



Respiratory system

Assist. Prof. Enas Sheet

Lecturer Dr. Sanaria Hanna

Lecturer Aseel Mohammed

Lecturer Entisar Khazal

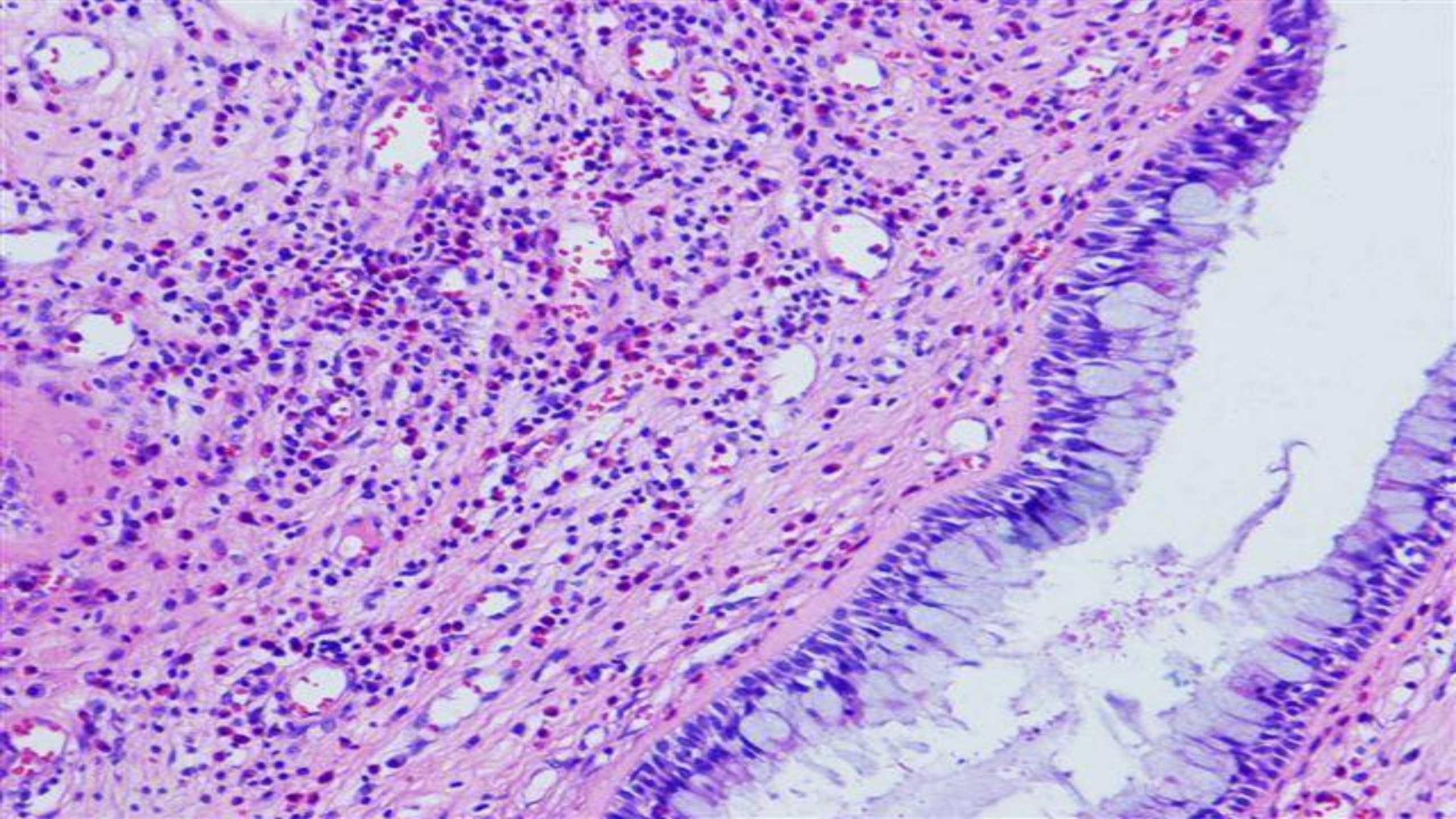
Assist. Lecturer Atheer Nabeel

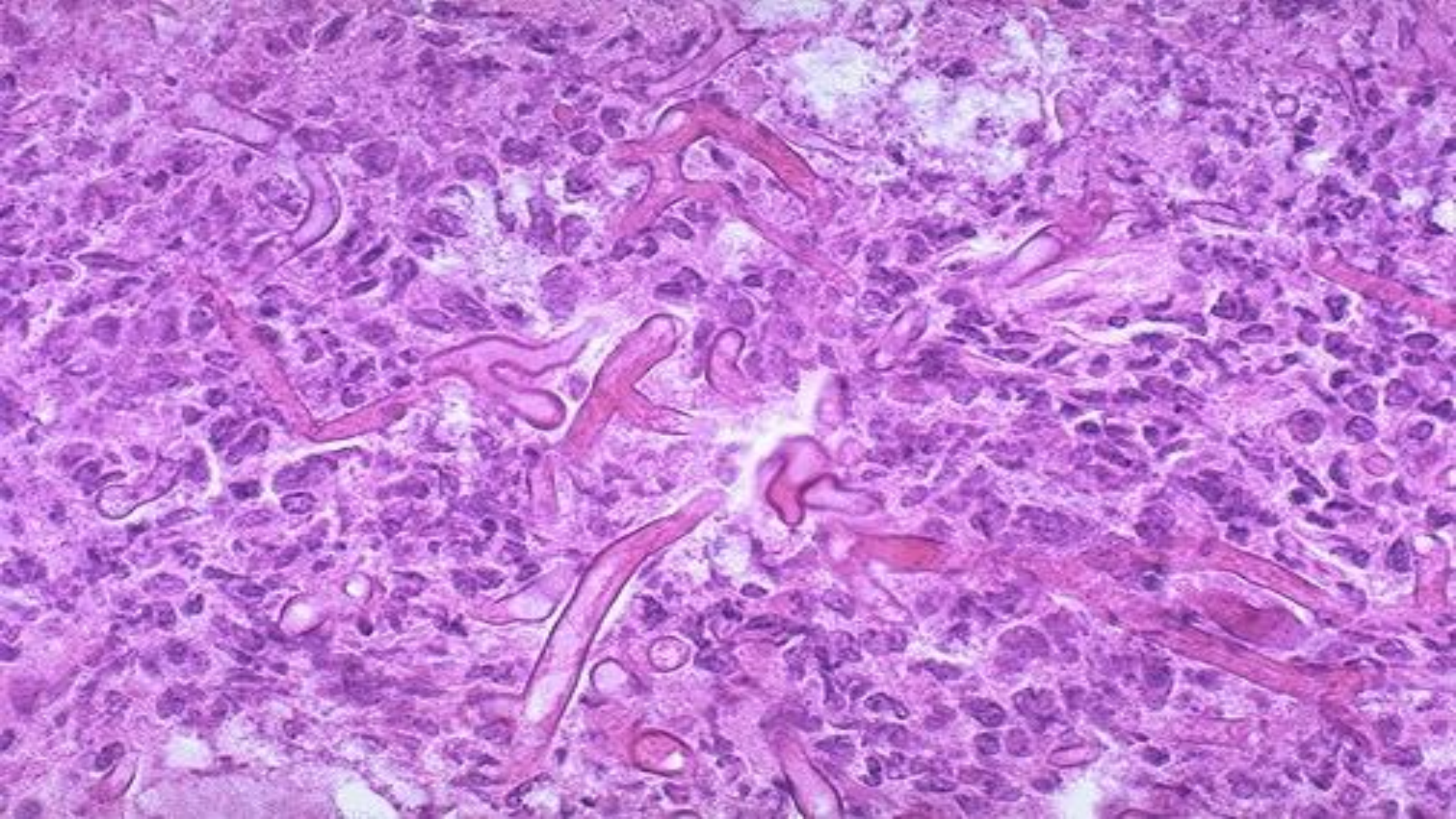
Diagnosis: Nasal polyp

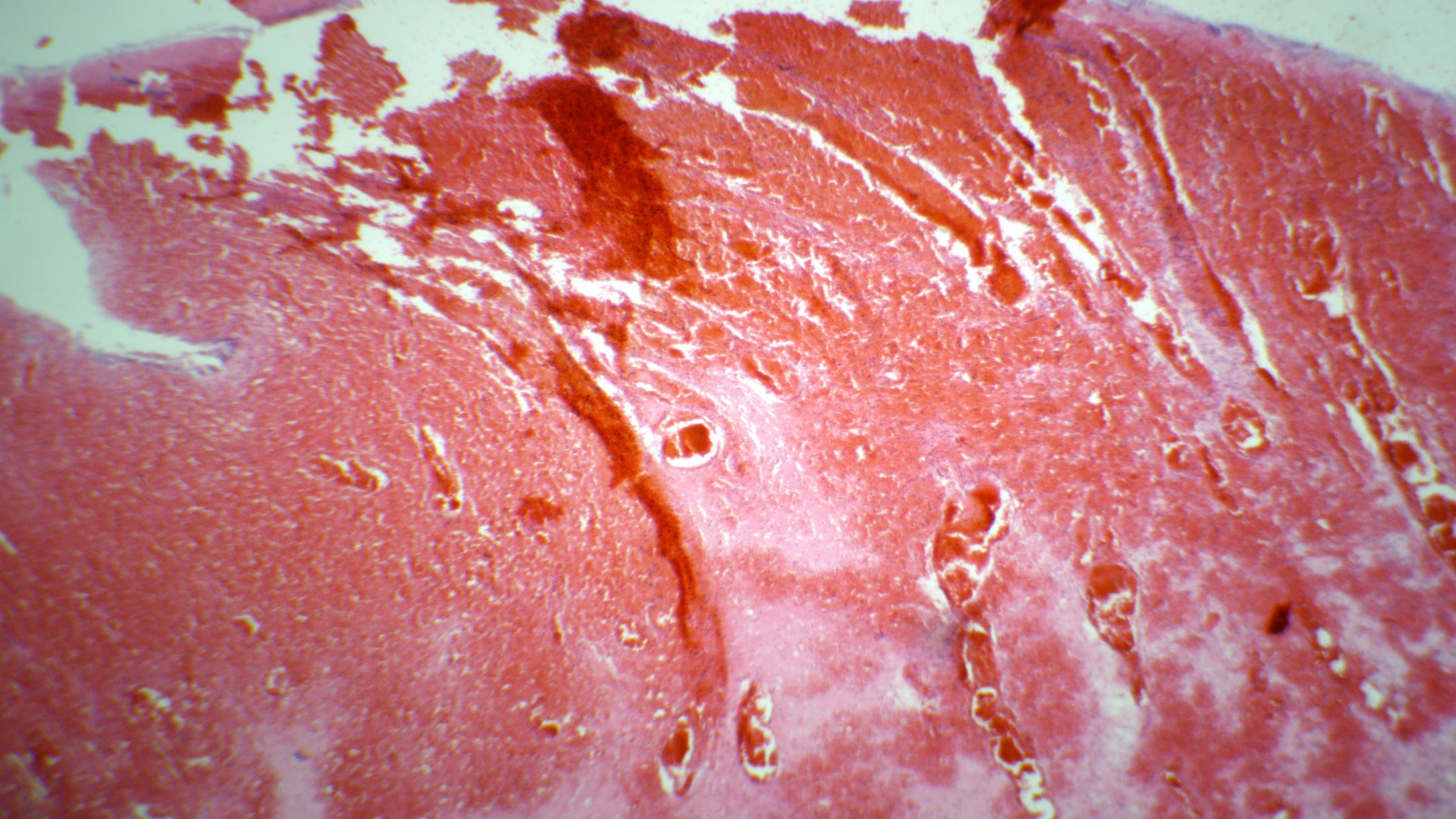
Organ: Nasal epithelium

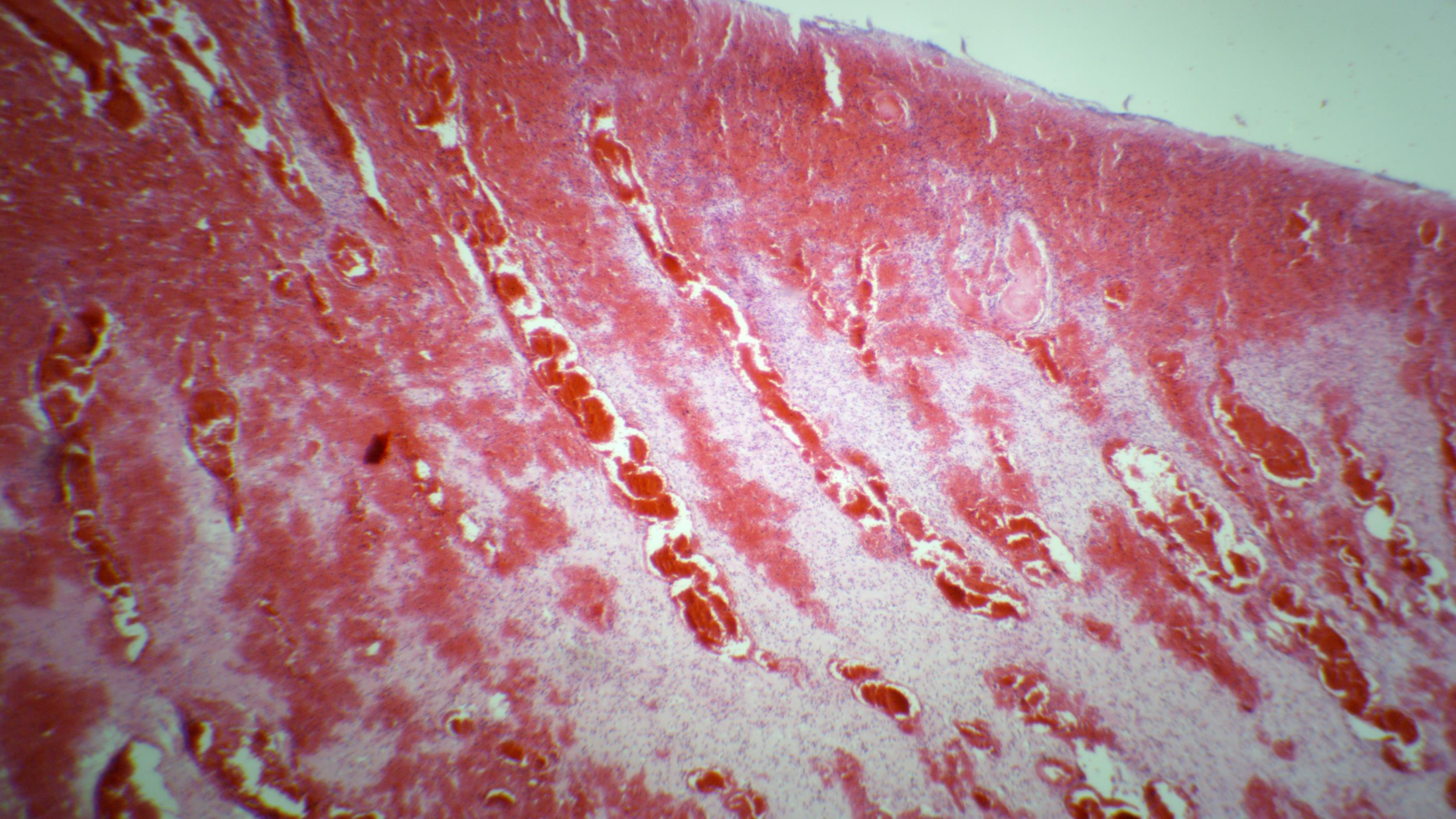
Lesion:

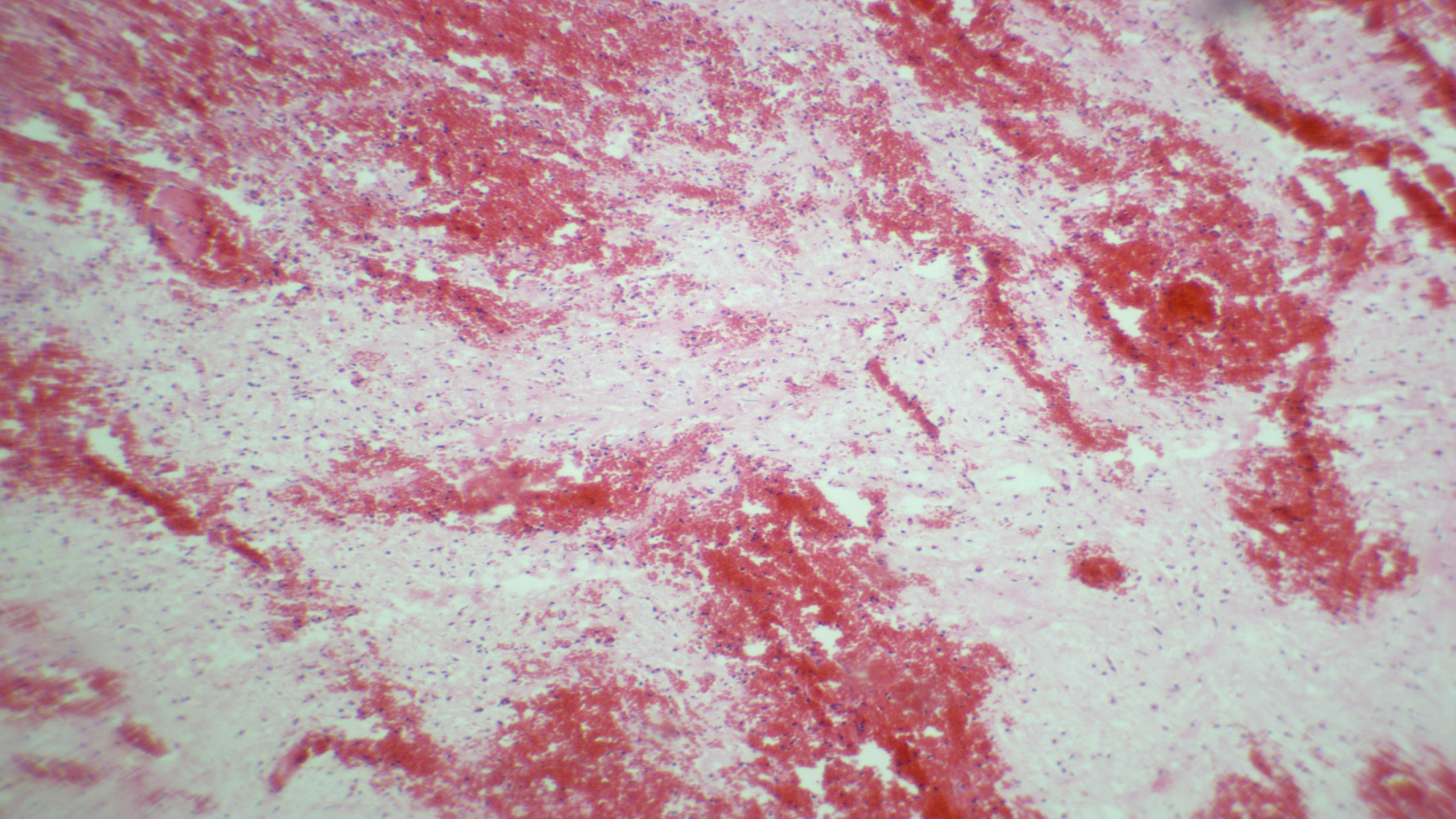
1. Presence of fibrous tissue mass containing large numbers of congested blood capillaries in addition to hemorrhage.
2. Presence of mycotic hyphae and bacterial colonies in this mass.
3. Infiltration of polymorphonuclear inflammatory cells and others mononuclear.

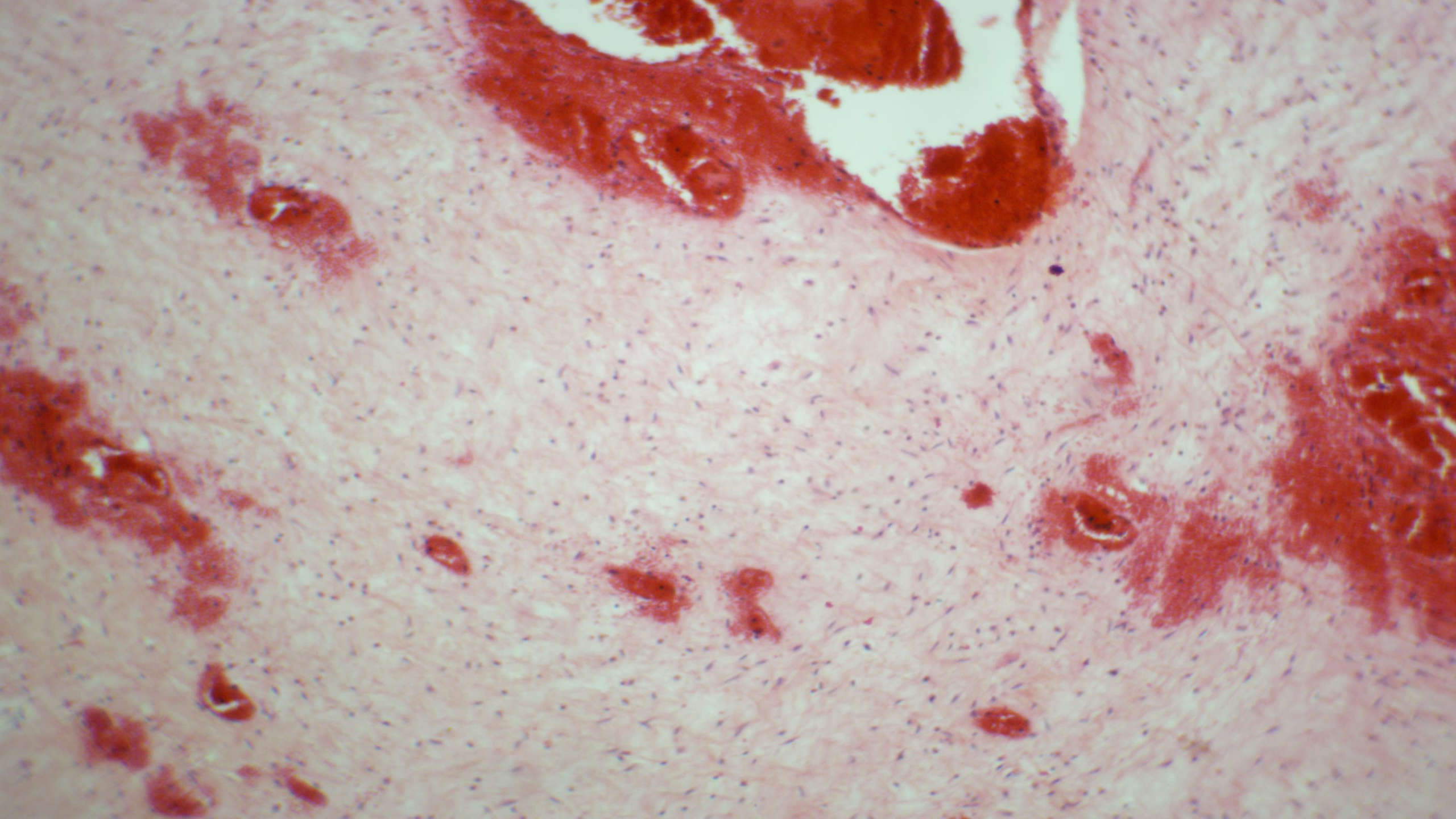










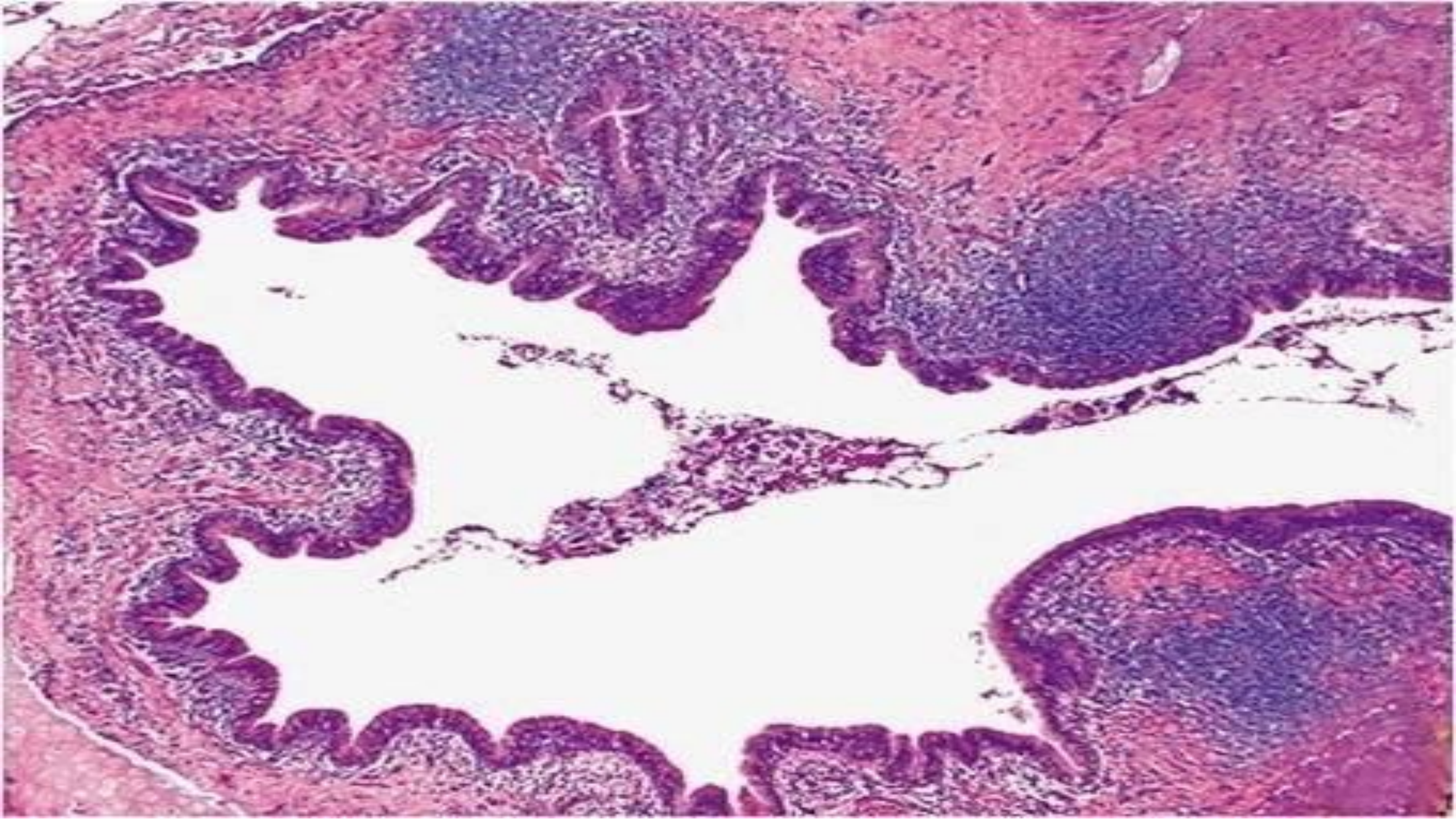


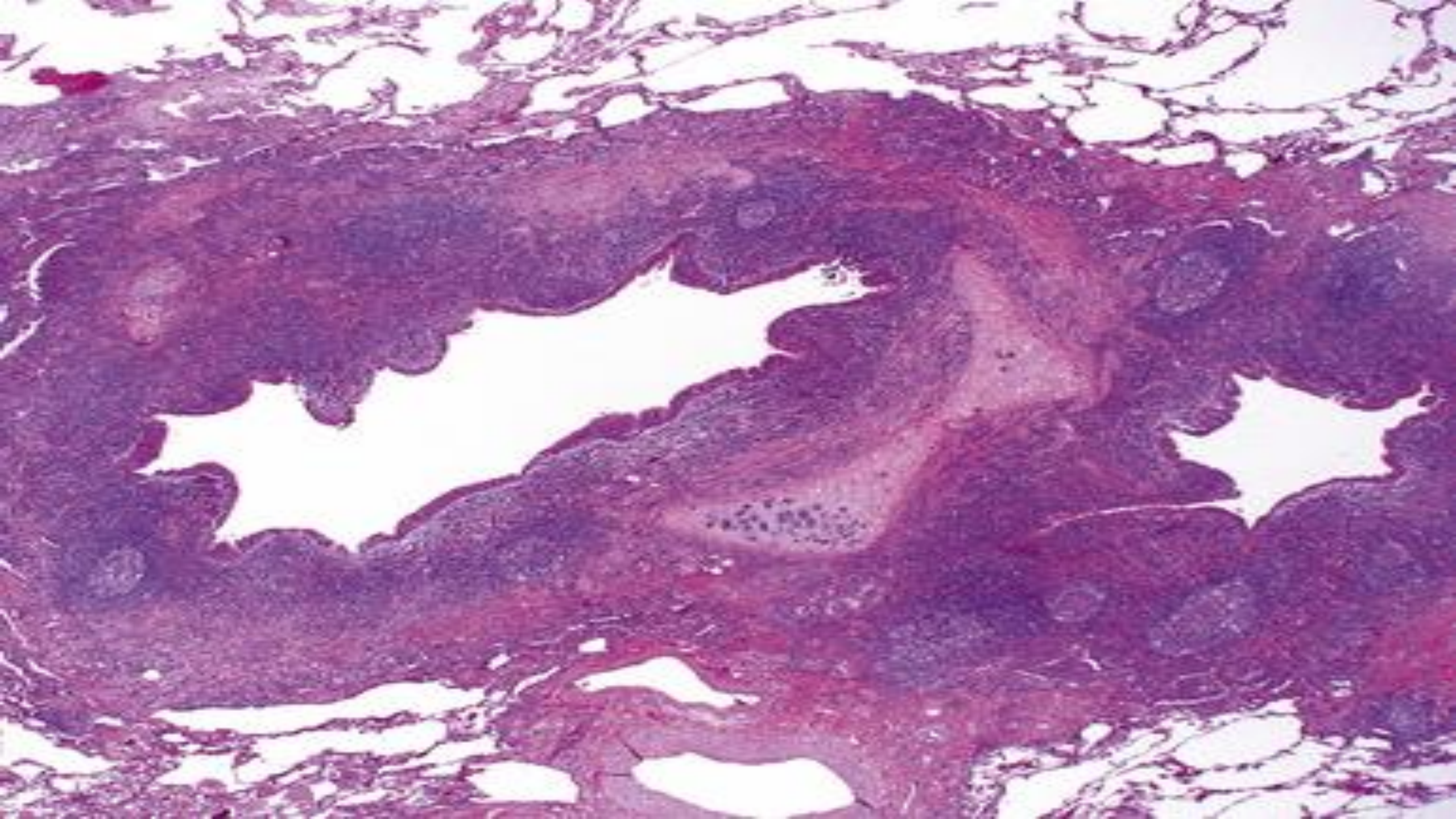
Diagnosis: Bronchiectasis

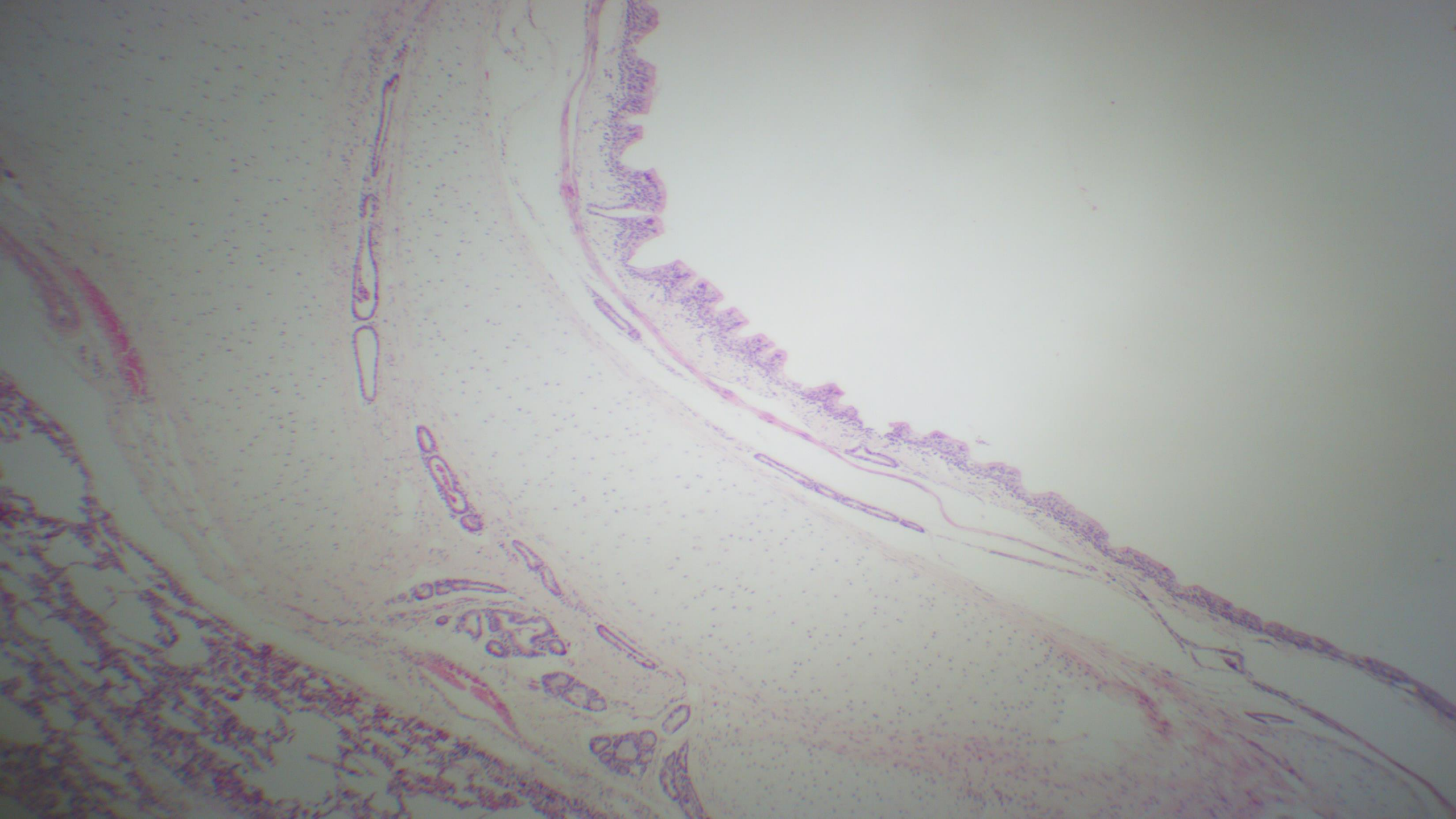
Organ: Bronchus

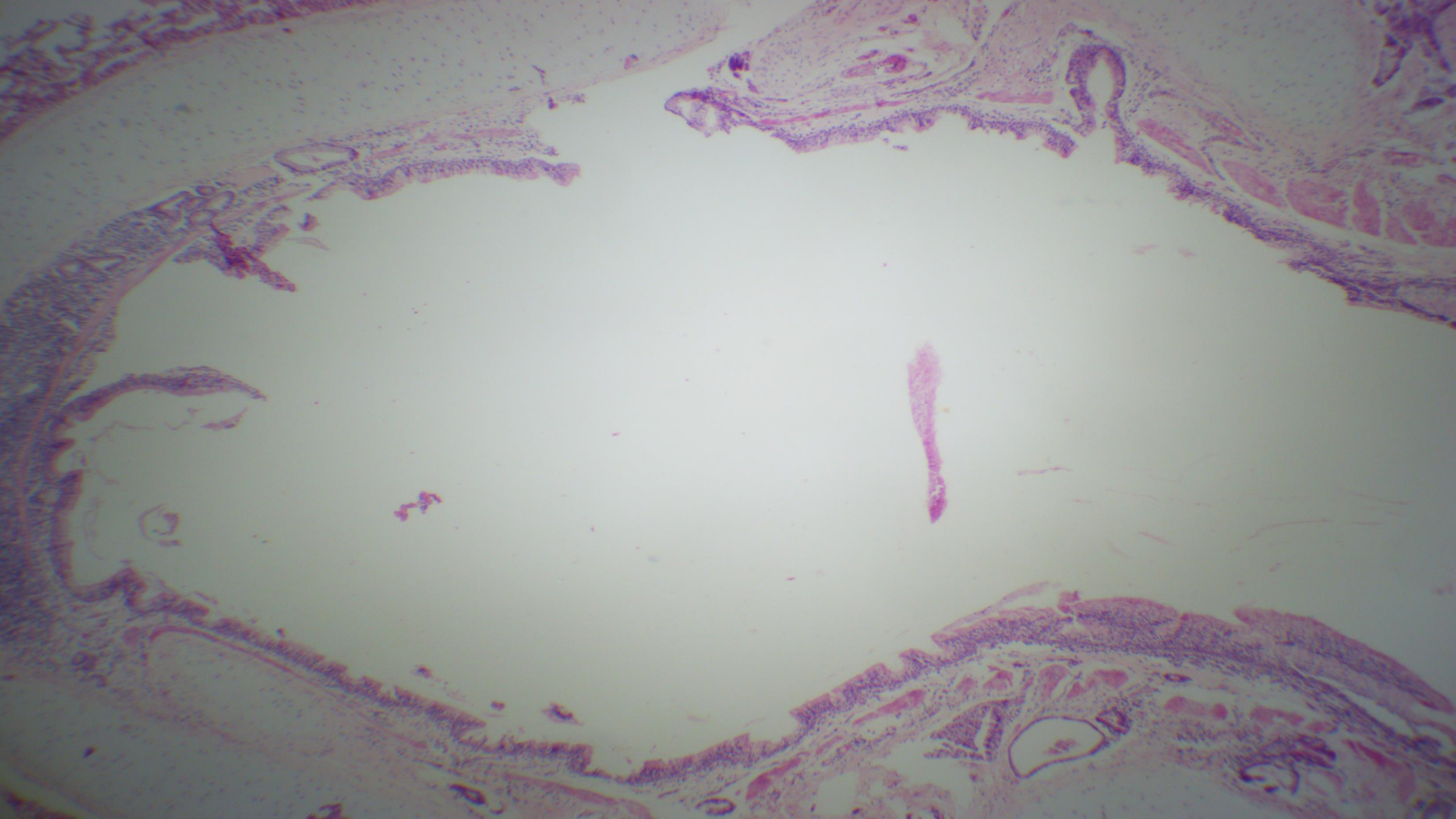
Lesion:

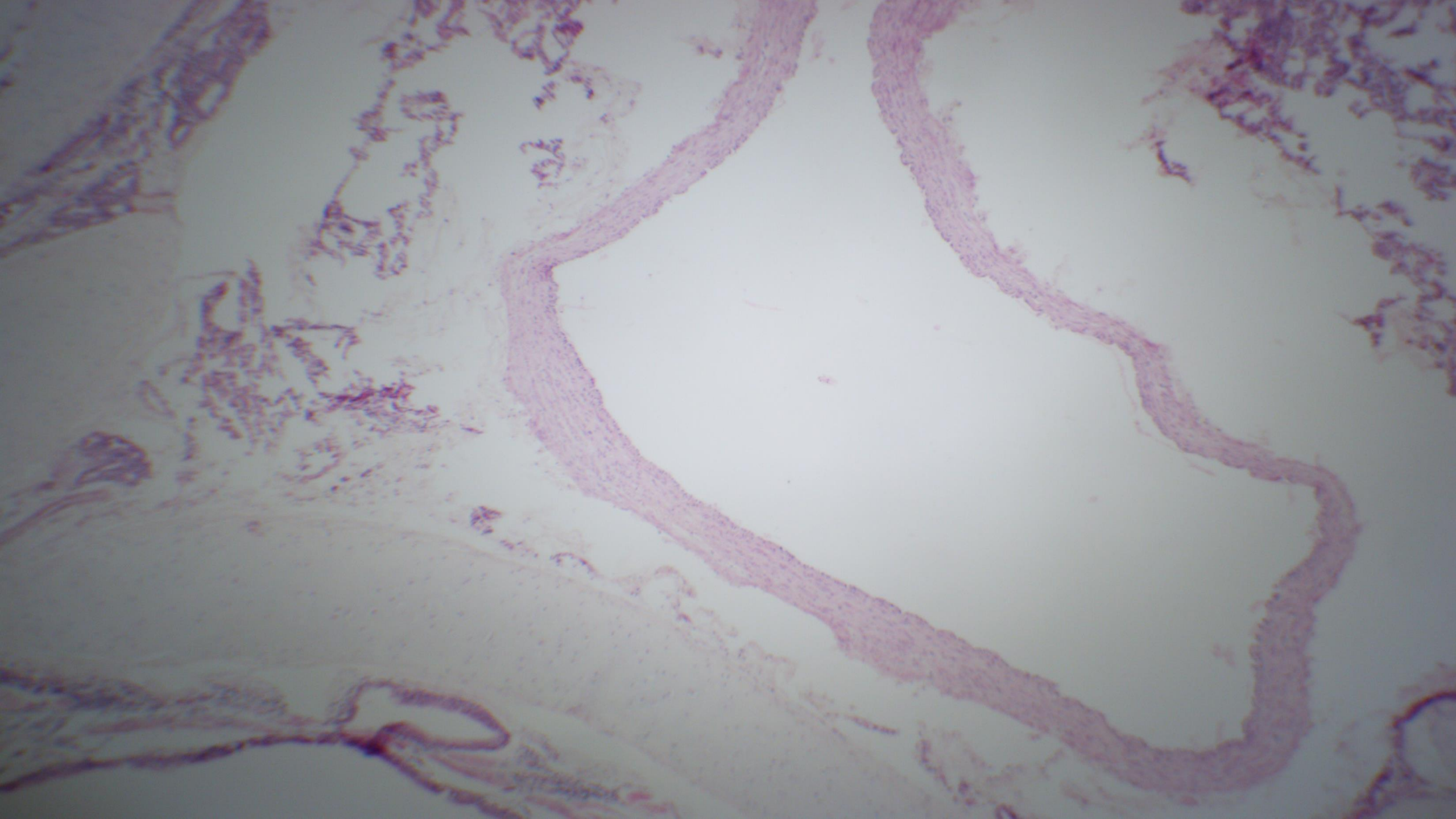
1. Dilation of the lumen of bronchus and hyperplasia and desquamation of the epithelial cells
2. Infiltration of mononuclear inflammatory cells in the bronchial wall
3. Atrophy of mucous glands
4. Increase in amounts of fibrous tissue
5. Degeneration and rupture of smooth muscles











Diagnosis: Bronchopneumonia

Organ: Lung

Lesion:

1. Dense infiltration of inflammatory cells in the wall and lumen of bronchi and bronchioles.
2. The inflammatory reaction extends to the alveoli which are filled with inflammatory exudates.
3. Congestion of capillaries in the wall of bronchi and alveoli.
4. Emphysema due to compensatory mechanism.

Bronchopneumonia

