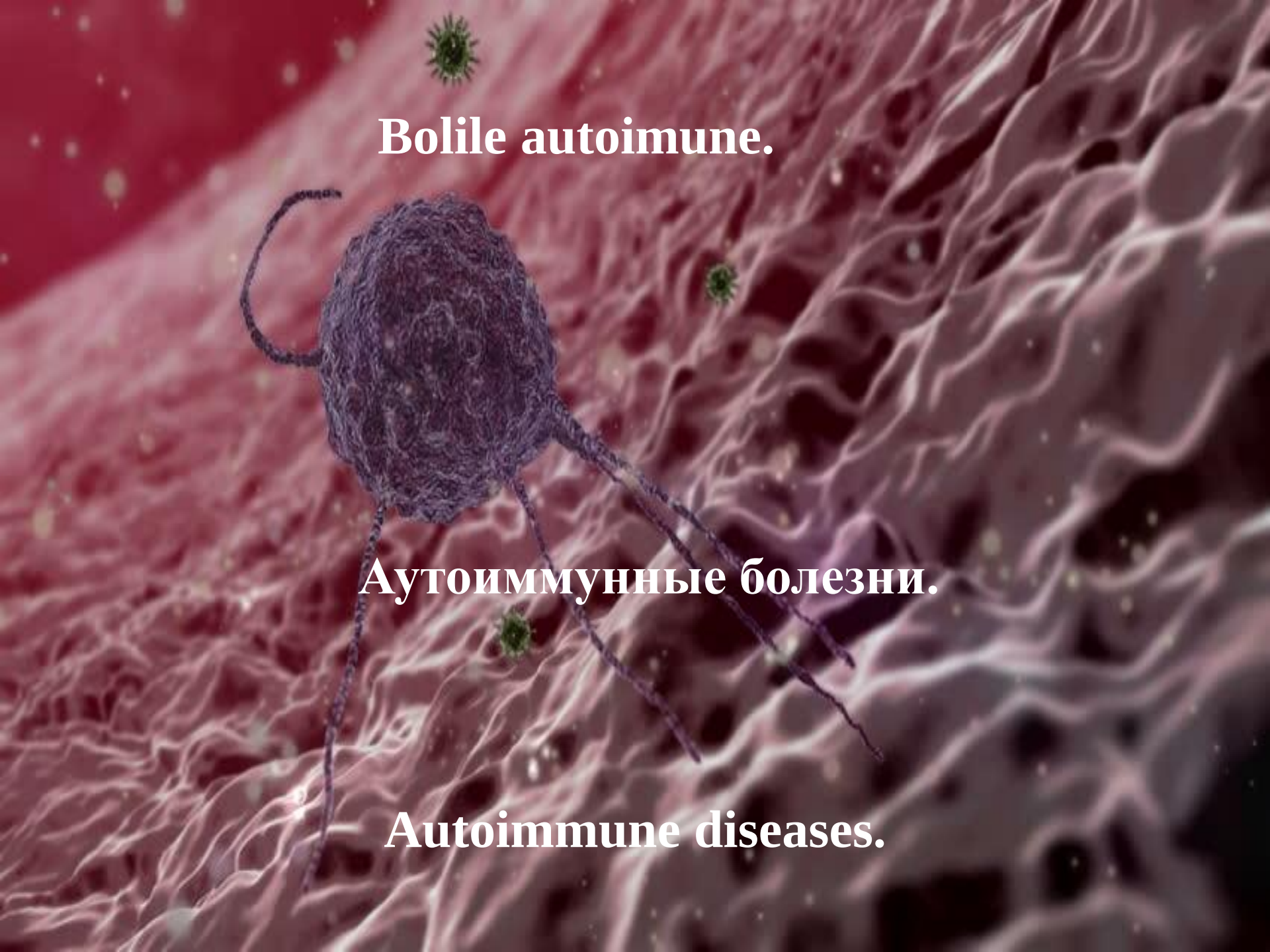


Bolile autoimune.

Аутоиммунные болезни.

Autoimmune diseases.

Tema:Bolile autoimune.

I. Micropreparate:

№ 125. Periarterită nodoasă *(coloraţie H-E).* **Indicaţii:**

1. Peretele arterial îngroşat.
2. Infiltraţia limfo-macrofagală difuză localizată preponderent în adventiţie.
3. Lumenul stenozat al arterei.

№ 148. Tiroidita Hashimoto. (*Coloraţie H-E).* **Indicaţii:**

1. Infiltraţia limfocitară a ţesutului glandei tiroide.
2. Foliculi limfatici.
3. Foliculi tiroidieni atrofiaţi cu coloid palid.
4. Foliculi tiroidieni nemodificaţi.

№ 19. Amiloidoza rinichiului. *(coloraţie roşu de Congo şi hematoxilină).* **Indicaţii**:

1. Depozite de amiloid:
    a. în capilarele glomerulare;
    b. în peretele arterelor;
    c. pe membrana bazală a tubilor renali.
2. Cilindri proteici în lumenul tubilor.

№ 21. Amiloidoza nodulară a splinei (splină sago). *(coloraţie roşu de Congo şi hematoxilină).* **Indicaţii**:

1. Depozite focale de amiloid în centrul foliculilor limfoizi.
2. Pulpa roșie adiacentă intactă

II. Macropreparate:

№ 82. Amiloidoza rinichiului.

Тема: Аутоиммунные болезни.

I. Микропрепараты:

№ 125. Узелковый периатрериит. *(Окраска Г-Э).* **Обозначения:**

1. Диффузное утолщение стенки артерии.
2. Лимфо-плазмоцитарная инфильтрация, локализованная преимущественно. в наружной оболочке сосуда.
3. Суженный просвет сосуда.

№ 148. Тиреоидит Хашимото. (*Окраска Г-Э).* **Обозначения:**

1. Лимфоидная инфильтрация ткани щитовидной железы.
2. Лимфоидные фолликулы.
3. Атрофированные железистые фолликулы с бледным коллоидом.
4. Нормальные железистые фолликулы.

№ 19. Амилоидоз почки. *(Окраска конго-красным и гематоксилином).* **Обозначения**:

1. Отложения амилоида:
   а. в капиллярах клубочка;
   б. в стенках артерий;
   в. в базальной мембране канальцев.
2. Белковые цилиндры в просвете канальцев

№ 21. Нодулярный амилоидоз селезенки (саговая селезенка). *(Окраска конго-красным и гематоксилином).* **Обозначения**:

1. Очаговые отложения амилоида в центре лимфоидных фолликулов.
2. Неизмененная красная пульпа.

II. Макропрепараты:

№ 82. Амилоидоз почки.

Autoimmune diseases.

I. Microspecimens:

№ ***125. Periarteritis nodosa.*** *(H.E. stain).* **Indications:**

1. Thickened arterial wall.
2. Diffuse lymphocytic and macrophage infiltration located predominantly in adventitia.
3. Narrowed artery lumen.

№ 148 ***Hashimoto's thyroiditis.*** *(H.E. stain).* **Indications:**

1. Lymphocyte infiltration of the thyroid gland.
2. Lymphatic follicles.
3. Atrophied thyroid follicles with pale colloid.
4. Unchanged thyroid follicles.

№ ***19. Renal amyloidosis.*** *(Congo-red and hematoxylin stain.)* **Indications:**

1. Amyloid deposits:
   a. in glomerular capillaries;
   b. in the artery wall;
   c. on the basement membrane of the renal tubules.
2. Protein cylinders in tubule lumen.

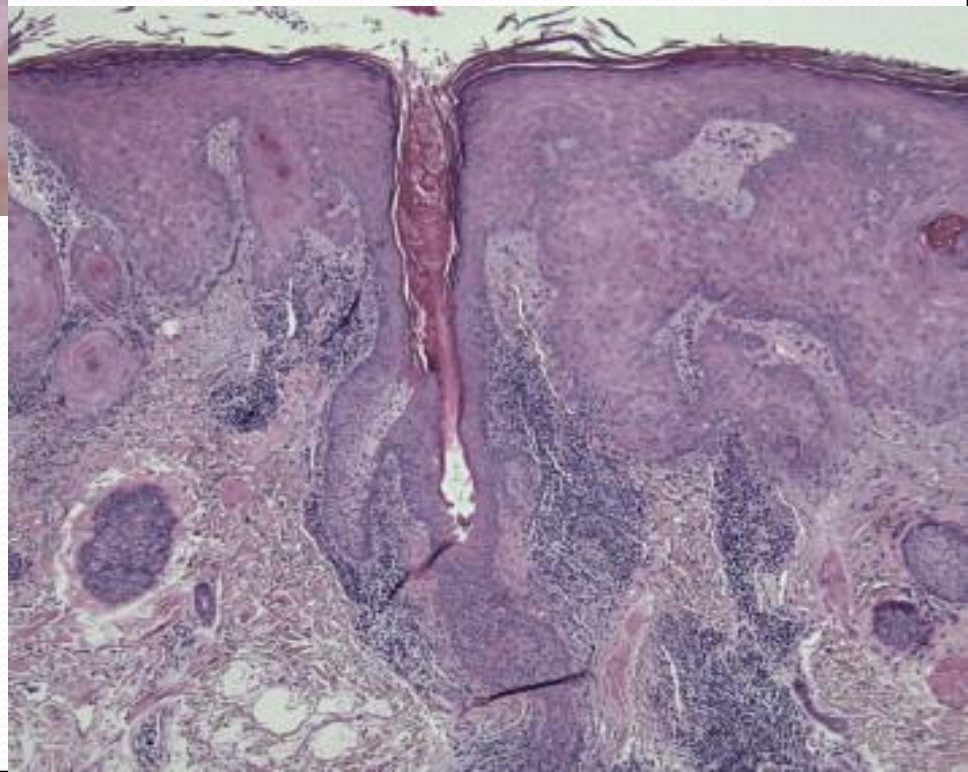
№ 21. ***Focal spleen amyloidosis (sago spleen).*** *(Congo-red and hematoxylin stain.).* **Indications:**

1. Focal deposits of amyloid in the center of lymphoid follicles.
2. Unchanged red pulp.

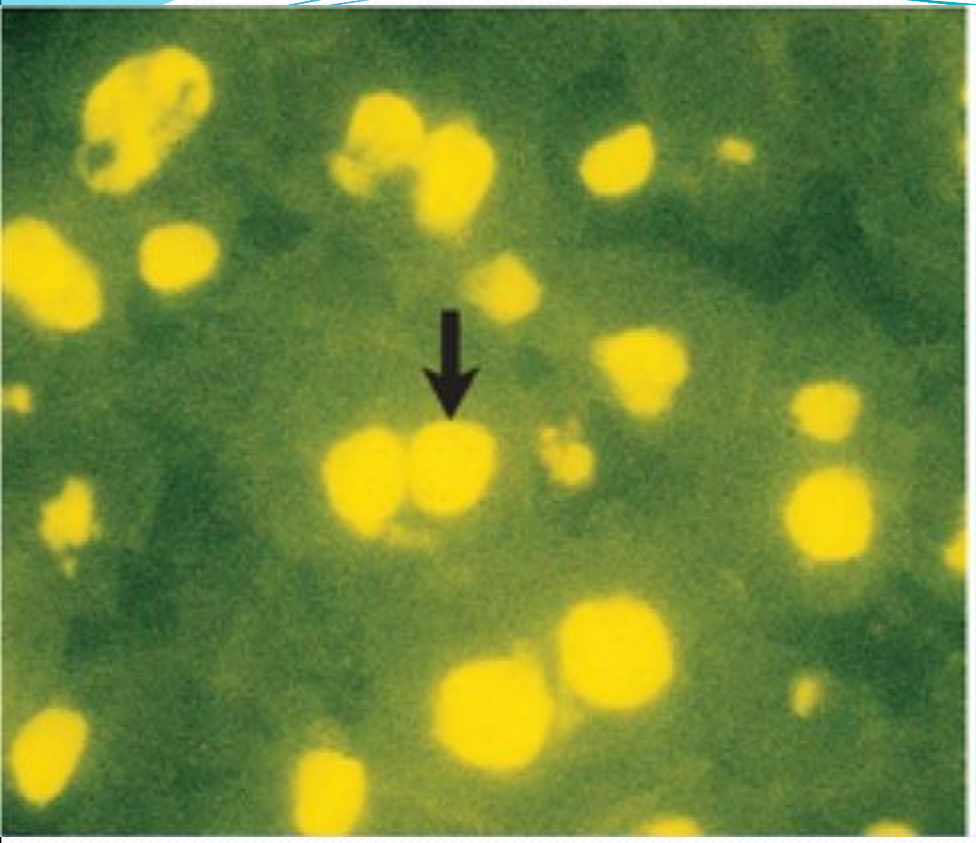
II. Macrospecimens:

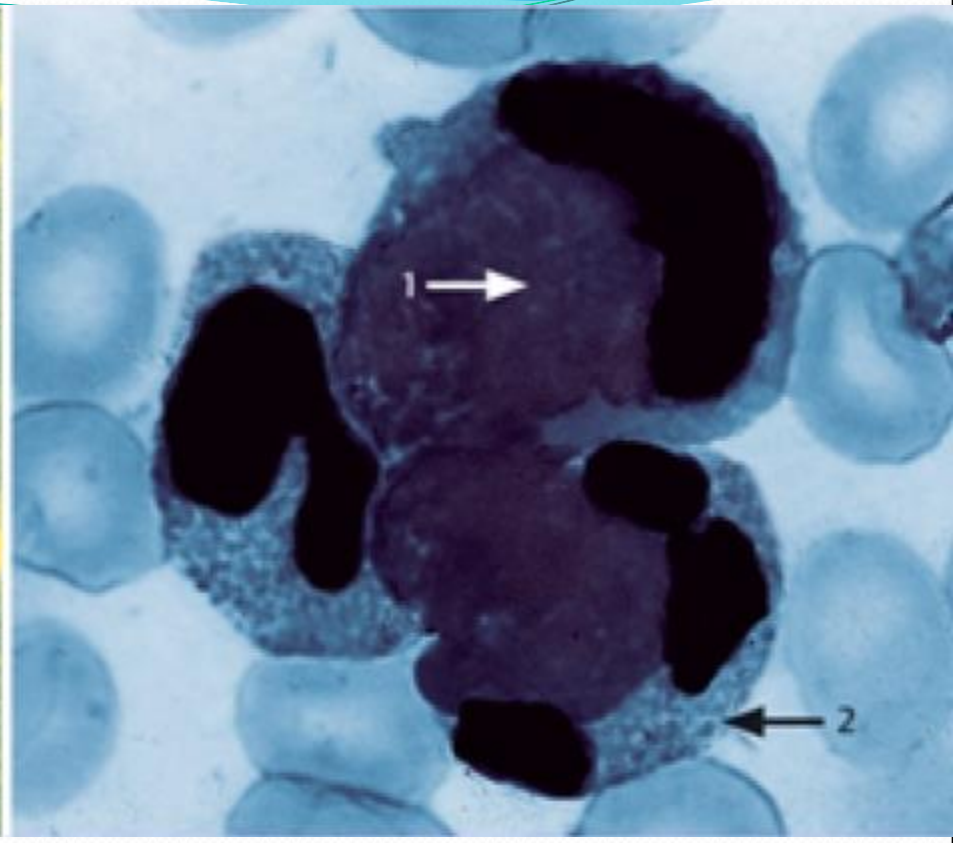
№ 82. Renal amyloidosis.

Lupus eritematos sistemic *(“figură de fluture”)*

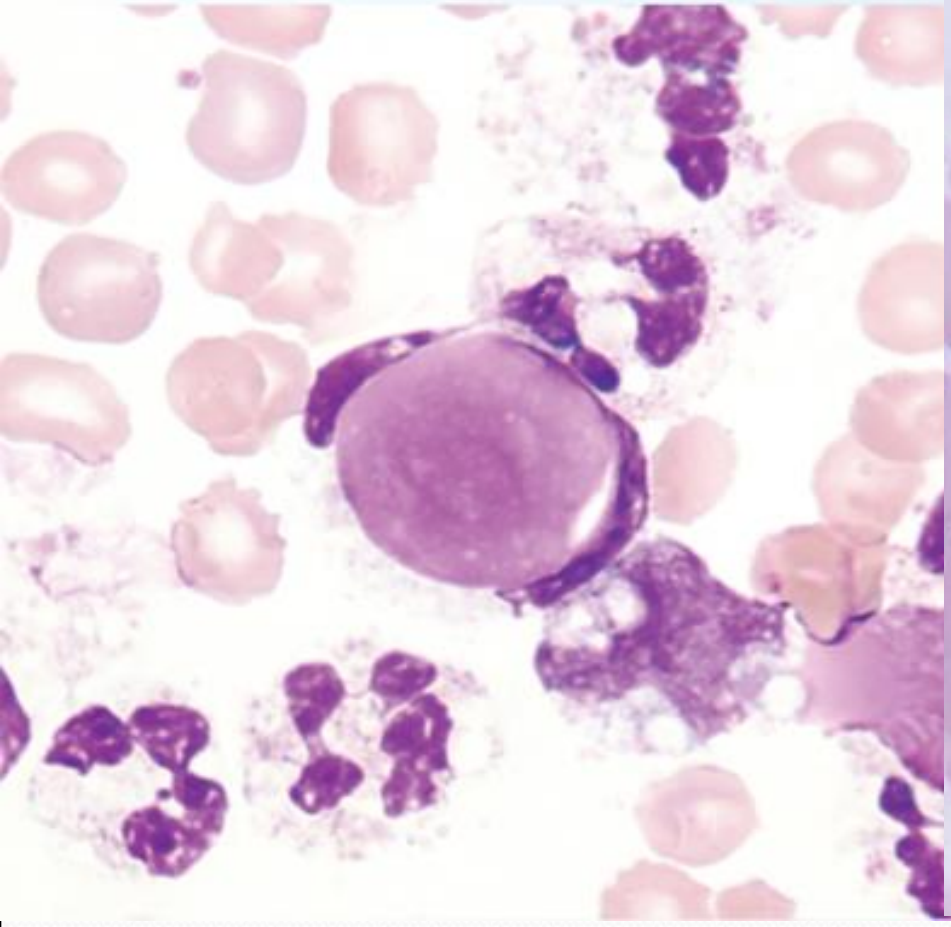


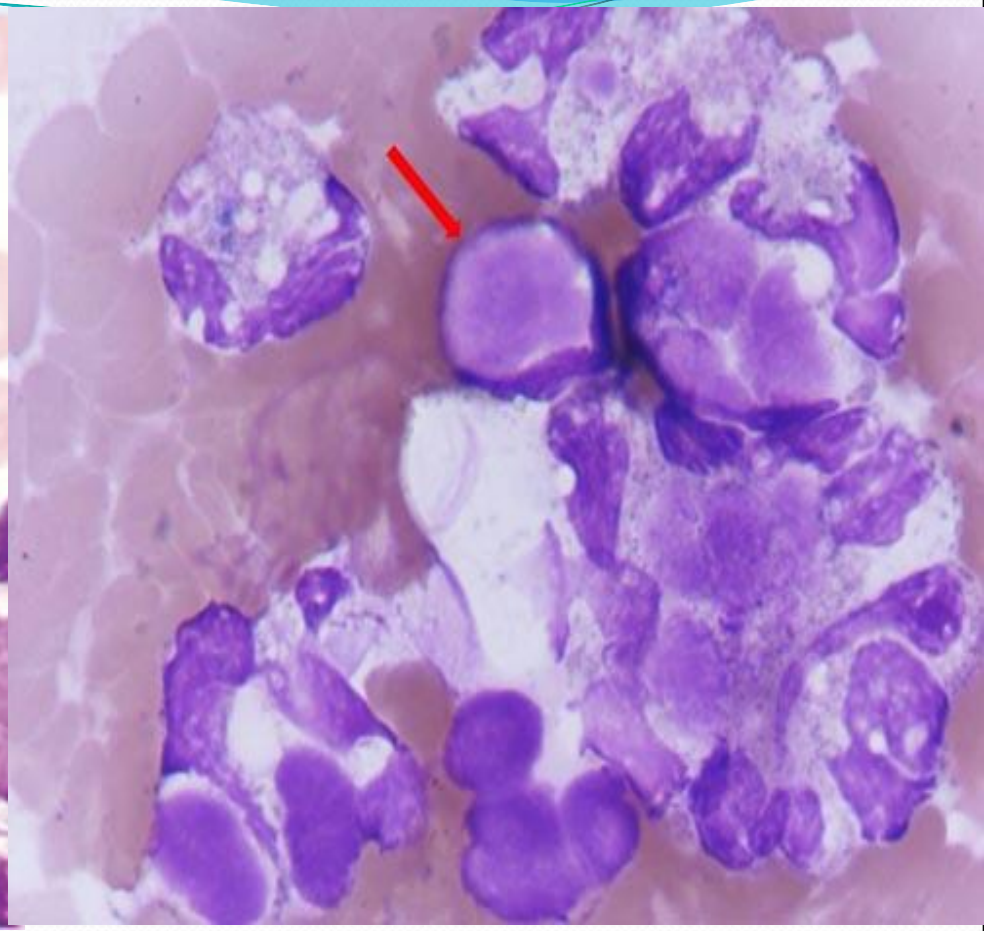
Lupus eritematos discoid.





Autoanticorpi antinucleari și corpi hematoxilinici.

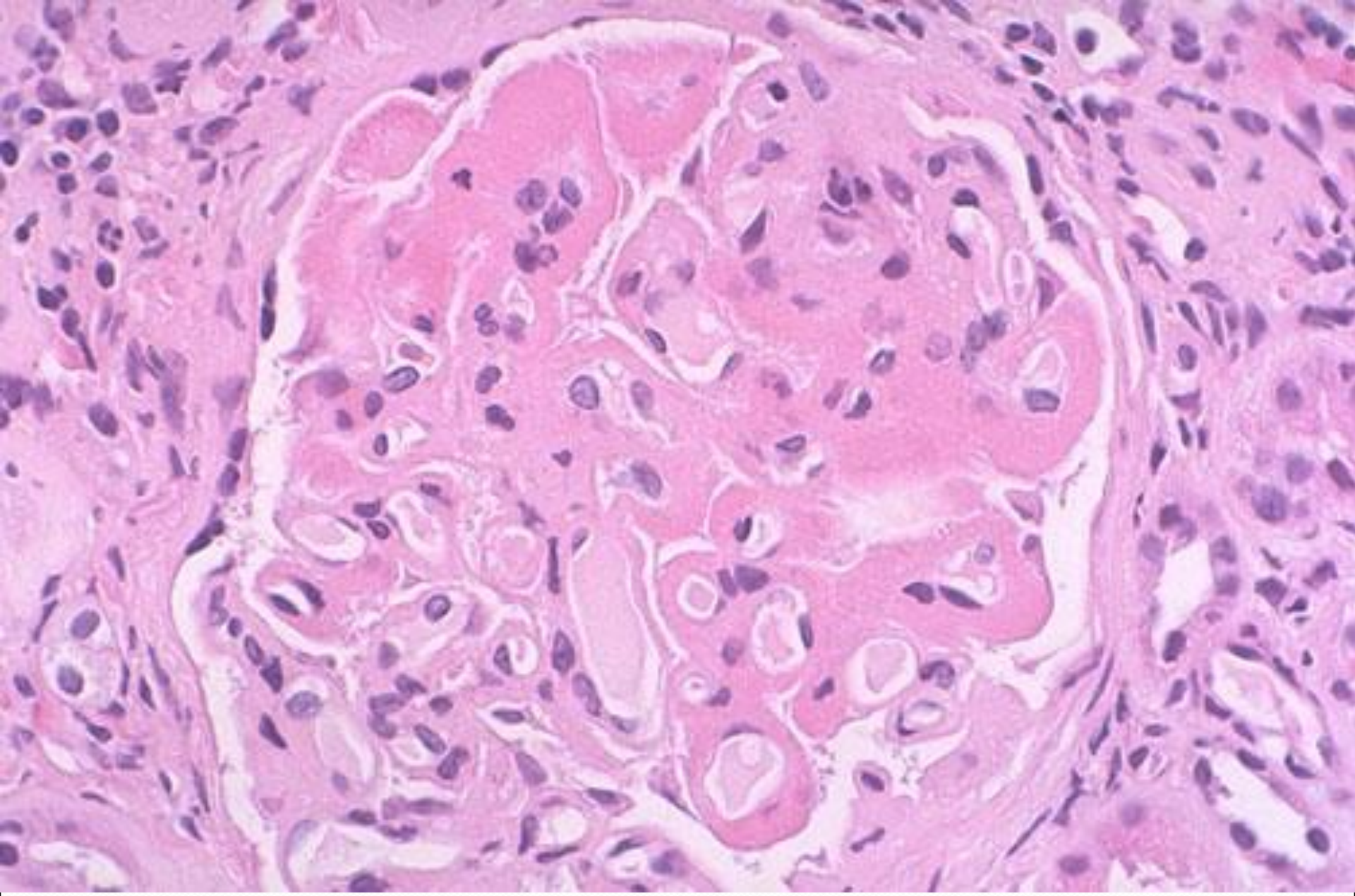




Celulă lupică

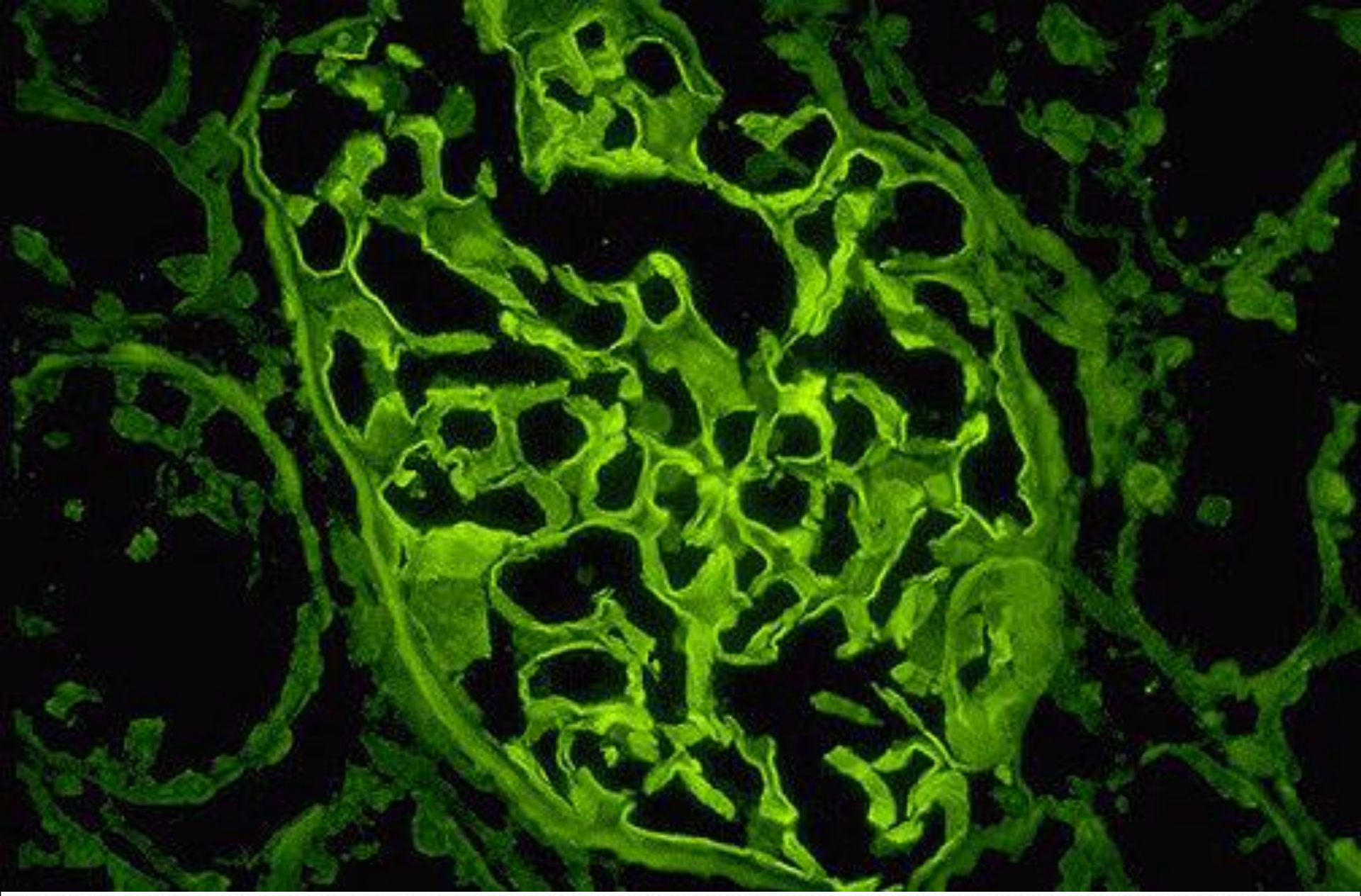
(leucocit neutrofil, care a fagocitat un nucleu denaturat).

Glomerulonefrită lupică.

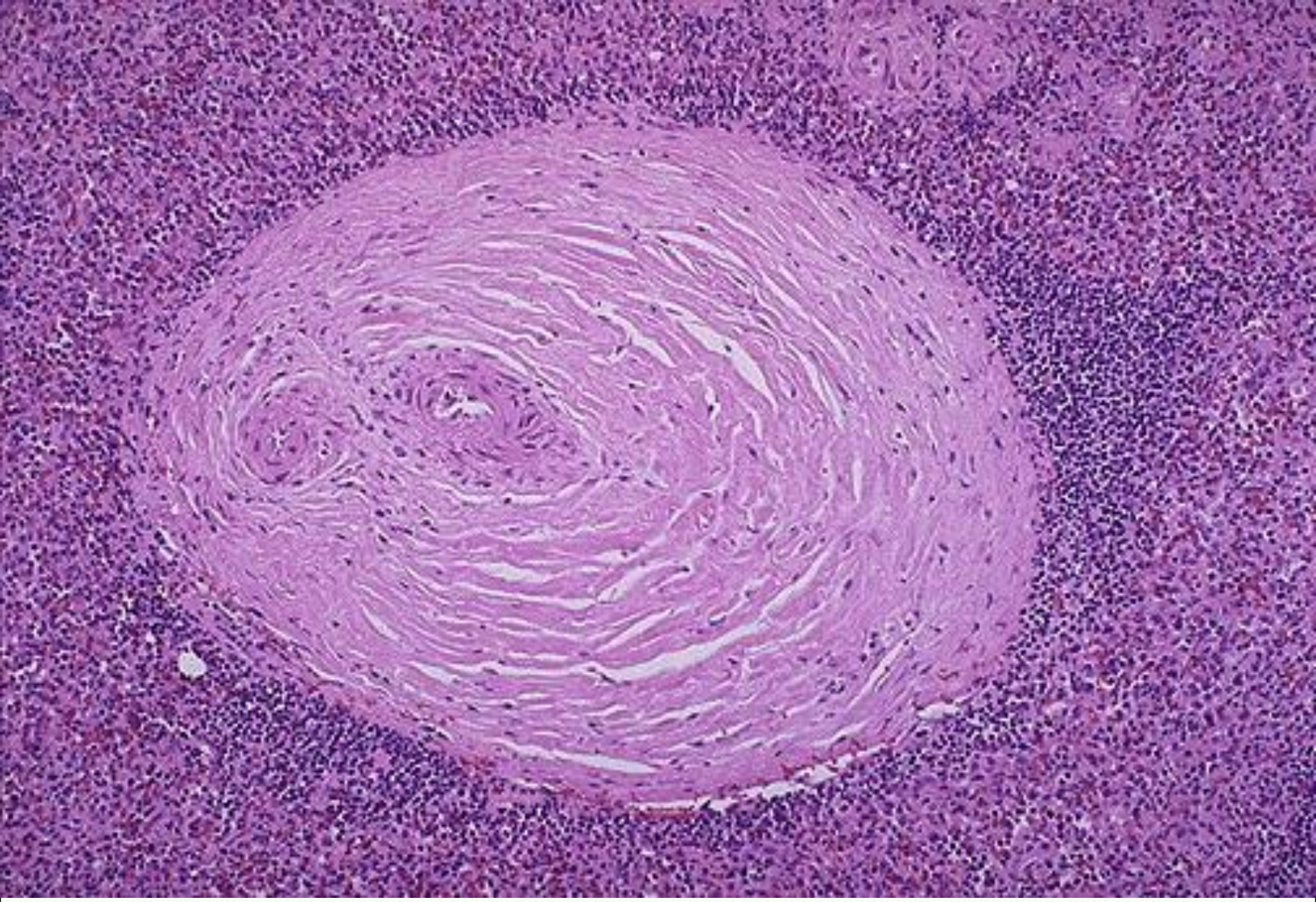


Glomerulonefrită lupică

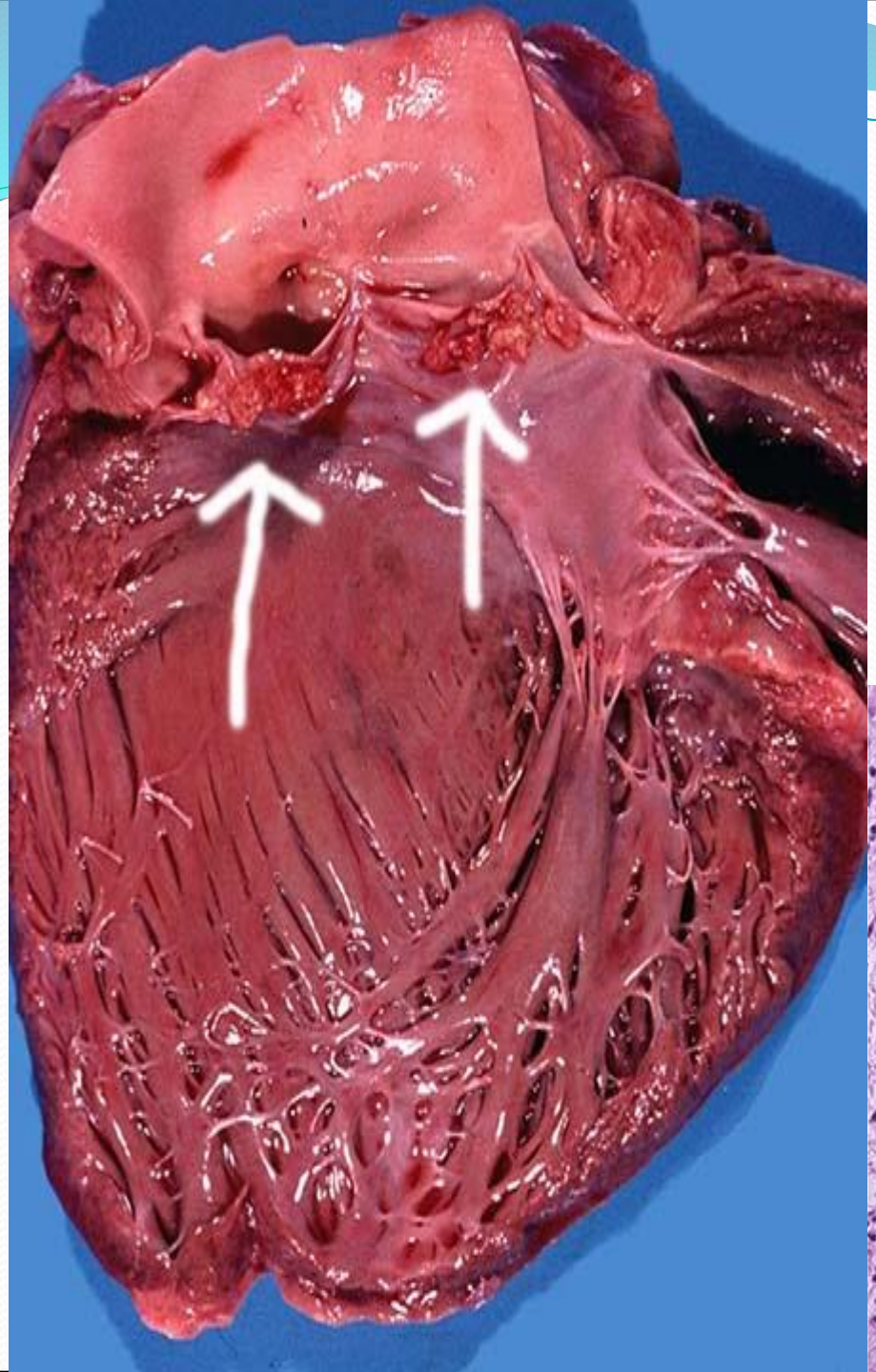
(capilare glomerulare cu aspect de ansă de sârmă).



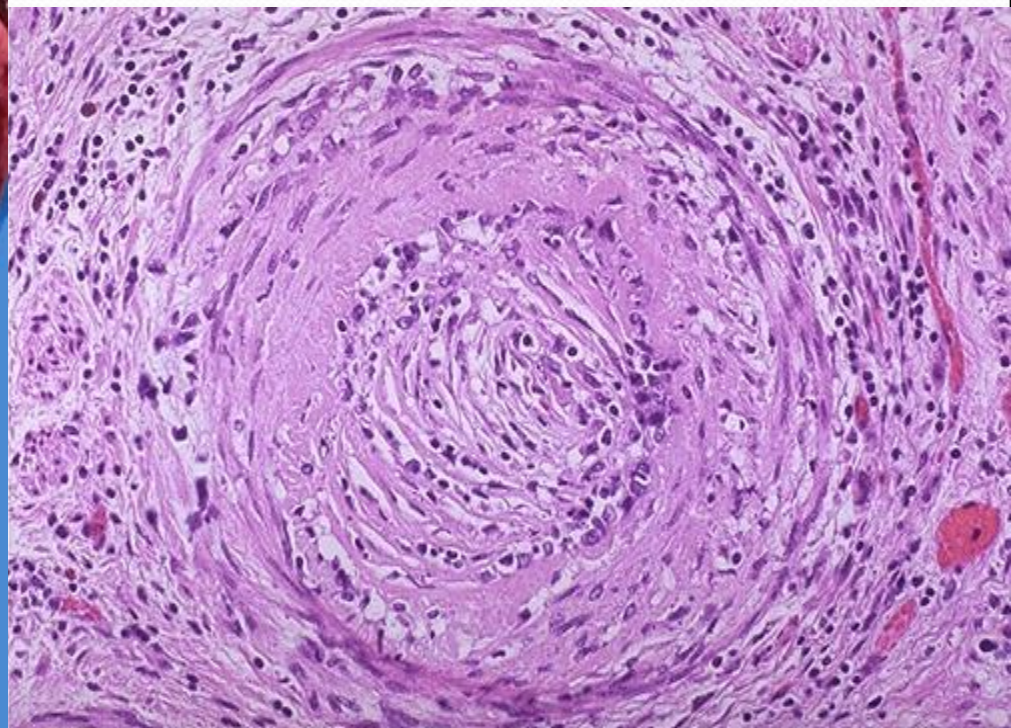
Glomerulonefrită lupică, **microscopie fluorescentă cu anticorpi contra IgG** ***(aspect liniar al depozitelor de complexe imune).***

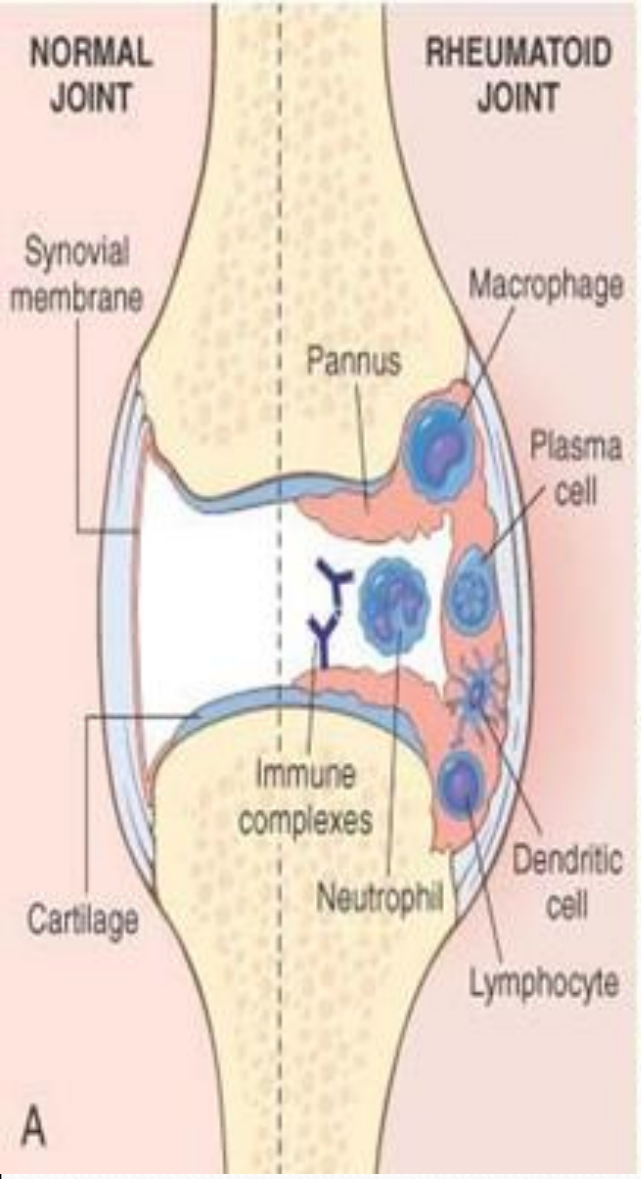


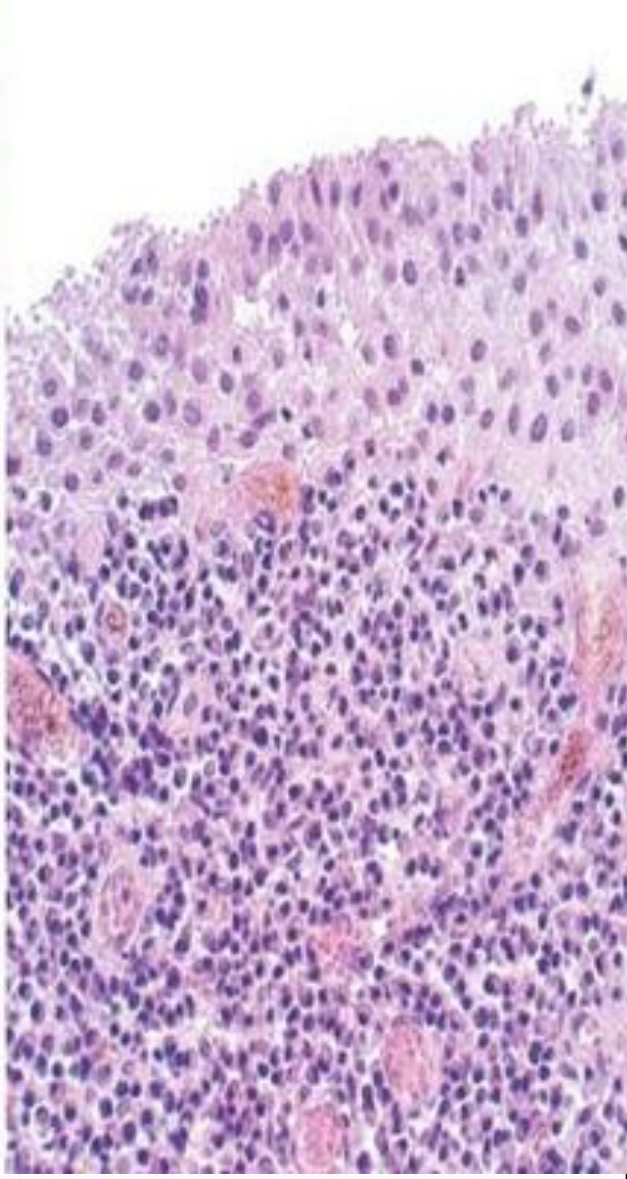
Scleroză “bulbară” periarterială în splină în LES.



LES: endocardită Libman-Sacks, vasculită.

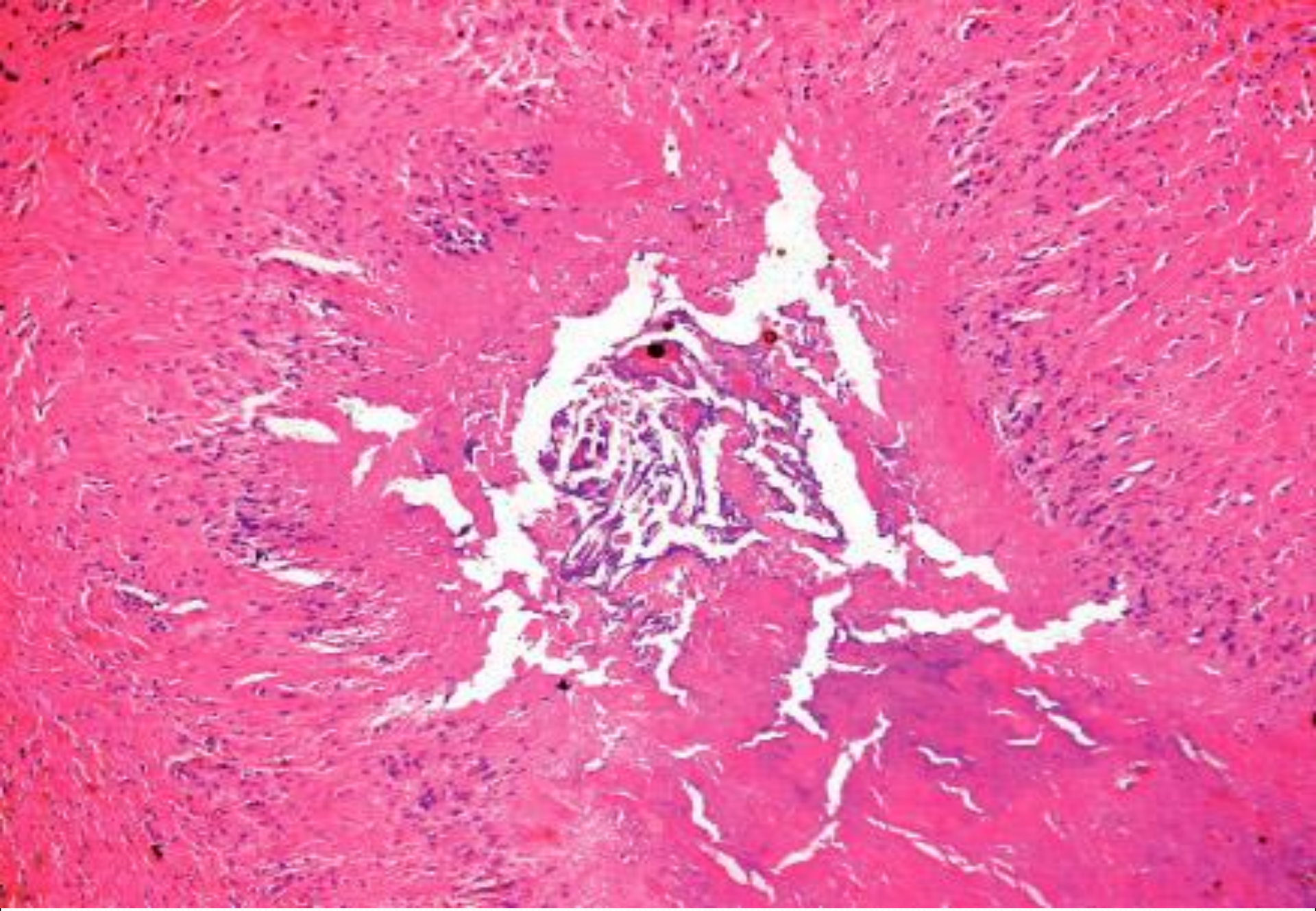






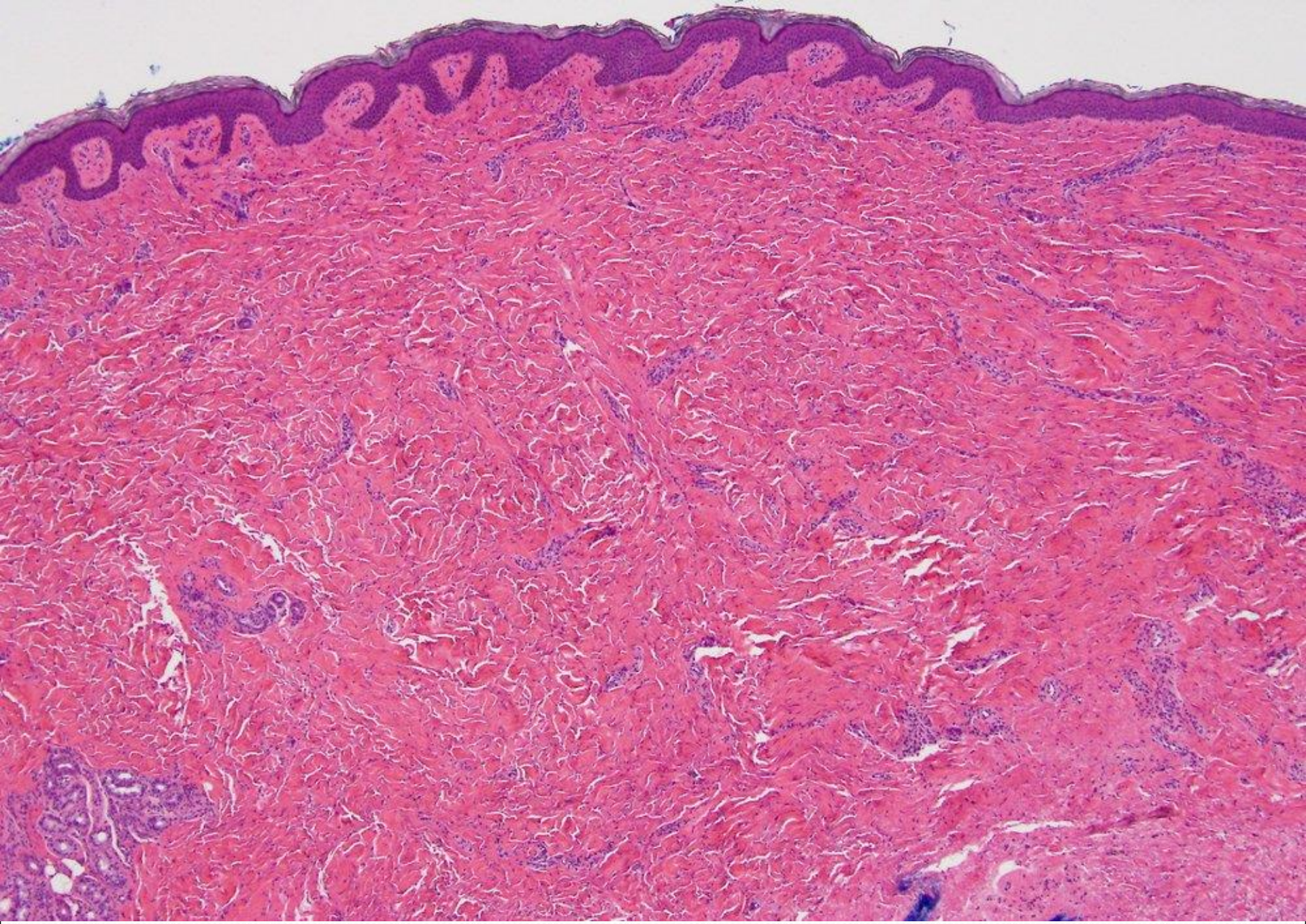
Artrită reumatoidă.
Mecanismul apariției panusului (țesutului de granulație) pe membrana sinovială.

Artrită reumatoidă.

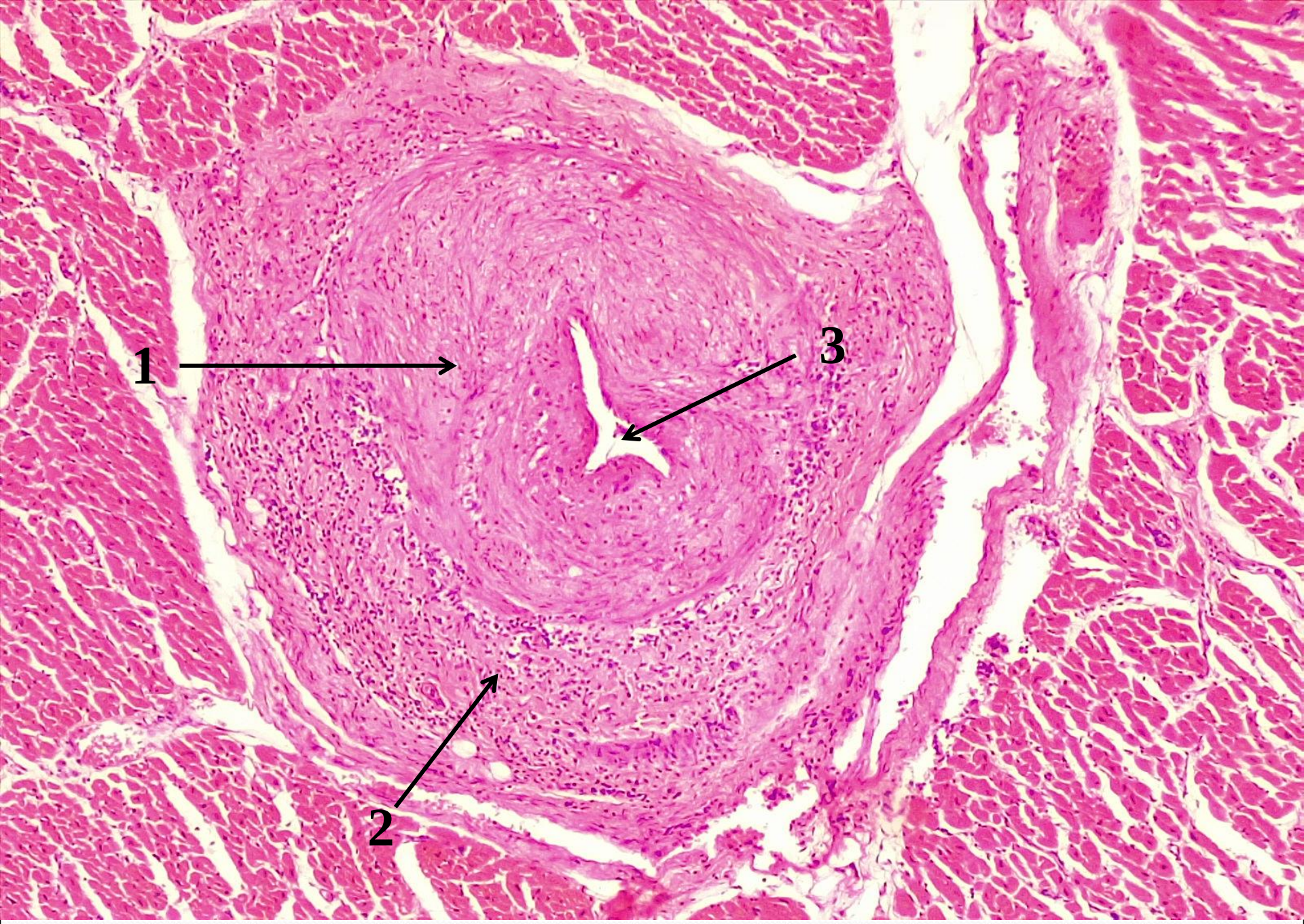


Nodul reumatoid. (H-E).

Sclerodermie sistemică ***(îngroşarea pielii, reducerea elasticităţii şi mobilităţii, faţă amimică).***



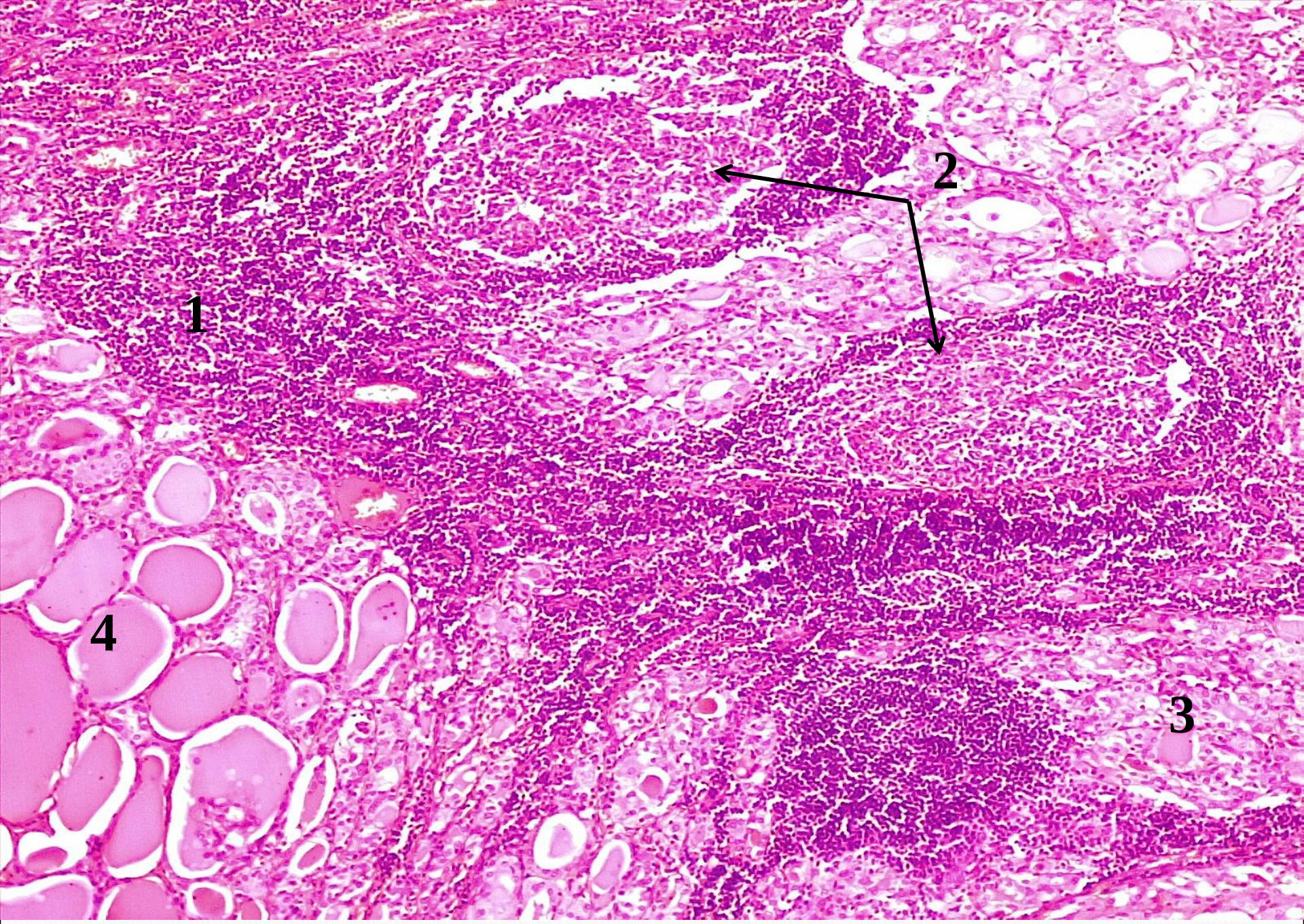
Sclerodermie sistemică ***(hialinoza ţesutului conjunctiv al dermului). (H-E).***



№ 125. Periarterită nodoasă. *(coloraţie H-E).*

Tiroidita Hashimoto.

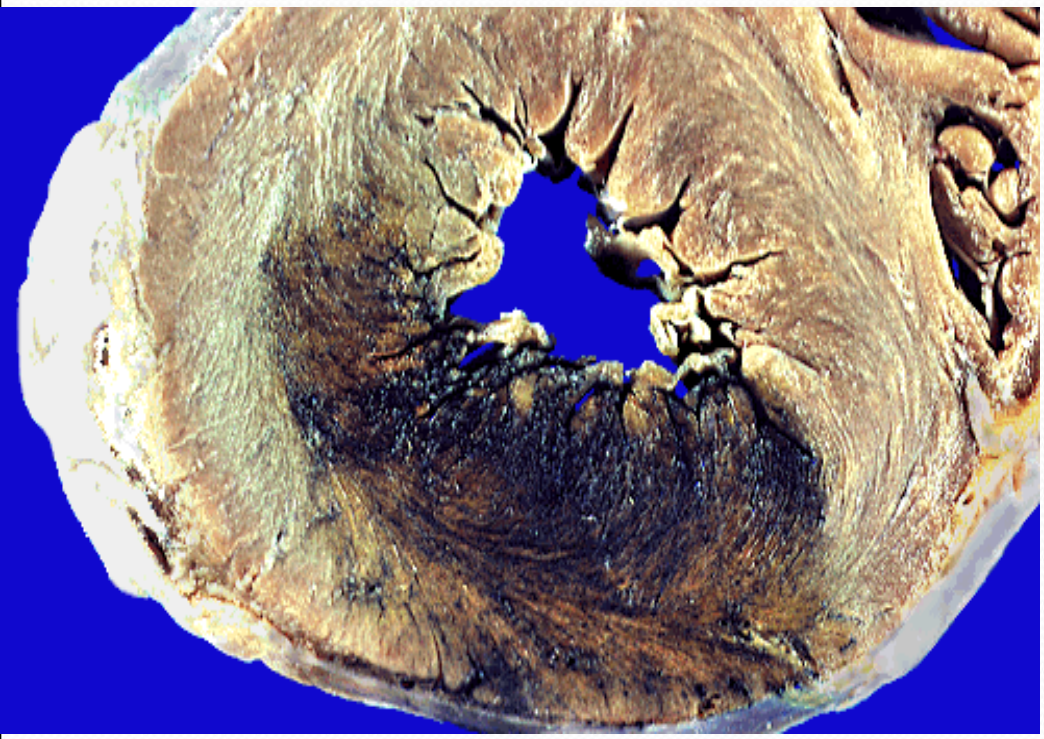
Patients with Sjögren's syndrome often exhibit inflammatory dry eye, as seen here.



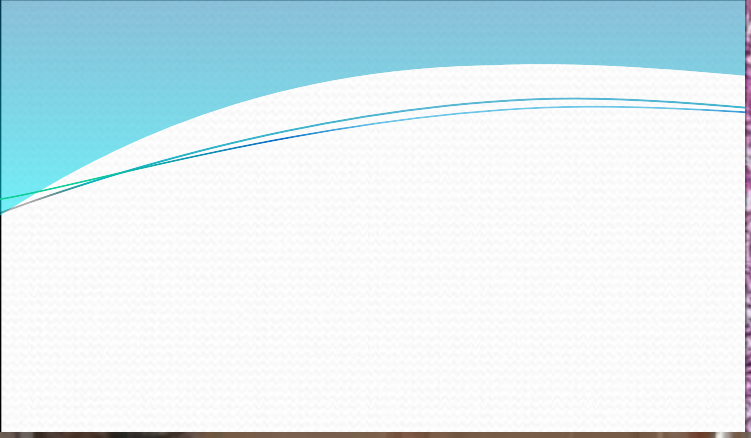
№ 148. Tiroidita Hashimoto. (*Coloraţie H-E).*

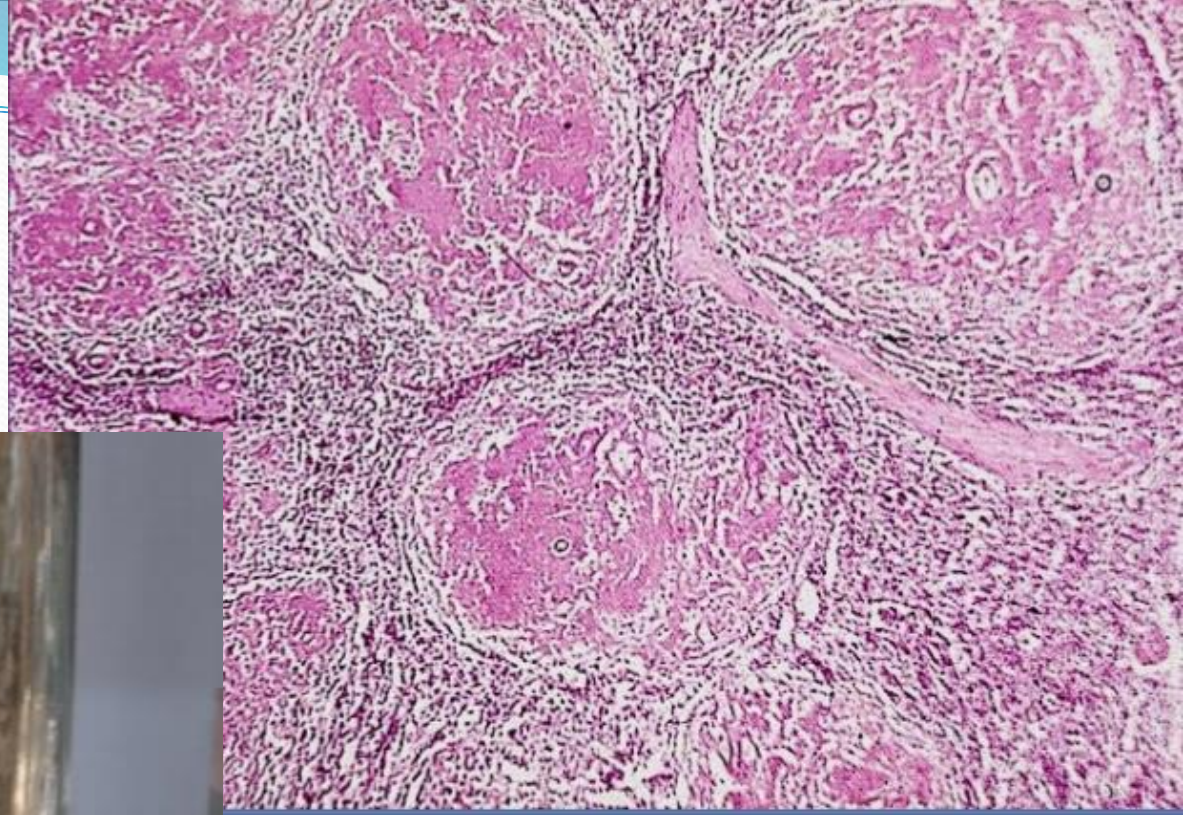
Amiloidoza miocardului

Identificarea macroscopică.



<u>Reacţia macroscopică Virchow:</u> la aplicarea succesivă pe suprafaţa de secţiune a iodului sau a sol. Lugol şi a acidului sulfuric (10%) amiloidul se colorează în albastru-violet sau verde-închis **.**





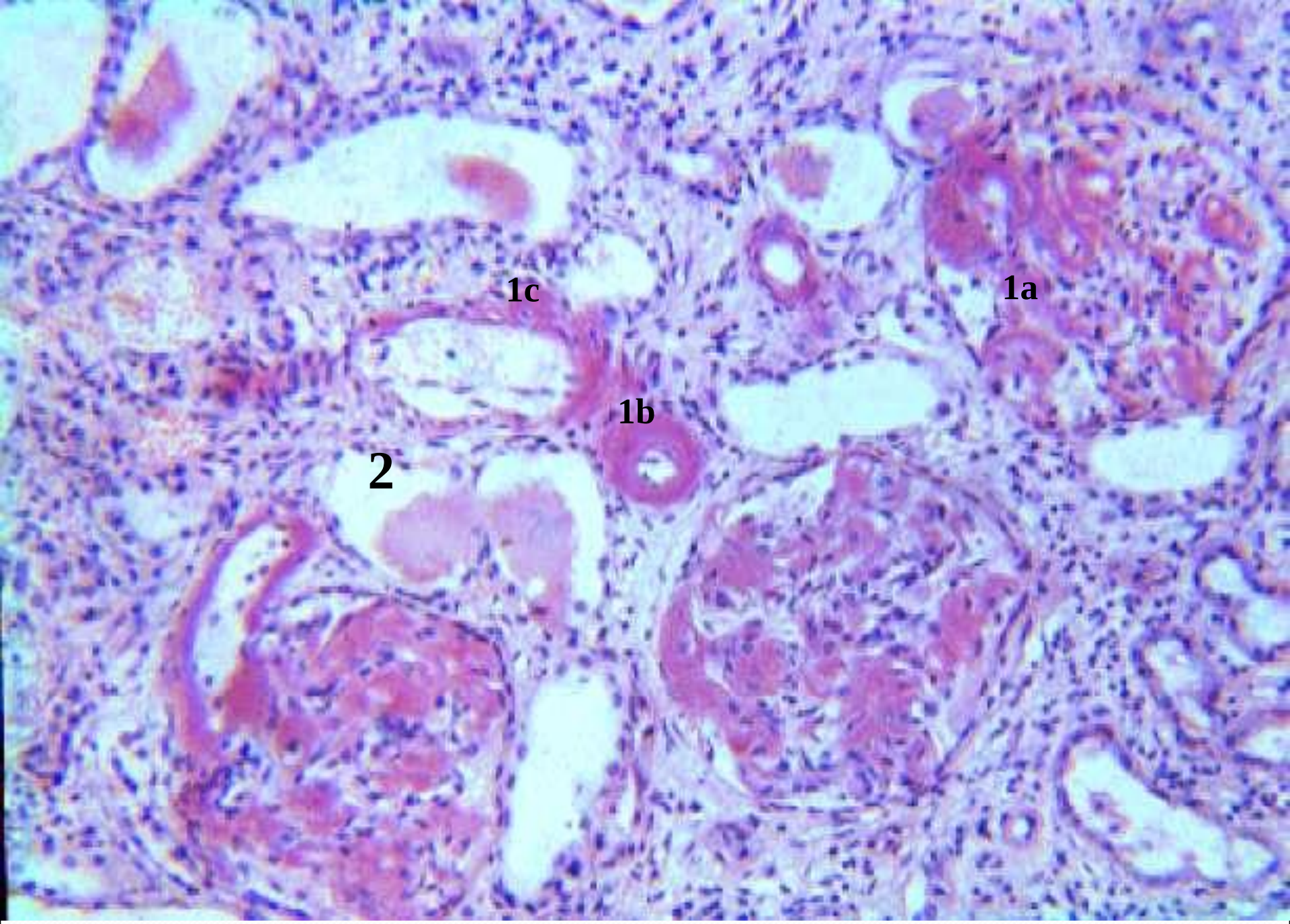
Amiloidoza nodulară a splinei *(splină sago)*.

№ 21. Amiloidoza nodulară a splinei (splină sago). *(coloraţie roşu de Congo şi hematoxilină).*

Amiloidoza difuză a splinei *(splină “slăninoasă”).*
Imaginea de jos norma.

Amiloidoza renală

Rinichiul este mărit, limita cortico-medulară ştearsă, piramidele palide.



№ 19. Amiloidoza rinichiului. *(coloraţie roşu de Congo şi hematoxilină).*