

Practical (5) pathology cardiovascular Disorders

Hemodynamic and lymphatic derangements include: edema, hyperemia (congestion), hemorrhage, thrombosis and embolism, ischemia and infarct, and shock.

Hypertension and heart failure are two best known systemic hemodynamic disorders.

Organ: - Lung

Lesion: - The wall of pulmonary alveoli is necrotic, hemorrhagic and appear as red-blue areas, the alveolar air spaces contain large numbers of necrotic cells, red cells debris (red-brown hemosidrin), there is also fibrin infiltrated.

Diagnosis: - Hemorrhagic infarction

Organ: - Liver

Lesion: - Central veins, and sinusoids of hepatic lobules are dilated and congested. Hepatocyte around the central vein are necrotic, degenerated (fatty change); periportal hepatocytes are normal.

Diagnosis: - Chronic venous congestion

Organ: - Vein

Lesion: - Organization is the replacement of blood clots (thrombi) by fibrous tissues. In this vein the organization of thrombus is well advanced; the wall of vein on the right deeply eosinophilic thrombus adheres to the wall and fills the lumen, the thrombus has been widely penetrated by numerous channels, which lined by endothelium, red cells and leukocytes.

Diagnosis:-Organized thrombus