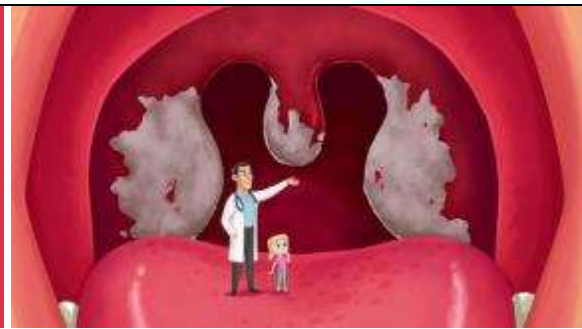
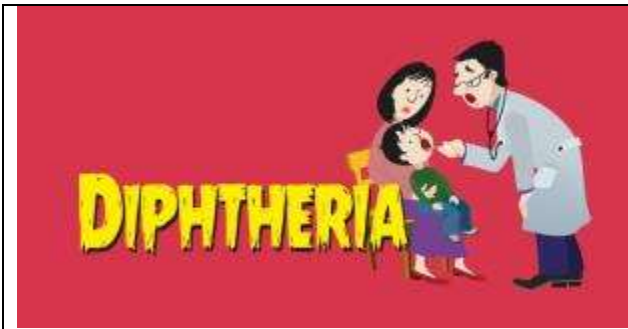


XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System

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	3. Allergic:	Allergic coryza (pollenosis = hay fever).	
	4. Polypoidal:	A globular edematous mucoidal piece of mucosa), having a well-defined pedicle, and is protruding in the nasal cavity (lateral wall).	
III. Vascular	Haemorrhage or epistaxis:		
	This may be due to local or general causes:		
	Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma; • Foreign body; • Polypus; • Tumours; • Fracture base of skull; • Rupture of over-distended vessel in severe congestion; • Nasal diphtheria. 	
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypertension; • Fevers; • Haemorrhagic blood diseases; • Vitamin-deficiency; • High altitudes. 	
IV. Neoplastic	Benign:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fibroma; • Angioma; • Neurofibroma; • Papilloma. 	
	Malignant:	Carcinoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squamous cell by metaplasia, • Adenocarcinoma & • Lymphoepithelioma.
		Sarcoma	Very rare.
V. Miscellaneous:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adenoids: Hypertrophy of the lymphoid tissue at back of nose → obstruction → stagnation of secretion → liability to bacterial infection. 2. Rhinoliths: Nasal calculus. 3. Cerebro-spinal rhinorrhea (discharge of C.S.F. from nose) in : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Congenital defects. b. Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fracture-base of skull; • Injury to sinuses; • Post-operative on nasal sinuses. c. Leakage (along the sheath, of olfactory nerves). 4. Sinusitis of nasal air sinuses (alone or in association with inflammation of the other air sinuses (maxillary and frontal). 		



Laryngeal diphtheria



Figure 69
Nature Diphtheria (larynx)
Specimen No: II-3.315
Reference P. 162



Bulldog neck due to cervical lymphadenitis

Diphtheria		II-3.30
Larynx:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is opened • Shows remnants of a detached membrane 	
The membrane:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dull and homogeneous • Pale greyish • Granular 	
Trachea:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows an artificial orifice 	
The orifice:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lies at the upper part of the trachea • Measures about 0.3 cm. in diameter • Rounded • Smooth edges 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specimen shows the upper respiratory passages of a child. • A tracheotomy opening was surgically-made to allow for entry of air as an urgent measure to prevent suffocation. • Most probably it was a case of diphtheria as the specimen does not show any other cause for obstruction such as a tumour, a foreign body or a traumatic injury. • Another possibility for this opening is to be a congenital abnormality. 		





Diphtheria is characterized by:

local lesion:

A false membrane (greyish-pale white, circumscribed, raised above the surface, bleeds easily on touch and when removed, a superficial ulcer is left behind).

Sites :

1. Fauces,
2. Tonsils,
3. Pharynx,
4. Palate,
5. Larynx,
6. Trachea,
7. Oesophagus,
8. Nose (mild, carrier state and unilateral bleeding or epistaxis),
9. Skin (cutaneous weed-sores),
10. Wounds in fingers (nurses),
11. Conjunctiva (doctors),
12. Ear (infected instruments) and
13. Vulva (children),



Vaccination by toxoid

