

A microscopic view of red blood cells (erythrocytes) and a blood vessel. The red blood cells are numerous, biconcave, and bright red, filling most of the frame. A light-colored, branching blood vessel structure is visible, winding through the cells. The background is a dark red, slightly blurred, suggesting a blood plasma environment.

Tulburările circulației sanguine - I

Нарушения кровообращения - I

Circulatory disorders - I

Tema: Tulburările circulației sanguine (I)

I. Micropreparate:

№ 10. Hiperemia venoasă (congestia) cronică a ficatului (*ficat muscad*). (Colorație H-E.). Indicații:

1. Vena centrolobulară dilatată, congestinată.
2. Porțiunile centrale ale capilarelor sinusoidale dilatate, congestionate.
3. Cordoanele hepatice atrofiate din centrul lobulului.
4. Cordoanele hepatice și capilarele sinusoidale nemodificate de la periferia lobulului.

№ 9. Hiperemia venoasă (congestia) cronică a plămânului. (Colorație H-E.). Indicații:

1. Aglomerări de sideroblaști și siderofage în lumenul și pereții alveolelor.
2. Vase dilatate, congestionate în septurile interalveolare.
3. Septurile interalveolare îngroșate, sclerozate.

№ 1. Infarct hemoragic pulmonar. (Colorație H-E.). Indicații:

1. Zona infarctului:
 - a. septuri interalveolare necrotizate;
 - b. aglomerări de eritrocite hemolizate în lumenul alveolar.
2. Țesutul pulmonar adiacent cu stază venoasă și edem.

№ 5. Infarct renal. (Colorație H-E.). Indicații:

1. Zona de infarct:
 - a. glomerul necrotizat;
 - b. tub necrotizat.
2. Zona de demarcație:
 - a. vase hiperemiate;
 - b. hemoragii.
3. Țesut renal adiacent:
 - a. glomerul nemodificat;
 - b. tub nemodificat.

II. Macropreparate:

№ 71. Hiperemia venoasă (congestia) cronică a ficatului (*ficat muscad*).

№ 141. Infarct ischemic lienal.

№ 38. Infarct hemoragic pulmonar.

№ 9. Infarct miocardic.

Тема: Нарушения кровообращения (I)

I. Микропрепараты:

№ 10. Хроническое венозное полнокровие печени (мускатная печень). (Окраска Г-Э.). Обозначения:

1. Расширенная полнокровная центральная вена дольки.
2. Расширенные, полнокровные центральные отделы синусоидных капилляров.
3. Истончённые, атрофированные печёночные балки центра дольки.
4. Неизменённые синусоидные капилляры и печёночные балки периферии дольки.

№ 9. Хроническое венозное полнокровие лёгкого. (Окраска Г-Э.). Обозначения:

1. Скопления сидеробластов и сидерофагов в просвете и в стенках альвеол.
2. Расширенные, полнокровные сосуды межальвеолярных перегородок.
3. Утолщённые склерозированные межальвеолярные перегородки.

№ 1. Геморрагический инфаркт лёгкого. (Окраска Г-Э.). Обозначения:

1. Зона инфаркта:
 - а. некротизированные альвеолярные перегородки;
 - б. скопления гемолизированных эритроцитов в просвете альвеол.
2. Прилежащая к инфаркту легочная ткань с признаками венозного застоя и отёка.

№ 5. Инфаркт почки. (Окраска Г-Э.). Обозначения:

1. Зона инфаркта:
 - а. некротизированный клубочек;
 - б. некротизированный каналец.
2. Демаркационная зона:
 - а. гиперемия сосудов;
 - б. кровоизлияния.
3. Неизмененная почечная ткань:
 - а. неизмененный клубочек;
 - б. неизмененный каналец.

II. Макропрепараты:

№ 71. Хроническое венозное полнокровие печени (мускатная печень).

№ 141. Ишемический инфаркт селезенки.

№ 38. Геморрагический инфаркт легкого.

№ 9. Инфаркт миокарда.

Circulatory disorders (I)

I. Microspecimens:

№ 10. Chronic hepatic congestion (*nutmeg liver*). (*H-E. stain*). Indications:

1. Dilated and congested centrilobular vein.
2. Dilated and congested sinusoidal capillaries.
3. Atrophied hepatocytes in the center of lobule.
4. Unchanged hepatocytes and sinusoidal capillaries at the periphery of the lobule.

№ 9. Chronic pulmonary congestion. (*H-E. stain*). Indications:

1. Clusters of sideroblasts and siderophages in the lumen and walls of the alveoli.
2. Dilated and congested vessels in interalveolar septa.
3. Sclerosed and thickened interalveolar septa.

№ 1. Pulmonary hemorrhagic infarction. (*H-E. stain*). Indications:

1. Infarction area:
 - a. necrotized interalveolar septa;
 - b. hemolyzed erythrocytes in alveolar lumen.
2. Adjacent lung tissue with venous stasis and edema.

№ 5. Renal infarction. (*H-E. stain*). Indications:

1. Infarction area:
 - a. necrosed glomerulus;
 - b. necrosed tubule.
2. Demarcation zone:
 - a. congested vessels;
 - b. hemorrhages.
3. Adjacent renal tissue:
 - a. unchanged glomerulus;
 - b. unchanged tubule.

II. Macrospecimens:

№ 71. Chronic hepatic congestion (*nutmeg liver*).

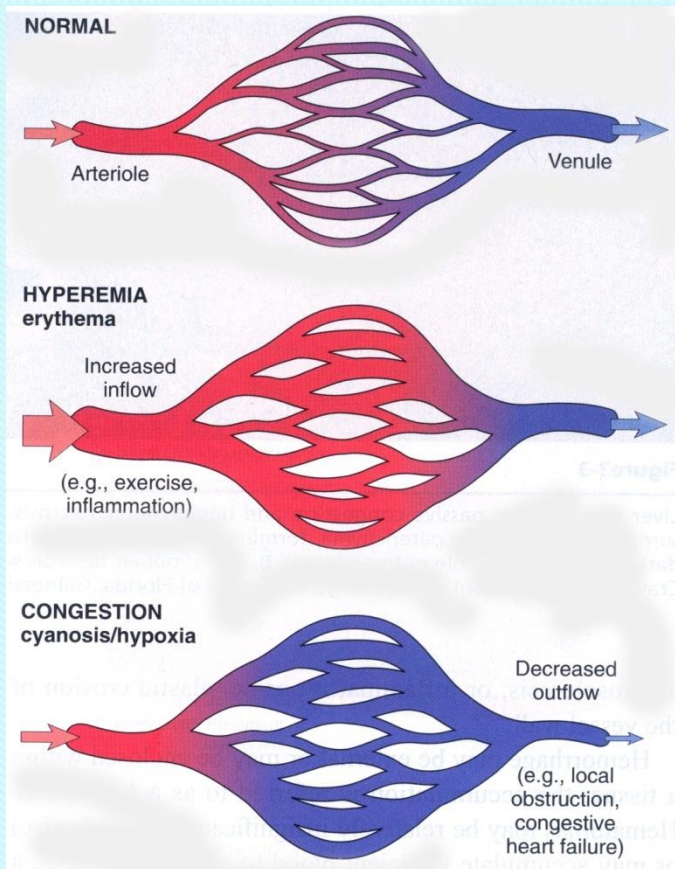
№ 141. Ischemic infarction of the spleen.

№ 38. Pulmonary hemorrhagic infarction.

№ 9. Myocardial infarction.

Hiperemia arterială (hiperemia) & Hiperemia venoasă (congestia)

Ambele procese reprezintă creșterea presiunii și volumului de sânge într-un organ sau țesut.



Hiperemia arterială (hiperemia): proces activ; macroscopic se manifestă prin culoare roșie, temperatură crescută.

Hiperemia venoasă (congestia): proces pasiv; macroscopic se manifestă prin culoare roșie închis violacee (cianotică), temperatura scăzută.



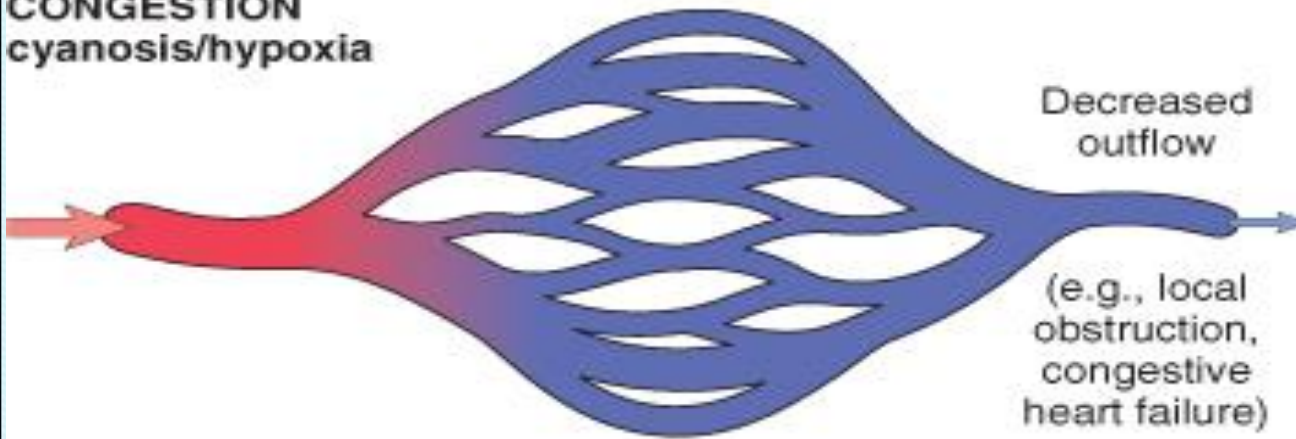
HYPEREMIA
erythema



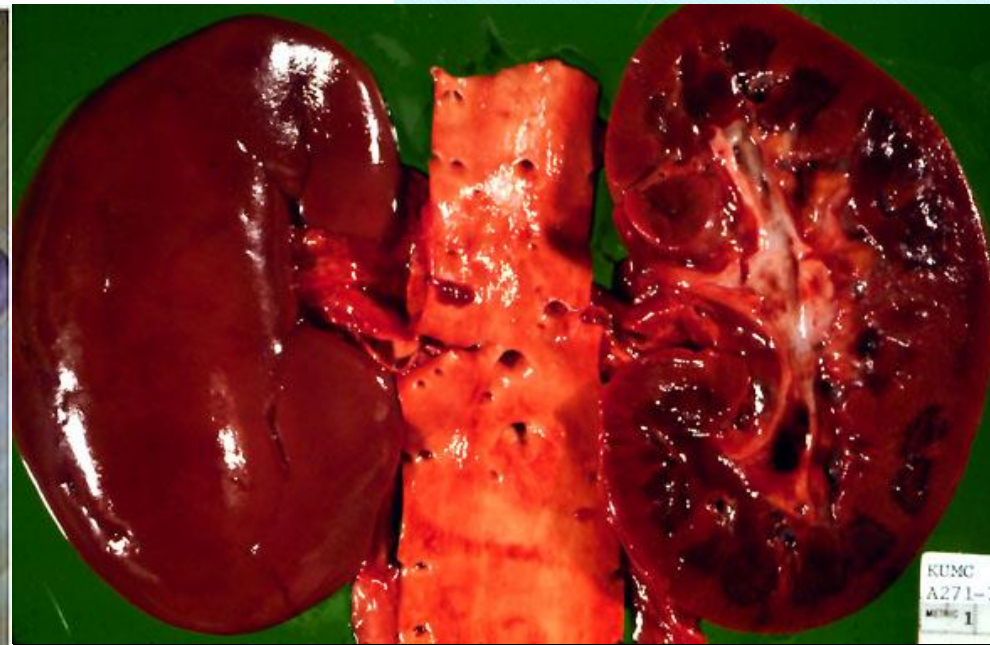
Hiperemia arterială.

Hiperemie venoasă (congestie).

CONGESTION
cyanosis/hypoxia

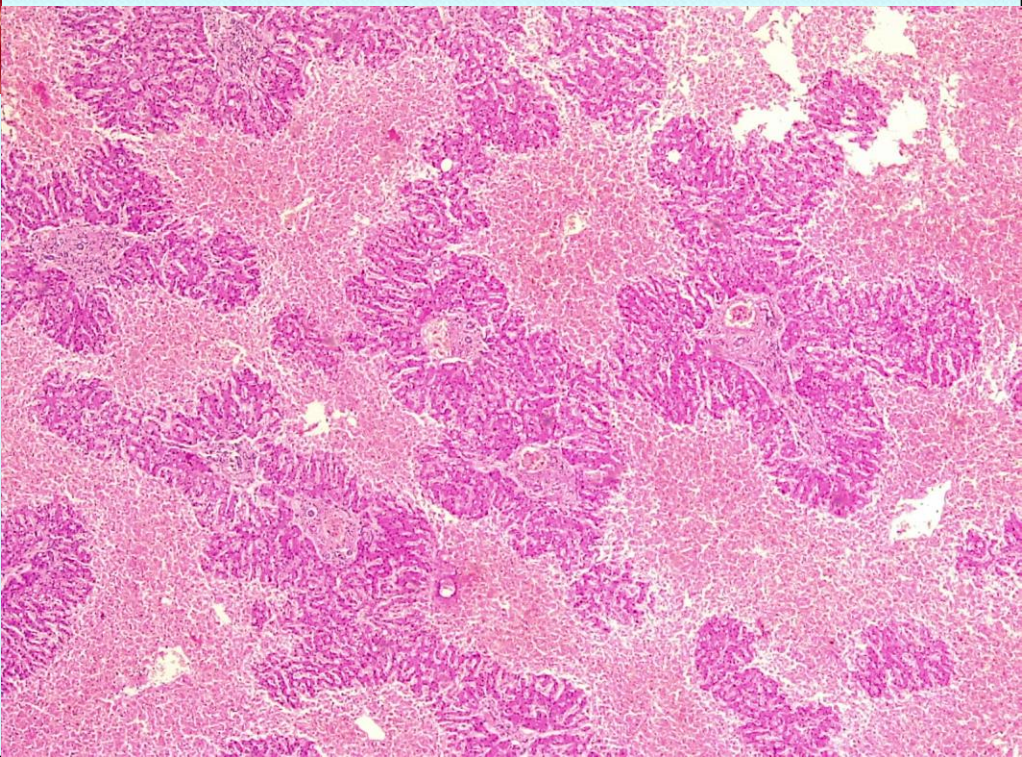


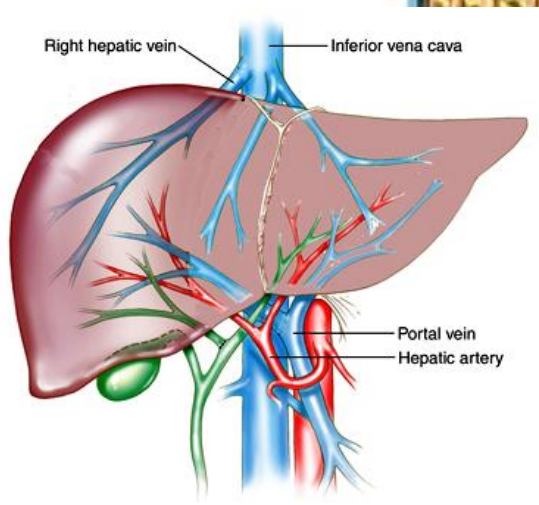
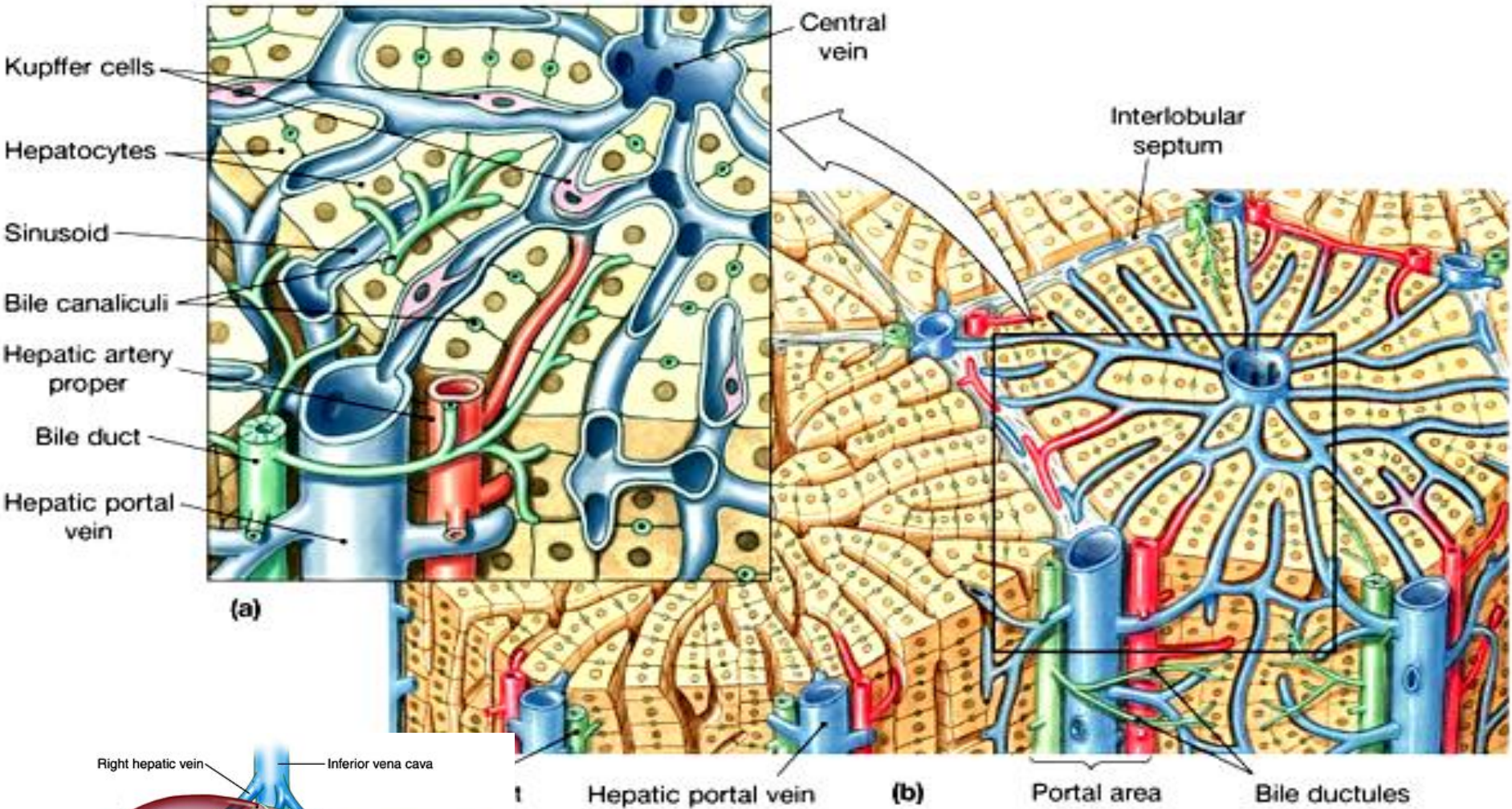
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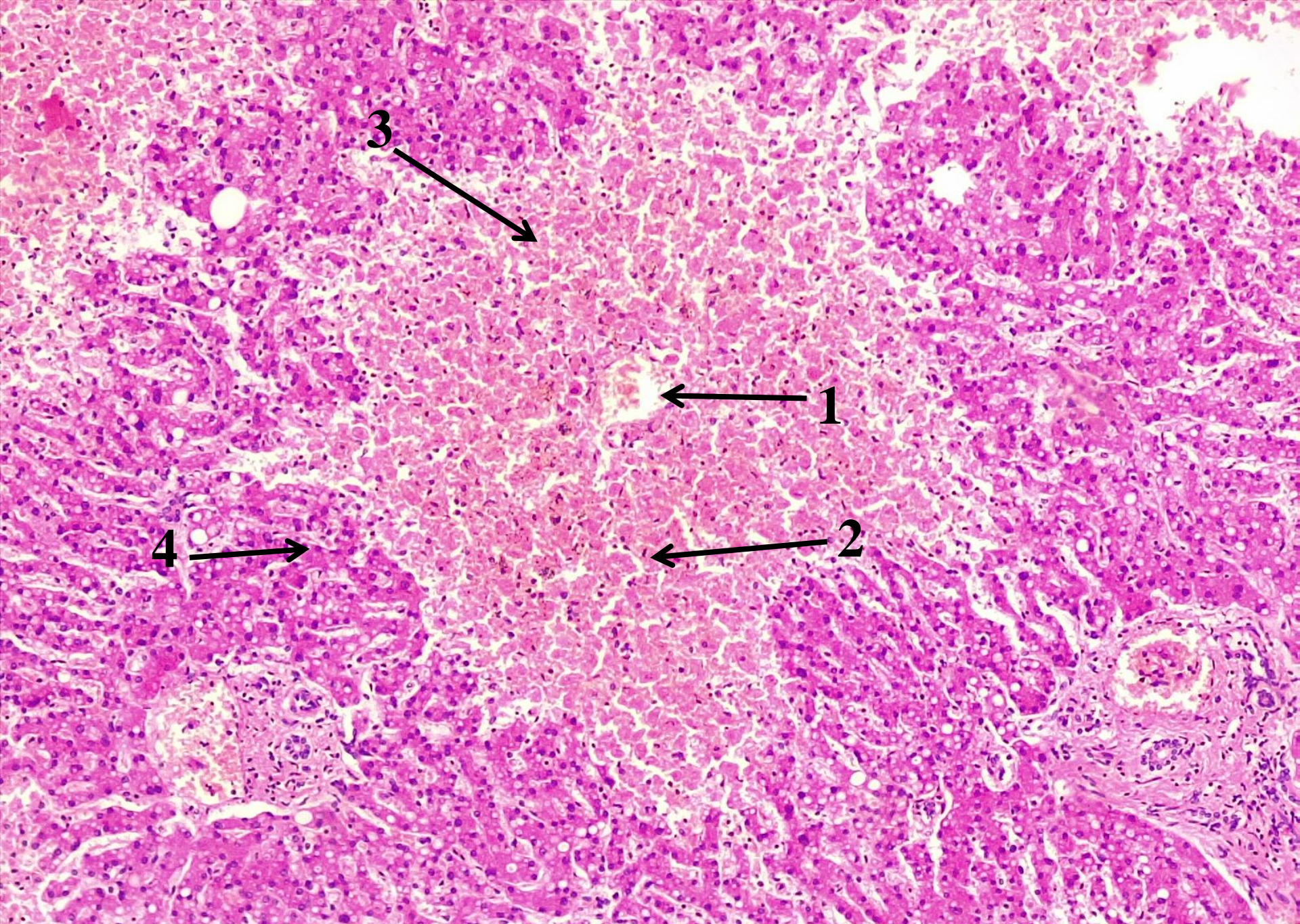


Congestia cronică a ficatului.

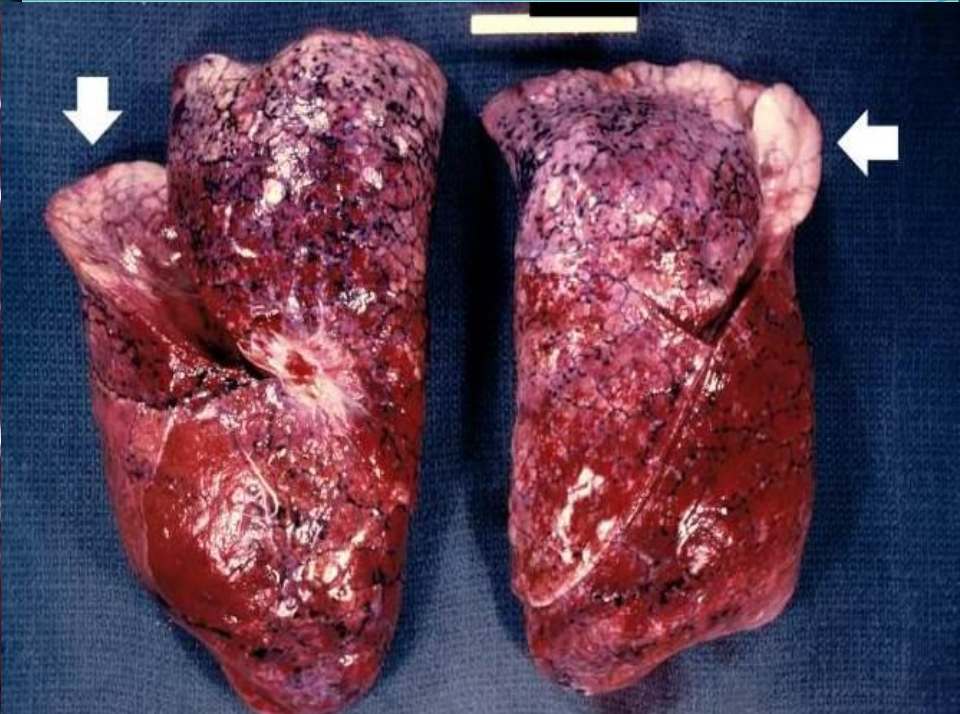




Circulația sanguină hepatică.

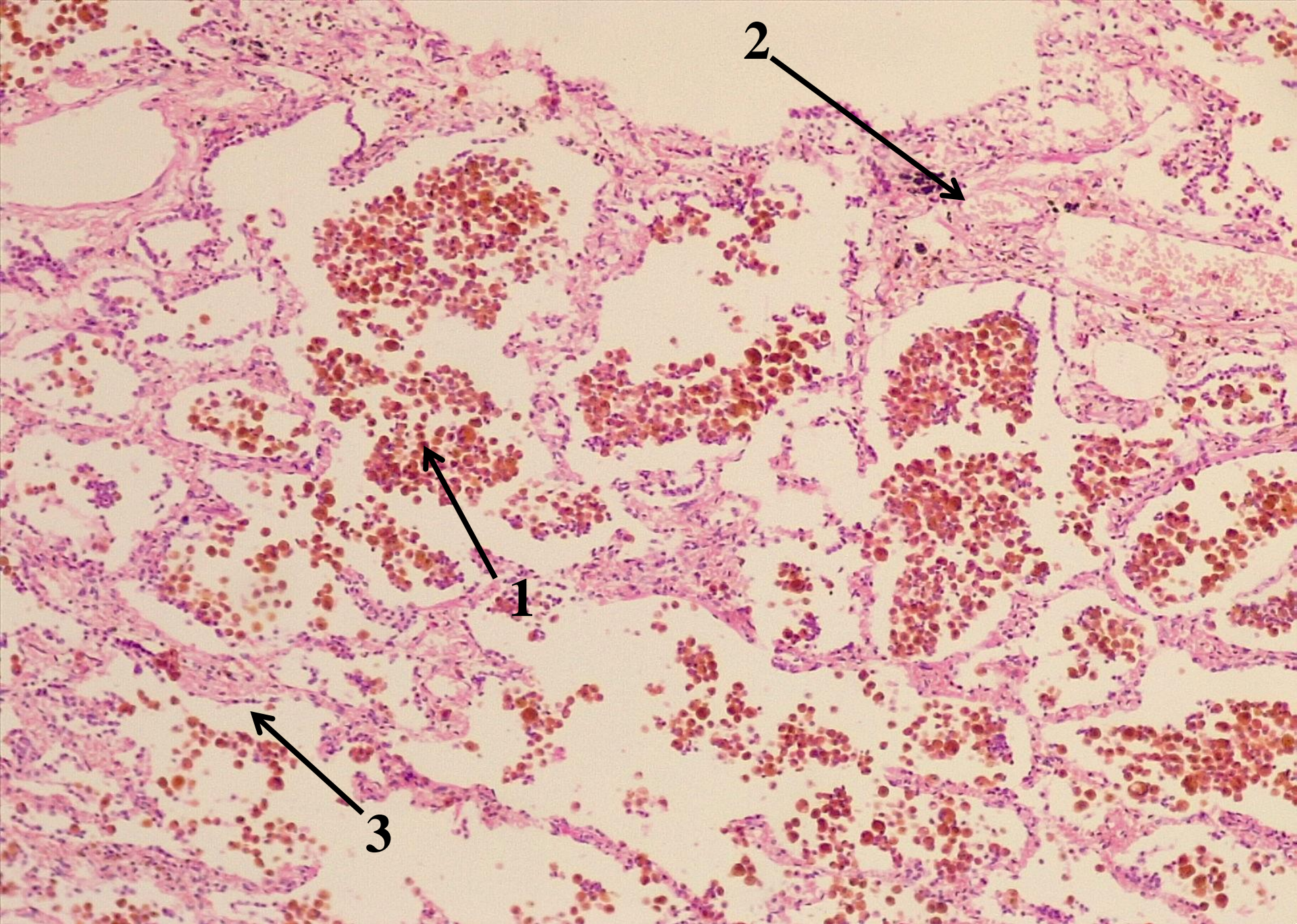


№ 10. Hiperemia venoasă (congestia) cronică a ficatului (*ficat muscad*). (Colorație H-E).



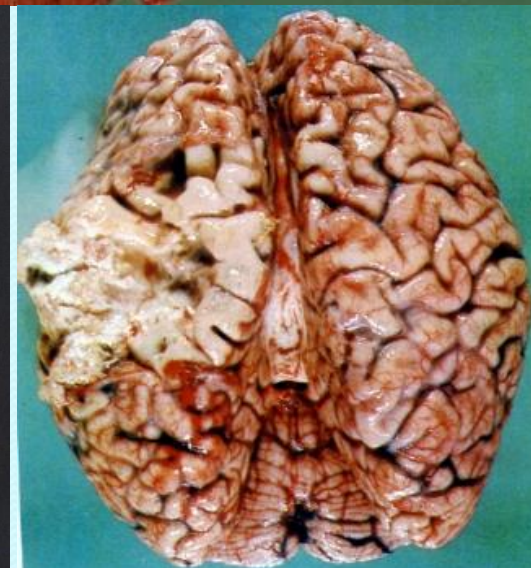
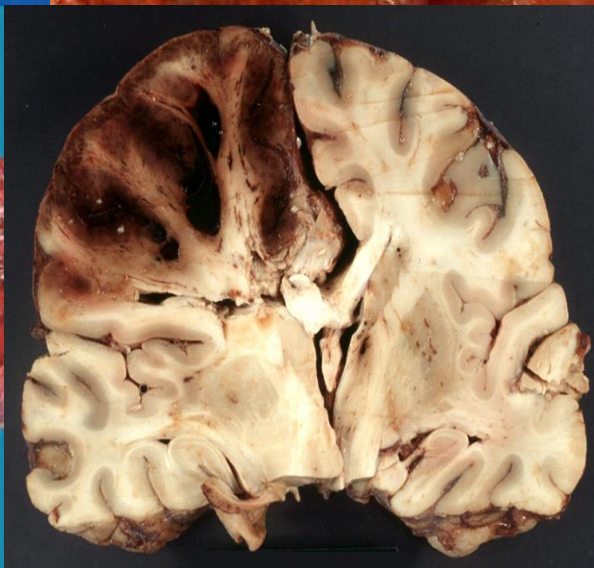
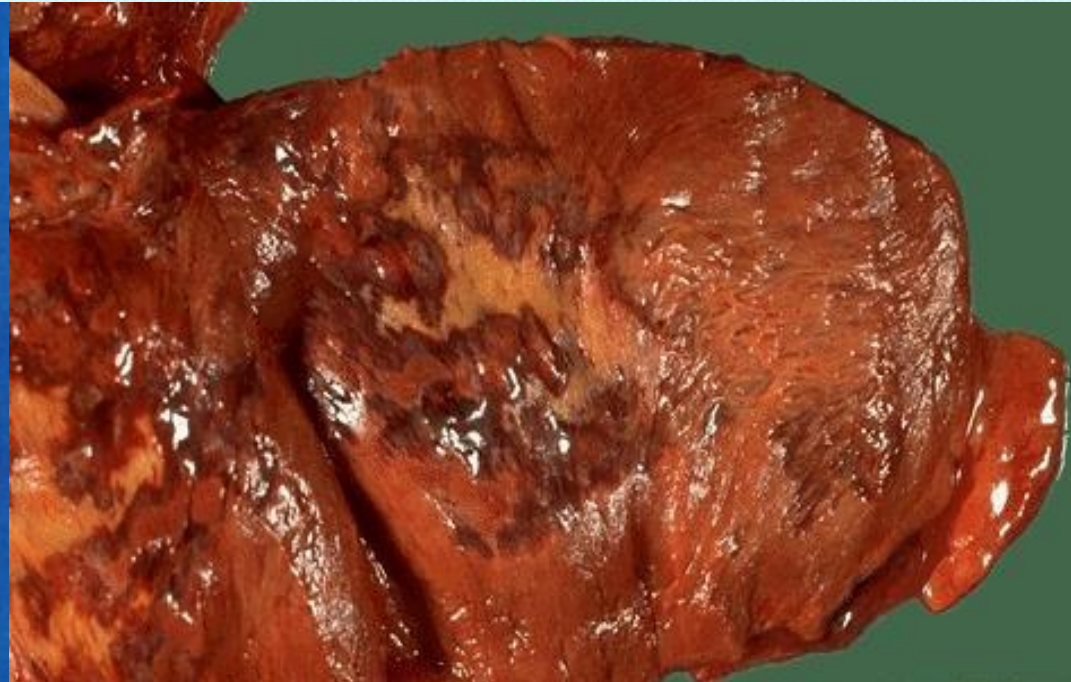
**Hiperemia venoasă (congestia) cronică
a plămânului
(indurația brună a plămânului).**

Heavy lungs
Firm and rusty or brown due to accumulation of hemosiderin



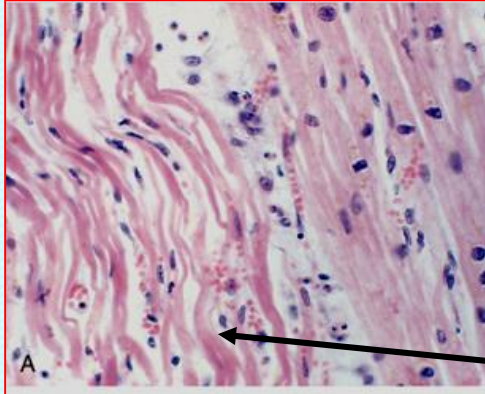
№ 9. Hiperemia venoasă (congestia) cronică a plămânului. (Colorație H-E.).

Infarctul.



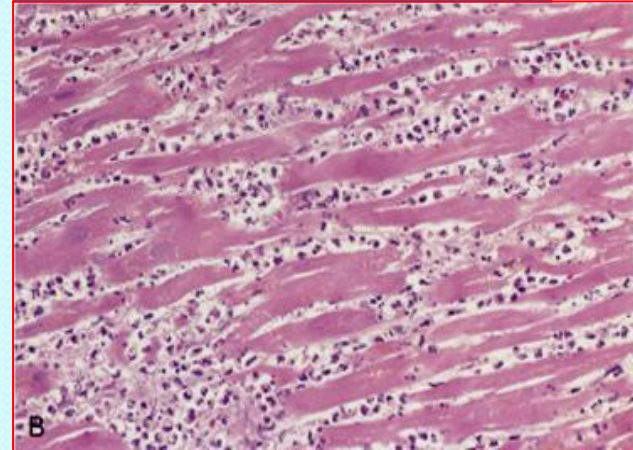
Infarct miocardic acut.

One-day-old infarct

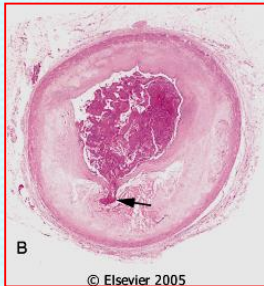


wavy fibers

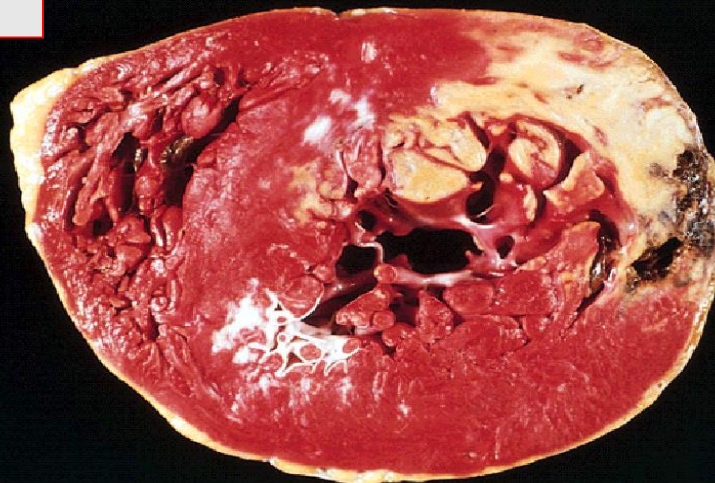
Up to 3 days duration



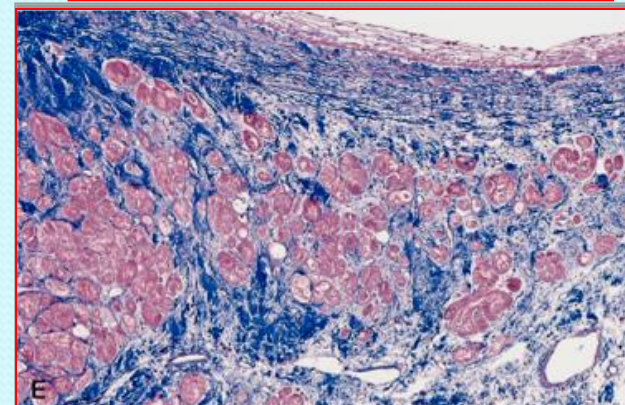
Neutrophilic infiltrate



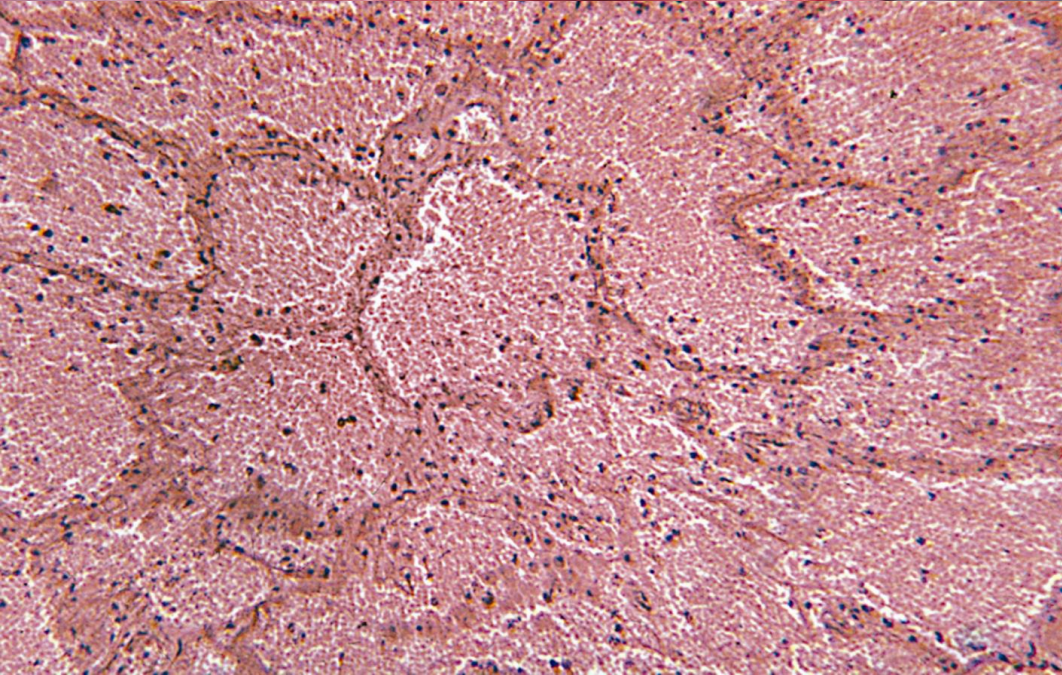
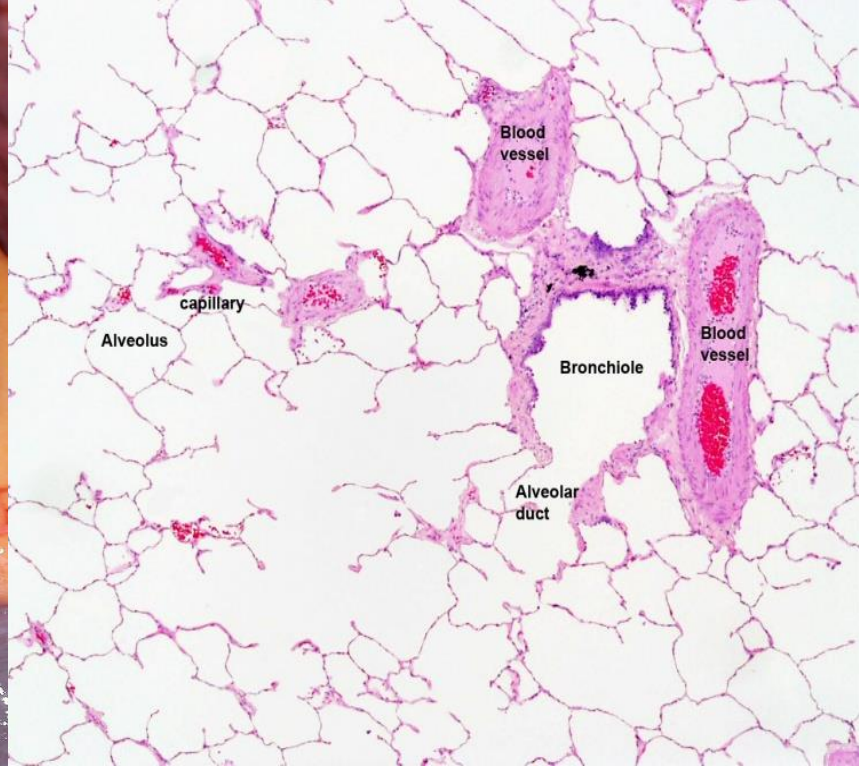
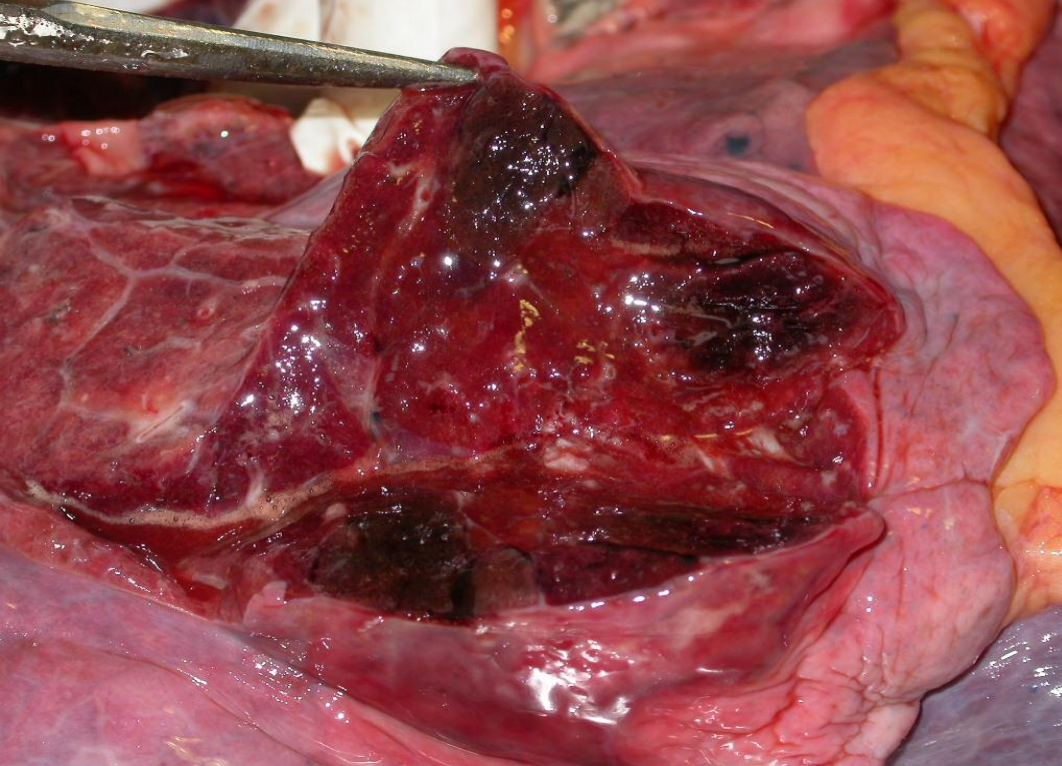
coagulative necrosis



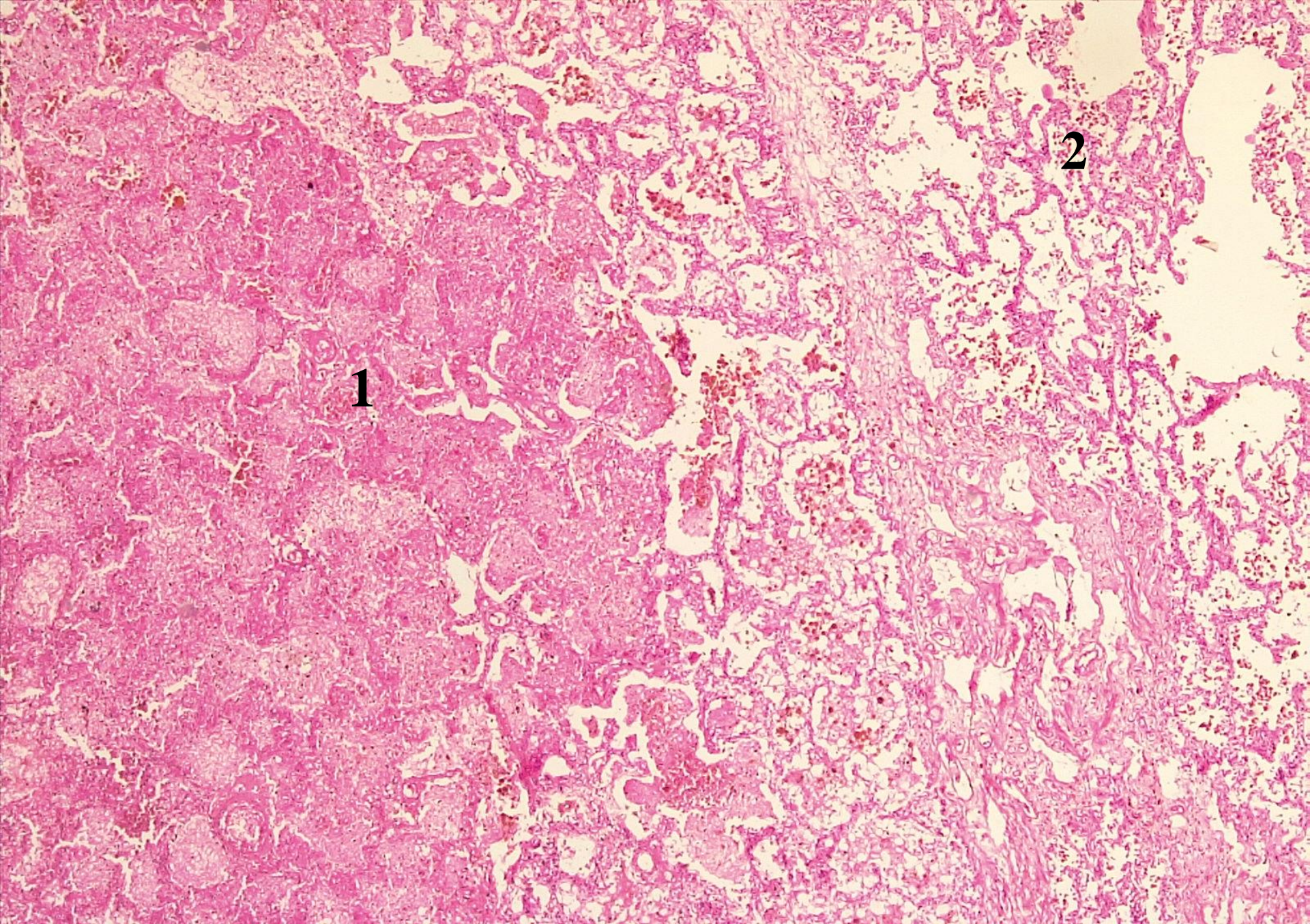
>3 weeks



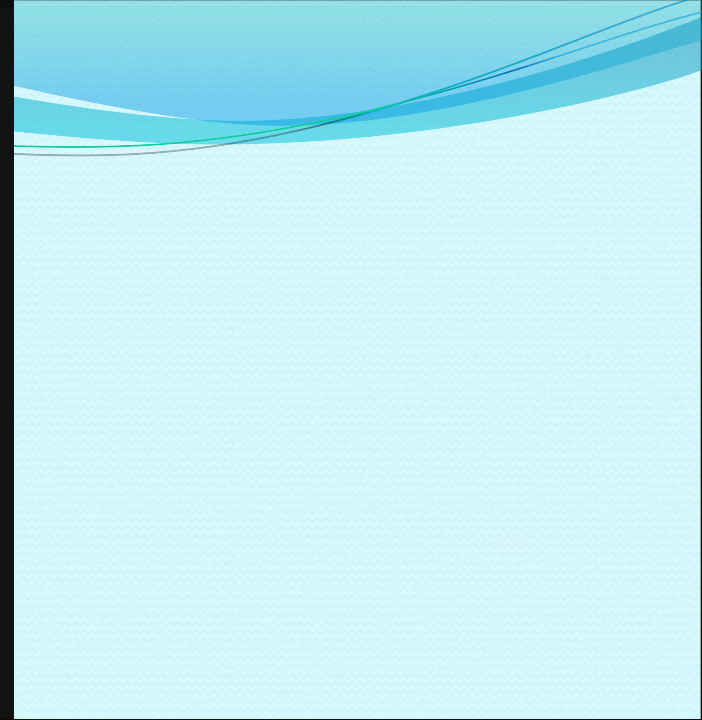
Scar



Infarct pulmonar.

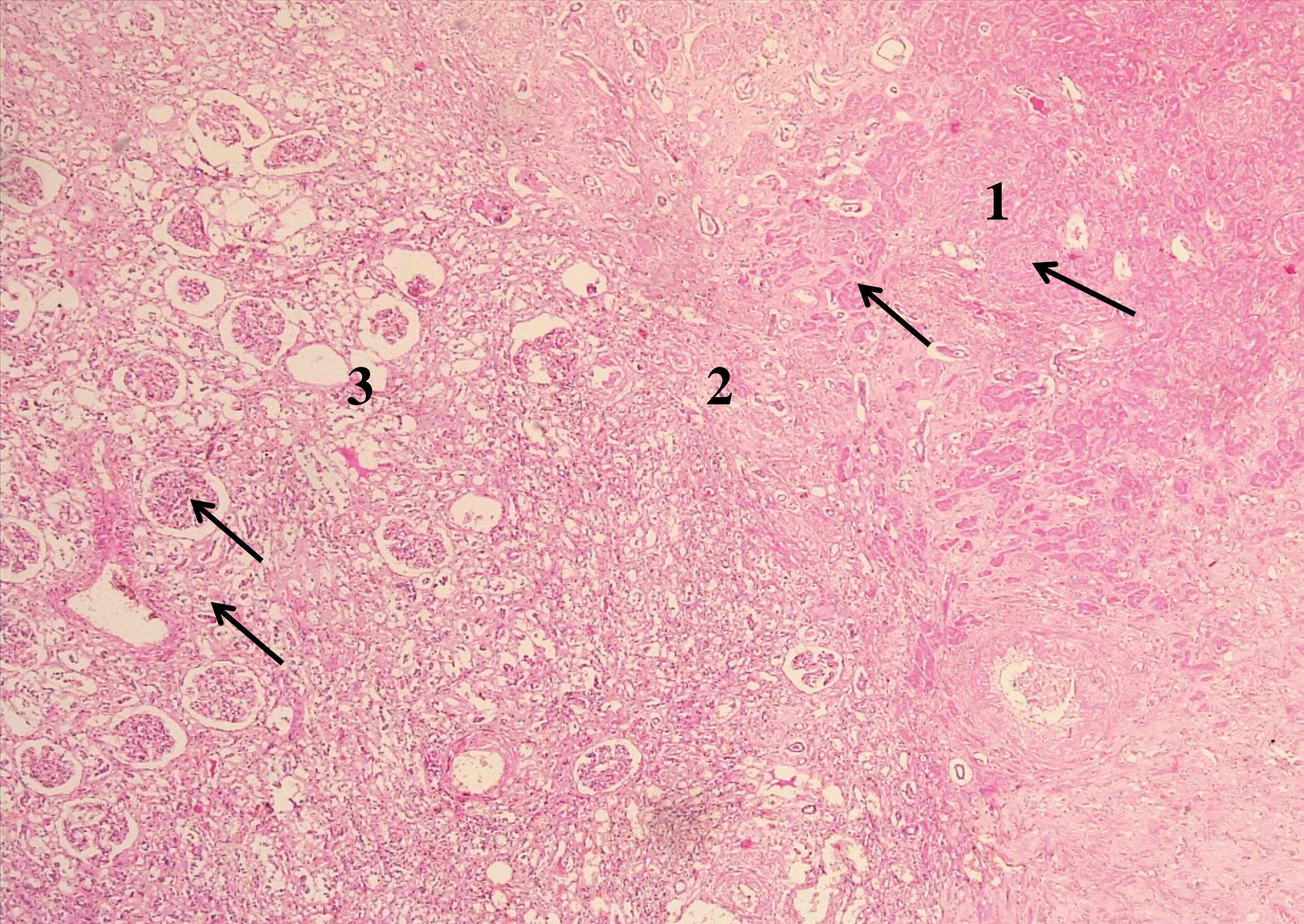


№ 1. Infarct hemoragic pulmonar. (Colorație H-E.).



Infarct renal.





№ 5. Infarct renal. (Colorație H-E.)