

### XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System

#### Particulars (or stages) of lesions in fibrocaceous pulmonary tuberculosis are

<p><b>N.B.:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Congestion (slight and temporary).</li> <li>2. Tuberculous consolidation.</li> <li>3. Caseous necrosis (caseation).</li> <li>4. Chronic cavitation.</li> <li>5. Acinar tuberculous lesions.</li> <li>6. Fibrosis.</li> <li>7. Relative escape of tracheobronchial lymph nodes.</li> </ol>		
<p><b>The effect of cavitation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cavity is surrounded by a zone of fibrosis.</li> <li>• By light percussion → dullness (fibrosed area).</li> <li>• Over the consolidated part → bronchial breathing.</li> <li>• Over the cavity → low-pitched bronchial breathing.</li> <li>• Healing of a cavity may occur by: Scarring</li> <li>• Becoming filled with caseous material.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Clinical healing of a cavity</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No longer had production of sputum filled with T.B.</li> <li>2. Remains open, communicating with a bronchus.</li> <li>3. Caseous lining is shed.</li> <li>4. Tuberculous granulation tissue becomes fibrosed.</li> <li>5. Epithelialization of the inner surface of the wall (smooth lining).</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>		
<p><b>Pathological healing of a cavity</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Occlusion of the draining bronchus by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caseous bronchitis.</li> <li>• Caseous plug.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The result: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A solid nodule due to retention, inspissation and calcification of the cavity contents.</li> <li>• <i>The bronchial lymph nodes: Not involved or only to a slight degree.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ol>		



<b>Tuberculous Bronchopneumonia</b>			
<b>Lung</b>	Is cut longitudinally Shows consolidation (tuberculous) Scattered nodules		
	<b>Nodules:</b>	Foci of tuberculous bronchopneumonia Appear in clusters Numerous	
		<b>Size:</b>	Variable
		<b>Characters:</b>	Small Granular Have a dry appearance Greyish-pink Firm in consistence
<b>Bronchi</b>	Thickened-walls Surrounded by foci of consolidation		
<b>Pleura</b>	Pale greyish-white Shows fibrous tissue adhesions		
<b>Lymph nodes (hilar):</b>	Very slightly enlarged		
<b>NB:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lesion has undergone caseation and has spread or disseminated throughout the lung by → Direct extension, ulceration through the walls of the bronchi → tuberculous bronchopneumonia</li> </ul>			