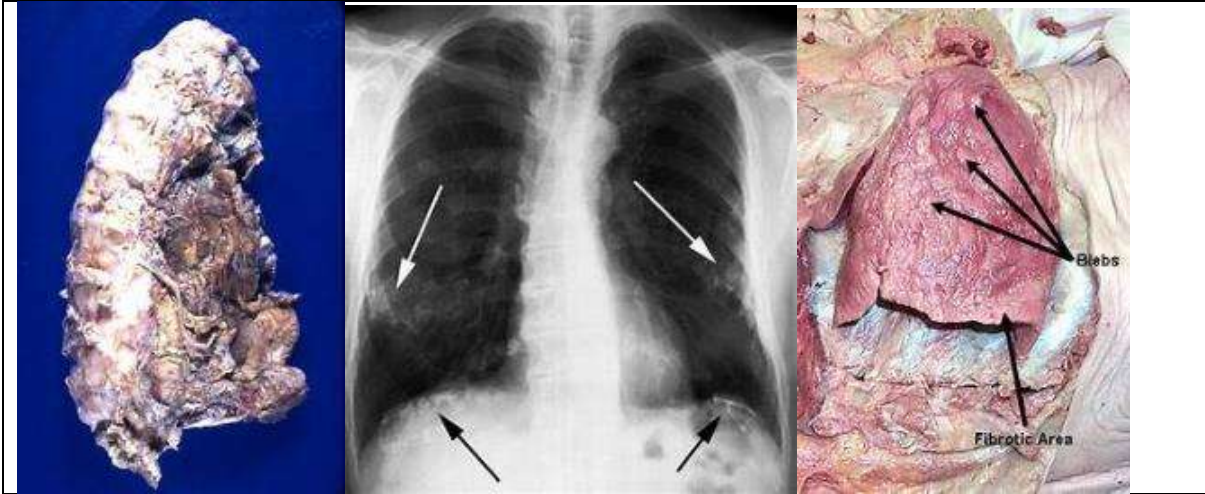
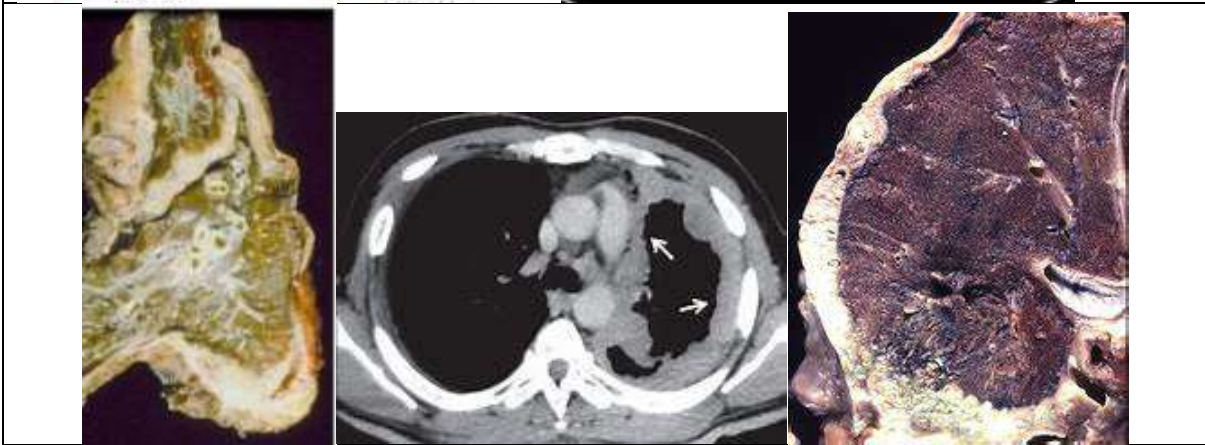
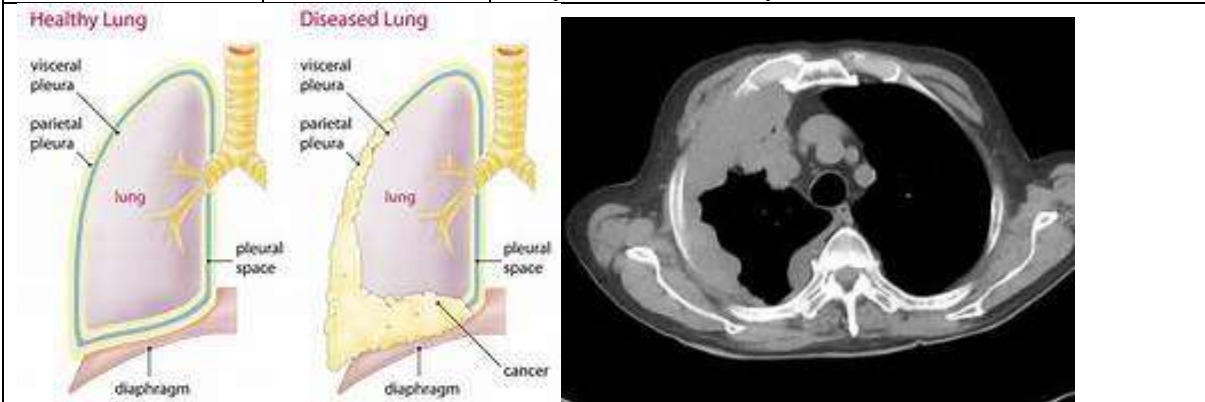


XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System
200

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulmonary lesions into the pleural cavity, passage of a needle, trauma, abscess of liver when perforating into lung and various other causes; or, it may be spontaneous. • Hydro pneumothorax: Presence of a fluid (effusion) associated with a pneumothorax. • This may be spontaneous (clear fluid) or it is an exudate (tuberculous). • When the effusion is infected and pus is formed → Pyopneumothorax → Toxaemia. 					
Empyema	II- 8.3.14.				
Lung:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is diminished in size • Somewhat collapsed • Wrinkled 				
Pleura (visceral):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dull • Opaque creamy whitish yellow 				
	Covered by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute inflammatory exudate • Purulent material 			
N.B.:					
<p>There may be three forms of infection producing empyema (interlobar or diaphragmatic):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the blood stream (very rare): Septic focus in middle ear or uterus. 2. Introduced from without (not uncommon in war). 3. From neighbouring organs (common) as from lung (pneumonia, tuberculosis or suppurative lesions), heart or abdomen. 					
Fibrosis (of pleura)					
Lung:	Is small Shrunken				
Pleura:	Shows :	Organized exudate			
		Fibrous adhesions:	Dense Tough Thick Enveloping the lung		



Mesothelioma					
Pleura	Is thickened Shows a tumour-tissue				
	The tumour	Is infiltrating the pleura diffusely (malignancy) Formed of flattened nodules Shows multiple implants spreading over pleura Greyish-white Fleshy			



N.B. 1

- *Histologically, it proved to be mesothelioma.*

Tumours of the pleura:

1. Primary:

- *Localized (sarcoma).*
- *Diffuse (mesothelioma Endothelioma).*

2. Secondaries:

- *From carcinoma of breast, stomach or pancreas.*

Lesions in the mediastinum: Include

- 1. Congenital anomalies,*
- 2. Inflammatory masses,*
- 3. Granulomata,*
- 4. Tuberculosis of lymph nodes,*
- 5. Syphilis,*
- 6. Sarcoidosis,*
- 7. Enlarged or persistent thymus,*
- 8. Retrosternal goiter,*
- 9. Lymphomas ,*
- 10. Hodgkin's disease,*
- 11. Sarcomata (mesenchymal or lymphomatous),*
- 12. Leukaemia; carcinoma extension from the lung),*
- 13. Secondaries, cysts (dermoid),*
- 14. Teratoma etc.*

These may be located in the

- *Anterior,*
- *Middle or*
- *Posterior mediastinum*

According to their origin