

INFLAMATIA ACUTA

Preparate

- Reactii vasculo-exudative
- Pericardita fibrinoasa
- Abces miocardic
- Apendicita acuta flegmonoasa

Coloratie:

- Hematoxilina-Eozina

Inflamatie

Inflamatie este un ansamblu de reactii vasculare, umorale si celulare dezvoltate ca raspuns la actiunea diversilor agenti nocivi.

Reactiile inflamatorii se desfasoara in tesutul vascular si conjunctiv adiacent fara ca celulele specializate parenchimatoase sa participe direct.

Inflamatie acuta:

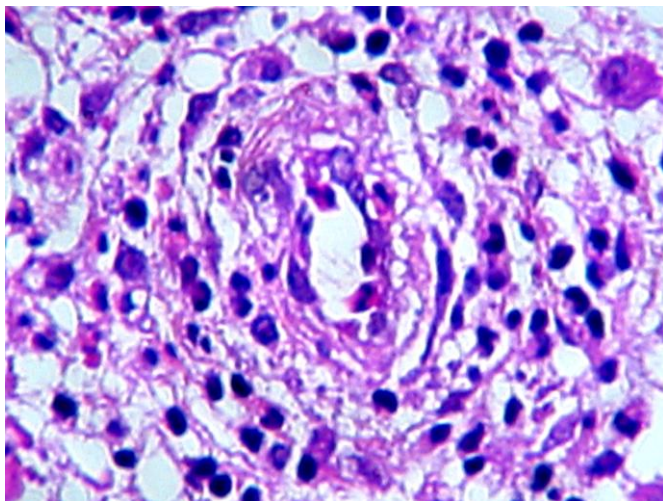
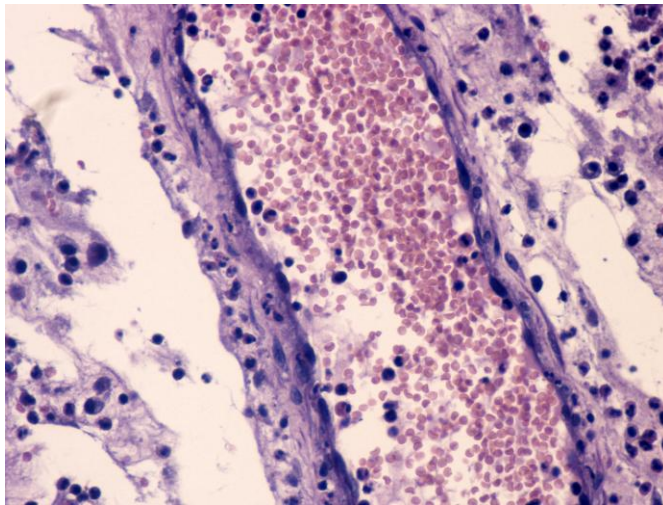
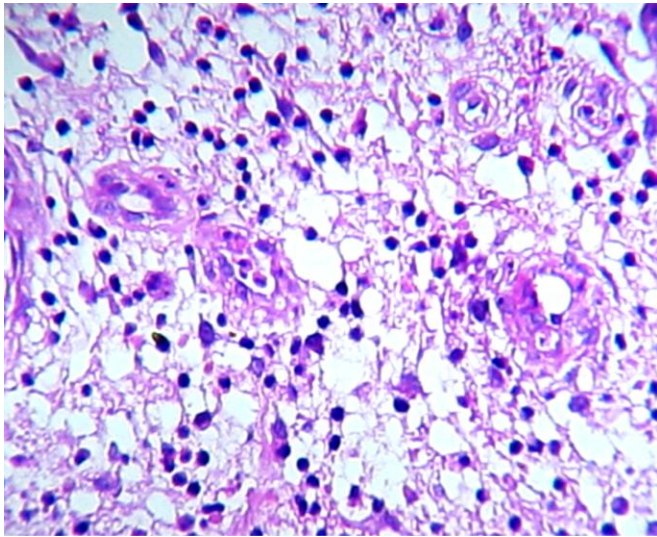
Principalele caractere morfologice ale inflamatiei acute sunt:

- Hiperemia si modificarea circulatiei sangelui
- Reactii vasculo-exudative predominante
- Migrarea leucocitelor
- Predominanta polimorfonuclearelor neutrofile in focarul inflamator.

Clasificarea inflamatiilor acute:

Inflamatiile acute sunt clasificate din punct de vedere anatomo-clinic astfel:

- Inflamatie acuta catarala
- Inflamatie acuta seroasa
- Inflamatie acuta fibrinoasa
- Inflamatie acuta pseudomembranoasa
- Inflamatie acuta supurativa (purulenta)
- Inflamatie acuta hemoragica
- Inflamatie acuta gangrenoasa



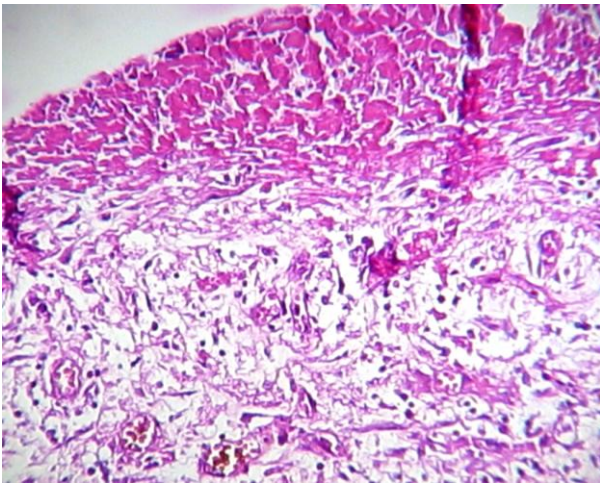
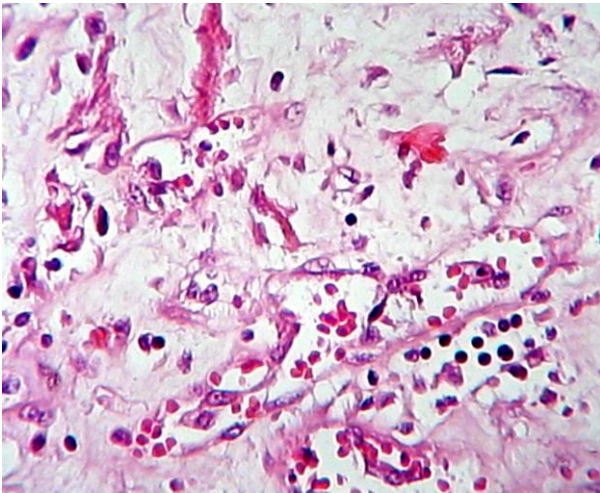
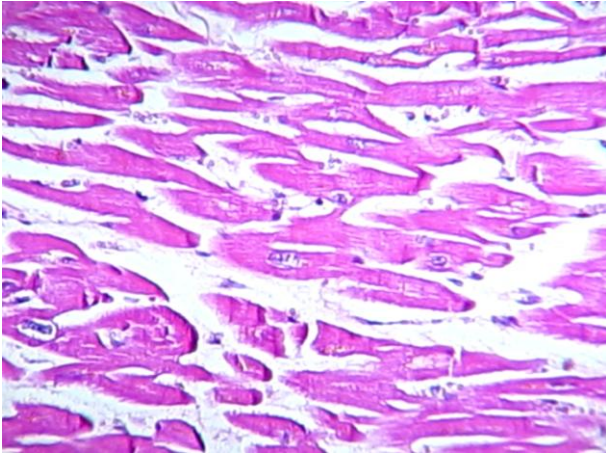
Diagnostic de organ: -

Diagnostic de leziune: **Reactii vasculo-exudative**

- ❖ hiperemia activă
- ❖ formarea exudatului inflamator

- ❖ migrarea leucocitelor
 - pavimentarea leucocitelor
 - diapedeza
 - manson leucocitar perivascular

- ❖ fagocitoza

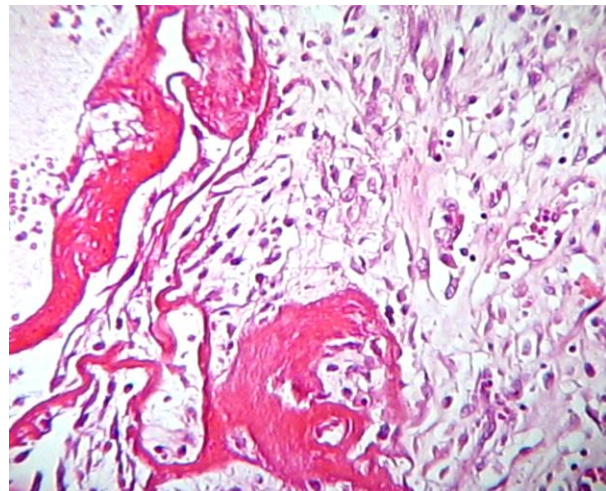


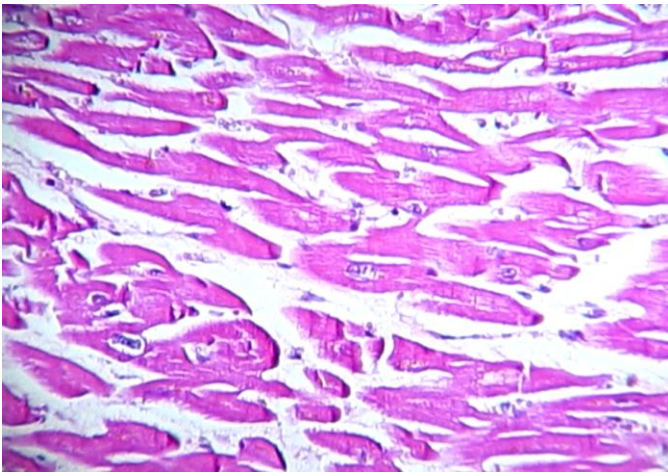
Diagnostic de organ: **Cord** (miocard, pericard)

- fascicule de fibre musculare striate de tip cardiac (prezenta striatiilor, nucleii situati centrali, aspectul de ramificare si anastomozare al fibrelor)
- epicardul - stratul extern al cordului reprezentat de tesut conjunctivo-adipos, cu vase de sange

Diagnostic de leziune: **Pericardita fibrinoasa**

- Caractere de inflamatie acuta vizibile in tesutul conjunctiv de la nivelul epicardului
- Trasatura definitorie - depozitele de fibrina observate ca mase amorfe, eozinofile, dispuse direct pe tesutul conjunctiv

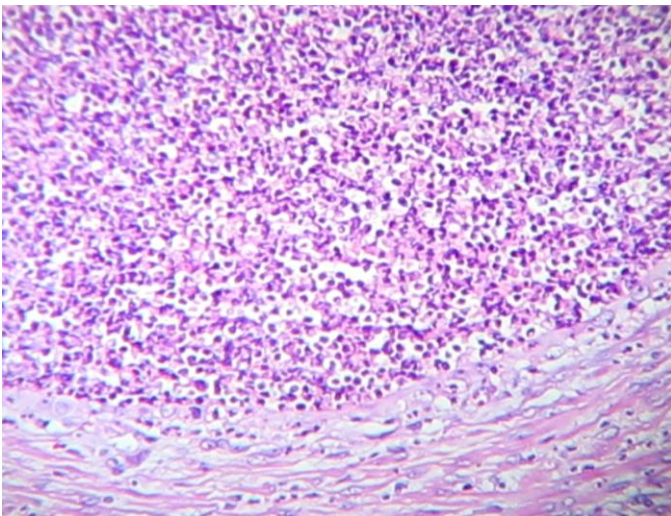
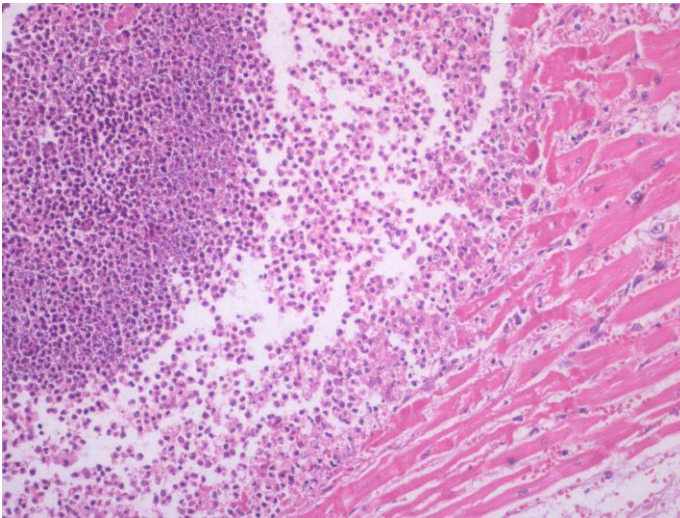


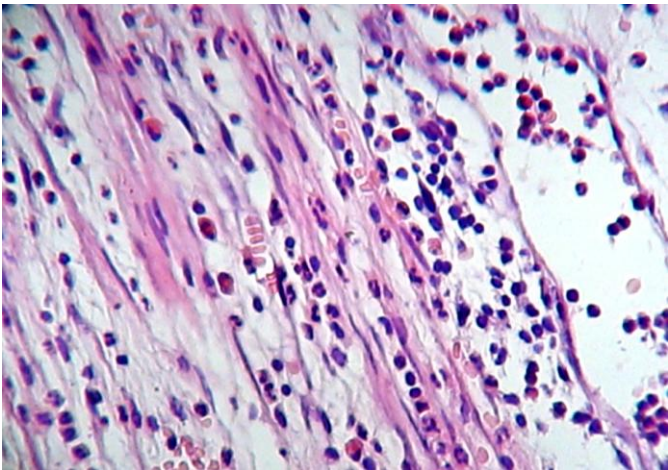
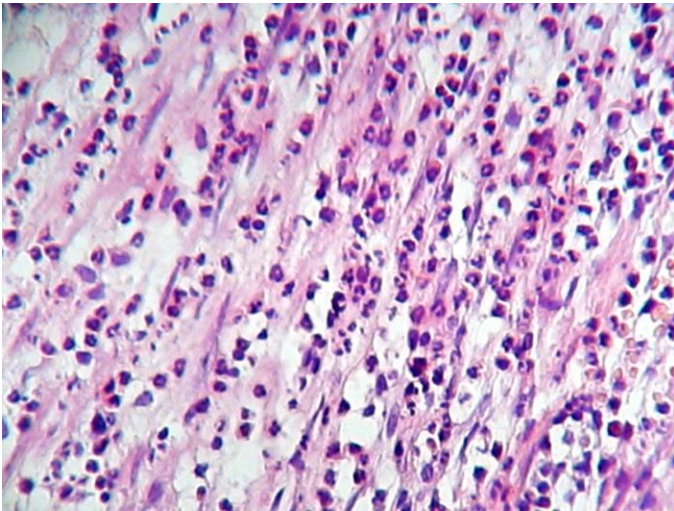
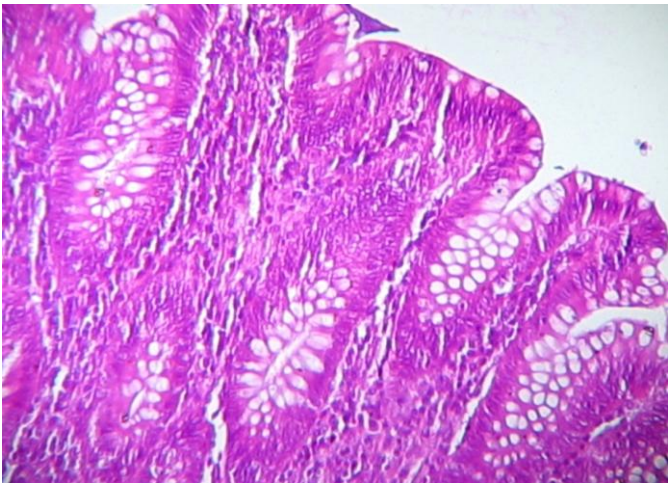


Diagnostic de organ: **Miocard**

Diagnostic de leziune: **Abces**

- **inflamatie supurativa circumscria**
- abcesul acut
 - formarea de exudat purulent (puroi) ce ocupa o „cavitate”
 - puroiul este constituit din polimorfonucleare neutrofile normale sau alterate, resturi ale tesutului local necrozate si lichefiate, fibrina, macrofage, etc.
- abcesul cronic
 - membrana piogena care delimiteaza leziunea este alcatuita din tesut de granulat, care se va matura in tesut conjunctiv fibros





Diagnostic de organ: **Apendice**

- organ cavitat: mucoasa, submucoasa, musculara si seroasa
- mucoasa: glande cu numeroase celule caliciforme si enterocite
- in mucoasa si submucoasa: tesut limfoid bogat, numerosi foliculi limfoizi cu prezenta centrilor germinativi

Diagnostic de leziune: **Apendicita acuta flegmonoasa**

- **inflamatie supurativa difuza**
- fara tendinta la delimitare
- in toate straturile peretelui apendicular se pot observa caractere de inflamatie acuta
- fibrele musculare sunt dissociate de un exudat purulent.