



Pathology CVS-lab

Done By Dana Alkhateeb



Corrected By Dana Tarawneh

Revision for Pathology practical questions

CVS Pathology Lab -2021

Warning ⚠

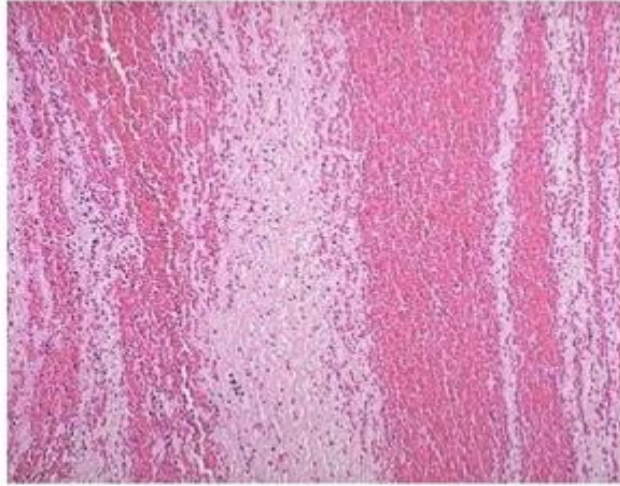
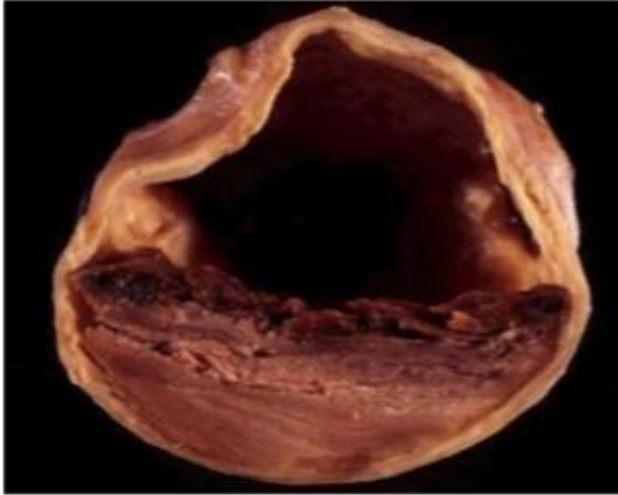
The questions could be clinical scenarios or basic questions and the options could be identifying or answering a question after identifying the picture and the process

You only need to study this file for the practical pathology questions

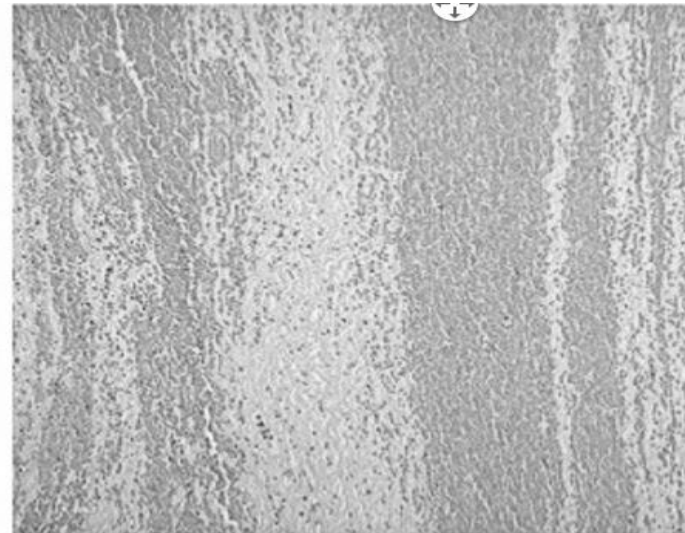
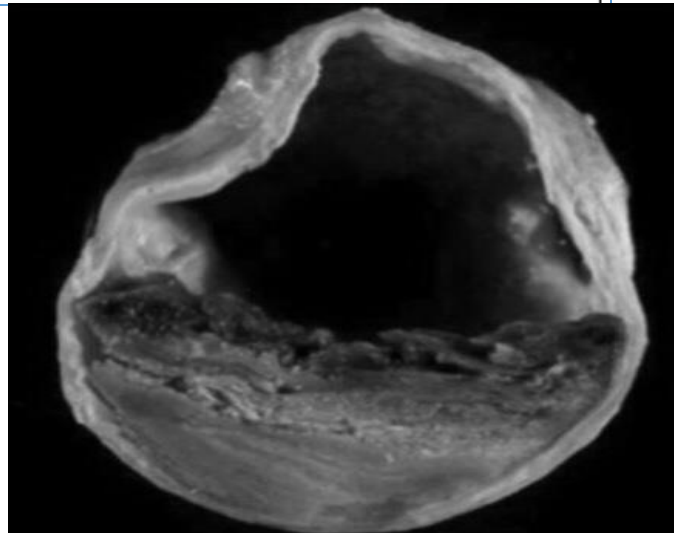


تفضل طال عمرك

Lines of Zahn



Found in antemortem thrombosis



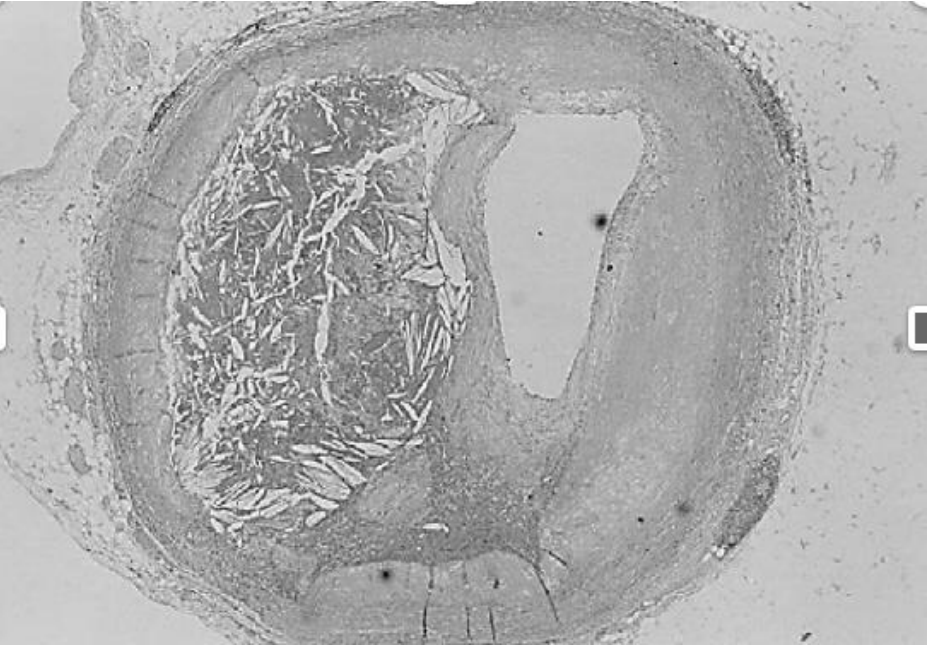
Lymphedema

There are 2 types of lymphedemas :
primary and secondary

Secondary lymphedema is due to
obstruction (cancer , radiation
fibrosis ,filariasis (infection))



Atherosclerosis



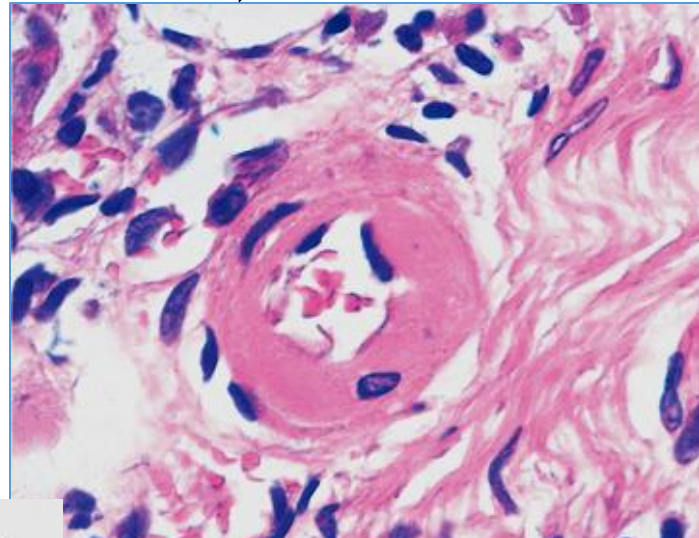
Cholesterol crystals
(Necrotic core)

Atheroma

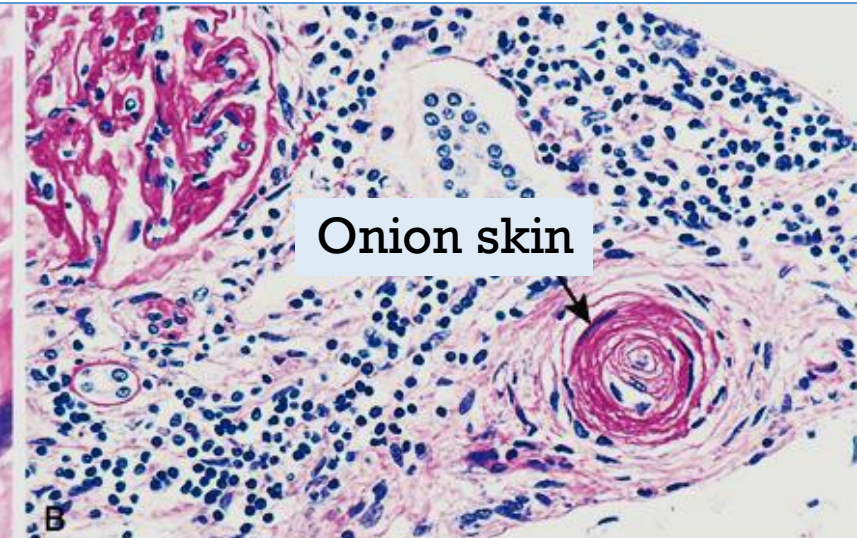
Fibrous cap



Arteriolo sclerosis: hyaline and hyperplastic

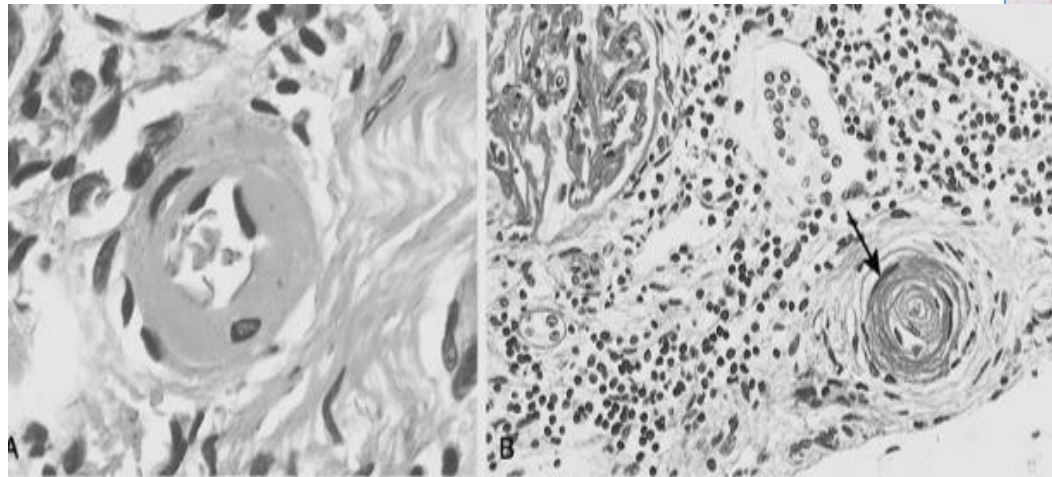


Associated with benign hypertension



Onion skin

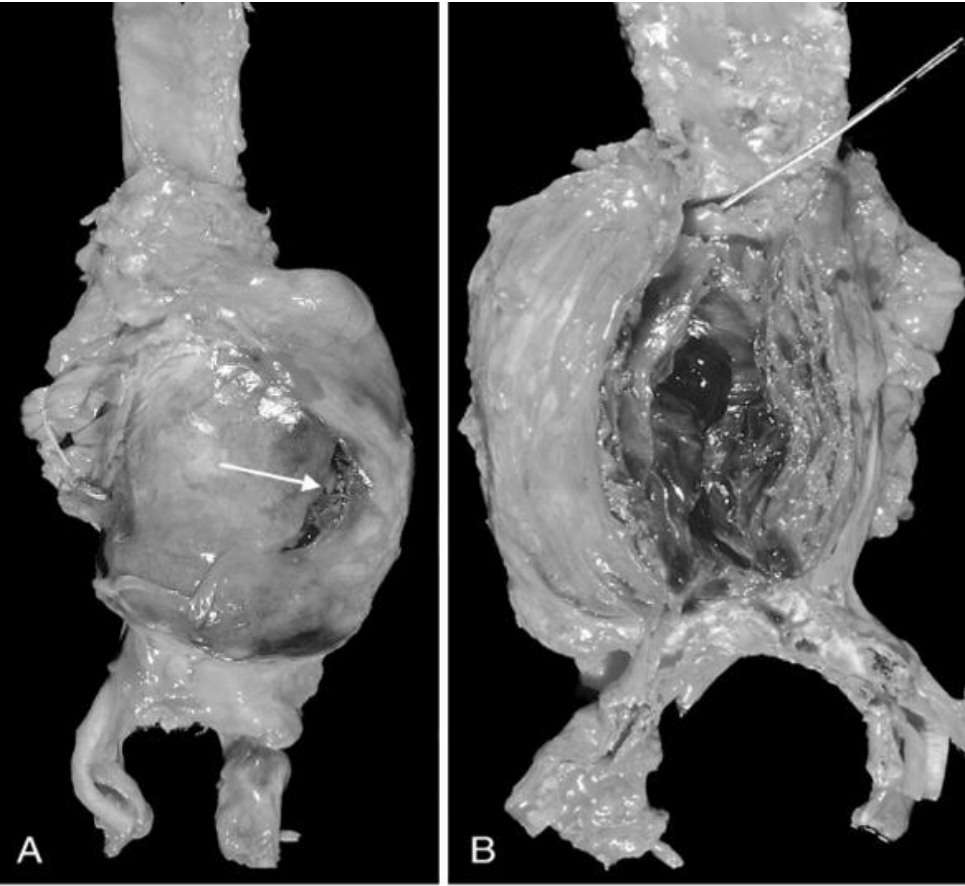
Associated with Malignant hypertension



There are small arterioles >>arteriosclerosis

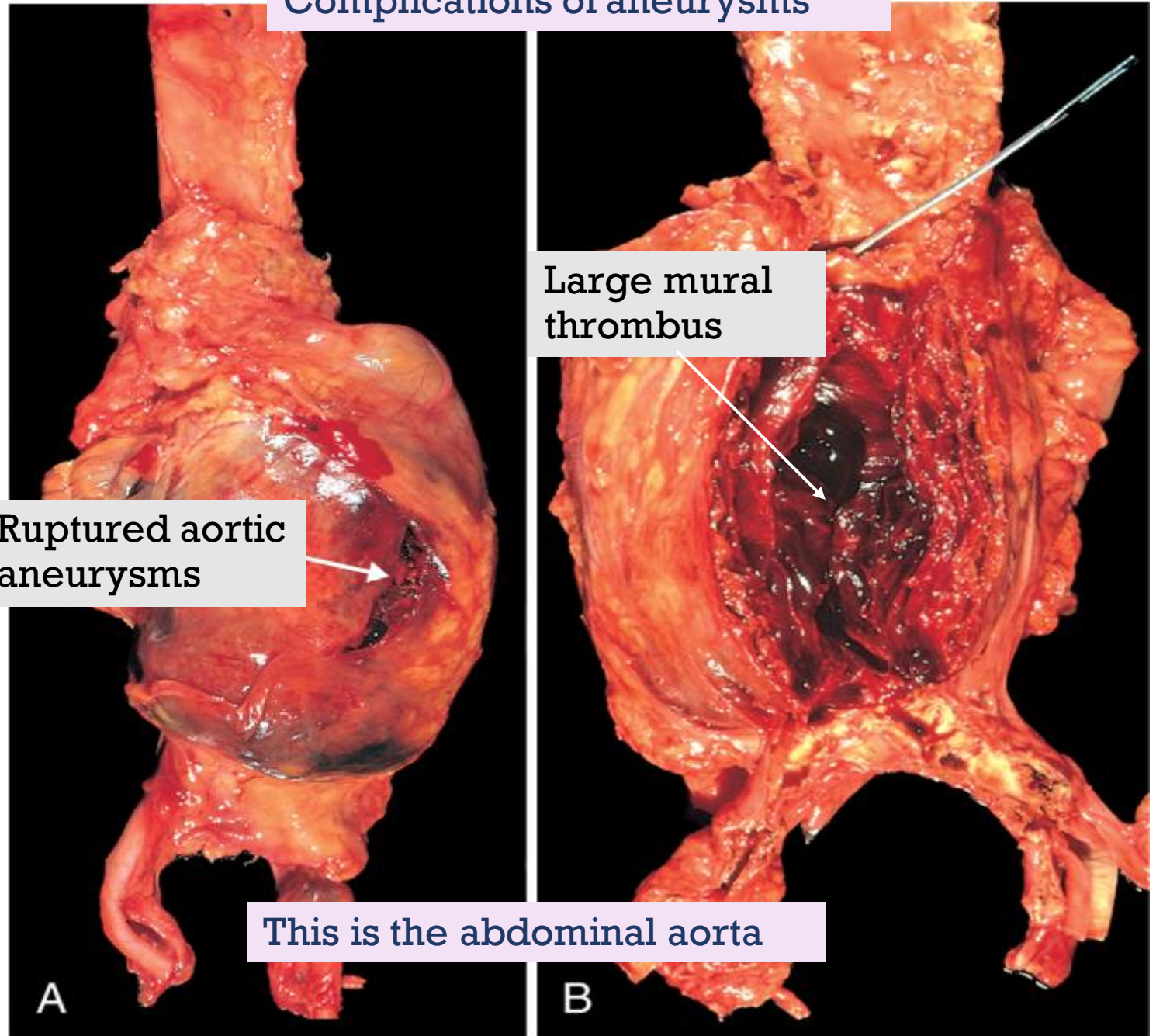
Aneurysms

Aortic aneurysms



Ruptured aortic aneurysms

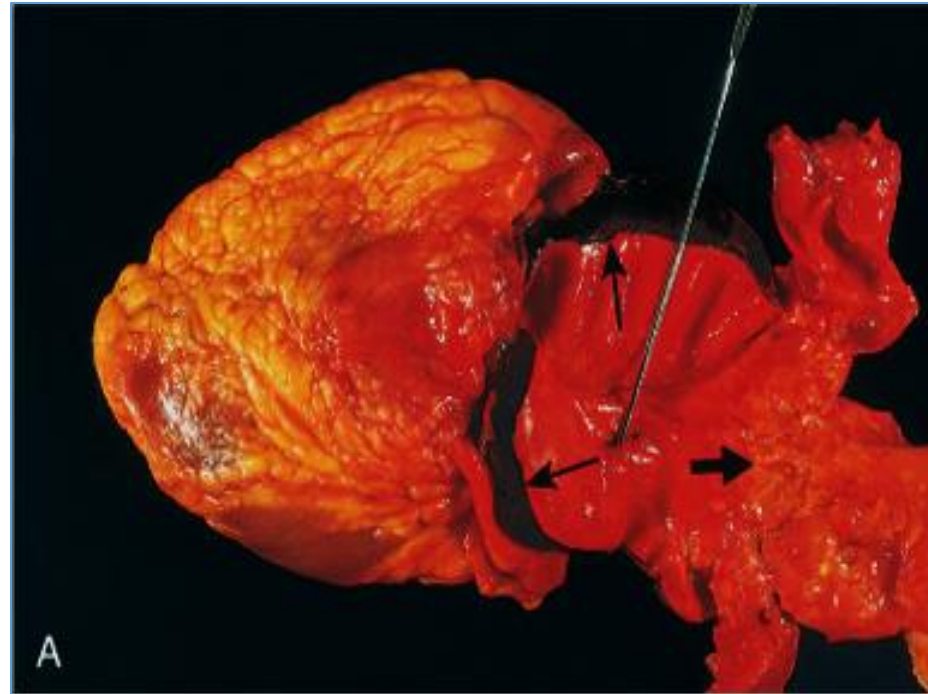
Complications of aneurysms



Large mural thrombus

This is the abdominal aorta

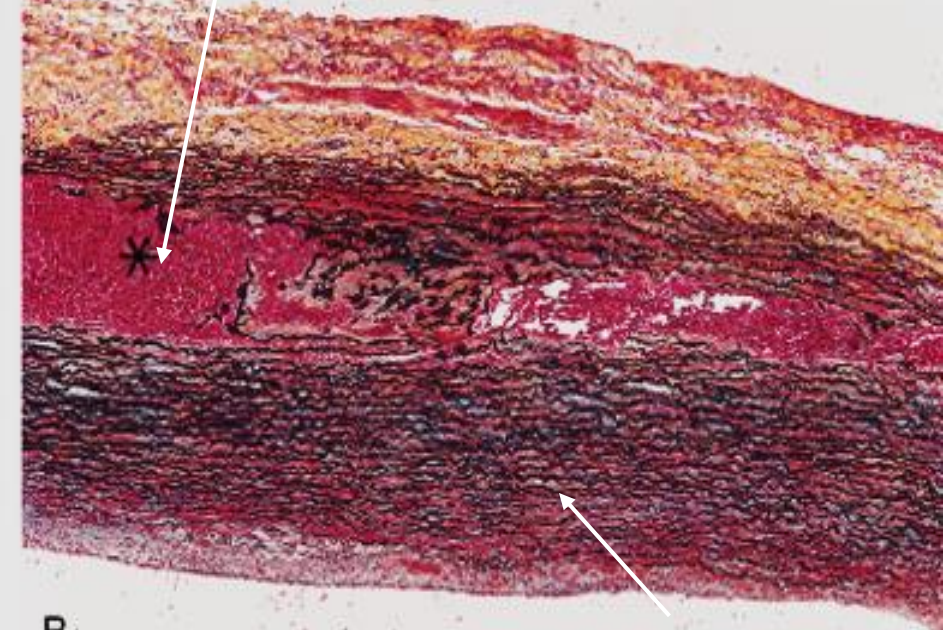
Aortic dissection



A

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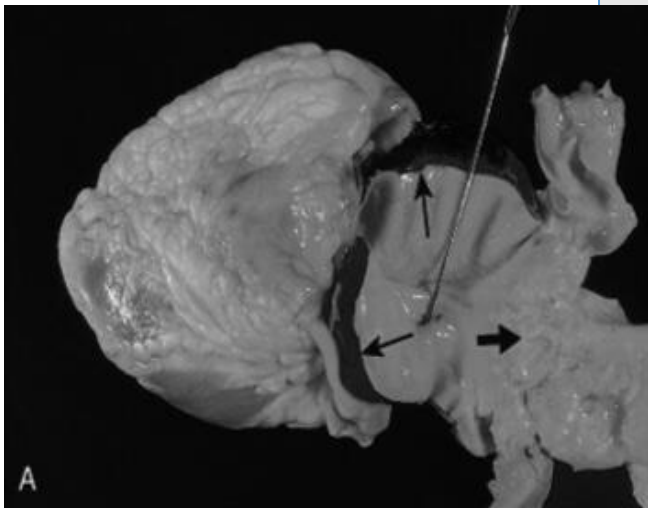
Collection of blood
(dissed blood)



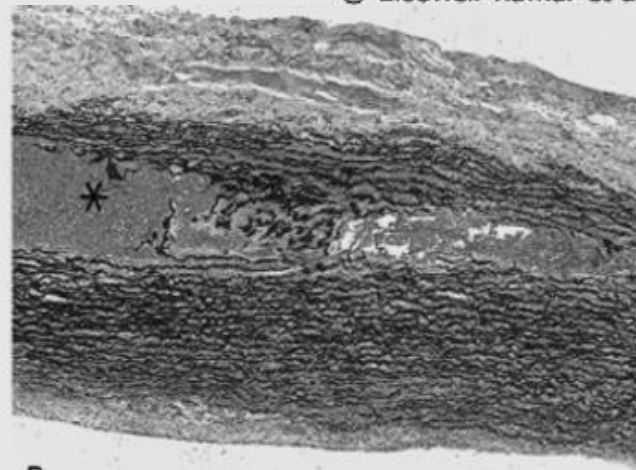
B

This is a microscopic
pic of aorta

Sliver stain
Stains elastic
fibers in black



A



B

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A major percipitating factor for
dissection is hypertension



Final part →

Complications of acute myocardial infarction

Ruptured papillary muscle (a complication of acute MI).

If this happens to the mitral valve, it will lead to regurgitation

Transmural defect of the wall. (rupture of the free wall of the ventricle) , this will cause the exit of blood from the heart and the collection of that blood in the pericardium causing cardiac tamponade which can be fatal

Ventricular aneurysm , the ventricle is very thin, weak and can't contract as the ordinary myocardium so it will lead to ventricular dilation



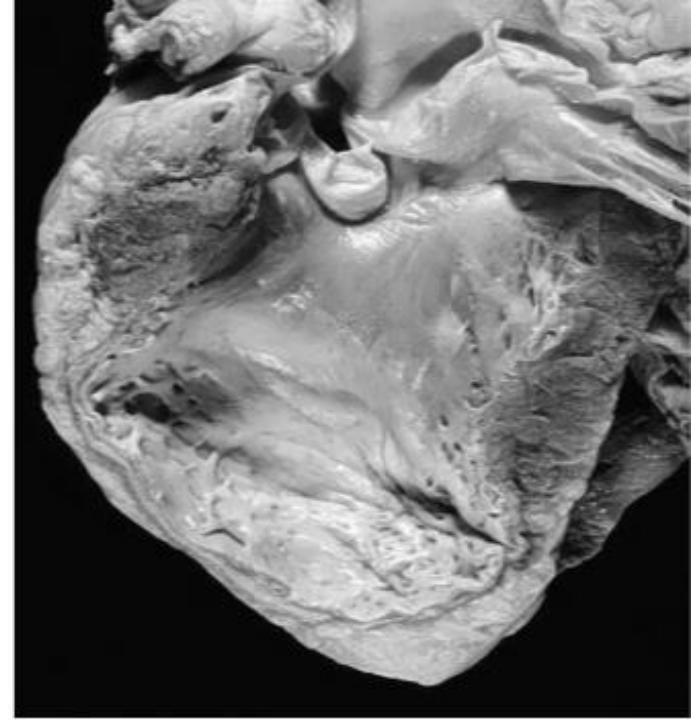
Site of defect



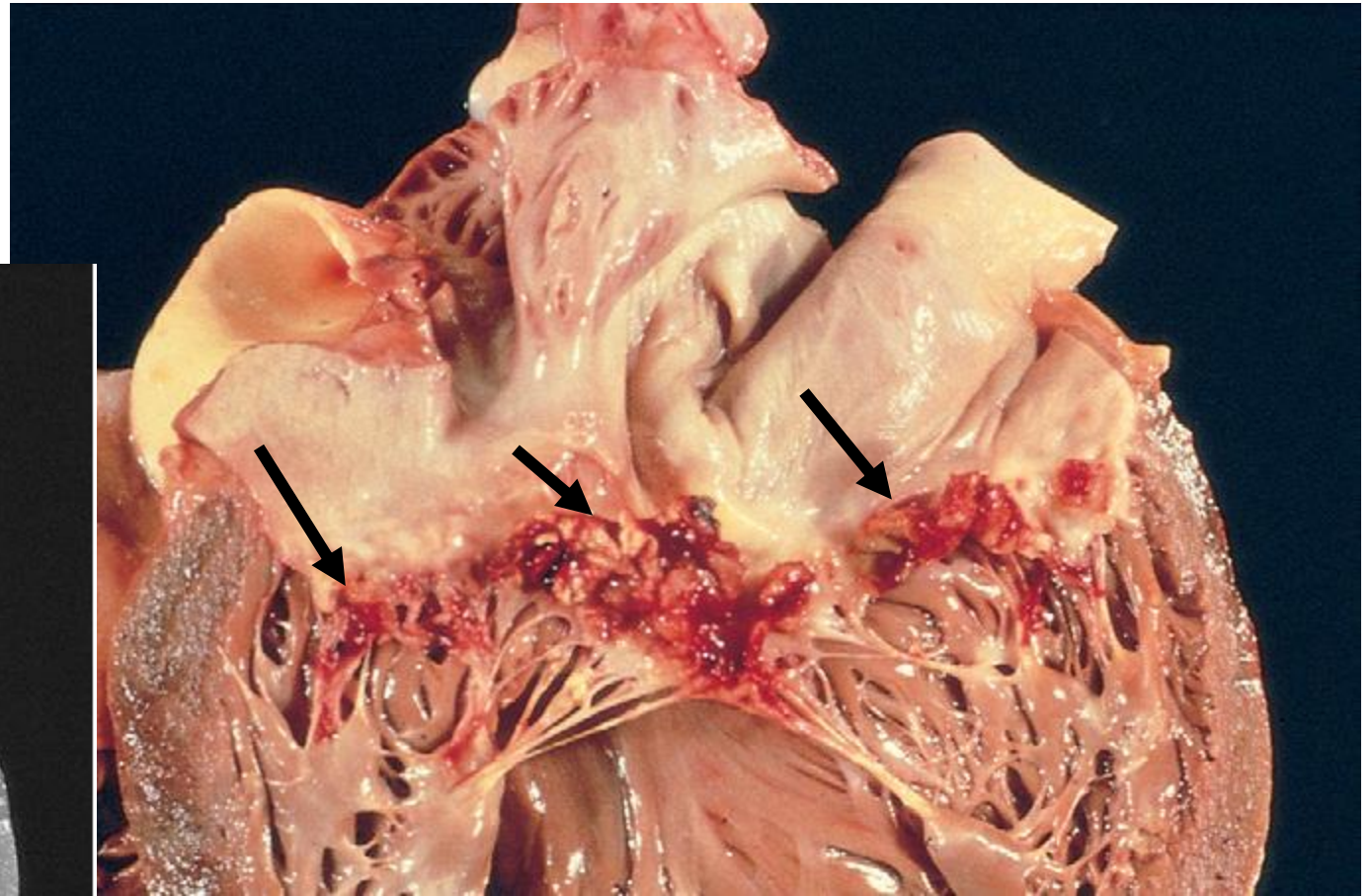
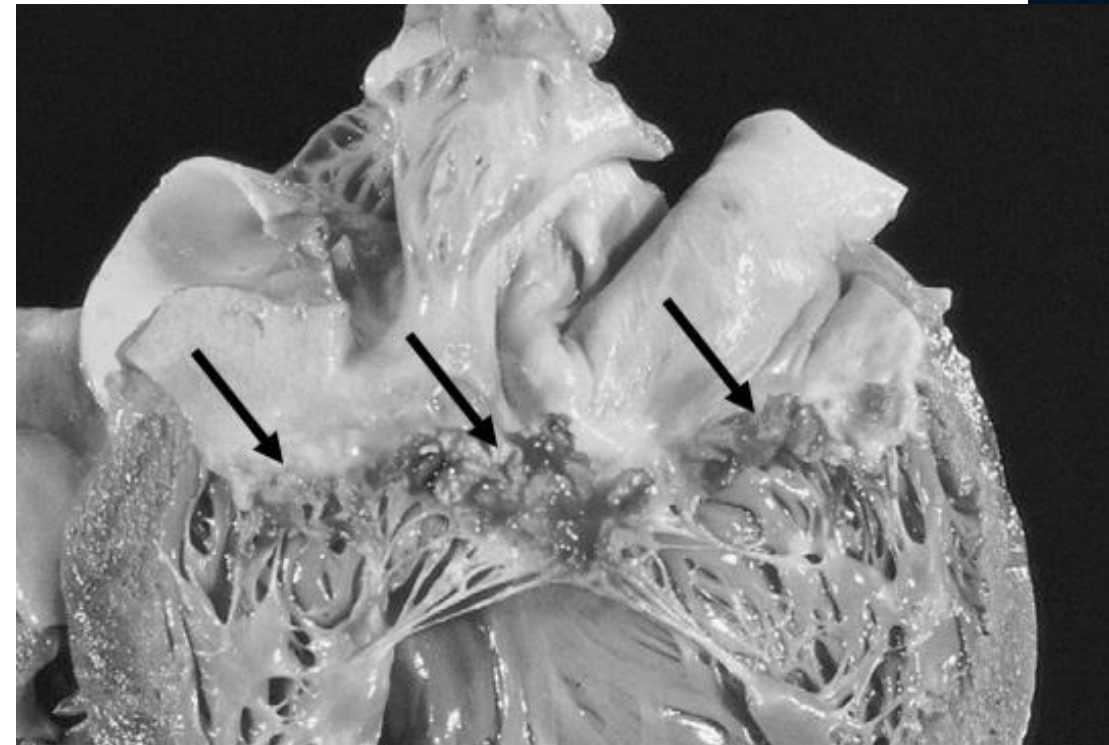
Scar (whitish, or grey)

Late complication , we need at least 6 weeks to have a scar

Complications of acute myocardial infarction

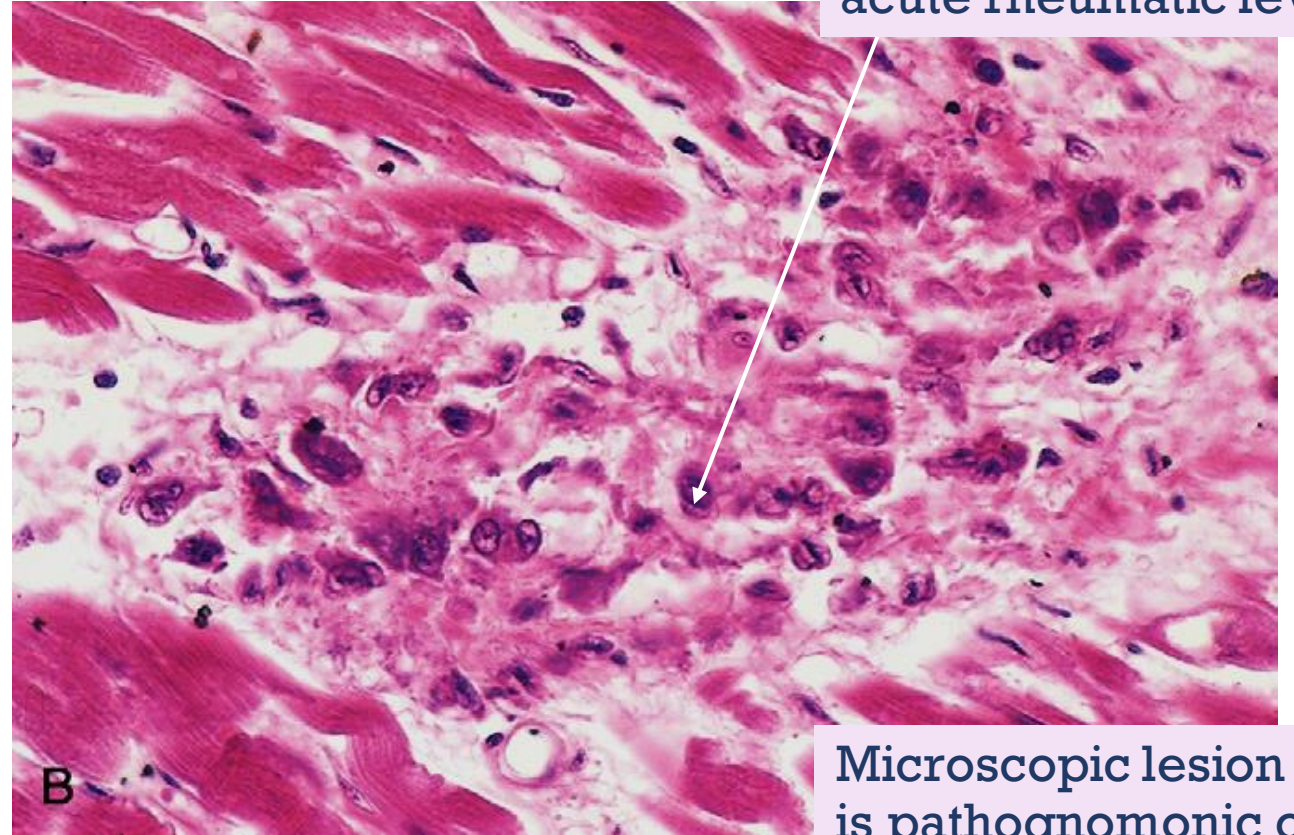
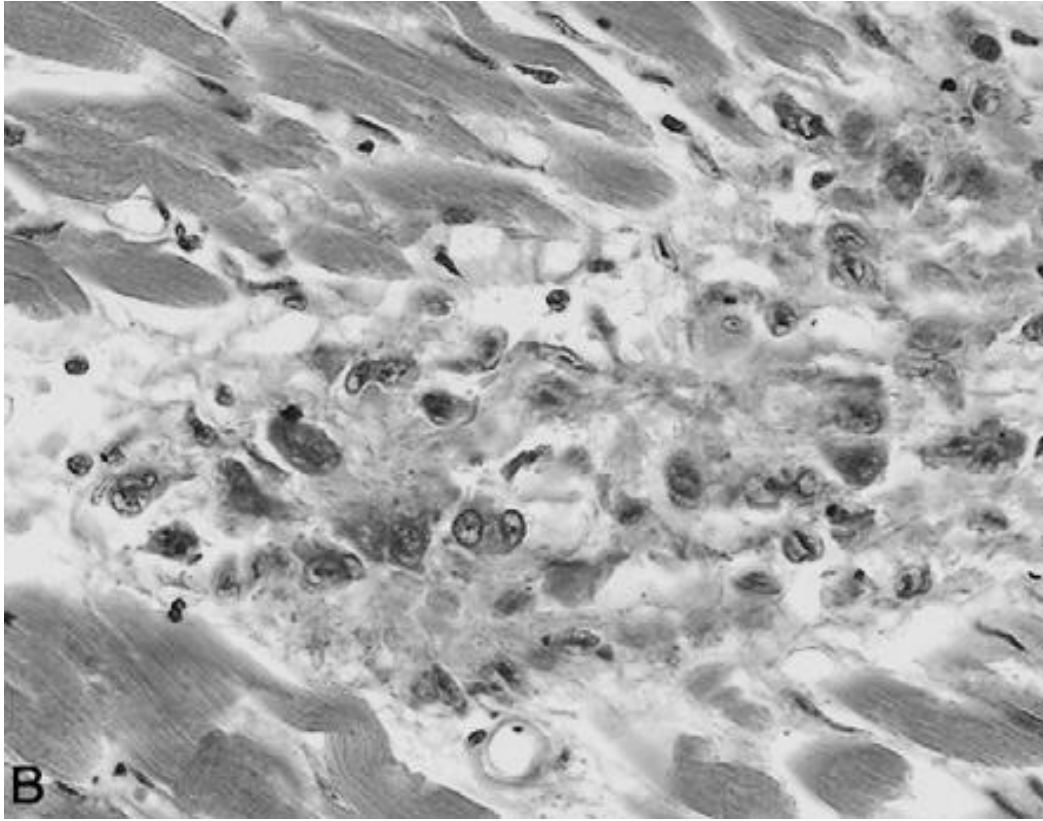


Infective endocarditis: vegetations



Acute rheumatic fever: Aschoff bodies

Aschoff bodies :
Inflammatory cells of
acute rheumatic fever



Microscopic lesion that
is pathognomonic of
acute rheumatic fever

Someone asked the dr during the lecture (you can consider the question as a revision of the theory part)

Q: How to distinguish between the vegetations of infective endocarditis and the vegetations of rheumatic fever ?

You are not supposed to do that in the practical part. you need to remember the vegetations of the infective endocarditis are larger , bulkier, more friable, more hemorrhagic and more necrotic



نشوفك السستم الجاي



طب جعطة دعاوي ما عليك أمر



ما توقعت تخلص بسرعة صح ؟
بس أنت خلصت ... عفية عليك يا بطل