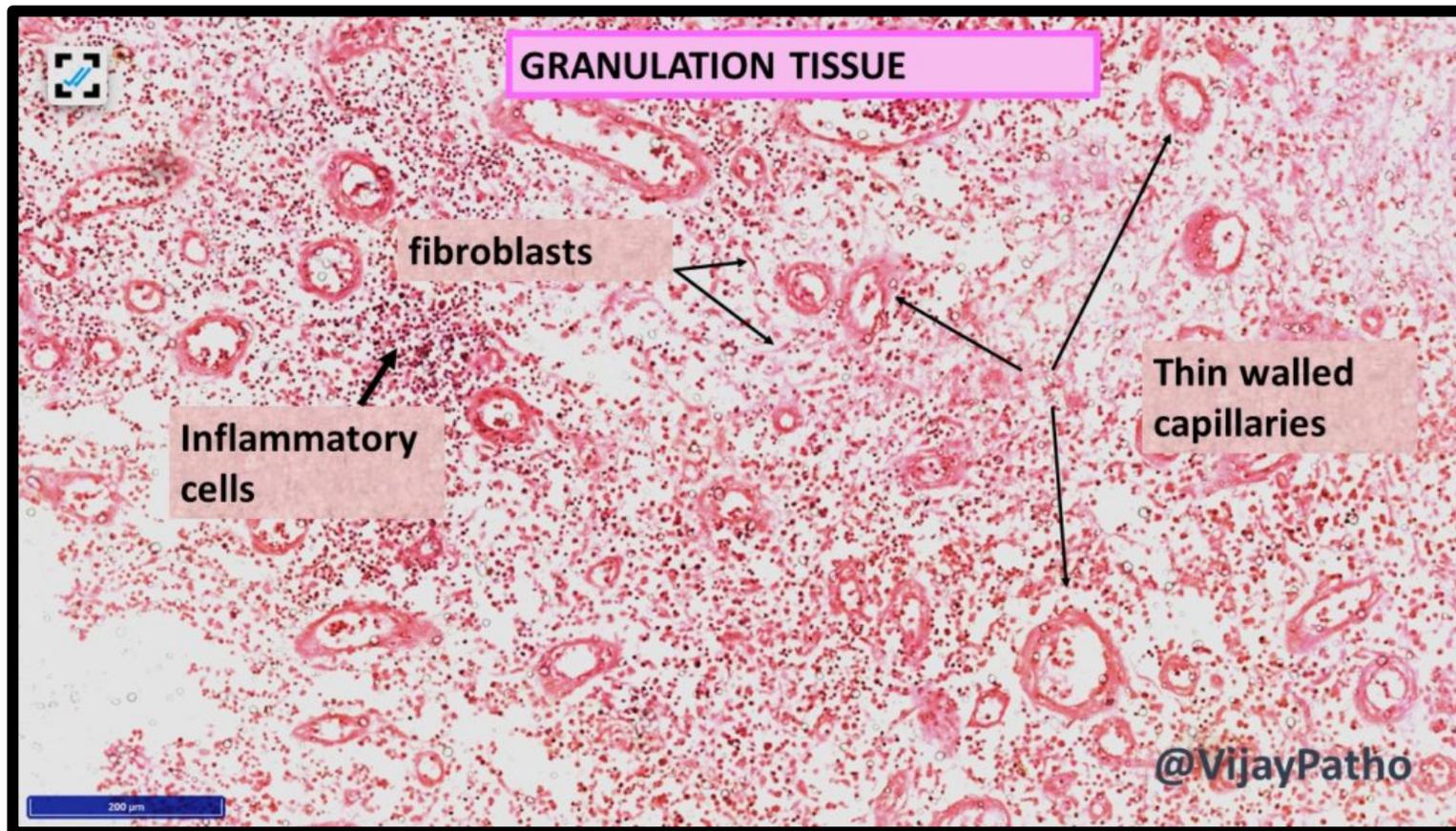
Chronic ulcer:

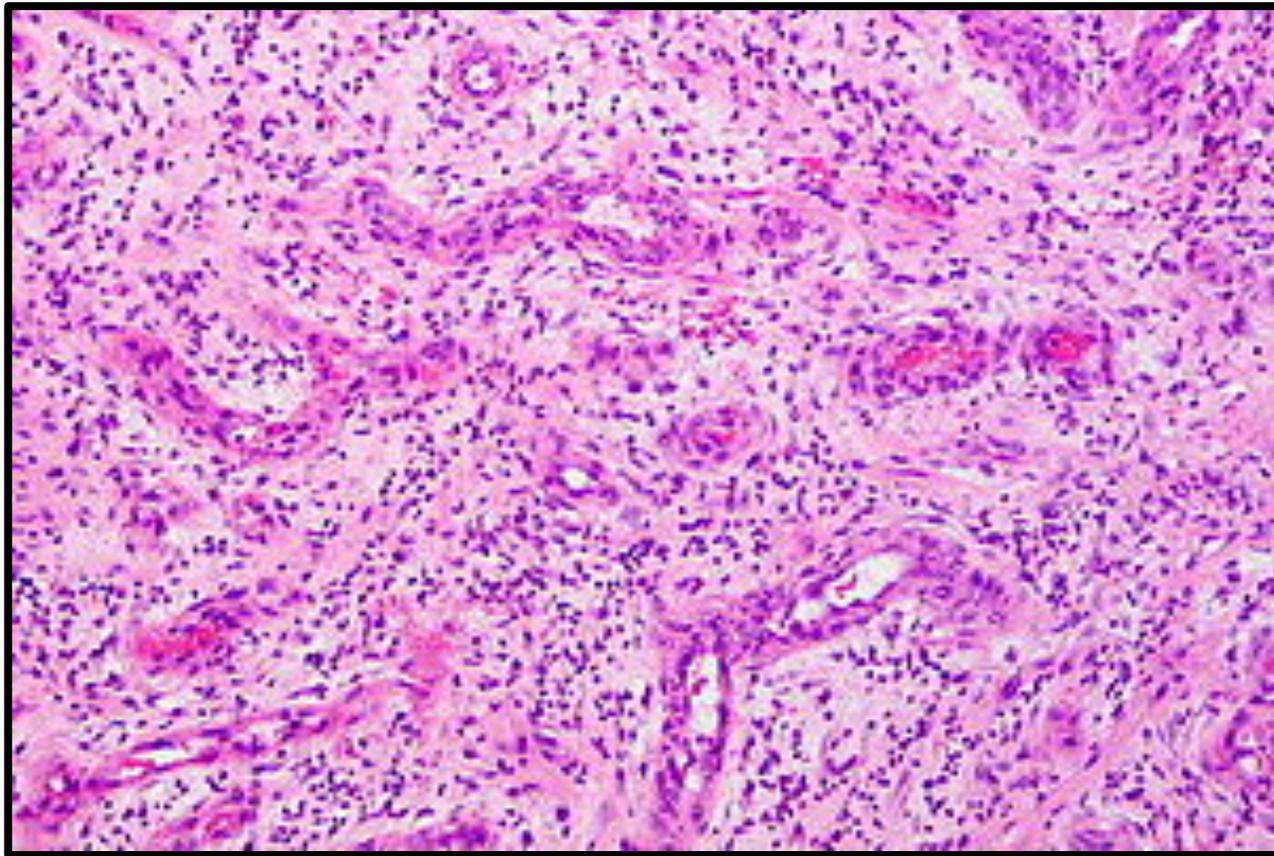
the margins and base of the ulcer develop fibroblast proliferation, scarring, and the accumulation of lymphocytes, macrophages, and plasma cells.



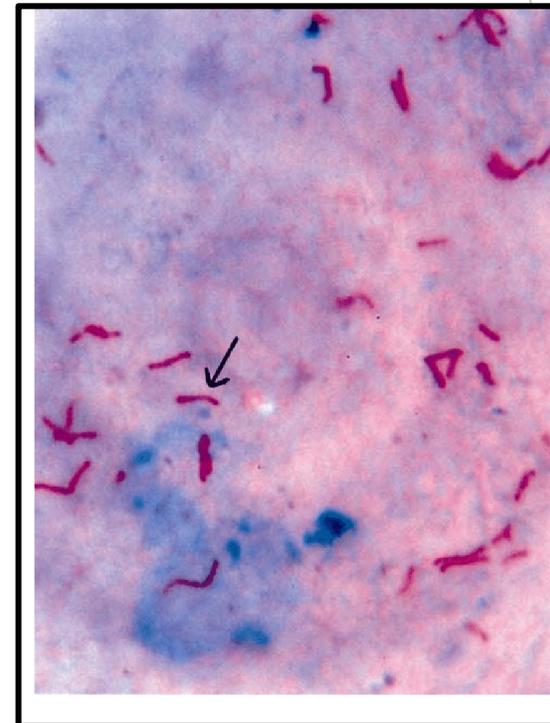
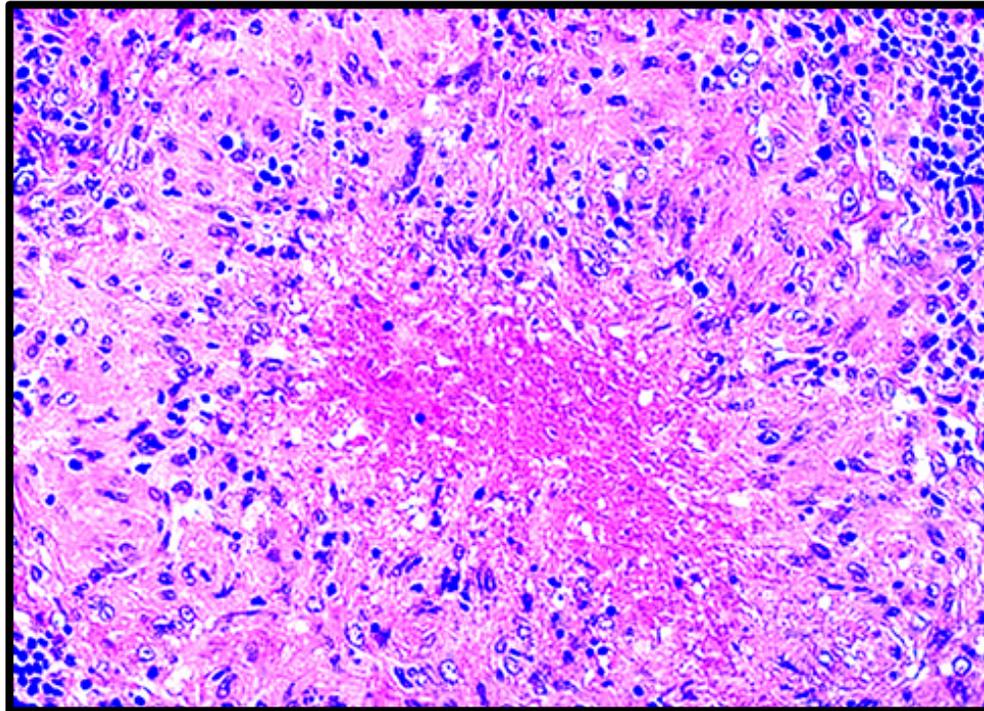
Tertiary lymphoid organs:  
definition, examples:  
Hashimoto thyroiditis, Helicobacter pylori gastritis

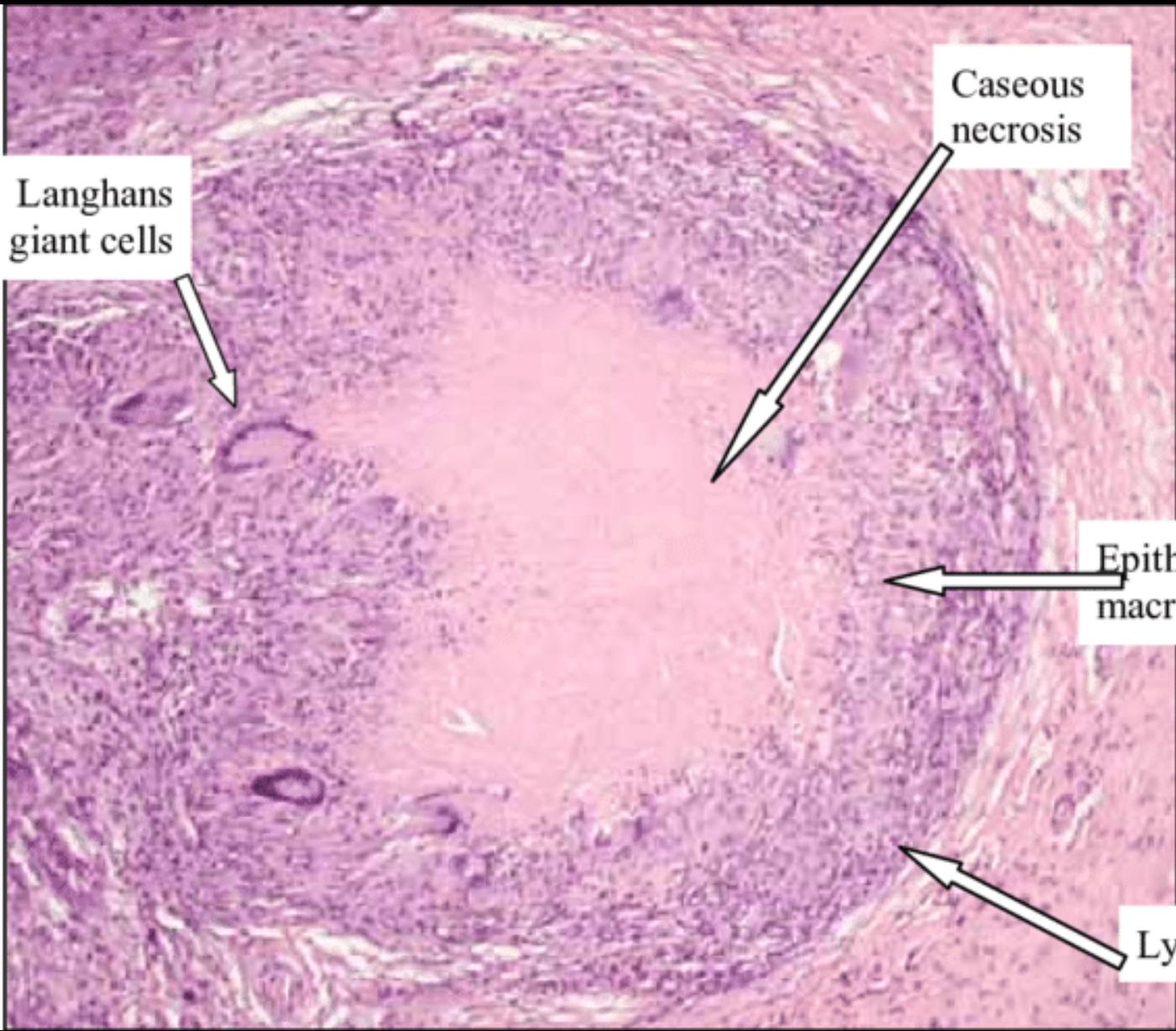






Granuloma formation is a cellular attempt to contain an offending agent that is difficult to eradicate





Langhans  
giant cells

Caseous  
necrosis

Epithelioid  
macrophages

Lymphocytes

Venous leg ulcers:  
seen in chronic venous hypertension, which may be caused  
by severe varicose veins or congestive heart failure



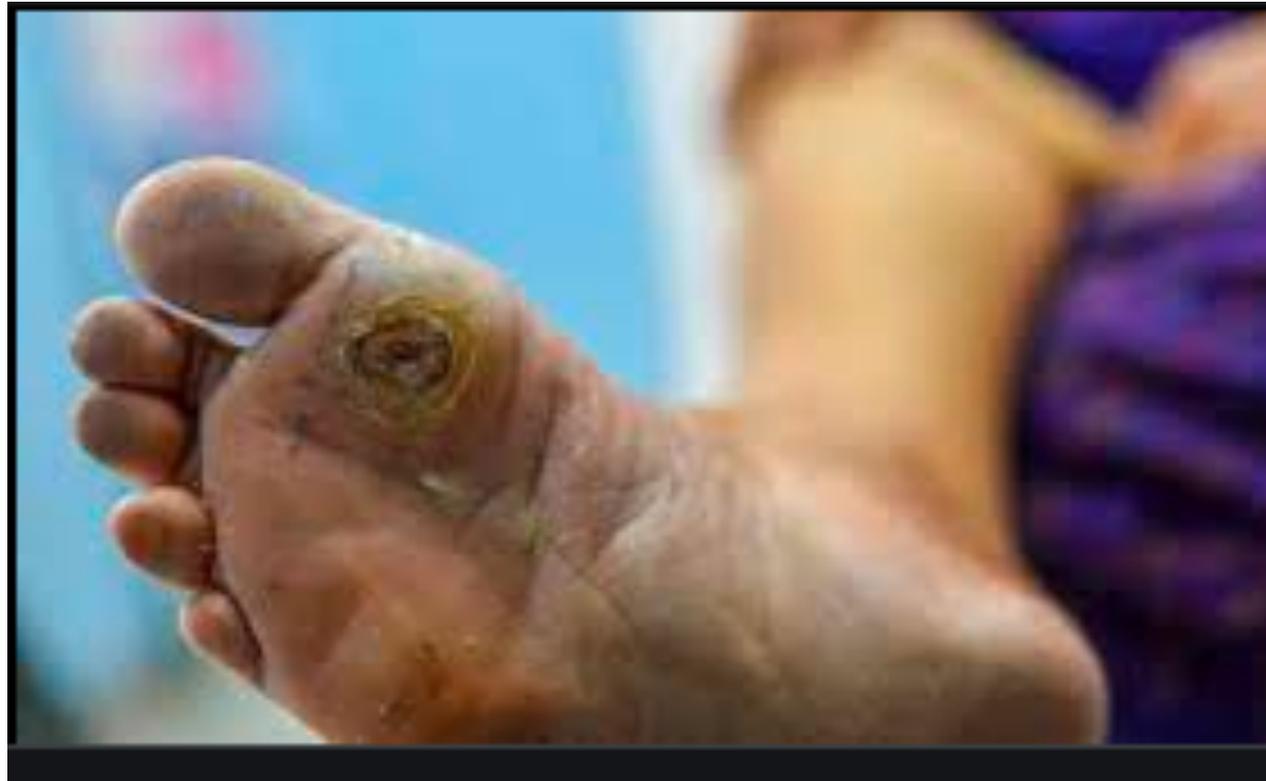
Arterial ulcers:  
develop in individuals with atherosclerosis of  
peripheral arteries, especially associated with  
diabetes.



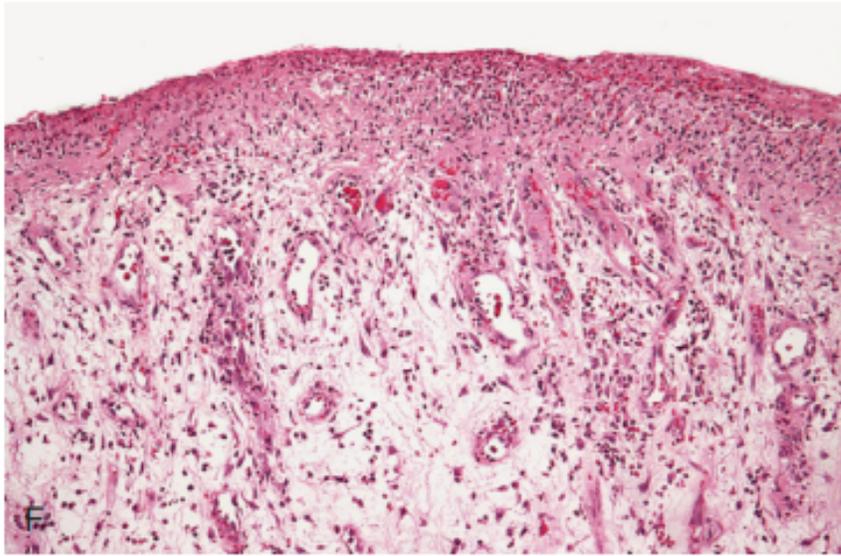
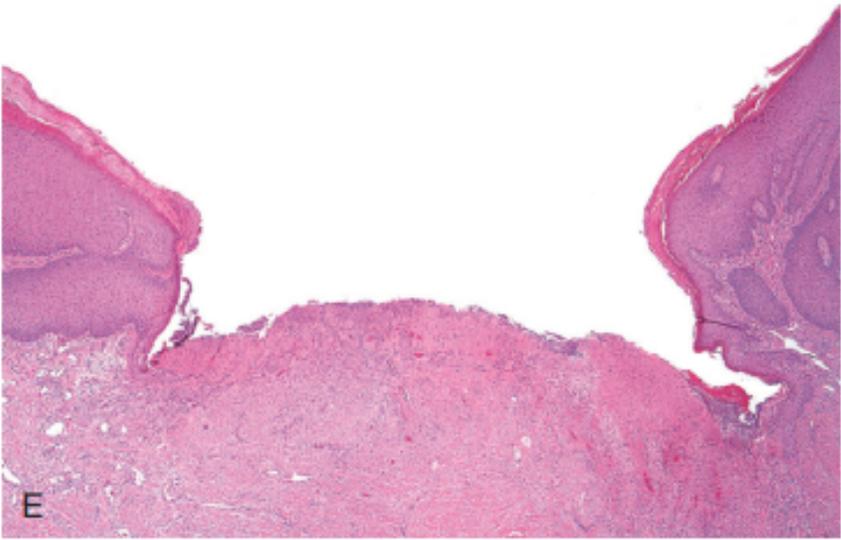
Pressure sores:  
caused by prolonged compression of  
tissues against a bone, for example, in bedridden



Diabetic ulcers:  
caused by:  
small vessel disease causing ischemia, neuropathy, systemic metabolic  
abnormalities, and secondary infections



# Morphology of Any ulcer



epithelial ulceration and extensive granulation tissue in the underlying dermis

wound rupture (dehiscence):  
cause??

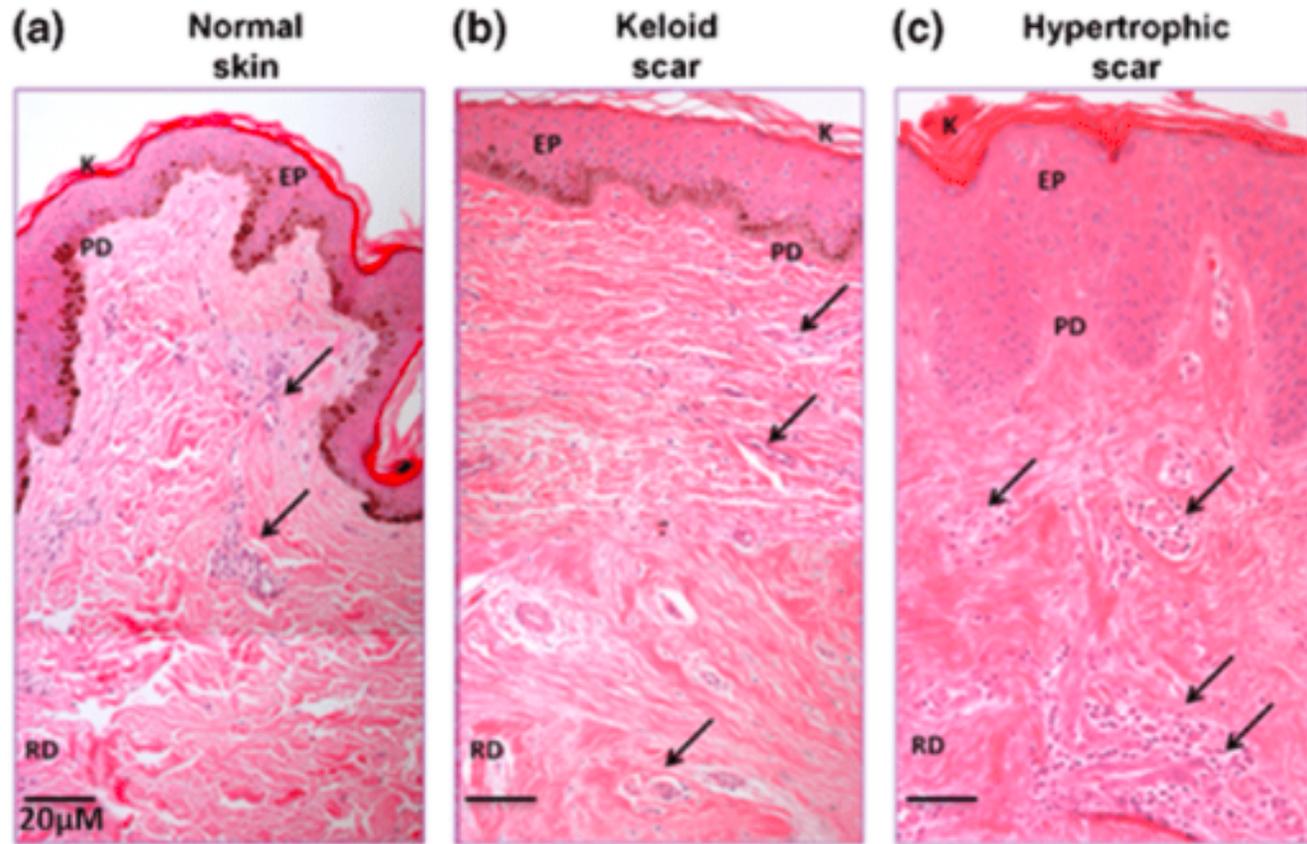


# Hypertrophic scar



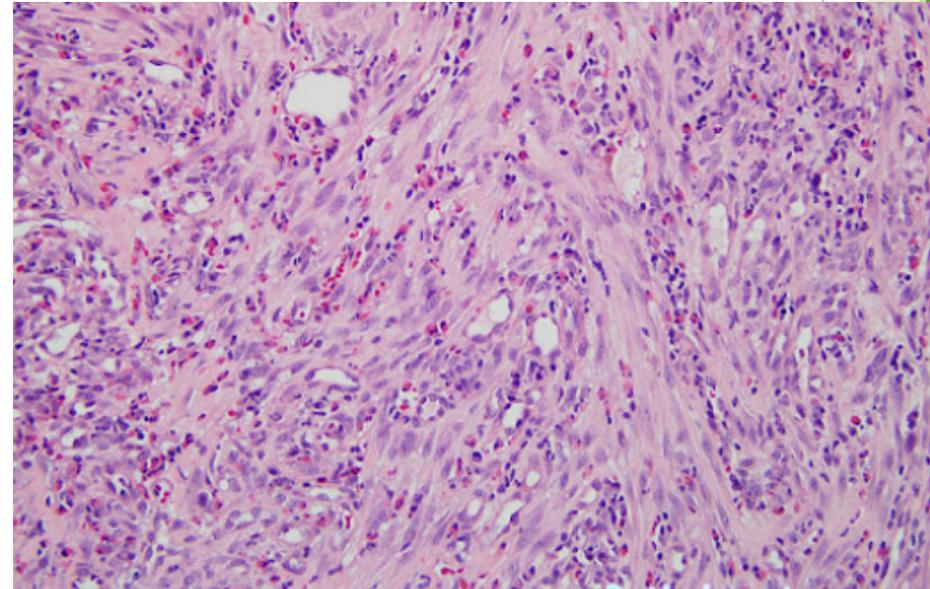
keloid



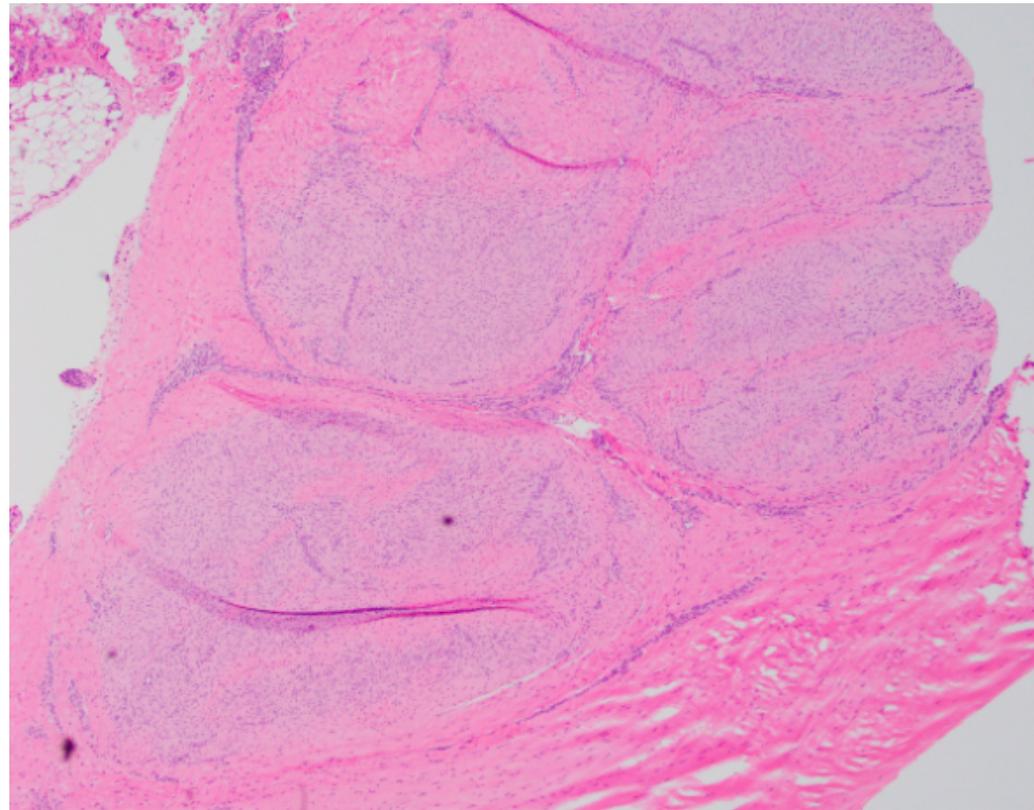


- A. In normal skin, the characteristic random orientation and bundle formation of collagen fibres
- B. increased number of thick collagen fibres arranged in bundles
- C. The collagen fibres were arranged randomly and showed highly cellular zones

# Exuberant granulation



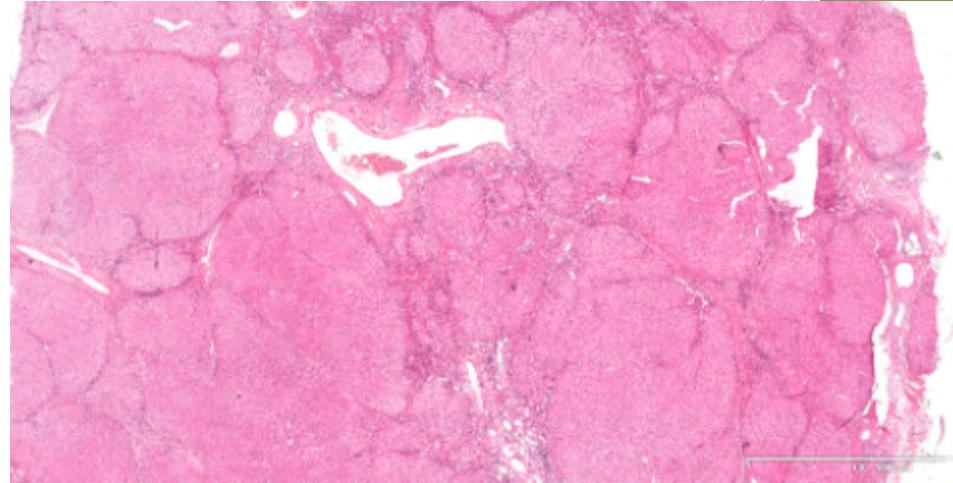
contracture



# liver cirrhosis



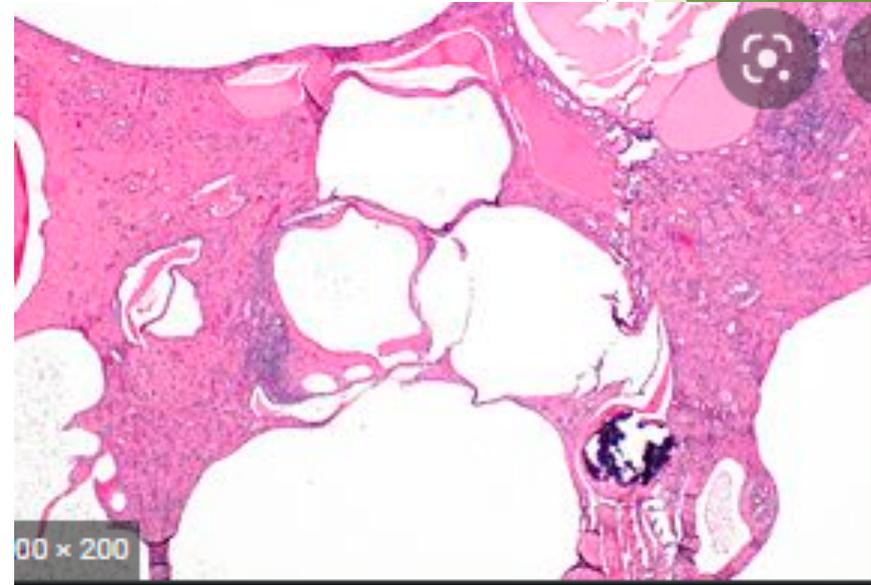
Diffuse nodulation of liver due to fibrous bands subdividing liver into regenerative nodules



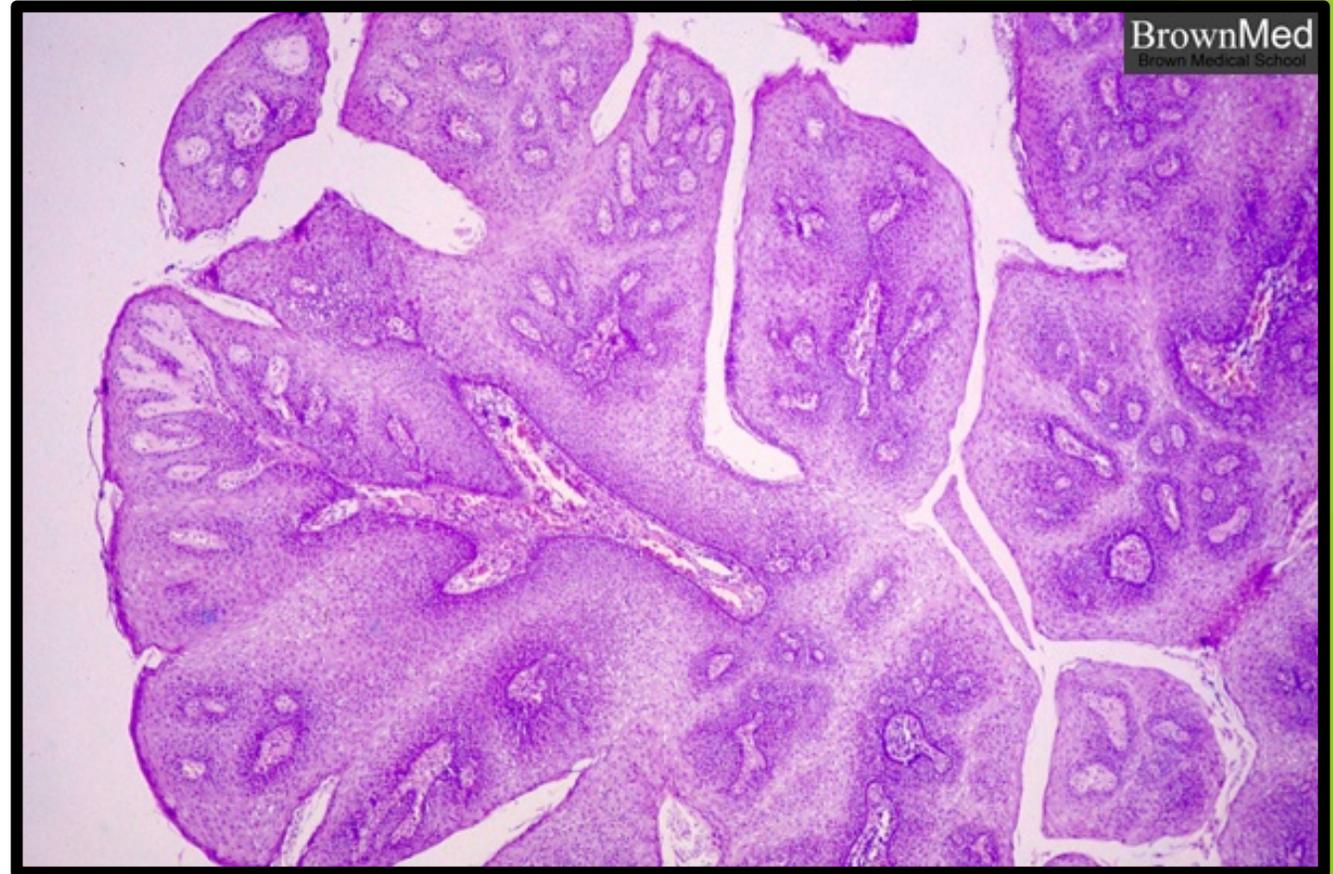
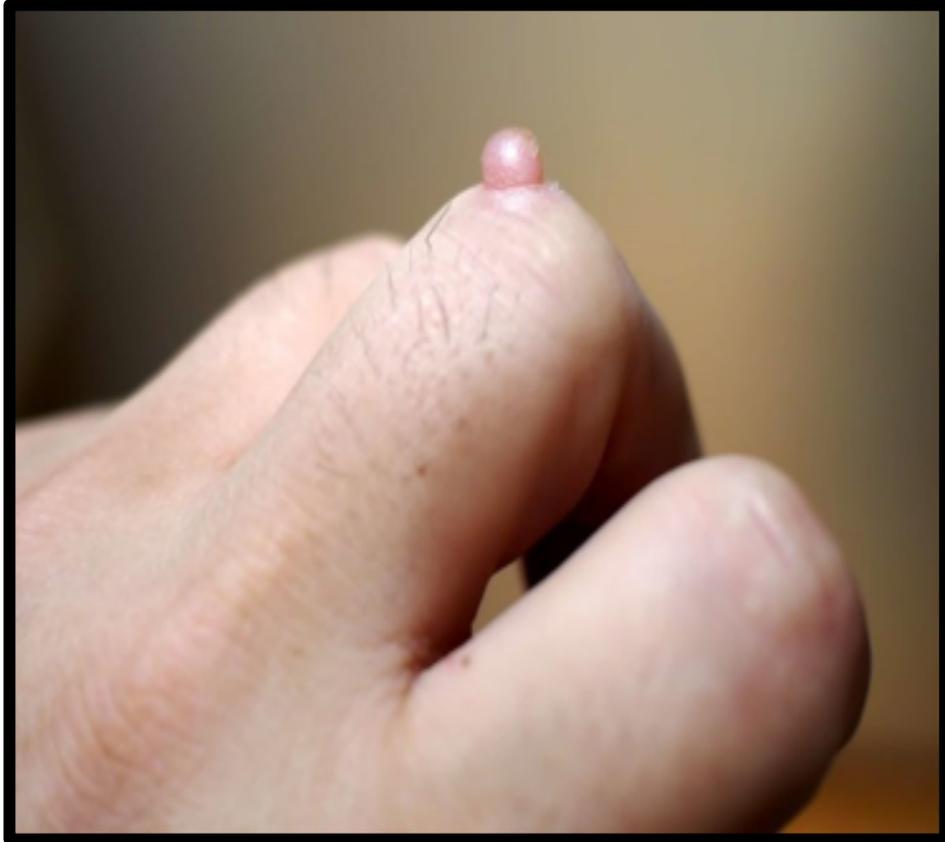
diffuse disruption in architecture of the liver with bridging fibrous septa and parenchymal nodules formation.

# End-stage kidney disease histology

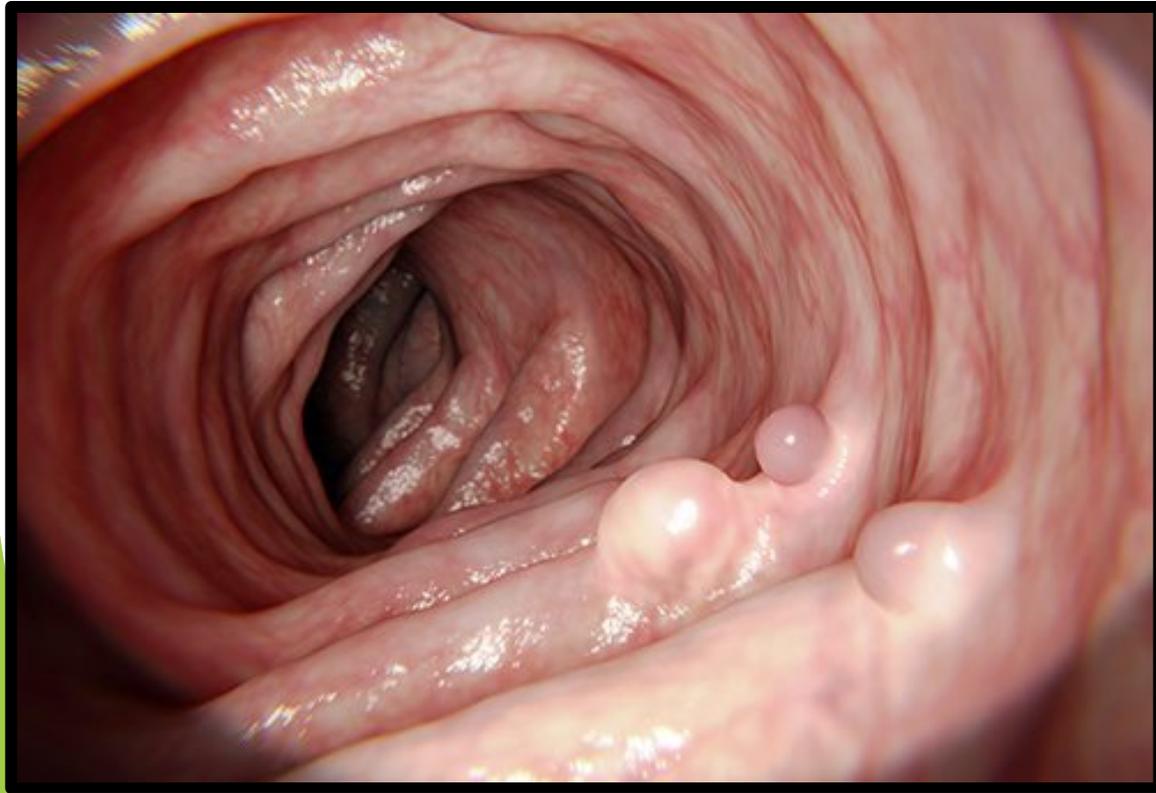
Cystic expansions of all portions of renal tubule and glomerular capsule, lined by atrophic epithelium.



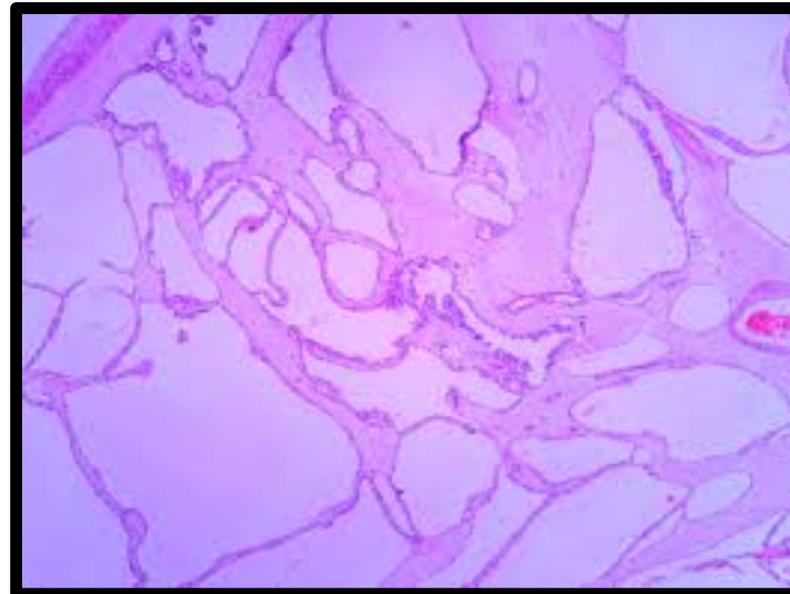
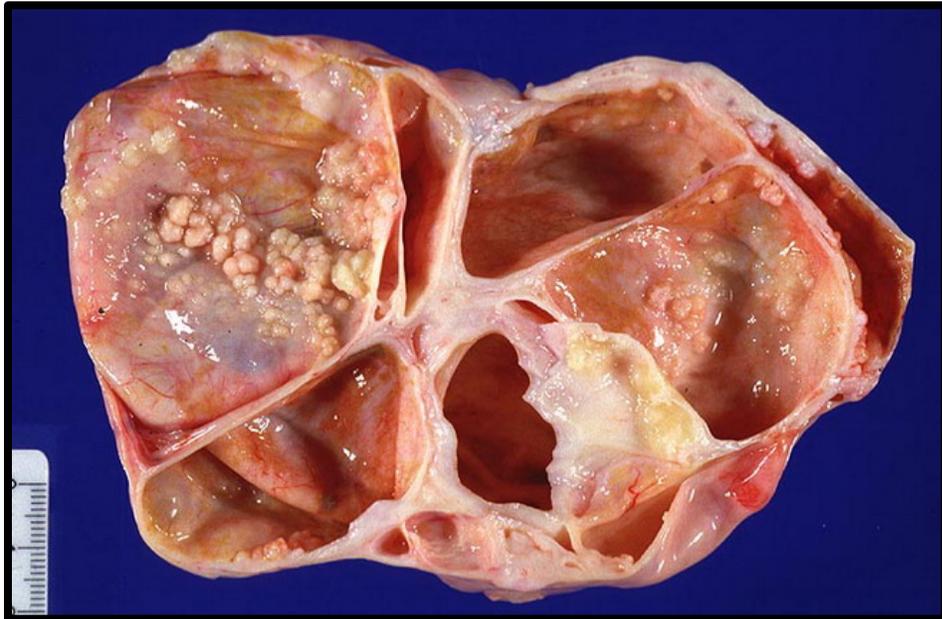
# Papillomas



# GASTROINTESTINAL POLYP

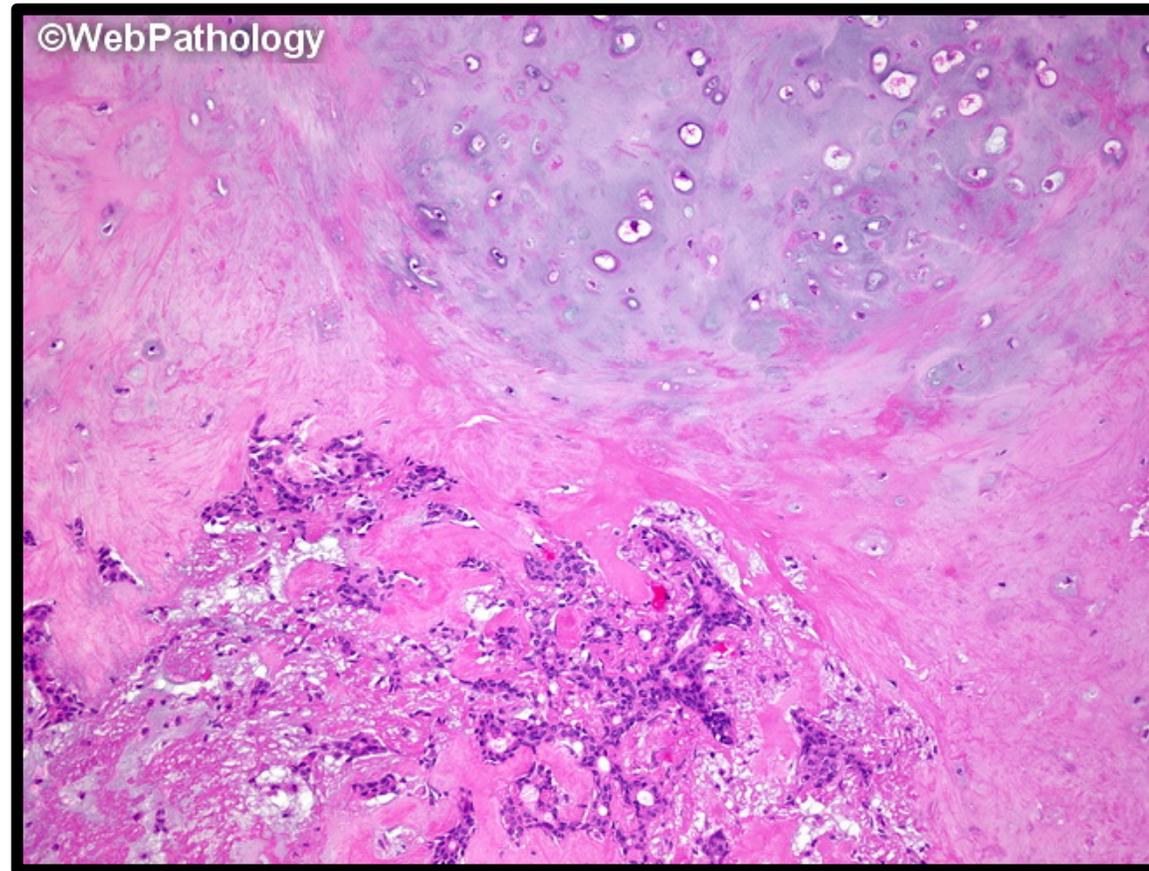


# OVARIAN CYSTADENOMA

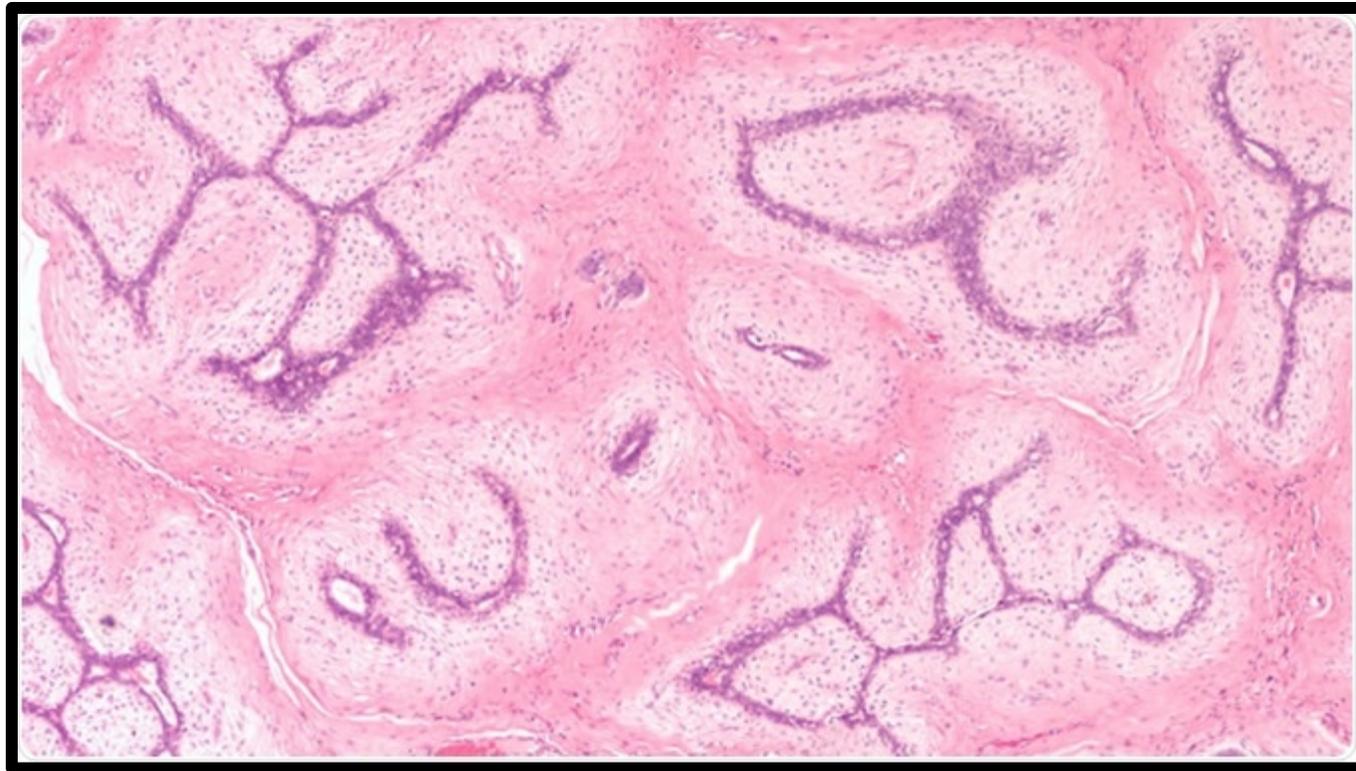


pleomorphic adenoma

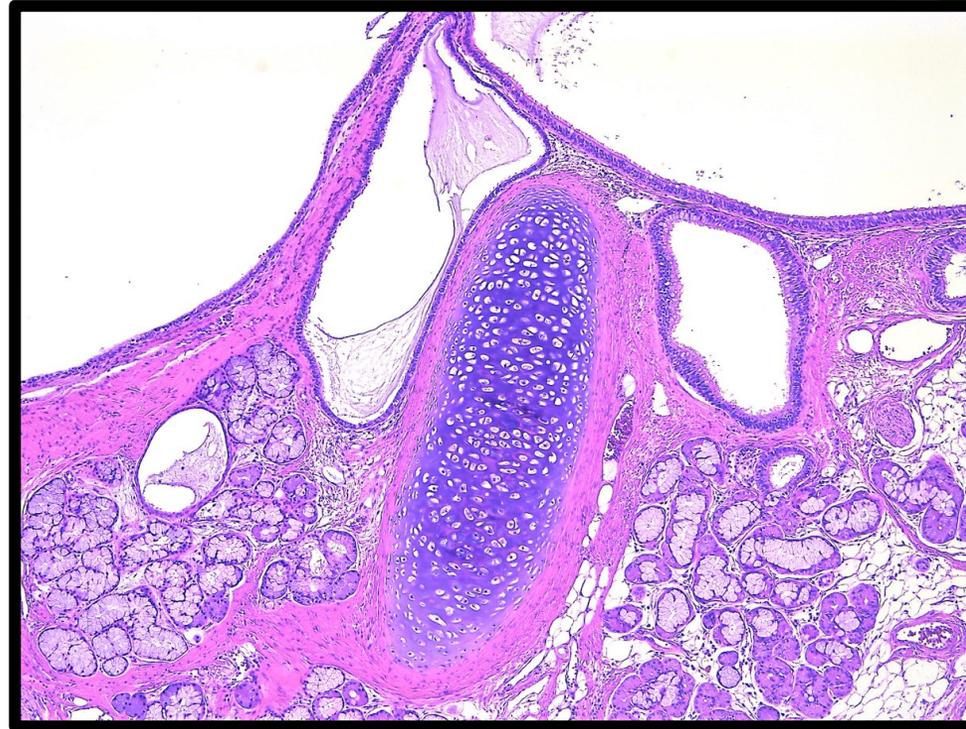
It contain epithelial components with islands of cartilage or bone



**Fibroadenoma of the female breast contain:  
proliferating ductal elements (adenoma)  
embedded in loose fibrous tissue**



# Teratoma

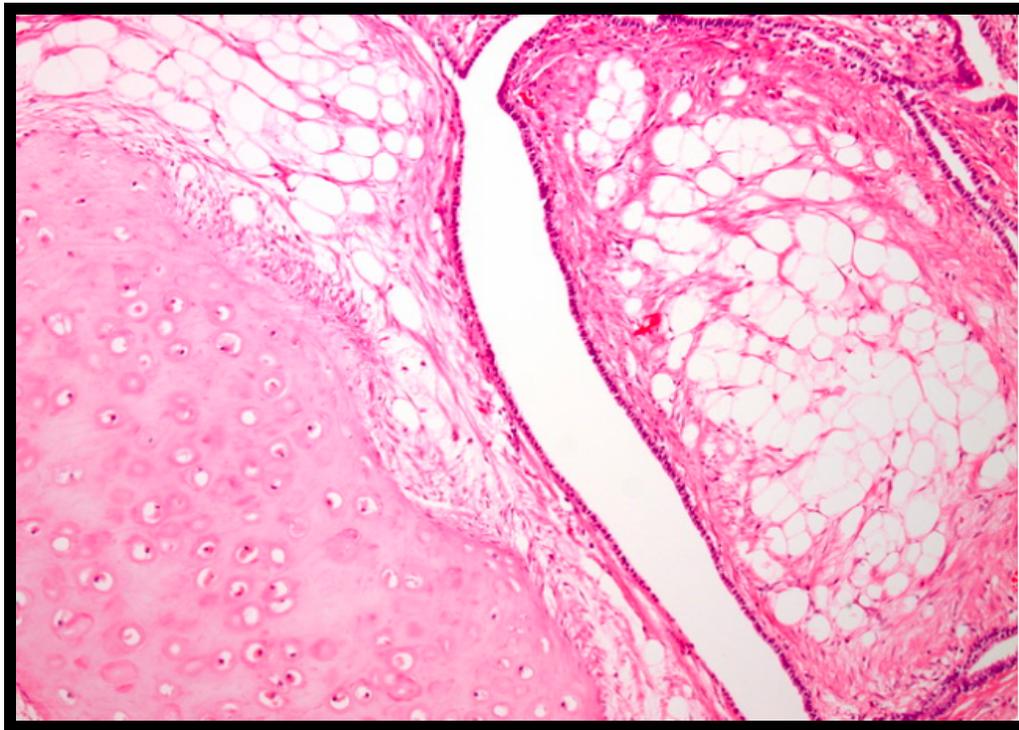


Hamartoma:

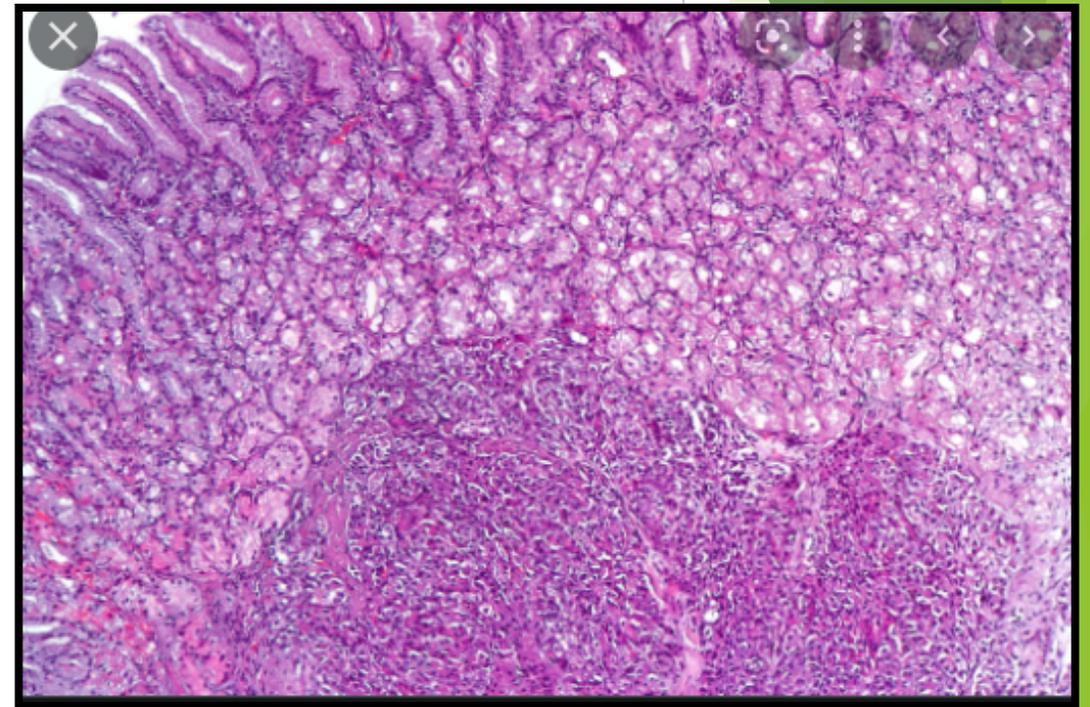
➤ is a mass of disorganized tissue indigenous to the particular site, such as the lung or the liver.

Choristoma:

is a congenital anomaly consisting of a heterotopic nest of cells.

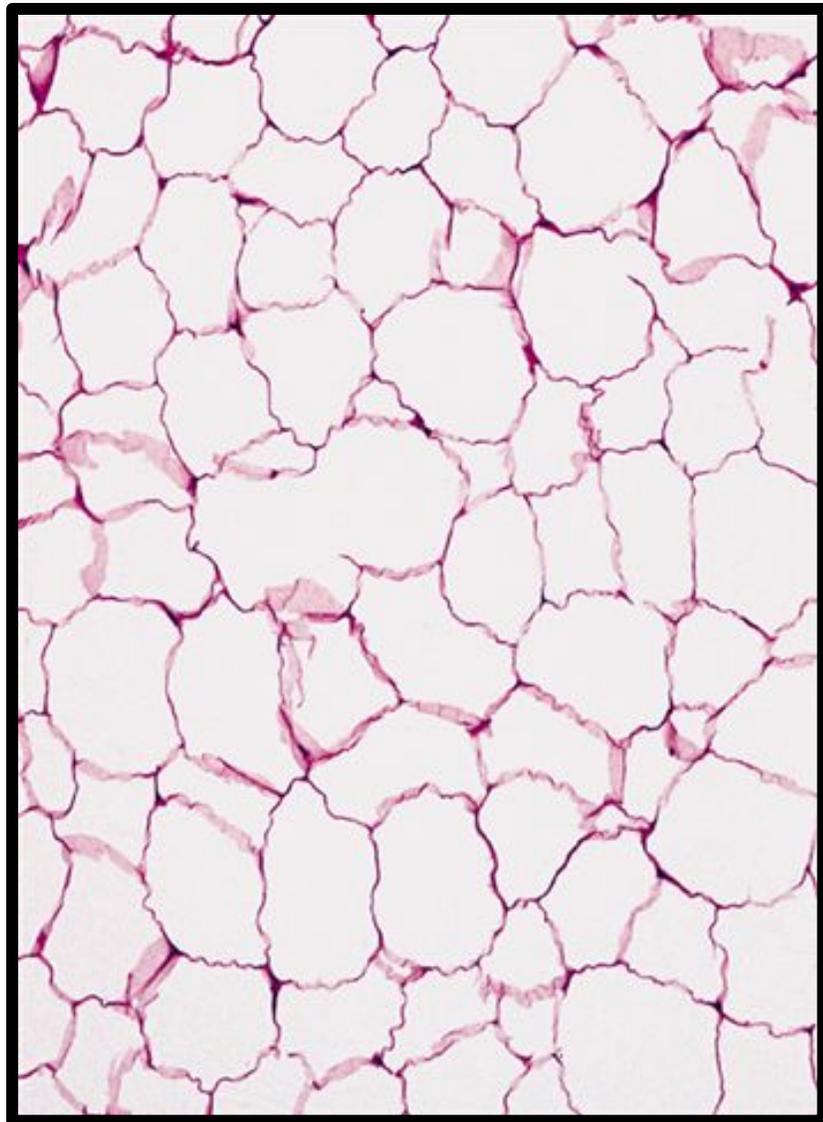


Hamartoma:

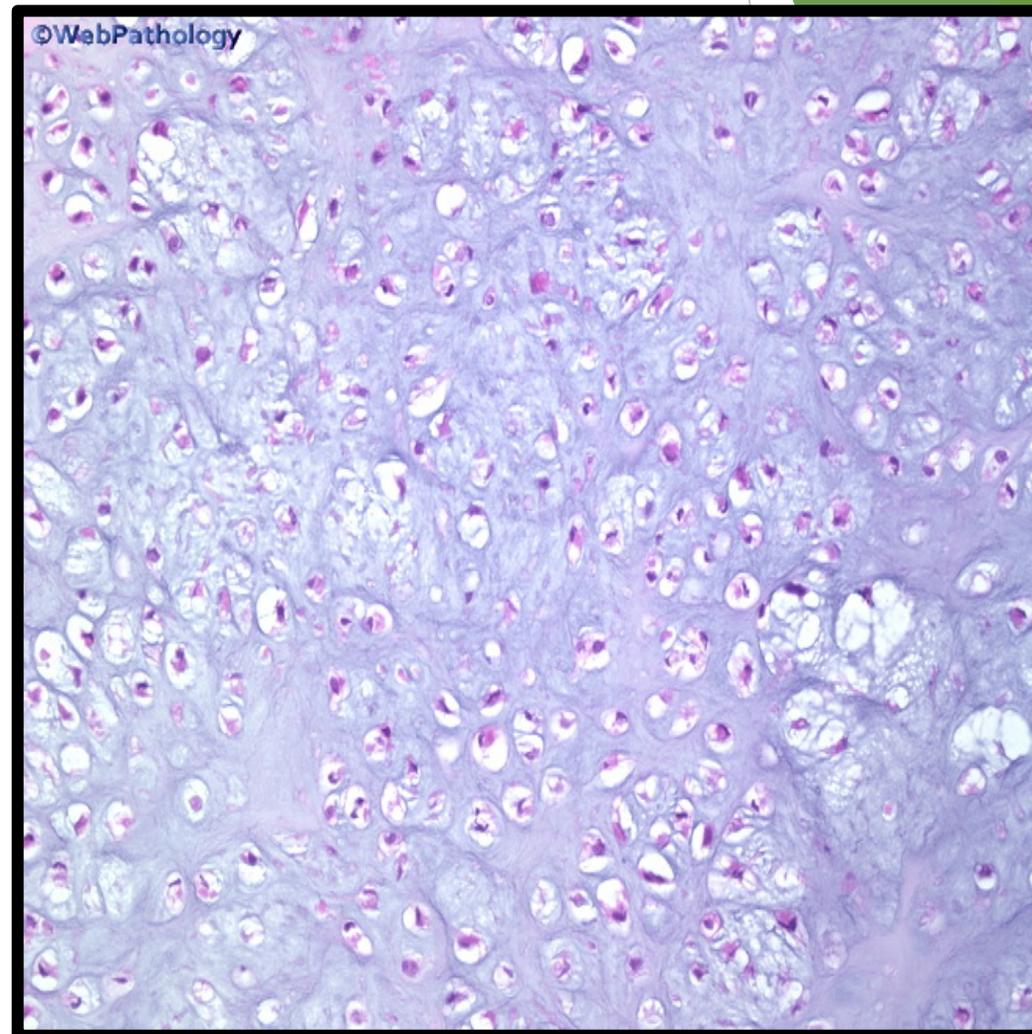


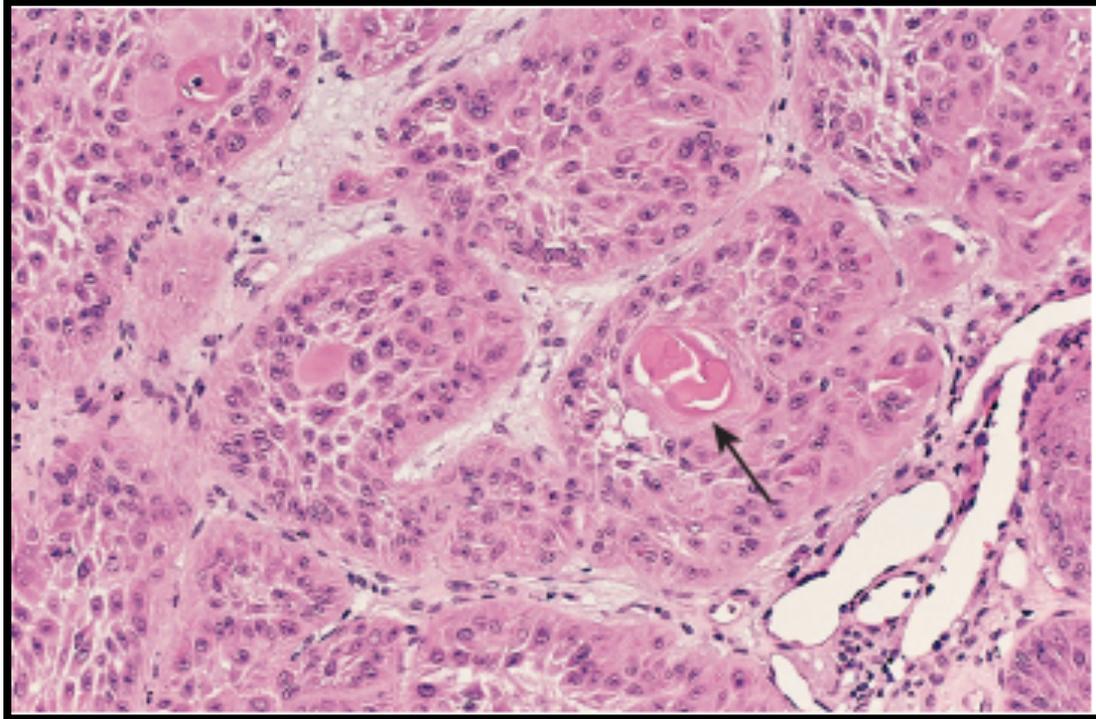
Choristoma:

# LIPOMA

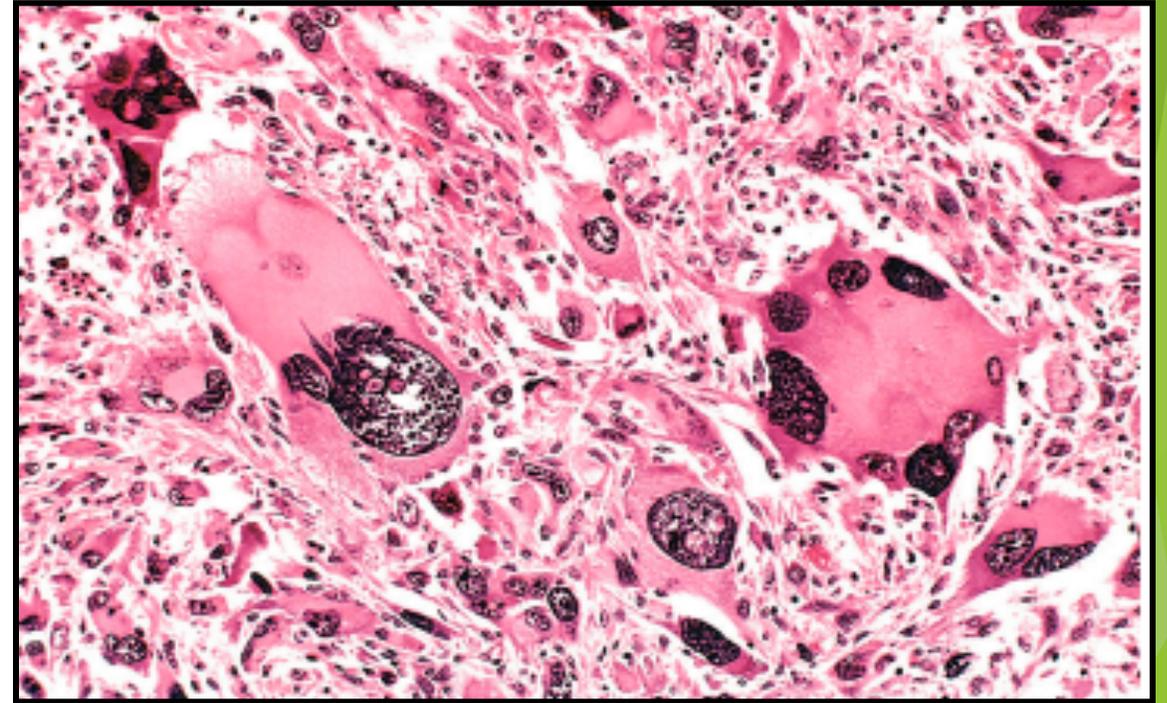


# chondroma



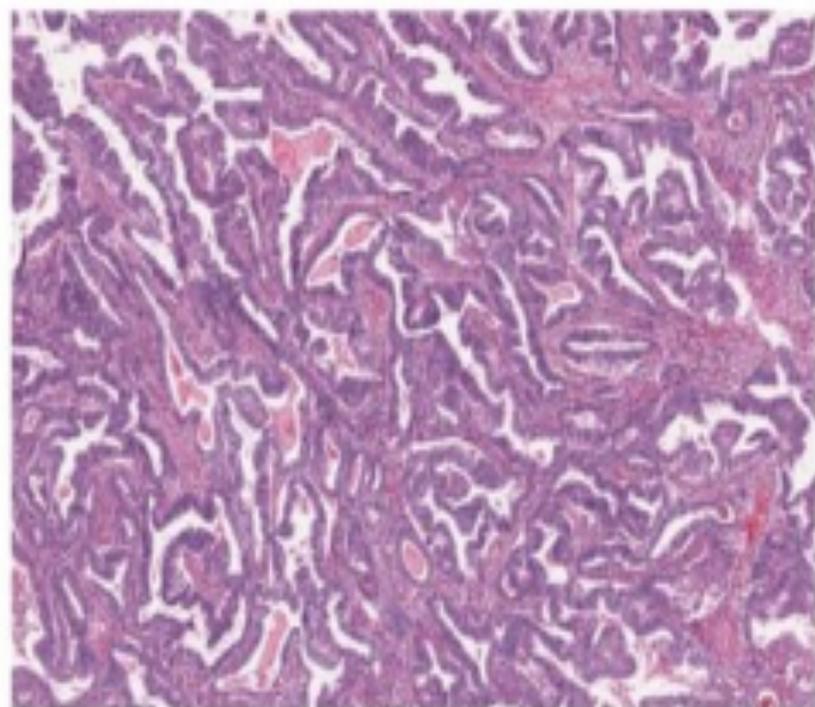


Well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma

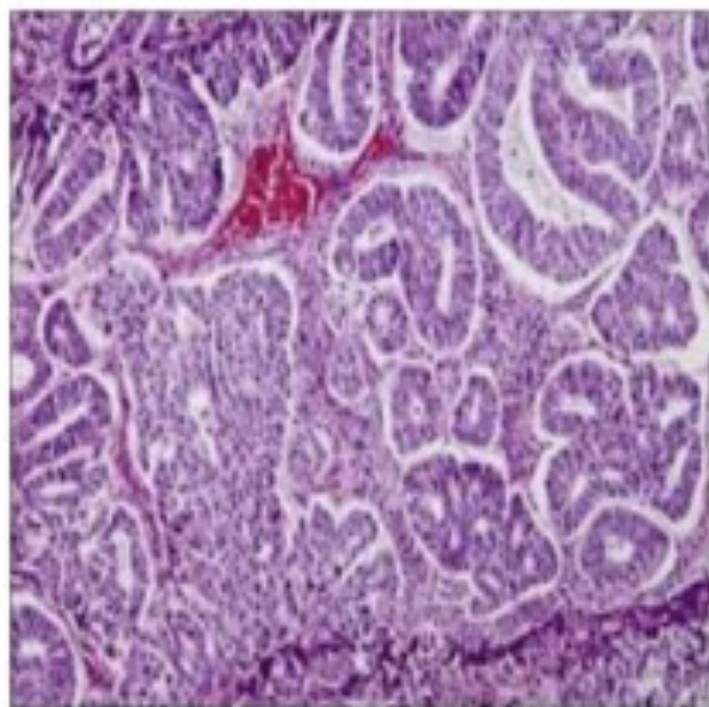


Pleomorphic malignant tumor

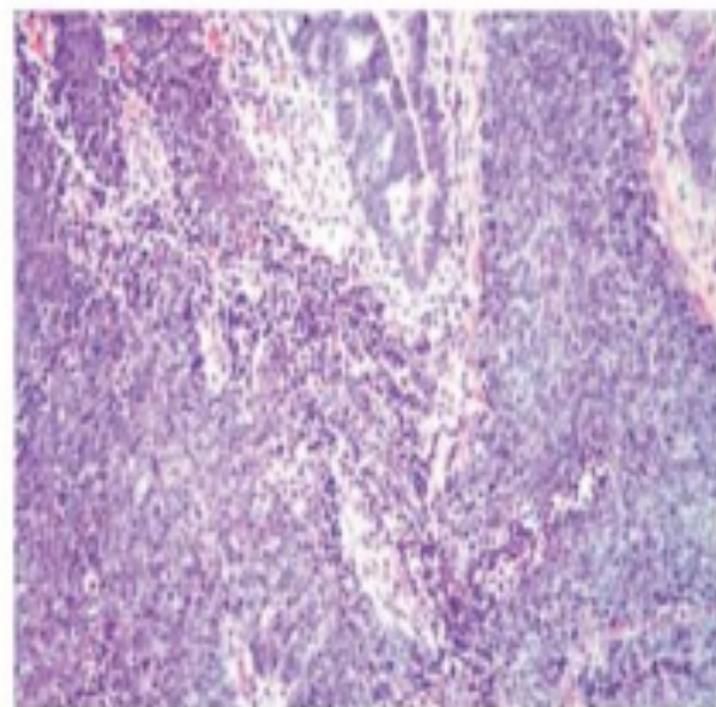
Well  
differentiated /  
**grade 1**



Moderately  
differentiated /  
**grade 2**



Poorly  
differentiated/  
**grade 3**



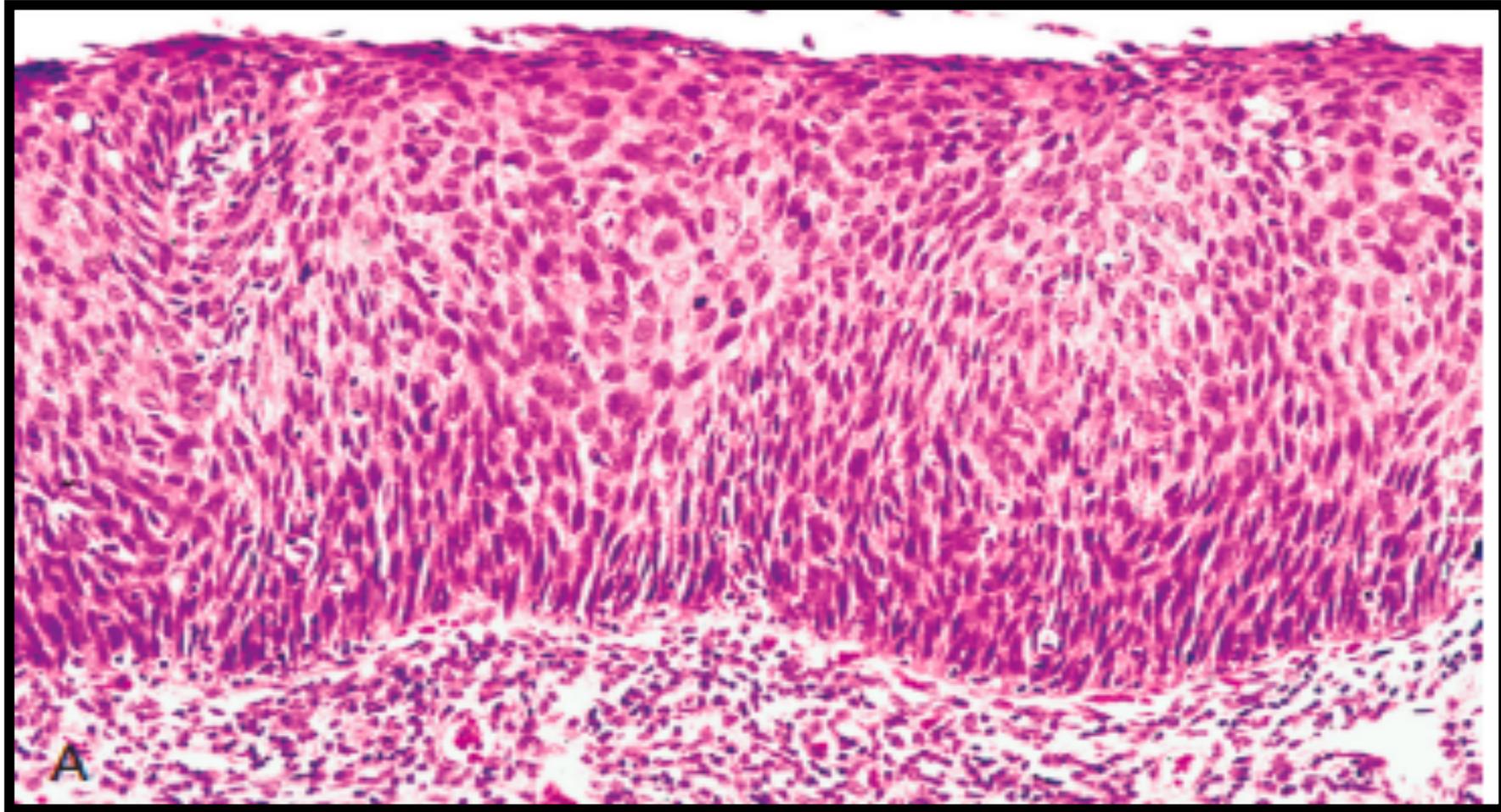
Well formed glands

@VijayPatho

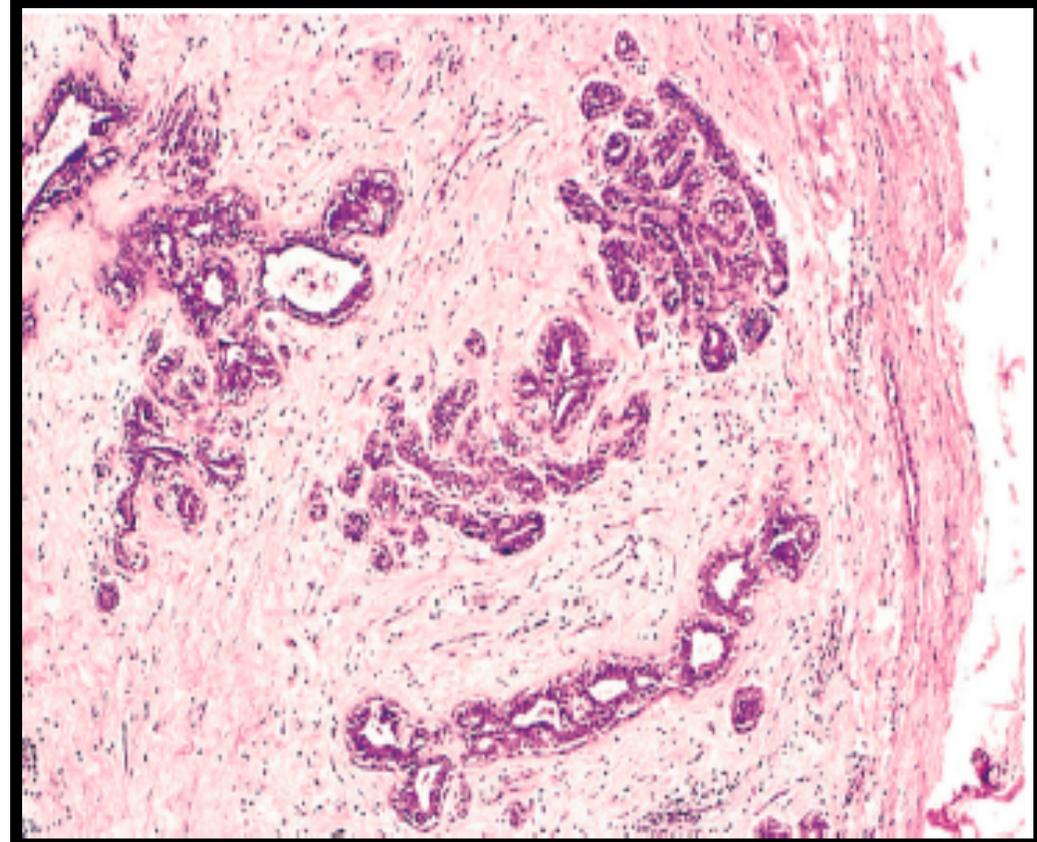
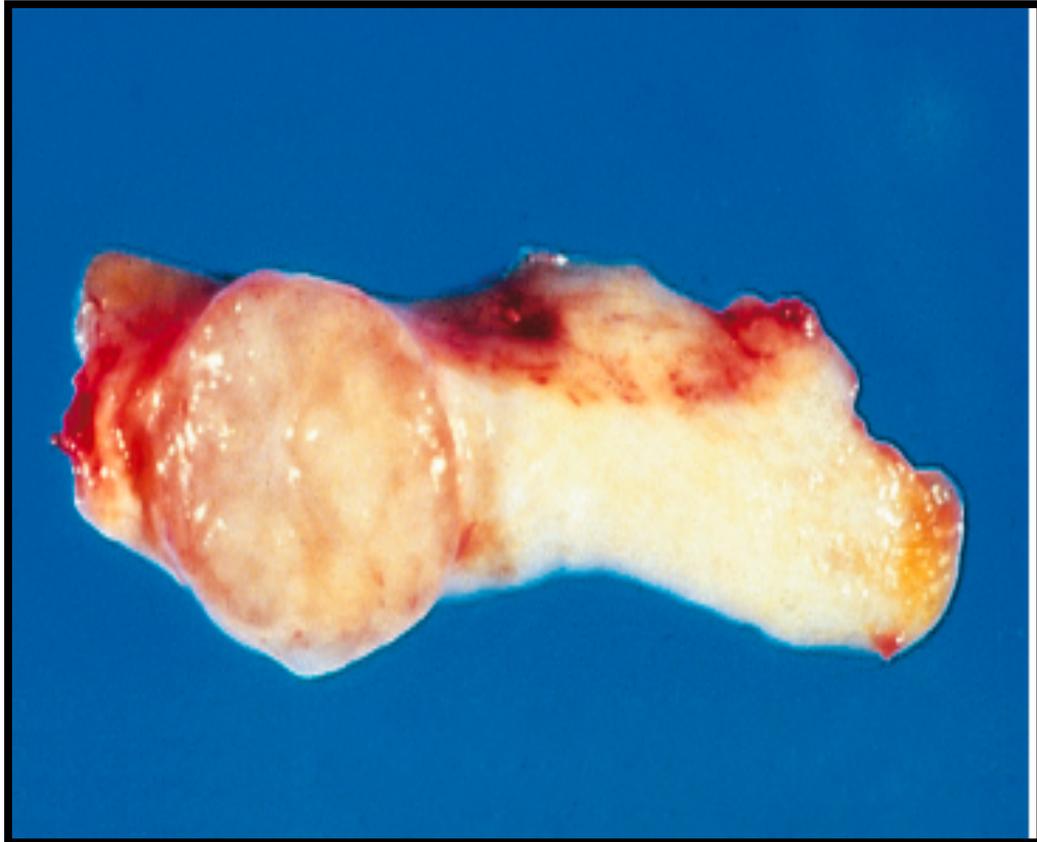
Well formed glands with  
solid sheets (<50%)

glands with  
solid sheets (>50%)

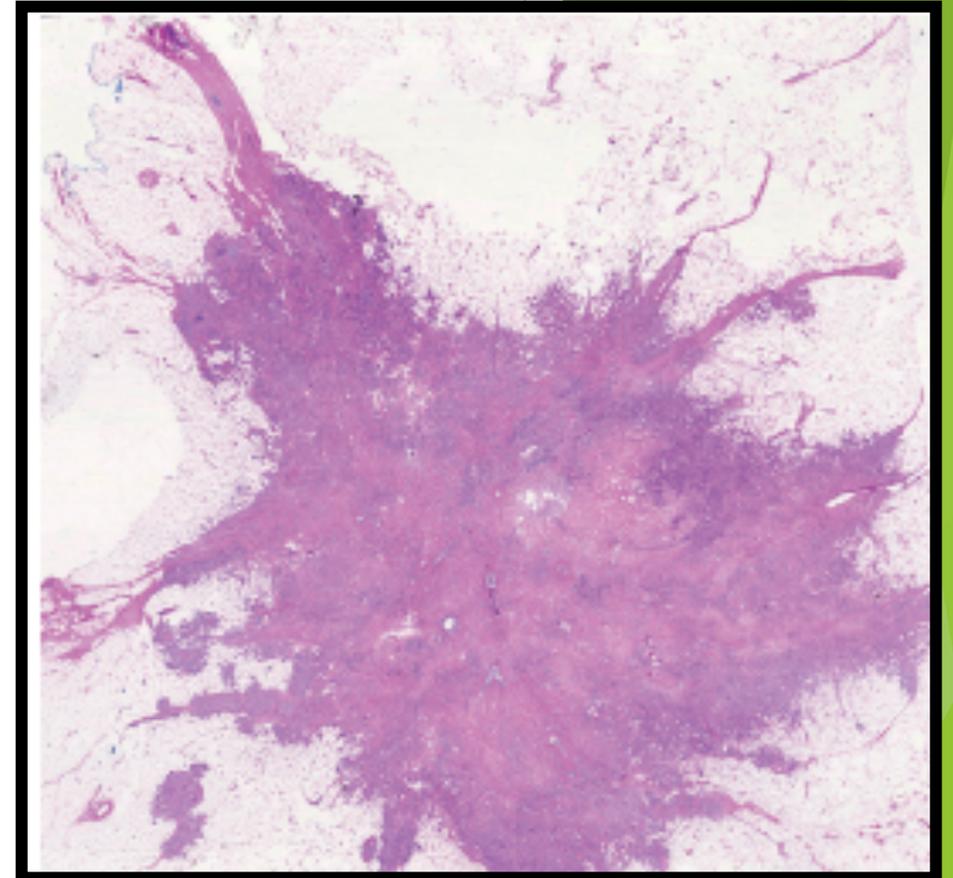
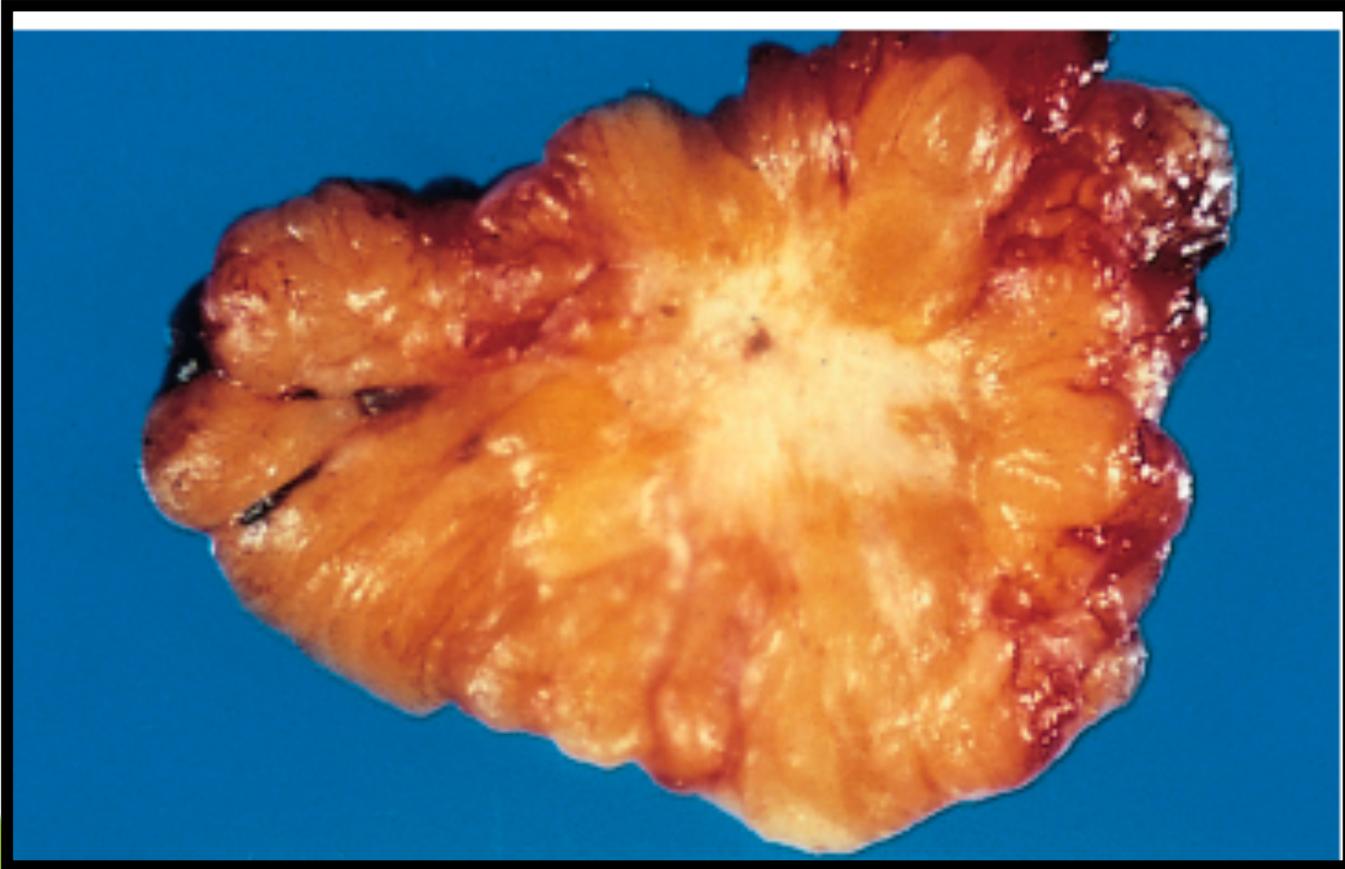
# CARCINOMA IN-SITU



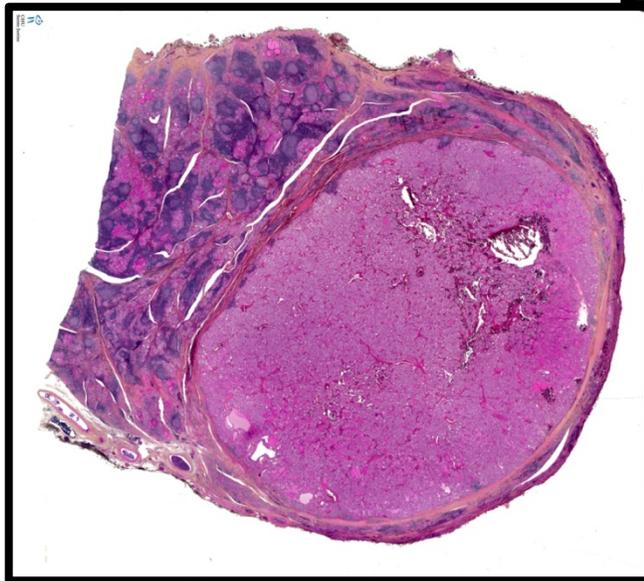
# FIBROADENOMA



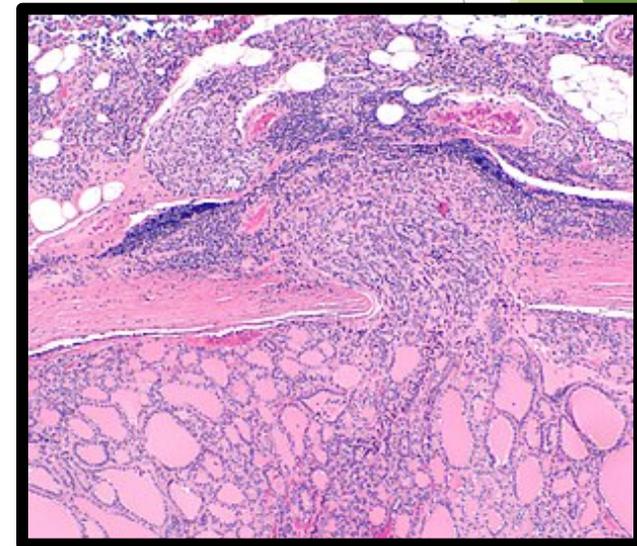
# BREAST CANCER



# Thyroid nodule

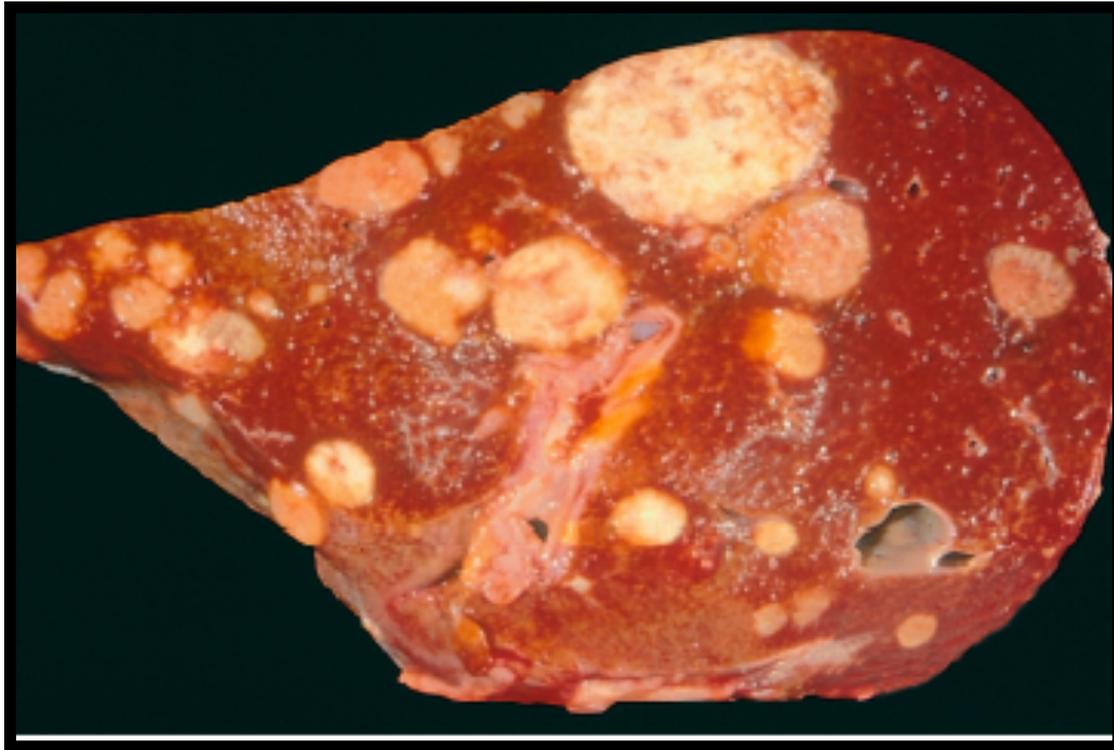


Follicular adenoma



Follicular carcinoma

# MULTIFOCAL HEPATIC METASTASIS



# Seeding of ovarian cancer in peritoneal surface.

