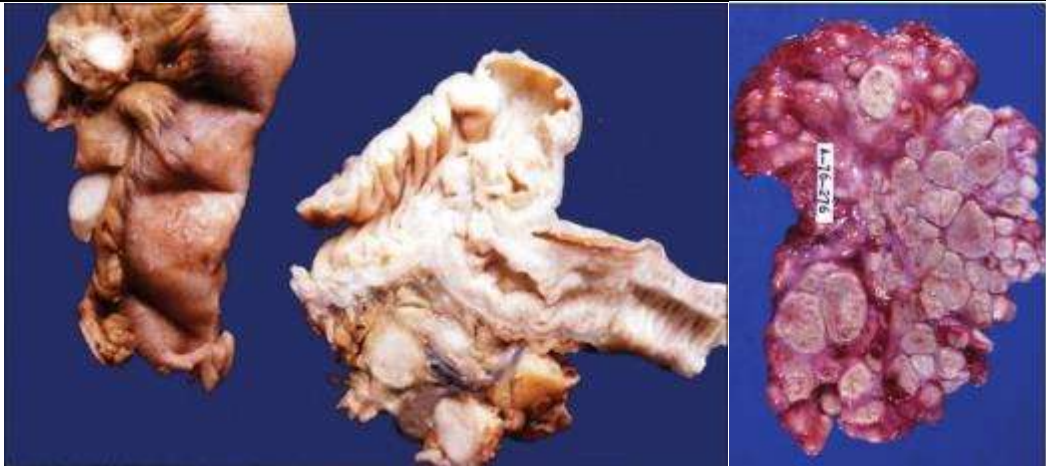


## XVII. Diseases of the Digestive System

<b>Primary Tuberculosis (tabes mesenterica) III- 4, 2. 321</b>	
<b><i>Ileum (terminal end):</i></b>	Shows no apparent gross lesion
<b><i>Lymph nodes (mesenteric)</i></b>	Are considerably enlarged Caseated (show caseous necrosis) Matted (fused and adherent to each other) Creamy yellowish-white Rather soft in consistence.
	
<p><b>N.B.:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minute lesions in the lymphoid tissue of this intestine could be discovered on microscopic examination.</li> <li>• <i>The primary tuberculous infection, although relatively common in children (due to infection of milk infected with bovine T.B.), but in general is rare.</i></li> <li>• A very minute lesion appears in the lymphoid <b>tissue of the terminal part of the ileum</b> (undetected by naked-eye-examination); and, is associated with <b>marked enlargement and considerable caseation of the mesenteric lymph nodes.</b></li> <li>• At first the lymph nodes are firm and discrete.</li> <li>• Then, they become <b>matted together</b> (peri-adenitis) and soft in consistence.</li> <li>• Healing may occur by <b>fibrosis and even calcification.</b></li> <li>• Occasionally, no healing takes place and spread occurs → <b>tuberculous peritonitis or miliary tuberculosis.</b></li> </ul>	



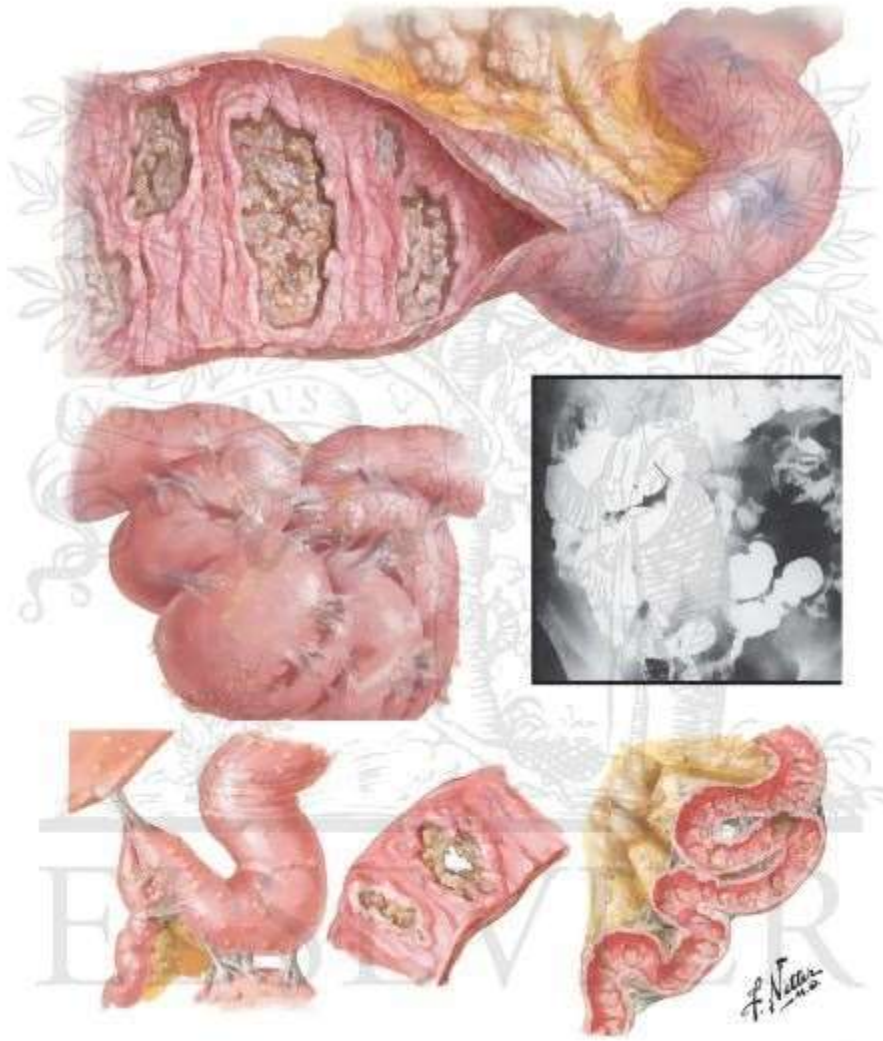
## Secondary Tuberculosis (tuberculous enteritis = ulcerative form) III- 4 2.321

<i>A piece of small intestine:</i>		Shows grey translucent patches	
	<i>Mucosa</i>	Opaque caseating foci Prominent Peyer's patches Ulcers	
	<i>Ulcers:</i>	<i>Size:</i>	Large (majority)
		<i>Shape:</i>	Transversely-oriented (encircling the lymphatics) Encircling the intestine Irregular
		<i>Margins</i>	Raised Nodular
		<i>Edges</i>	Undermined
		<i>Floor</i>	Fibrinous exudate
		<i>Base</i>	Deep; in submucosa and even subserosa
		<i>Appearances</i>	Ragged Granular
		<i>Contents:</i>	Yellow caseous debris Granulation tissue
	<i>Overlying serosa:</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thickened</li> <li>• Dull opaque</li> <li>• Evidence of fibrosis</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stippled subserosa with tubercles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Tubercle are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numerous</li> <li>• Small</li> <li>• Grey-white</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### N.B.:

The condition was secondary to advanced pulmonary tuberculosis (open type) → it results from swallowing of the infective sputum.





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