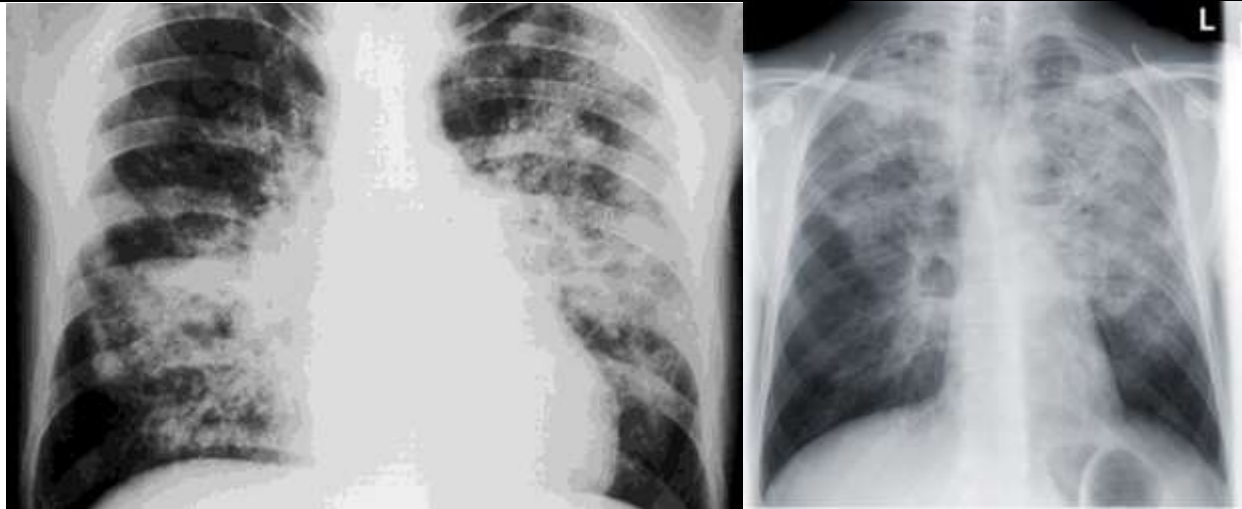


XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System
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Lobar Pneumonia (red stage)		II-6.3121	
Lung:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is enlarged • Swollen • Uniformly-consolidated • Diffuse affection of the two lobes • Lobes are stucked together by an inflammatory exudate 		
Cut surface:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid (liver-like in appearance) • Loss of spongy appearance (airless) • Greyish-red • Finely-granular (resembles red granite) 		
Bronchi:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congested 		
Pleura:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry in appearance • Dull pale yellowish-greyish-white • Fibrinous exudate over affected lobes 		
Lymph nodes (hilar):	Enlarged		
<p>N.B. I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term pneumonia (or/and pneumonitis) means "inflammation of the lung". • Usually, however, it is used to indicate those forms of pulmonary inflammation which are characterized predominantly by exudation into the alveoli and not those forms which are chiefly of fibrosis, suppuration and necrosis. 			



Nomenclature and classification:

Anatomical:

1. Lobar pneumonia
2. Lobular or broncho-pneumonia.

Etiological:

1. Specific causative agents leading to acute specific pneumonia.
2. Non-specific pathogenic organisms leading to aspiration pneumonia on top of a primarily break down of the normal defense of the lung.

