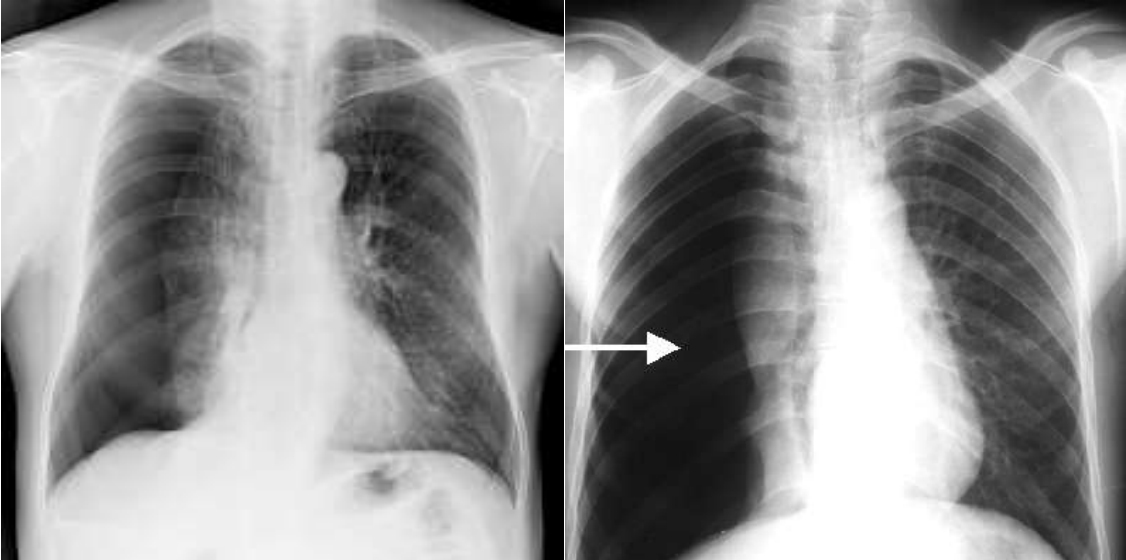
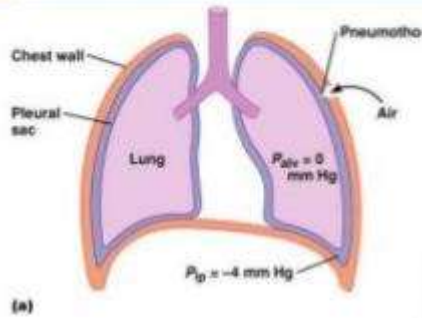


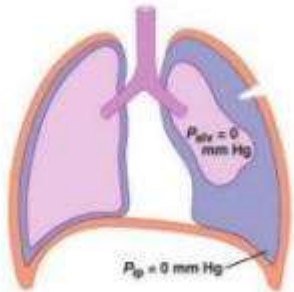
XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System
191

Classification and Types of lung collapse			
<u>I. Congenital Collapse</u> (Atelectasis = non-expansion of alveoli).			
N.E.A.:	Lungs:	Dark brown Firm (relatively solid) Airless Sinks in water	
<u>II. Passive Collapse of Lungs</u>			
(1) Compression Atelectasis		1. Complete 2. Partial	(2) Obstruction Atelectasis
N.E.A.:	Lung (or affected area):	Inelastic Airless Shrunken Steel-blue or slaty grey (due to stasis of circulation).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If only a part is affected, that part is depressed below the surrounding surface. • If the cause of compression is removed → the lung re-expands unless there is infection and organization as in cases of empyema. 			
<u>(III. Acute Massive Collapse (active lobar collapse)</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It is a special example of obstructive-atelectasis where there is association of obstruction of a bronchus and weakening of inspiratory movements.</i> • <i>If there is bronchial obstruction + weak respiration + excess of mucus → collapse; and, the air in the affected part of the lung is absorbed.</i> • The condition may complicate major operations or injuries of chest and ether anesthesia in abdominal operations. 			
			

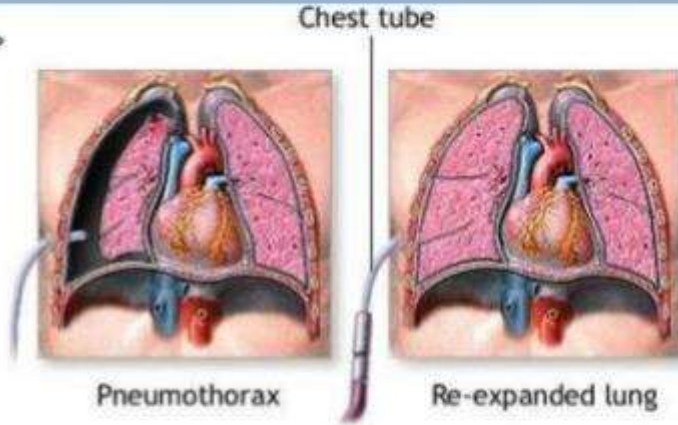
Atelectasis (lung collapse)



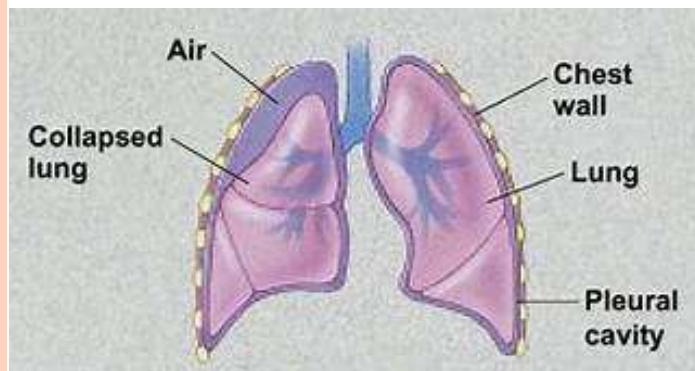
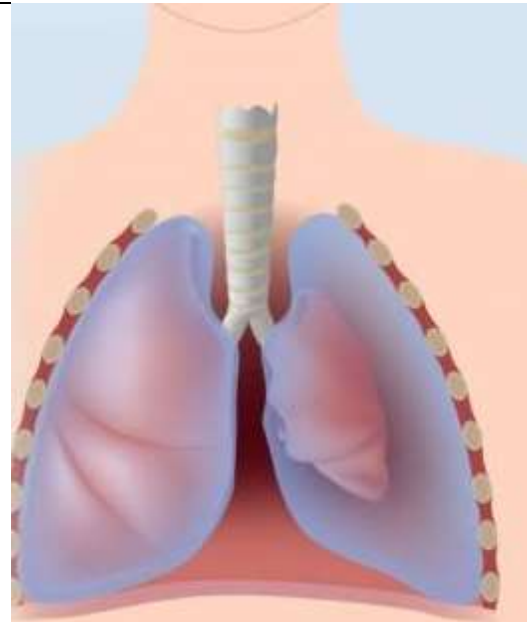
(a)



(b)



- Plugged bronchioles → collapse of alveoli
- **Pneumothorax**-air in pleural cavity
 - From either wound in parietal or rupture of visceral pleura
 - Treated by removing air with chest tubes; pleurae heal → lung reinflates



Three-Lobed Lung (congenital)

Lungs (& respiratory passages)'': Are small (those of a child)

Right lung

Is formed of three lobes (as usual)

Left lung.

Shows three lobes

**Lobes of left lung

Three in number

All of the same size (approximately)

Each is moderate in size

Are almost completely separated from each other

N.B. I:

- Many variations of interlobar clefts are listed in books of anatomy.
- However, the presence of almost-completely separated third lobe in the left lung is scarcely-encountered.
- This congenital abnormality, **in a child 4-year** is of limited clinical importance.
- It could be produced by pleural (septal) furrows that cut one of the original lobes of the lung into further lobes.



Figure 93
Nature
Bronchiectasis (congenital)
Specimen No. II- 6.032
Reference P.190

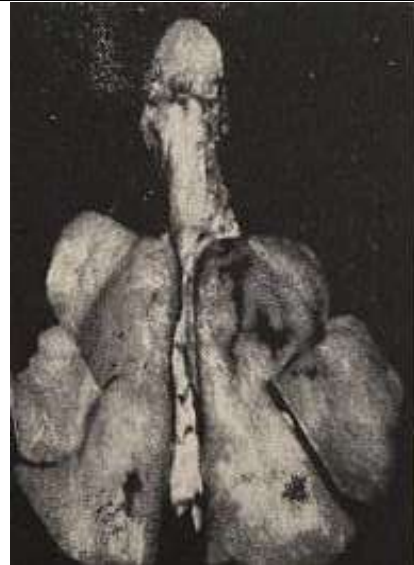


Figure 94
Nature
Three-Lobed Left Lung
Specimen No. II-6.8151
Reference P. 191