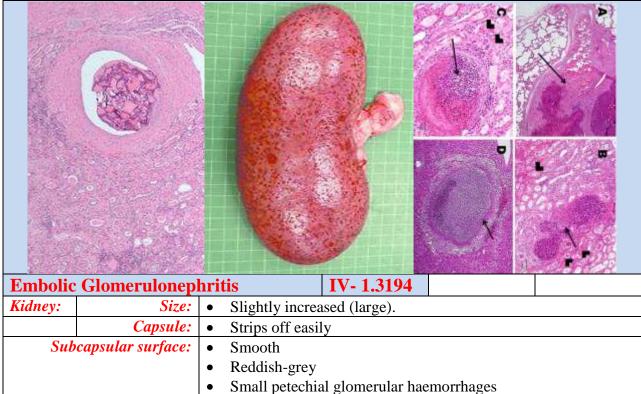
348 XIX. Diseases of the Urinary System



	Small petechial glomerular haemorrhages
Consistence:	Oedematous and softer than normal
Cut surface:	Cortex is well-differentiated from medulla
Cortex:	Reddish-grey
	Petechiae (red haemorrhagic foci)
	Small yellow fatty flecks
	Very small infarcts
Medulla:	• Dark red (or normal in appearance)
	• Differentiated from the cortex
Blood vessels:	• No gross changes (normal)
Renal pelvis (and calyces):	• No gross changes (normal)

N.B.1:

- The condition is usually secondary to subacute bacterial endocarditis.
- It is termed the "flea-bitten kidney" because of the pin-point or tiny focal haemorrhages which appear scattered over the surface in a patchy manner.
- These may be produced by more than one mechanism:
 - 1. **Toxic** action on the capillary walls of the glomerular tufts and occlusion of the lumen of these vessels by the formation of a hyaline material.
 - 2. **Embolism** from the cardiac vegetations producing very minute infarcts.
 - 3. Hyper-immune sensitivity element.
- Clinically, painless haematuria in the course of subacute bacterial endocarditis.