

XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System

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N.B.

- There are various classifications to carcinoma of the larynx depending upon
 - Site,
 - Clinical features,
 - Degree of differentiation and
 - Grade,
 - Topography, and
 - Histological picture.
- *In general, carcinoma of the larynx may be:*
 - **Papillary** (granular, greyish white and friable)
 - **Infiltrating** (ulcerative with hard elevated edges and fixed base).

Carcinoma (extrinsic) II- 3. 554.

Larynx:	Shows a tumour	
	The tumour:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lies in the pyriform fossa • Extending into the larynx and the wall of the oesophagus (malignancy) • Fungating • Opaque white • Necrotic

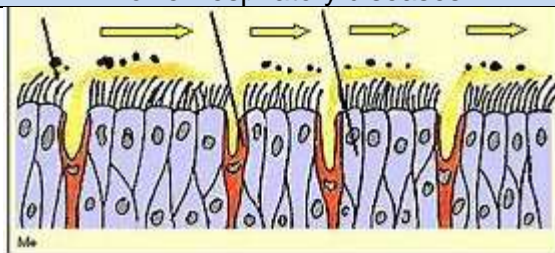
N.B.:

The so-called extrinsic carcinoma arises from or includes:

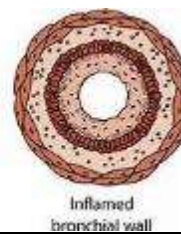
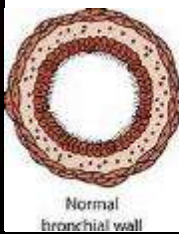
- Pharyngeal surface of the larynx,
- Pyriform fossa,
- Aryepiglottic folds,
- Epiglottis and
- Supraglottis.

It is more rapidly growing than the intrinsic type and sends earlier metastases.

Lower respiratory diseases

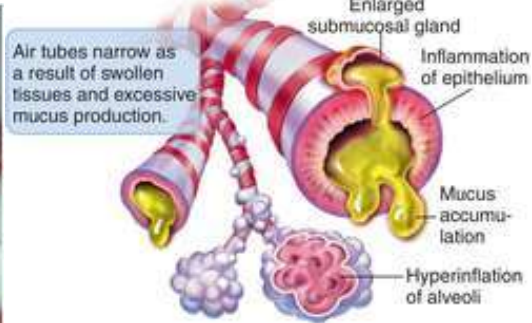


The mucous blanket and the effect of cilia



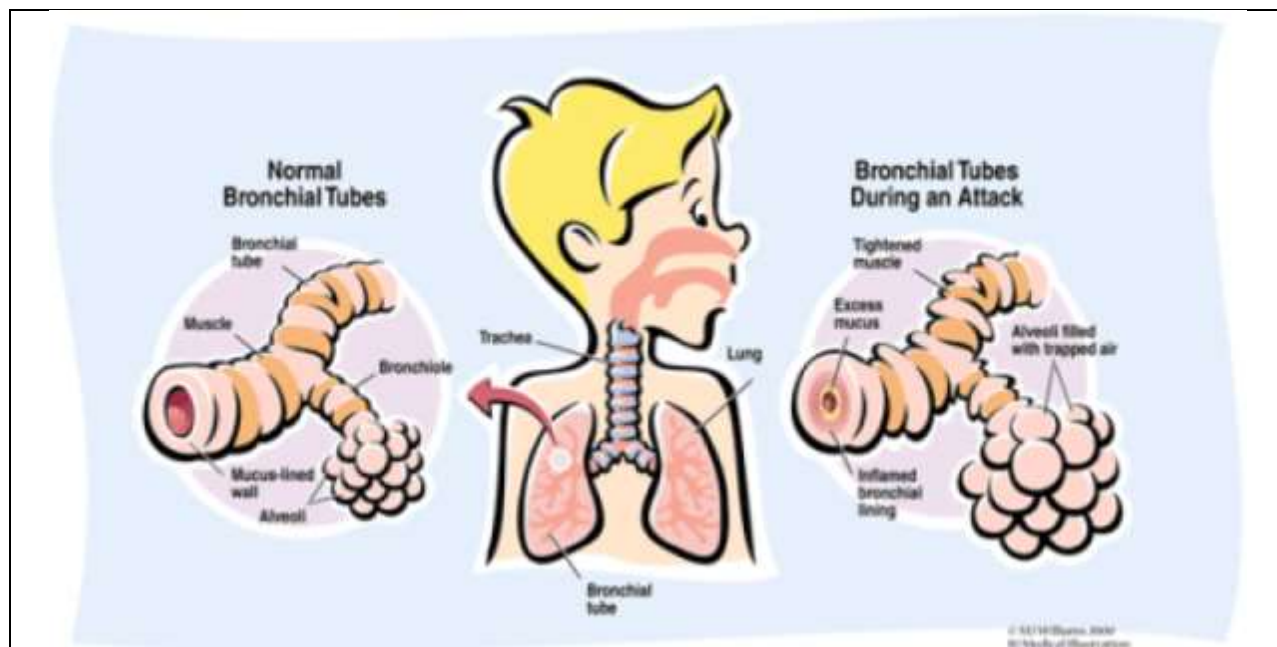
Tracheobronchitis (acute)		
Trachea and main bronchi:	Mucous membrane:	Is swollen Congested Red Stippled with minute haemorrhages

	Lumen:	Is filled with excess mucopus
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N.B.:

- **Acute bronchitis** is commonly associated with tracheitis and even with laryngitis as well.
- **Types are**
 - Catarrhal,
 - Fibrinous and
 - Suppurative.



BRONCHITIS

The bronchus carries air to the lungs. It has a lining of mucous membrane and is lined with cilia. The cilia are tiny hair-like structures that help move mucus out of the lungs.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

Chronic bronchitis is a long-term condition that causes inflammation and swelling of the bronchial tubes. It is characterized by a persistent cough that produces mucus.

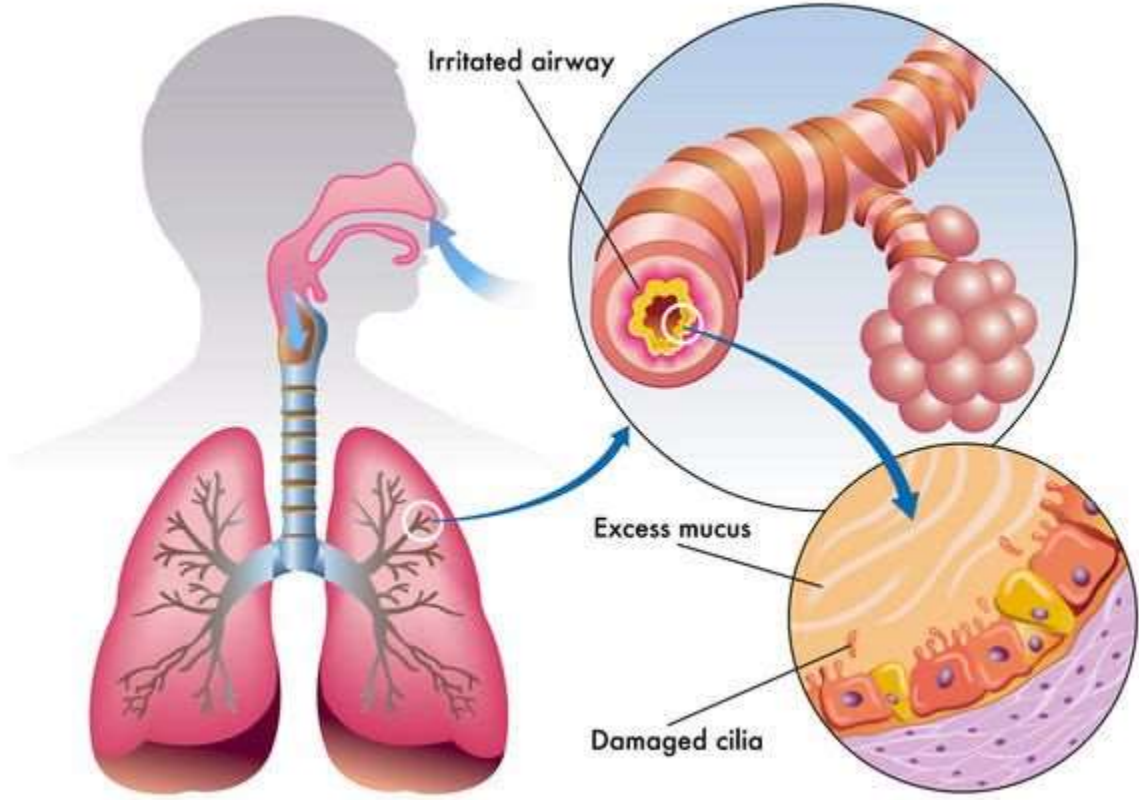
Labels: Trachea, Right Lung, Left Lung, Bronchus, Bronchiole, Alveoli, Pleural Cavity, Pleural Membrane, Diaphragm, Heart, Esophagus, Stomach, Intestines.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS

Acute bronchitis is a short-term condition that causes inflammation and swelling of the bronchial tubes. It is usually caused by a viral infection.

- **Chronic bronchitis may be**
 - On top of acute or
 - Is secondary to infection of the **nose, mouth and sinuses.**
- A common cause of chronic bronchitis is **chronic heart disease.**
- Types are
 - Hypertrophic and
 - Atrophic.

Chronic Bronchitis



N.B. 2				
Diseases of the trachea:				
I- Malformations:	Rare			
II- Inflammation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of extension of laryngitis or bronchitis. • The features are as those of larynx and bronchi. • In influenza, tracheitis is a conspicuous symptom. • Tuberculosis is as in bronchi. 			
III- Circulatory disturbances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active hyperemia. 2. Acute and chronic venous congestion. 3. Haemorrhage. 			
IV-Obstruction & compression	1- In lumen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreign body: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particles of food. • Fish, • Meat, • Bones etc. 2. Papilloma. 		
	2- In wall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wound. 2. Tracheotomy. 3. Syphilis. 		
	3- Outside wall:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aneurism of aorta. 2. Enlarged thyroid gland. 3. Enlarged cervical lymph nodes (Hodgkin's disease or metastases). 4. Enlarged thymus. 5. Mediastinal tumour. 		
V- Neoplasms.				
VI- Other diseases.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthrax: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infection is due to inhalation in bronchial passages of spores of causal organism (<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>) in wool or hair from infected animals. ○ It produces the wool-sorter's disease. • Lesions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Swollen patches, often with haemorrhages into them and in the mucous membrane in lower part of trachea and larger bronchi. ○ The tissues are inflamed and edematous. ○ Ulceration may be present. 				