

XV. Diseases of the Cardiovascular System
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Moist gangrene :

Sites :

1. Internal organs such as lung.
2. Viscera such as **intestine.**
1. 3. **Limbs and vulva.**



Mechanism:

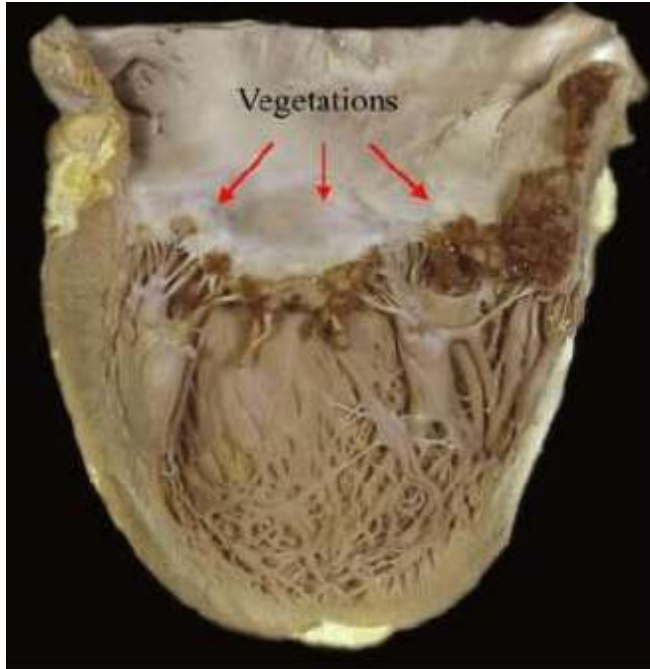
1. **Complete blockage of venous return of the affected part** → oedema due to:
 - Stasis of blood in capillaries,
 - Increased intracapillary pressure,
 - Anoxaemia and
 - Damage of capillary endothelium.
2. **Blood is retained and liquefaction** occurs together with **bacterial invasion.**
3. **No fresh blood (arterial) → dead tissue.**
4. **Growth of saprophytic bacteria** → marked **putrefactive** changes.
5. **Haemolysis** → **Fe + H₂S** → sulphide of iron → **black pigment.**

Clinical varieties:

1. **Traumatic** due to injury of both the main artery and vein of a limb (**during war**).
2. **Gas gangrene.**
3. **Inflammatory.**
4. **Bed sores.**
5. **Phagedena.**
6. **Cancrum oris.**
7. **Gangrene due to strong alkalies.**

Thrombosis		
Heart	Shows the picture of chronic rheumatic disease	
Left auricle	Is dilated Filled with a thrombus	
The thrombus	Large Greyish-red Detached in parts Adherent to underlying wall of auricle	
Mitral valve	Orifice:	Is stenosed (narrowed)
	Cusps:	Thick Opaque Deformed Fibrous Pale white
N.B. Types of thrombi (according to site) are :		
I- Heart:	1. Agonal thrombus:	Commonest in the heart. In the right ventricle. Yellow stringy.
	2. Ball thrombus:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the auricle (left). • In cases of heart failure. • In mitral stenosis with auricular fibrillation. • Is globular. • Has a pedicle (in most cases).
	3. Thrombosis over a necrotic patch	of the heart muscle with involvement of the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endocardium (as in case of left ventricle) • Overlying an infarct (mural thrombus).
	4. Vegetations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of endocarditis (valvular or mural).





Acute bacterial endocarditis