

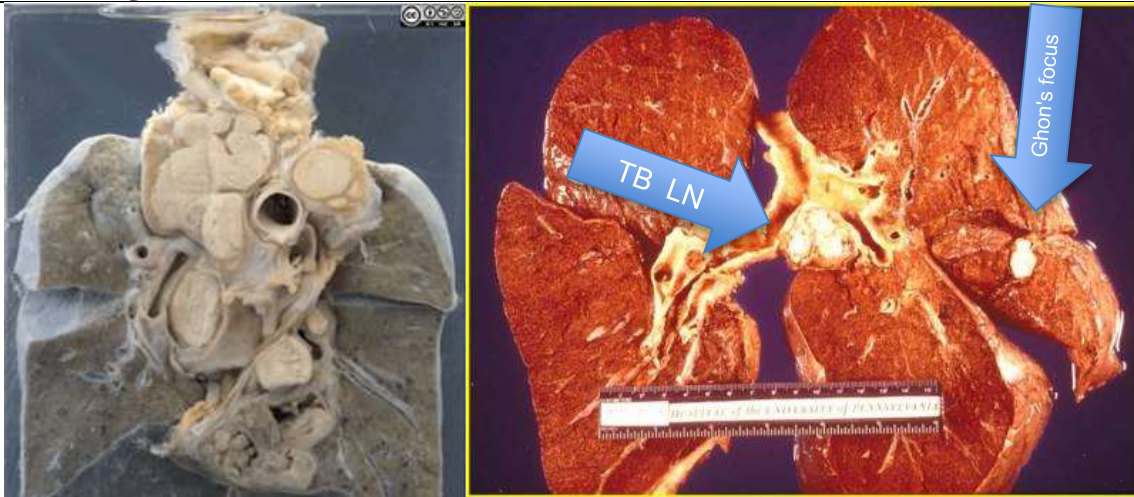
XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System

N.B. 2:

- Some types of pneumonias, such as virus pneumonia produce a **diffuse interstitial inflammation of the lungs**.
- Some of these viruses are known (influenza virus A and B); some are unidentified.
- The lung-lesions may be **patchy or may involve whole lobes or occasionally the two lungs** (or one lung).
- **The affected lung shows**
 - Reddish-bluish patches which are congested,
 - Somewhat solid in appearance; and
 - The lung tissue retains its shape, fairly well.

N.B. 3

- A type of interstitial pneumonitis is the so-called Hamman-Rich syndrome.
- The condition may end as diffuse interstitial fibrosis; part of the lung shows acute patchy lesions whereas another part shows advanced interstitial fibrosis.
- **Its significance lies in its clinical manifestations and late effects i.e.,**
 - **Dyspnea,**
 - **Cyanosis and**
 - **Right-sided heart failure.**



Primary Tuberculosis		II- 6.3311		
Lung	<i>Is small in size</i>			
	<i>Is cut to show:</i>	Patches of tuberculous broncho-pneumonia A tuberculous focus (Ghon's lesion)		
	<i>The Ghon's lesion:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lies at lower part of upper lobe</u> • Is subpleural • Small in size (2 cm.) • Spherical 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrally-caseated • Partially-capsulated • Has spread to the surrounding tissue (activity) • Producing tuberculous bronchopneumonia
Pleura:	Shows an inflammatory exudate (pleurisy)	
Lymph nodes (hilar):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much enlarged • Markedly Caseated • Show caseous lymphadenitis 	



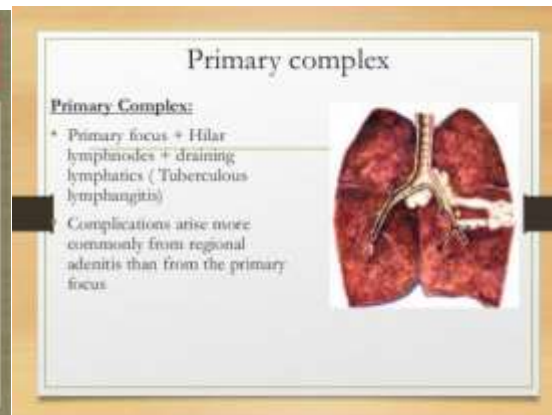
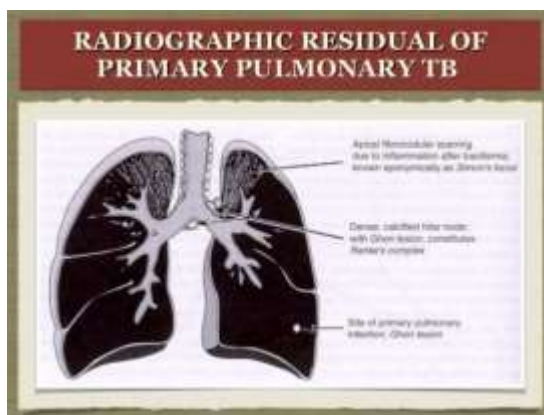
Figure 82
Nature
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 (primary; active)
Specimen No. II-6.3311
Reference P. 178



Figure 83
Nature
 Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 (primary; healed)
Specimen No. II-6.3312
Reference P. 179



Primary
 Tuberculous lymphangitis



N.B. I

Three primary fields of infection by T.B.

1. Tonsils → cervical lymph nodes.
 2. Lungs → mediastinal lymph nodes.
 3. Intestine → mesenteric lymph nodes.
- The original point of entry of infection may show little or no visible lesions at all.
 - From their portal of entry the T.B. reach the nodes by wandering macrophages via the lymphatics.

Ghon's lesions: (primary lesion of tuberculosis)

1. **A caseous focus 1 to 1 cm. in diameter, generally single, situated in any region of the lung under the pleura, and sharply marked off from the other parts of lung by a connective tissue capsule.**
2. *It is accompanied by a larger caseous focus in related lymph nodes*
3. *Few minute tubercles may arrange themselves around the Ghon's lesion*
4. *A chain of tubercles may be traced from Ghon's lesion to the infected lymph nodes.*

The combination of Ghon's lesion and hilar tuberculous lymphadenitis forms the "primary complex":

1. The specimen illustrates the effects of spread of an active primary infection with tuberculosis.
2. The organs (tongue, upper respiratory passages and the lungs) belong to a child who died of tuberculous pneumonia. ---
3. Another cause of death in primary tuberculosis is tuberculous meningitis as a part of general miliary tuberculosis due to rupture of a tubercle into a blood vessel.

