

XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System
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- **Infarcts:** Are often multiple.
- Commoner at right lung, lower lobe (due to larger size of right pulmonary artery and greater congestion of lower lobes).
- **Each infarct is:** Triangular (base projecting at pleura and embolus at apex of infarct).
- **Pleura over infarct:** Shows fine fibrinous exudate (a patch of pleurisy).
- **Cut surface:** Dark red or black, firm and dry (to be differentiated from pulmonary haemorrhage which is soft and moist).
- **Healed infarcts N.E.A.:** To see them, introduce formalin into the trachea, and the lungs are then inflated → small peripheral scars.



Pulmonary Embolism **II—7.24**

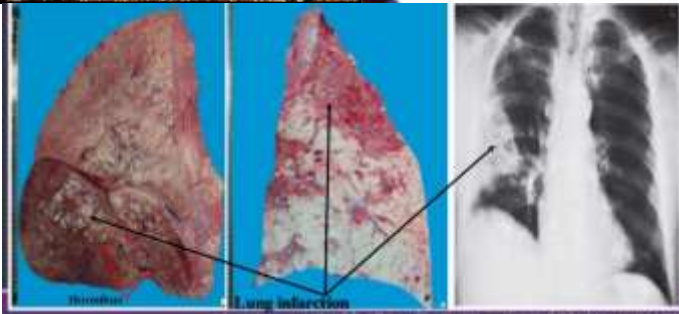
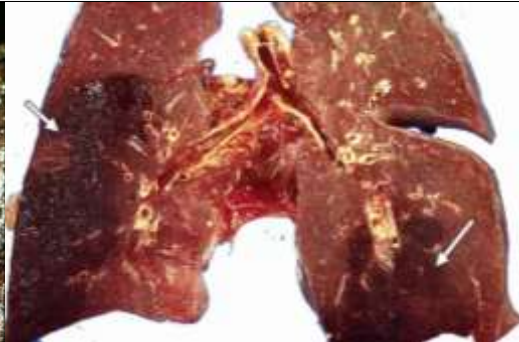
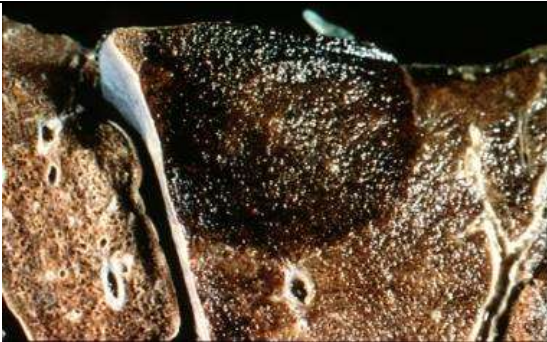
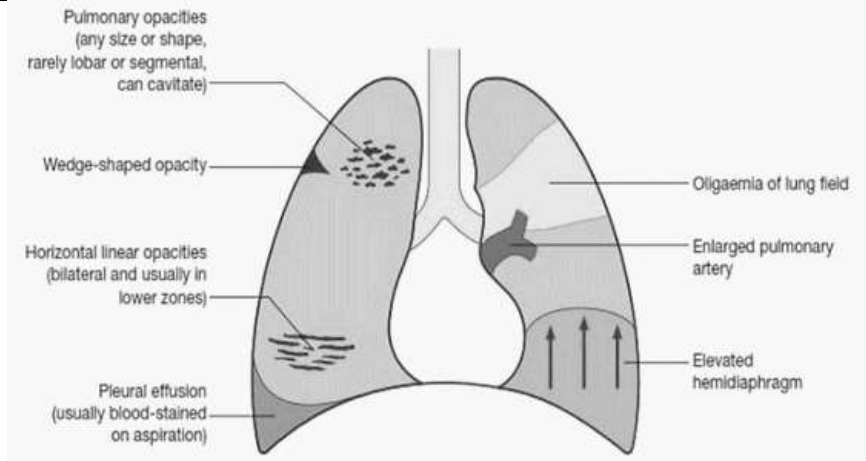
Lung:	Shows no particular change in the parenchyma	
Pulmonary artery:	Shows an embolus	
	The embolus:	Fills the pulmonary artery Obstructing the lumen Large in size Dark reddish-grey in colour

- N.B.I:**
- This patient died of shock.
 - There was no time for an infarct to be formed.
 - The source of the embolus may be thrombi from veins of leg (common), pelvic veins or heart in congestive heart failure).
- Fat embolism in:**
1. Fractures.
 2. Crushing injuries of bones.
 3. Operative.
 4. Traumatic lesions in obese persons.
- Site: Lung, brain and kidney.

- N.B. 2:**
- When embolism is massive, sudden death occurs due to
 - Acute asphyxia,
 - Acute cor-pulmonale or/and
 - The development of shock.
 - When the emboli are rather small (associated with haemorrhage) but unassociated with infarction), death does not occur; the complaint becomes
 - Sudden pain,
 - Haemoptysis (during cough) and a
 - Feverish state.
 - The same complaint is present with infarction but in a severer degree than that present

with haemorrhage alone.

- The pain may be aggravated by breathing (fibrinous pleurisy).
- In multiple (or large) infarcts → hyperpnoea, cyanosis and dyspnea are superadded.
- In many cases (of moderate infarction) → survival of the patient; death, however, follow later on if cardiac decompensation occurs or sepsis of the infarct → infected infarct → abscess.



Pulmonary embolism → Acute pulmonary infarction

Haemorrhage			
Lung (with mediastinal structures):	Show a haemorrhage		
The haemorrhage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread in the lung • Fresh and old • Bright red (majority) • <i>Dark red (few parts)</i> 		
Lymph nodes (hilar)	Show small calcified foci		