PATHOLOGY LAB

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PATHOGENESIS



Fig. 13.6 Pathogenesis of emphysema. See text for details.







Figure 25-31 Profile and anteroposterior diameter of normal adult chest and barrel chest.







Fig. 13.9 Chronic bronchitis. The lumen of the bronchus is above. Note the marked thickening of t mucous gland layer (approximately twice-normal) and squamous metaplasia of lung epithelium. (From the Teaching Collection of the Department of Pathology, University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas.)

C TRIGGERING OF ASTHMA





on re-exposure to antigen (ag) \rightarrow immediate reaction

triggered by Ag-induced cross-linking of IgE bound to Fc receptors on mast cells.

mast cells release preformed mediators that directly and via neuronal reflexes induce: bronchospasm, increased vascular permeability, mucus production recruitment of leukocytes



D IMMEDIATE PHASE (MINUTES)



E LATE PHASE (HOURS)

Leukocytes recruited to the site of reaction (neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils; lymphocytes and monocytes) \rightarrow release mediators \rightarrow initiate the late phase of asthma.

eosinophils release major basic protein and eosinophil cationic protein that cause damage to the epithelium



MORPHOLOGY



https://www.nikonsmallworld.com/galleries/1996-photomicrography-competition/curschmanns-spiral-in-sputum-specimen



Fig. 13.11 Bronchial biopsy specimen from an asthmatic patient showing sub basement membrane fib. osis, eosinophilic inflammation, and smooth muscle hyperplasia

 Charcot-Leyden crystals: crystalloids made up of the eosinophil protein galectin-10



Honeycomb lung









Asteroid body



()))





https://www.flickr.com/photos/pulmonary_pathology/6132231984/in/photostream/











Fig. 13.13 Proposed pathogenic mechanisms in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. See text for details. Robbin's basic pathology, 10th edition





Robbin's basic pathology, 10th edition

silicotic nodule



Webpath.med.utah.edu

Several coalescent collagenous silicotic nodules





Silica cystals







Asbestos body with beading and knobbed ends



Robbin's Basic pathology, 10 th edition





Robbin's and Cotran Atlas of pathology, 3rd edition









Well-differentiated SQUAMOUS cell carcinoma showing keratinization and pearls.







basophilic staining of vascular walls due to encrustation by and from necrotic tumor cells (**Azzopardi effect**).

https://www.amazon.co.uk/Props4shows-Fake-Birds-Nest-12cm/dp/B07BRDXDHX

MORPHOLOGY, grossly:

• Ghon focus.

- ✓ a 1-cm to 1.5-cm area of gray-white inflammatory consolidation emerges during the development of sensitization
- ✓ In majority of cases → central caseous necrosis.

MORPHOLOGY, grossly:

- Tubercle bacilli, free or within phagocytes, travel via the lymphatic vessels to regional lymph nodes.
- Ghon complex : This combination of parenchymal and nodal lesions

MORPHOLOGY, microscopic:

tubercle

tubercular granulomas without central caseation

ZN stain→ sheets of macrophages packed with mycobacteria

irrespective of the presence or absence of caseous necrosis special stains for acid-fast organism

Robbins and Cotran pathologic basis of disease, 10^h edition

Robbins and Cotran pathologic basis of disease, 10^h edition

