



Respiratory system

Assist. Prof. Enas Sheet

Lecturer Dr. Sanaria Hanna

Lecturer Aseel Mohammed

Lecturer Entisar Khazal

Assist. Lecturer Atheer Nabeel

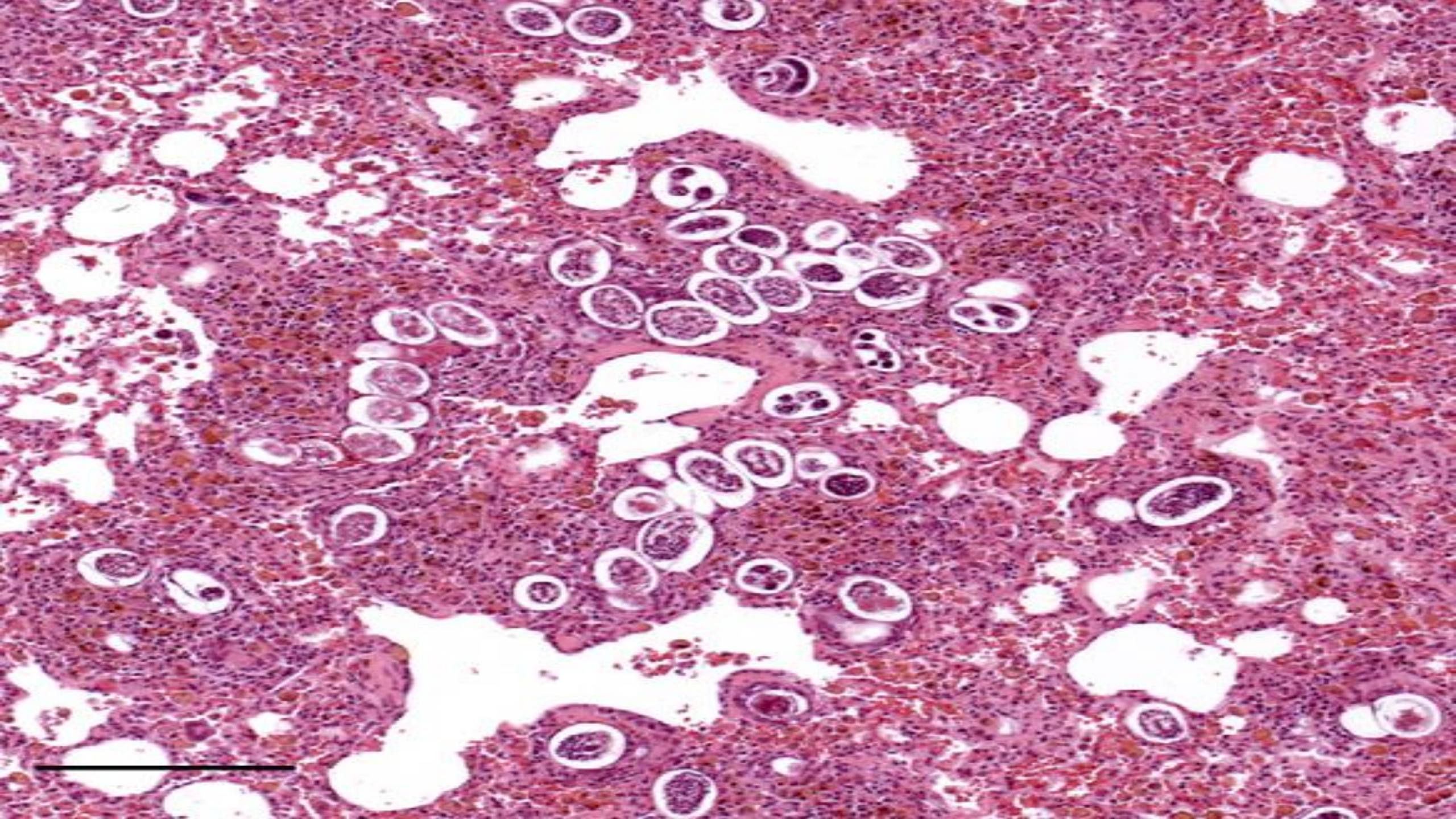
Respiratory System

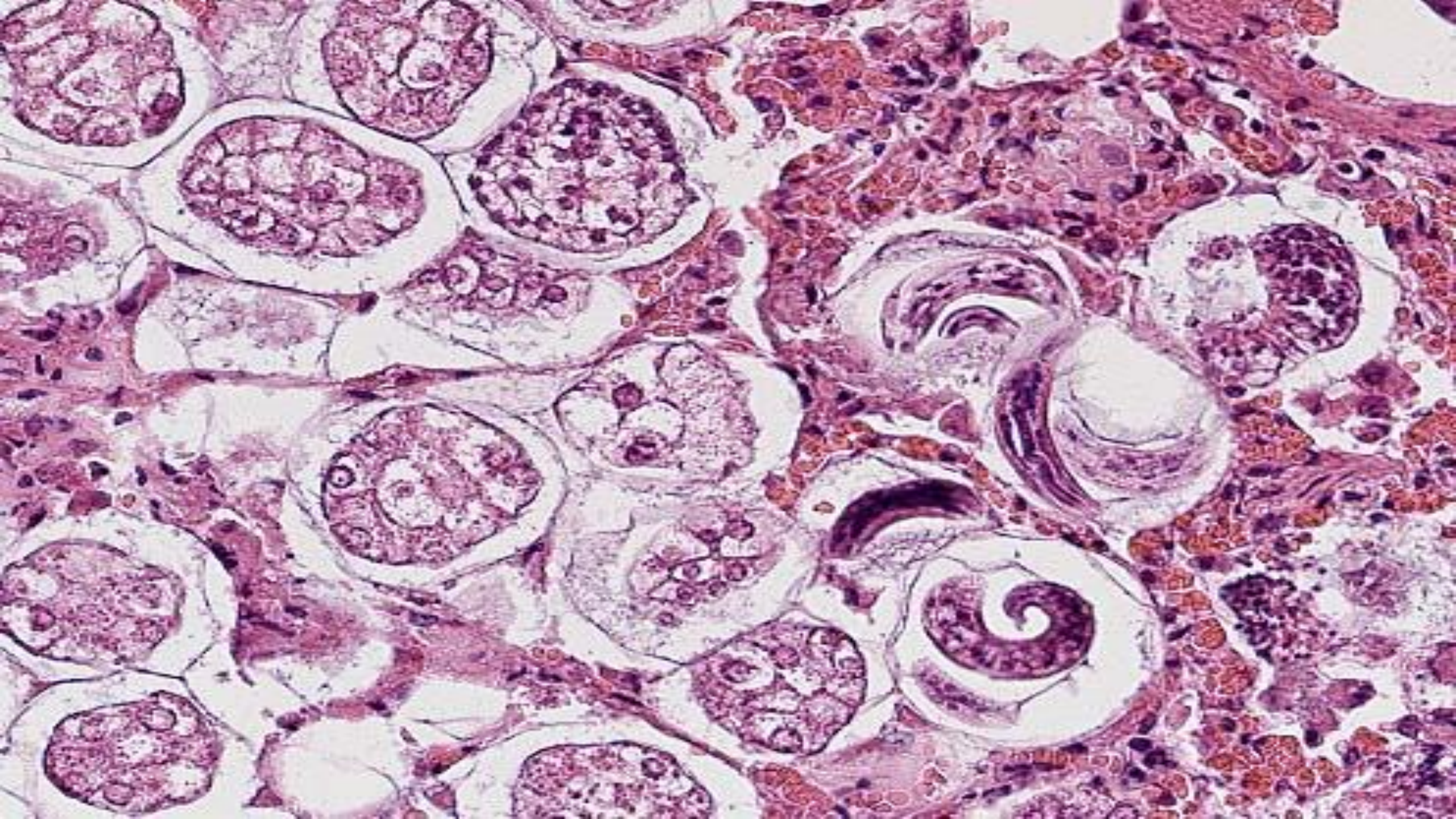
Diagnosis: Verminous pneumonia

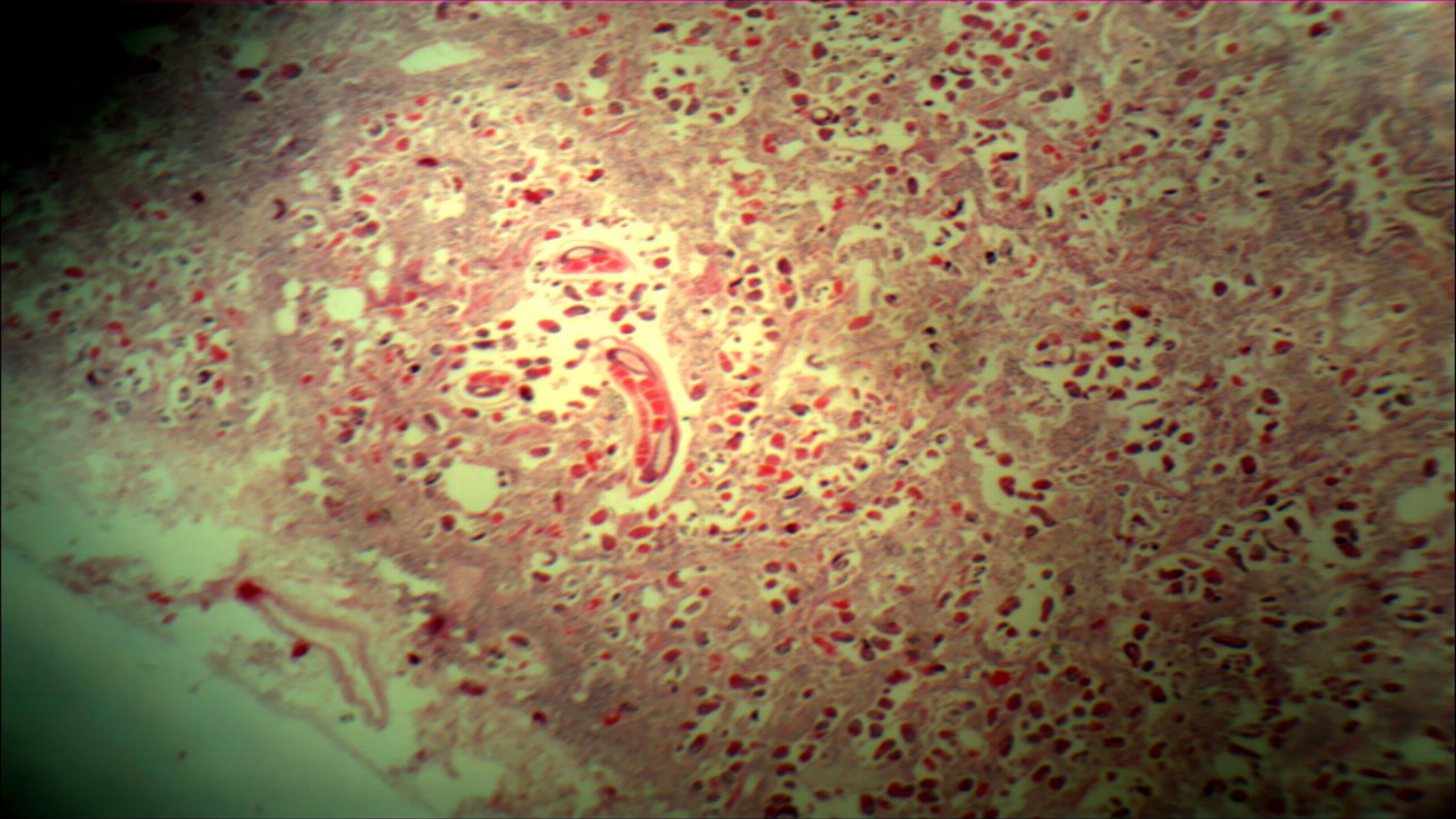
Organ: Lung

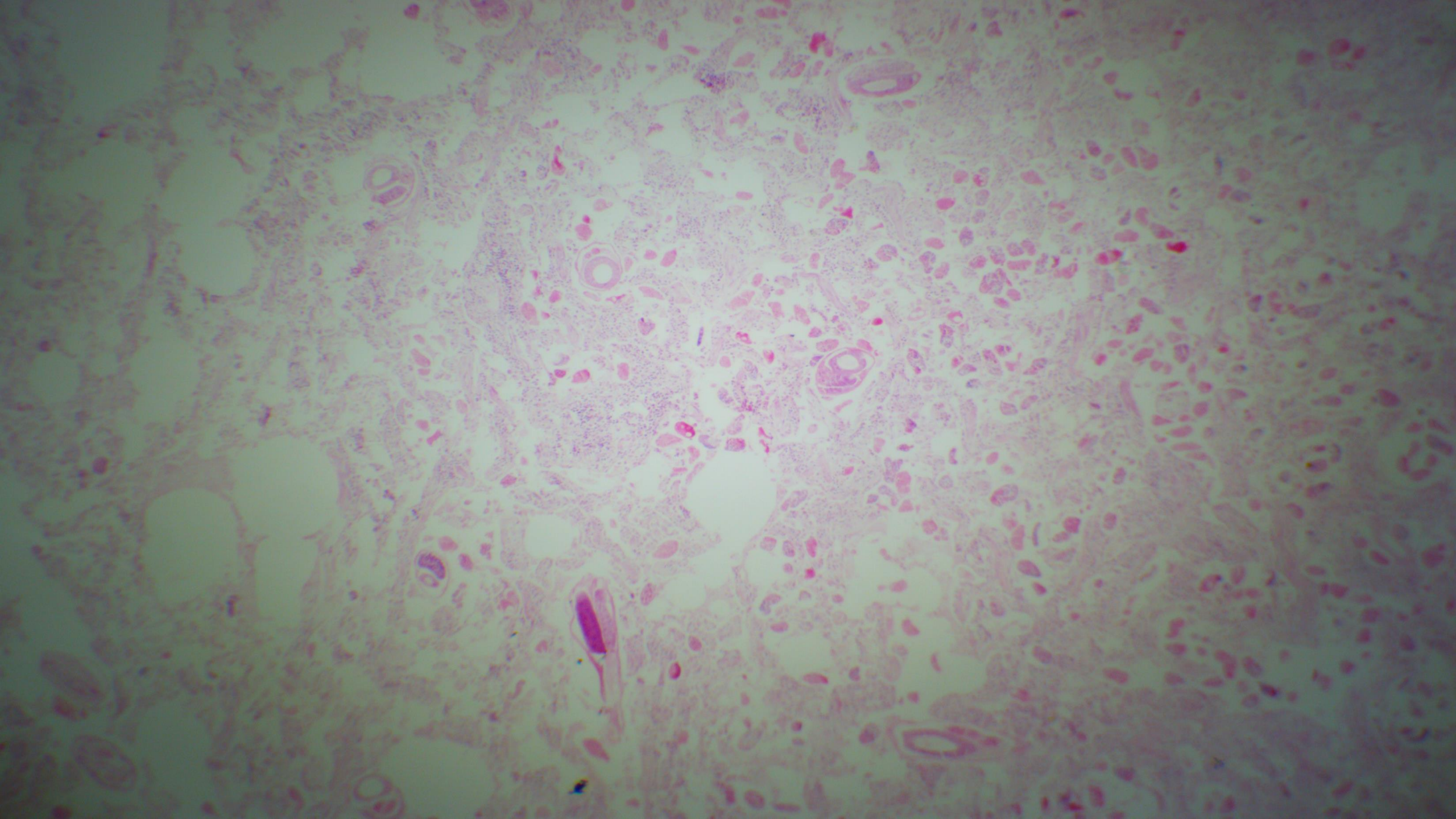
Lesion:

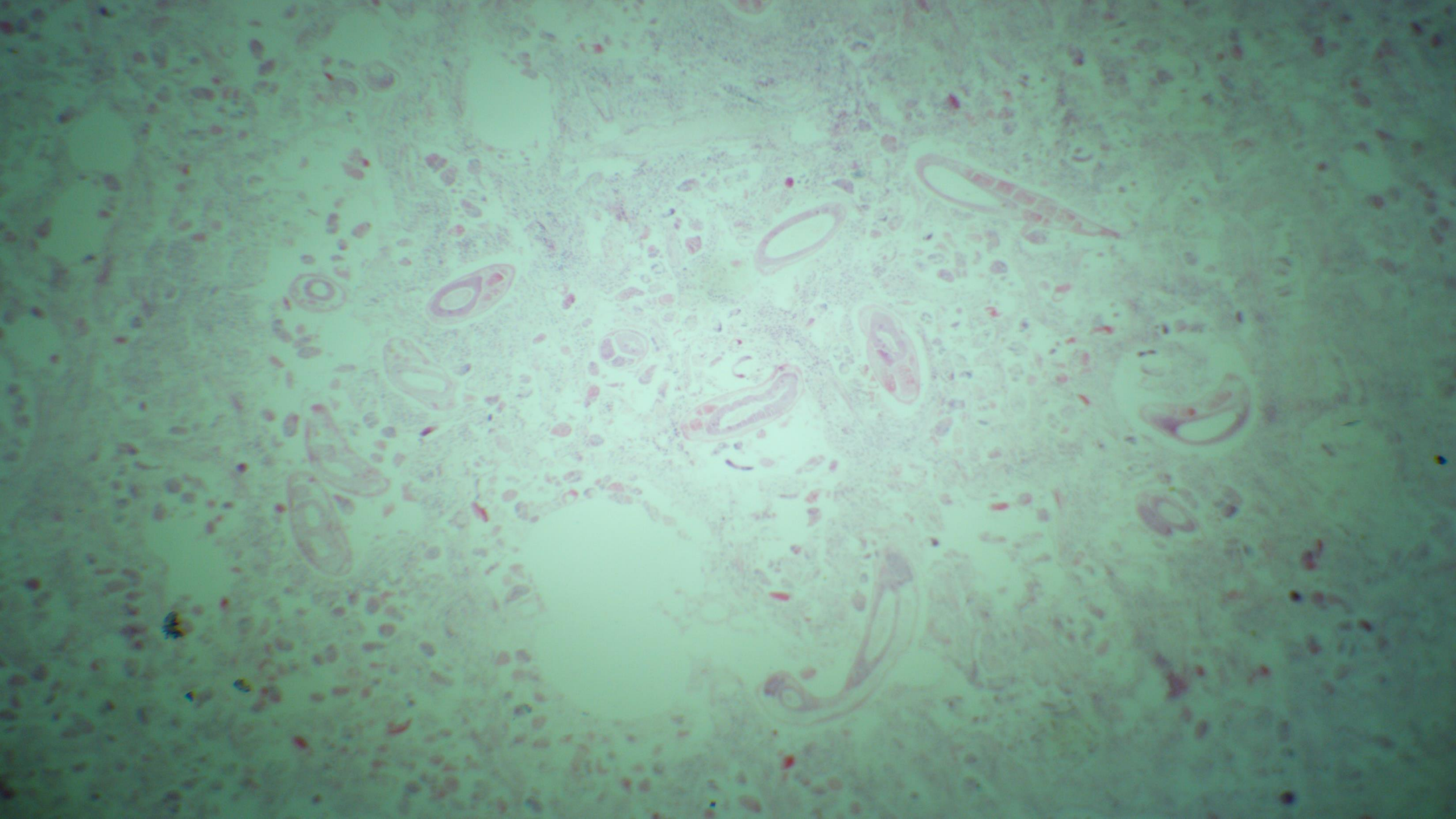
1. Large numbers of larval stages of lung parasite inside the pulmonary tissue in addition to their ova
2. Infiltration of large numbers of polymorphonuclear inflammatory cells especially eosinophiles inside the alveoli
3. Rupture of alveolar walls results from penetration of these parasites

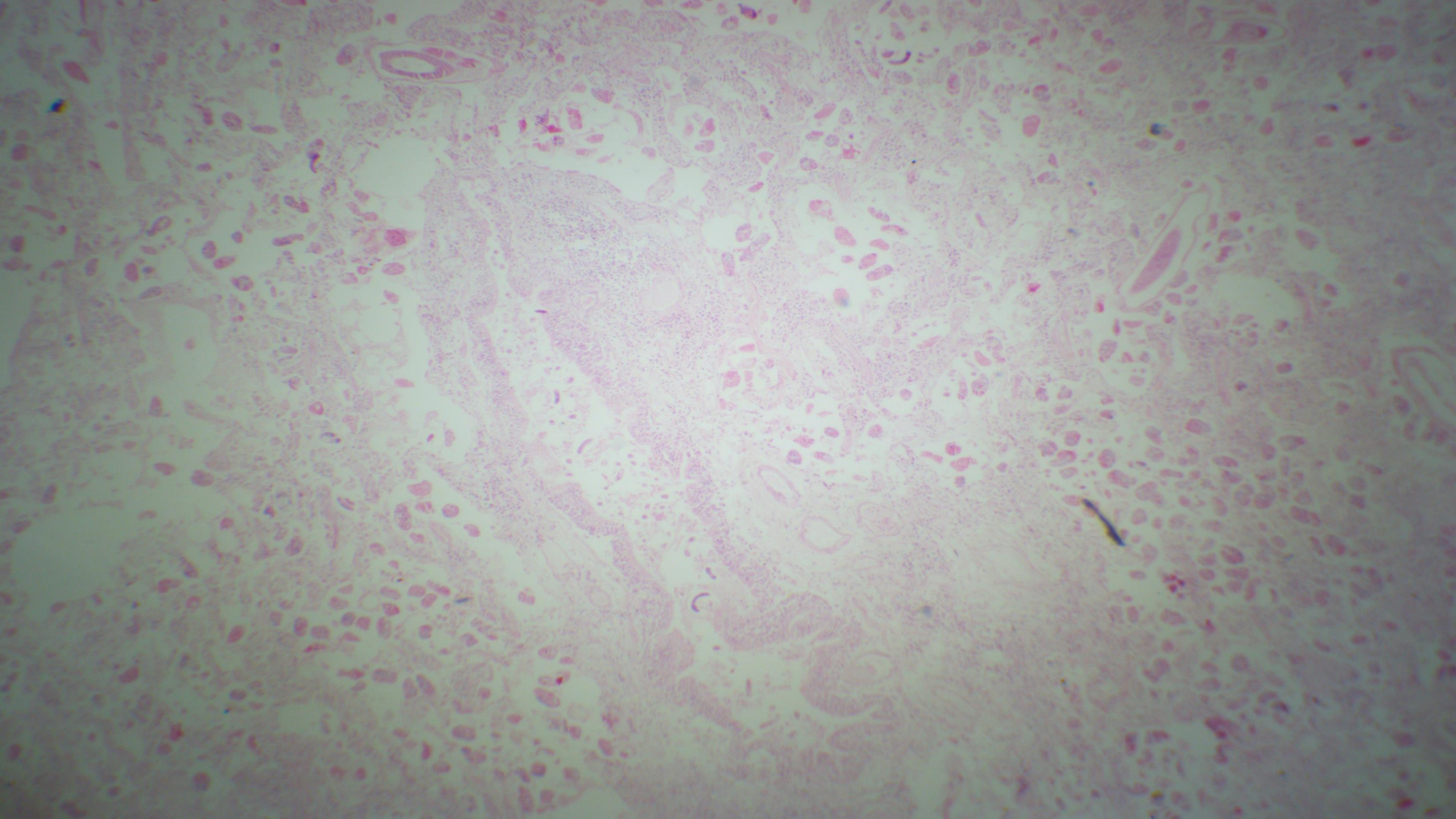










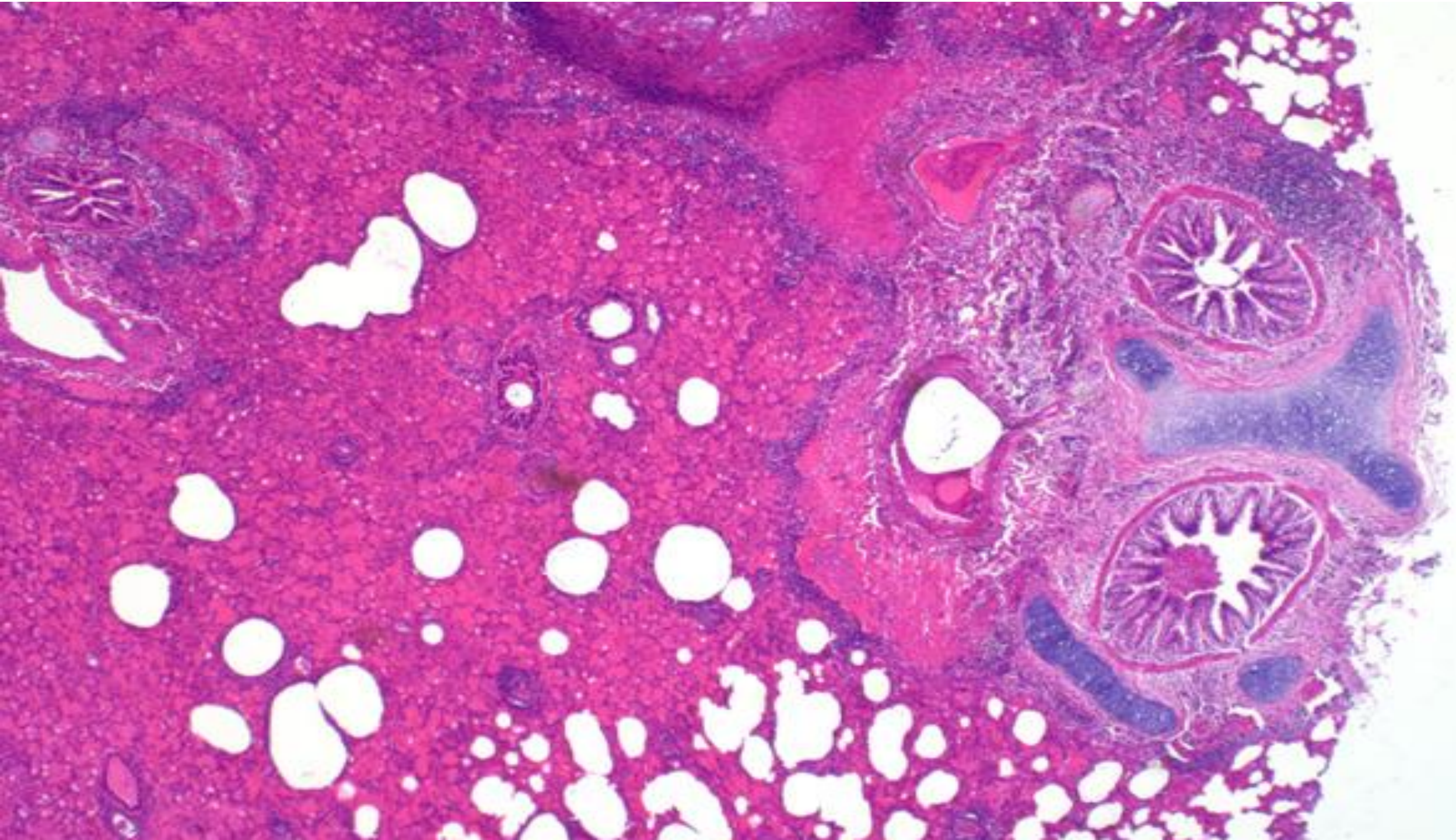


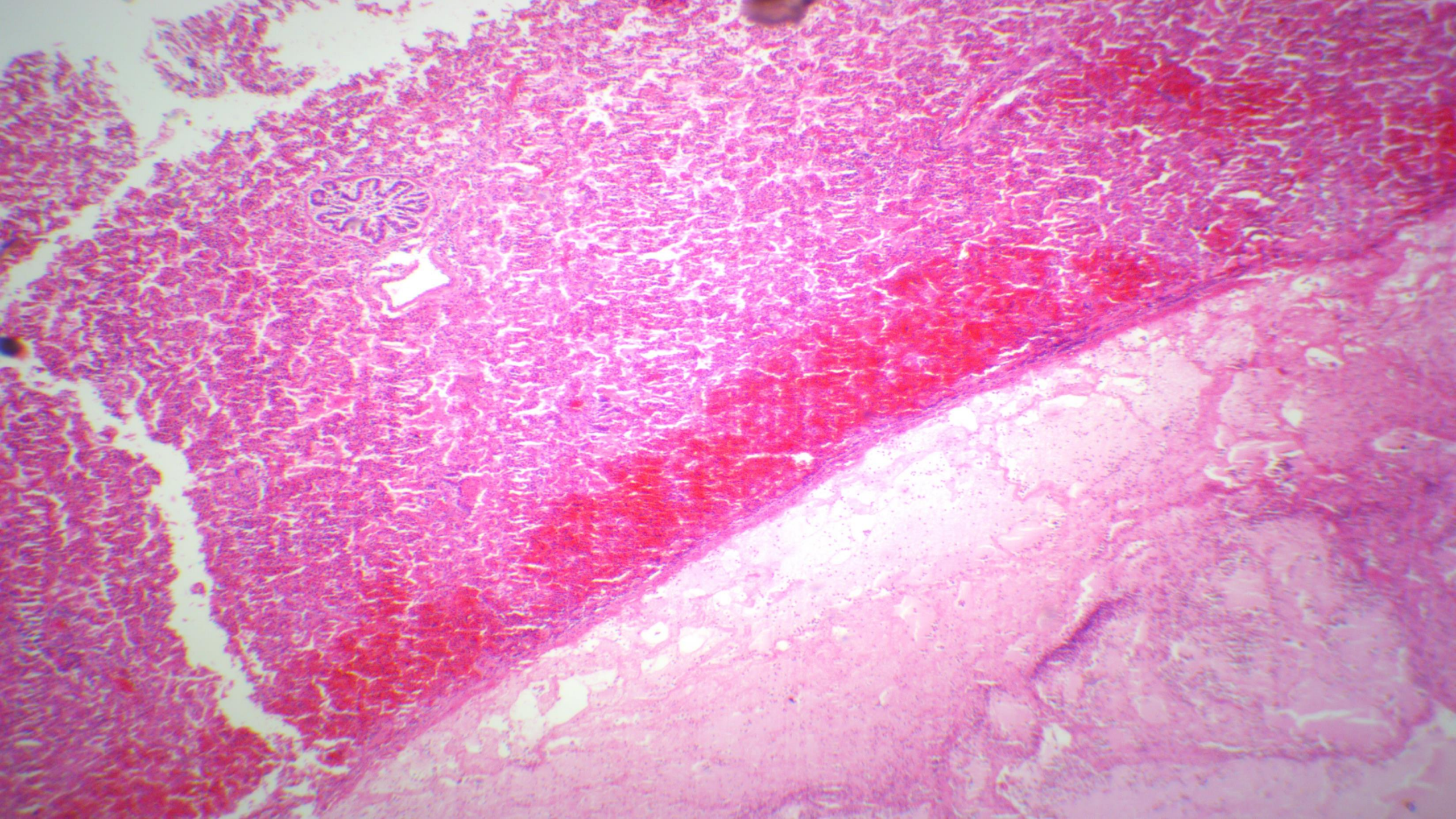
Diagnosis: Pleuropneumonia

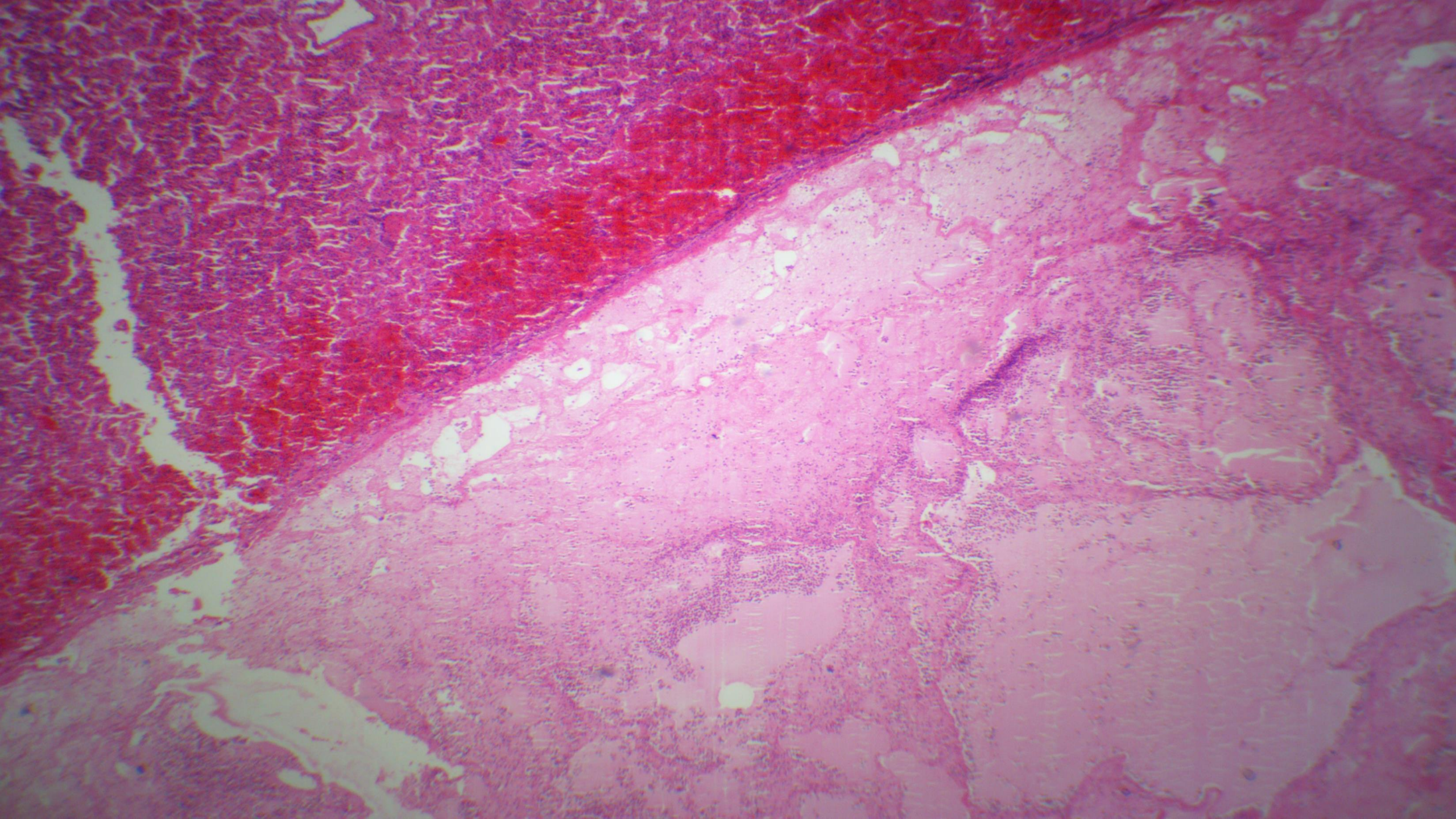
Organ: Lung and pleura

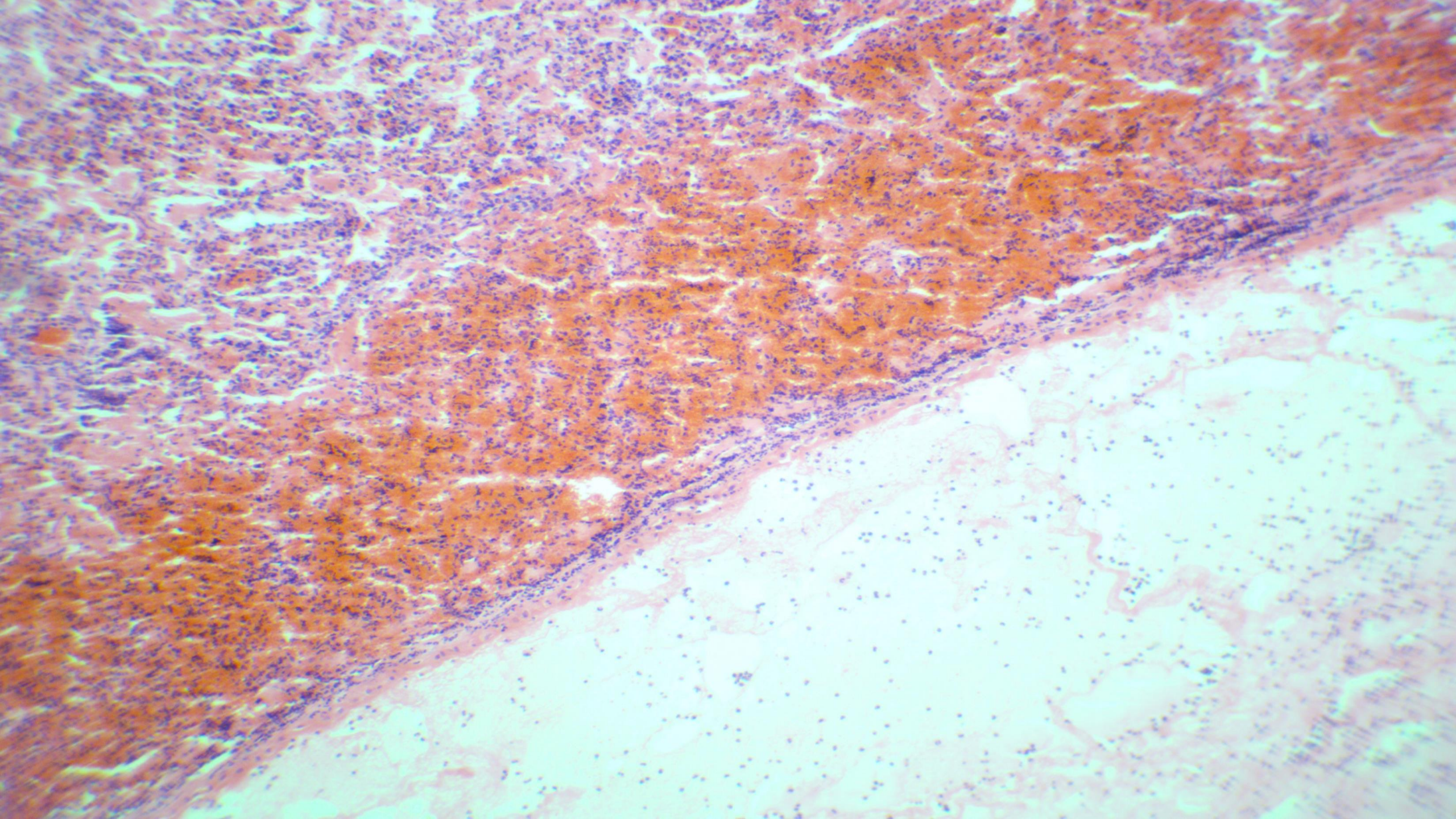
Lesion:

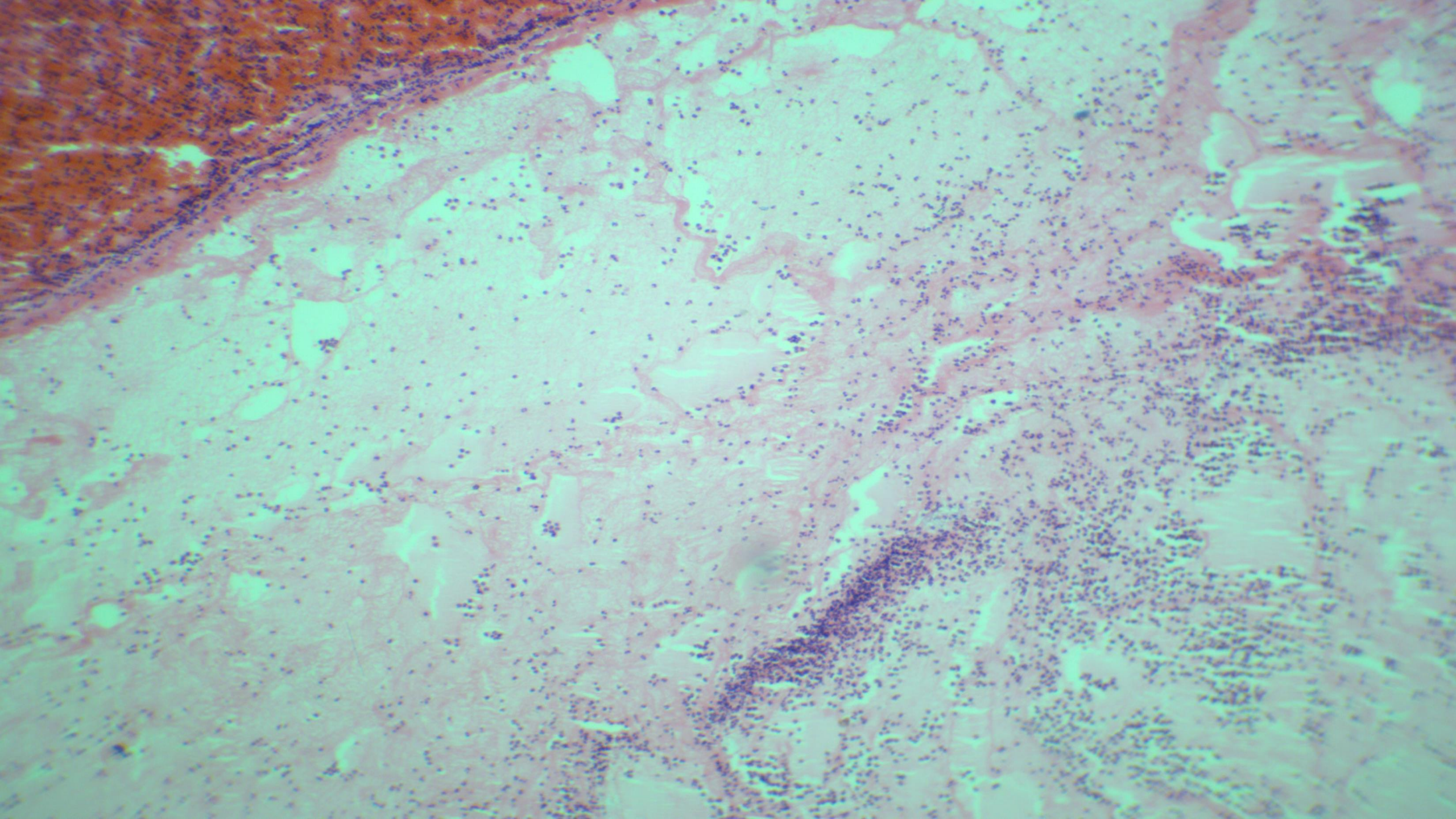
1. Thickening of pleura result from inflammatory serofibrinous exudates that contain fibrin (pink thin threads)
2. Hyperemia, congestion and hemorrhage of blood vessels
3. Presence of bacterial colonies stained with hematoxylin
4. Disappearance of the alveolar outlines because of presence of serofibrinous exudate that contain large numbers of polymorphonuclear inflammatory cells with red blood cells









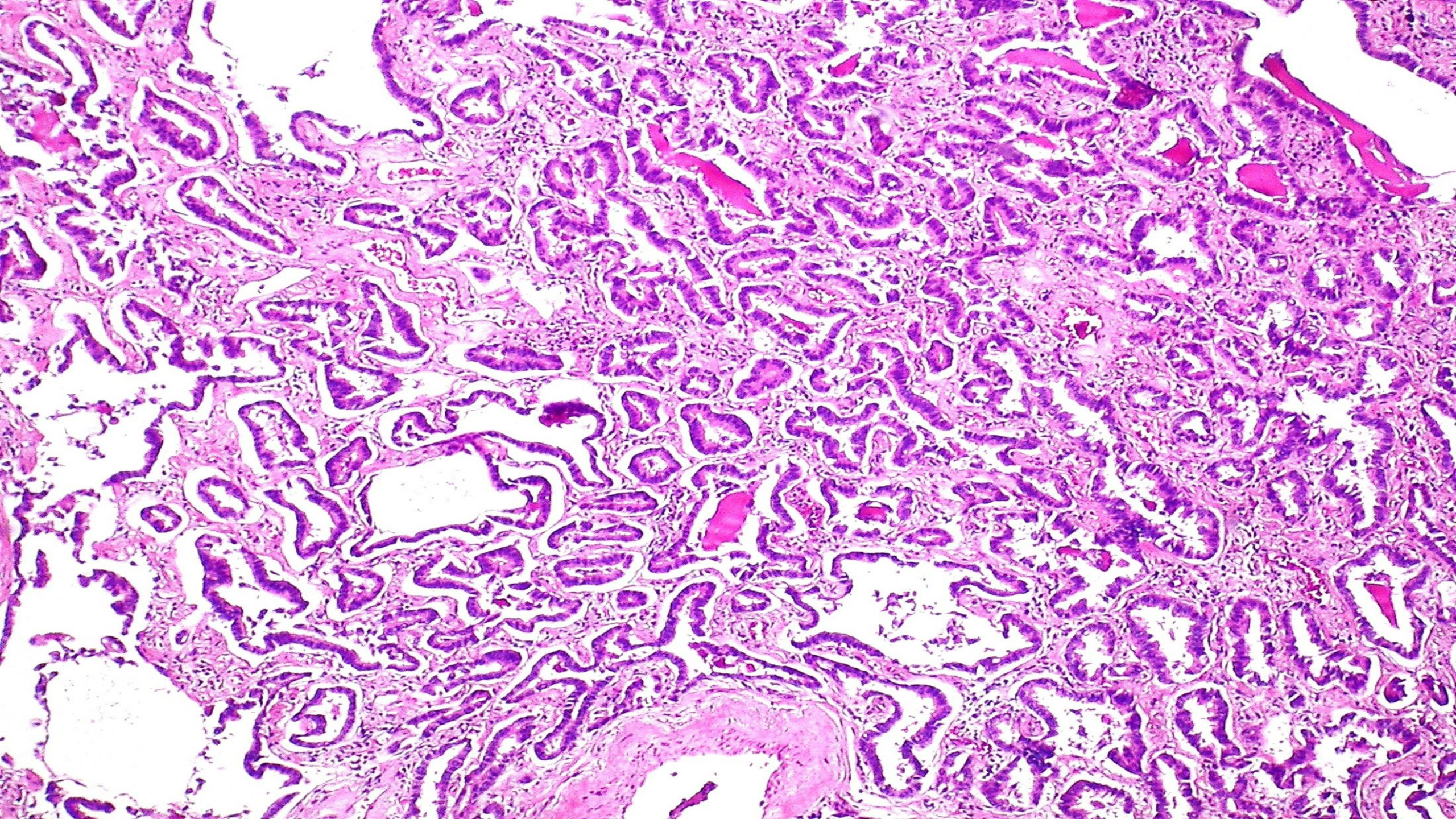


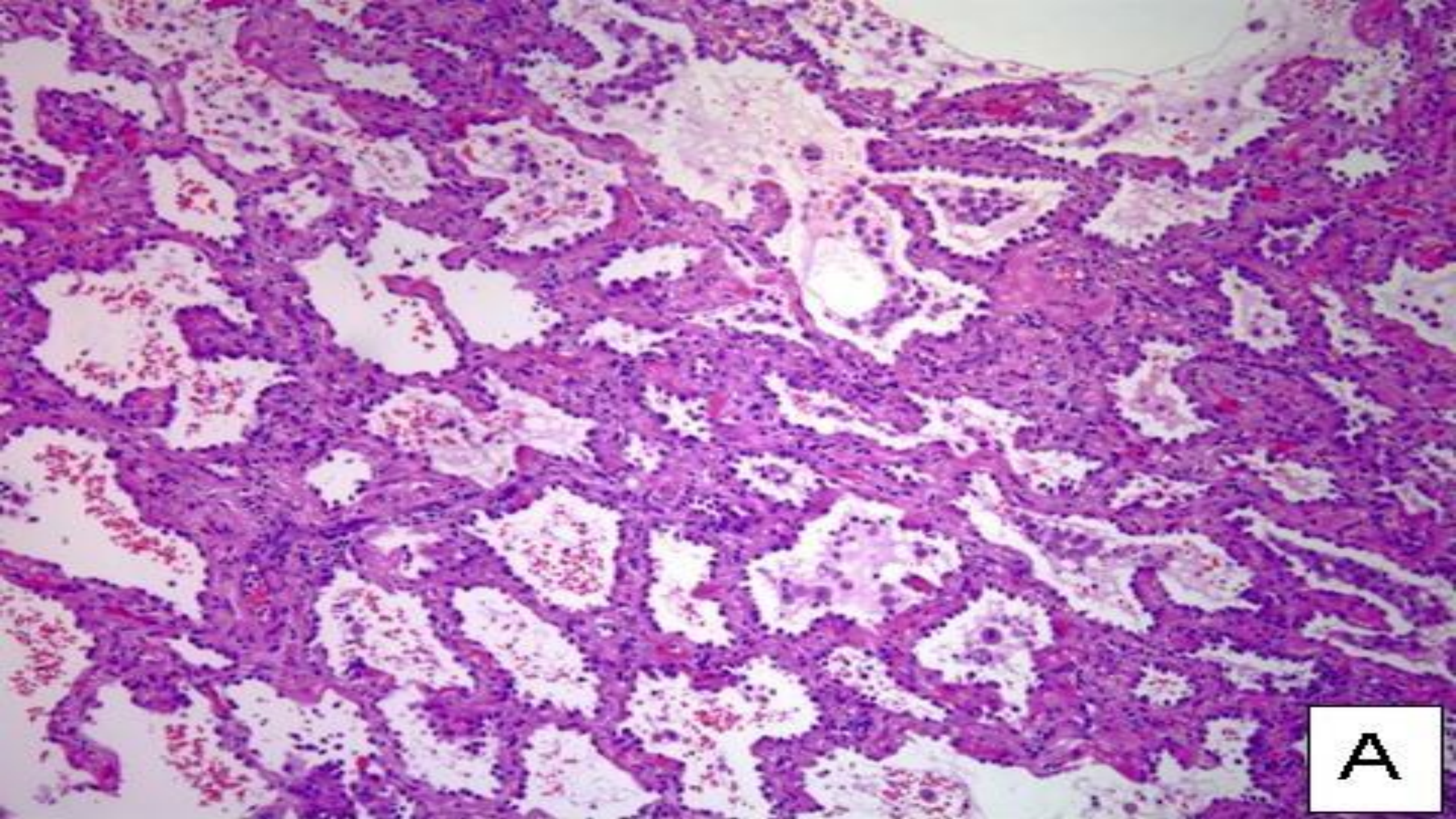
Diagnosis: Pulmonary adenomatosis

Organ: Lung

Lesion:

1. Proliferation and hyperplasia of epithelial lining of pulmonary alveoli and bronchioles
2. Conversion of the epithelial lining into cuboidal or columnar that gives the alveoli an adenomatous shape
3. Desquamation of epithelial lining into the lumen of alveoli which leads to stenosis of the lumen





A

