## Inflammation





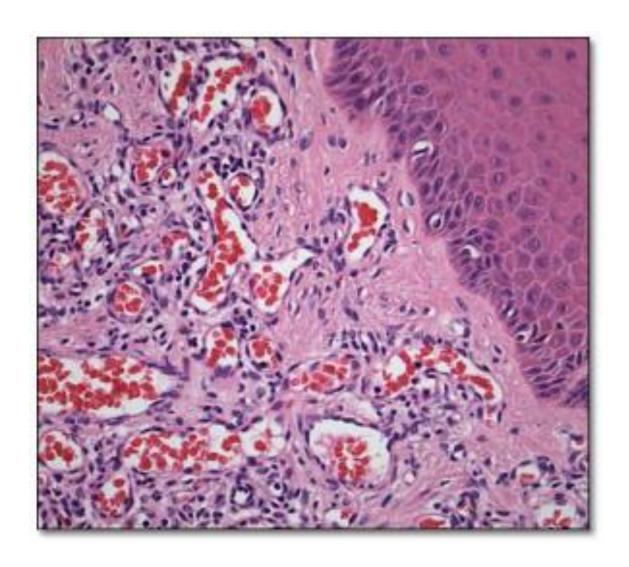
#### **Acute Tonsillitis**

- Shows the 3 major cardinal signs of inflammation (red, congested & enlarged)

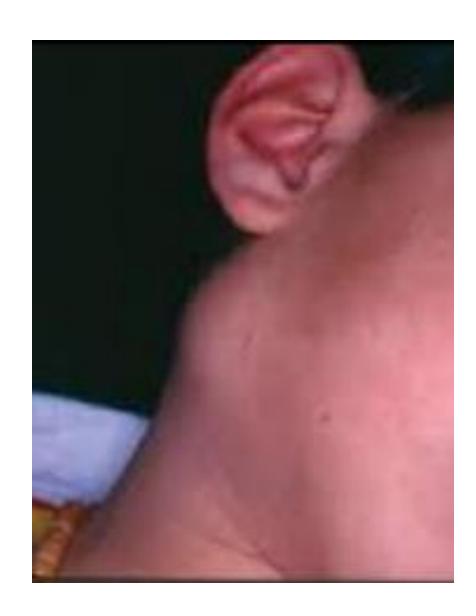


**Cellulitis (subcutaneous inflammation)** 

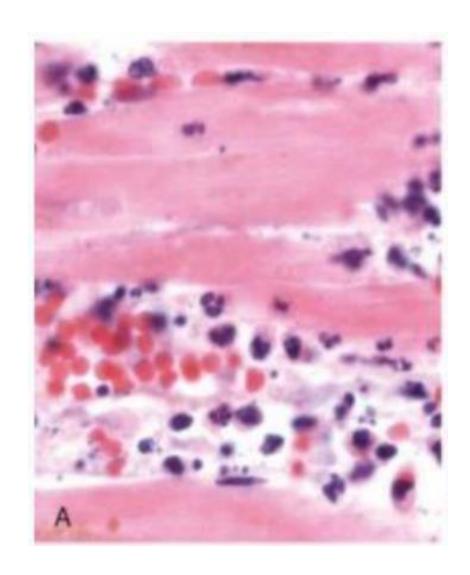
Redness (erythema) and Heat caused by the vasodilation induced by released histamine in the early vascular stage of inflammation



PMNs accumulation and adhesion to the endothelium (after which they migrate outside the vessel to the interstitium) in the early vascular stage



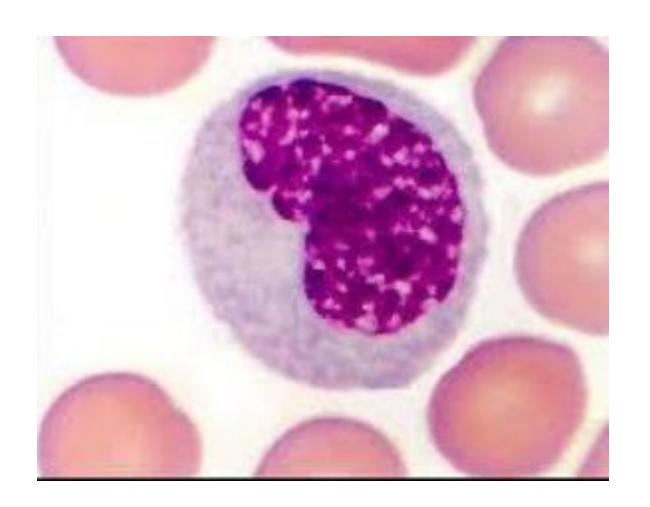
## Lymphadenitis



Skeletal muscle with a lot of neutrophils [observe the PMNs/mickey mouse cells] >> acute inflammation phase

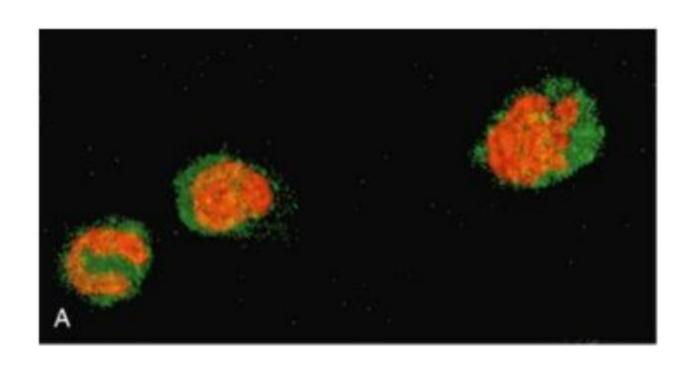


A neutrophil w multiple nuclei & a lot of granules around the nucleus

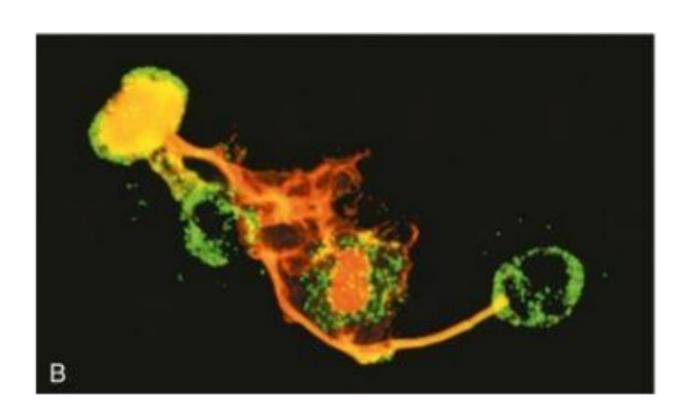


A monocyte in the blood, with RBCs surrounding it.

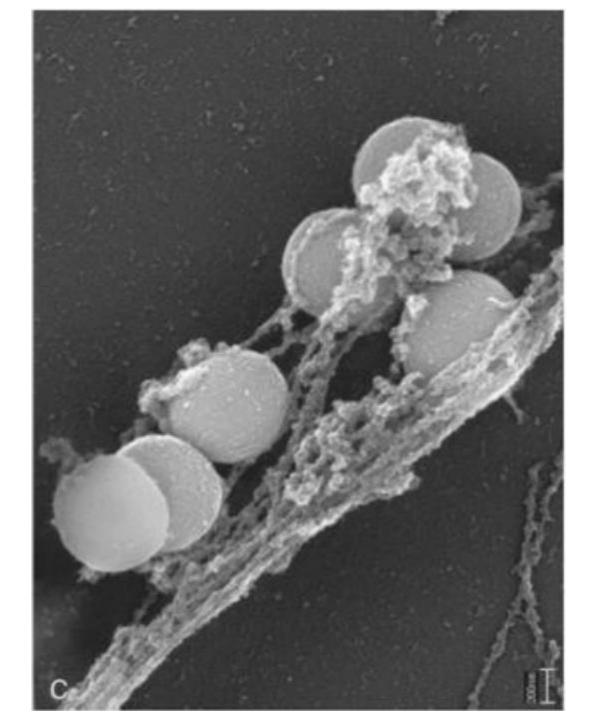
[kidney shaped/less granules]



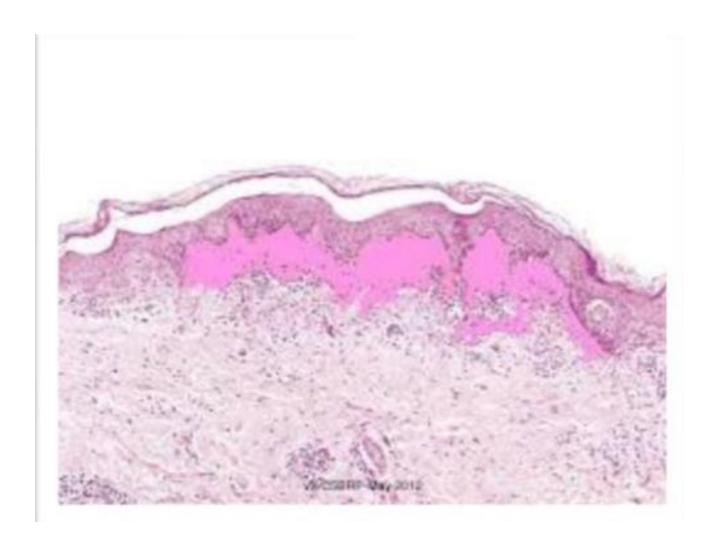
### **NET**



### **NET**



These are the nets of neutrophils and they stick to organisms so these organisms (bacterial cocci) remain in this area and allow other inflammatory cells to come and kill them.



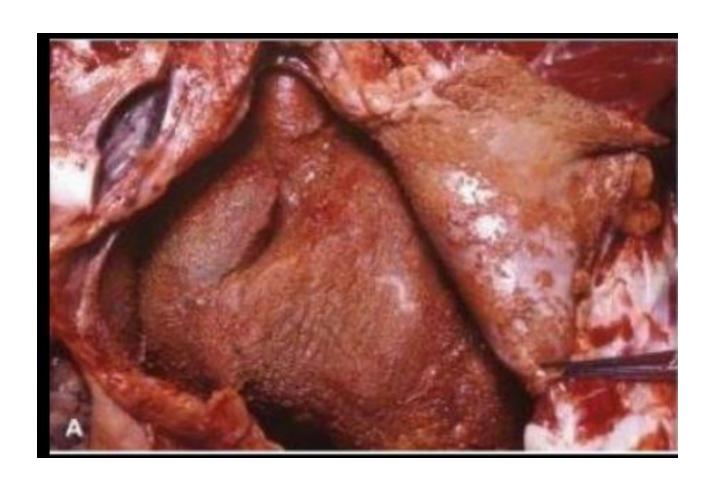
#### **Serous Inflammation**

Look at the fluid accumulation that caused the subepithelial space separation



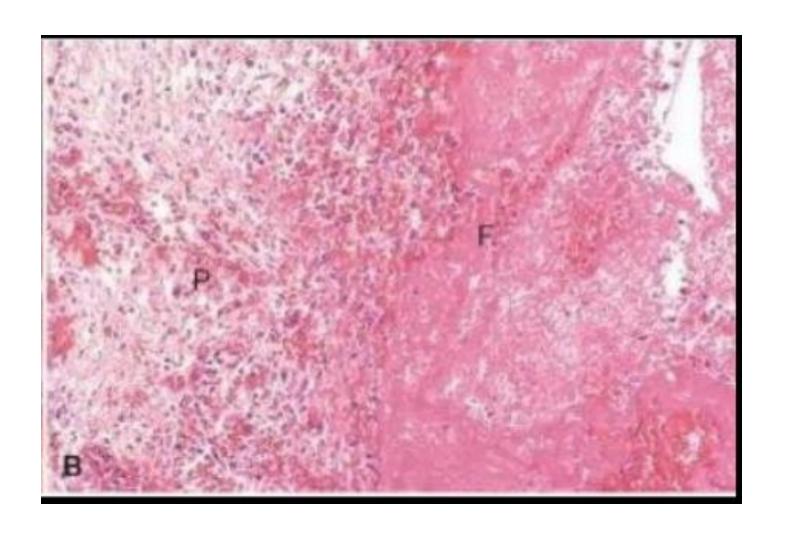
**Skin Blisters** 

Caused by serous inflammation / first degree burns



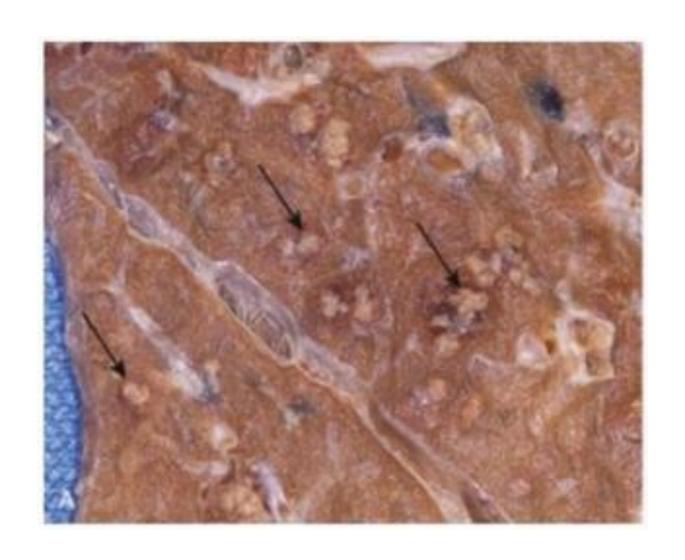
**Fibrinous Pericarditis** 

(inflamed pericardium)



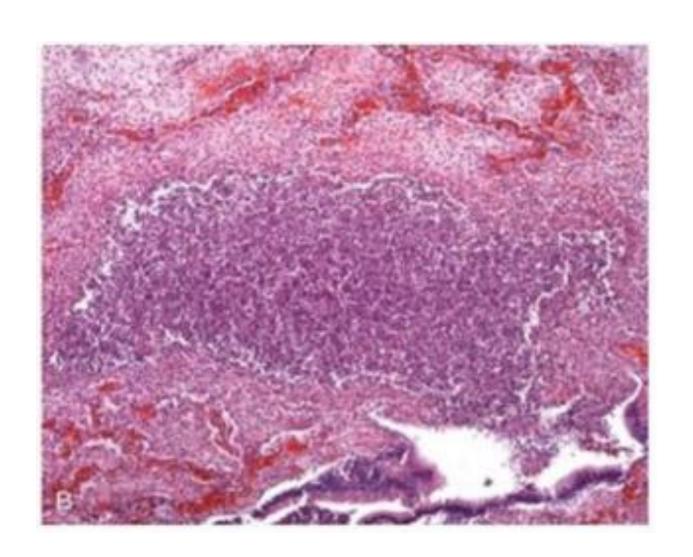
**Fibrinous inflammation** 

Coagulation, platelets & abundant fibrin deposits (the pinkish material)



#### **Purulent Inflammation**

A lung section from a patient who died from severe pneumonia >> gross appearance shows micro-abscesses



#### **Purulent Inflammation**

this lesion is a neutrophil collection forming an abscess, surrounded by reactive lung tissue. Inside the abscess are acute inflammatory cells, including neutrophils, bacteria, & other inf cells. This is the bronchial epithelium, and because the process begins in the bronchial region, it is called bronchopneumonia.



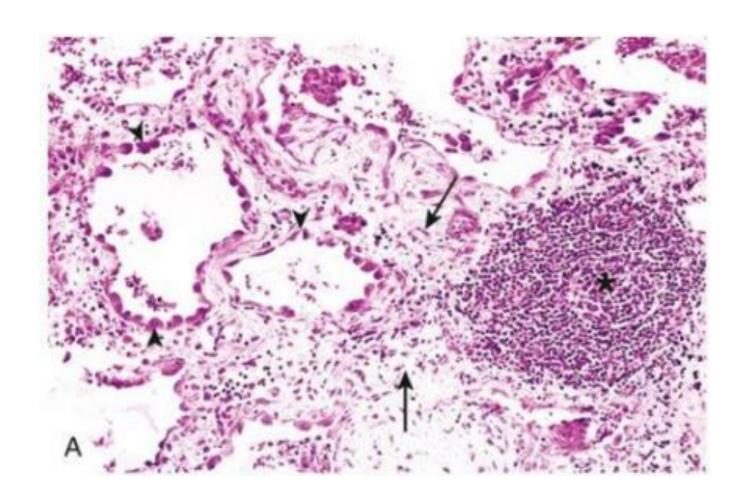
**Ulcer** 

Stomach section that shows discontinuity of its mucosa



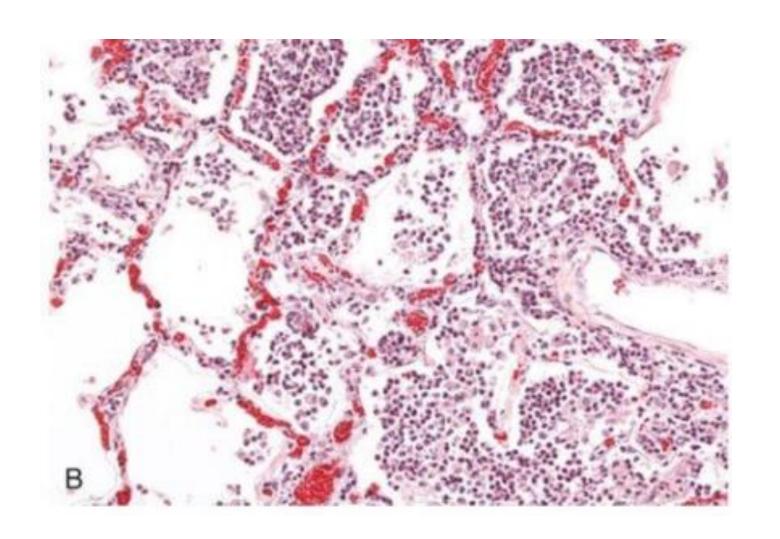
**Ulcer** 

Duodenal & Gastic "bronchoscopic appearance image"



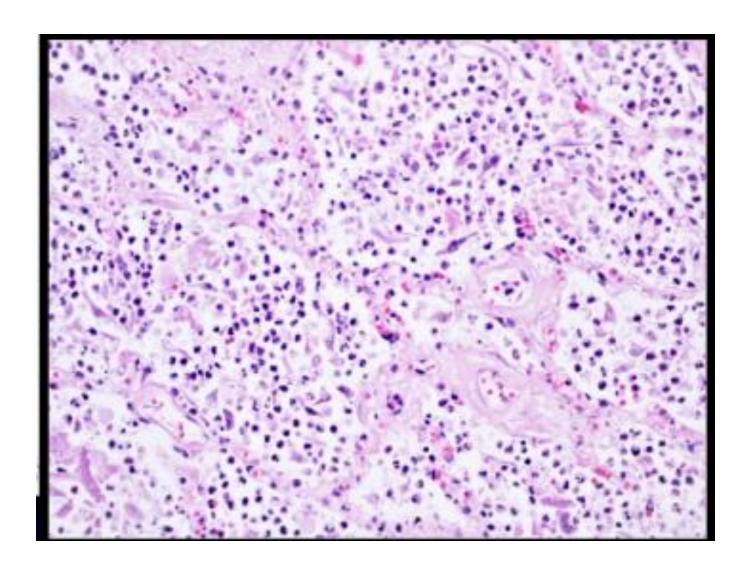
#### **Chronic Pneumonia**

alveoli replaced by fibrous tissue, there is a chronic inflammatory follicle (granuloma), a chronic inflammation of the lung with fibrosis.

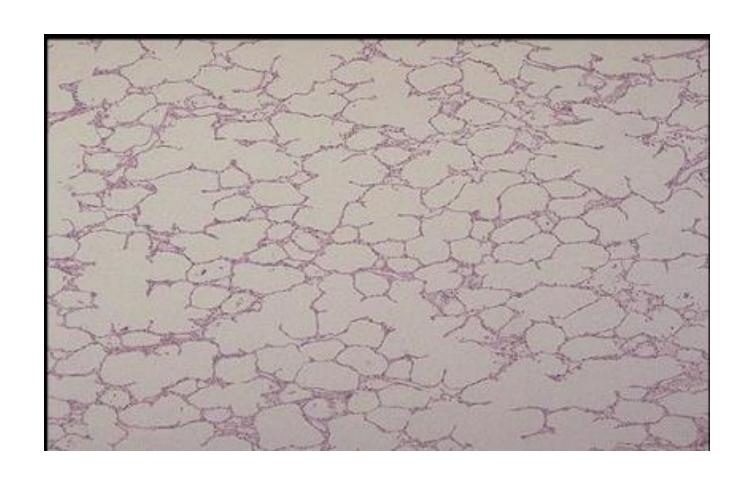


#### **Acute Pneumonia**

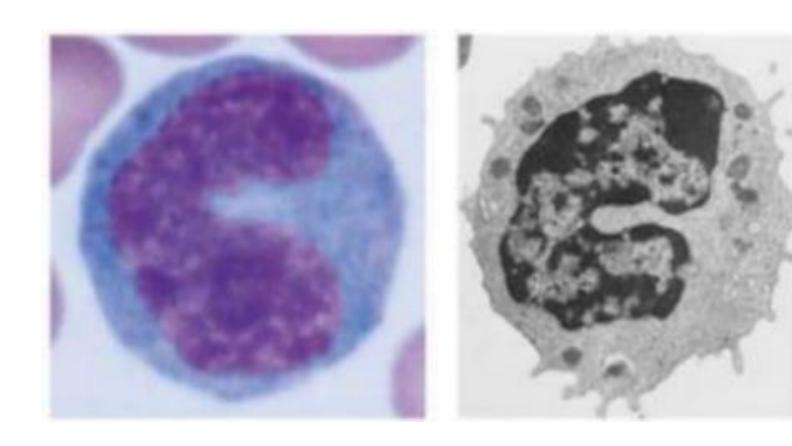
lung tissue where alveoli parenchymal architecture is well preserved, altho the alveoli are full of neutrophils this is severe acute lobar pneumonia



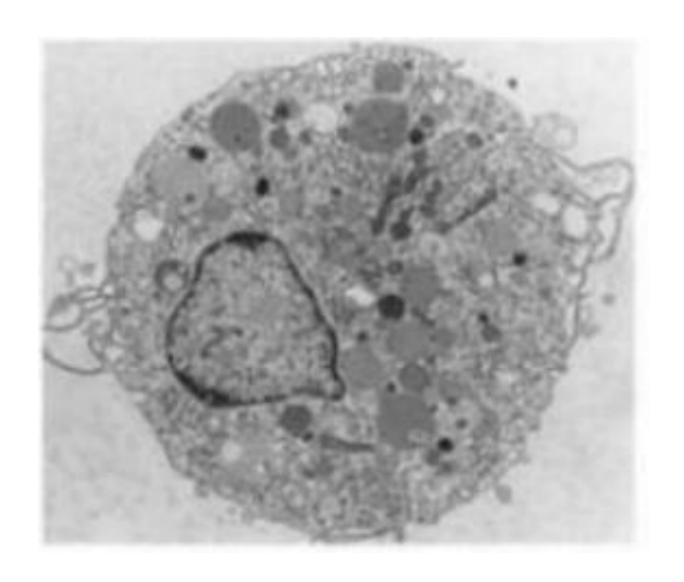
## **Acute Pneumonia**



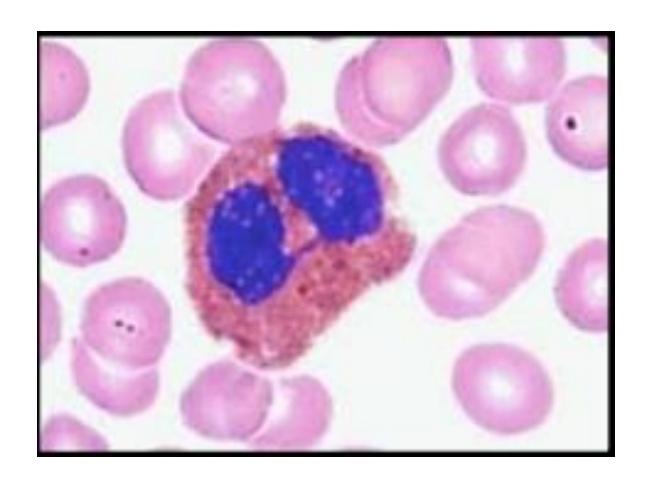
## **Normal lung tissue**



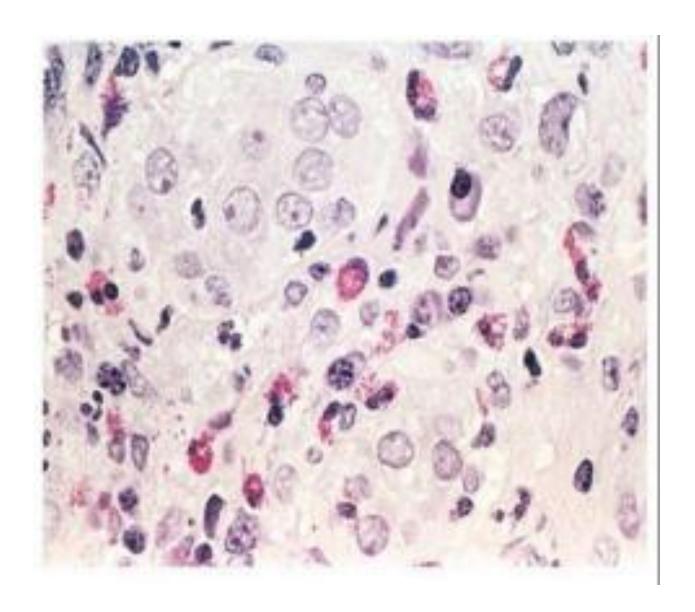
## Monocyte



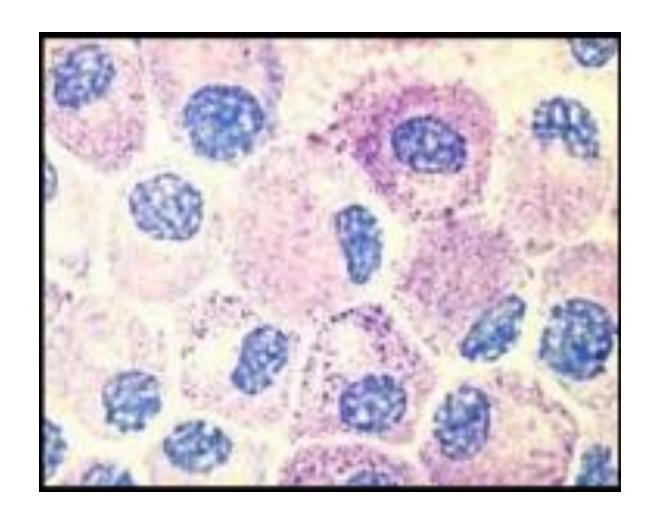
## **Activated Macrophage**



An Eosinophil (bi-lobed nucleus, heavy granulated pink cytoplasm)

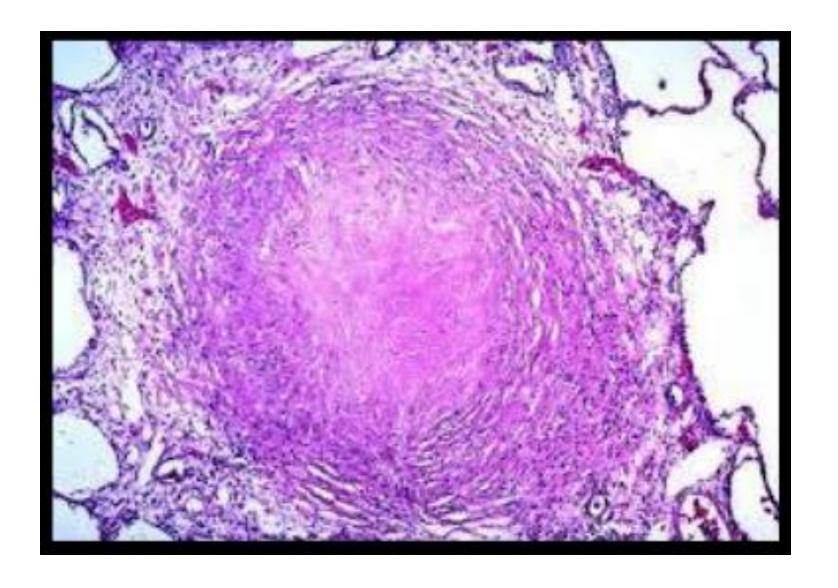


# Inflamed tissue with many eosinophils

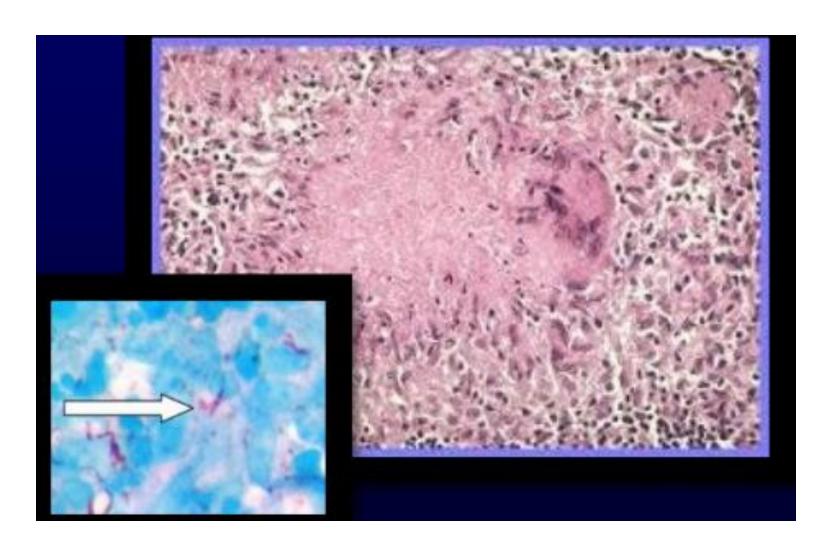


#### **Mast Cells**

Single prominent nucleus & basophilic granules



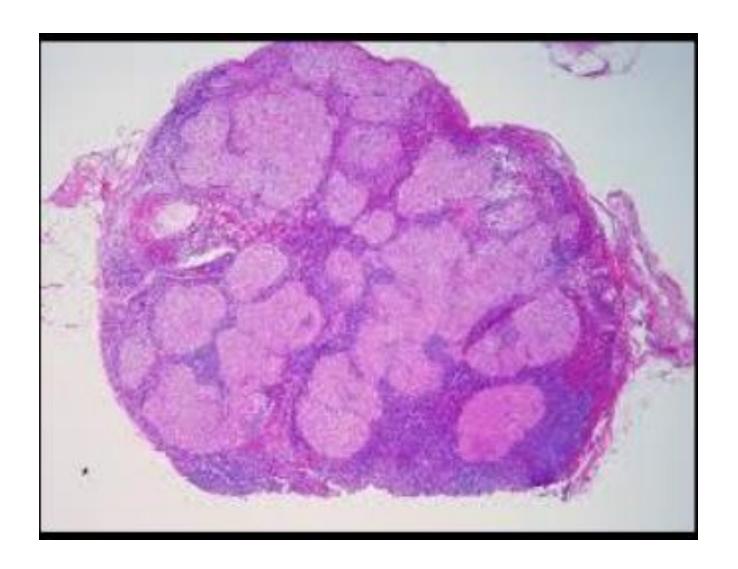
**Necrotizing Granuloma** surronded by normal lung tissue Low power microscope (center = parenchymal structure is lost/necrosis /lost basophilia) [in the spherical structure we can see pinkish nucleated cells (granuloma) at the circumference]



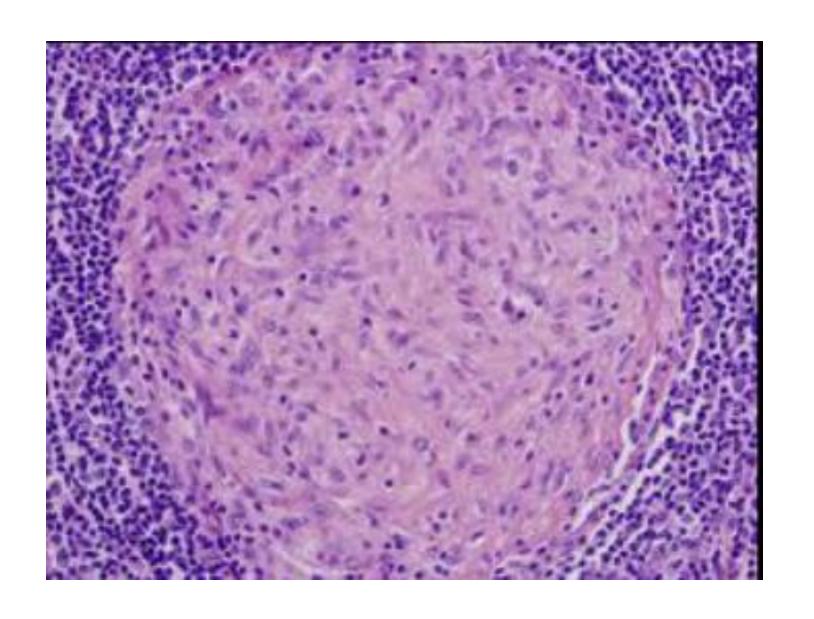
Necrotizing granuloma High power microscope

You can see a multinucleated giant cell, and The rest of the cells around are epithelioid histiocytes

The Pic at the bottom: Zn Stain Red= the organism



Lymph node with the sinuses inside & surrounded by the capsule, the red structures (abundant cytoplasm) are granulomas



## Non-Necrotizing Granuloma

- Epithelioid histiocytes (red granuloma)
- Plasma cell (black dots
- Lymphocytes
- NO Necrosis

يا فارج الهمّ ويا كاشف الغم فرج همنا ويس أمرنا، وارحم ضعفنا وقلة حيلتنا، وارزقنا من حيث لا يا رب العالمين، اللهم إني نسألك أن تجعل خير عملنا آخره، وخير أيامنا يوم نلقاك فيه، إنّك نحتسب على كل شيءٍ قدير

لَا إِلَهُ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِين