


XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System

Bronchiectasis (congenital)		II - 6.0 32	
Lung:	Is cystic		
Cut surface:	Shows dilated bronchi and bronchioles		
Bronchi and bronchioles:	Dilated Thick-walled Smooth Uniform		
Pleura:	Dull and opaque Shows pale white fibrous tissue adhesions		
	<p>Figure 93 Nature Bronchiectasis (congenital) Specimen No. II- 6.032, Reference P.190</p>		
			
N.B.:			
This condition may be due to a congenital abnormality in the bronchial development. It forms one type of cystic diseases of the lung .			
Cavities and cysts of the lung are numerous and variable.			
They may be			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronchiectatic (congenital or acquired), • Tuberculous (acute or chronic), • Pyogenic (acute or chronic), • Gangrenous, • Of degenerating tumours, • Emphysematous, • Mycotic, parasitic (amoebic; hydatid) or • Other types. 			
Atelectasis			
Lung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is diminished in size • Incompletely expanded (some parts) • Shows a collapsed lobe • Affected parenchyma is below level of non-compressed parenchyma • Areas of emphysema (minute bullae) surround collapsed area 		
The affected lobe:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is small in size • Has been compressed against the hilum of lung • Collapsed and airless • Has lost the pillowy feeling of the normally-aerated lung-tissue • Is solid-like in appearance • Rubbery in consistence 		
Bronchi:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somewhat dilated • Have become more approximated to each other 		
Pleura:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is wrinkled over the collapsed area • Is still glistening 		

N.B. 1

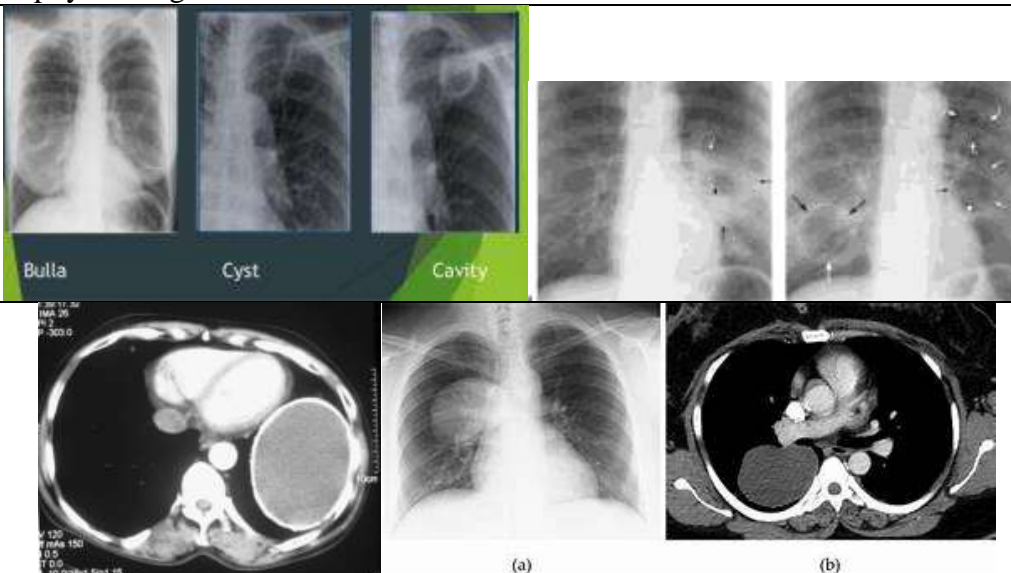
This lung belongs to a male adult patient who had been operated upon.
He has a post-operative acute attack of

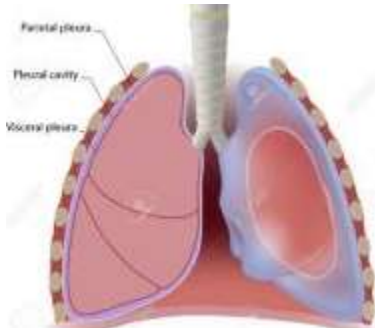
- Breathlessness,
- Dyspnea,
- Orthopnea,
- Cough and
- Cyanosis

Just before death.

N.B. 2

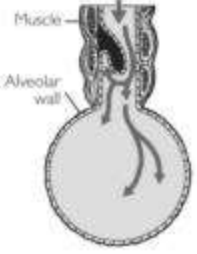
- **Atelectasis means incomplete dilatation (incomplete expansion) or collapse of the lung.**
- « **Atelectasis** » indicates "**deficient expansion**" and if properly used should be restricted to the congenital type in which complete expansion of the lungs has not taken place.
- Atelectasis is generally used for many conditions of collapse of lung or part of it either congenital or acquired.
- *Cases of congenital collapse are of great importance to the medico-legal doctor.*
- **Sometimes it is divided into:**
 - Resorption atelectasis.
 - Initial atelectasis.
- Acquired collapse may affect only small portions of lung or may affect one or more than one lobe.
- **The essential causes are:**
 - Obstruction of air-passages
 - External pressure upon the lung.
- **Symptoms:** Dyspnea and cyanosis.
- A definite collapse may exist without symptoms and possibly without gross physical signs.






Parietal pleura
 Pleural cavity
 Visceral pleura


Air movement during inspiration



Muscle
Alveolar wall

Air movement during expiration






CAVITY WALL

THICK

THIN

- Acute abscesses
- Bullae
- Neoplasms
- Pneumatoceles
- Metastases
- Cystic bronchiectasis
- Wegener's granulomatosis
- Chronic inactive TB
- Rheumatoid nodules
- Hydatid cysts
- Traumatic lung cysts



Pulmonary cystic fibrosis