



Cardiovascular System - Pathology Lab 2025-26

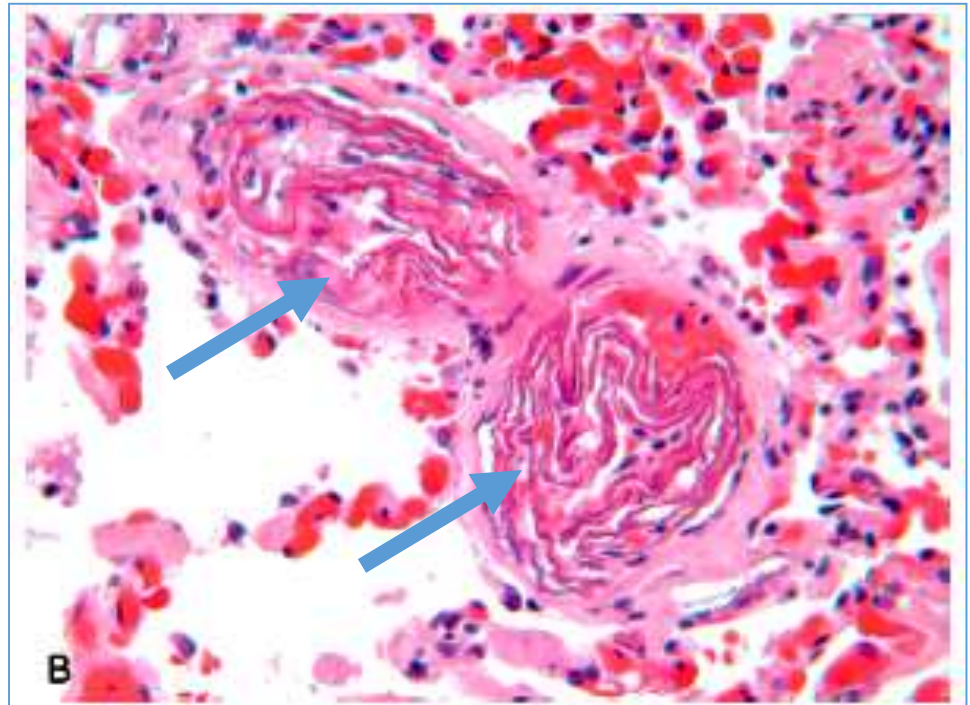
3rd year medical students

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Q: A 26 years old pregnant woman had a complicated C/S. 4 hours following her Caesarian section, she started to develop shortness of breath, decreased consciousness, and seizures before she died. This is a microscopic section from her lung.

A: Amniotic fluid embolus:

contains **keratin and fetal squamous cells** in pulmonary arterioles



Lymphedema

- Q: Name major types.
- Q: Give examples on causes

A:

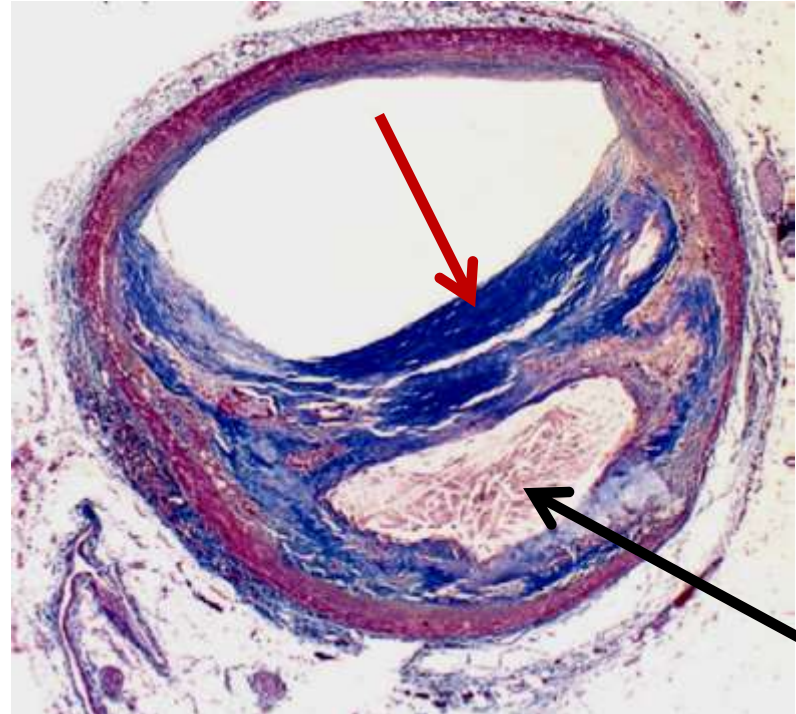
1- Primary: congenital
(example: cystic hygroma).

2- Secondary:
(Examples: neoplasms;
filariasis; fibrosis; post-
radiotherapy effect ...).



Atherosclerosis

- Name parts of this lesion?
- **Red arrow**: fibrous cap
- **Black arrow**: lipid core
- Remember the composition of each part



Infarction

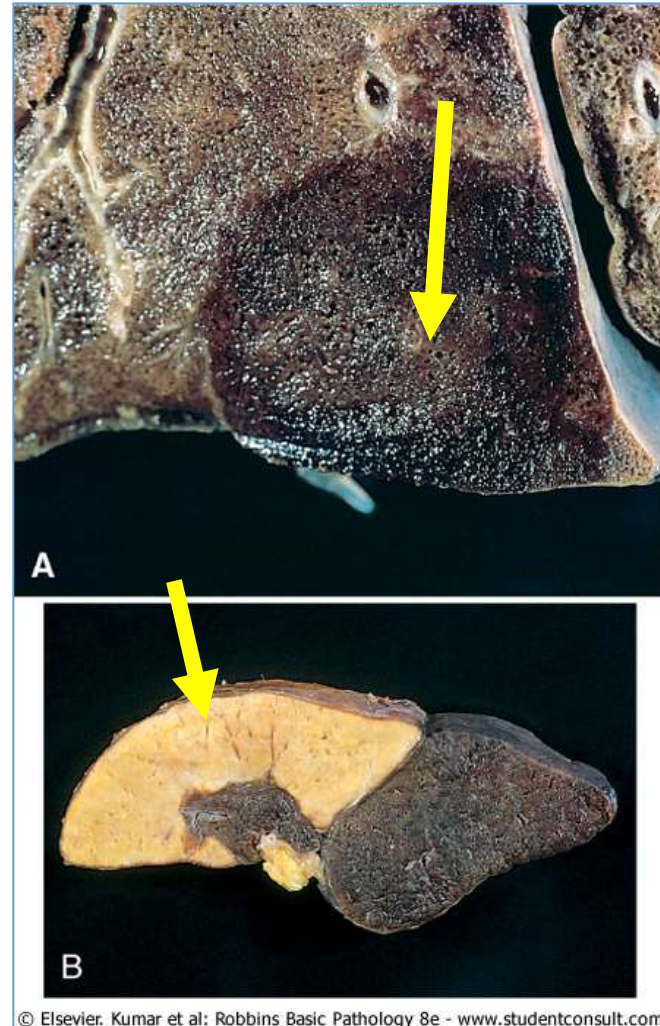
- lung (A), and spleen (B) infarcts

1- what type of infarct do you see in A & B (yellow arrows)?

- **A: red infarct in lung**
- **B: white infarct in spleen**

2- microscopic features you expect to see in A & B?

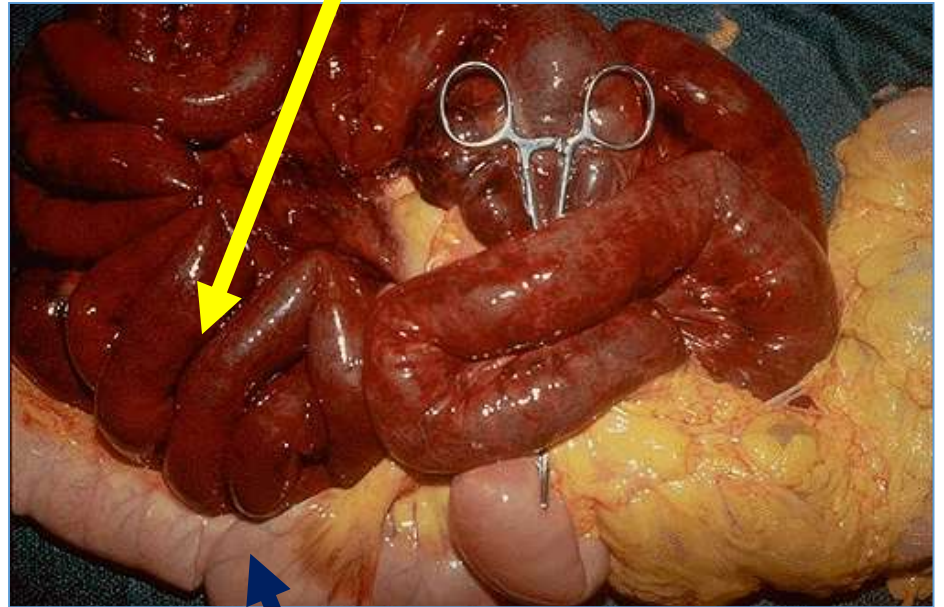
Coagulative necrosis



A 74 years old man was brought to ER with severe abdominal pain and rectal bleeding. Laparotomy was performed. This is a picture of his small intestines during surgery.

Infarction

- A case of mesenteric artery occlusion.
- Q: What type of infarcts is it?
- A: Red infarct



Normal looking bowel for comparison

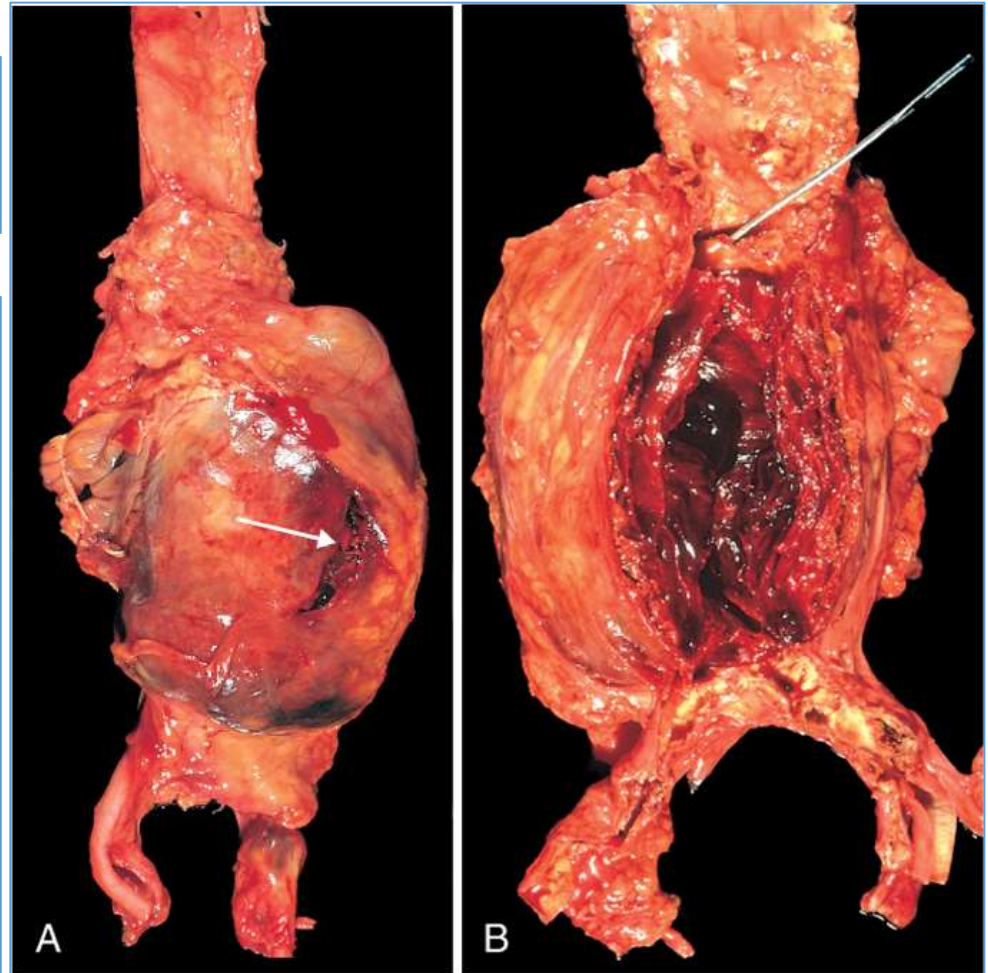
Aortic aneurysm

-What part of the aorta is involved ?

-**Abdominal aorta**

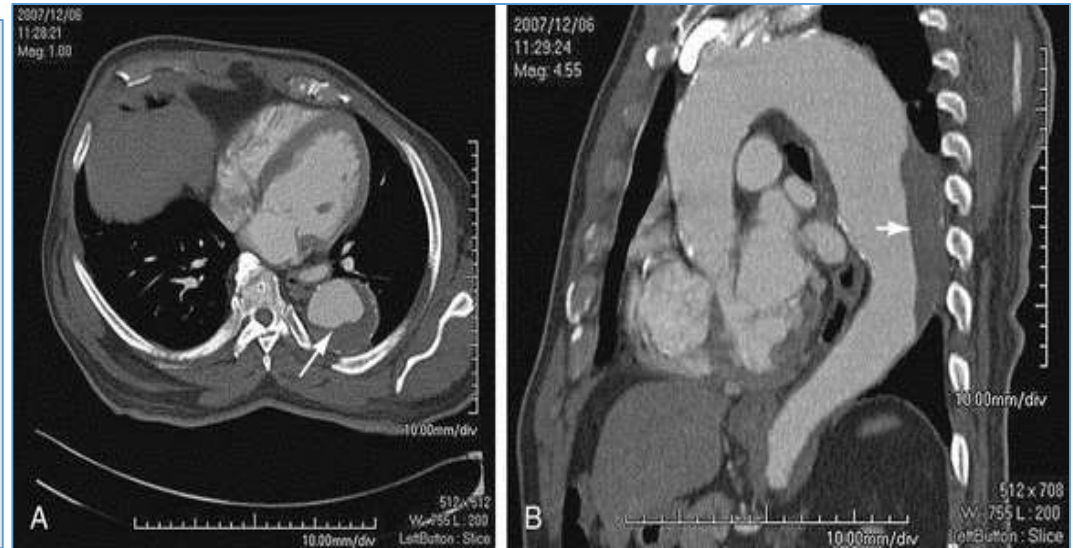
-A complication that you recognize in Picture A, white arrow? **rupture**

- picture B? **thrombus**



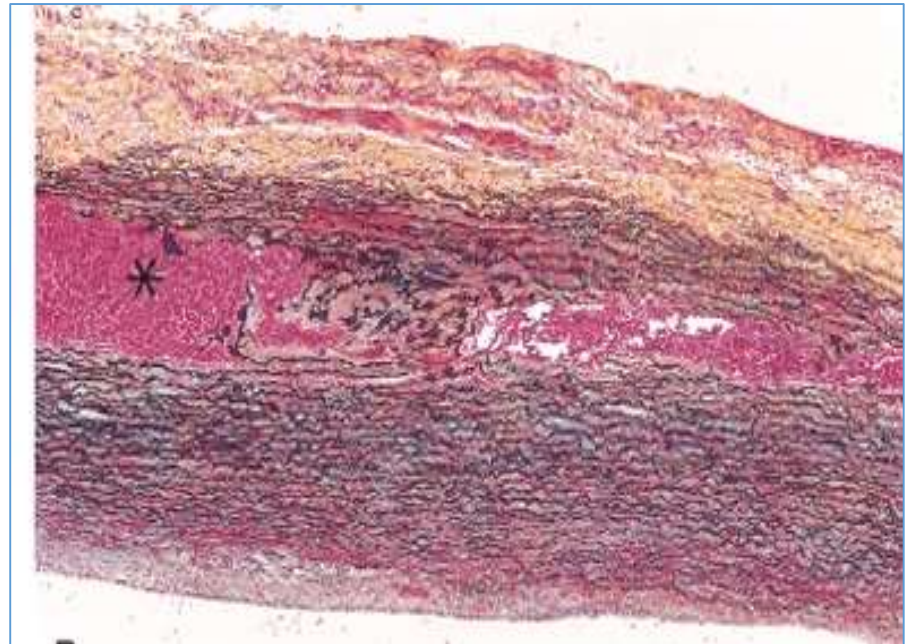
Aortic aneurysm

- What part of the aorta is involved ? **thoracic**
- white arrows represents?
Aneurysm with a mural thrombus



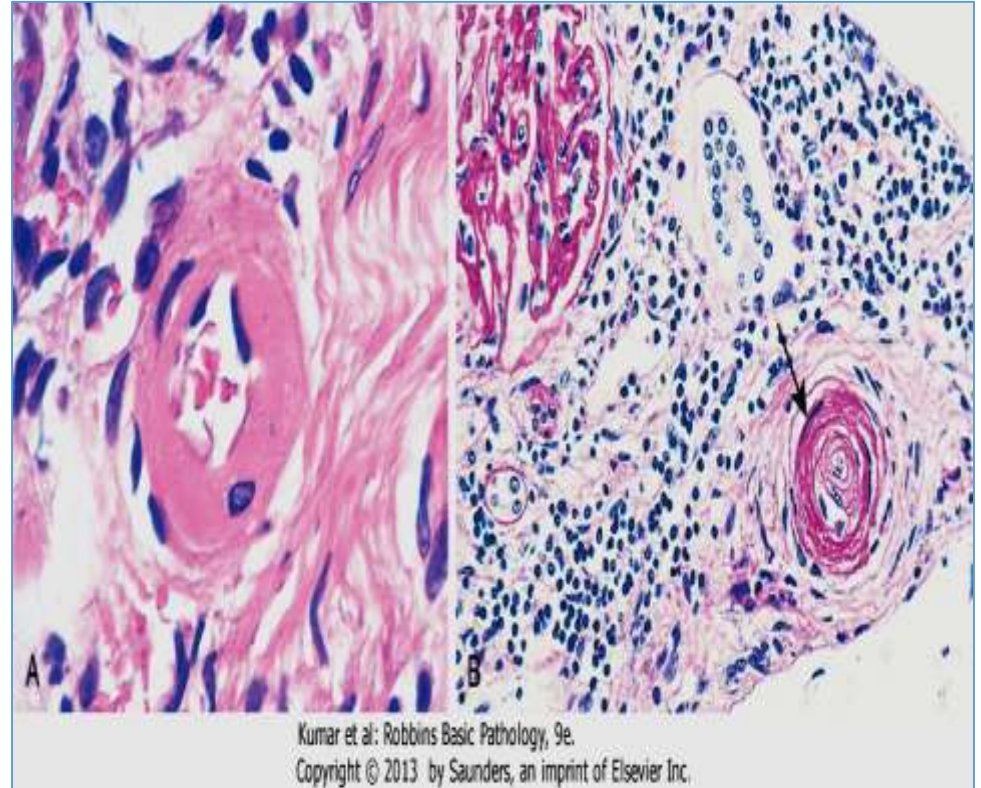
Aortic dissection

- The special histochemical stain in this microscopic section of aorta shows elastic fibers in black color.
- What does the black star represents? **Blood collection at site of dissection**
- Name a major precipitating factors? **Hypertension, Marfan syndrome, etc...**



Arteriolosclerosis

- types?
- A: hyaline
- B: hyperplastic
- causes?
- A: DM, HTN, Aging
- B: malignant HTN



Complications of MI

-what complication is seen in this picture (white arrow)?

ventricular wall rupture

-Mention the possible consequences that may follow.

-Cardiac tamponade



Complications of MI

-A recent or old MI? (red arrow)

-An old MI

-What post-MI complication is seen?

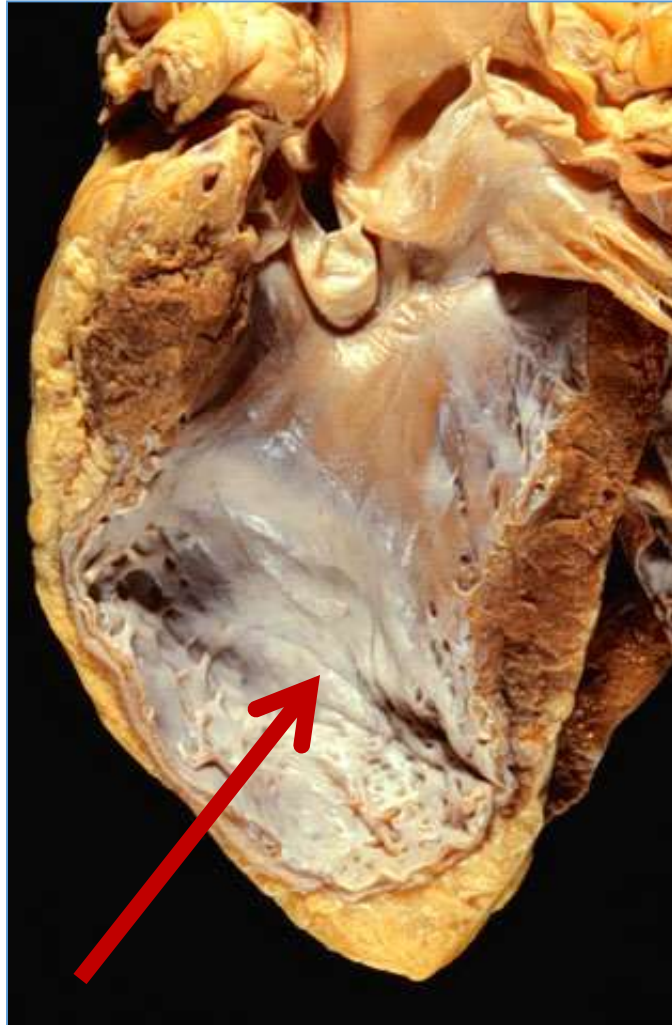
-Ventricular Aneurysm

-potential clinical consequences?

- **congestive heart failure**

-Arrhythmias

-Mural thrombus

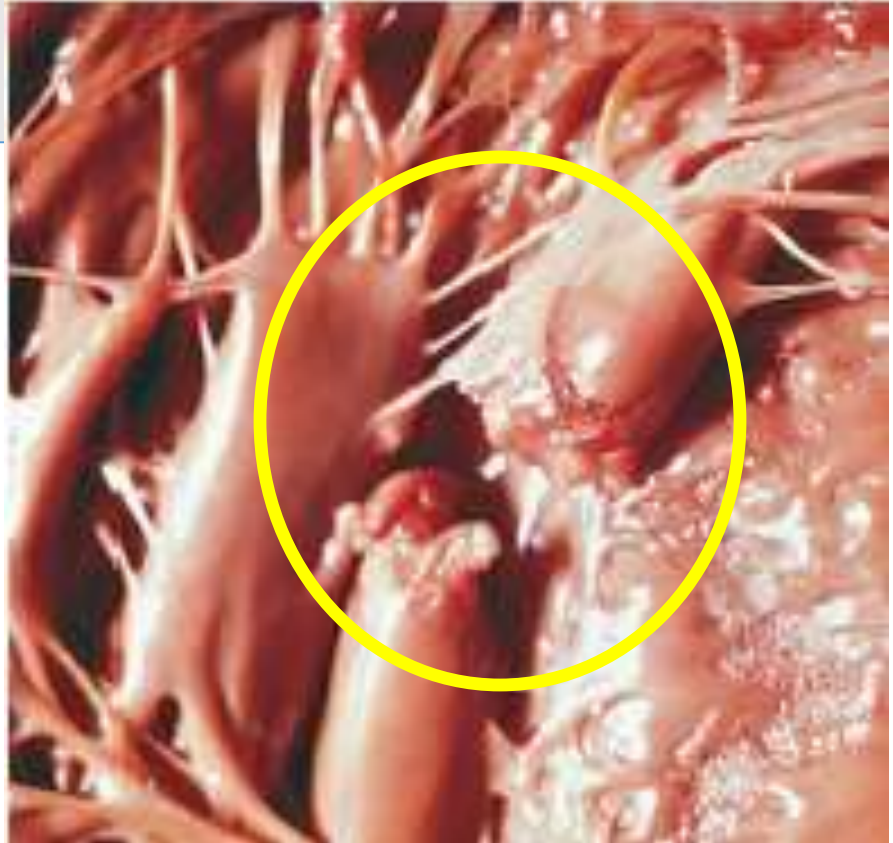


Complications of MI

- what complication of acute MI do you see?

Ruptured papillary muscle

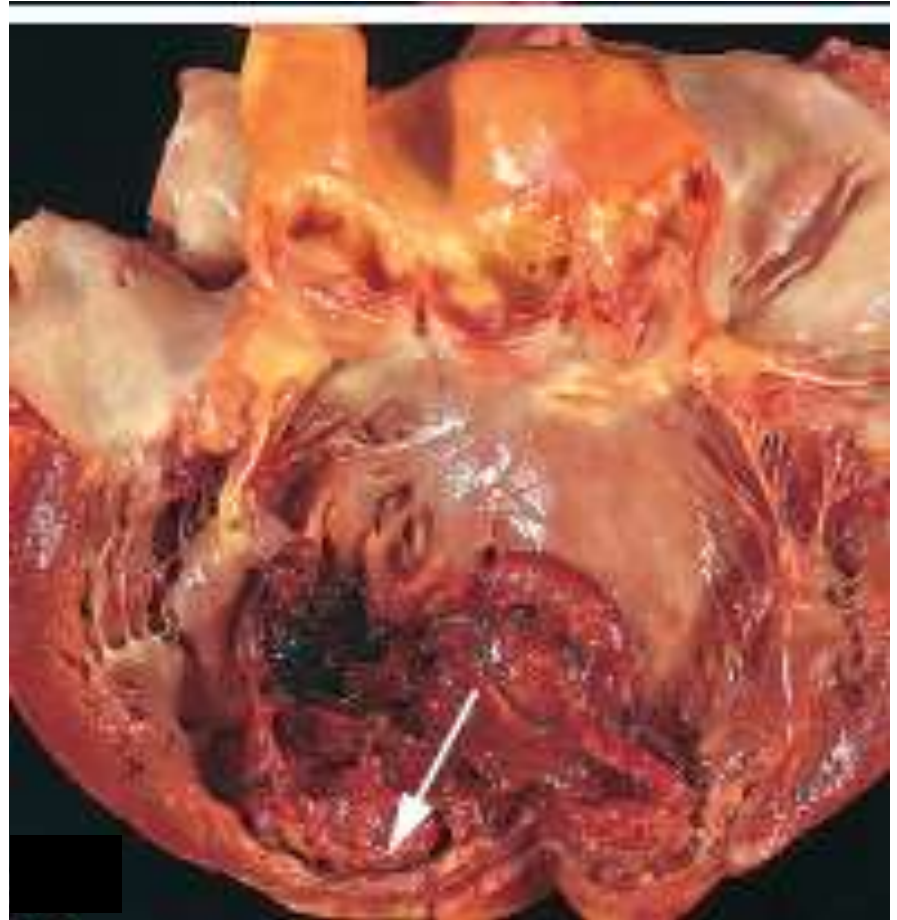
- potential adverse effects ?



Complications of MI

- identify?

Mural thrombus



A lady is bringing her 1- year old baby girl to a paediatrics clinic. She is worried about a reddish lesion that is present posterior to the baby's ear. The mother describes the lesion as a blood colored plaque, present since birth, and its colour is fading as the baby grows up. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Strawberry
hemangioma of
newborn



A 38 years old (HIV +) man is going to a dermatologist complaining of multiple red-purple skin plaques and nodules on his feet; he said that the skin lesions increased in size and number and spread proximally overtime. Below are pictures of the lesions (A) and microscopic features (B). What is the most likely diagnosis?

Kaposi sarcoma

