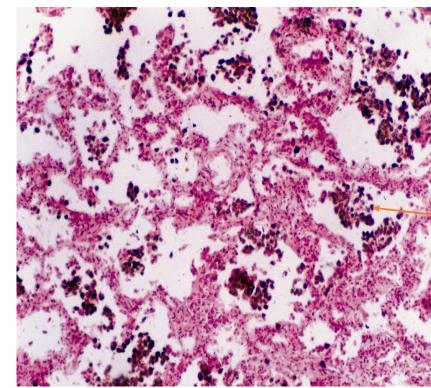
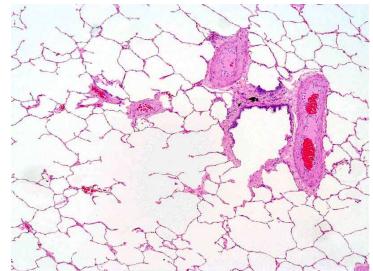
DISORDERS OF BLOOD FLOW

- Lung
- The alveolar spaces are filled with blood showing many heart failure cells. The alveolar walls show dilated congested blood vessels.
- Chronic venous congestion lung

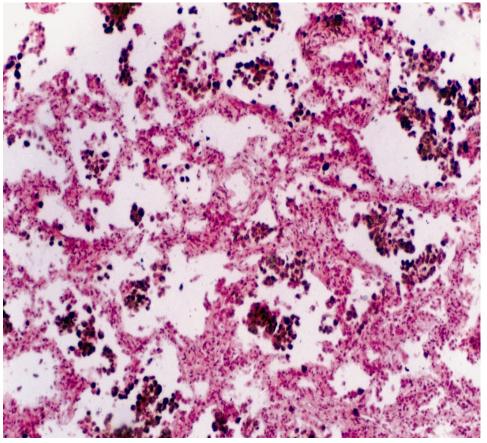


Heart failure cells

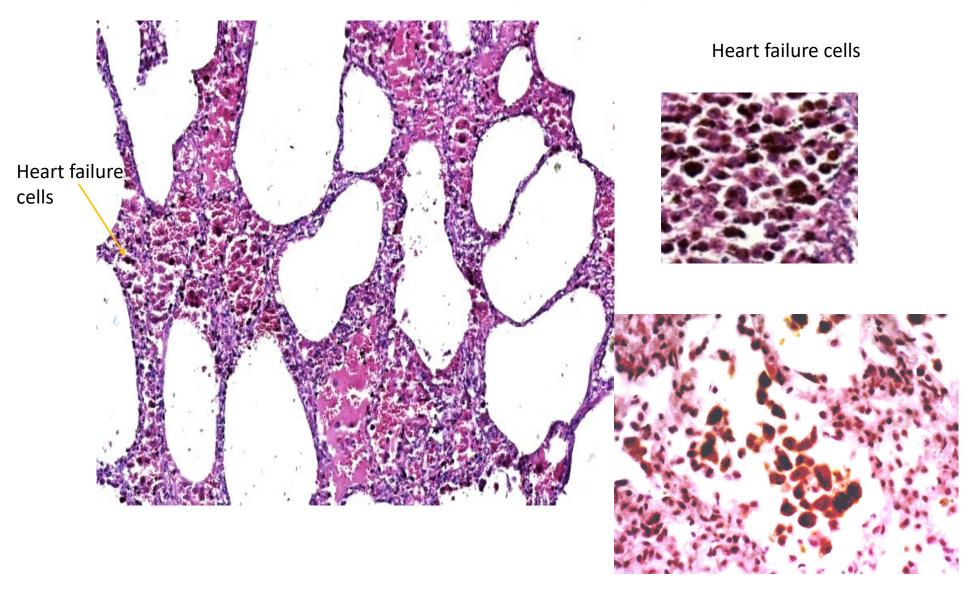


Normal lung

Chronic venous congestion lung

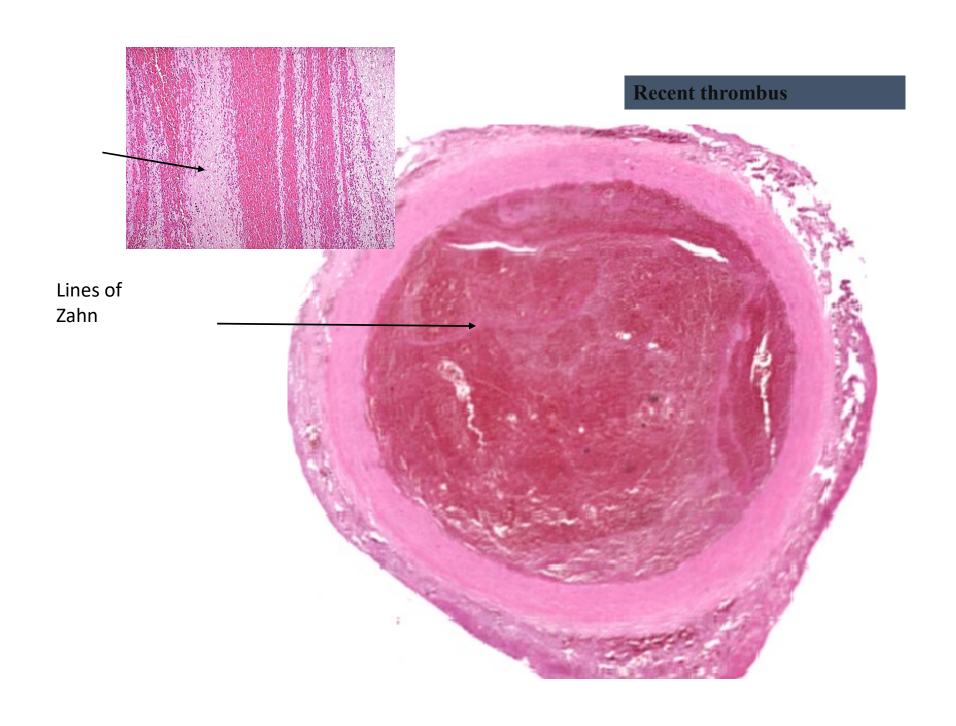


Chronic venous congestion lung



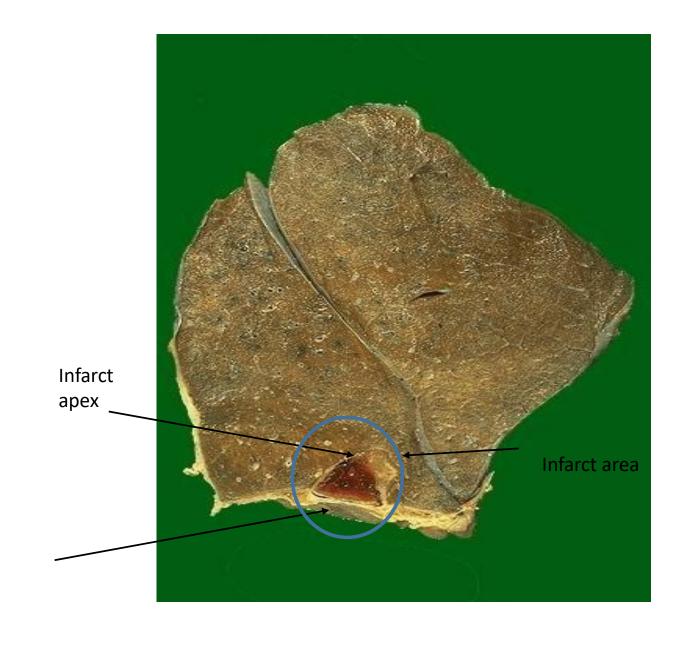
- Blood vessel
- The lumen of blood vessel is occluded by a solid mass formed of pink aggregates of platelets called lines of Zahn alternating with fibrin entangling RBCs.
- Recent thrombosis of blood vessel.





- Lung
- The lung shows a pyramidal lesion, which is red in color covered by dull thick opaque greyish white pleura. The apex of the lesion points at an occluded vessel.
- Recent red hemorrhagic lung infarction.





Fibrinous pleurisy

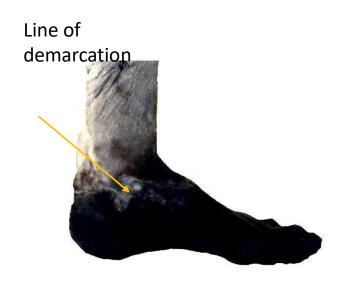
- Brain
- The cerebrum shows an area of liquefied tissue (liquefactive necrosis)
- Recent cerebral infarction



- Kidney
- The kidney shows a pyramidal lesion, which is pale in color covered by dull thick opaque greyish white capsule. The apex of the lesion points at an occluded vessel.
- Recent renal pale infarction.



- Left foot
- The foot is shrunken, dry, black and mummified
- There is prominent line of demarcation and line of separation.
- Dry gangrene, left foot.

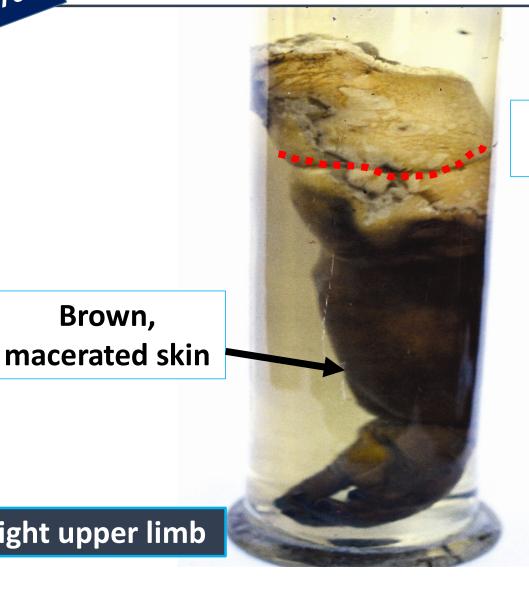


- Arm and forearm
- The forearm is dark brown in color, edematous with macerated skin.
- The line of demarcation is present but not prominent. No line of separation.
- A tourniquet mark line is noticed in the arm.
- Wet, moist gangrene of forearm.



c76-5

MOIST GANGRENE, UPPER LIMB



Line of torniquet

Right upper limb

Brown,



Test yourself

