

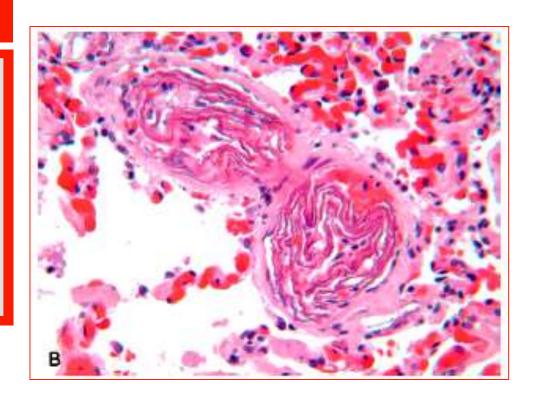
### Cardiovascular System -Pathology Lab

3<sup>rd</sup> year medical students

Dr. Nisreen Abu Shahin

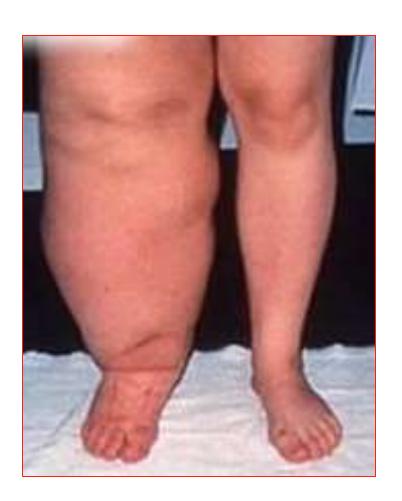
A 26 years old pregnant woman had a complicated C/S. 12 hours post her C/S, she started to develop shortness of breath, decreased consciousness, And seizures before she died. This is a microscopic section from her lung.

Amniotic fluid embolus: keratin and fetal squamous cells in pulmonary arterioles



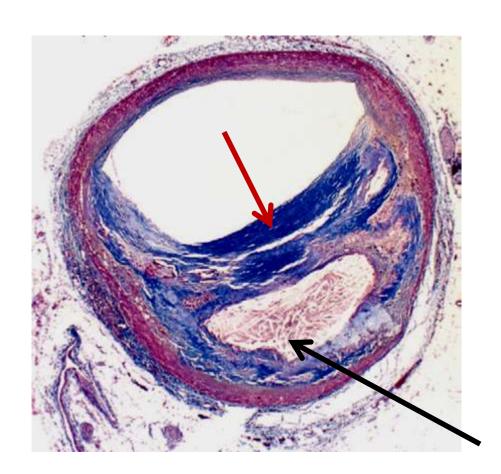
### Lymphedema

- Name major types.
- Give examples on causes



#### Atherosclerosis

- Name parts of this lesion (red and black arrows)
- Describe the composition of each part



#### Infarction

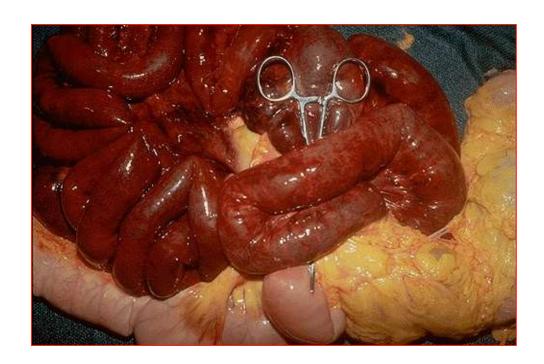
- lung (A), and spleen(B)
- 1- what type of infarct do you see in A & B?
- 2- microscopic features you expect to see in A & B?



A 74 years old man was brought to ER with severe abdominal pain and rectal bleeding. Laparotomy was performed. This is a picture of His small intestines.

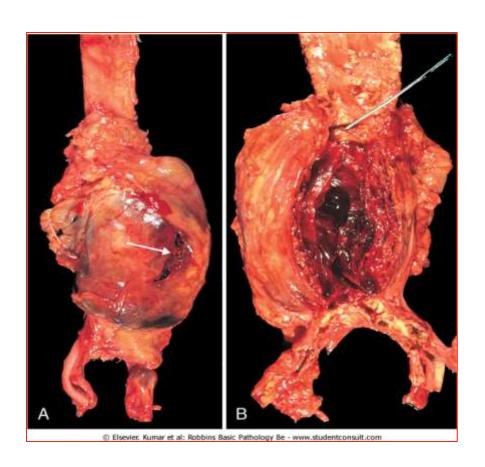
#### Infarction

- A case of sudden mesenteric artery occlusion.
- What type of infarcts is it? Why?



### Aortic aneurysm

- -What part of the aorta is involved?
- -Picture A, white arrow?
- picture B?



#### Aortic aneurysm

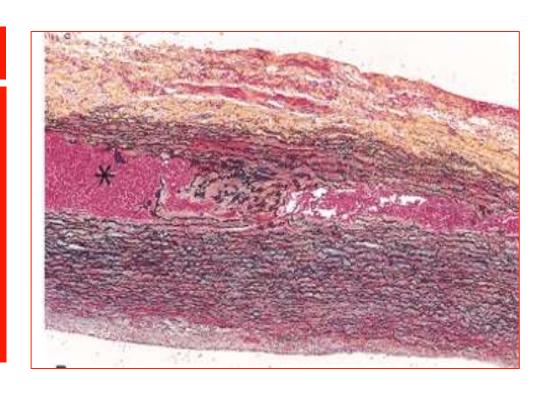
- -What part of the aorta is involved?
- -white arrows
  represents?





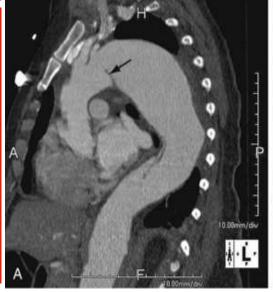
### Aortic dissection

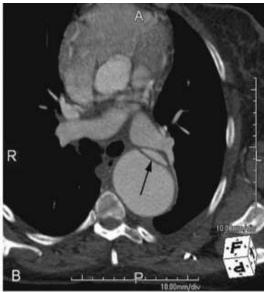
- The special histochemical stain in this microscopic section of aorta shows elastic fibers in black color. What does the black star represents?
- -Name a major precipitating factor
- -other causes?



#### **Aortic dissection**

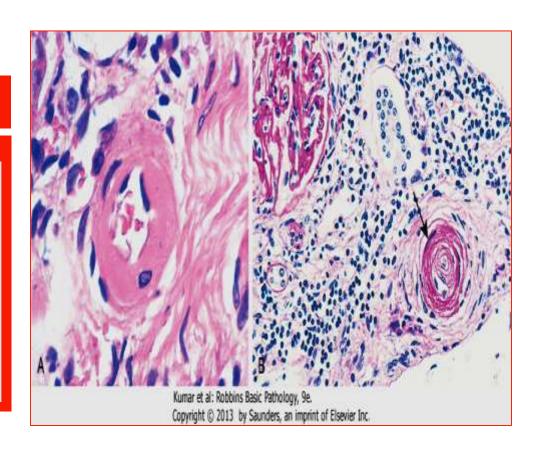
-black arrows
represents?





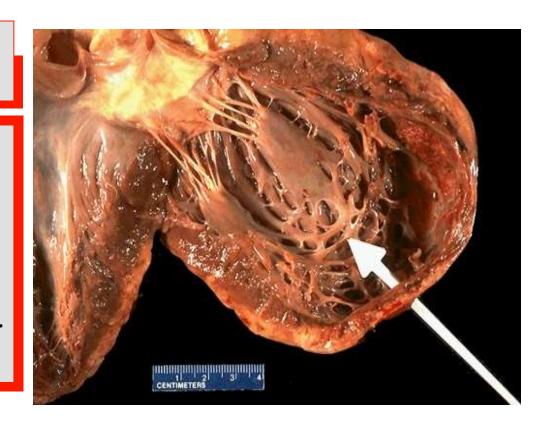
#### Arteriolosclerosis

- types? A, B
- causes?

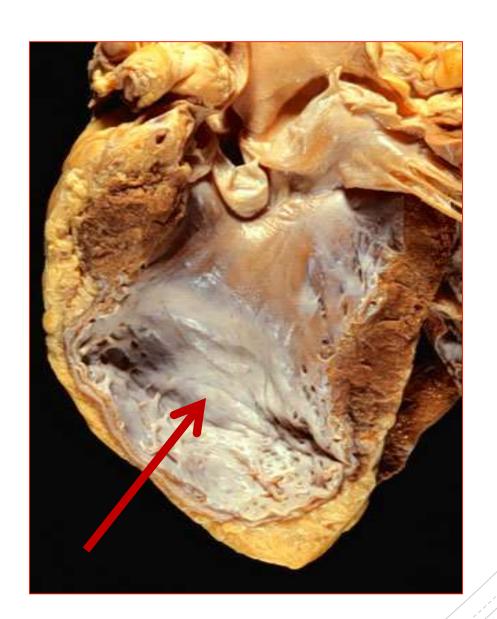


-what complication is seen in this picture (white arrow)?

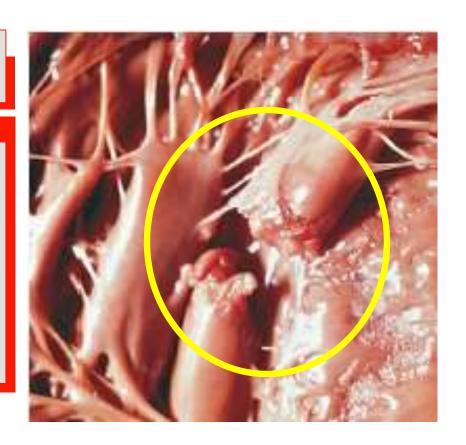
-Mention the consequences that may follow this.



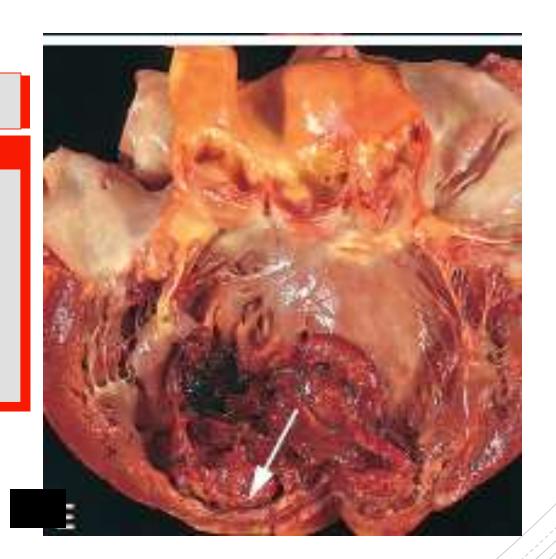
- -A recent or old MI? (red arrow)
- -What post-MI complication is seen?
- -potential clinical
  consequences?



- what complication of acute MI do you see?
- potential adverseeffects ?



-what significant complication of acute MI do you see?



## Acute rheumatic heart disease

- Aschoff bodies are pathognomonic for rheumatic fever
- Composition?
   Collections of T lymphocytes, plasma
   cells, and
   macrophages

