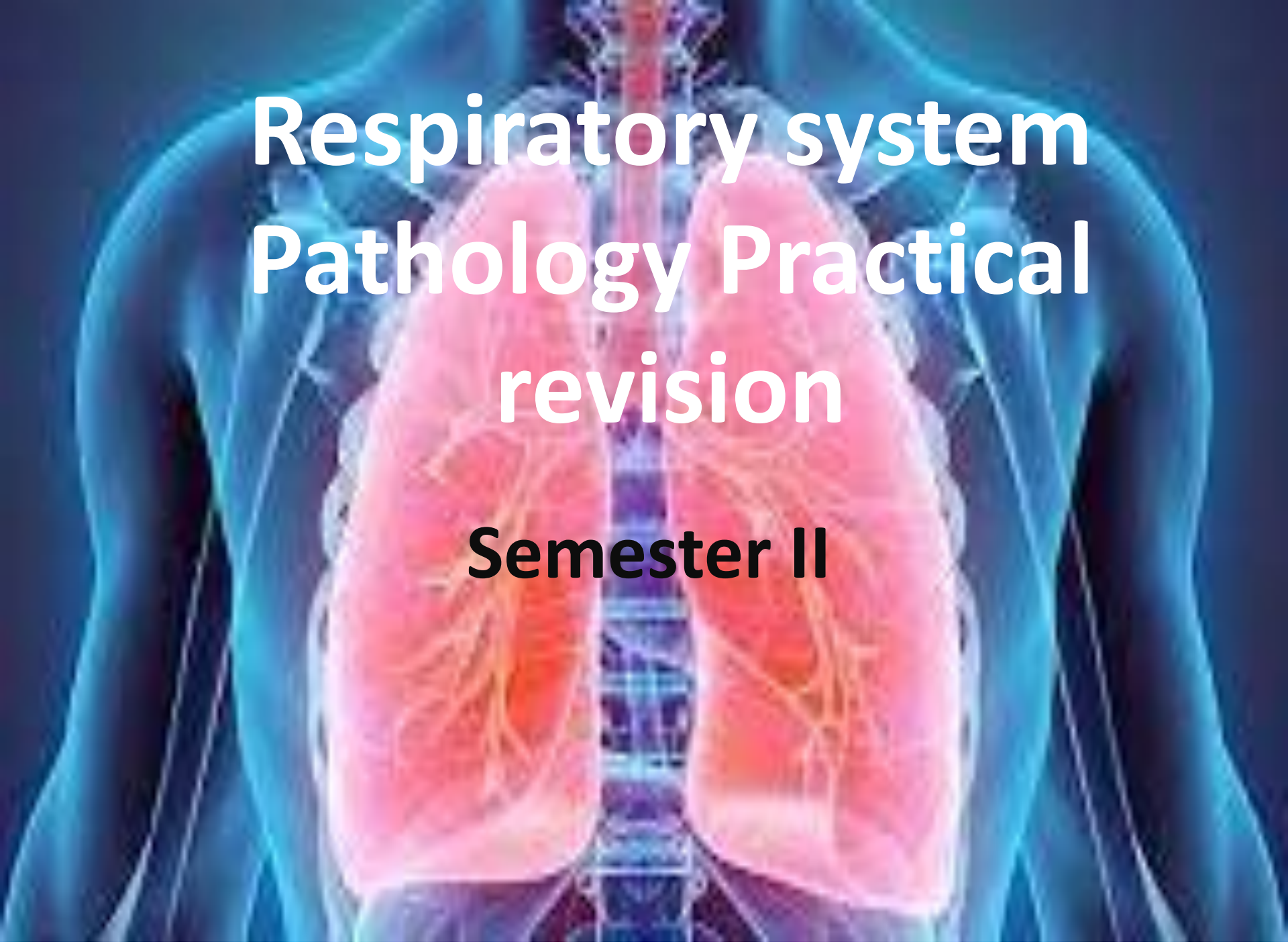


Respiratory system Pathology Practical revision

Semester II

Photos

1) Lobar Pneumonia (red hepatization)

2)Lobar Pneumonia (grey hepatization)

3)Bronchogenic carcinoma

1)Lobar Pneumonia (red hepatization)

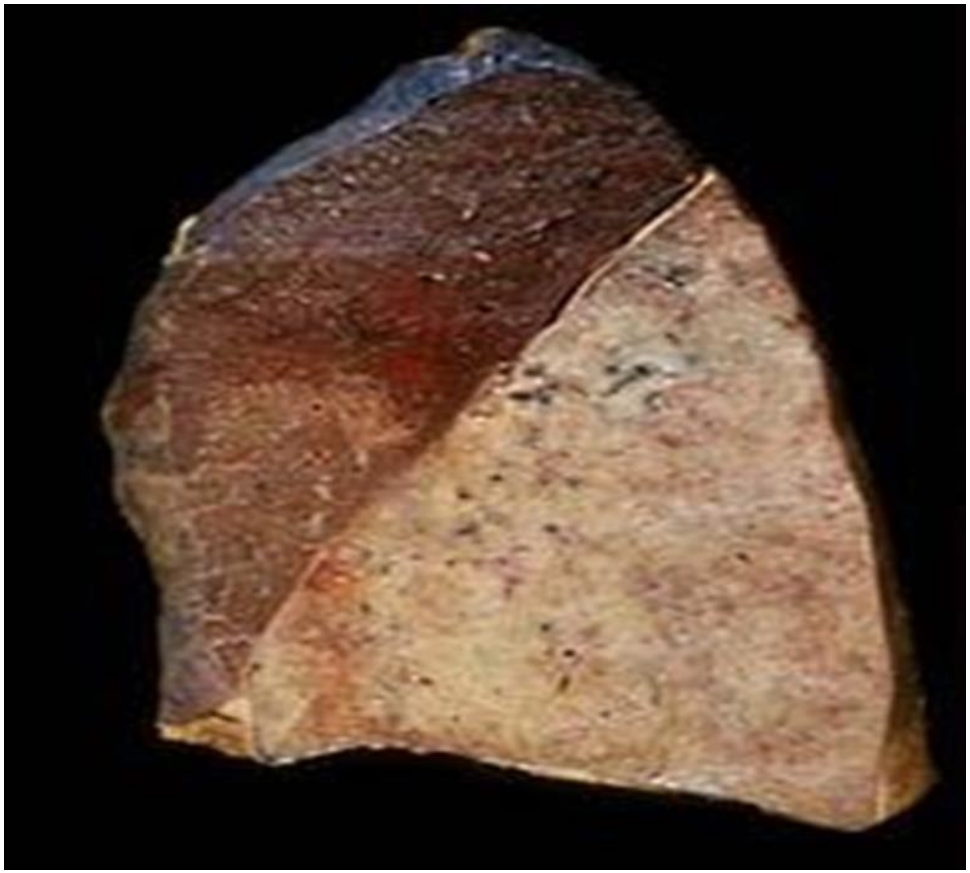
Grossly:

- The affected lobe is red, firm and consolidated .
- Normal spongy texture is lost due to filling of the alveoli with inflammatory exudates
- The cut surface of the involved lobe is airless, red-pink, dry, granular and has liver-like consistency.
- The stage of red hepatization is accompanied by sero-fibrinous pleurisy.

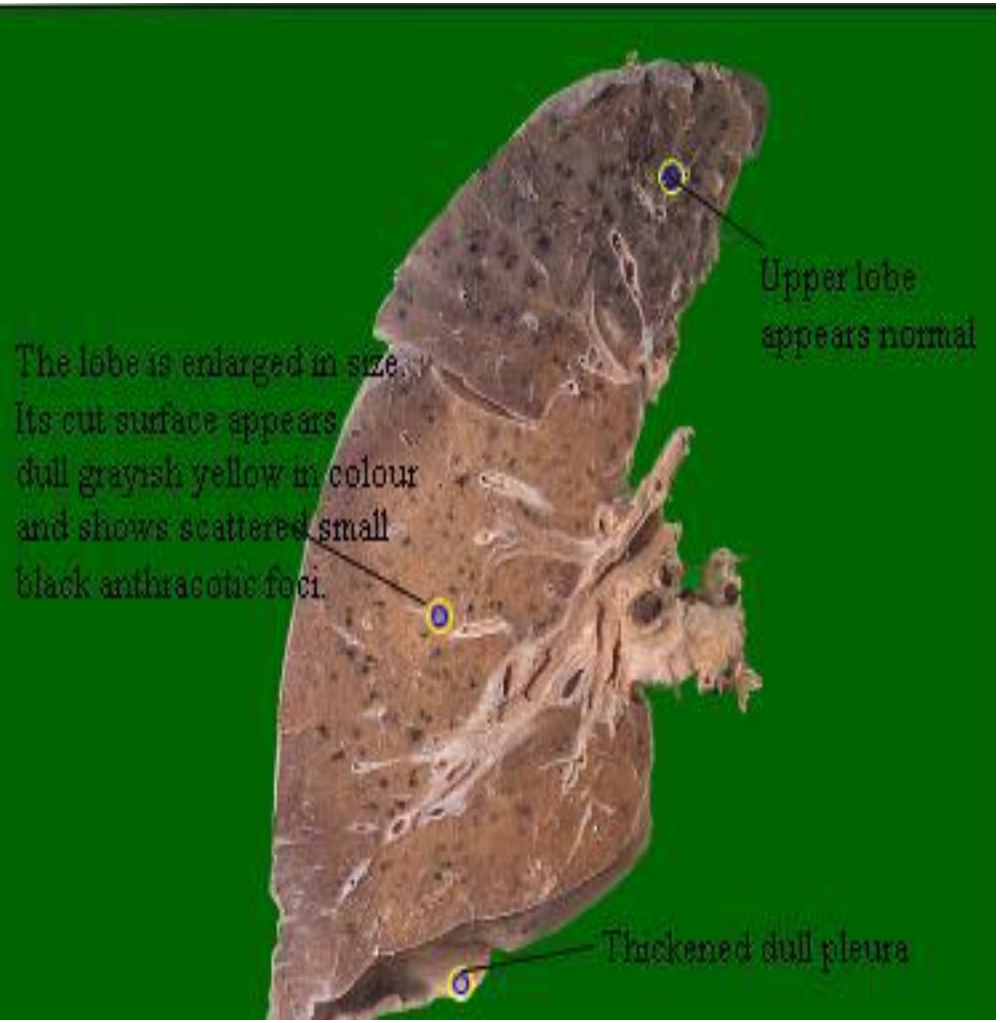
2)Lobar Pneumonia (grey hepatization)

Grossly:

- The affected lobe is firm and heavy.
- The cut surface is dry, granular and grey in appearance with liver like consistency.
- Fibrinous pleurisy is prominent, appear dull, opaque and thickened.



Lobar Pneumonia (grey hepatization)

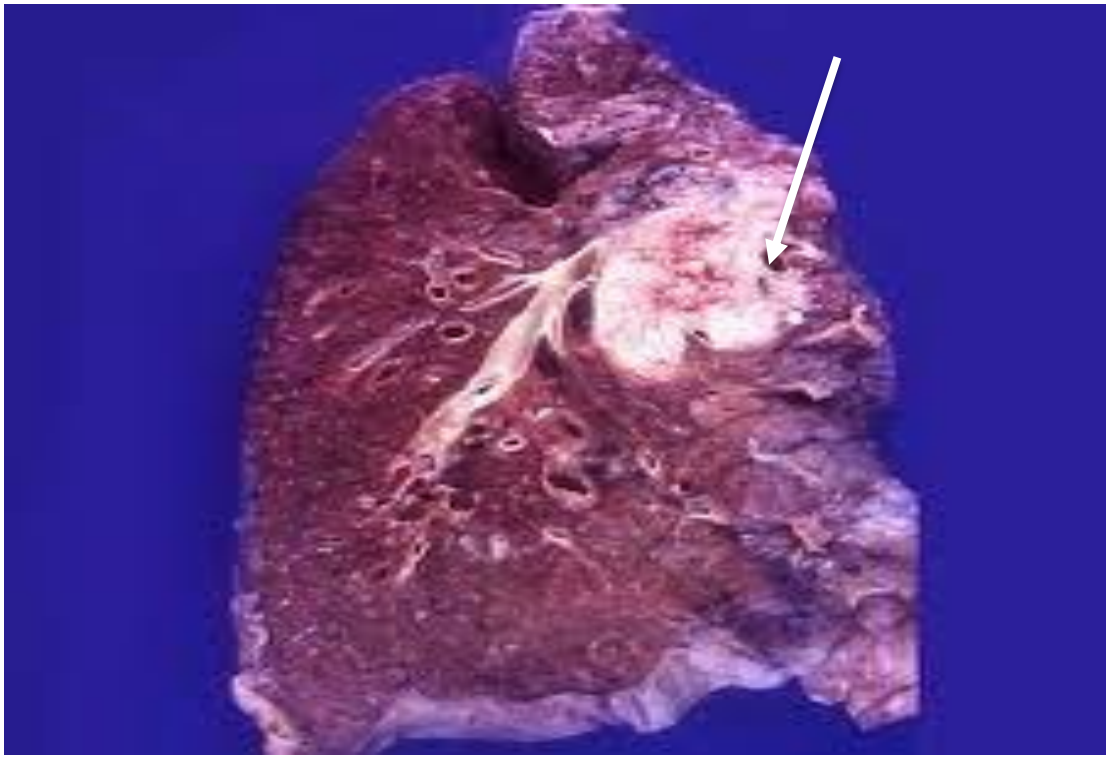


3)Bronchogenic carcinoma

- The cut section shows **a mass**
- **Site:** arising from the wall of the bronchus, infiltrating the bronchial wall and destroying the surrounding lung tissue.
- **Color**: grayish white
- **Consistency:** hard with shreddy necrotic areas
- **Mediastinal pleura:** shows multiple small nodules of few mm in size (infiltration)

Bronchogenic carcinoma

Bronchogenic carcinoma



Bronchogenic Carcinoma

Slides

1) Squamous cell carcinoma
2) Emphysema

Squamous cell carcinoma

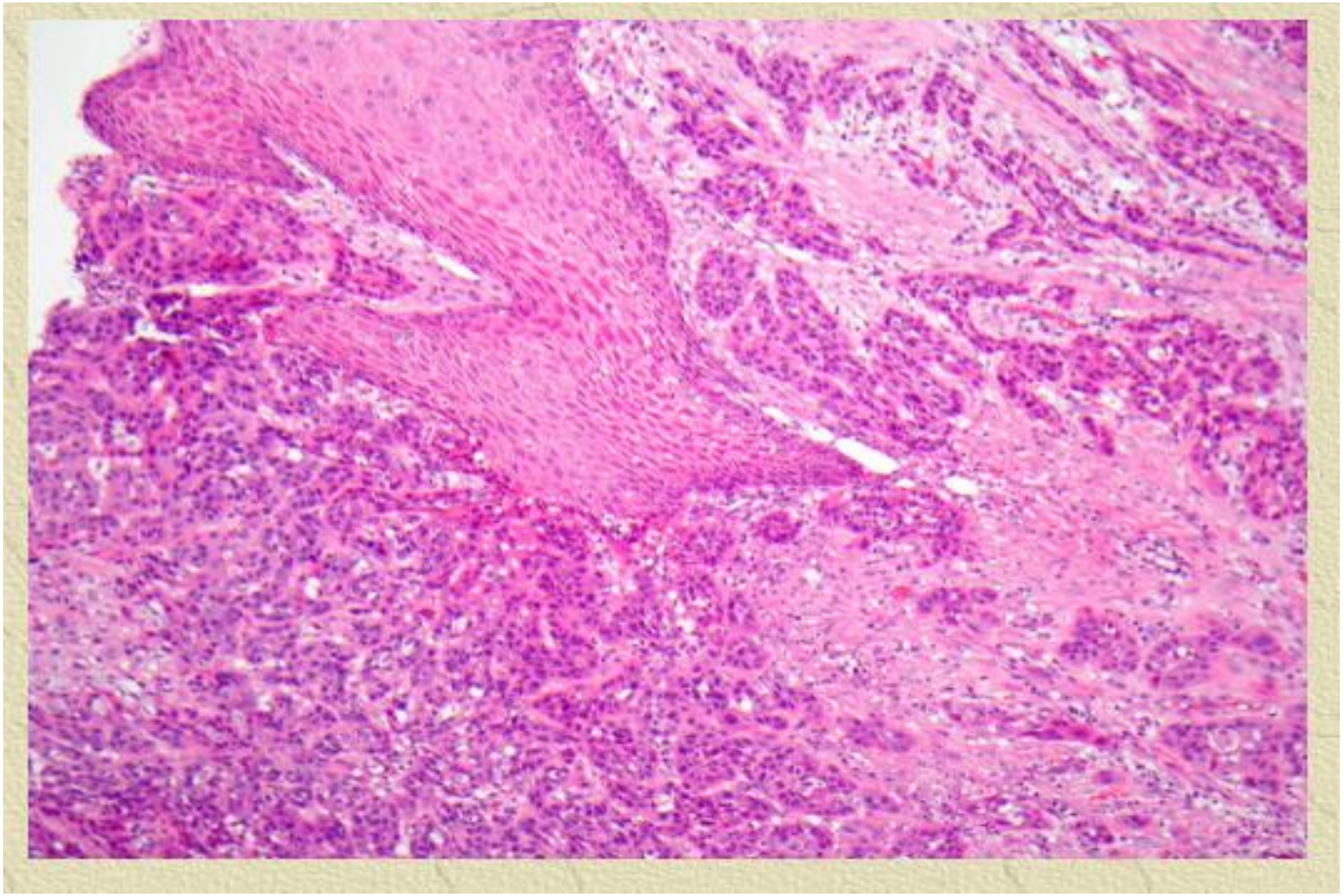
Section in the larynx showing:

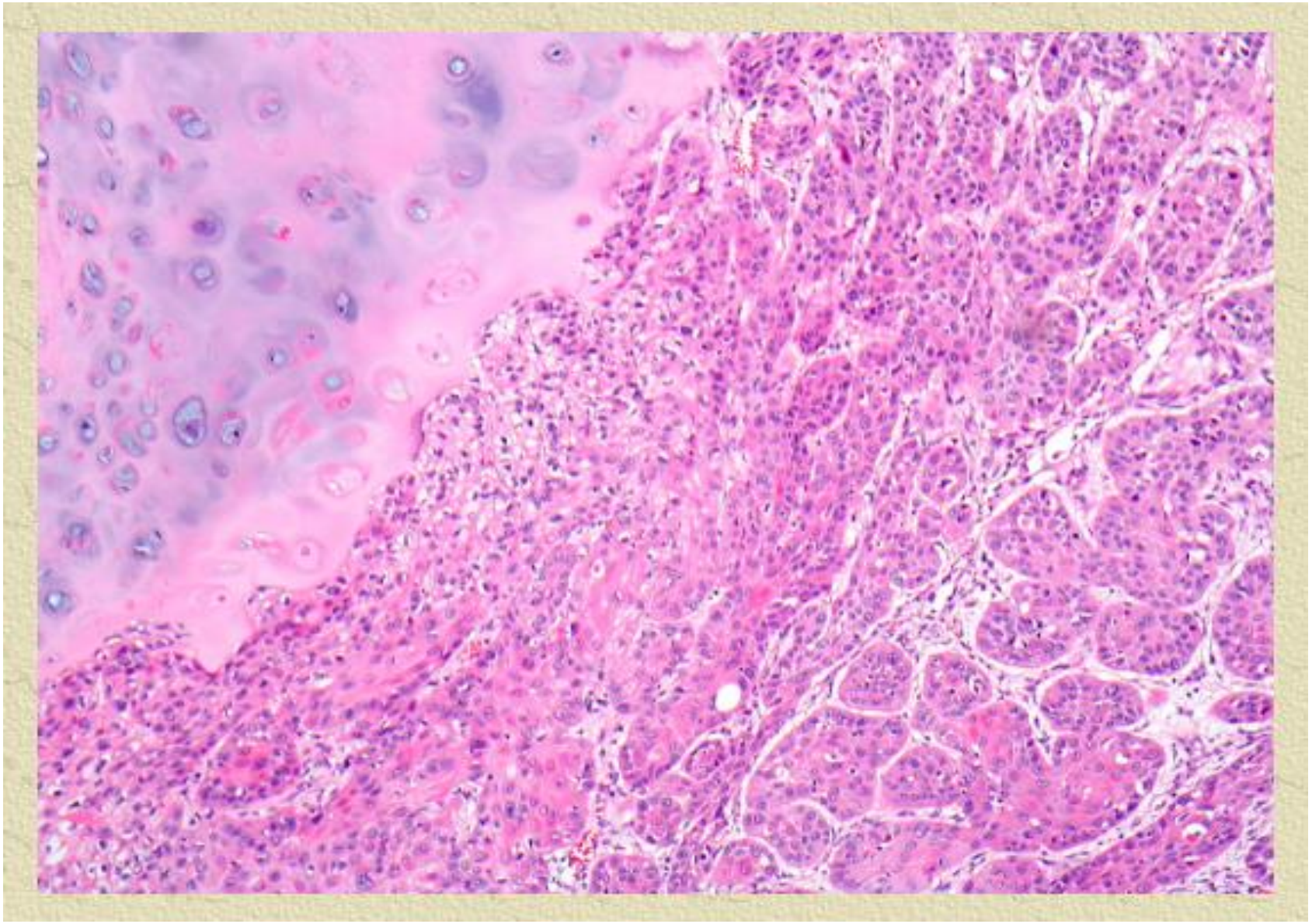
–Ulcerated epithelium with underlying infiltration by sheets of malignant squamous cells with pleomorphic hyperchromatic nuclei, prominent nucleoli and frequent mitoses.

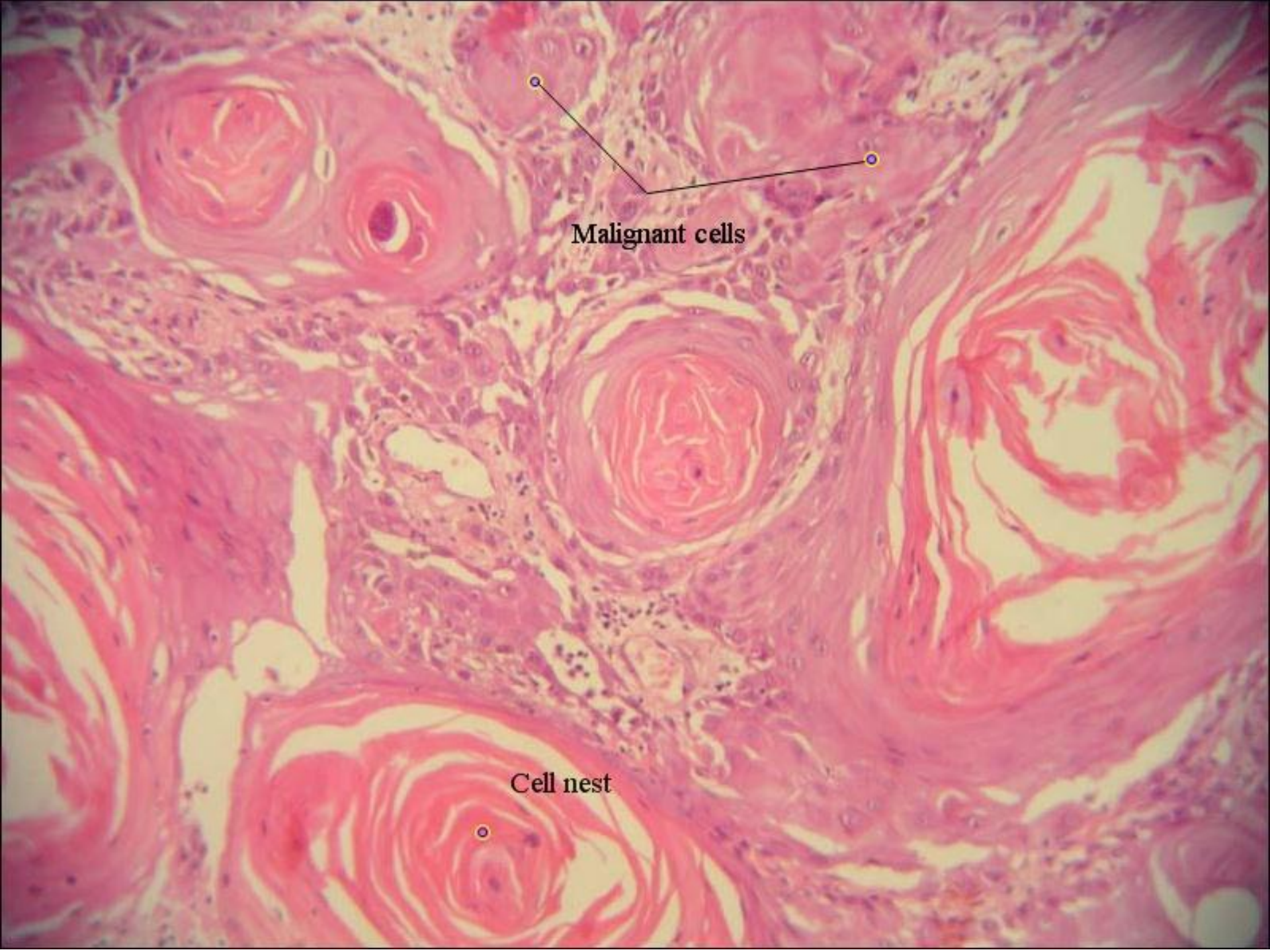
–The cells are arranged in cell nests formed of peripheral prickle cell layer,intermediate flat cells and central keratin.

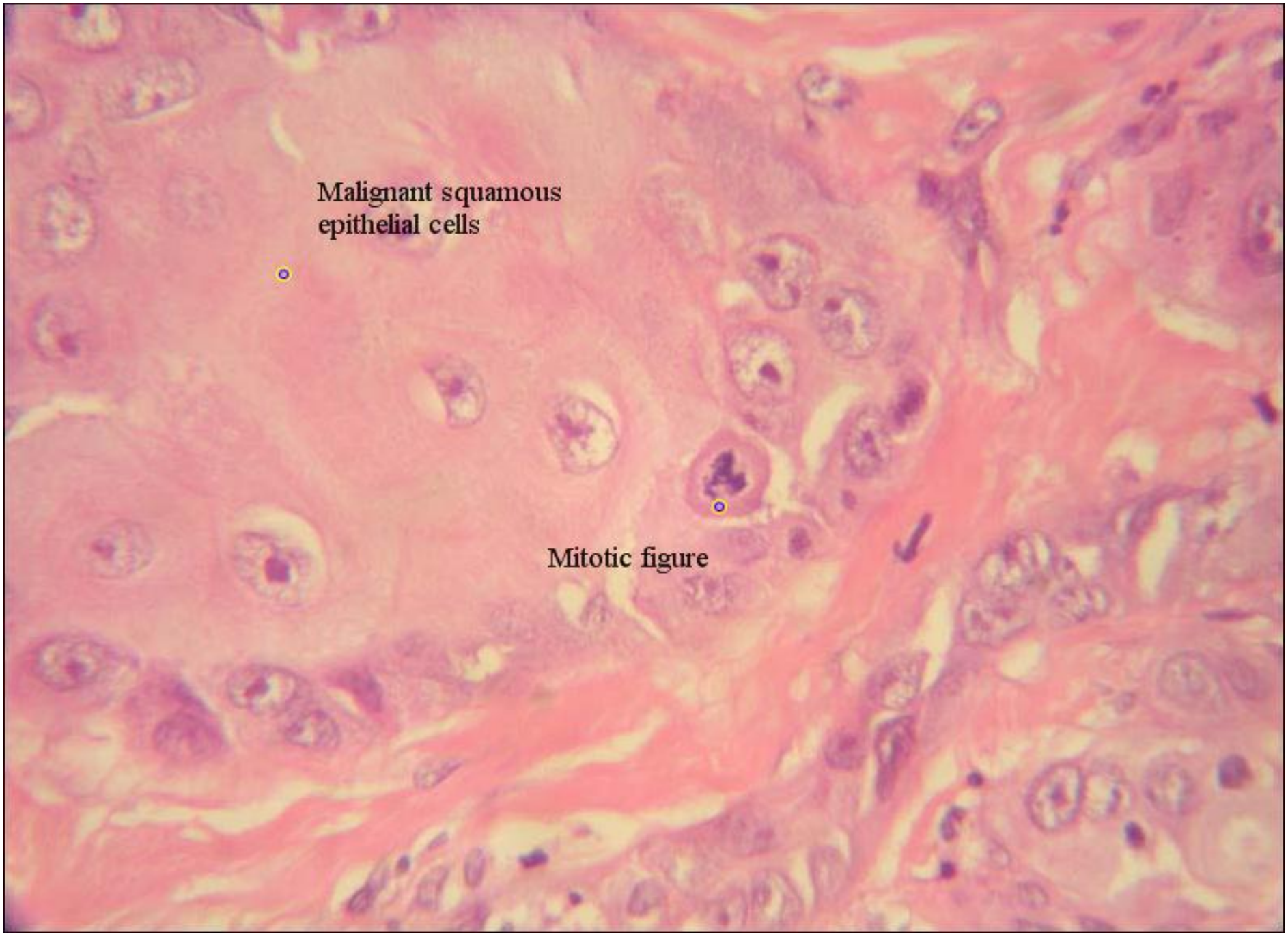
–Cell nests are separated by desmoplastic stroma.

Squamous cell carcinoma






Malignant cells
Cell nest


Malignant squamous
epithelial cells
Mitotic figure

Emphysema

Microscopically:

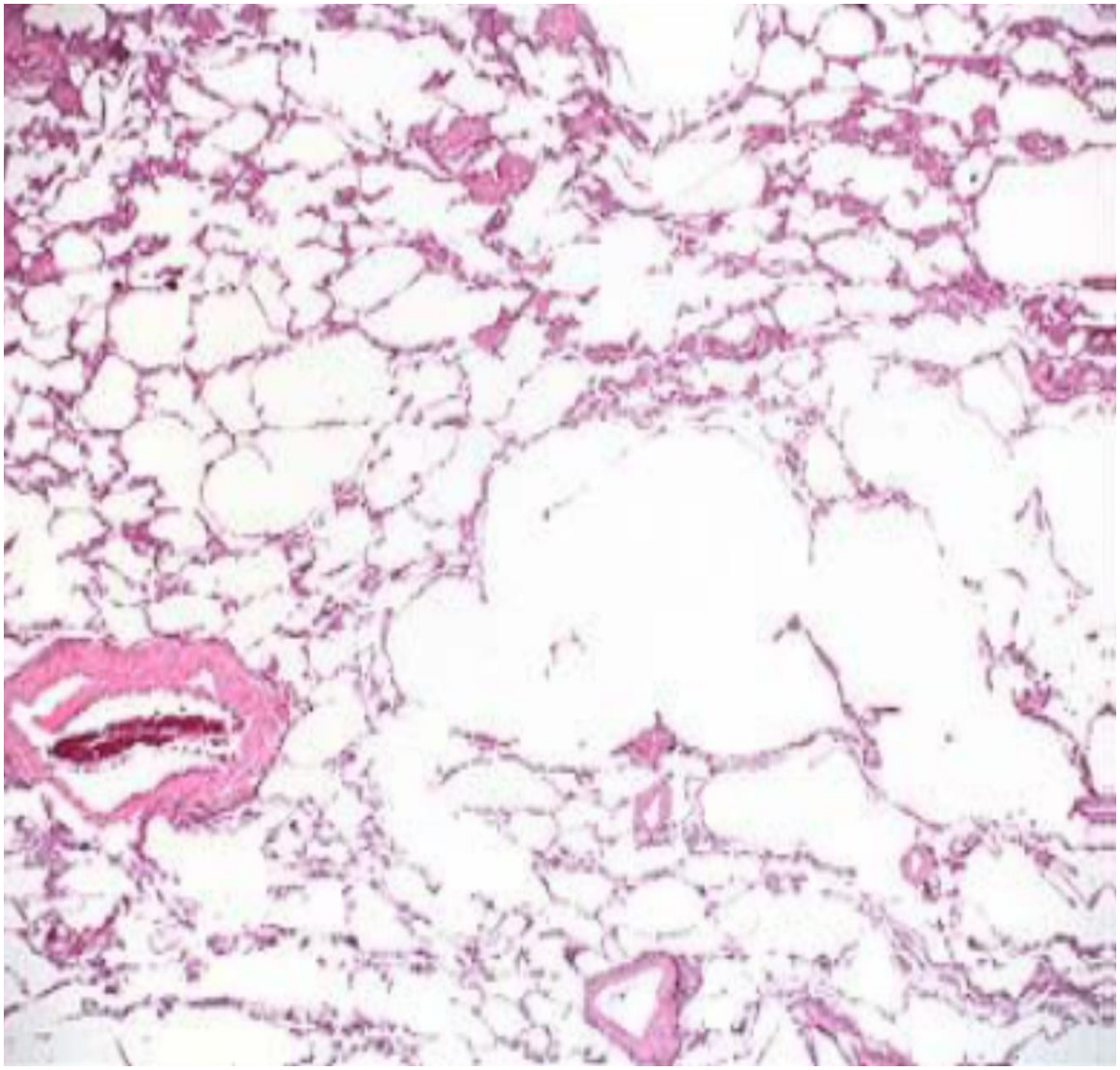
- Section in lung tissue shows

- Thinning and destruction of alveolar walls.

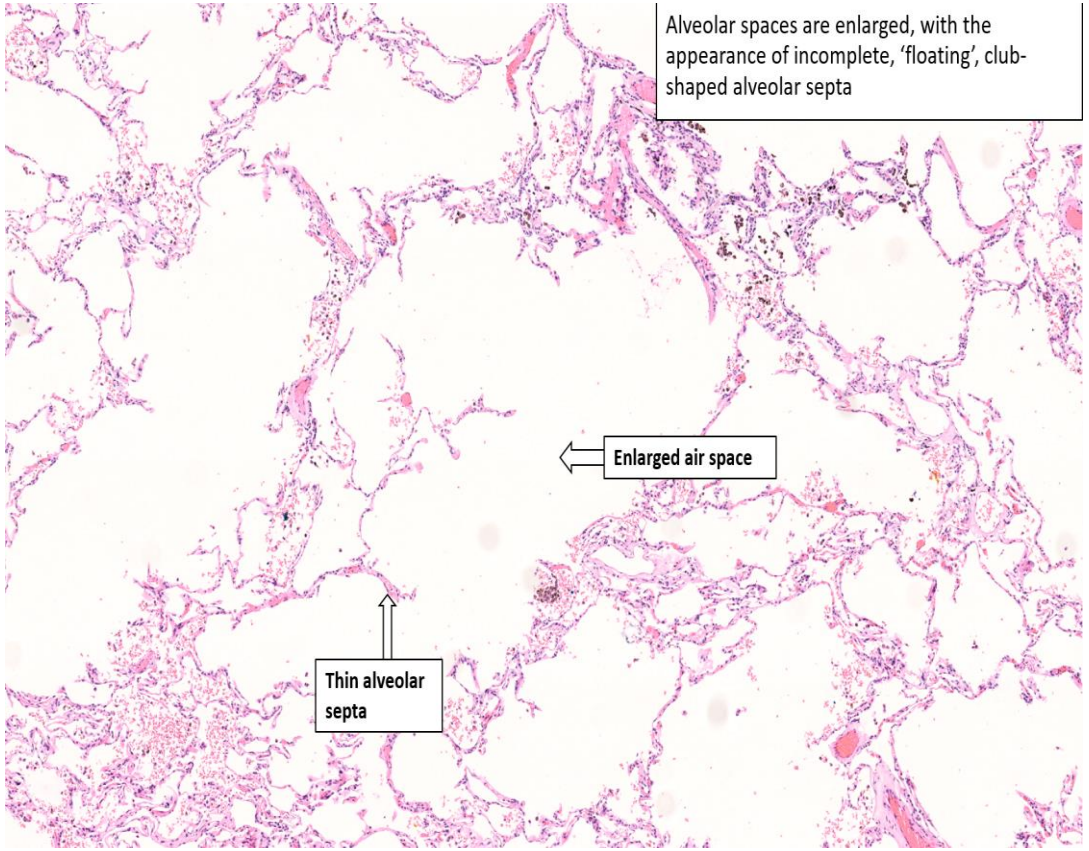
Adjacent alveoli become confluent creating large air spaces.

- Diminished number of alveolar capillaries.

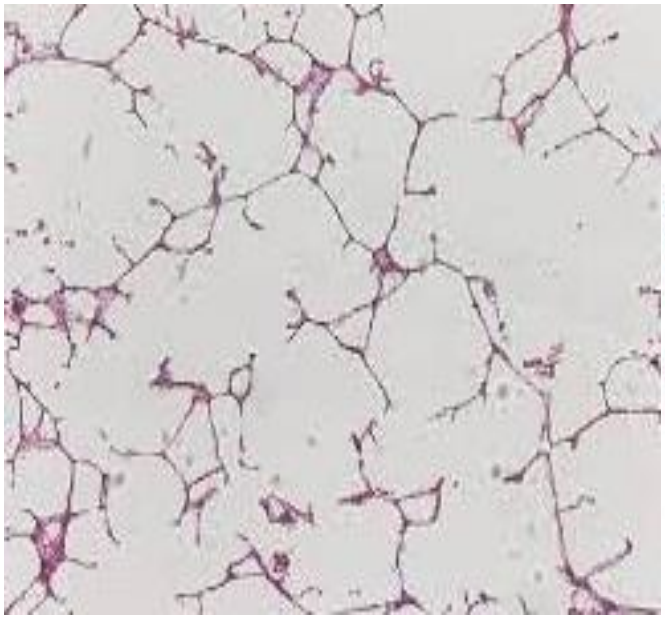
Emphysema

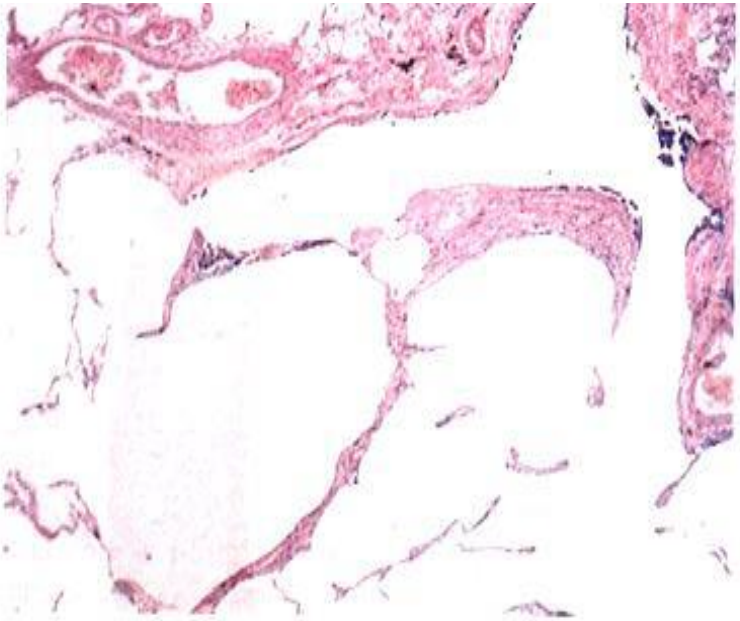


Emphysema


Alveolar spaces are enlarged, with the appearance of incomplete, 'floating', club-shaped alveolar septa
Enlarged air space
Thin alveolar septa

Emphysema





Questions

Q1: Identify this lesion

Q2: What is the consistency of this lesion

Q1:Identify this lesion?

Q2:What is the site of this lesion