



Digestive System

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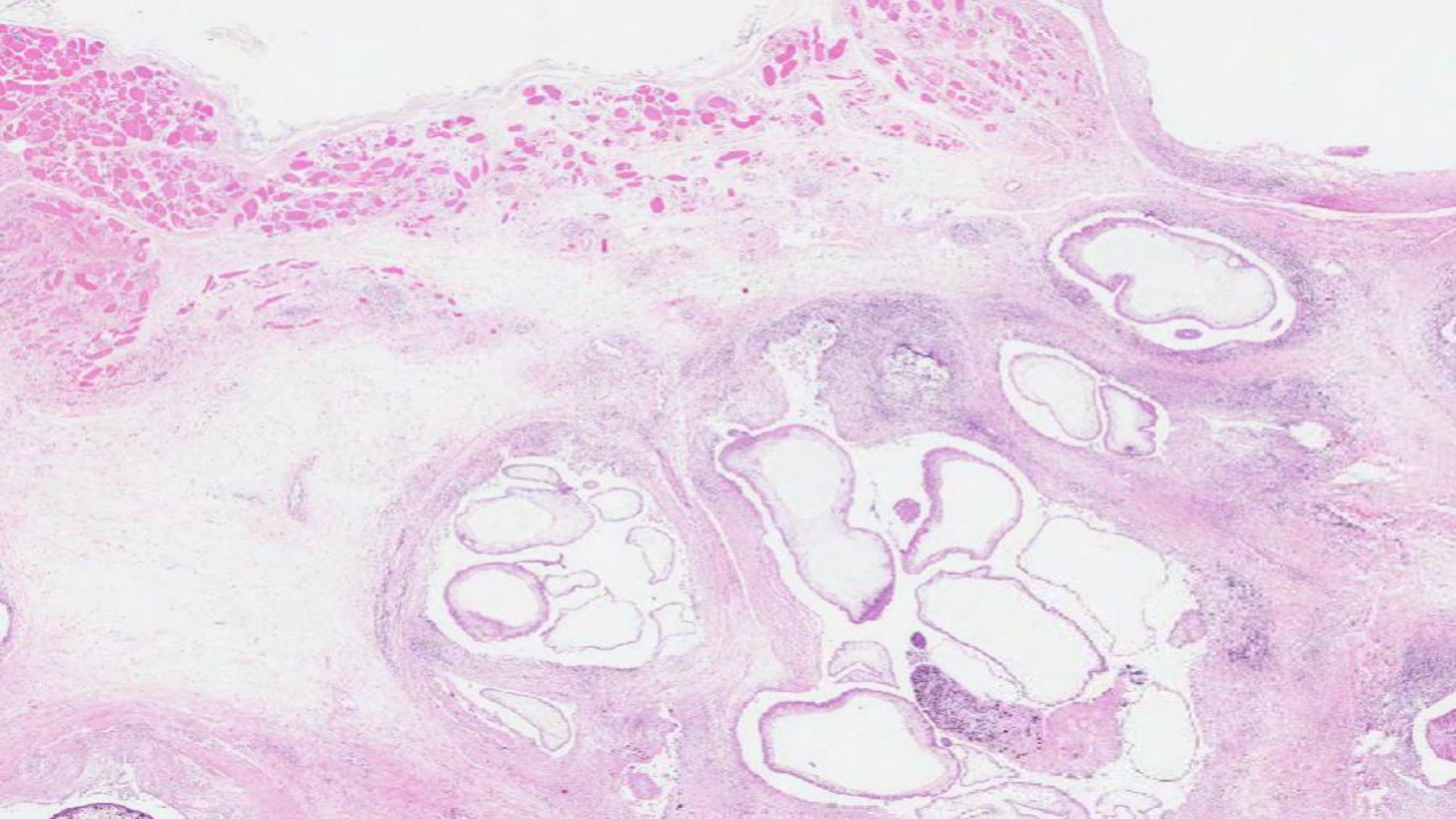
Assist. Lecturer Atheer Nabeel

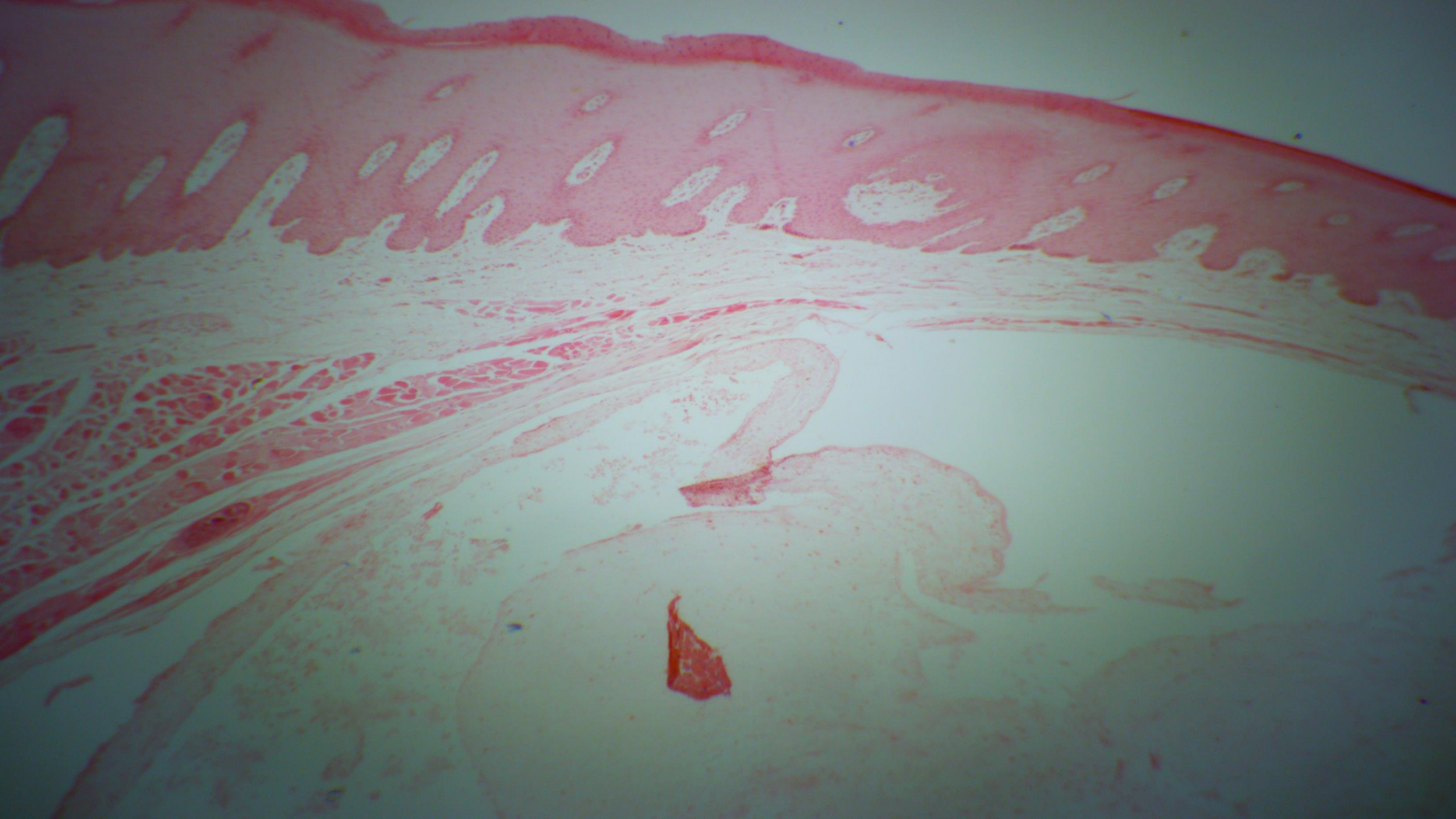
Diagnosis: Parasitic glossitis (Mixed infection)

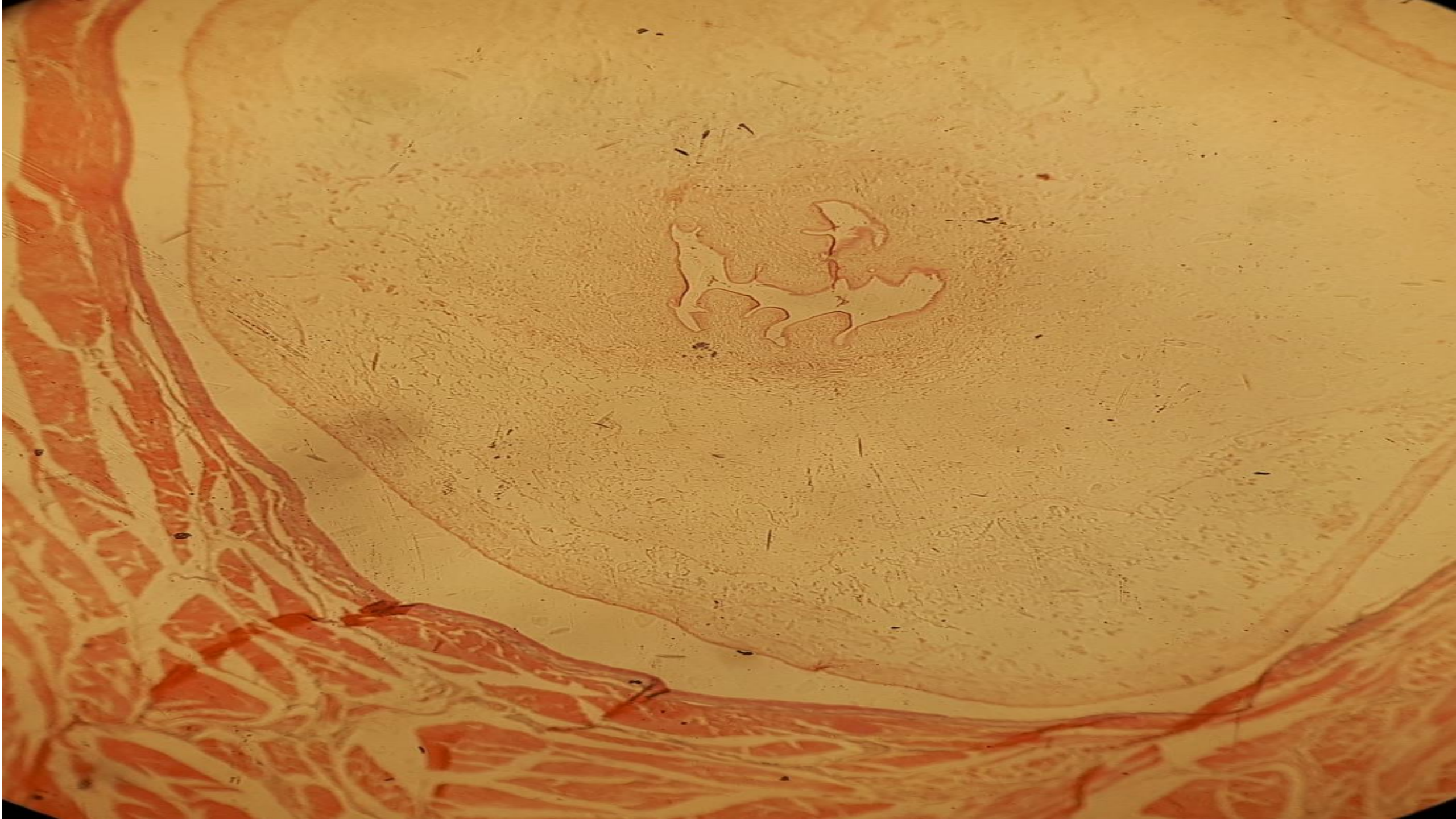
Organ: Lingual muscles

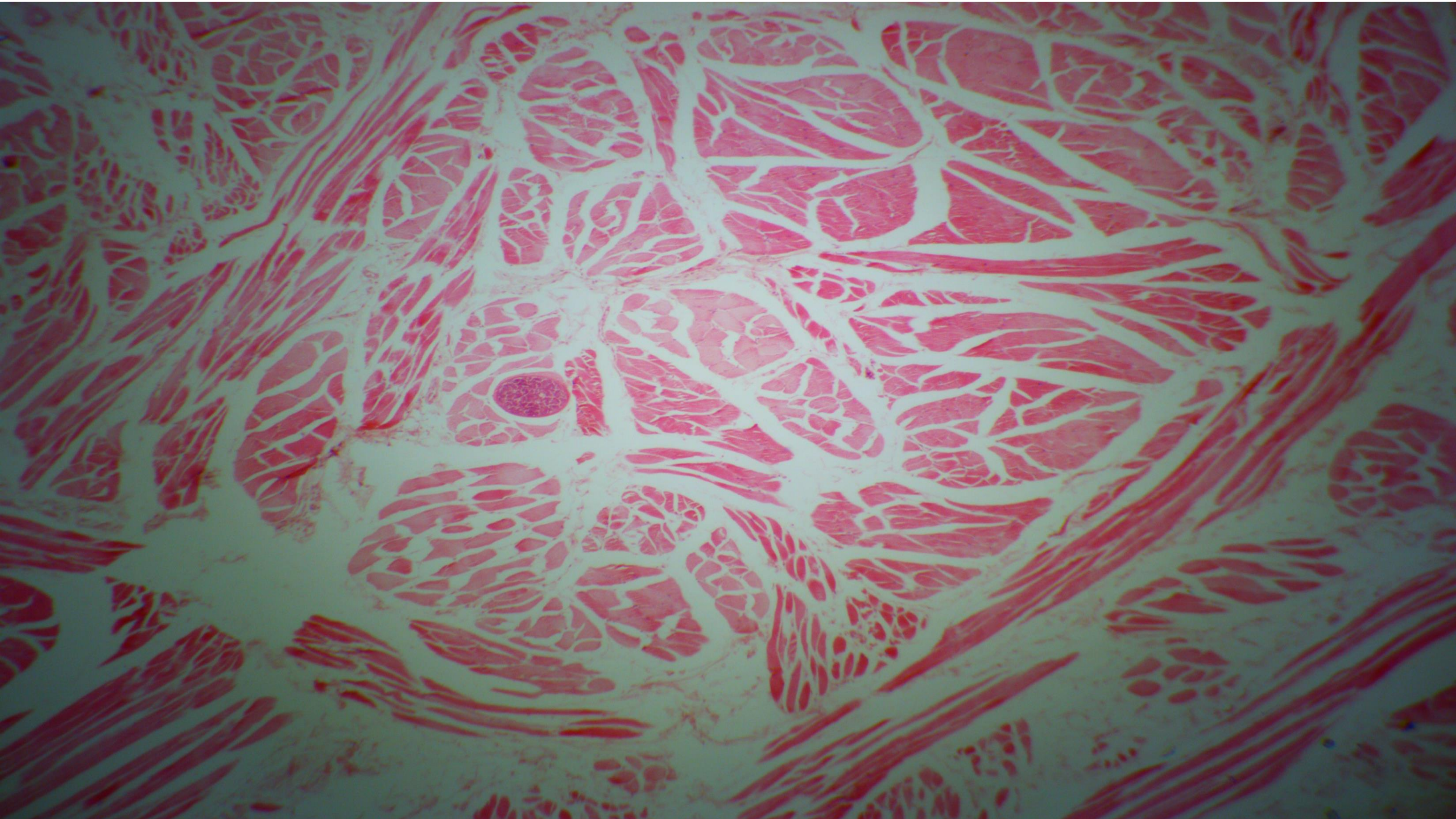
Lesion:

1. Cross section of larval stage of *Taenia saginata* (*Cysticercus bovis*).
2. Infiltration of polymorphonuclear inflammatory cells especially eosinophils around the larval stage.
3. Atrophy of muscular fibers near the cyst.
4. Presence of the parasite (Sarcocystis) between the muscle fibers.







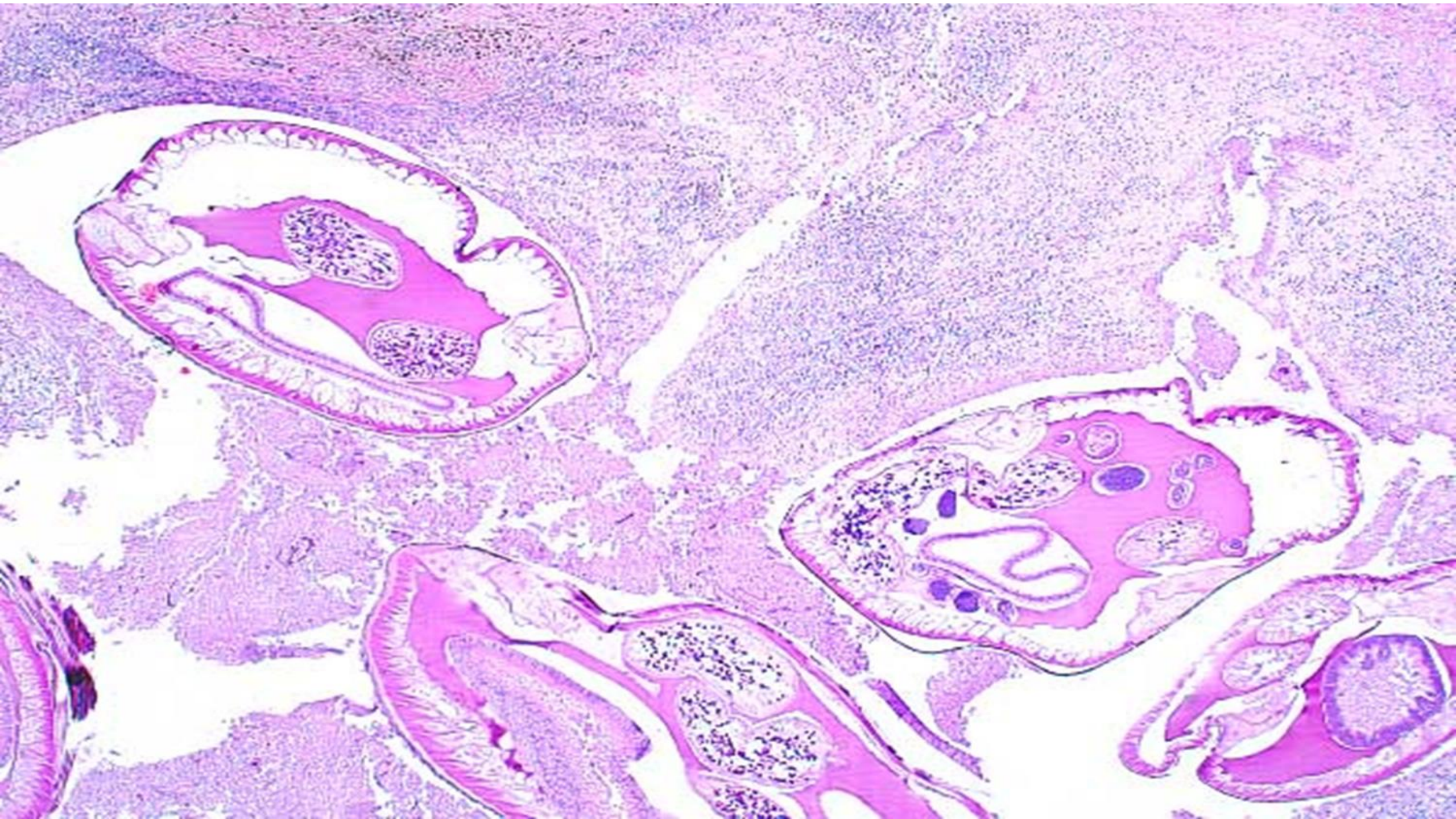


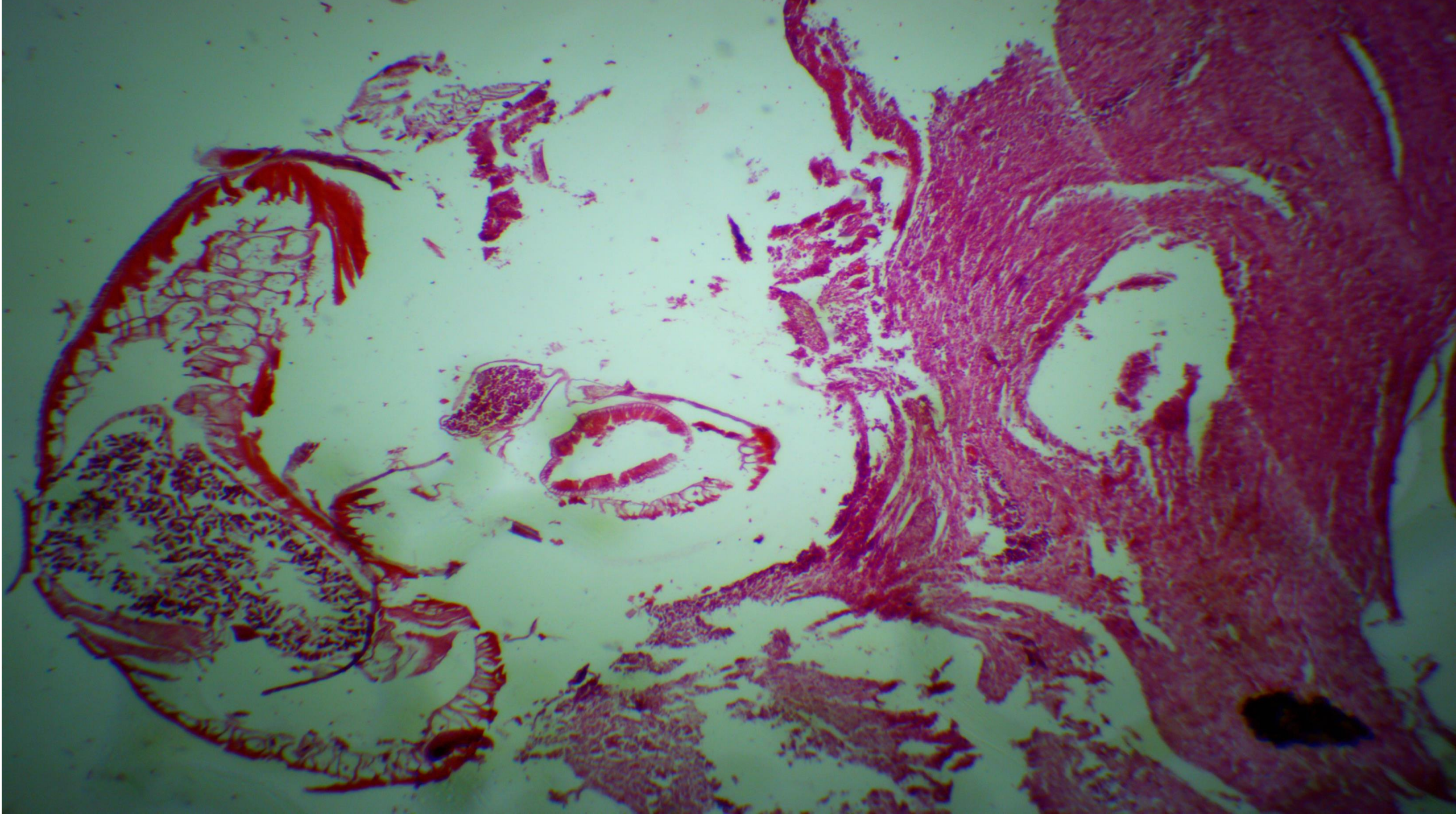
Diagnosis: Parasitic esophagitis

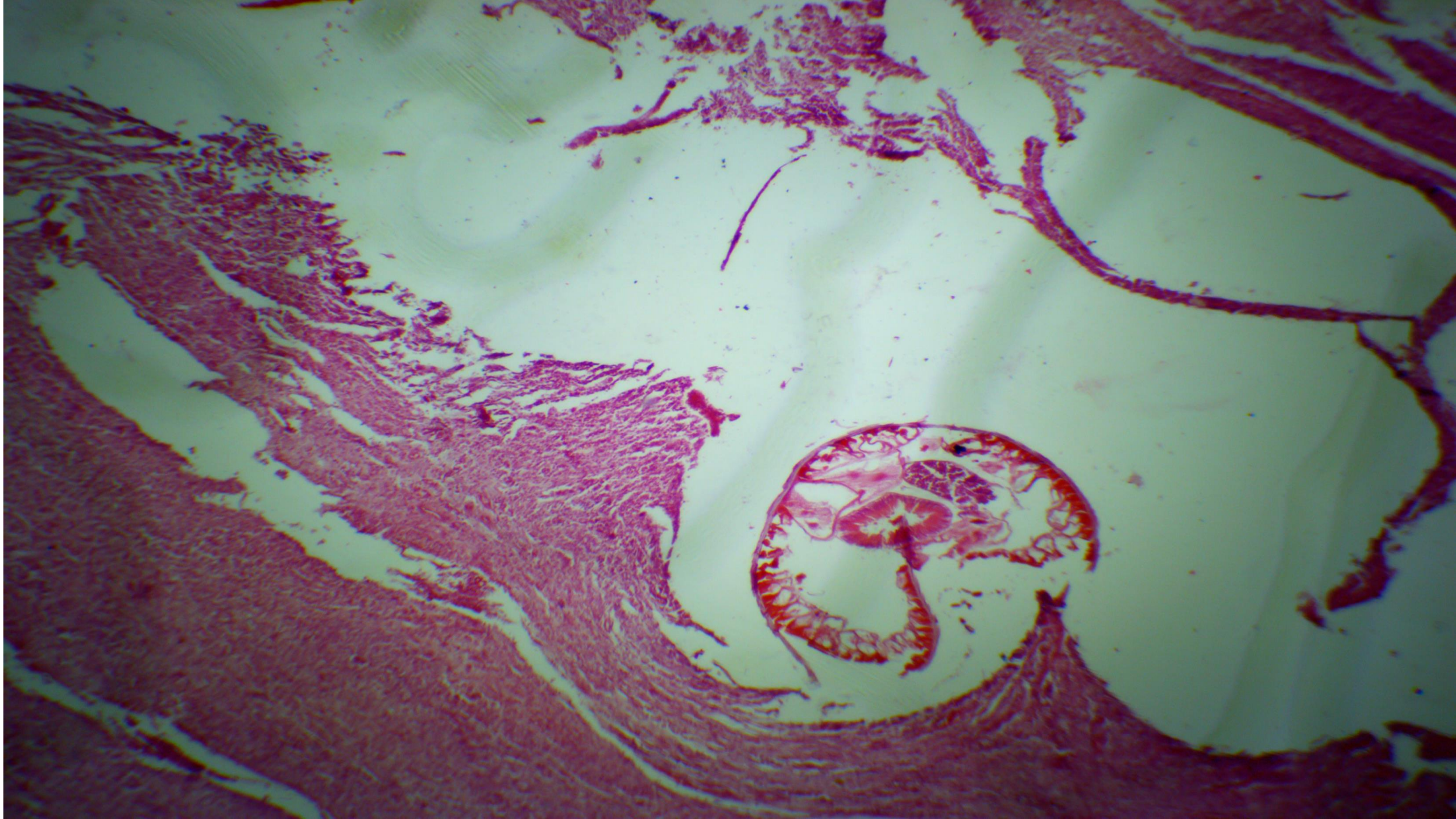
Organ: Esophagus

Lesion:

1. Stages of the parasite *Spirocerca lupi* are founded.
2. Infiltration of polymorphonuclear inflammatory cells especially eosinophils
3. Formation of fibrous tissue around the stages of the parasite.







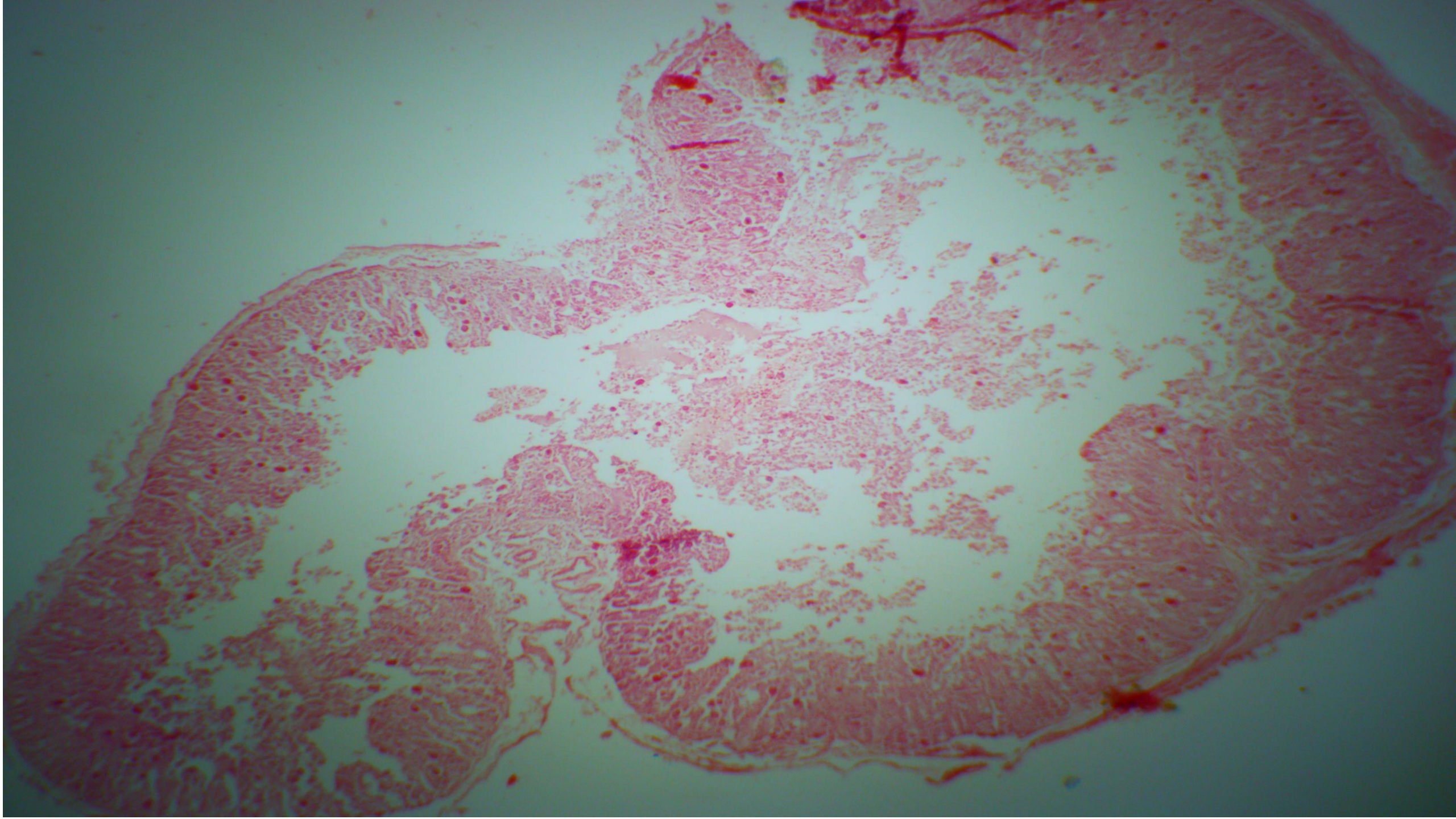


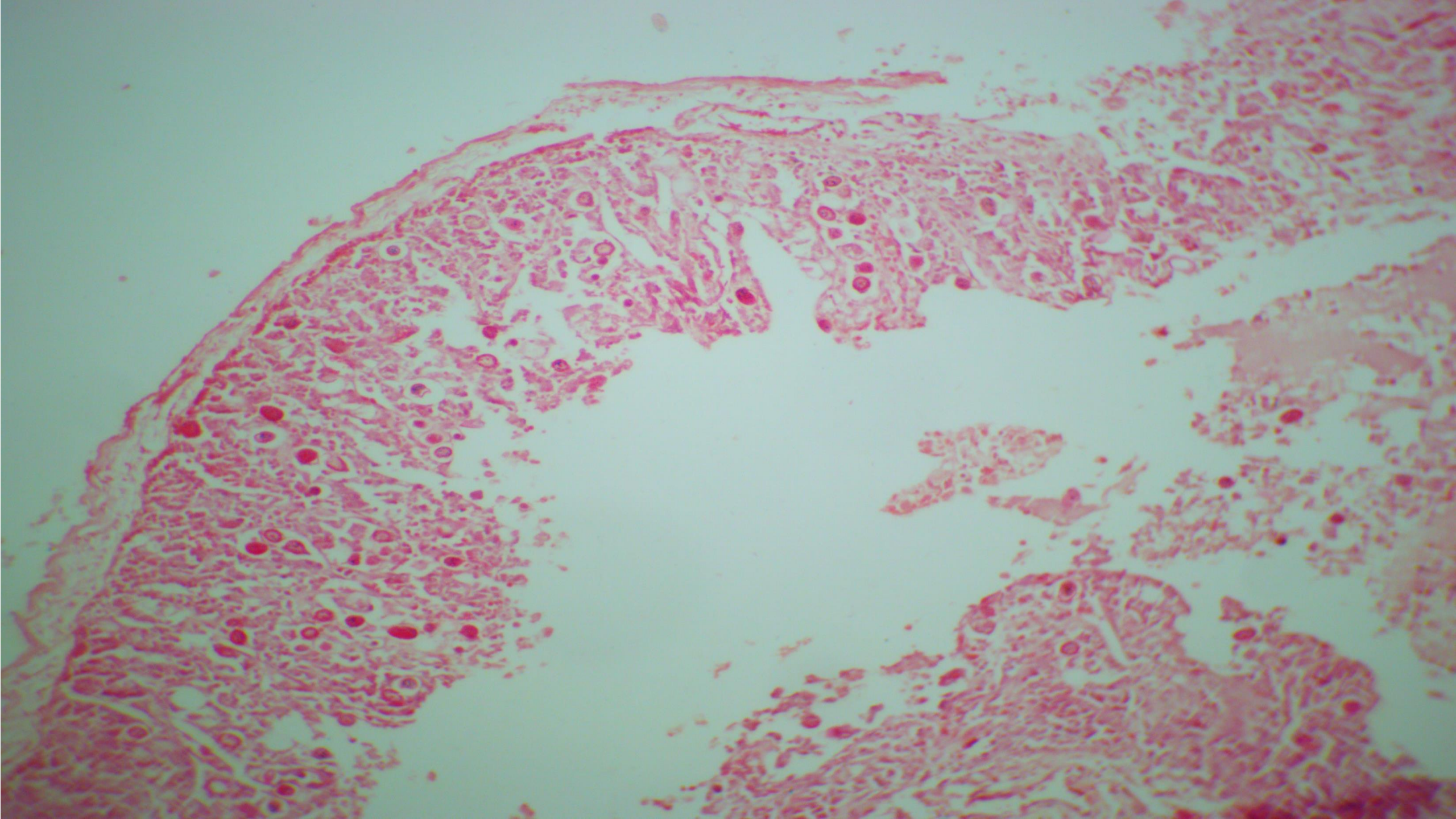
Diagnosis: Parasitic enteritis

Organ: Small intestine

Lesion:

1. Hyperplasia of the epithelial lining of the small intestine results from invasion of different stages of the parasite (Coccidia) that causes chronic irritation.
2. Signs of inflammation, hyperemia, inflammatory exudate and infiltration of polymorphonuclear inflammatory cells especially eosinophils.
3. Desquamation of epithelial lining into the lumen.



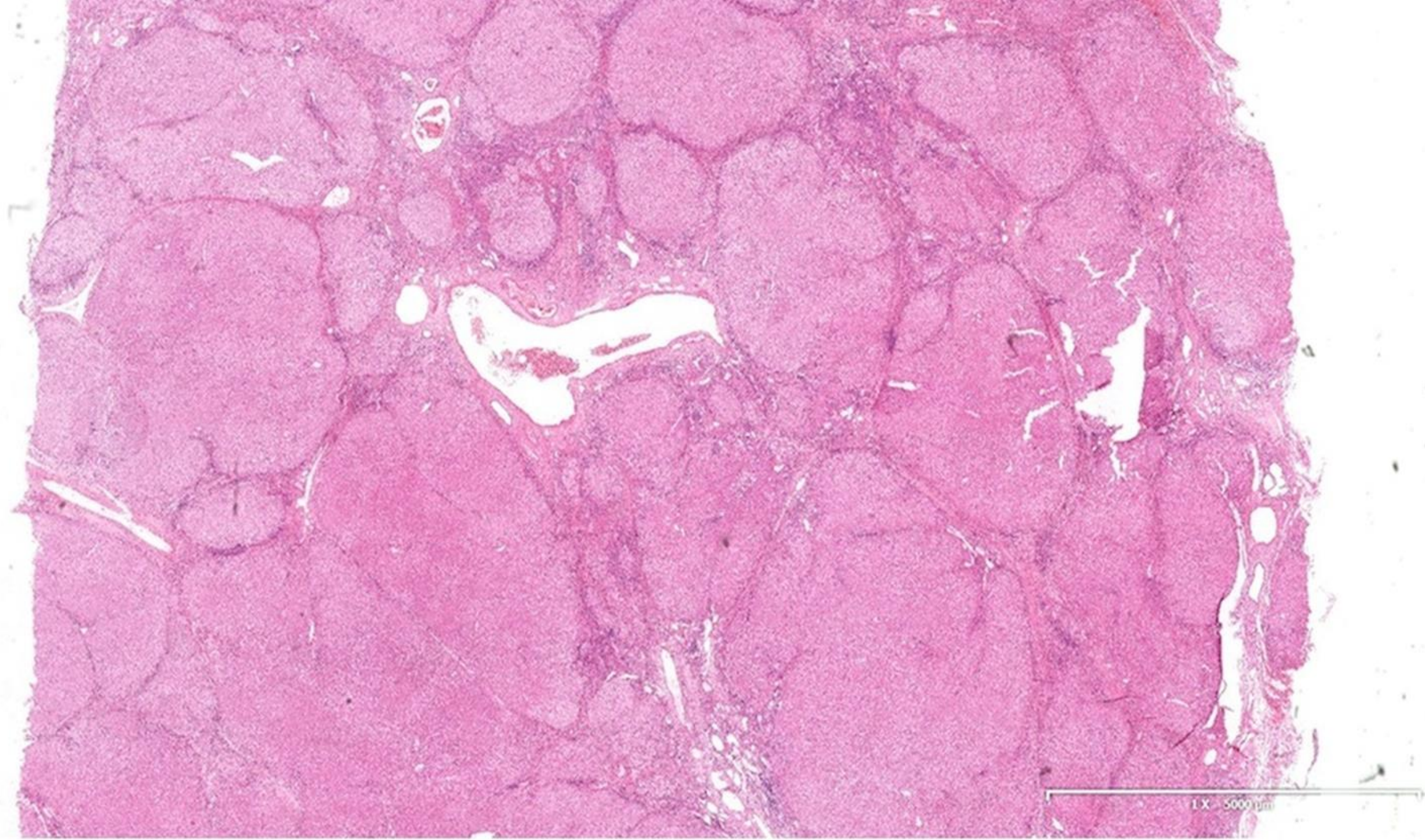


Diagnosis: Liver cirrhosis

Organ: Liver

Lesion:

1. Increase in quantity of fibrous tissue among the hepatic lobules to form pseudolobules.
2. Infiltration of mononuclear inflammatory cells in the interstitial tissue of hepatic lobules (portal area).



1 X 5000 μm



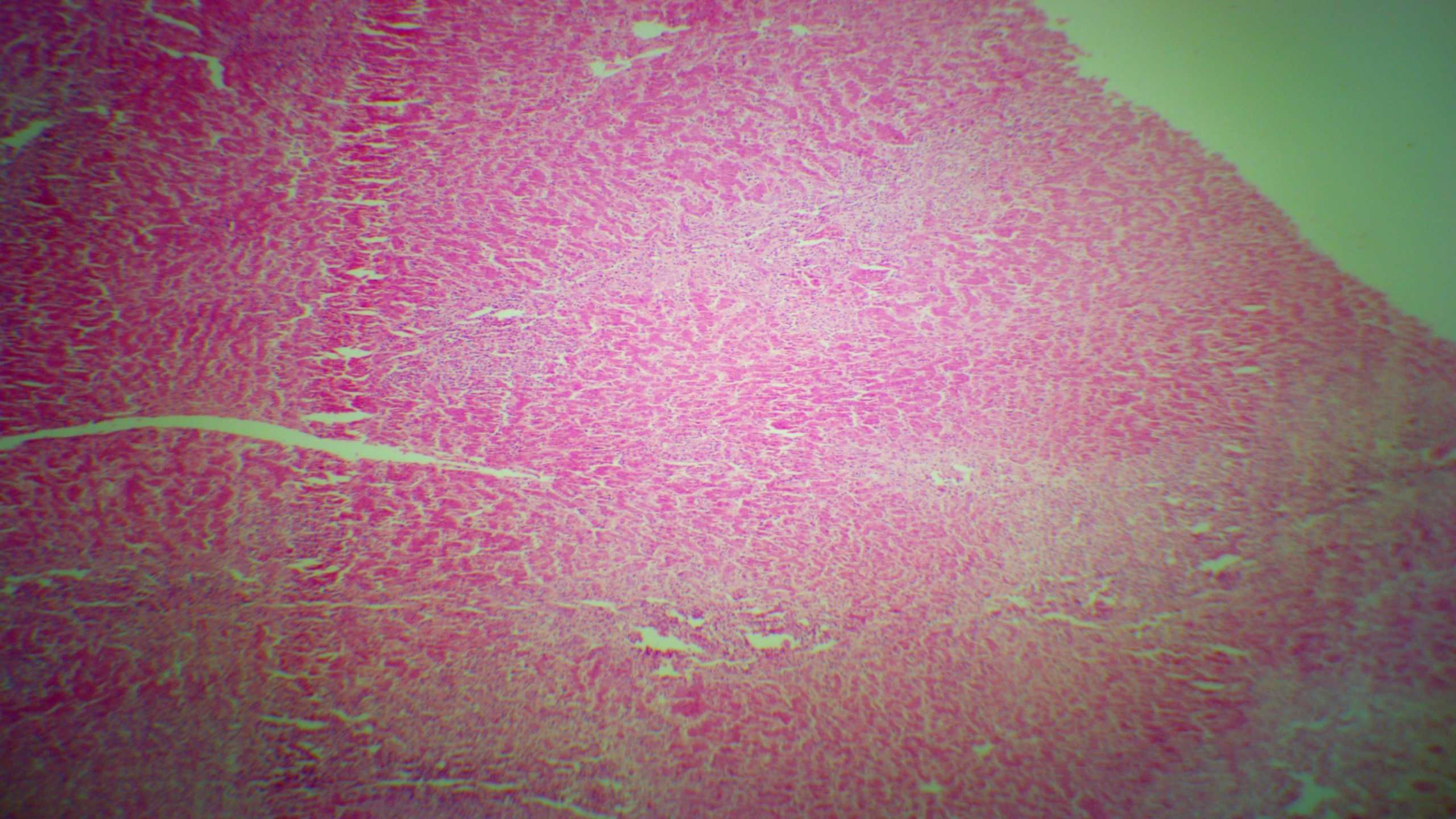
Nodule of 'regenerative' hepatocytes

This histological image shows liver tissue with regenerative nodules. The nodules are composed of hepatocytes arranged in cords. A prominent feature is the presence of thick bands of mature fibrous tissue that separate the nodules. Several portal tracts are visible, each containing a bile duct, a blood vessel, and a lymphatic vessel. The overall architecture is characteristic of cirrhosis.

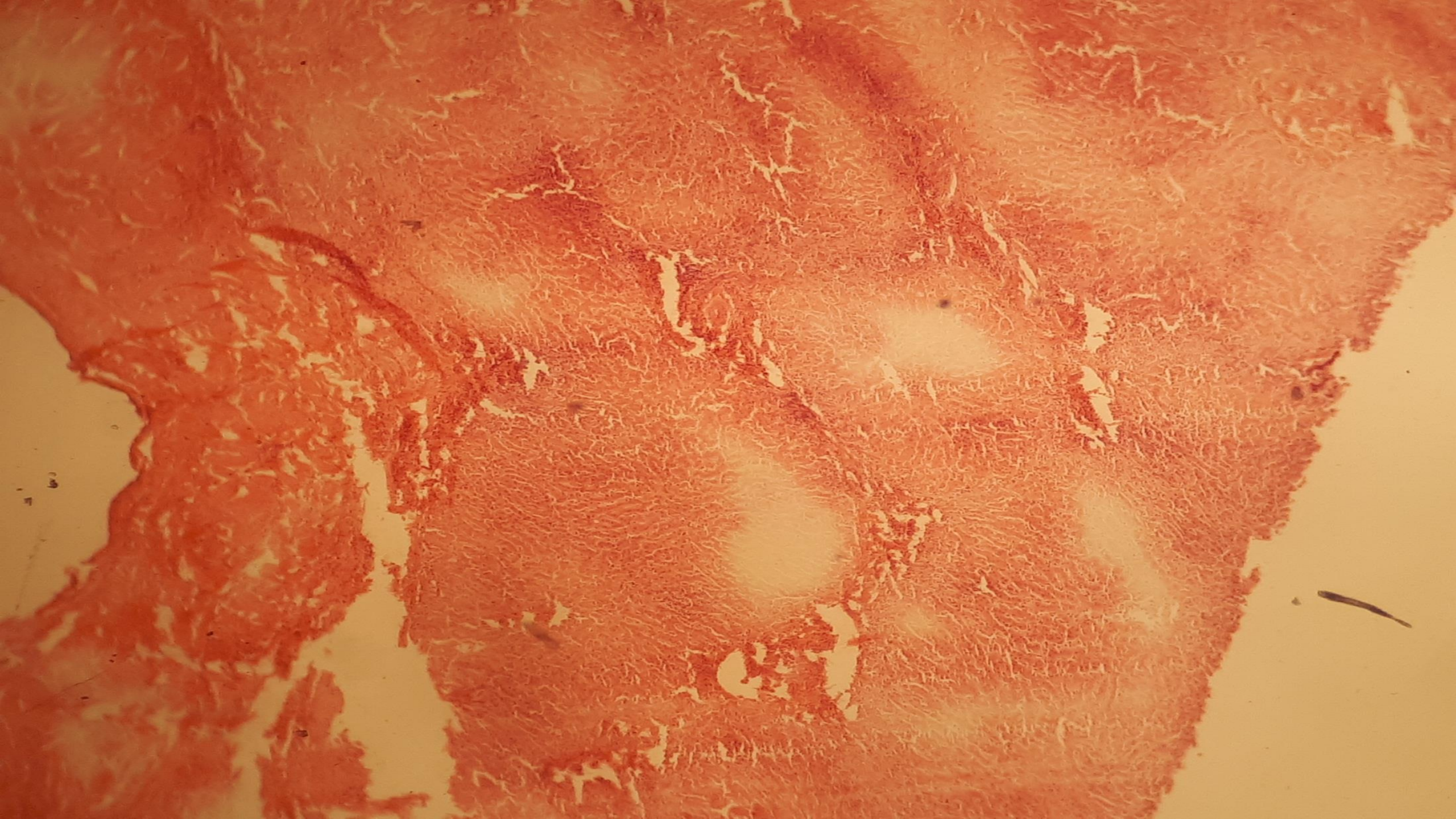
Thick bands of
mature fibrous tissue



An arrow points from the text box to a thick, eosinophilic band of mature fibrous tissue that separates two adjacent nodules of hepatocytes.







Diagnosis: Hydatid cyst

Organ: Liver

Lesion:

1. Presence of hydatid cyst in the hepatic tissue; the outer part is lamellated and the internal part is germinal.
2. The wall of hydatid cyst is infiltrated with inflammatory cells (Macrophages and lymphocytes).
3. Atrophy of hepatic cells beneath the hydatid cyst (Pressure atrophy).
4. Infiltration of inflammatory cells (Macrophage and lymphocytes) in the portal area.
5. Hemorrhage in the hepatic tissue.

