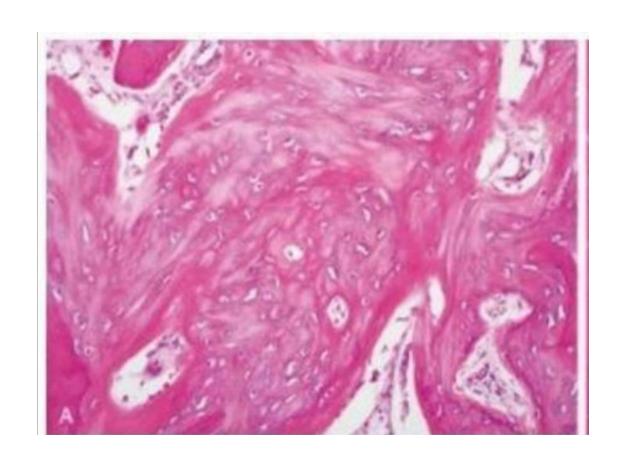
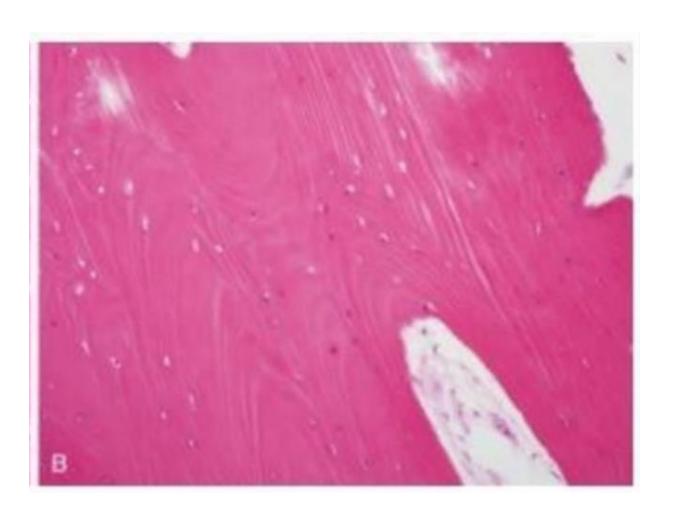
MSS Pathology



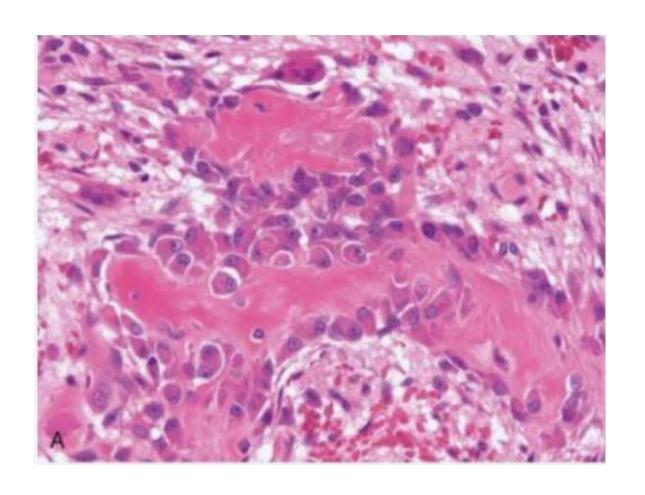
Woven Bone

- More cellular and disorganized.
- The trabeculae are wider.
- The arrangement between cells And type 1 collagen is haphazard.
- In early young born in children and in certain diseases.
- Abnormal in adults.



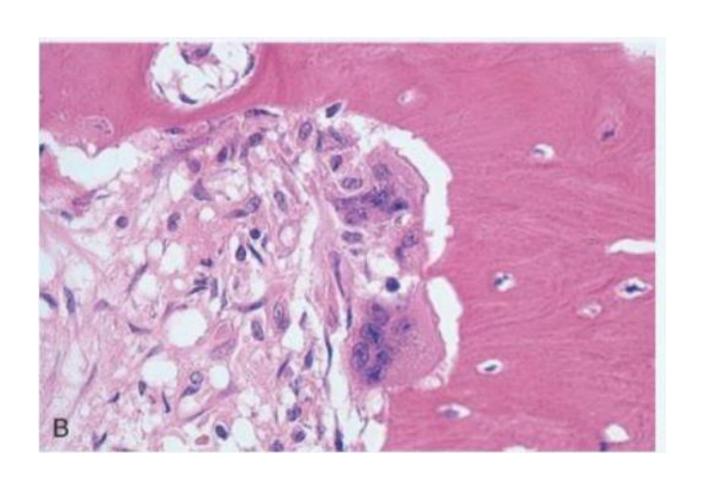
Lamellar Bone

- The cells are more linear and organized.
- Less cells
- Main structure of mature long bones
- More collagen [strong]



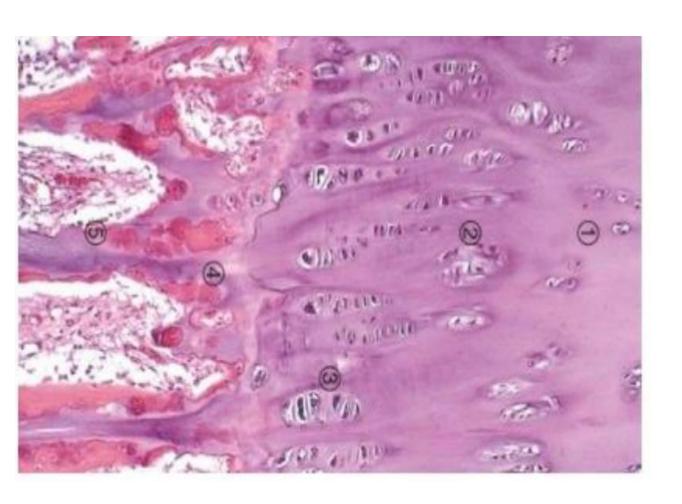
Osteoblasts

- Smaller cells.
- They have higher nuclear cytoplasmic ratio than osteoclasts.
- Found around osteoid that are laid out and formed by osteoblasts.
- Mono-nucleus.



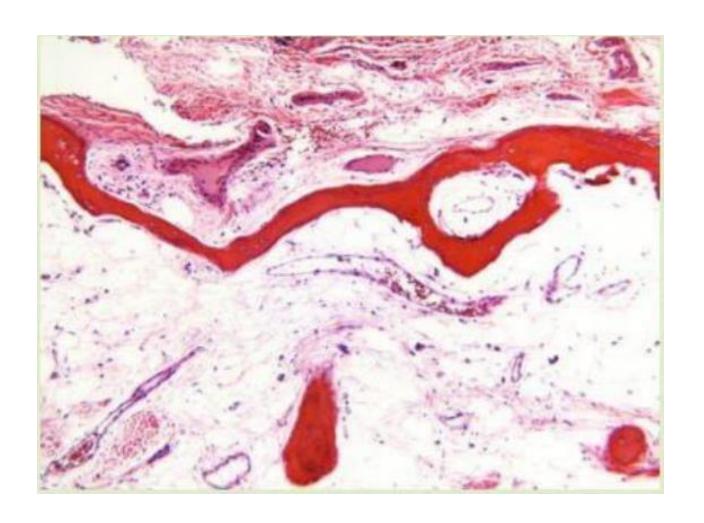
Osteoclasts

- Considered from the macrophages monocytic system.
- Function: eating up mature bone (resorbs bone).
- White pits: where osteoclasts are eating mature bone.
- Multi-nucleated giant cells (up to 100-150 nuclei)



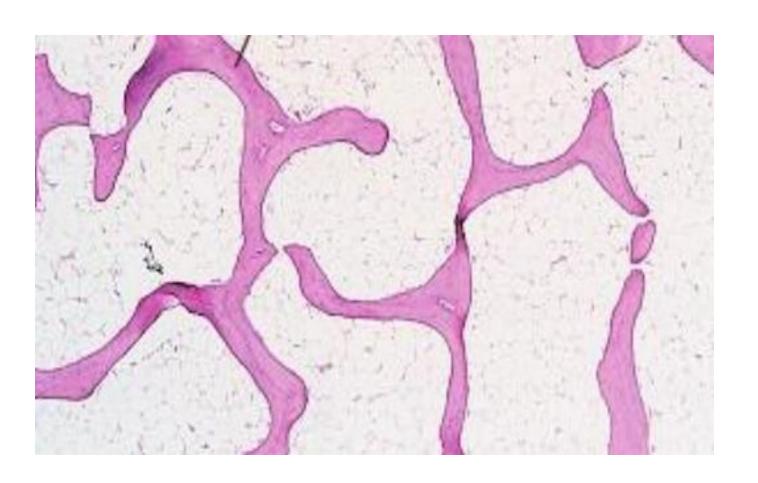
Endochondral Ossification

- Progression: left to right.
- Left: Bone Marrow.
- Right: Mature Cartilage.
- This is young bone since no endochondral ossification occurs in mature bone.



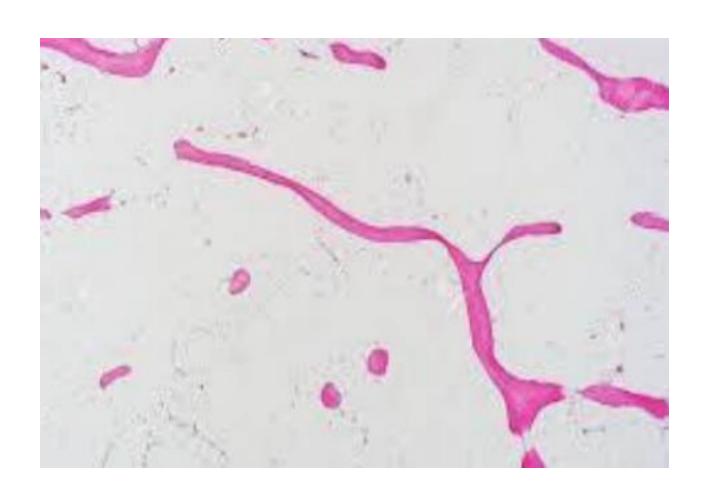
Advanced Osteoporosis

- Decreased number of trabecular bone (notice the scarcity of the red stained areas)
- Increased matrix (notice the white/pinkish areas)



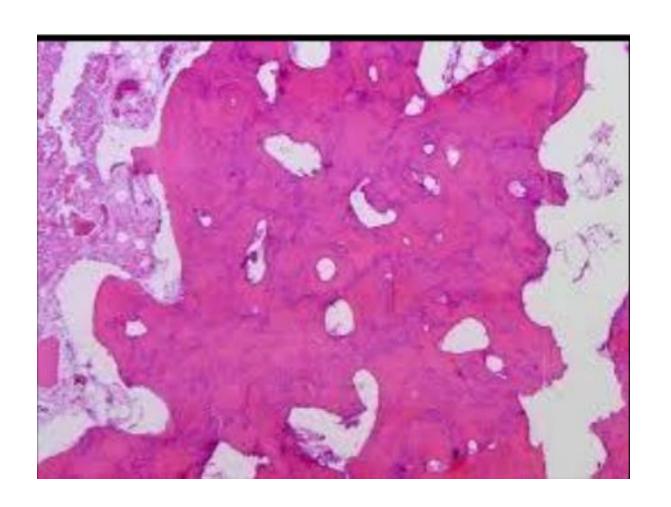
Normal Bone

- Pink = bone trabeculi
- White = Matrix



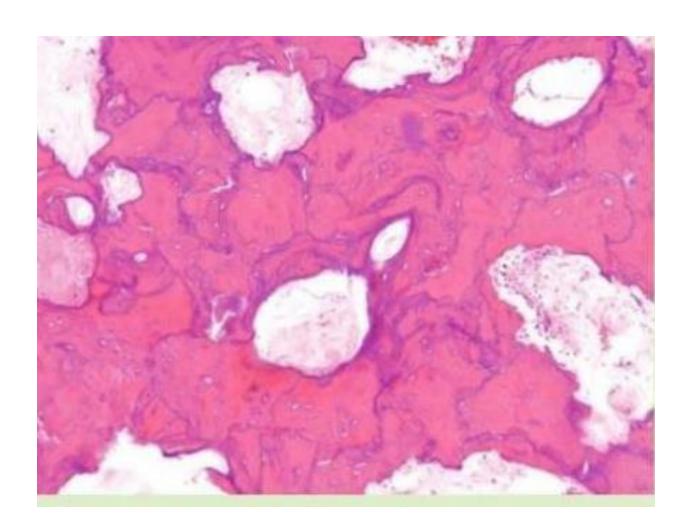
Osteoporosis

- Pink = bone trabeculi, Thinner
- White = Matrix, more abundant
- Multiple microfractures



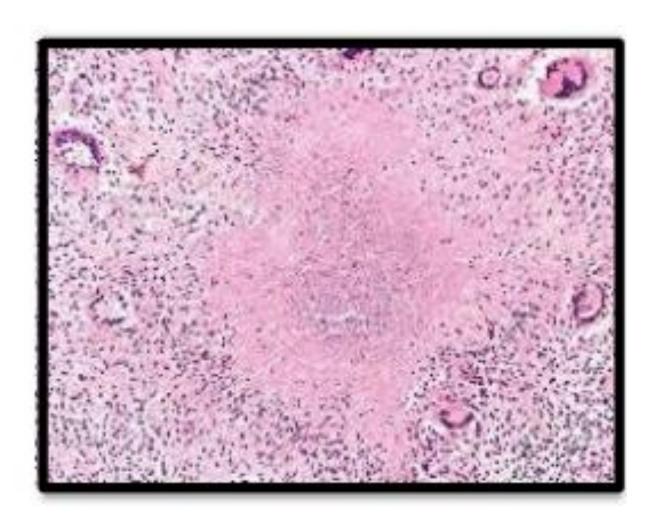
Paget Disease

Mosiac Bone Pattern
 (notice the dark purple cement lines crisscrossing the bone, & the irregular broad trabeculae in pink)



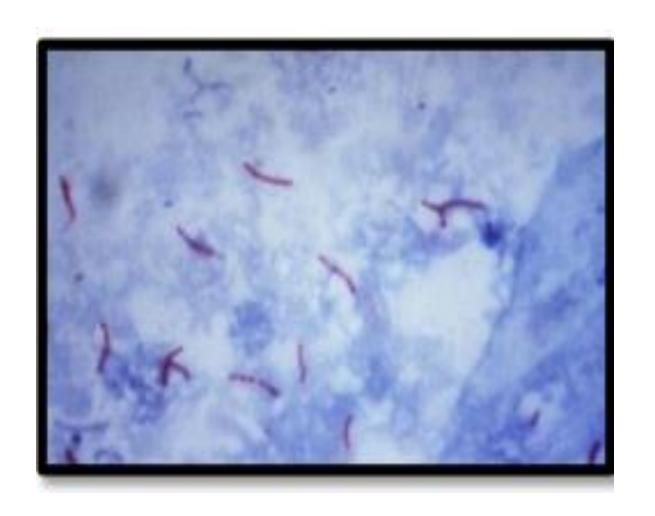
Paget Disease

Mosiac Bone Pattern
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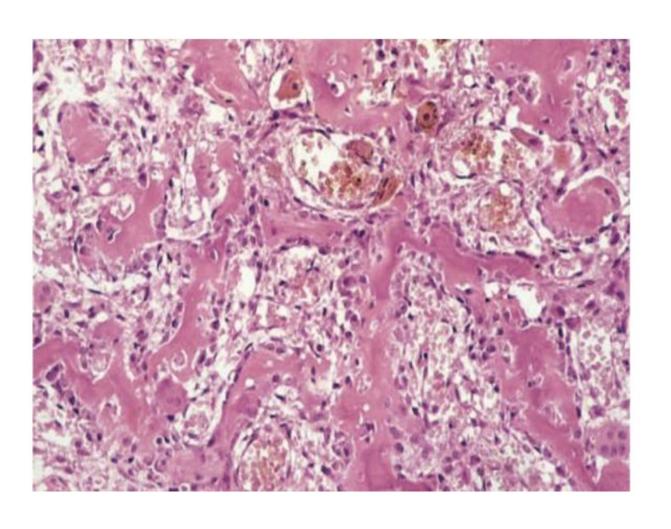
Osteomyelitis – TB Spondylitis

- Biopsy from affected vertebra
- Granuloma with multi nucleated giant cells
- Plasma cells and Lymphocytes
- Central necrosis (central pink area)



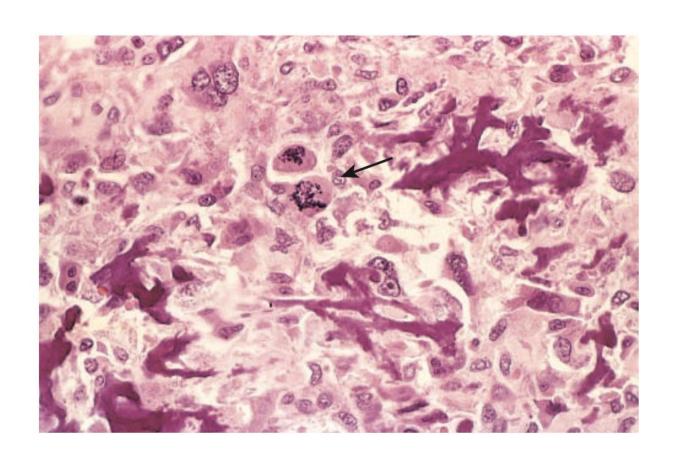
Osteomyelitis – TB Spondylitis

- Biopsy from affected vertebra
- Special stain for granulomas: Ziehl-Neelsen (ZN) stain aka acid-fast stain, to detect acid-fast bacilli (AFB).
- Under the microscope, AFB appear red and are often referred to as "red snappers."
- For fungal infections, silver stains are used, esp Grocott's methenamine silver (GMS) stain, which highlights fungal organisms in infected tissues.



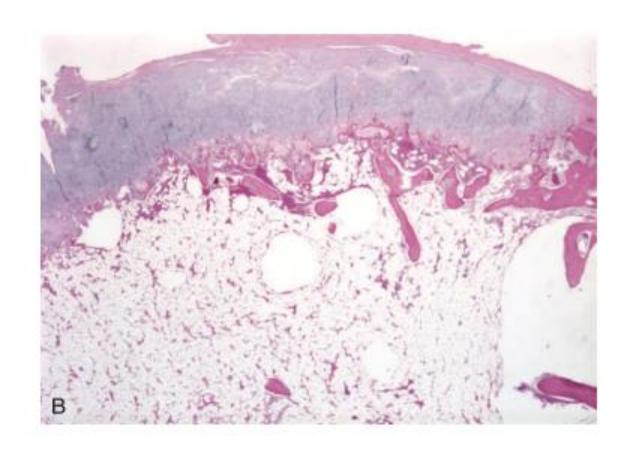
Osteoid Osteoma OR Osteoblastoma

- Both look similar histologically due to both tumors being benign bone-forming tumors
- Both look like reactive bone with some hemorrhage and reactive giant cells
- There is no evidence of atypia
- >2 cm = Osteoblastoma
- <2 cm Osteoid Osteoma
- Notice the pink interlacing trabeculae (reactive/woven bone) & the dark areas (hemorrhage) & the giant cells etc



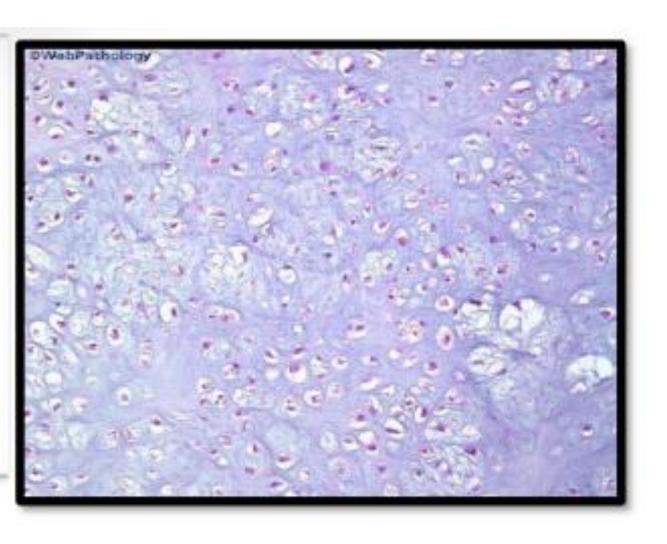
Osteosarcoma:

- Histological section shows osteoid produced by malignant osteoblasts, displaying haphazard patterns with frequent abnormal mitosis.
- The bone is entirely woven bone.
- Note the abnormal mitotic figure (arrow)



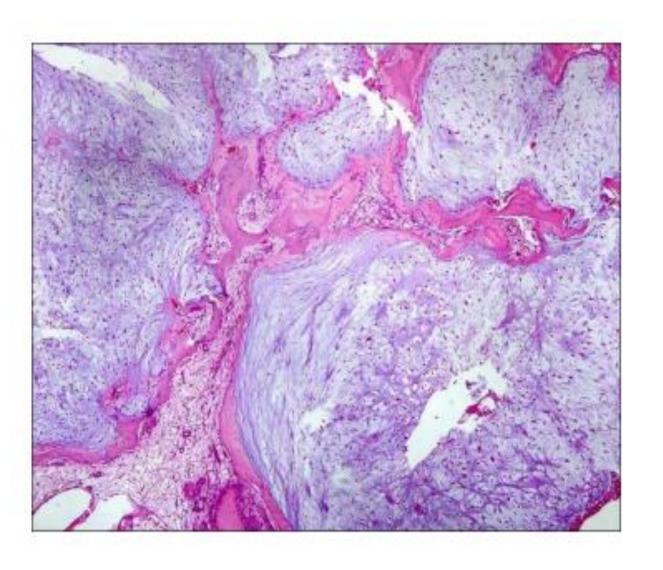
Osteochondroma:

- Exostoses under the microscope,
- Normal cartilage
- Normal subchondral bone
- Normal bone marrow
- As if we are looking at a normal piece of articular bone.



Chondroma - Enchondroma

- Histological section of a removed enchondroma lesion
- Looks like benign cartilage
- No atypia
- If Multiple = Ollier Disease
- •If Multiple + Skin Hemangiomatosis = Maffucci Syndrome



Chondrosarcoma

- Histologically it's malignant lobulated cartilage
- This is probably grade 1 or 2 because we can still see that the cartilage differentiation is obvious.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

اللَّهمَّ إِنِّي أَسَالُكَ من خيرٍ ما سألكَ عبدكَ ونبيكَ، وأعوذ بكَ من شرِّ ما عاذَ منه عبدكَ ونبيكَ، ربي إنِّي أسألكَ الجنَّةُ وما قرَّبَ إليها من قولٍ أو عملٍ، كما أسألكَ أن تجعلَ كلَّ قضاءٍ قضيتَه لي خيرًا

R

Huge Thank You to everybody working on the modified slides or anybody contributing to help with any file in these stressful times!!!