

A microscopic view of red blood cells (erythrocytes) and a lymphatic vessel. The red blood cells are numerous, biconcave, and bright red. The lymphatic vessel is a thin, clear, branching structure that runs through the cluster of red blood cells. The background is a dark red, slightly blurred, suggesting a blood smear or a similar microscopic field.

Tulburările circulației sanguine și limfatice (II)

Нарушения крово- и лимфообращения (II)

Hemodynamic disorders part (II)

Tema: Tulburările circulației sanguine și limfatice (II)

I. Micropreparate:

№ 4. Tromb roșu recent în venă. (Colorație H-E.). Indicații:

1. Peretele venei.
2. Trombul în lumenul vasului:
 - a) filamente de fibrină;
 - b) eritrocite hemolizate.

№ 140. Embolia celulară (canceroasă) a vaselor limfatice pulmonare. (Colorație H-E.). Indicații:

1. Vas limfatic dilatat.
2. Embol celular (celule canceroase) în lumenul vasului limfatic.
3. Venă.
4. Alveole pulmonare.

№ 101. Embolia microbială a vaselor renale. (Colorație H-E.). Indicații:

1. Emboli microbieni în lumenul capilarelor glomerulare.
2. Focar de necroză în jurul embolului microbial.
3. Aglomerări de leucocite neutrofile (abces).
4. Glomerul nemodificat.

№ 13. Hemoragii punctiforme prin diapedeză în țesutul cerebral. (Colorație H-E.). Indicații:

1. Aglomerări de eritrocite (focarul hemoragic).
2. Vas sanguin.
3. Țesutul cerebral.

II. Macropreparate:

№ 3. Tromboza parietală a aortei.

№ 37. Tromboembolia arterei pulmonare.

№ 42. Metastaze de cancer în plămân.

№ 85. Nefrită embolică purulentă (abcese metastatice în rinichi).

№ 121. Hemoragie cerebrală (hematom parenchimos).

Тема: Нарушения крово- и лимфообращения (II)

I. Микропрепараты:

№ 4. Свежий красный тромб в вене. (Окраска Г-Э.). Обозначения:

1. Стенка вены.
2. Тромб в просвете сосуда:
 - а) нити фибрина;
 - б) гемолизированные эритроциты.

№ 140. Клеточная (раковая) эмболия лимфатических сосудов лёгкого. (Окраска Г-Э.). Обозначения:

1. Расширенный лимфатический сосуд.
2. Клеточный эмбол (раковые клетки) в просвете лимфатического сосуда.
3. Вена.
4. Легочные альвеолы.

№ 101. Микробная эмболия сосудов почки. (Окраска Г-Э.). Обозначения:

1. Микробные эмболы в просвете клубочковых капилляров.
2. Очаг некроза вокруг микробного эмбола.
3. Скопления лейкоцитов (абсцесс).
4. Неизменённый клубочек.

№ 13. Мелкоточечные кровоизлияния в ткани головного мозга. (Окраска Г-Э.). Обозначения:

1. Скопление эритроцитов (очаг кровоизлияния).
2. Кровеносный сосуд.
3. Мозговая ткань.

II. Макропрепараты:

№ 3. Пристеночный (париетальный) тромб в аорте.

№ 37. Тромбоэмболия легочной артерии.

№ 42. Метастазы рака в легких.

№ 85. Гнойно-эмболический нефрит (метастатические абсцессы в почке).

№ 121. Кровоизлияние в мозг (паренхиматозная гематома).

Hemodynamic disorders II

I. Microspecimens:

№ 4. Thrombus in the vein. (H-E stain). Indications:

1. Vein wall.
2. Thrombus within the lumen of the vessel:
 - a) fibrin strands;
 - b) hemolyzed erythrocytes.

№ 140. Lymphatic vessels cancerous embolism. (H-E stain). Indications:

1. Dilated lymphatic vessel.
2. Embolus (cancer cells) in the lymph vessel lumen.
3. Vein.
4. Pulmonary alveoli.

№ 101. Purulent embolic nephritis. (H-E stain). Indications:

1. Microbial emboli in glomerular capillary lumen.
2. Focus of microbial necrosis around emboli.
3. Clusters of neutrophils (abscess).
4. Unchanged glomerulus.

№ 13. Diapedesis hemorrhage in the brain. (H-E stain). Indications:

1. Clusters of erythrocytes (hemorrhagic focus).
2. Blood vessel.
3. The brain tissue.

II. Macrospecimens:

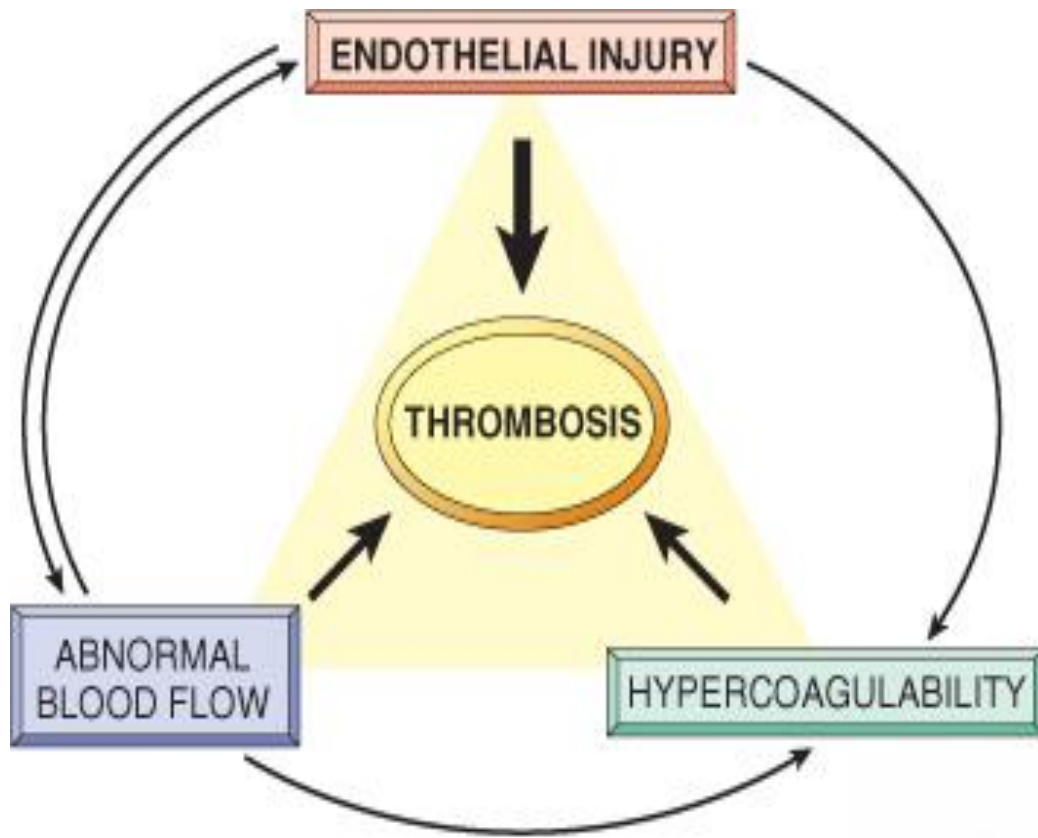
№ 3. Parietal thrombus in the abdominal aorta.

№ 37. Thromboembolism of pulmonary artery.

№ 42. Metastases of cancer into lung.

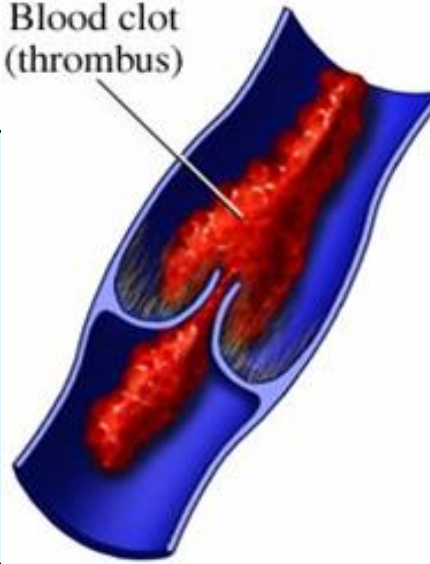
№ 85. Purulent embolic nephritis (metastatic abscess into the kidney).

№ 121. Cerebral hemorrhage (parenchymal hematoma).

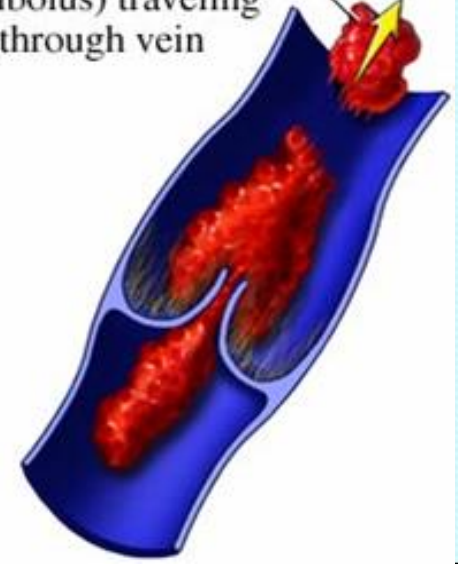


Triada Virchow în tromboză.

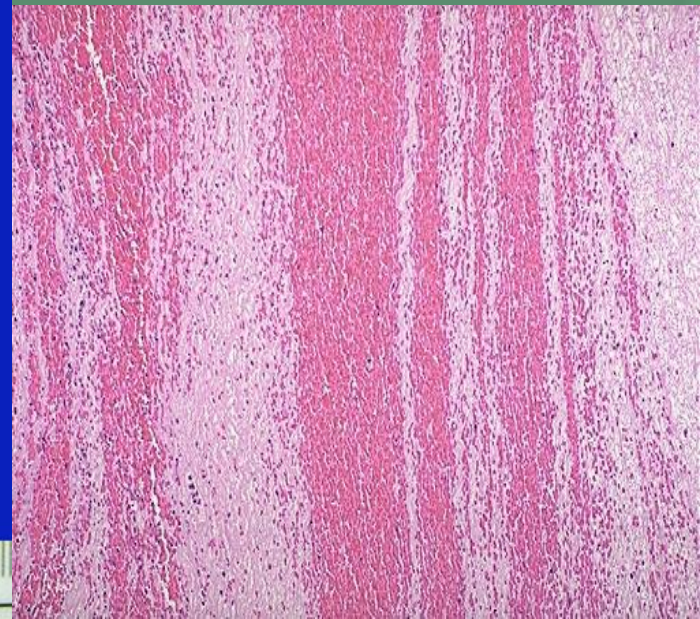
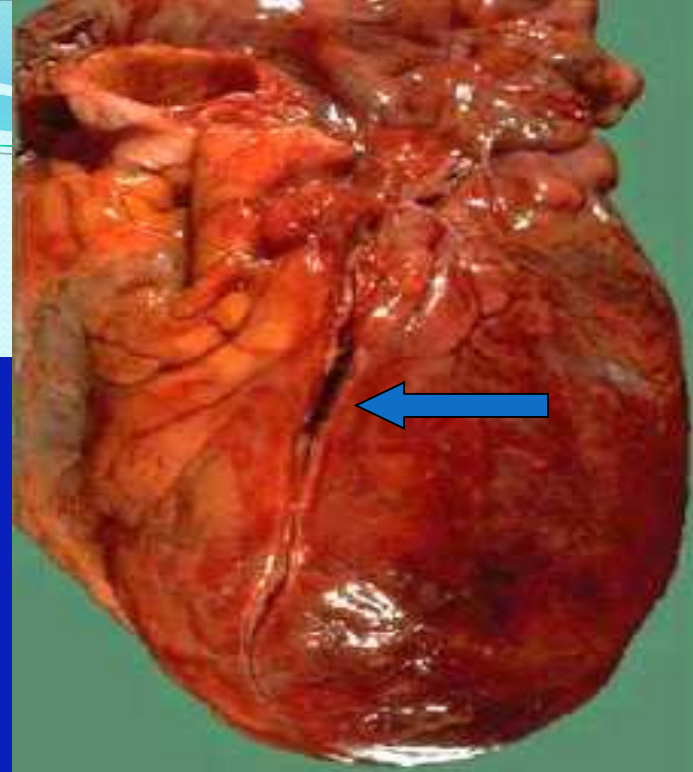
Blood clot (thrombus)

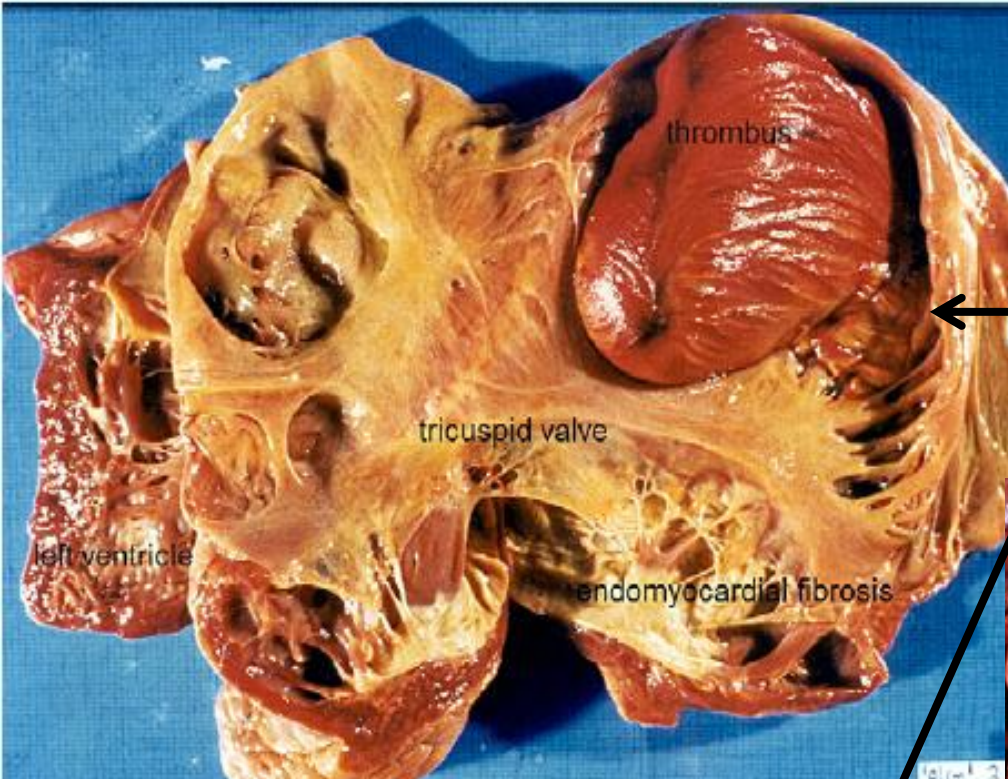


Fragment of blood clot (embolus) traveling through vein

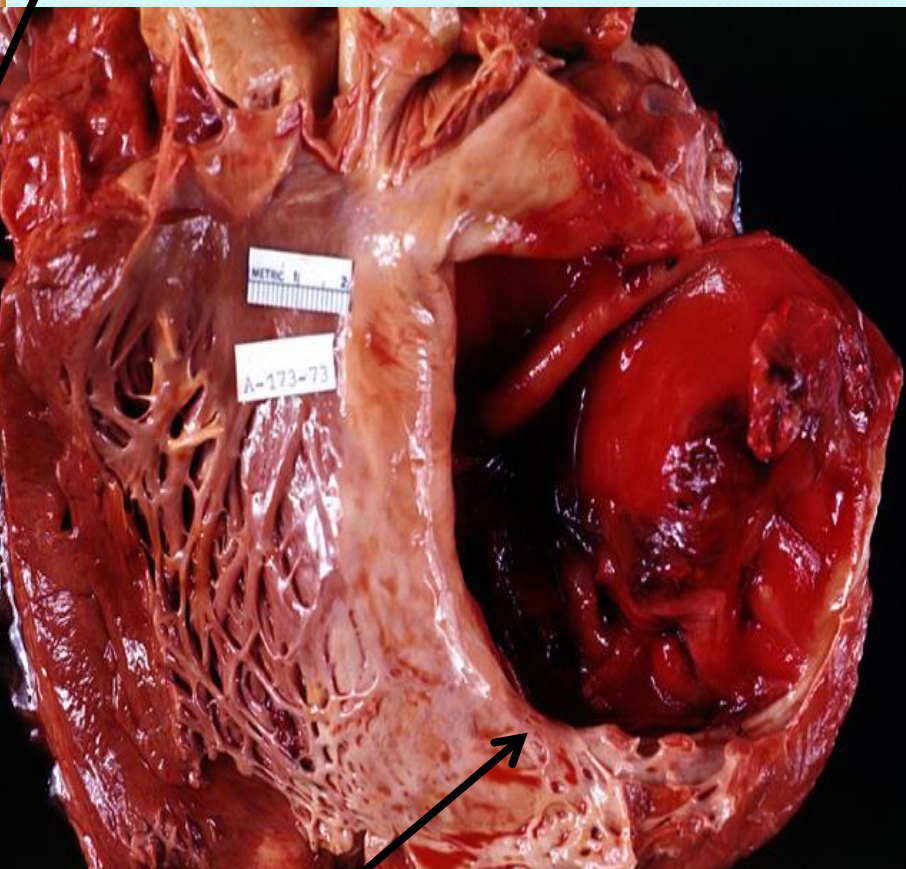
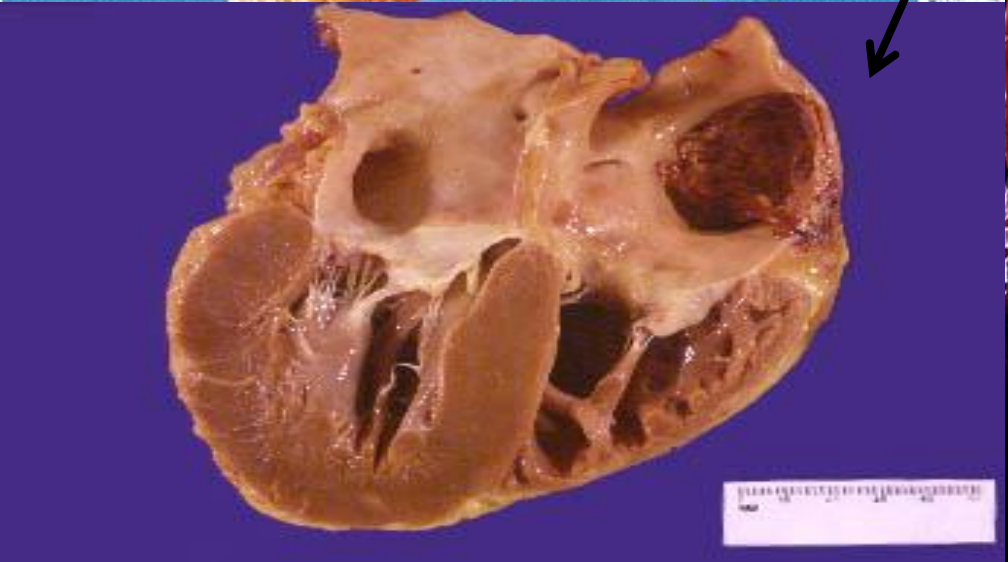


Tromboză arterială.

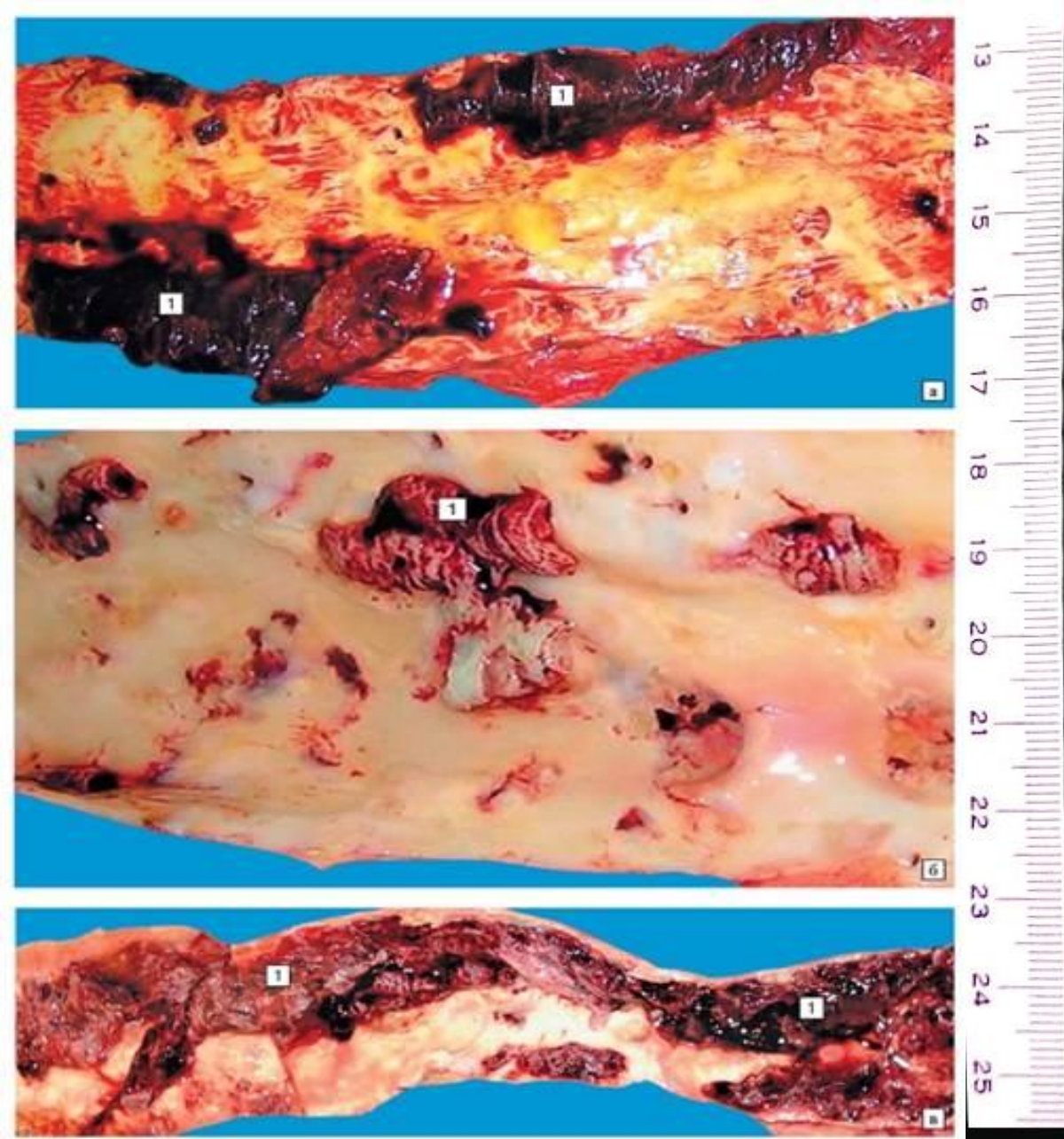




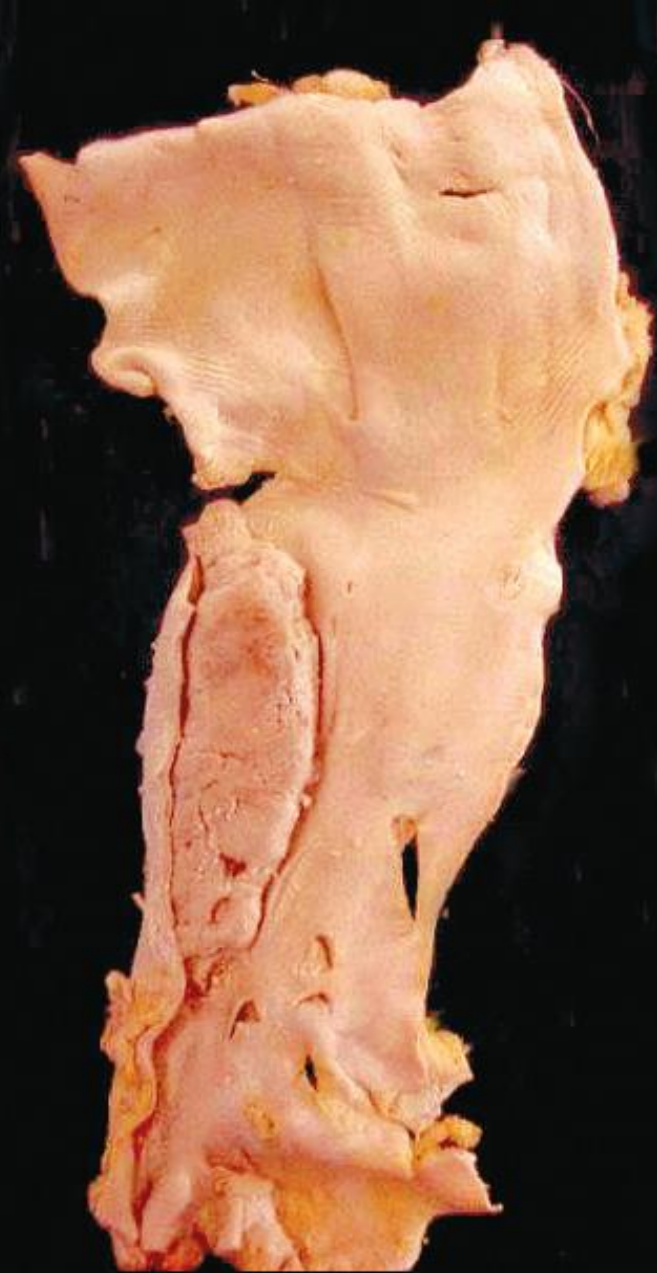
Tromb sferic în atriu drept.



Anevrism cardiac cronic cu tromboză.

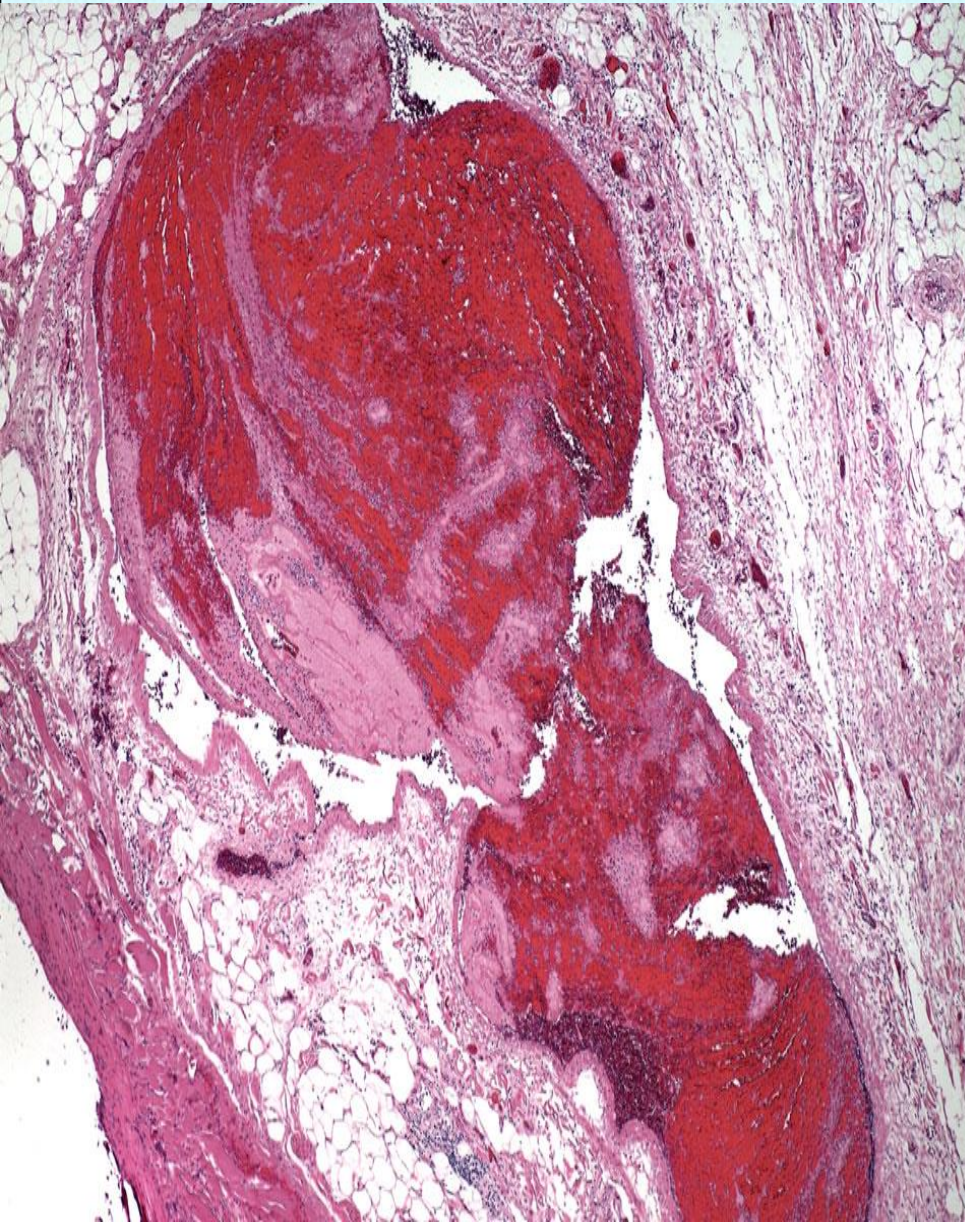


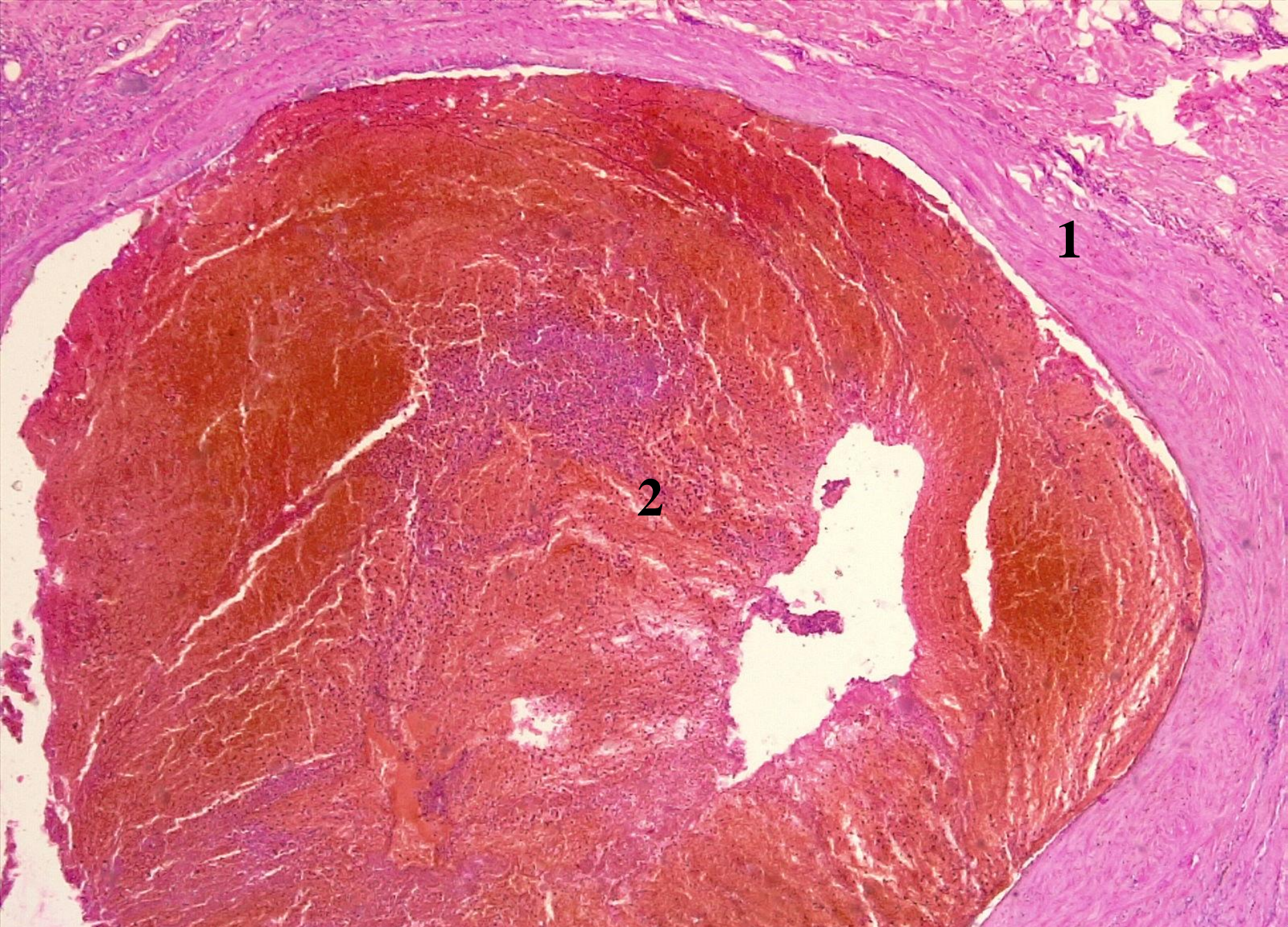
Trombi parietali în aorta abdominală în ateroscleroză.



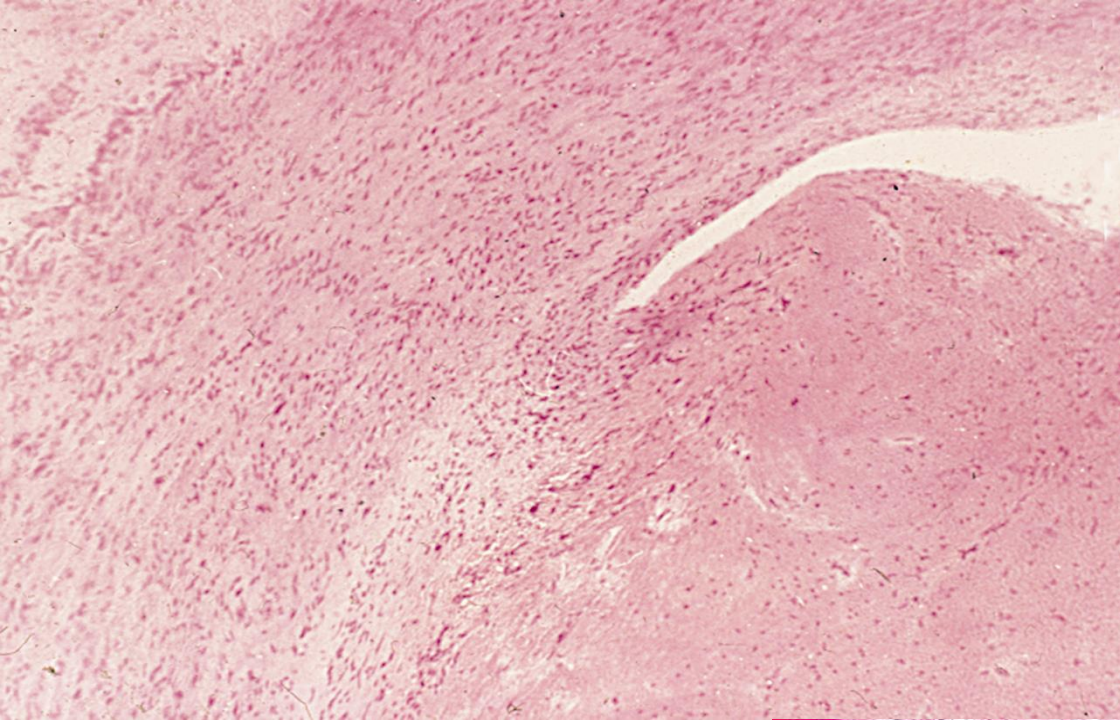
Tromb parietal în vena iliacă.

Tromboza venoasă profundă a membrelor inferioare.

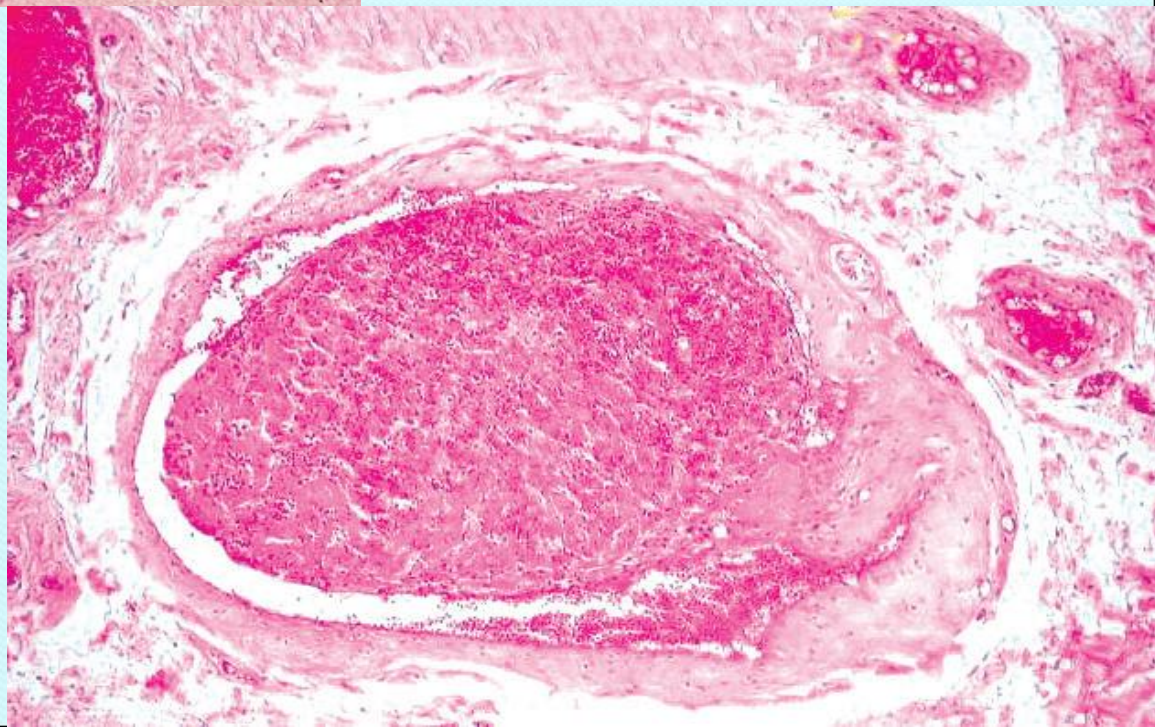


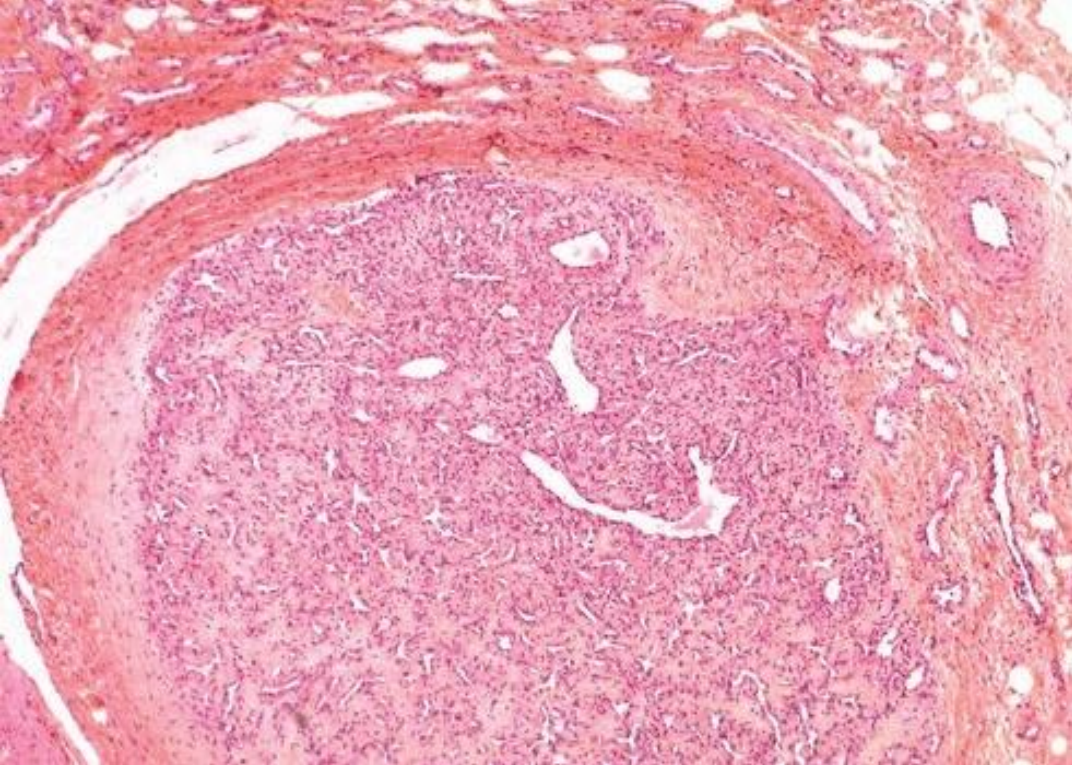


Nº 4. Tromb roșu recent în venă. (Colorație H-E.).

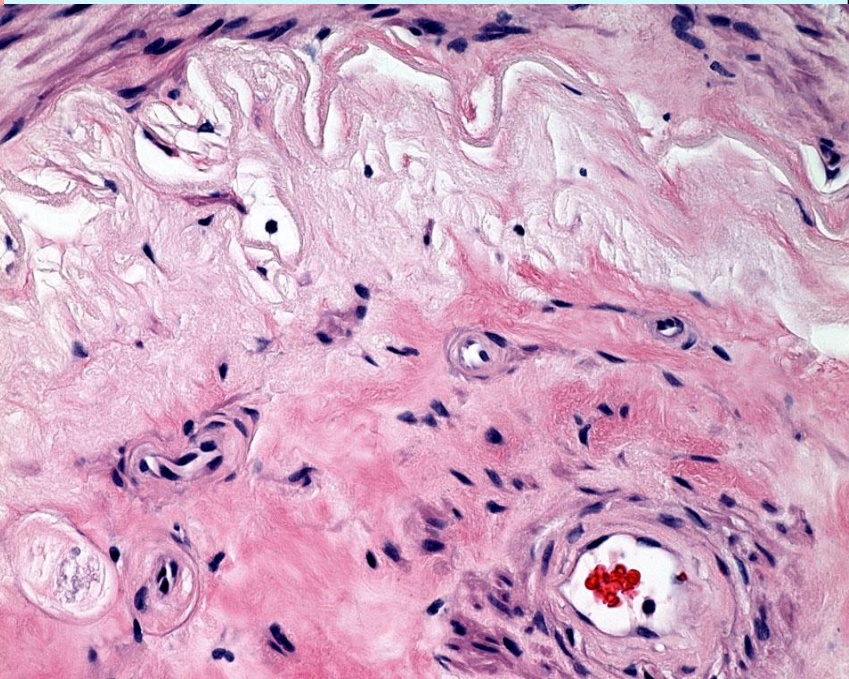
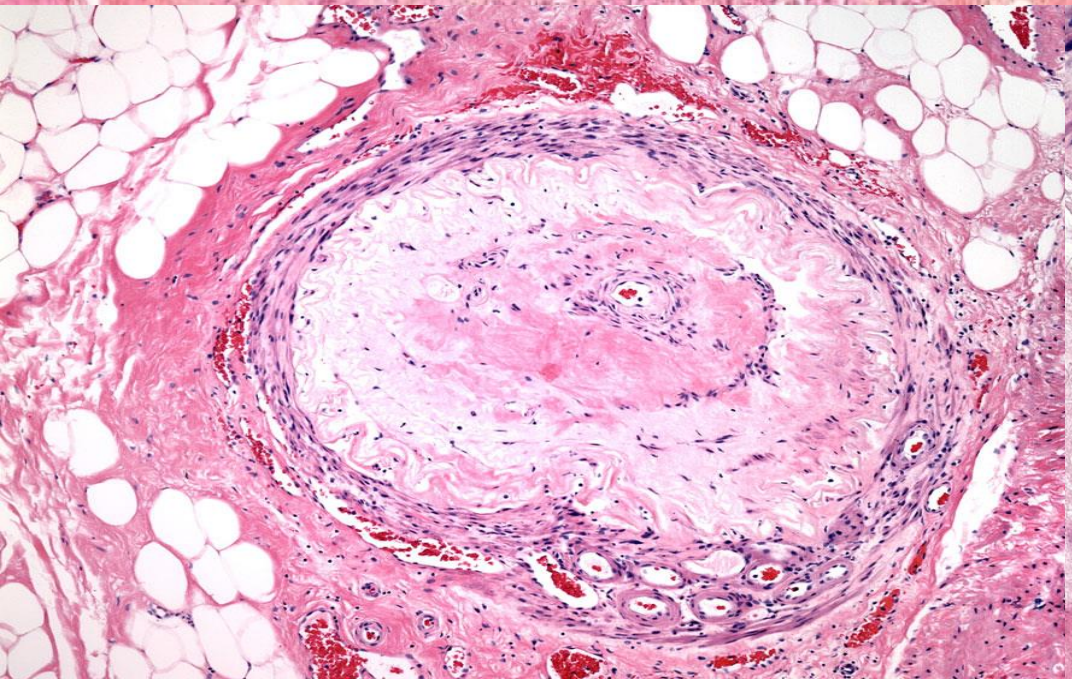


**Tromb în curs de
organizare (H-E).**

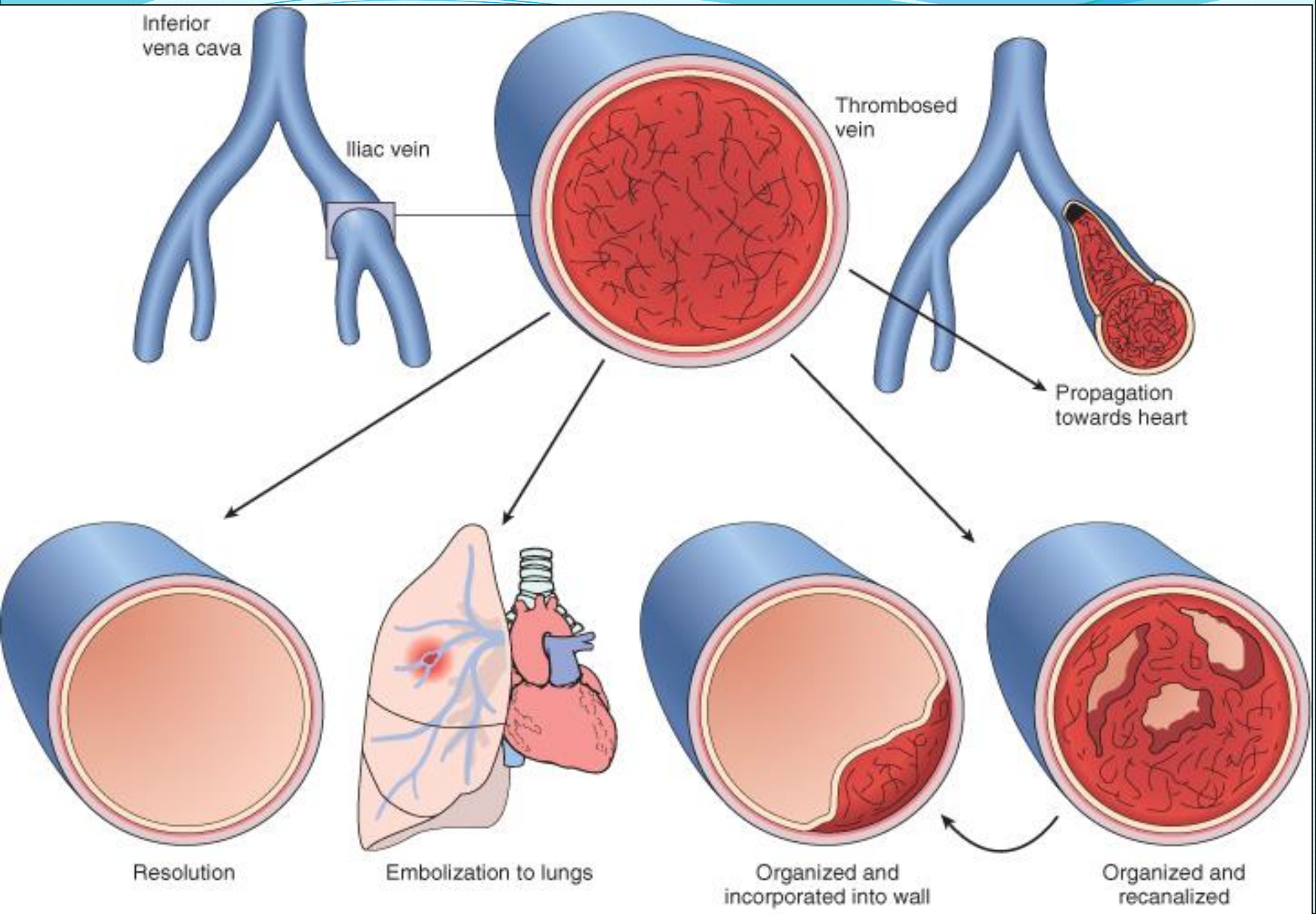




**Tromb
recanalizat
(H-E).**

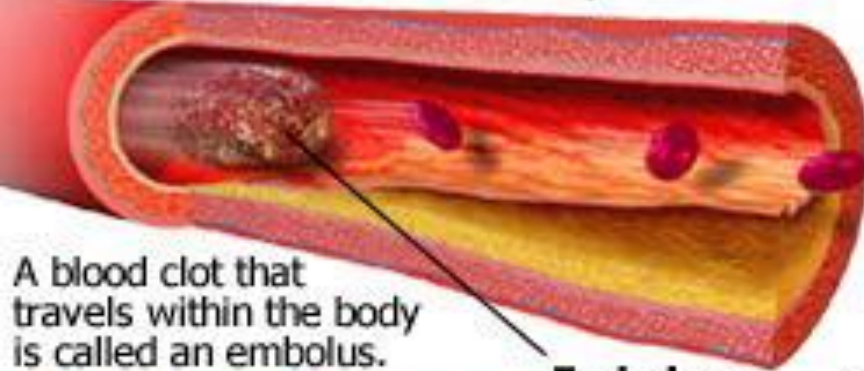


Consecințele trombozei.



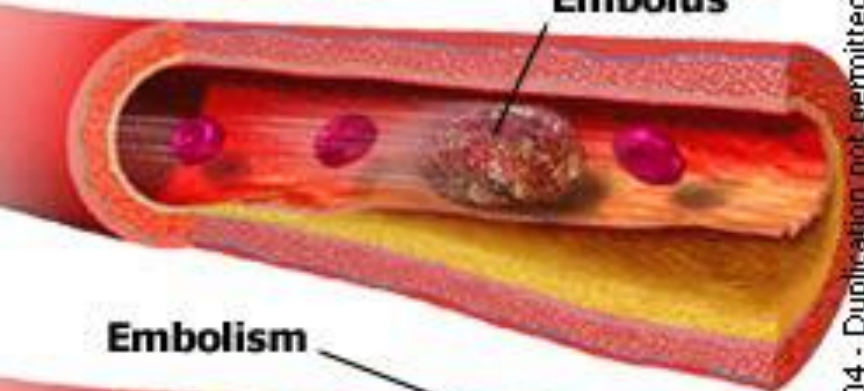
Tromboembolia arterei pulmonare.

Embolism/Embolus

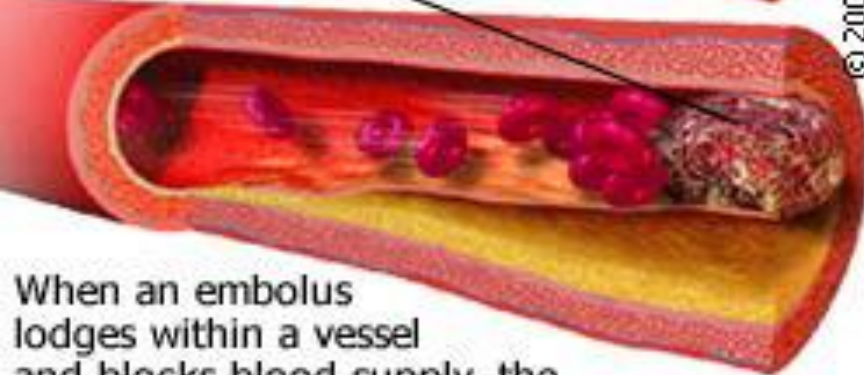


A blood clot that travels within the body is called an embolus.

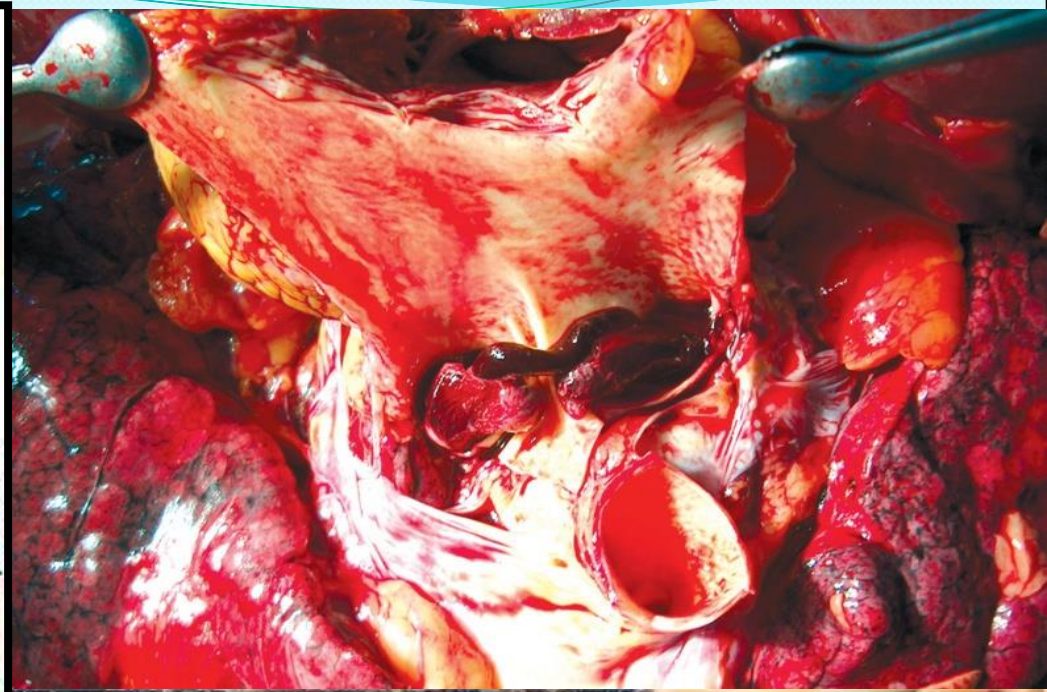
Embolus



Embolism

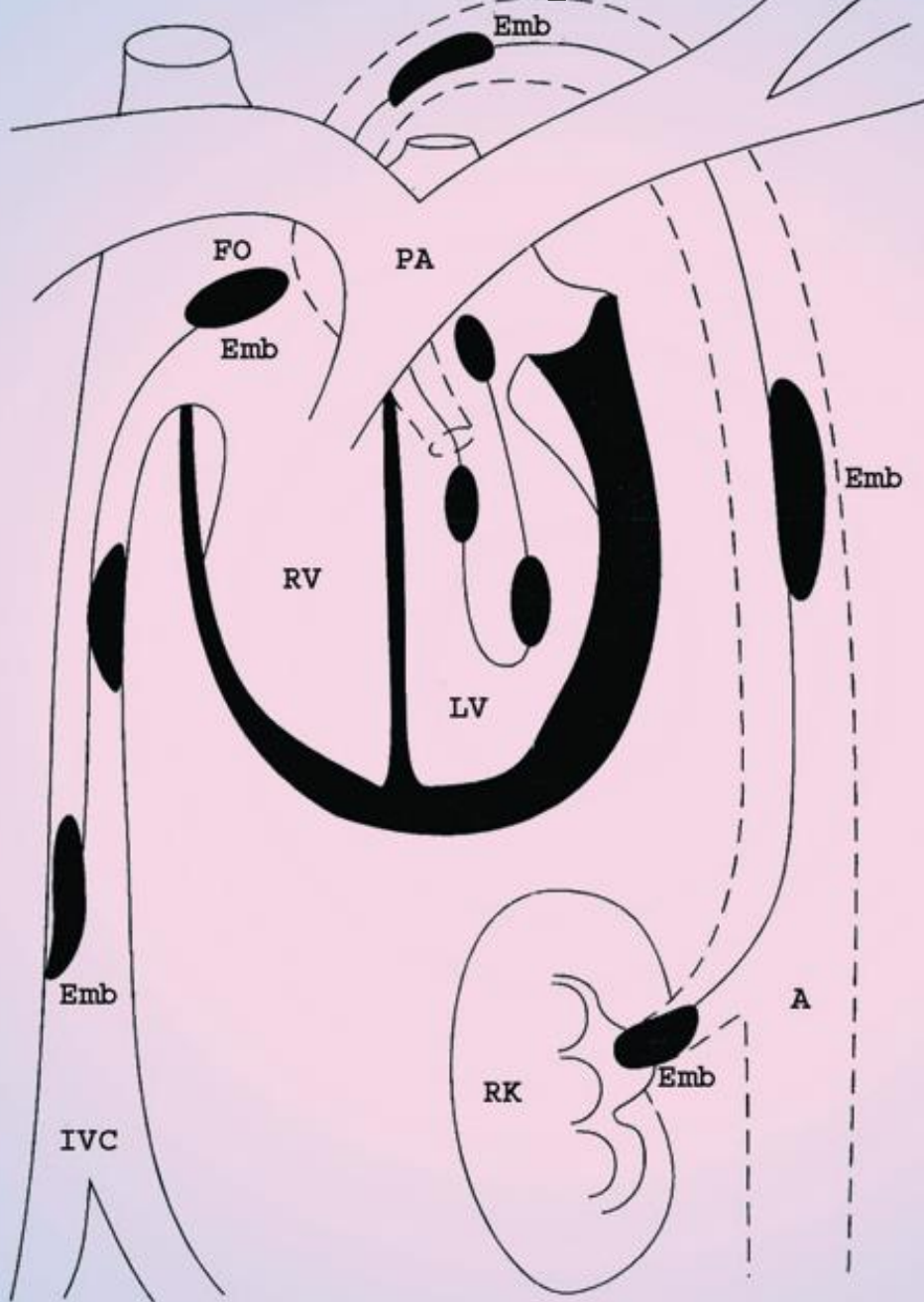


When an embolus lodges within a vessel and blocks blood supply, the condition is called an embolism.

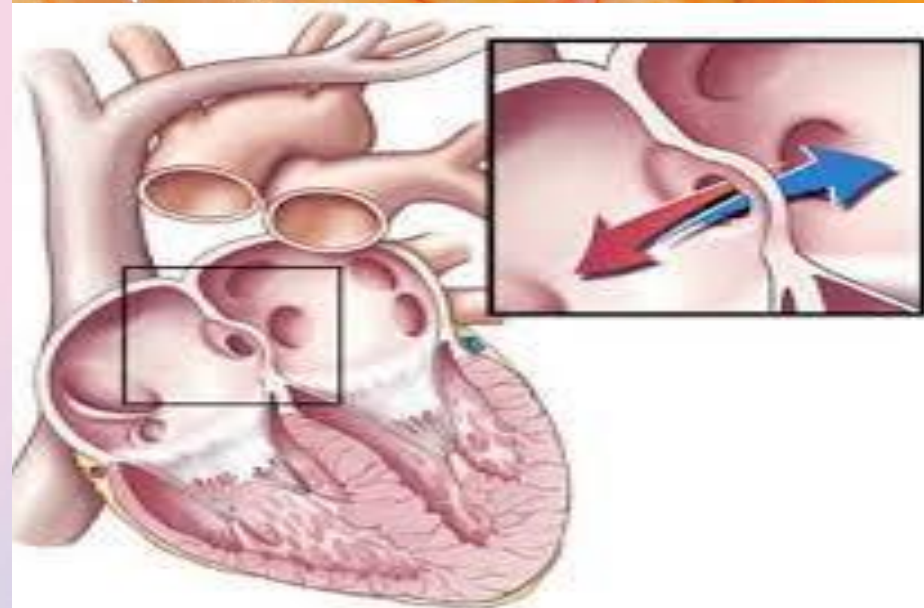
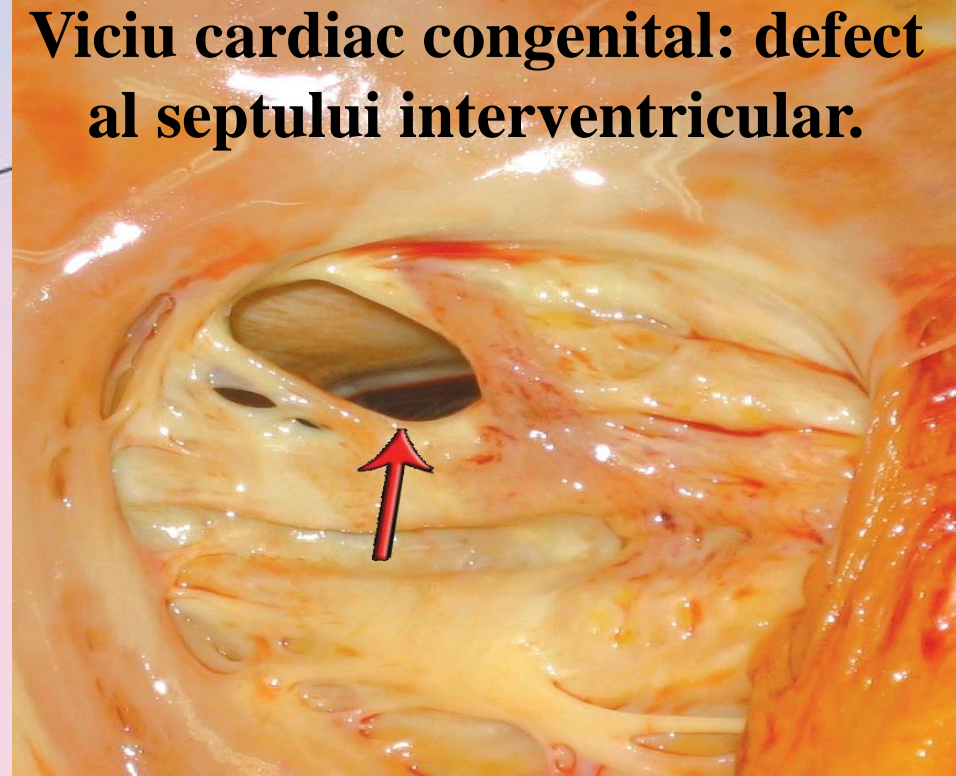


© 2004 - Duplication not permitted

Schema emboliei paradoxale.



Viciu cardiac congenital: defect al septului interventricular.

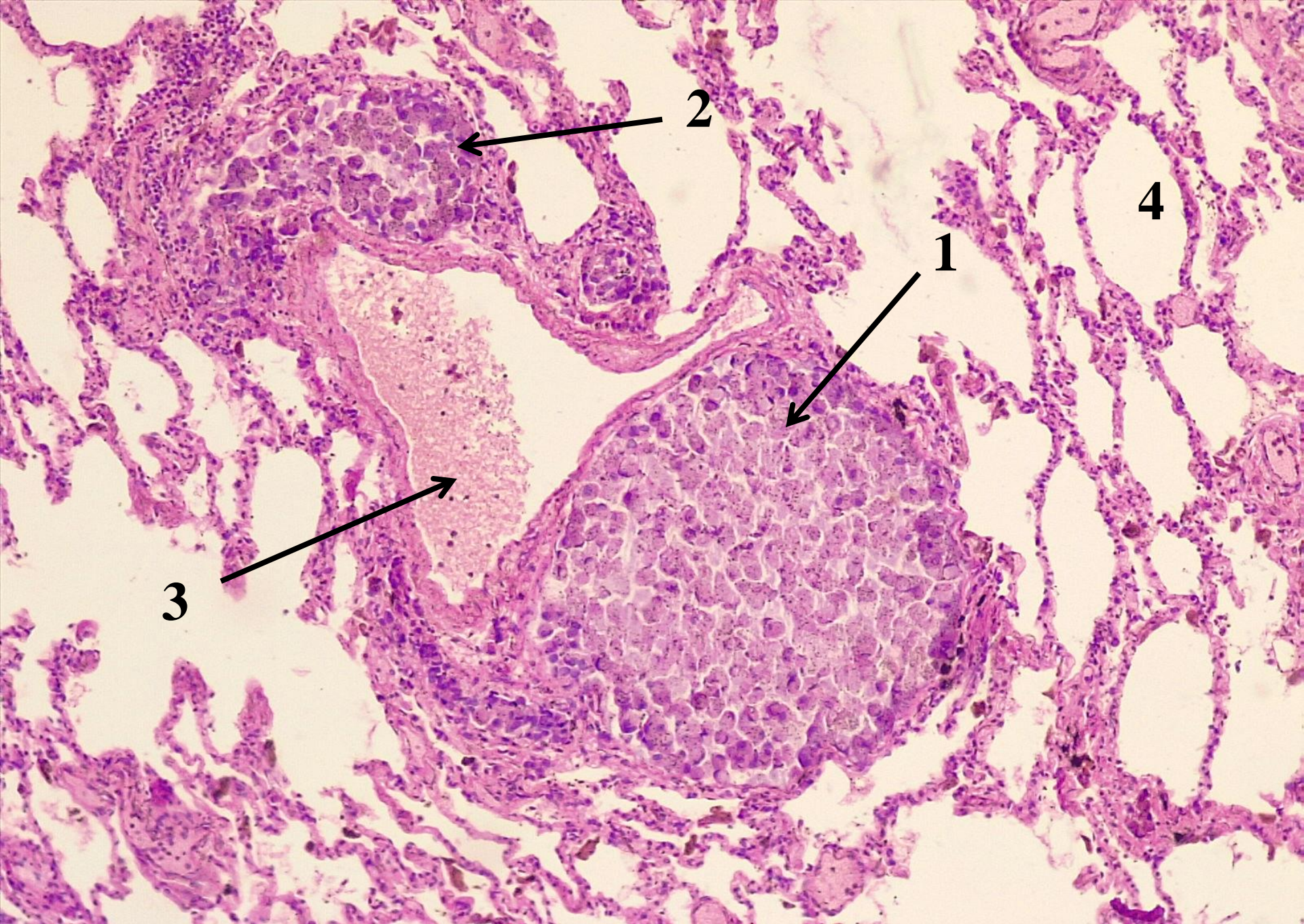


Metastaze de cancer în plămân.



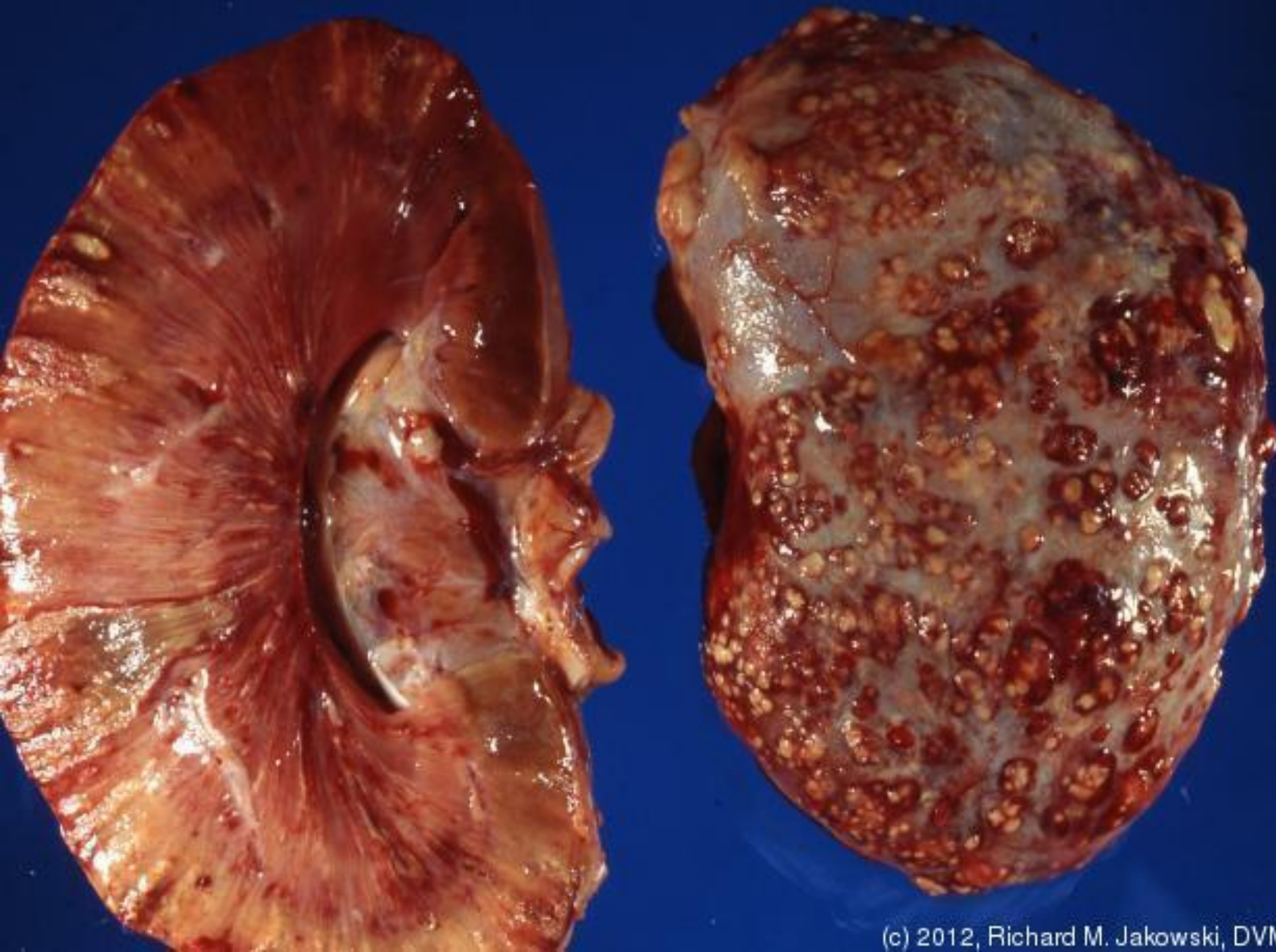
Metastaze de cancer în ficat.

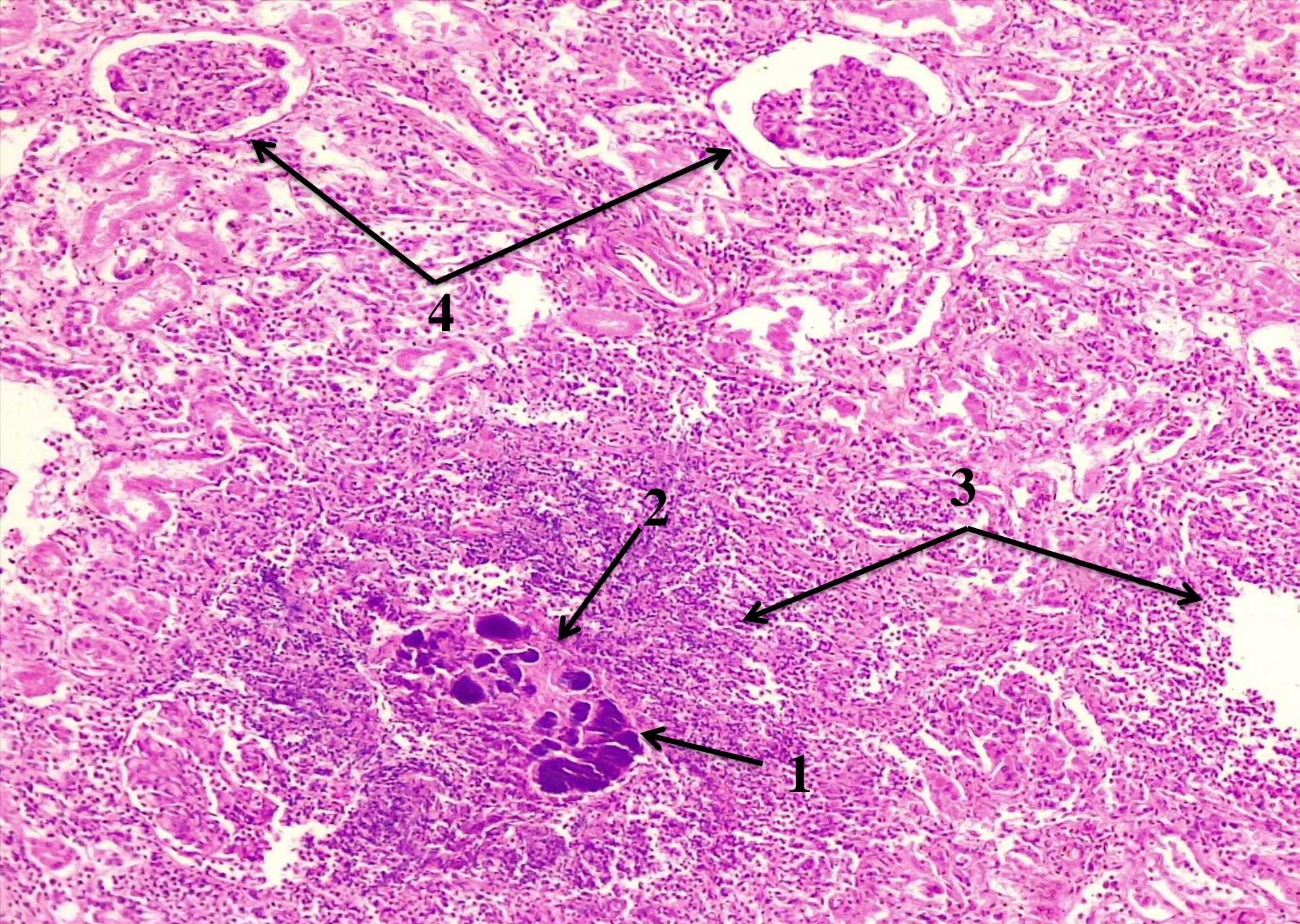




№ 140. Embolia celulară (canceroasă) a vaselor limfatice pulmonare. (Colorație H-E.).

Nefrita embolică purulentă (abcese metastatice în rinichi).



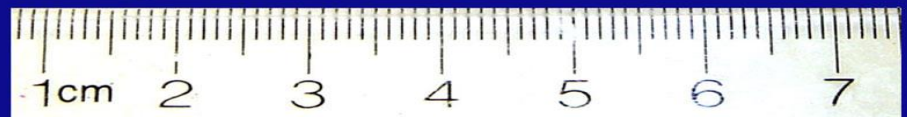
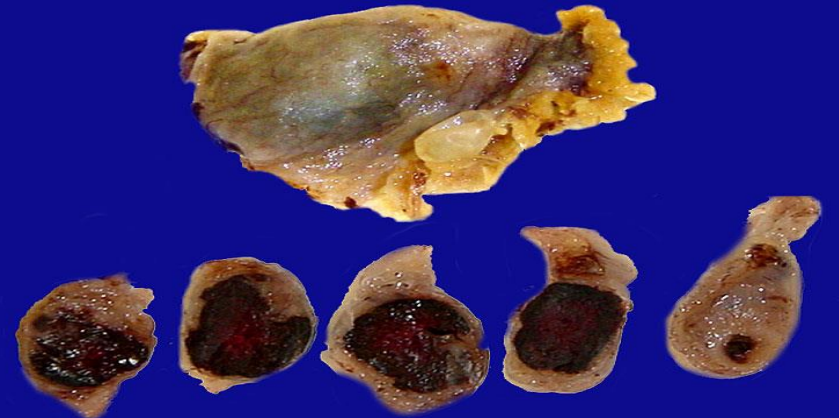


No 101. Embolia microbiană a vaselor renale. (Colorație H-E).

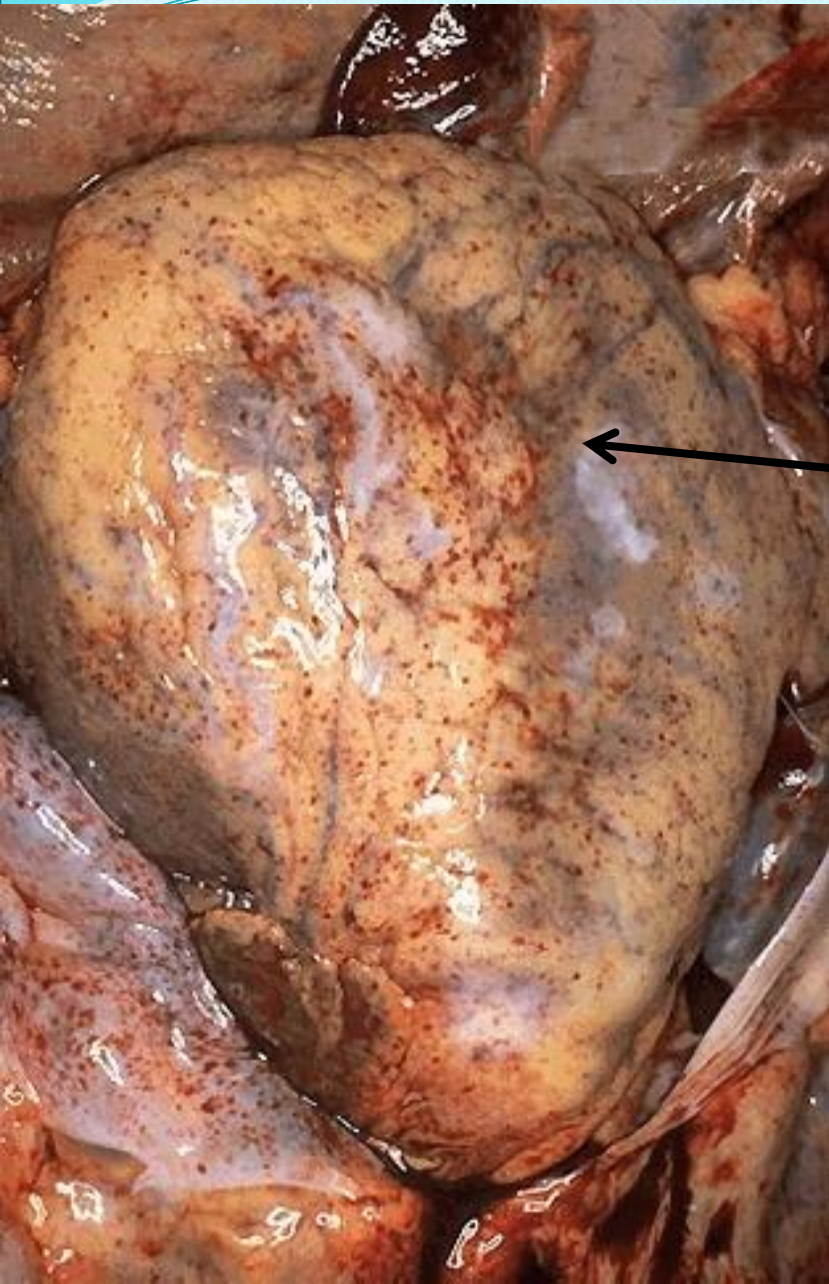


**Hemoragie (per diabrosin)
în sarcină tubură.**

**Hemoragie
intracerebrală fatală
(per rhexis).**

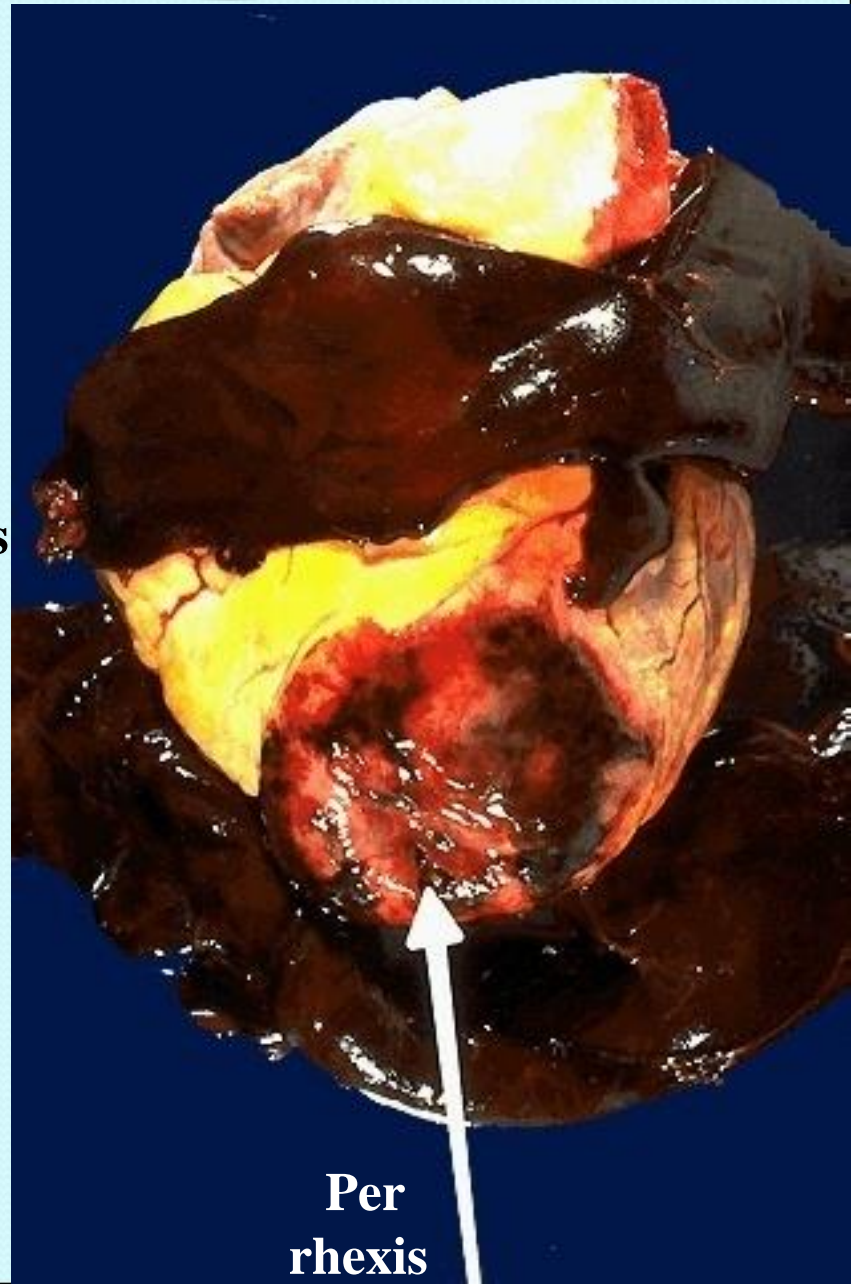


**Hemoragiile peteșiale în
epicardul inimii.**

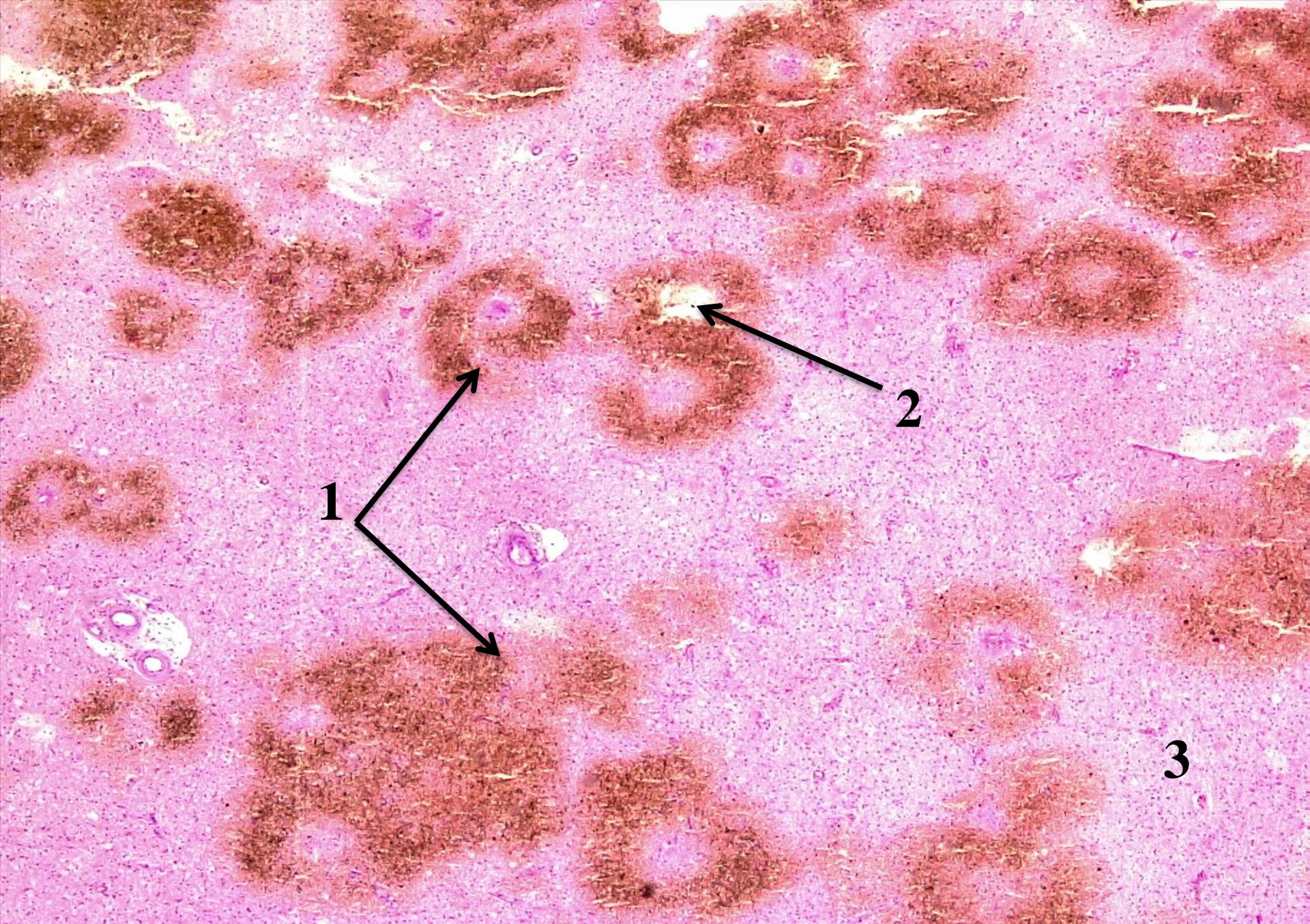


**Per
diapedesis**

Hemopericard.



**Per
rhexis**



№ 13. Hemoragii punctiforme prin diapedeză în țesutul cerebral. (*Colorație H-E.*)