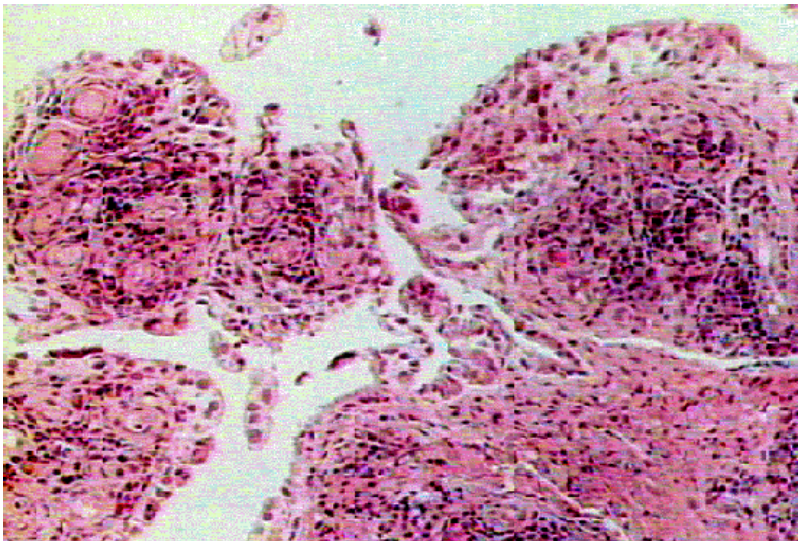
中华医学全集

医学病症图解（英文版）

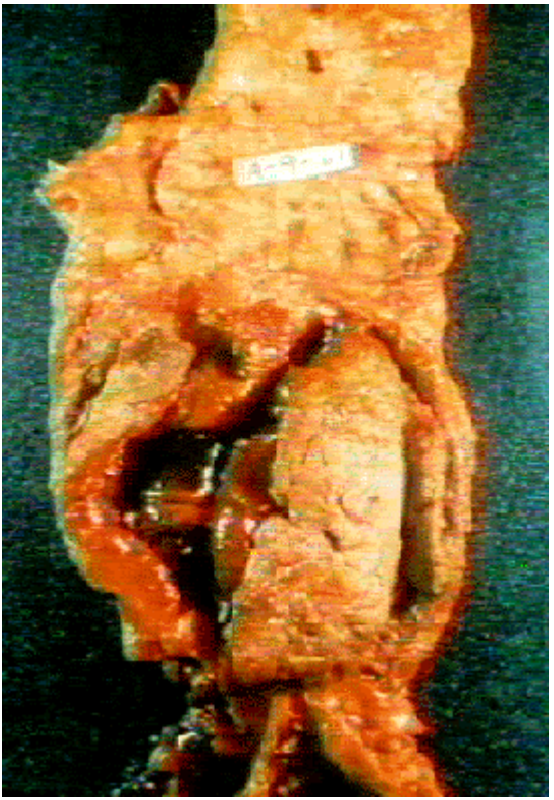
王宝勤　主编

中华医学电子音像出版社

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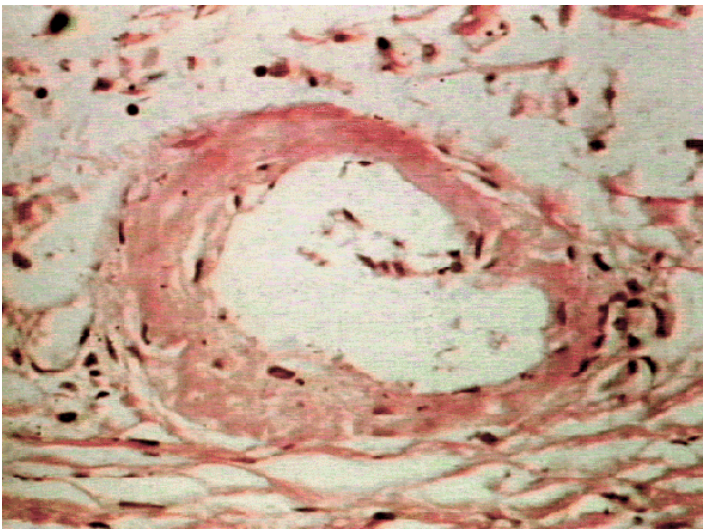


Note that the synovium is filled with clusters of leukocytic infiltrates and rheumatic nodules. Normally the synovium is thin and does not have clusters of leukocytes or nodules. This inflammation is the basis for one of the Jones' criteria – the migratory polyarthritis.



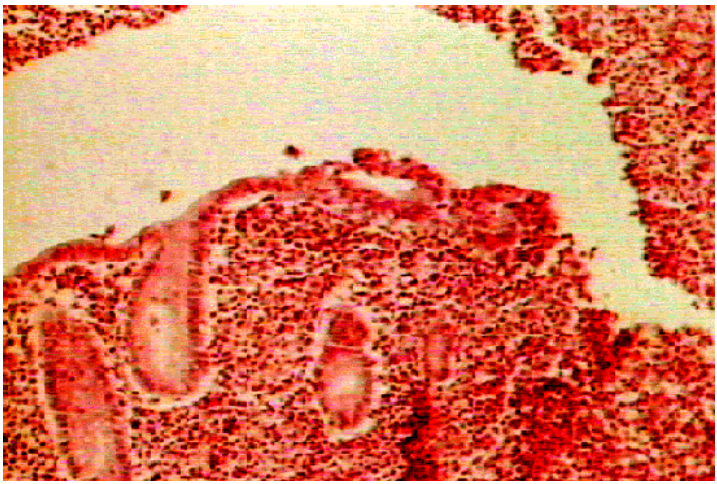
This is an excellent gross specimen of the luminal surface of the abdominal aorta. The top 1/3 of the screen is the lumen of the aorta lined by fibro-fatty plaques--the yellowish shiny material. A fibro-fatty plaque is an atheroma. The bottom 2/3 of the field is occupied by the

large thrombus which is seen to fill the sacculardilatation of this aorta--the aneurysm The common iliacs are forming just distal to the aneurysm at the very bottom of the screen.



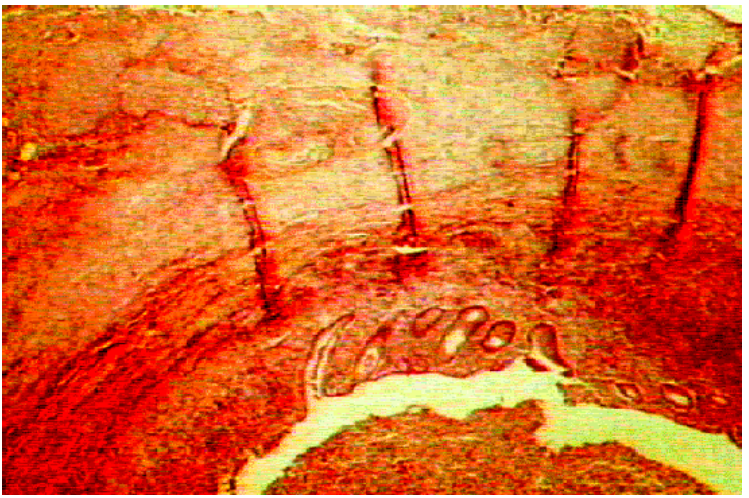
Amyloid is a group of proteins arranged in a B-pleated sheet. They can be deposited extracellularly or intracellularly in a variety of tissues, including the blood vessels. In this slide, note the hyalinized vessel wall. Hyalin has a glassy appearance when viewed under the microscope. A homogenous, pink, acellular appearance is characteristic of amyloid when

stained with H & E.

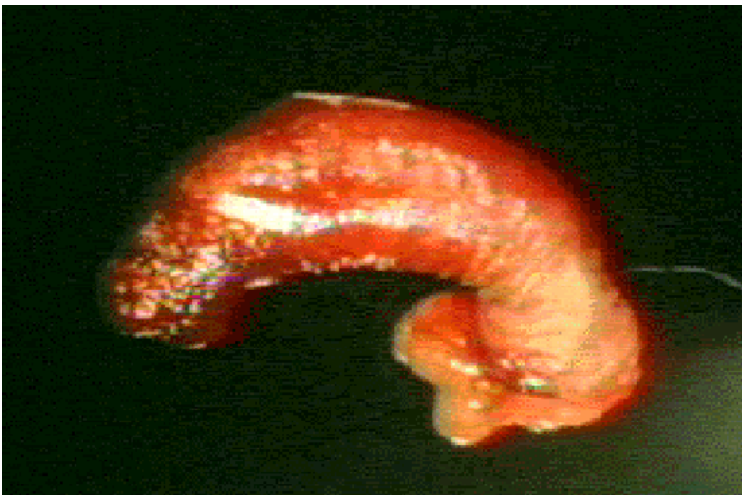


Notice the few intact crypts in the left lower quadrant of the screen. These crypts are lined with intact mucosal epithelium. The lamina propria is hypercellular due to neutrophil infiltration. The red in the lower right quadrant is hemorrhage. An ulcer is a defect in the surface of any organ caused by the sloughing off of inflammatory necrotic tissue.

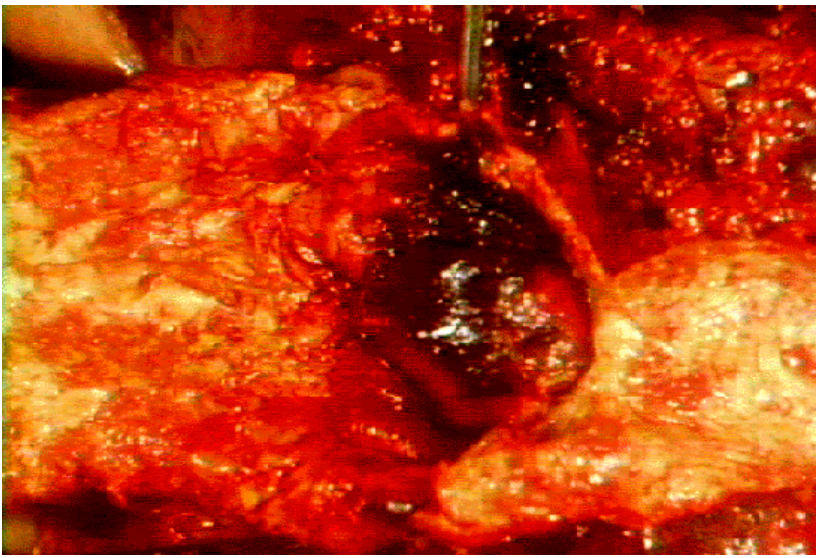
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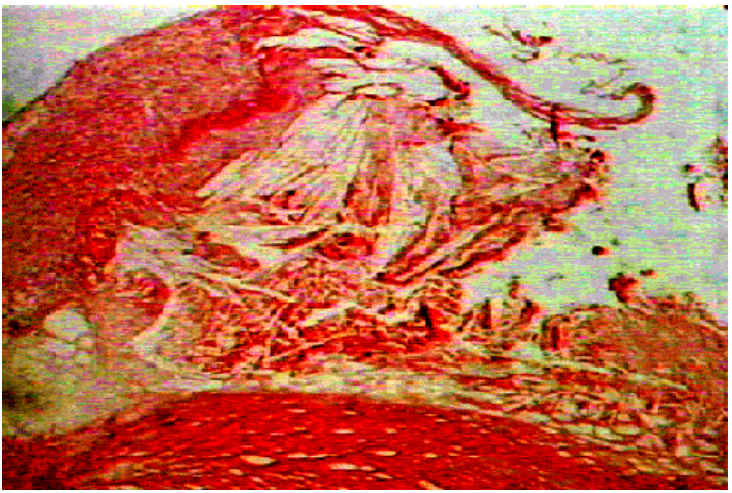
There are extensive areas of ulcerated mucosa with occasional intact crypts. For a higher power view, see Image 41.



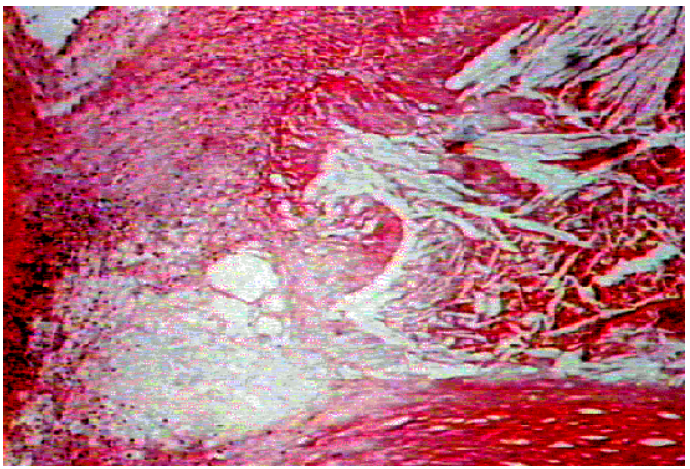
In this early stage of acute appendicitis, the serosa is intensely erythematous. This is due to congestion of the subserosal blood vessels as a result of the inflammatory process. In later stages of appendicitis, a fibrino-suppurative exudate covers the serosa.



This gross specimen highlights atheromas and an aneurysm with a thrombus. This is a view of the opened vessel so that the lumen of the vessel is seen running horizontally across the central 2/3 of the field. The yellowish-white areas are the atheromas. The central, round, dark purple structure is the thrombus occupying an aneurysm of the vessel.

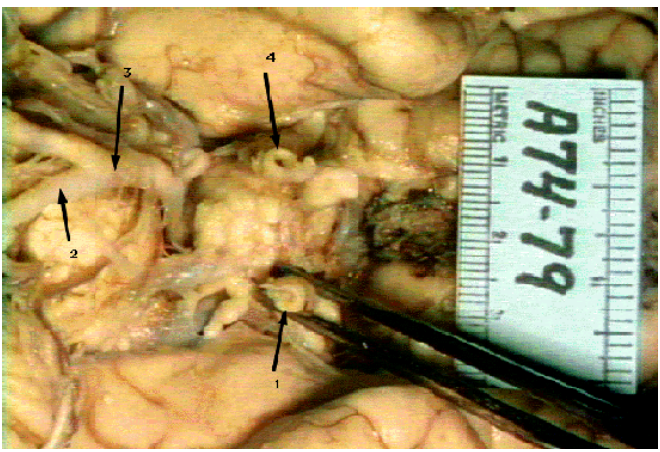


Atherosclerosis is a type of arteriosclerosis. Atherosclerosis (AS), is characterized by atheromatous plaques, up to 1.5 cm in diamter, lining the lumen of the vessel. The plaques consist of a superficial fibrous cap composed of smooth muscle cells, leukocytes, and dense collagen overlying more smooth muscle cells, macrophages, and T-cells.



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There are a number of theories relating to the etiology of the plaque. Fifty percent of all deaths in the United States are attributable to AS.

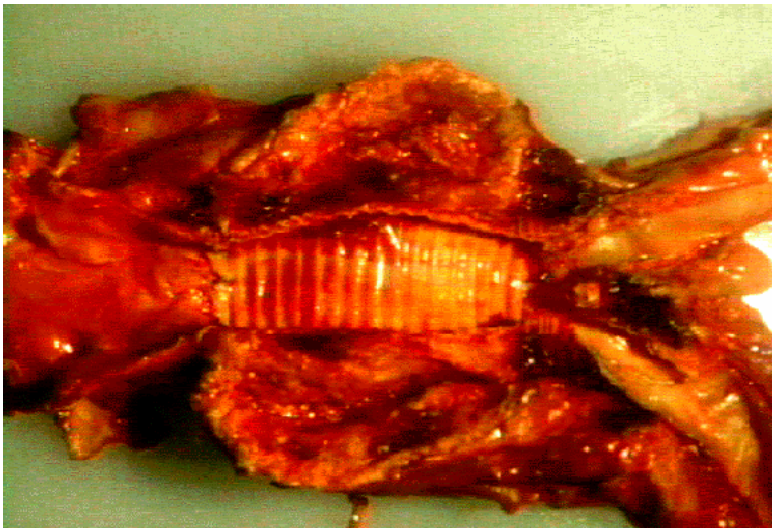


Note the occluded left carotid artery that is highlighted by arrow #1. Compare the occluded lumen of the left carotid artery with the patent right carotid artery seen at arrow #4. Arrow 2 indicates the left vertebral artery as it lies on the ventral surface of the medulla. The junction of the vertebral arteries to form the basilar artery is seen at arrow #3.

Atherosclerosis is a type of arteriosclerosis. It is important to understand the following terms with respect to the gross and histological

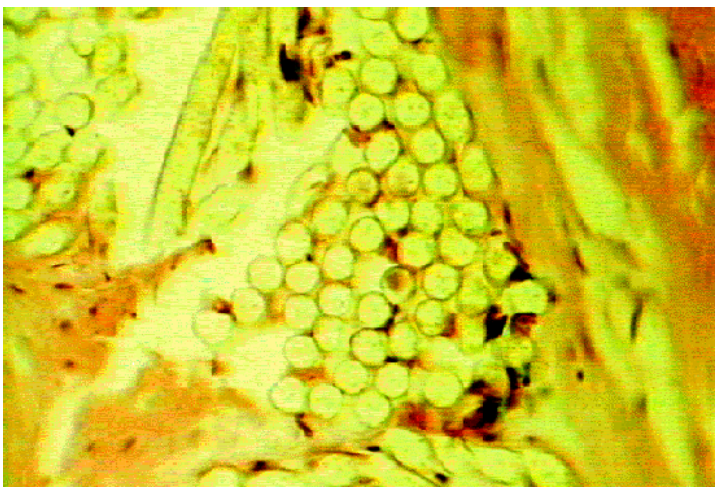
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appearance and the genesis of each of these pathological conditions: fatty streak, atheroma, complicated plaque, arteriolosclerosis, and Monckeberg's arteriosclerosis.

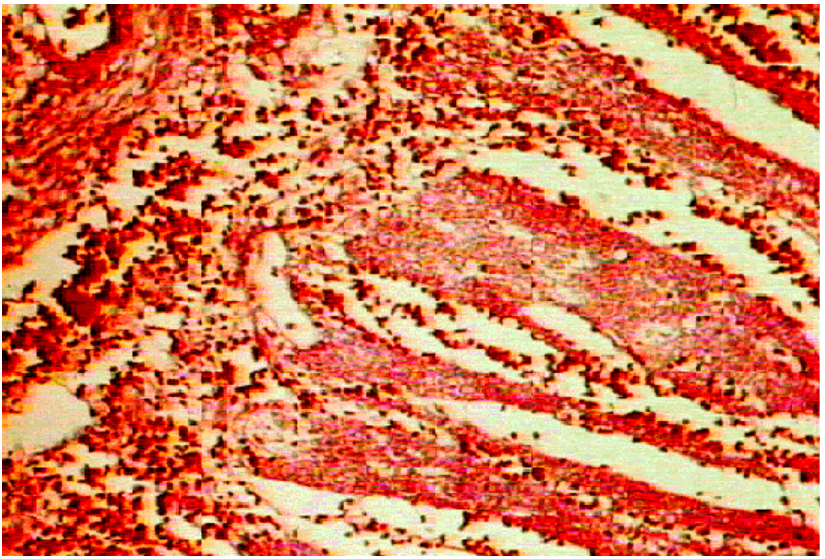


The hypertrophy in this case is due to an increase in the size of the individual muscle cells. More specifically, it is an increase in the components of each cell. By contrast, hyperplasia is an increase in the number of cells. Hypertrophy of the left ventricle is defined as a wall thickness greater than 1.5 cm. There is an associated increase in the weight of the heart. Notice the

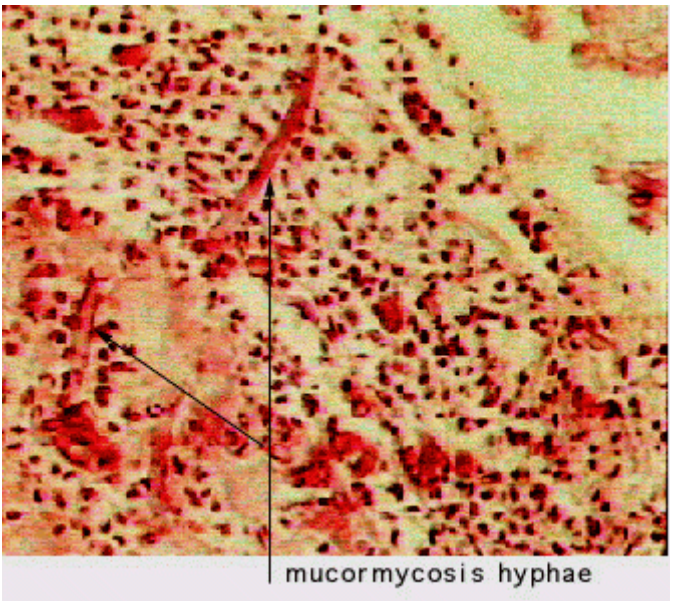
immense thickening of the wall of the ventricle in this heart: use the ruler as a guide. When referring to an organ, hypertrophy means increased size of the organ and may be due to hypertrophy and/or hyperplasia (if the cells of the organ are capable of mitosis) of individual cells. Hypertrophy and hyperplasia are forms of adaptation and are thus reversible.



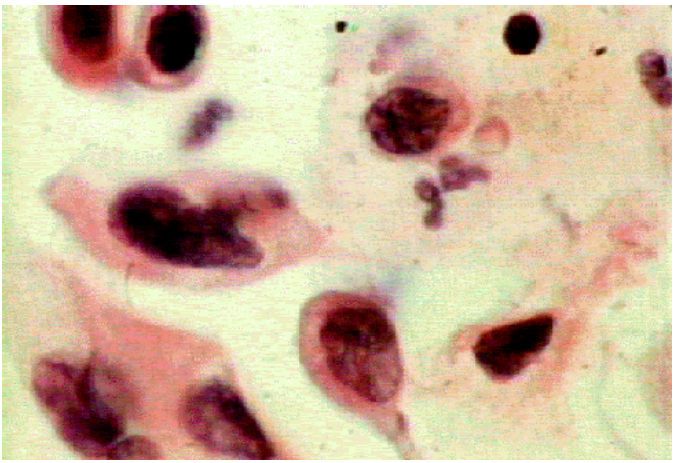
This high power view of the prosthesis seen in Image 21 shows the fibers cut in cross section. These fibers are the stacked circles occupying the majority of the center of the screen.



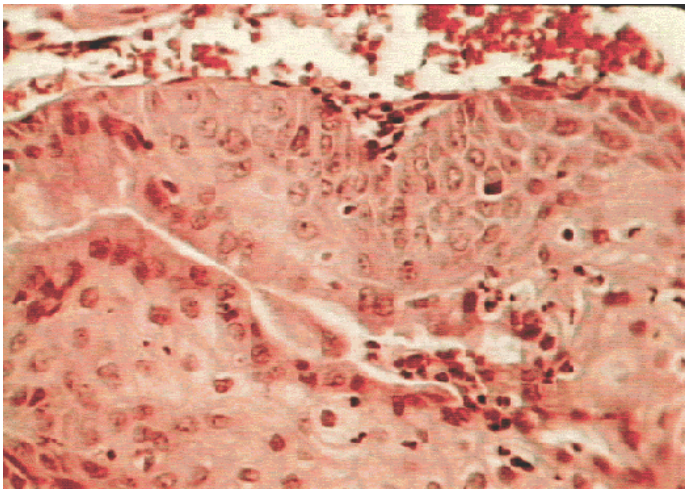
Notice the large number of extravasated red blood cells. The blood vessels in the infarcted area have broken down releasing the RBC's into the surrounding tissue.



Mucormycosis is a fungal infection caused by mucor–a bread mold. Mucor is a phycomycete and therefore possesses non–septate hyphae which branch irregularly. Characteristically, the branches from the hyphae of the mucor are at 90 degrees to the main stem In this slide, the hyphae are the long purple cylinders––there are 3 or 4 of them in the central portion of the screen.



This is an example of a high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion of the cervix uteri. Note the high nuclear/cytoplasmic (N/C) ratio, hyperchromasia, coarsely granular chromatin, absence of nucleoli, isolated cells and cellular and nuclear pleomorphism



Metaplasia is the reversible replacement of one type of adult tissue by another type of adult tissue. In this slide, note that the normal simple columnar epithelium of the cervix has been replaced by a stratified, non-keratinized, squamous epithelium. Another common example of metaplasia is the change from the normal respiratory epithelium in the airways to a stratified squamous epithelium as seen in a cigarette smoker. When the individual ceases to smoke the metaplasia will, in time, be reversed. There is no direct correlation between metaplasia and neoplasia. However, if the inducing agents of the metaplasia are

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