

A detailed anatomical illustration of a blood vessel, likely an artery, showing the progression of atherosclerosis. The vessel wall is thickened and yellowish, filled with numerous small, yellow, cholesterol-rich plaques. Red blood cells are visible flowing through the lumen. In the background, a network of smaller blue veins and red arteries is shown branching out.

Ateroscleroza. Hipertensiunea arterială.

Атеросклероз. Артериальная гипертония.

Atherosclerosis. Hypertensive disease.

# Tema: Ateroscleroza. Hipertensiunea arterială.

## I. Micropreparate:

Nº 155. Ateroscleroză coronariană stenozantă. (*Colorație H-E*). Indicații:

1. Placa atherosclerotică stenozantă în peretele arterei.
  - a. cristale de colesterol;
  - b. depozite de calciu.
2. Mușchiul cardiac adiacent.

Nº 67. Cardioscleroză microfocală atherosclerotă. (*Colorație cu picrofuxină (metoda van Gieson)*). Indicații:

1. Fascicule de fibre colagene (*colorate în roșu*).
2. Fascicule de fibre musculare (*colorate în galben*).

Nº 64. Nefroscleroză arteriolosclerotă. (*Colorație H-E*). Indicații:

1. Arteriolă cu hialinoza peretelui și stenoza lumenului.
2. Arteră de calibră mediu cu hiperplazia membranei elastice interne (*elastofibroză*).
3. Glomerul atrofiat, hialinizat cu obliterarea cavității capsulei.
4. Glomerul hiperplaziat.
5. Tub atrofiat cu peretele subțire și lumenul dilatat.

## II. Macropreparate:

Nº 3. Ateroscleroza aortei (tromboza parietală).

Nº 14. Anevrism al aortei.

Nº 121. Hemoragie intracerebrală (hematom).

Nº 9. Infarct de miocard

Nº 10. Anevrism cardiac cronic cu tromboză.

Nº 83. Rinichi ratatinat.

Nº 12. Cardioscleroză difuză.

# **Тема: Атеросклероз. Артериальная гипертония.**

## **I. Микропрепараты:**

**№ 155. Стенозирующий коронарный атеросклероз. (Окраска Г-Э). Обозначения:**

1. Атеросклеротическая бляшка в стенке артерии.
  - a. кристаллы холестерина;
  - b. отложения кальция.
2. Прилежащий миокард.

**№ 67. Мелкоочаговый атеросклеротический кардиосклероз. (Окраска пикрофуксином по методу ван Гизон). Обозначения:**

1. Пучки коллагеновых волокон (*красного цвета*).
2. Пучки мышечных волокон (*желтого цвета*).

**№ 64. Артериолосклеротический нефросклероз. (Окраска Г-Э). Обозначения:**

1. Гиалинизированные артериолы суженным просветом.
2. Гиперплазия внутренней эластической мембрани в артерии среднего калибра (эластрофиброз).
3. Атрофированный клубочек с гиалинозом.
4. Гиперплазированный клубочек.
5. Атрофированный каналец с расширенным просветом.

## **II. Микропрепараты:**

**№ 3. Атеросклероз аорты (пристеночный тромбоз).**

**№ 14. Аневризма аорты.**

**№ 121. Кровоизлияние в мозг (гематома).**

**№ 9. Инфаркт миокарда.**

**№ 10. Хроническая аневризма сердца с тромбозом.**

**№ 83. Сморщенная почка.**

**№ 12. Диффузный миокардитический кардиосклероз.**

## Atherosclerosis. Hypertensive disease.

### I. Microspecimens:

#### Nº 155. Stenosing coronary atherosclerosis. (H-E stain). Indications:

1. Stenosing atherosclerotic plaque in the artery wall.
  - a. cholesterol crystals;
  - b. calcium deposits.
2. Adjacent heart muscle.

#### Nº 67. Atherosclerotic microfocal cardiosclerosis. (picrofucsin, van Gieson stain). Indications:

1. Collagen fibers (colored in red).
2. Muscle fibers (colored in yellow).

#### Nº 64. Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis. (H-E stain). Indications:

1. Arteriole with hyalinosis of wall and lumen stenosis.
2. Medium caliber artery with hyperplasia of internal elastic membrane (elastofibrosis).
3. Hyalinated glomerulus with obliteration of capsule cavity.
4. Hyperplased glomerulus.
5. Atrophied tube with thin wall and dilated lumen.

### II. Macrospecimens:

#### Nº 3. Atherosclerosis of the aorta (parietal thrombosis).

#### Nº 14. Aortic aneurysm.

#### Nº 121. Hemorrhage into the brain.

#### Nº 9. Acute myocardial infarction.

#### Nº 10. Chronic cardiac aneurysm with thrombosis.

#### Nº 83. Wrinkled kidney.

#### Nº 12. Diffuse cardiosclerosis.



**Pete lipidice.**



a

b

**a - plăci fibroase.**  
**b - plăci complicate**  
*(exulcerății, hemoragii).*

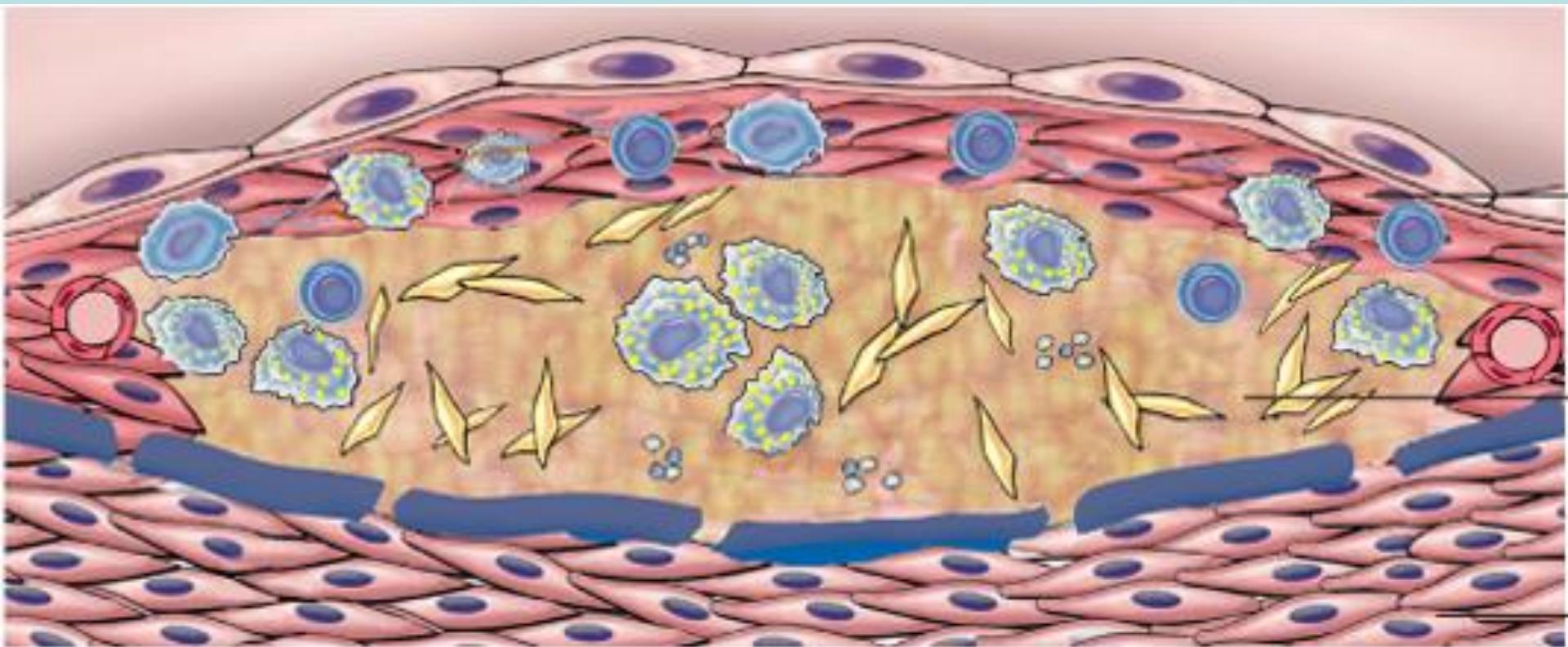
The image consists of two side-by-side photographs of a human aorta. The left photograph shows a longitudinal section of the aorta with a large, irregular, yellowish-tan plaque protruding from the wall, indicating an atherosclerotic ulcer. The right photograph shows a transverse section of the aorta, revealing a similar ulcerated plaque. Both images highlight the thickened, irregular nature of the arterial wall due to the underlying disease.

**Ulcerații  
ateromatoase  
în aortă.**

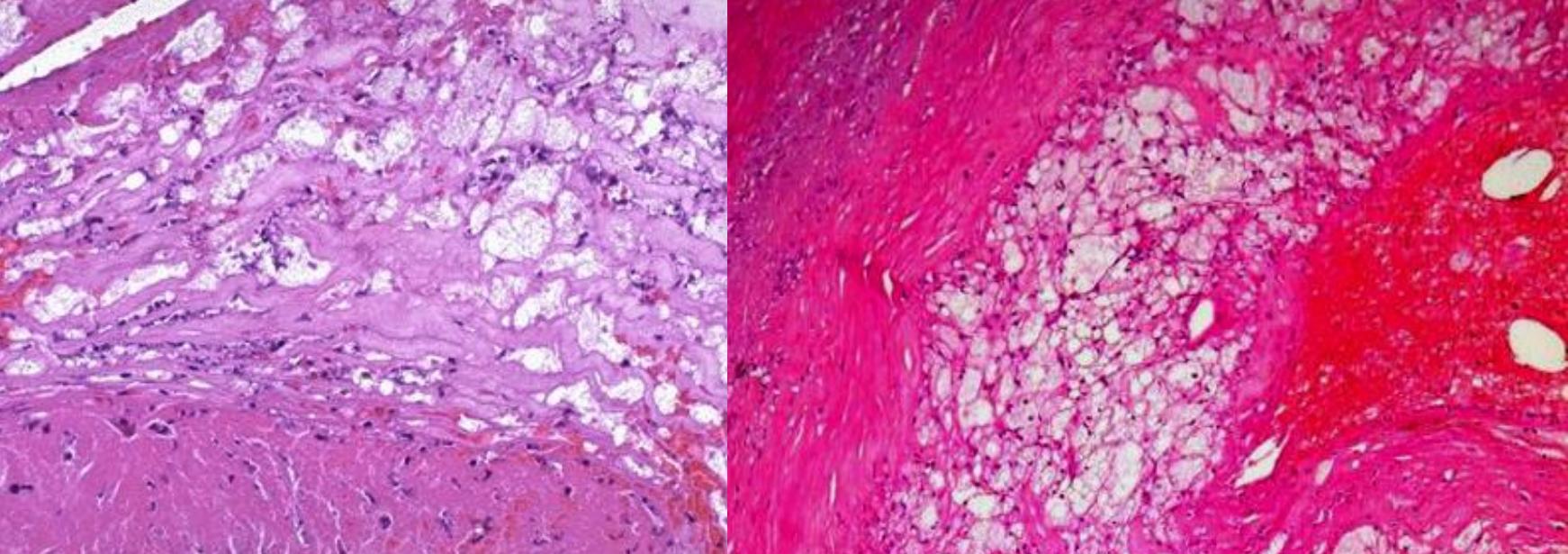


**Plăci aterosclerotice stenozante.**

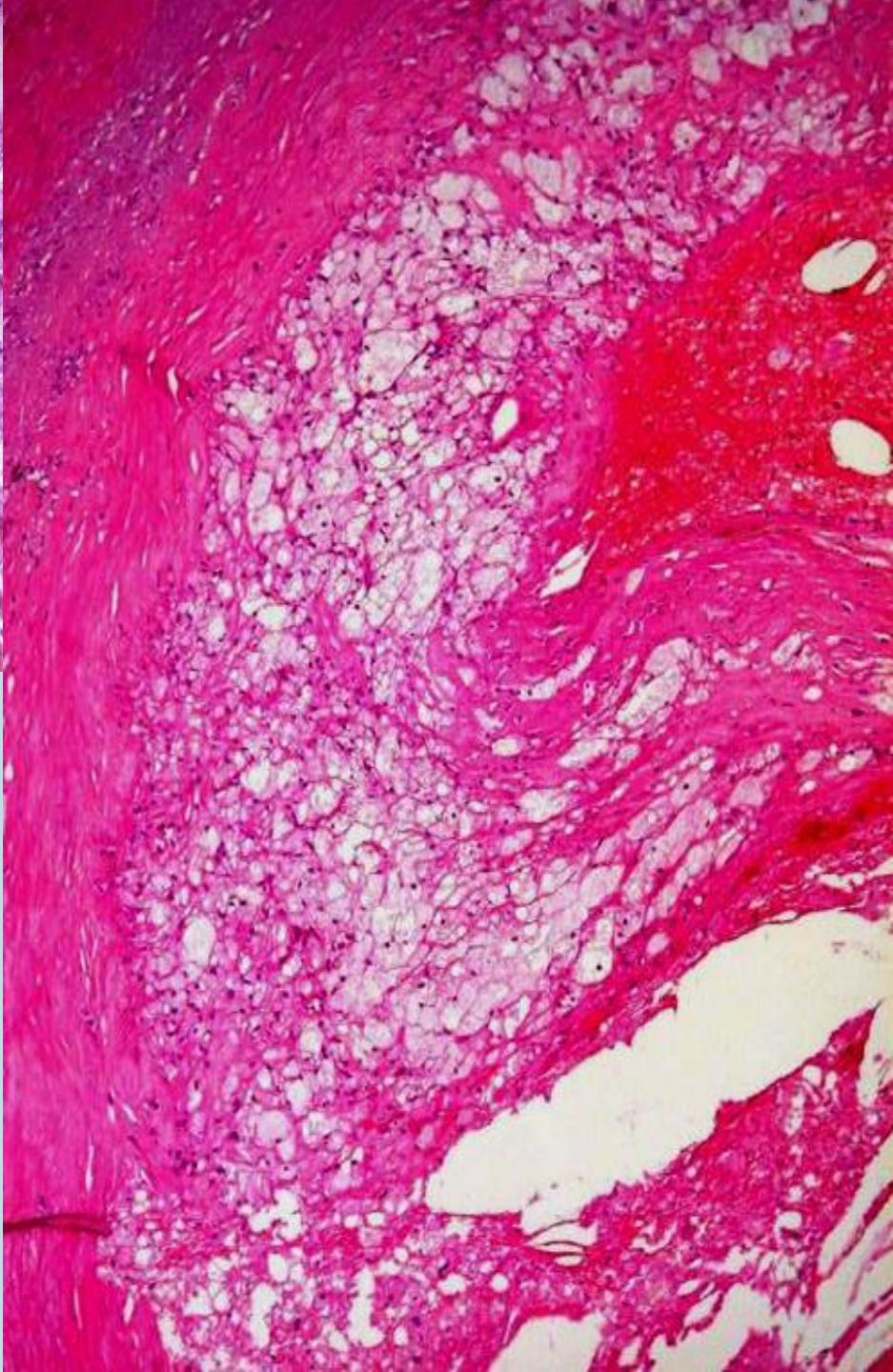


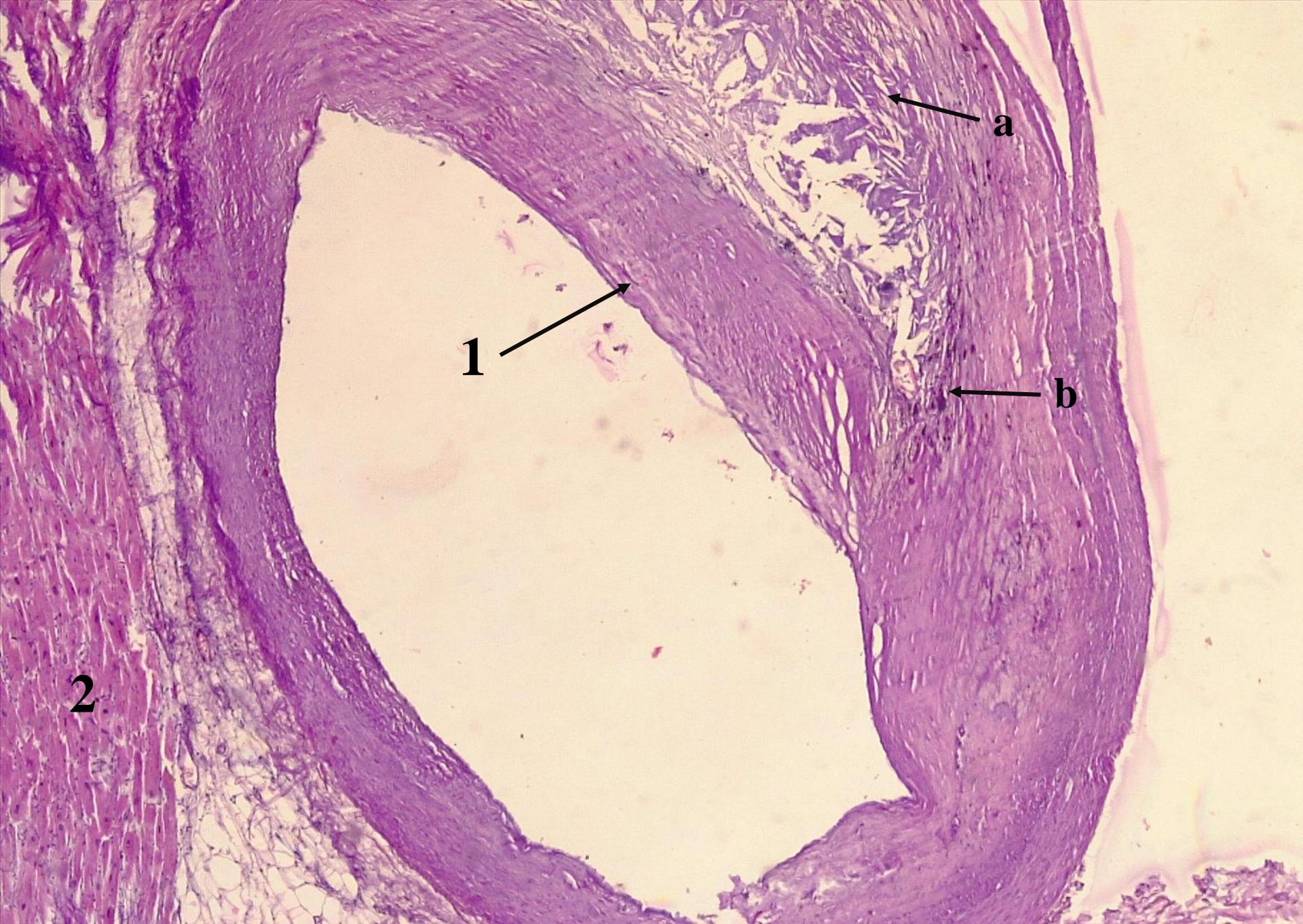


**Structura plăcii aterosclerotice.**

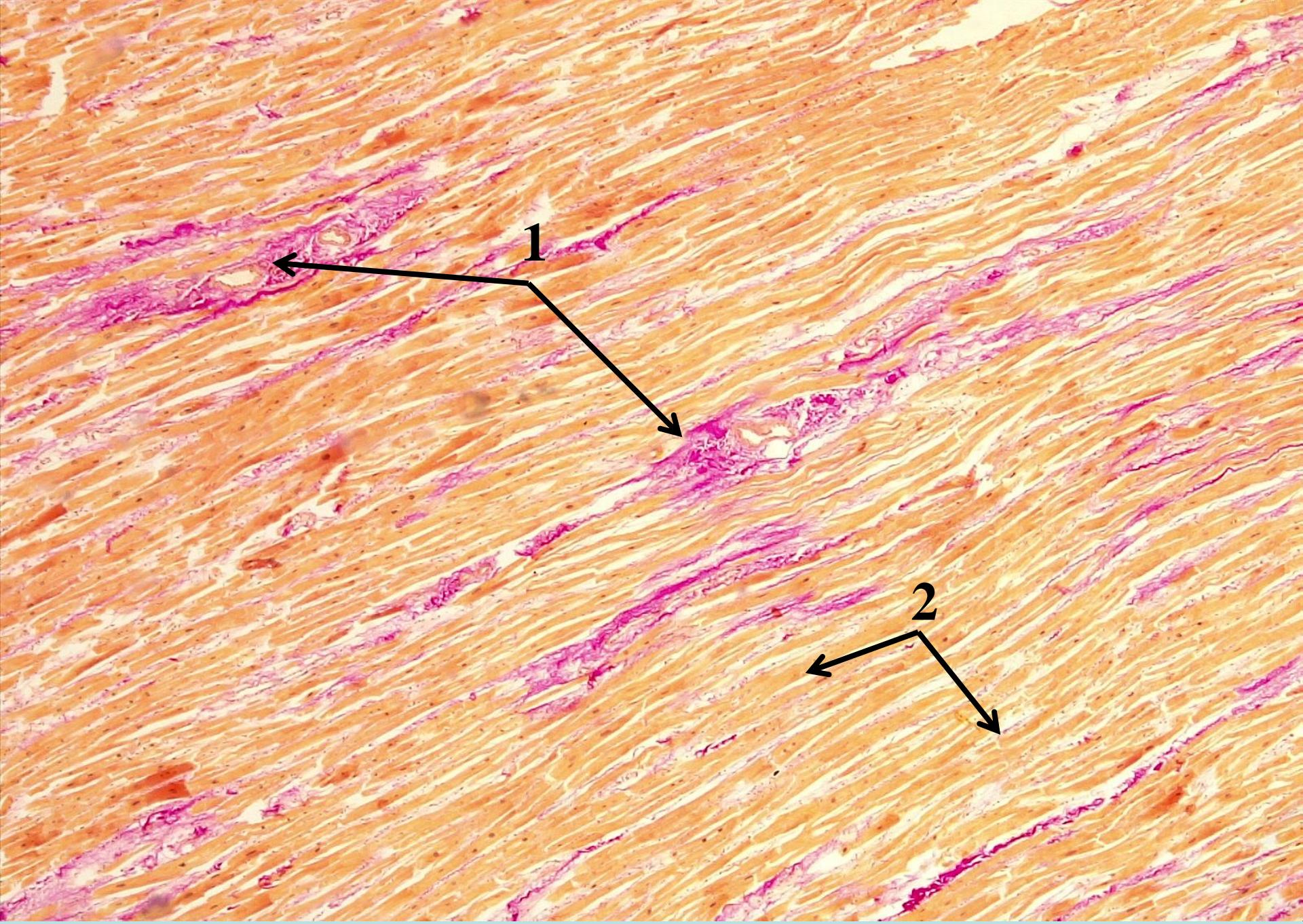


**Placă aterosclerotică:**  
*(detritus ateromatos, cristale de colesterol, celule spumoase).*





№ 155. Ateroscleroză coronariană stenozantă. (Colorație H-E).



**Nº 67. Cardioscleroză microfocală aterosclerotică. (Colorație cu picrofuxină (metoda van Gieson)).**



Norma



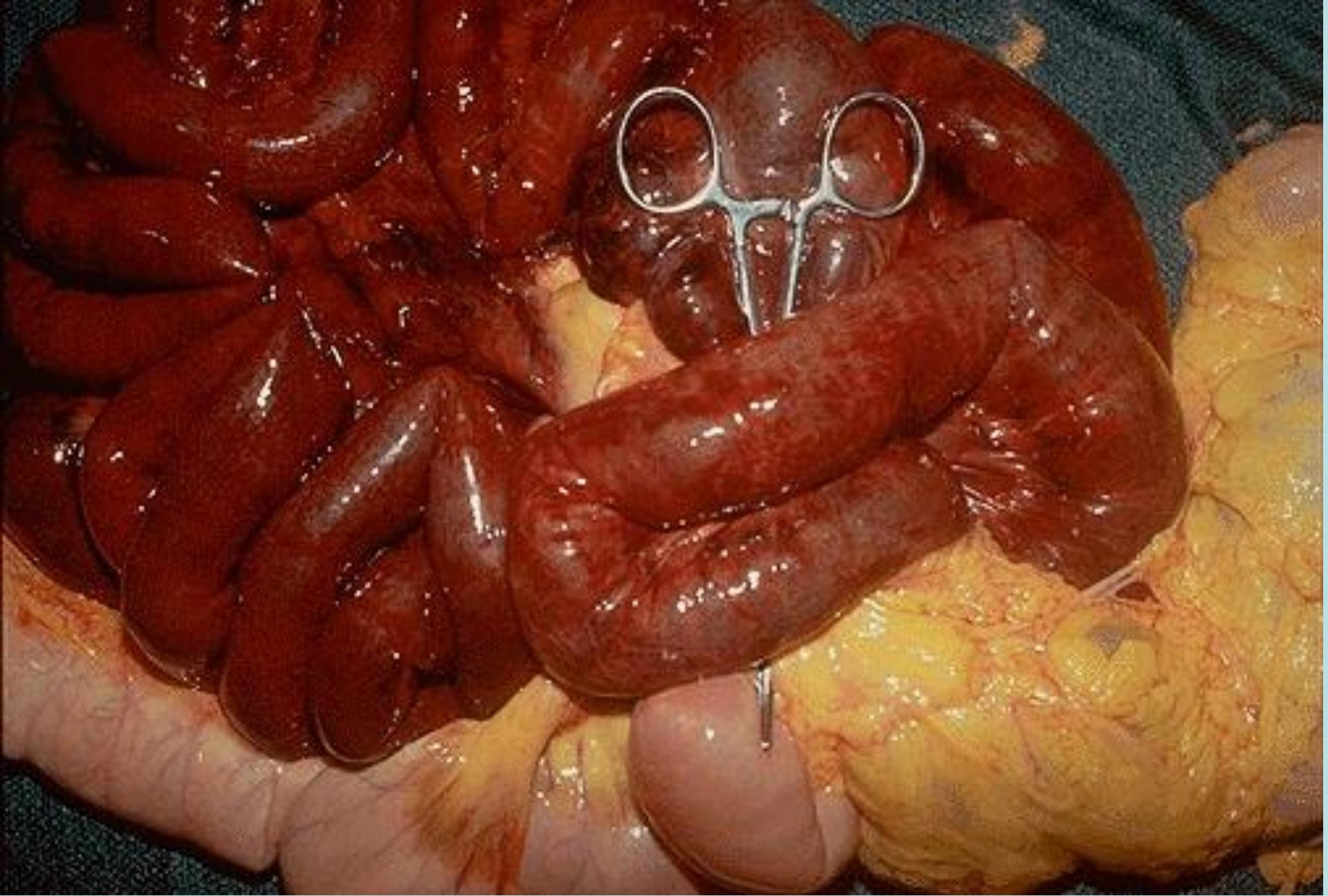
**Atrofia creierului.**



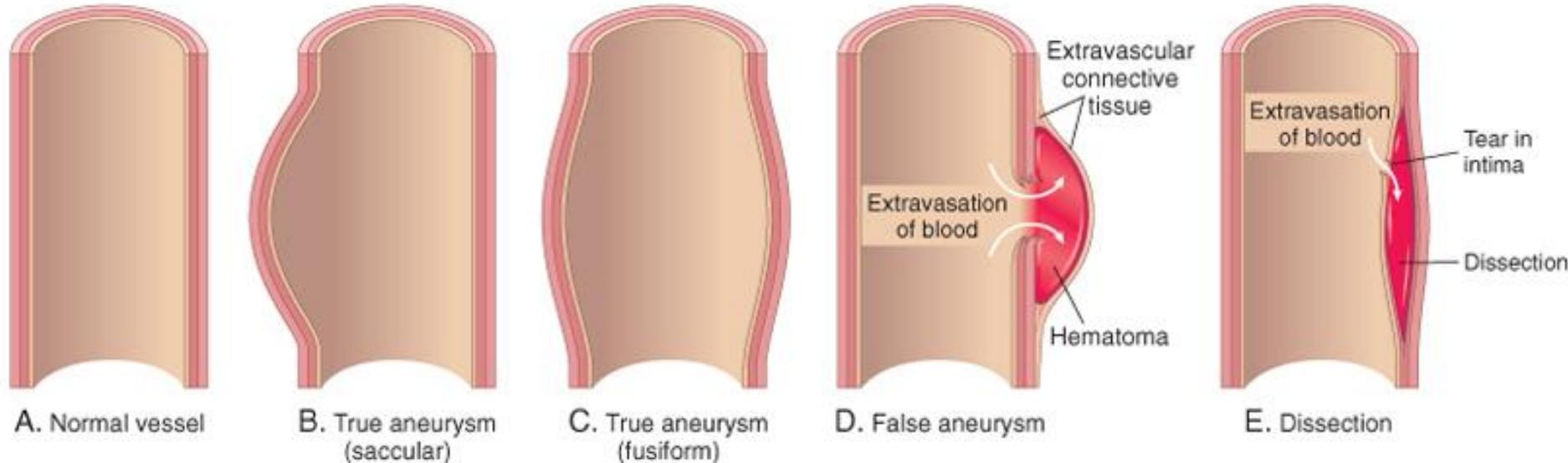
**Infarct ischemic cerebral.**



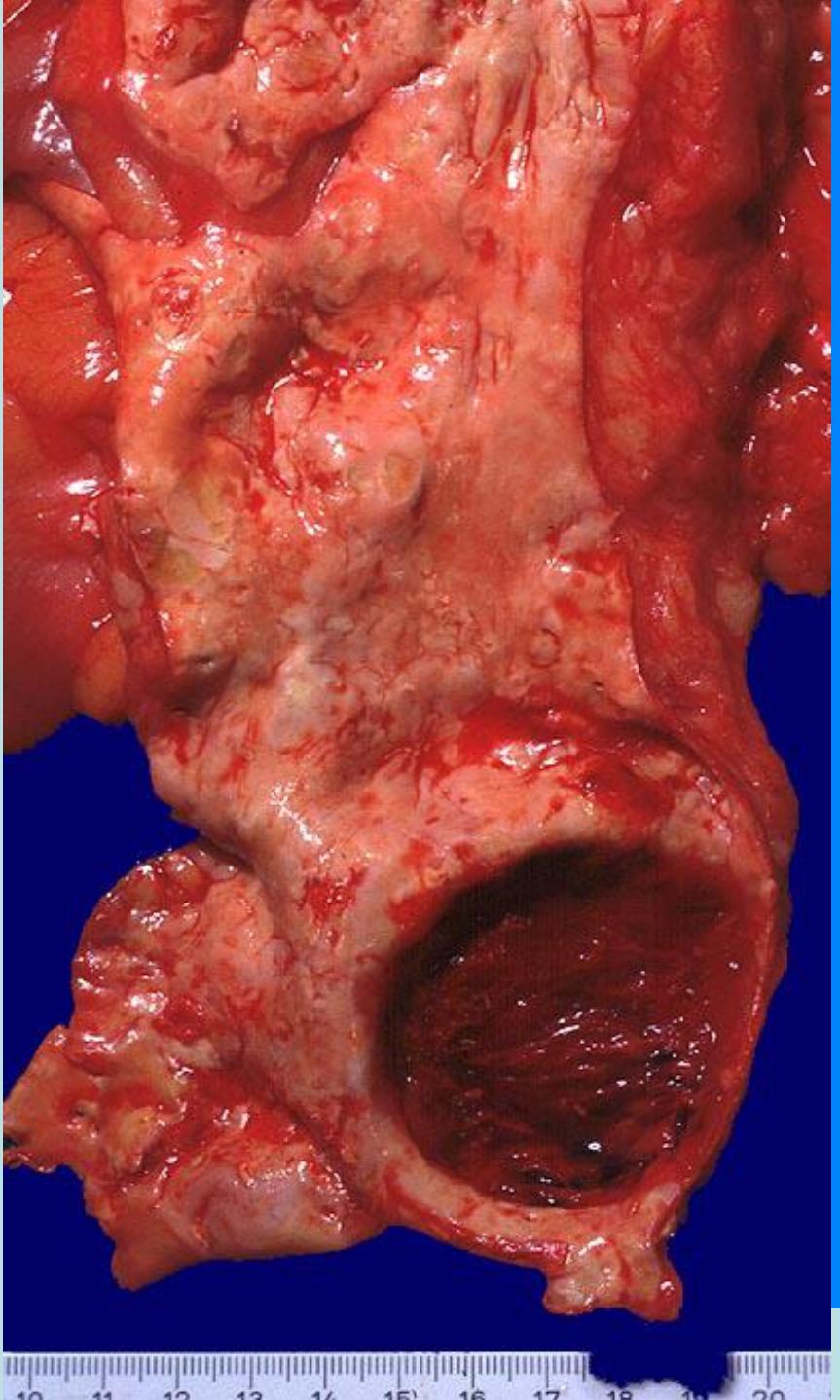
**Gangrenă aterosclerotică.**



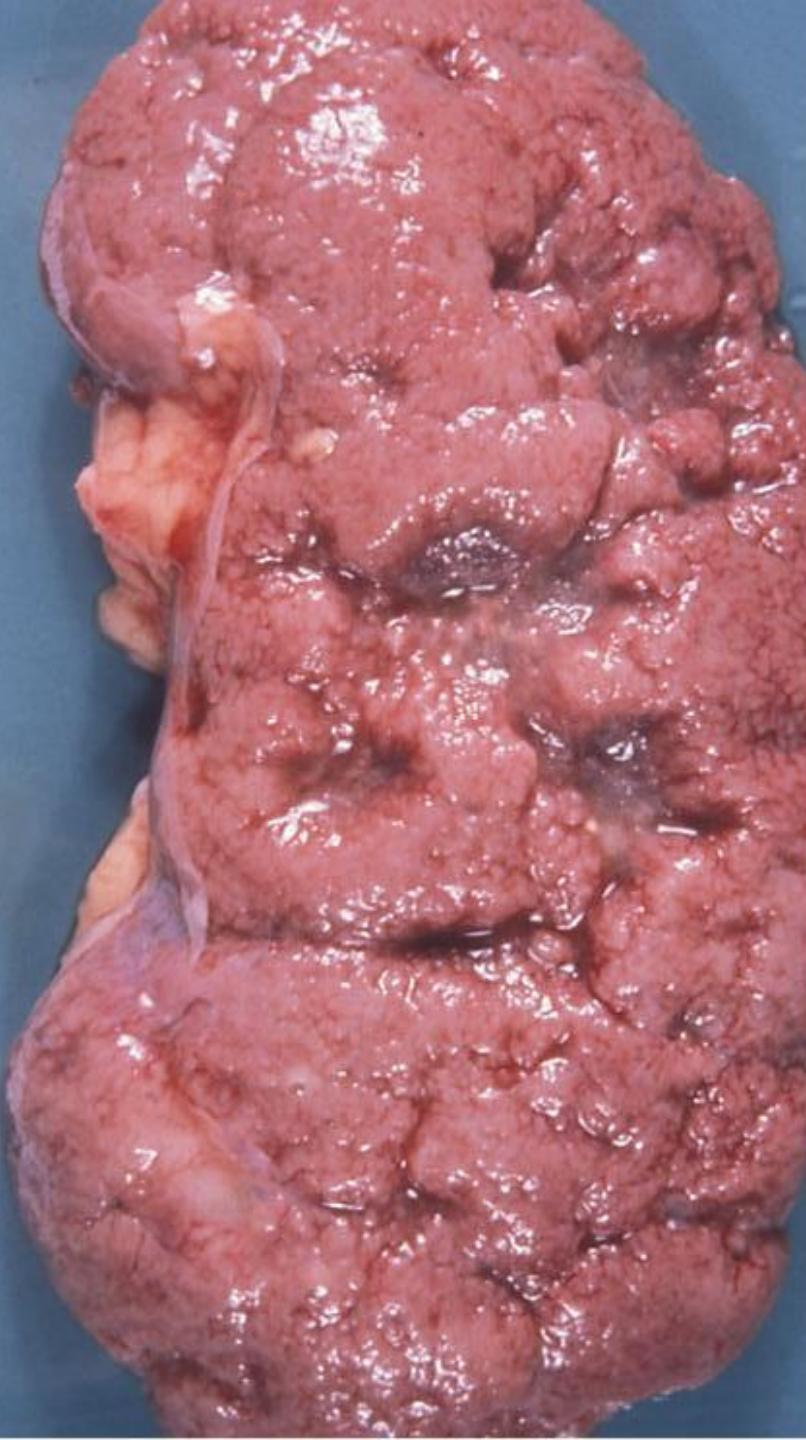
**Gangrenă intestinală.**



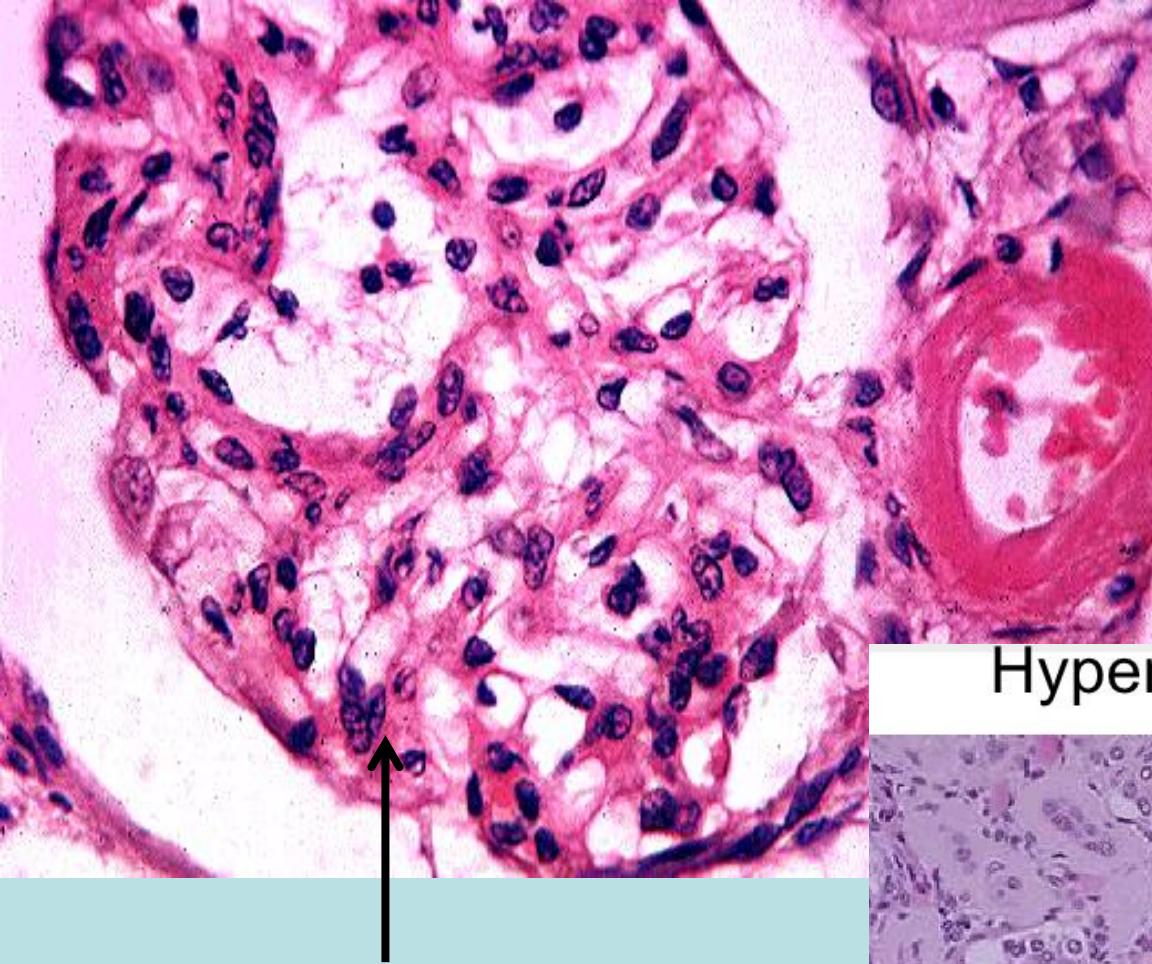
**Tromb parietal în aorta abdominală.**



Anevrism aortic cu tromboză.



**Nefroscleroză  
aterosclerotică.**



Arteriolohialinoză  
în hipertensiune arterială

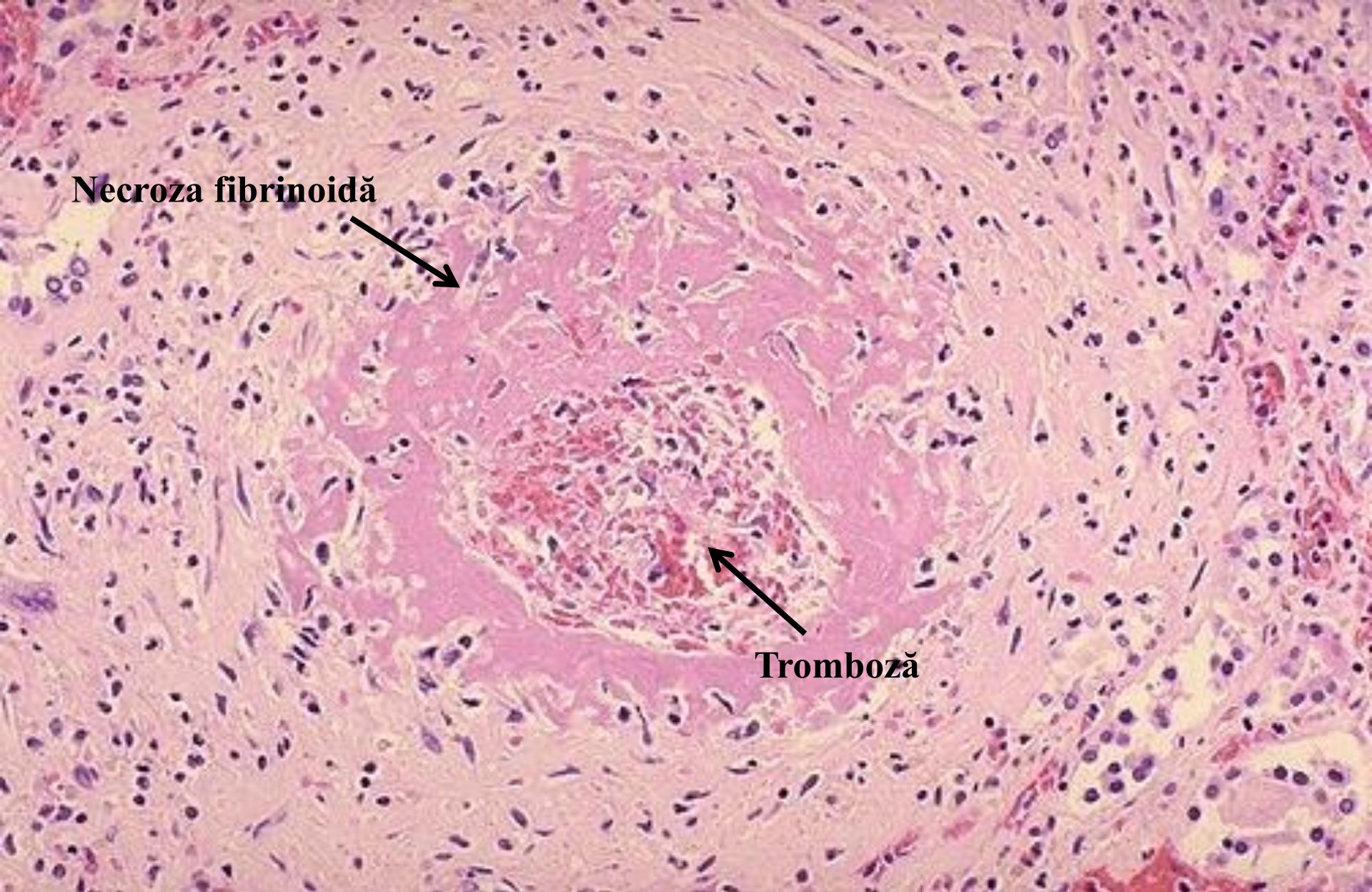
Hiperplazia membranei  
elastice în hipertensiune  
arterială  
(elastofibroză).



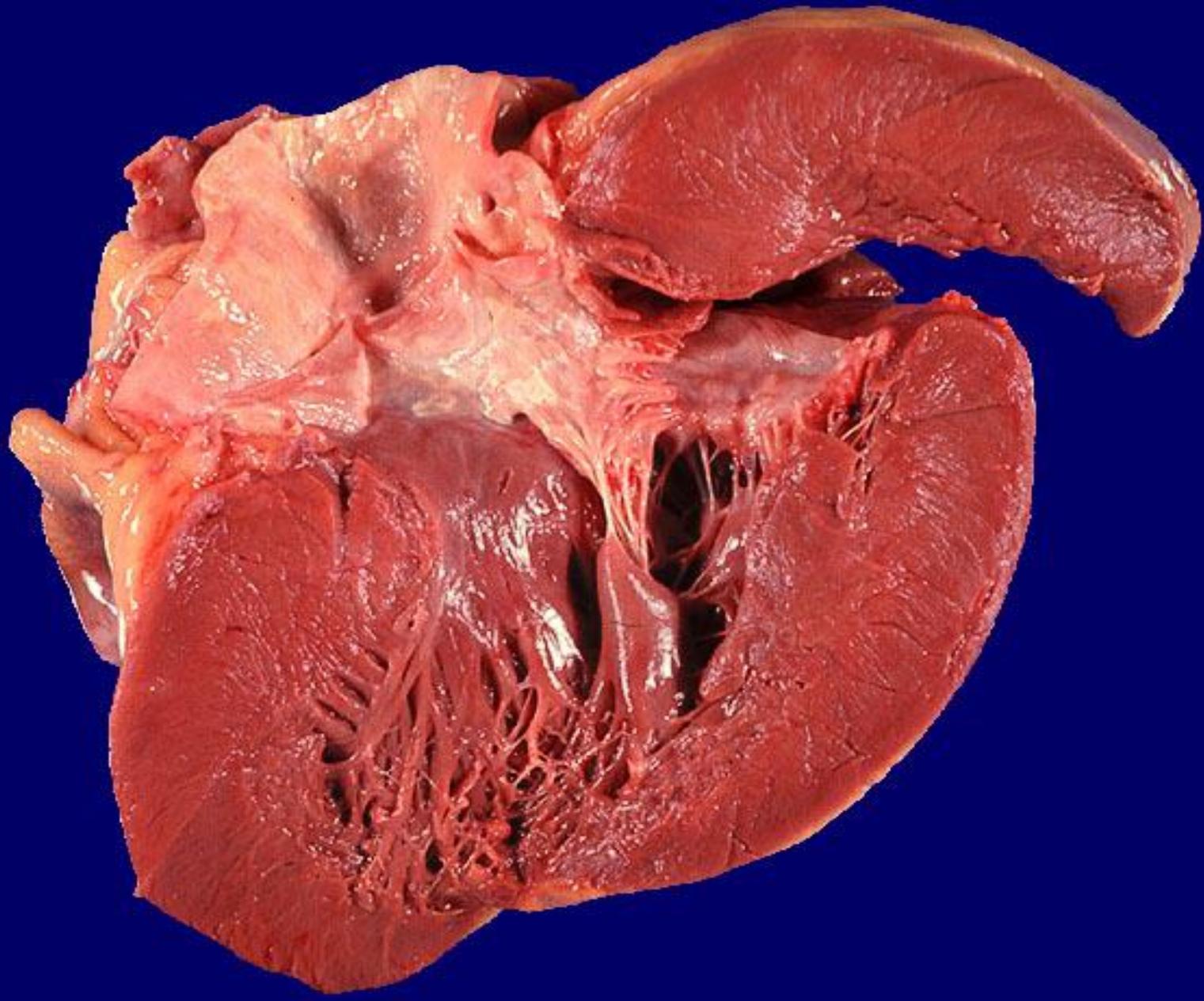
Hyperplastic Arteriolosclerosis:



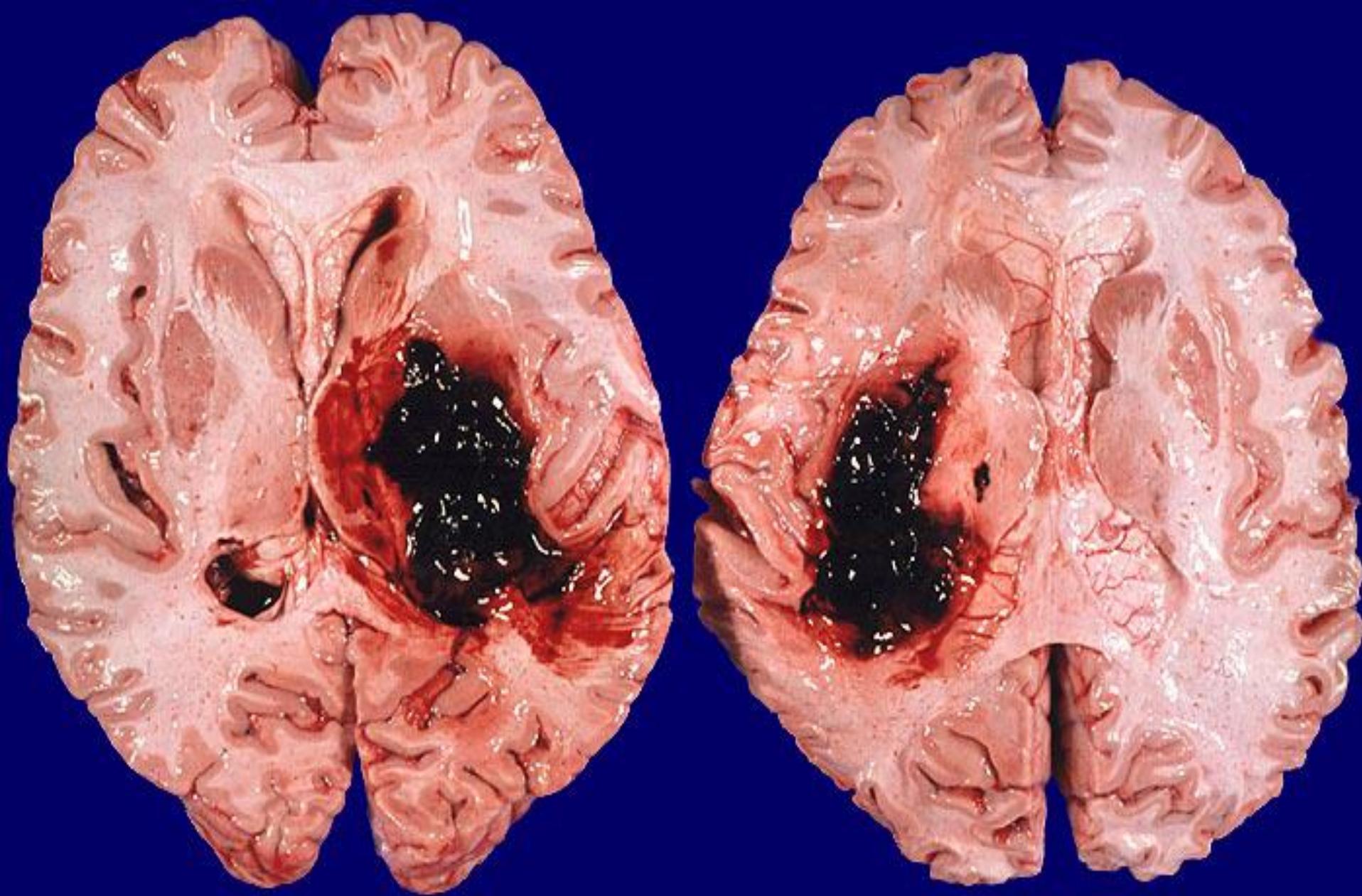
Narrow Lumen  
Onion Skin Thickening  
Of arterioles.



**Necroza fibrinoidă a peretelui arterial în hipertensiune  
malignă (*criză hipertensivă*).**



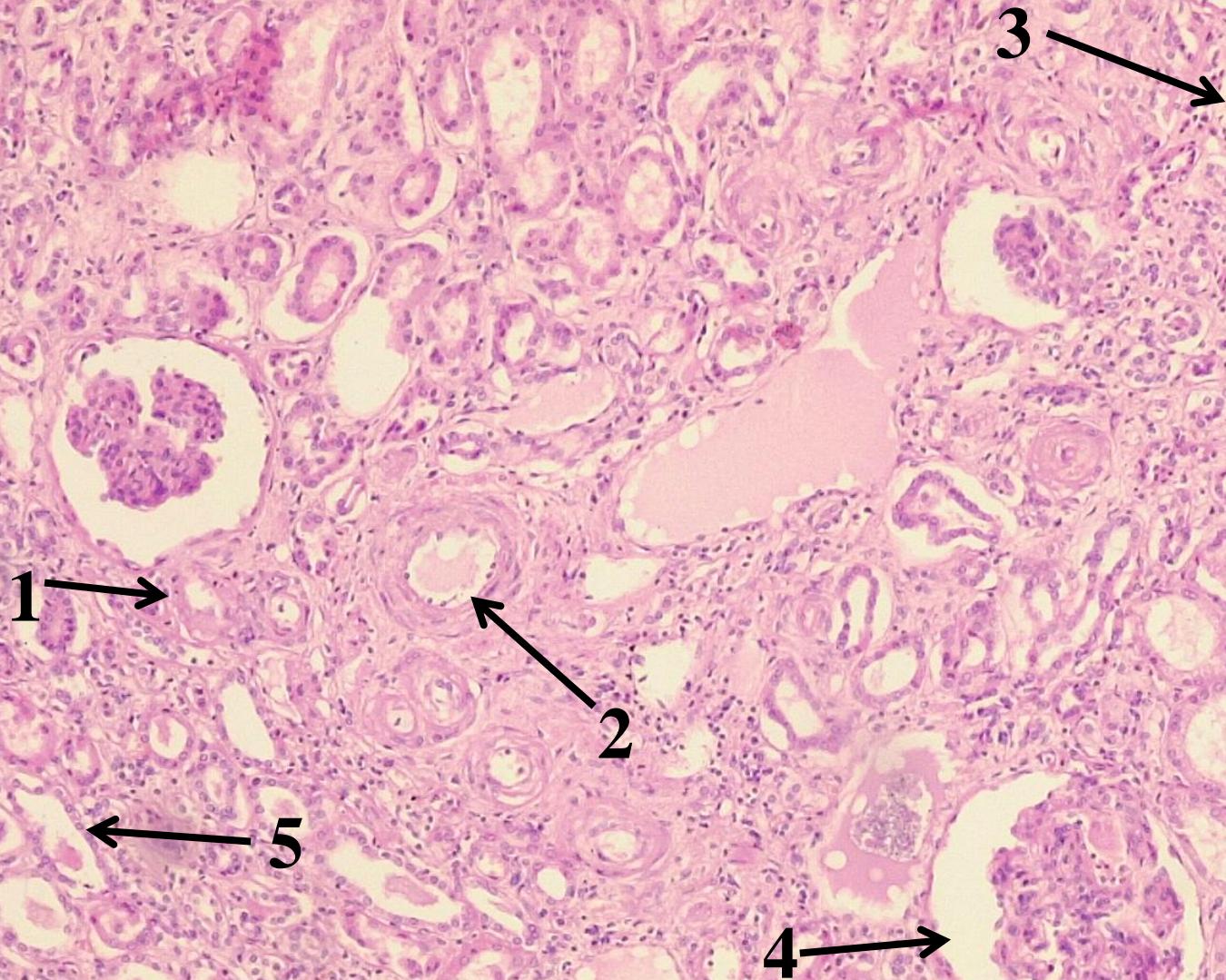
**Hipertrofia ventriculului stâng al inimii în hipertensiune arterială.**



**Hemoragie cerebrală în hipertensiune arterială.**



**Nefroscleroză în hipertensiune arterială.**



Nº 64. Nefroscleroză arteriolosclerotică. (Colorație H-E).