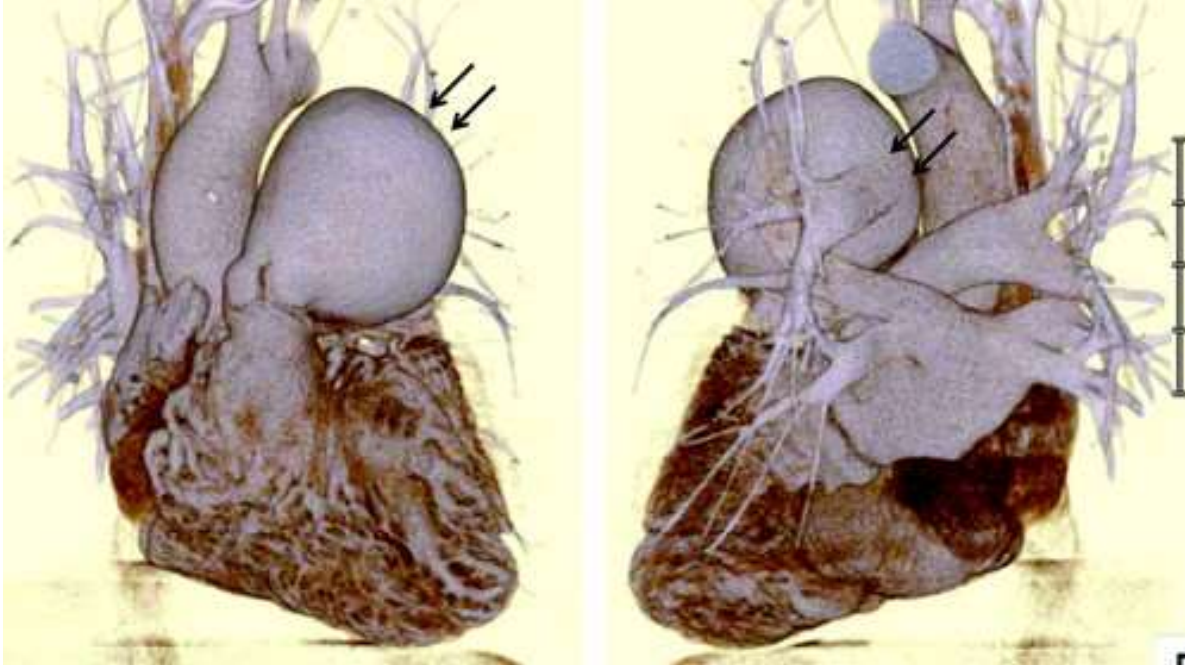


XV. Diseases of the Cardiovascular System

N.B.:

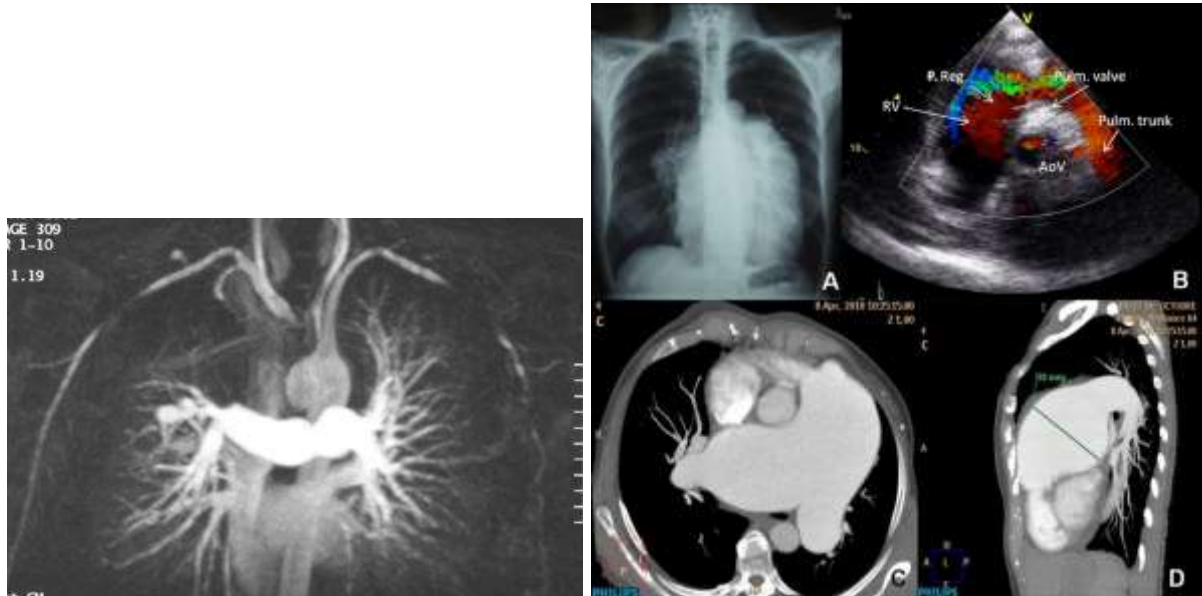
- Aneurisms of muscular arteries are often fusiform (along the whole length) and less commonly they are saccular.

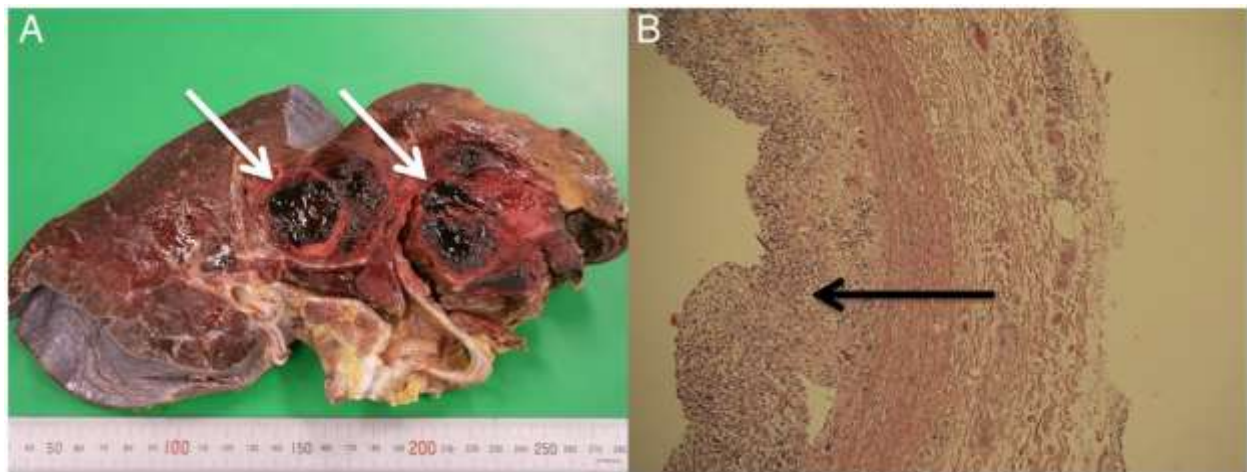
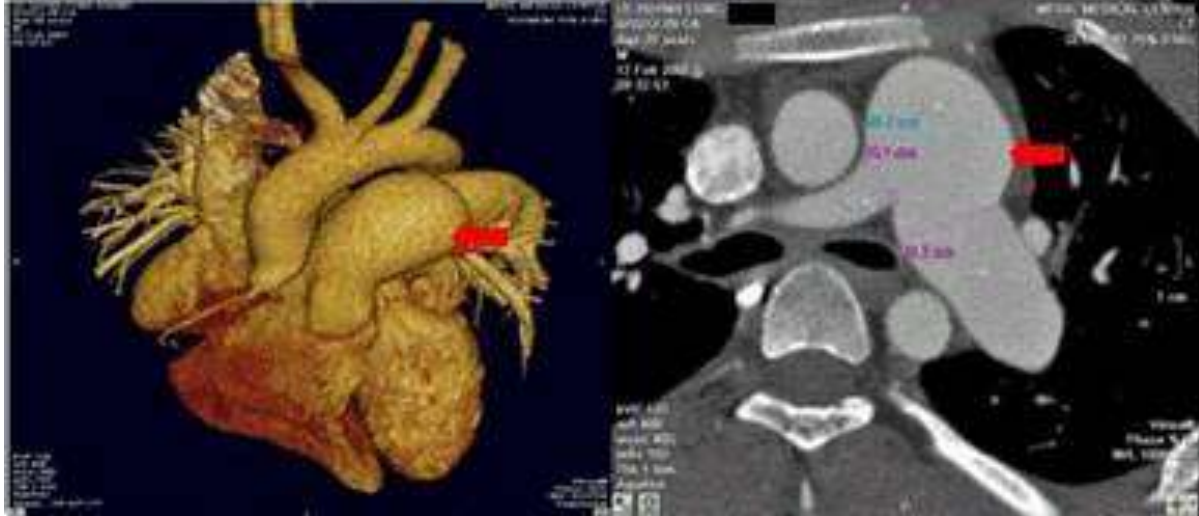
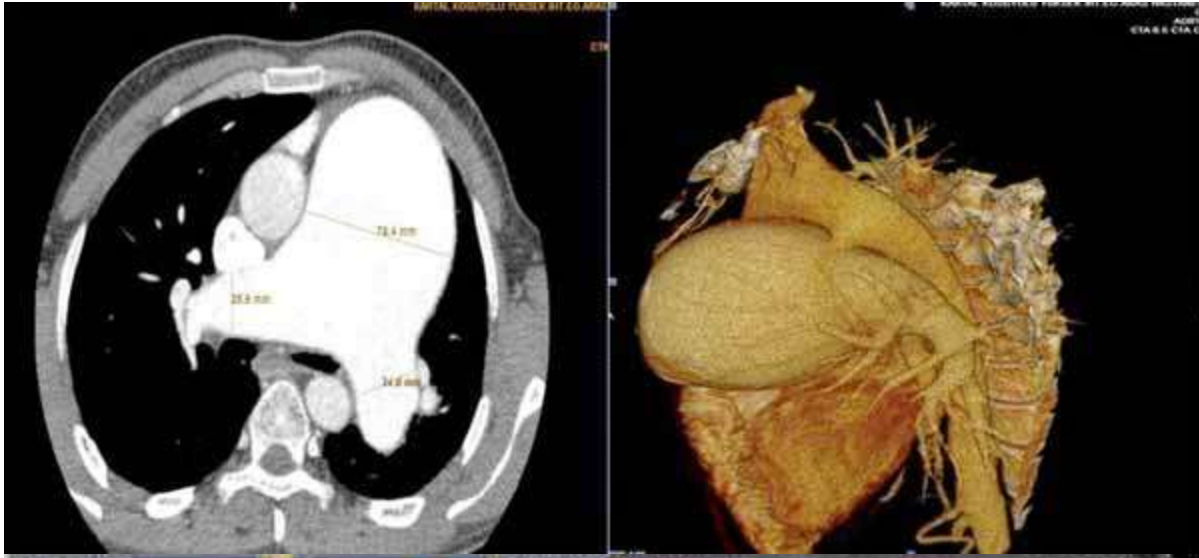


<i>Pulmonary Aneurism</i>			
<i>Heart and great vessels (& lungs):</i>	<i>Appear from the front view</i>		
<i>Pulmonary trunk:</i>	Is increased in size Appears wide		
<i>Pulmonary artery (right):</i>	Shows an aneurismal dilatation <u>Dilatation is mostly in its lower aspect</u>		
<i>The aneurism:</i>	A sac-like dilatation Large in size Saccular in shape		

N.B.:

- Aneurisms of the pulmonary artery are frequently complications of some underlying **congenital abnormalities**.
- The aneurism may be associated with **pulmonary hypertension** or there may be atrial (or ventricular) **septal defect** or a **patent ductus arteriosus** or there may be an associated infection of the pulmonary artery.
- The aneurism may become **severely atherosclerotic** apart from the disseminated atherosclerosis that occurs in the pulmonary arteries in patients with pulmonary hypertension.
- Occasionally, there occurs a uniform dilatation of the major pulmonary arteries due to medial deficiency.
- This has to be differentiated from the dilatation of the pulmonary trunk which occurs above congenital pulmonary stenosis.





Pulmonary artery embolism and thrombi