
INFLAMAȚIA

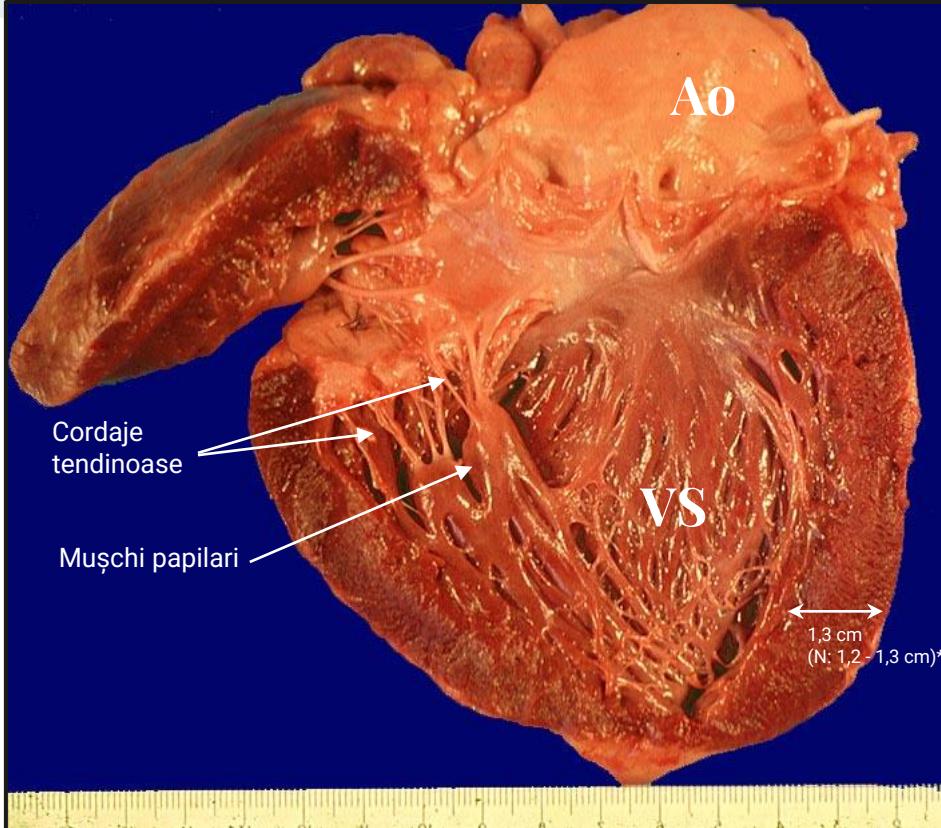
Inflamația se constituie ca o reacție de apărare, ca o tendință a organismului de a localiza și elimina celulele alterate metabolic, particulele străine, microorganismele, antigenii.

În funcție de natura răspunsului inflamator, de simptomatologia clinică a acestuia și de extinderea sa în timp, se deosebesc două forme principale de inflamație, **inflamația acută** și **inflamația cronică**.

INFLAMAȚIA ACUTĂ

În inflamația acută sunt predominante **reacțiile vasculo-exsudative** cu **formarea exsudatului inflamator**. În funcție de componența acestuia deosebim principalele forme anatomo-clinice de inflamație acută:

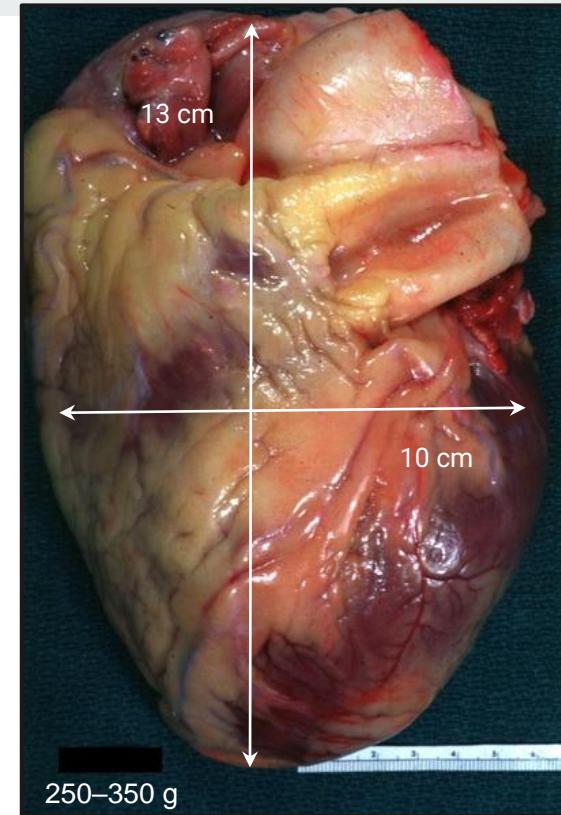
- inflamația catarală;
- inflamația seroasă;
- inflamația fibrinoasă;
- inflamația pseudomembranoasă;
- inflamația purulentă (supurativă);
- inflamația hemoragică;
- inflamația gangrenoasă.



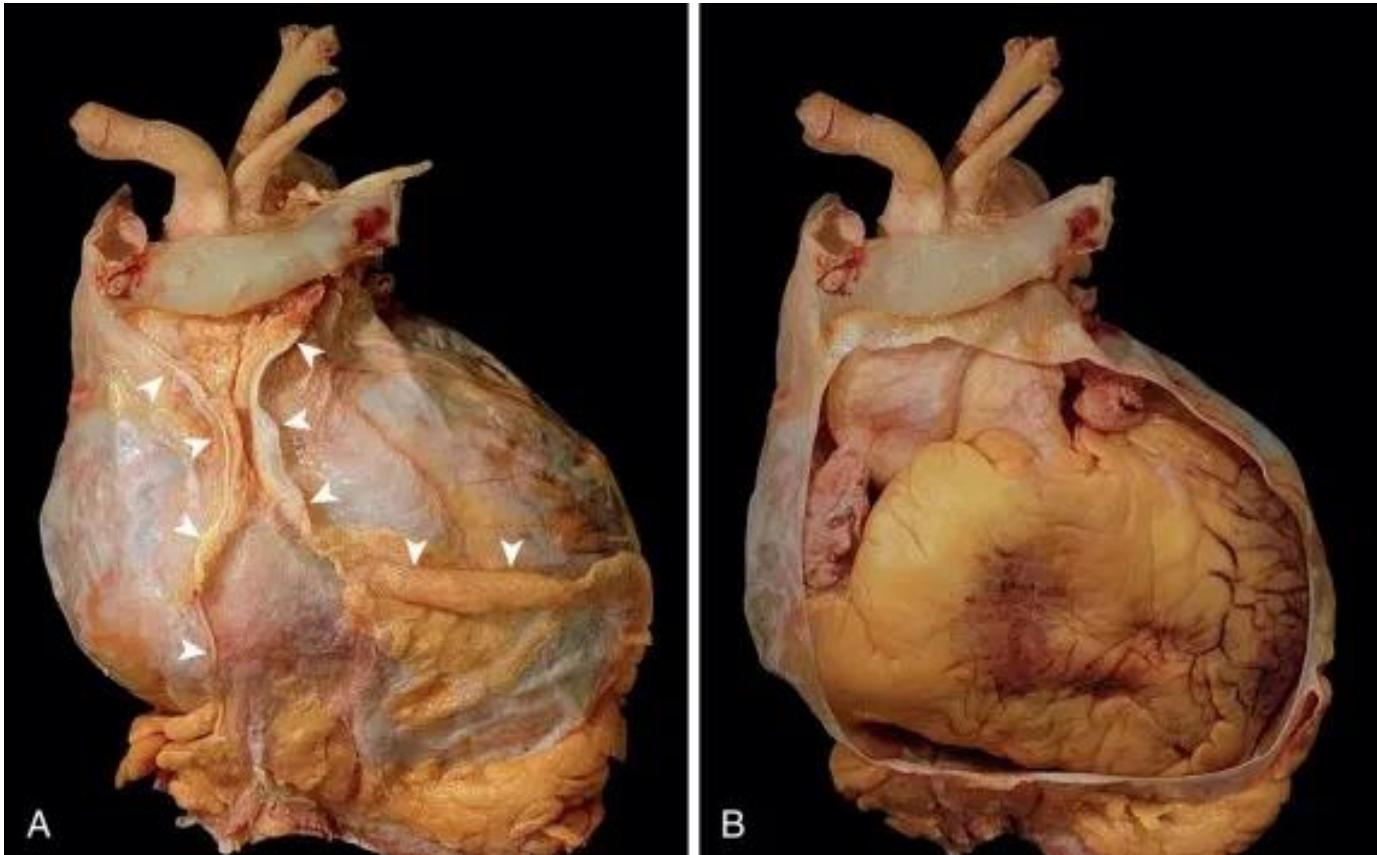
<https://alf3.urz.unibas.ch/pathopic/e/getpic-fra.cfm?id=001175>

*Ho SY. Anatomy and myoarchitecture of the left ventricular wall in normal and in disease. European Journal of Echocardiography. 2009 Dec 1;10(8):iii3-7.

Cord de aspect normal



<https://peir.path.uab.edu/library/picture.php?/1701/search/4190>

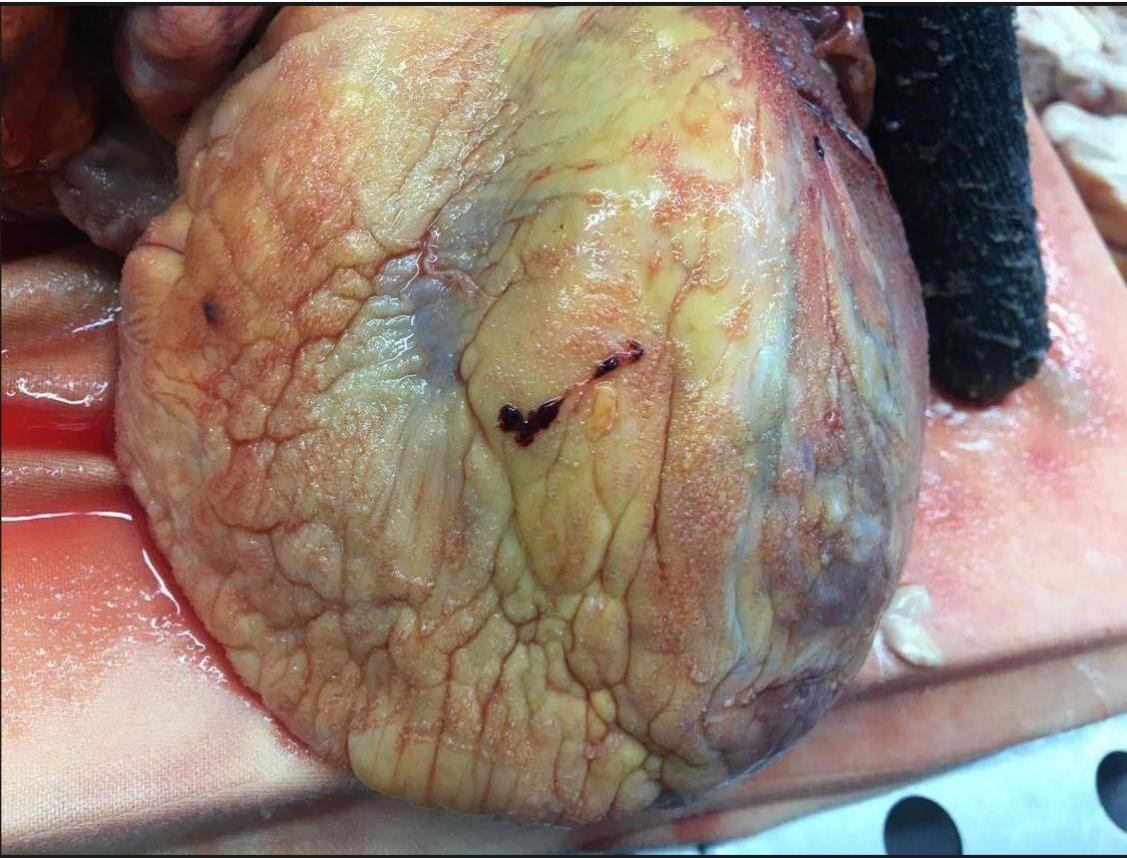


Klein AL, Abbara S, Agler DA, et al. American Society of Echocardiography clinical recommendations for multimodality cardiovascular imaging of patients with pericardial disease. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2013;26(9):965-1012.e15.

Anatomia pericardului uman normal. A, Vedere anteroară a sacului pericardic parietal intact. B, Porțiunea anteroară a sacului pericardic a fost îndepărtată pentru a vizualiza inima și vasele mari în poziție anatomică.

Cauze

- Idiopatică
- Virale
- IMA
- Uremie
- Febra reumatică

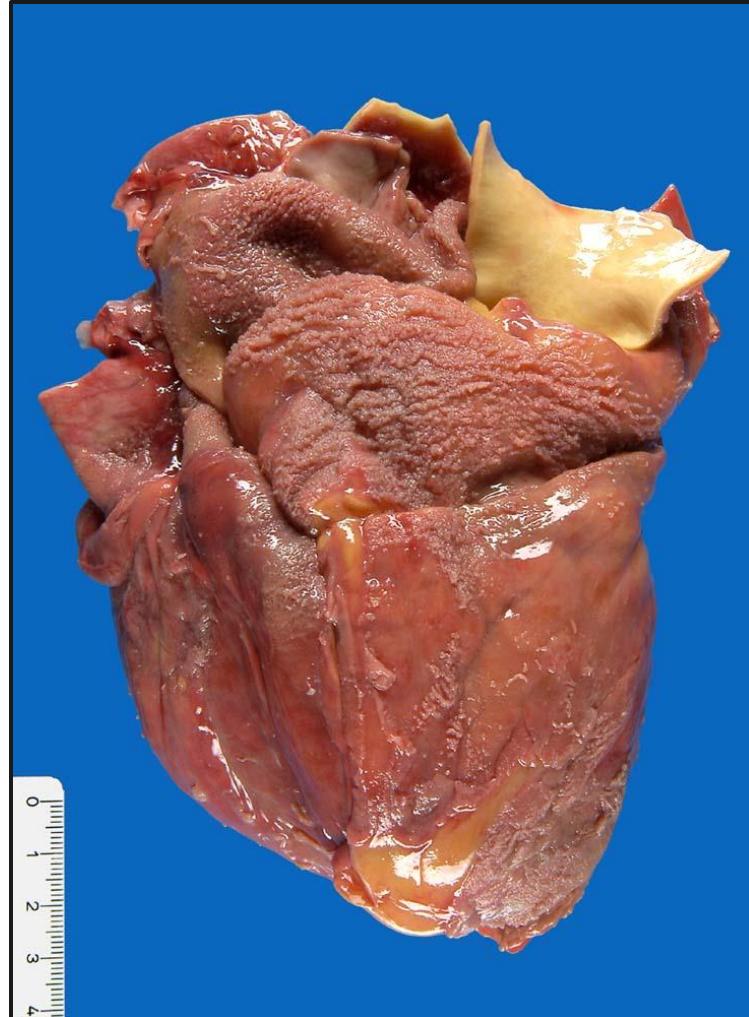


Imagine din arhiva SAP SCJUT

Exsudatul apare inițial la baza inimii, pe suprafața pericardului visceral din jurul vaselor mari sub forma unor depozite cenușiu-albicioase, cu filamente scurte de fibrină - aspect **"limbă de pisică"**, sau uneori **"în dune de nisip"**.



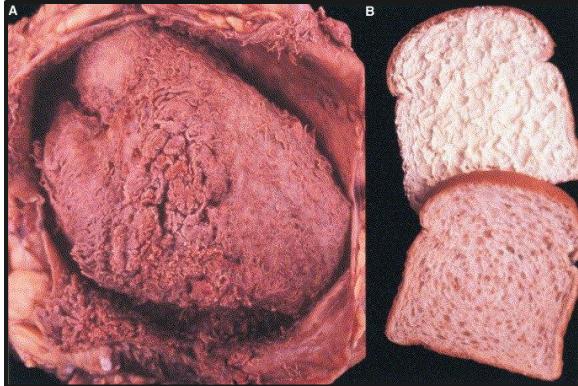
Depozite de fibrină cu aspect în “**dune de nisip**”.



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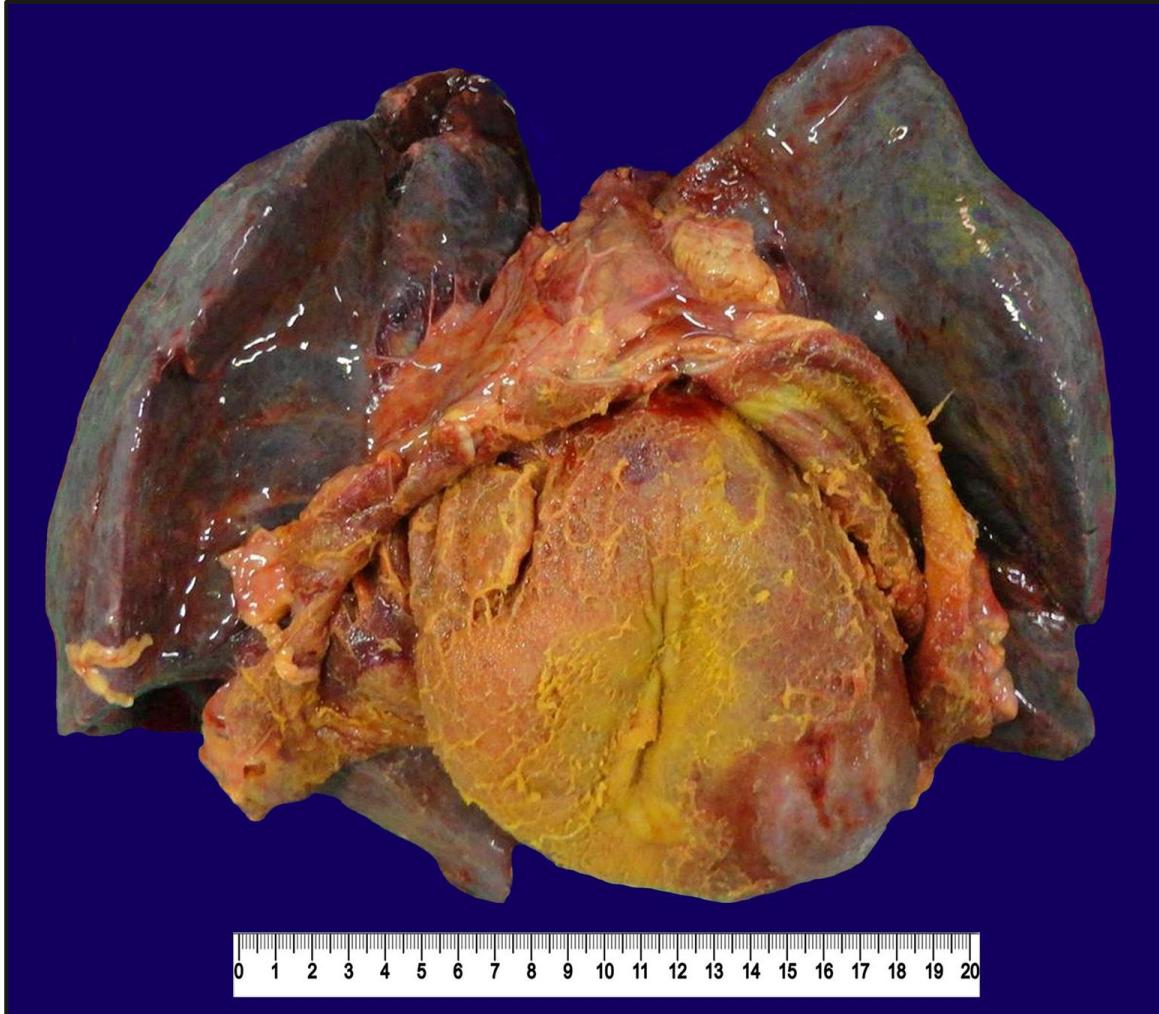


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khongoryn_Els#/media/File:Khongoryn_Els_sand_dunes.jpg



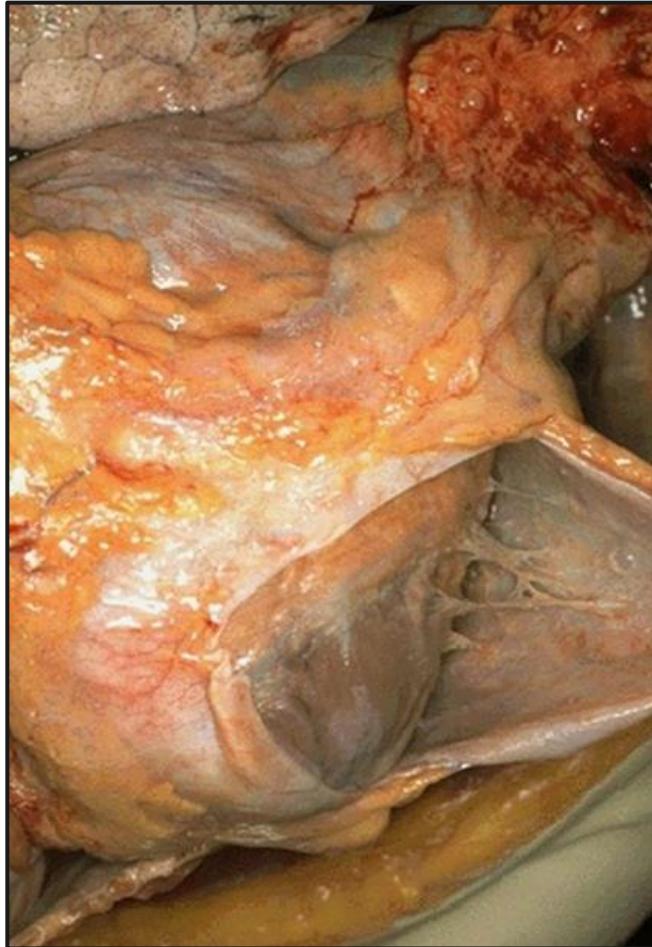
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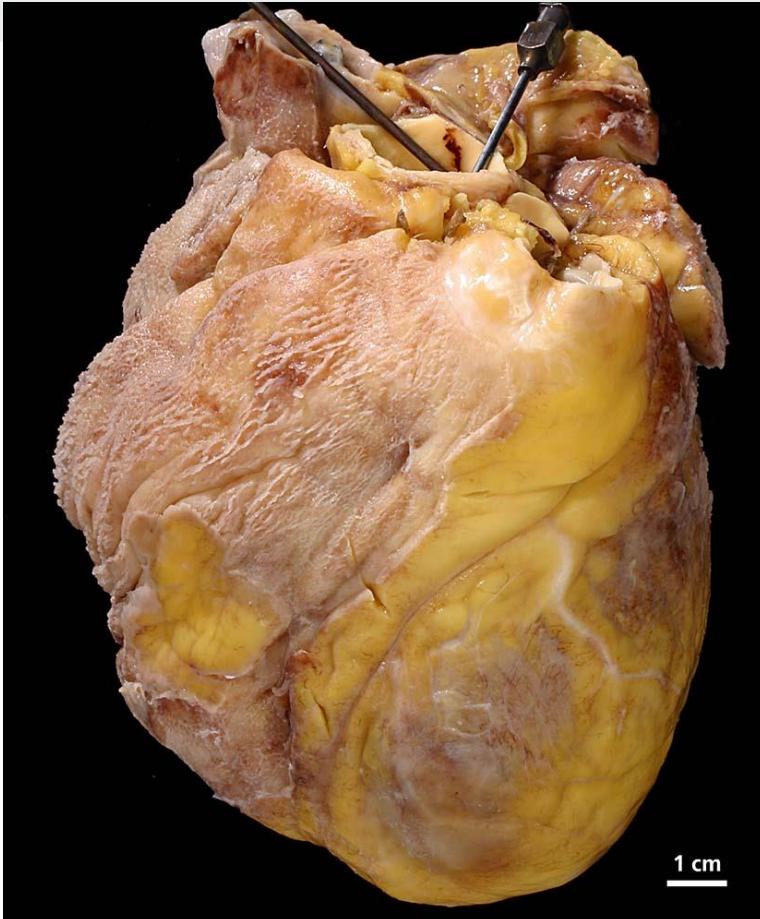
Depozitele mai abundente pot înveli inima cu un strat fibrinos neregulat - imagine de "tartină cu unt dezlipită".



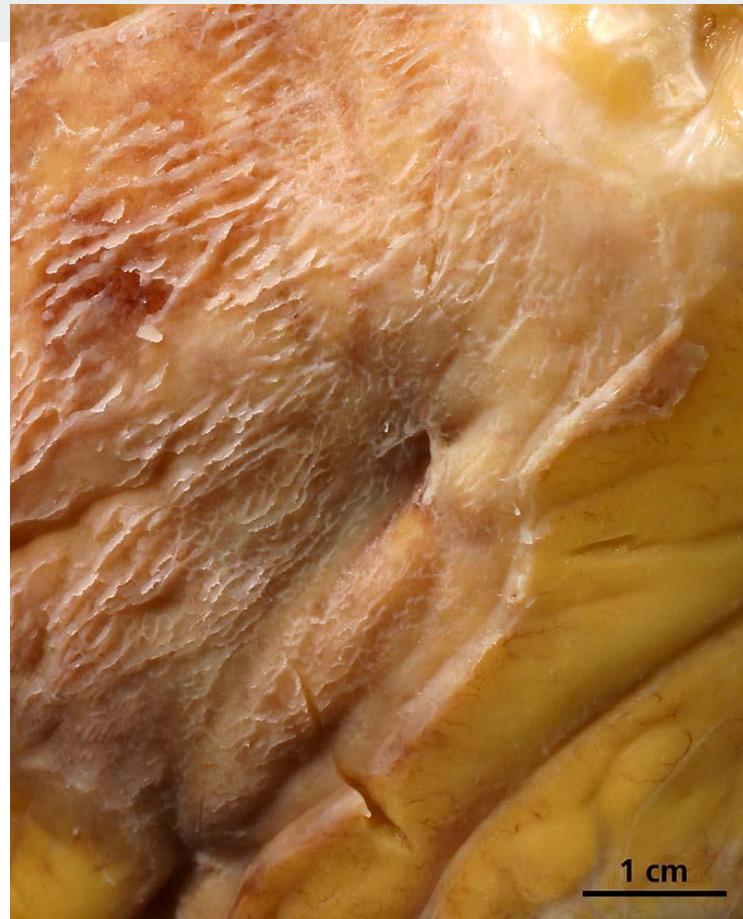
de Souza PM, dos Santos AM, Paulino EM, Hirth CG, Dornelas CA. "Bread and butter" fibrinous pericarditis. Autopsy & case reports. 2016 Oct;6(4):5.

În cazul prezenței în sacul pericardic și a unei cantități considerabile de exsudat seros, foișele pericardice pot fi unite prin filamente lungi de fibrină - aspect "în dinți de pieptene".

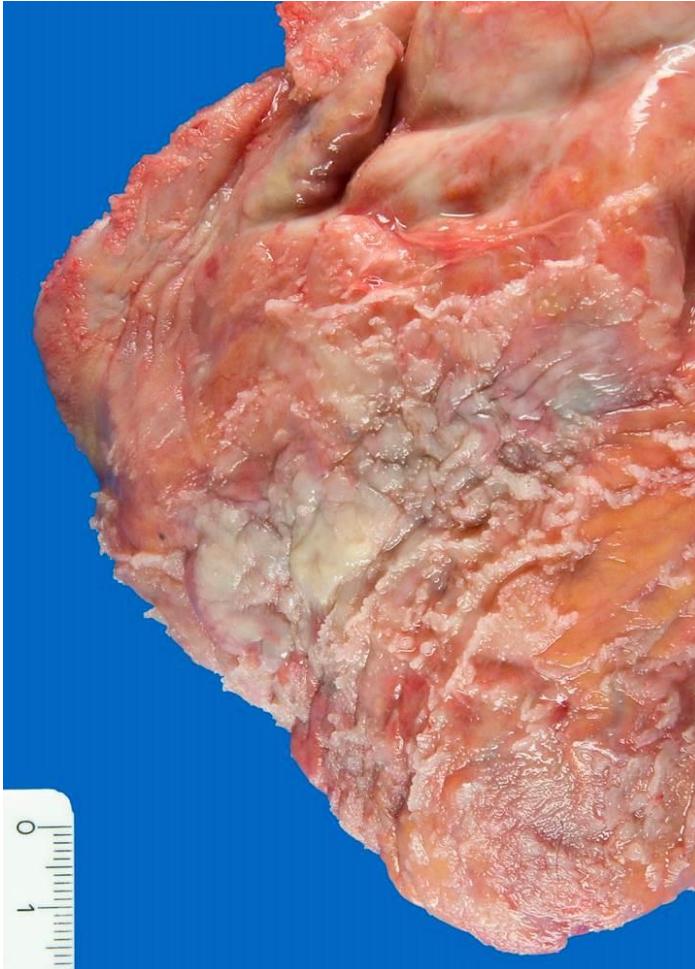




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<http://alf3.urz.unibas.ch/pathopic/e/getpic-fra.cfm?id=008706>



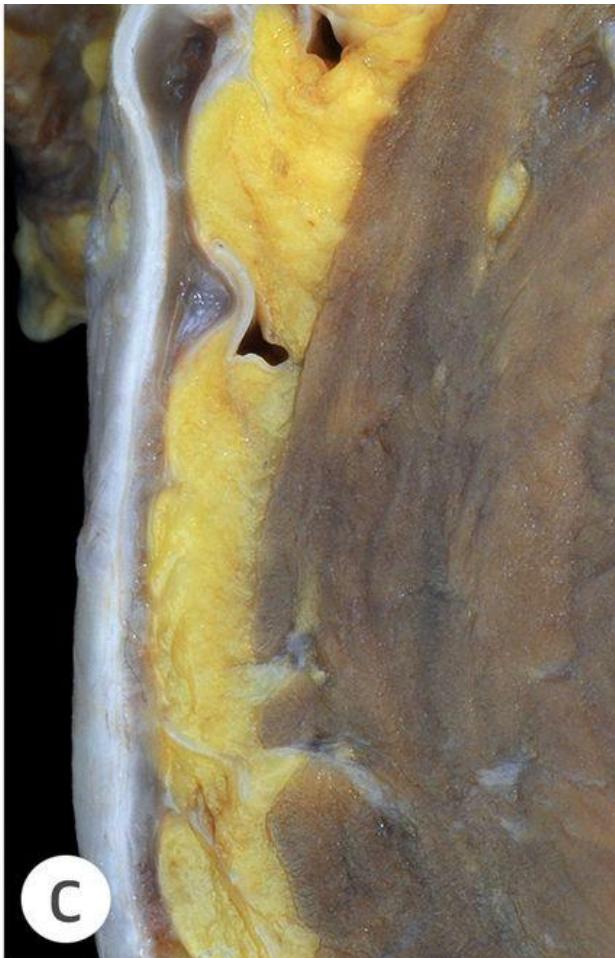
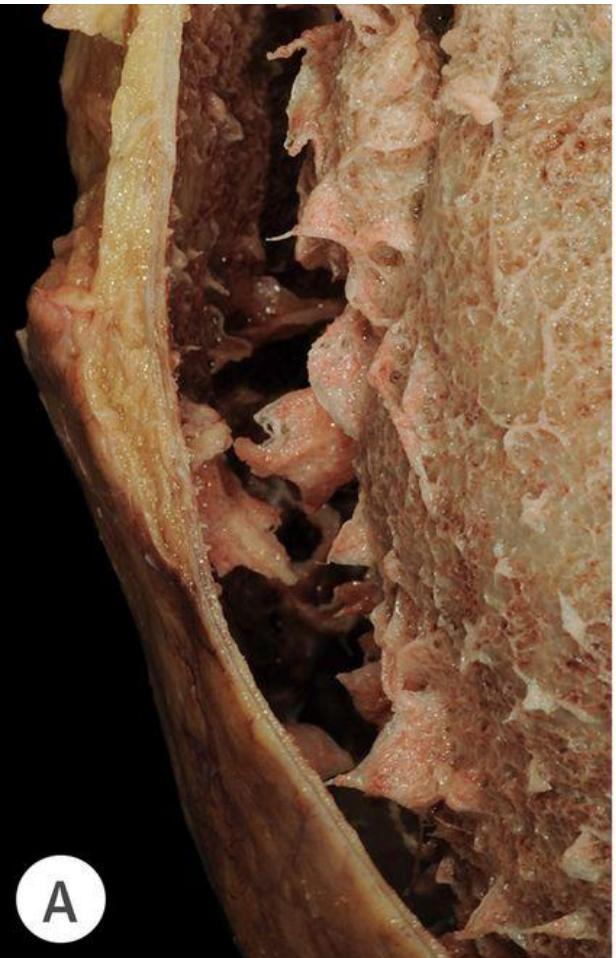
<http://alf3.urz.unibas.ch/pathopic/e/getpic-fra.cfm?id=008706>

Inflamația fibrinoasă

<http://pathmuseum.otago.ac.nz/specimen%20pages/A/A033.html> - Imagine 3D

Pericardita fibrinoasă

<http://pathmuseum.otago.ac.nz/specimen%20pages/A/A121.html> - Imagine 3D



American College of Cardiology Foundation
Paul C. Cremer et al. JACC 2016;68:2311-2328

Inflamația pseudomembranoasă

[http://pathmuseum.otago.ac.nz/specimen%
20pages/L/L038.html](http://pathmuseum.otago.ac.nz/specimen%20pages/L/L038.html) - Imagine 3D

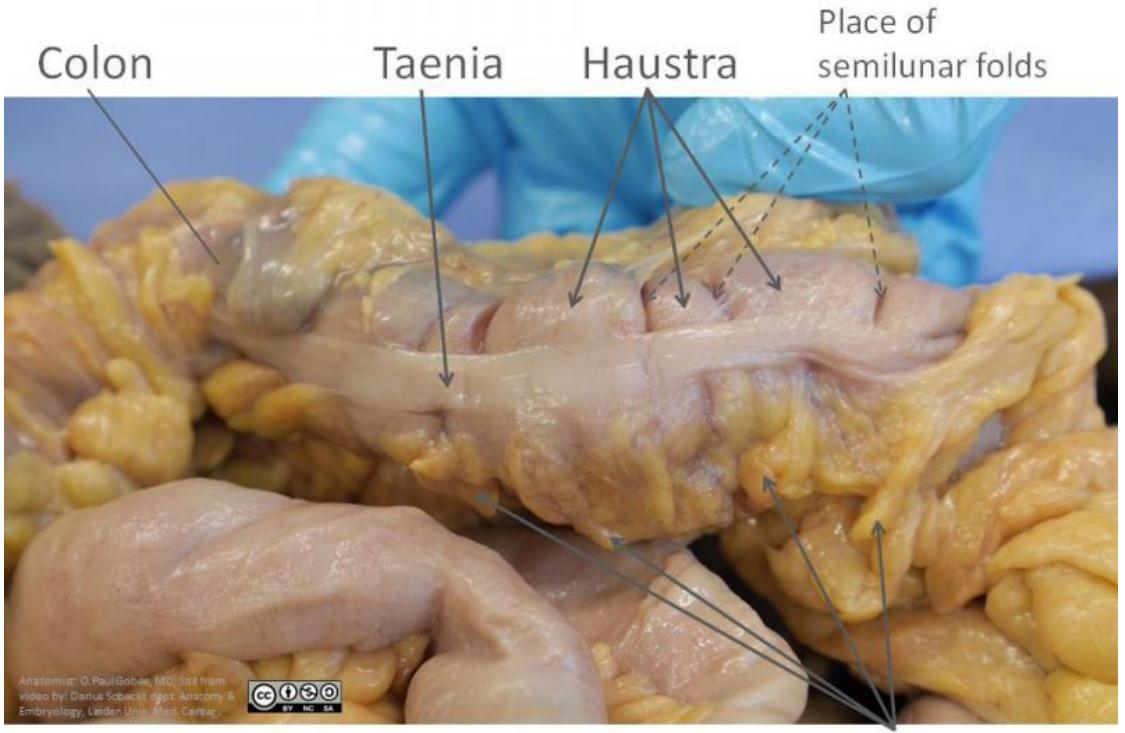
Crupul difteric (*Corynebacterium diphtheriae*)

Colita pseudomembranoasă (*Clostridium difficile*)

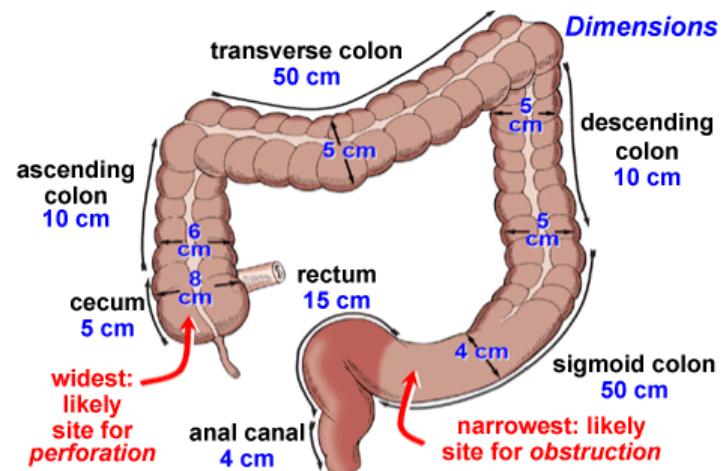
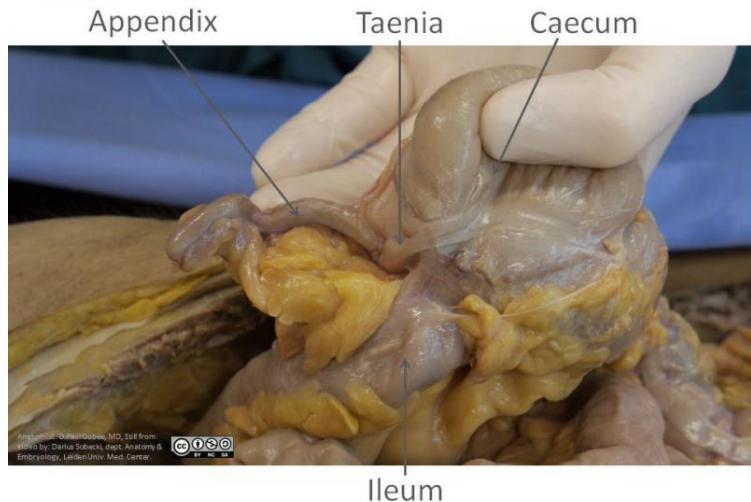
Difterie



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/47/Dirty_white_pseudomembrane_classically_seen_in_diphtheria_2013-07-06_11-07.jpg
User:Dileepunnikri / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)

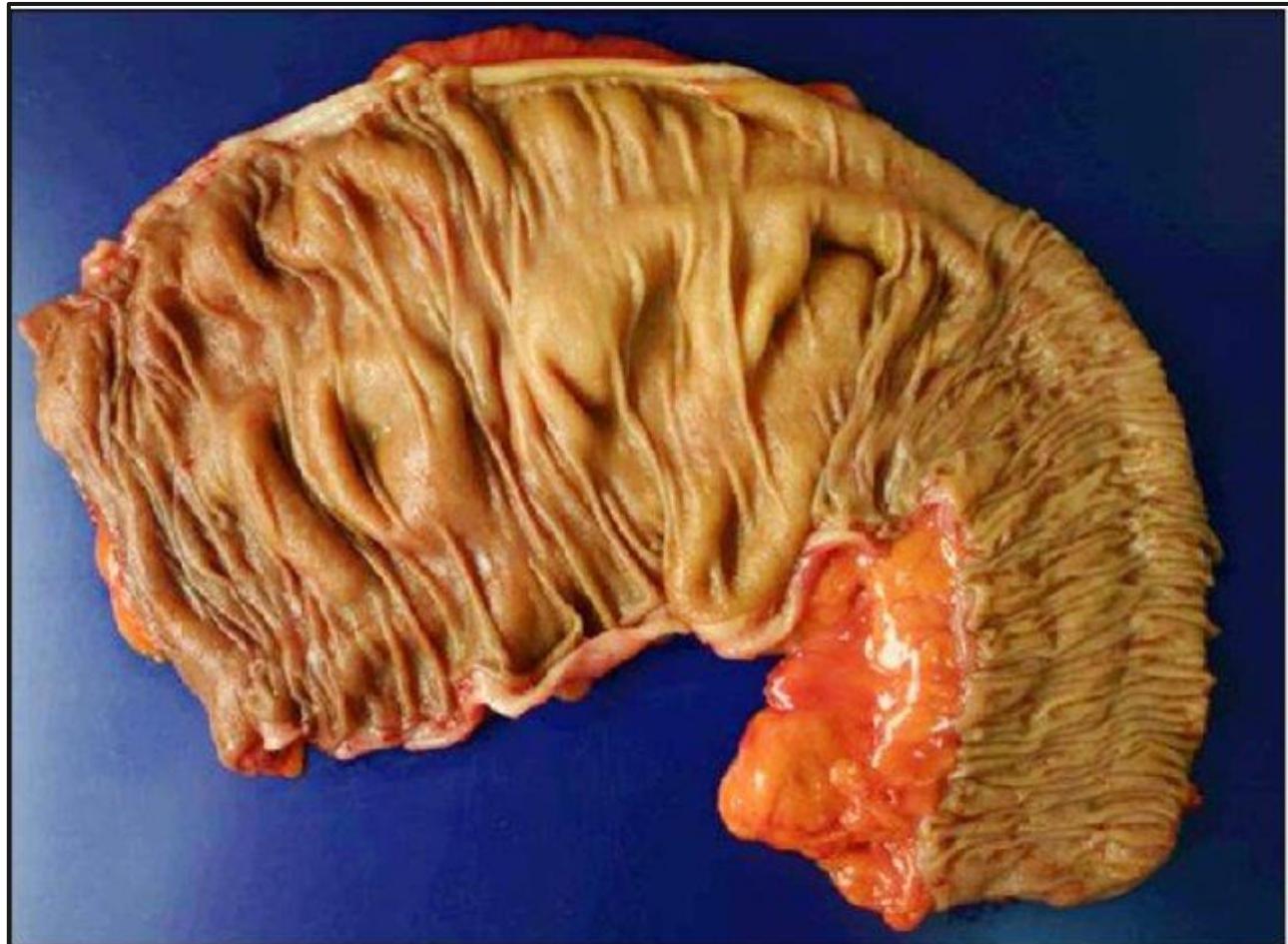


<https://anatomytool.org/content/characteristics-large-intestine>



Park WW, Kim YS, Lee JH. A case of chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction accompanied by Parkinson's disease. The Korean Journal of Gastroenterology. 2010;56(2):65-8.

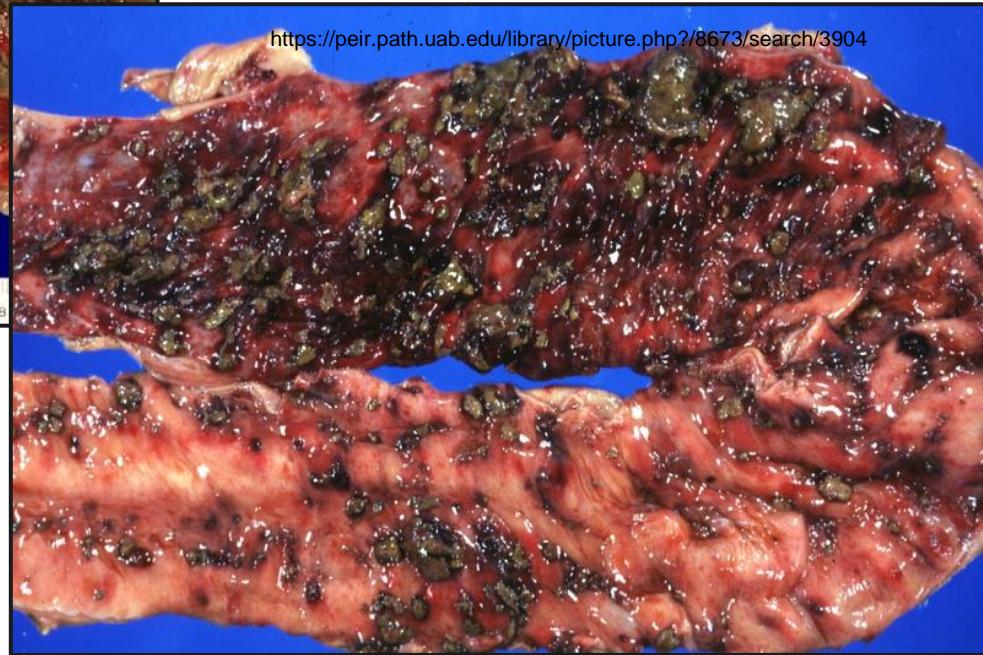
Colon - macroscopic normal



<https://alf3.urz.unibas.ch/pathopic/e/getpic-fra.cfm?id=003043>



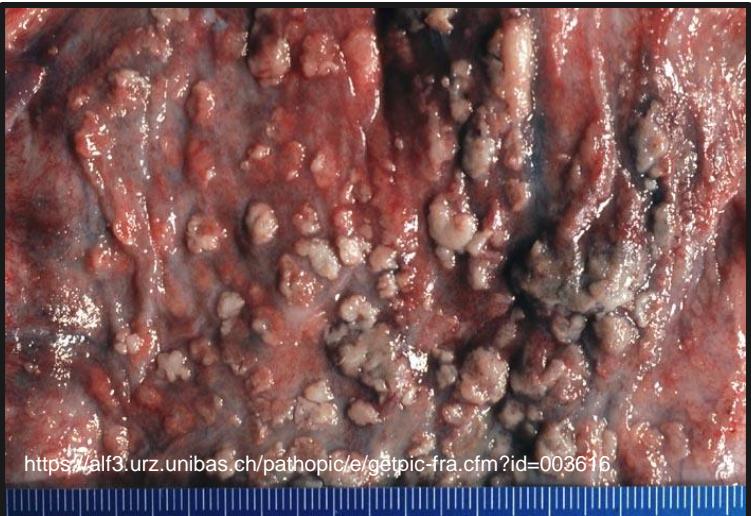
<https://peir.path.uab.edu/library/picture.php?8673/search/3904>



Colită pseudomembranoasă

Colită pseudomembranoasă





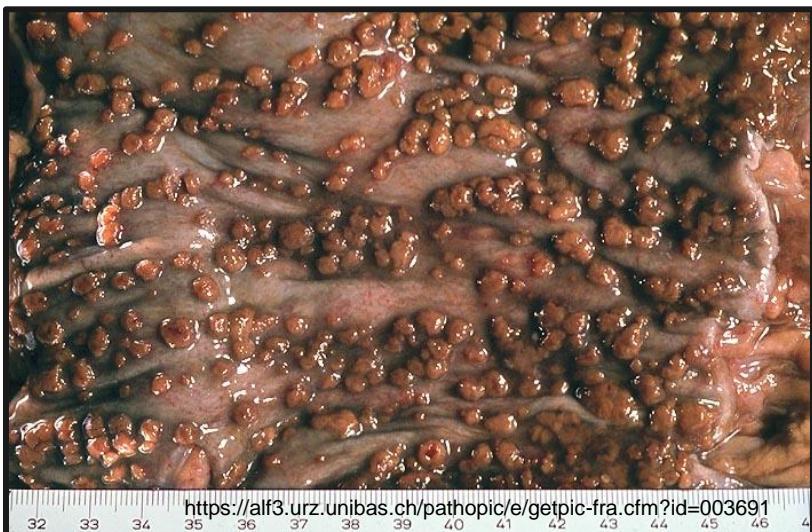
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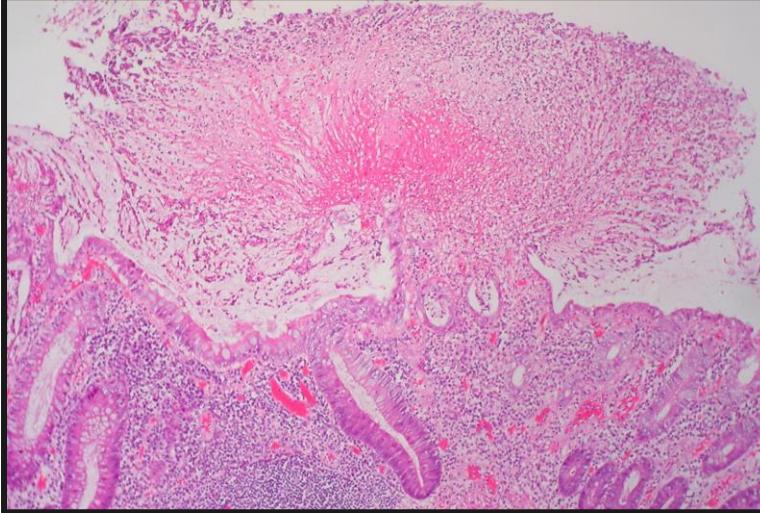
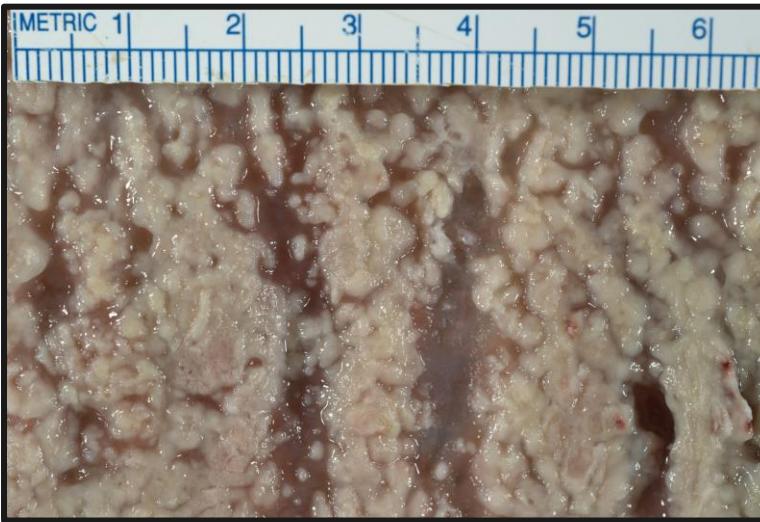
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<https://alf3.urz.unibas.ch/pathopic/e/getpic-fra.cfm?id=003691>



<https://alf3.urz.unibas.ch/pathopic/e/getpic-fra.cfm?id=003691>



Inflamația purulentă

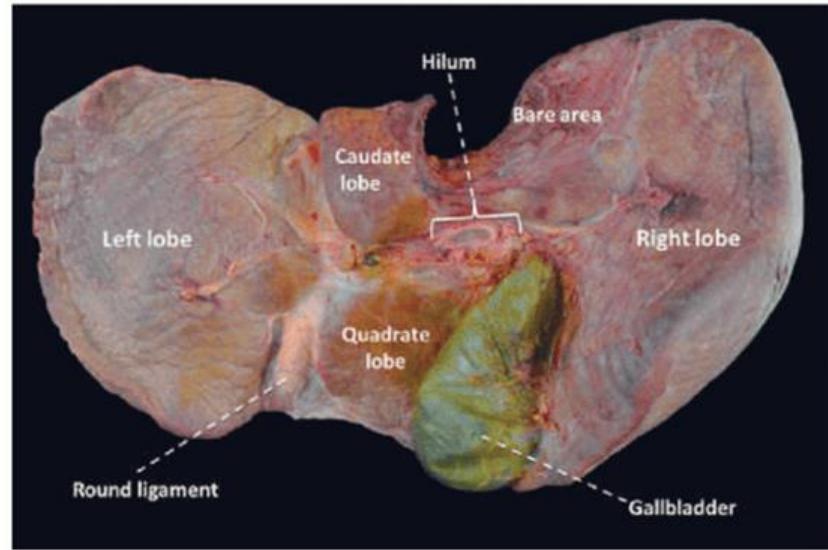
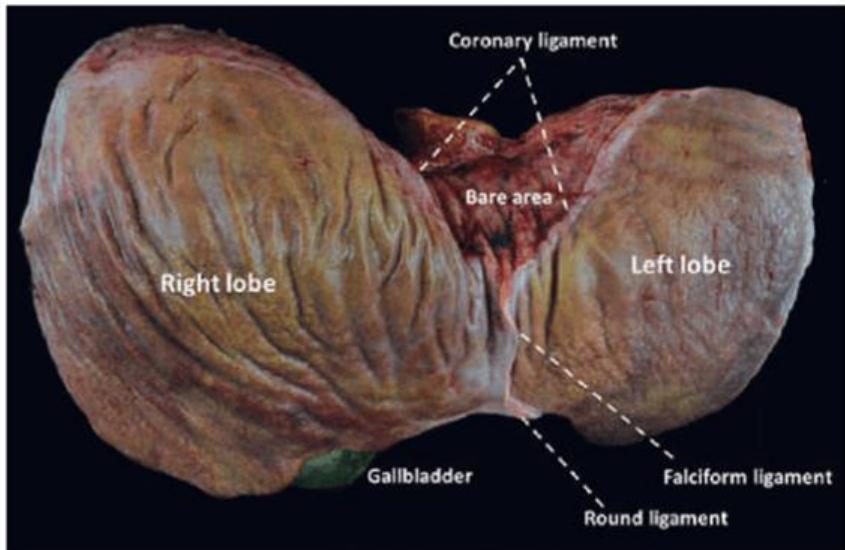
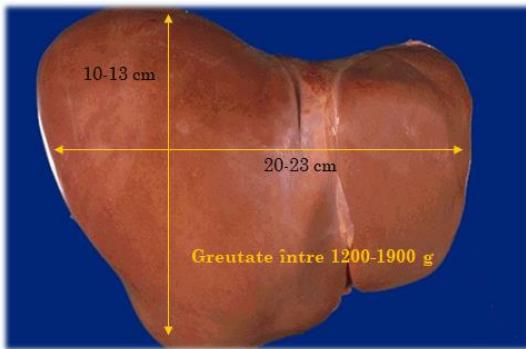
Abcesul

Flegmonul

Cauza cea mai frecventă a inflamațiilor supurative o constituie microbii piogeni:

- stafilococul (puroi galben cremos),
- streptococul (puroi seros murdar),
- pneumococul (puroi gelatinos verzui).

Ficat de aspect normal

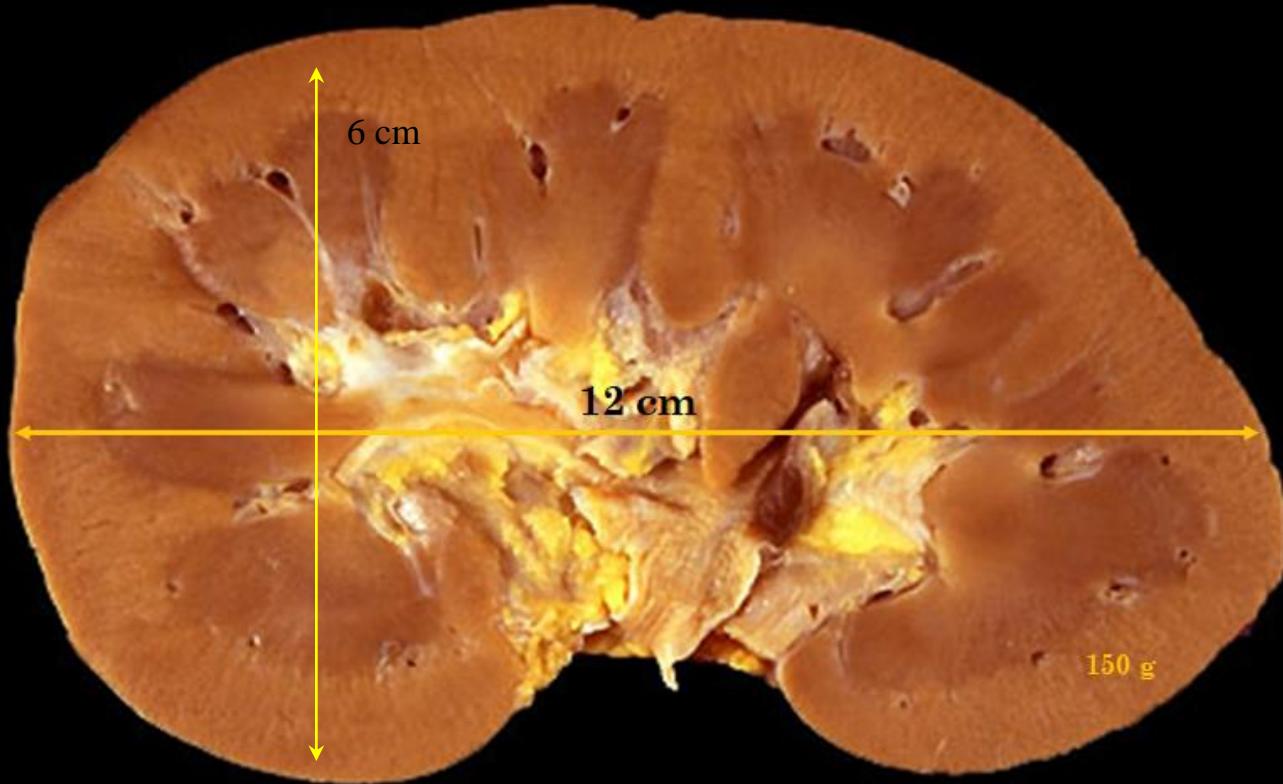


Abces hepatic



Diagnostic diferențial

- Chist hidatic (*Echinococcus Granulosus*)
- Carcinomul hepatocelular
- Adenom hepatic
- Hemangiom cavernos
- Metastază hepatică



Rinichi de aspect
normal

Abces perirenal

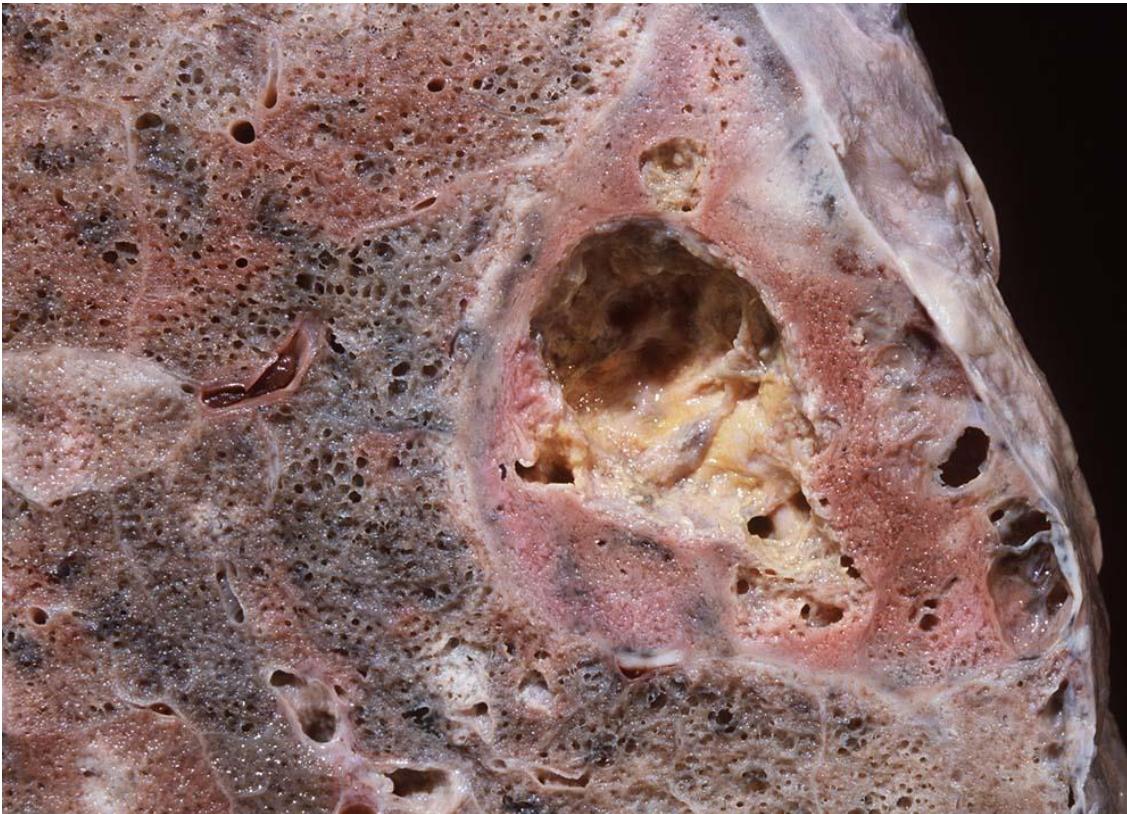


<http://pathmuseum.otago.ac.nz/specimen%20pages/J/J052.html> - Imagine 3D

Plămân de aspect
normal



Abces pulmonar



<http://pathmuseum.otago.ac.nz/specimen%20pages/L/L117.html> - Imagine 3D

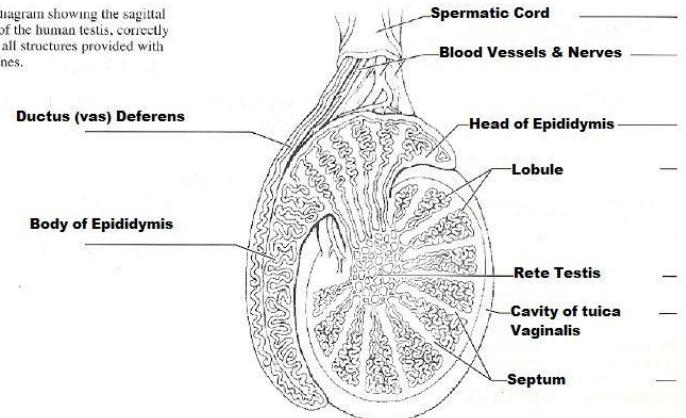


Diagnostic diferențial

- Cavernă TB
- Chist hidatic
- Tumoră primară abcedată/cavitară



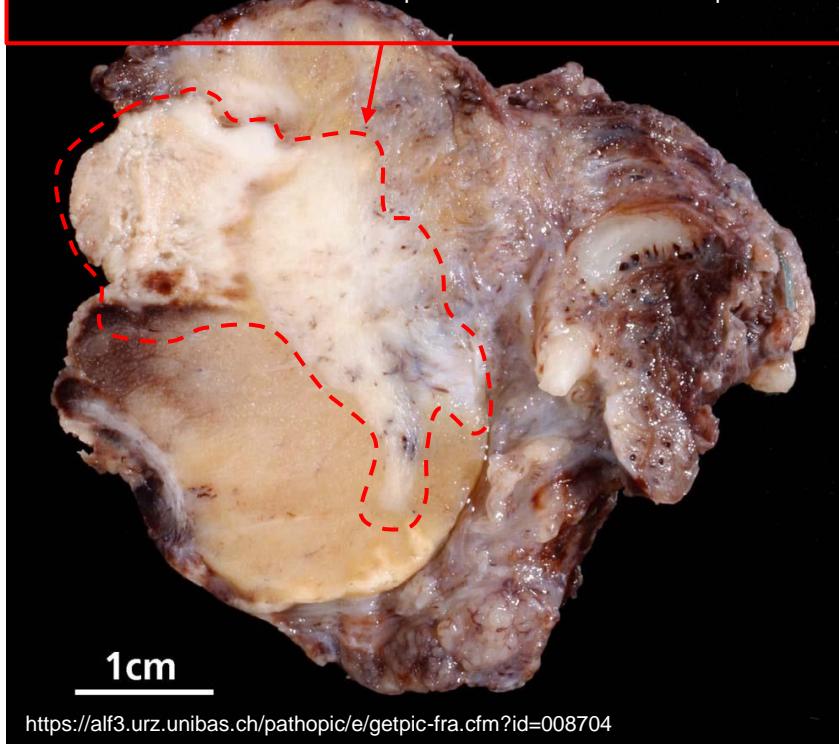
23. On the diagram showing the sagittal section of the human testis, correctly identify all structures provided with leader lines.



Testicul și epididim de aspect normal

Abces epididimar

Proces inflamator care intereseaza parenchimul testicular - orhiepididimită.



Apendice normal

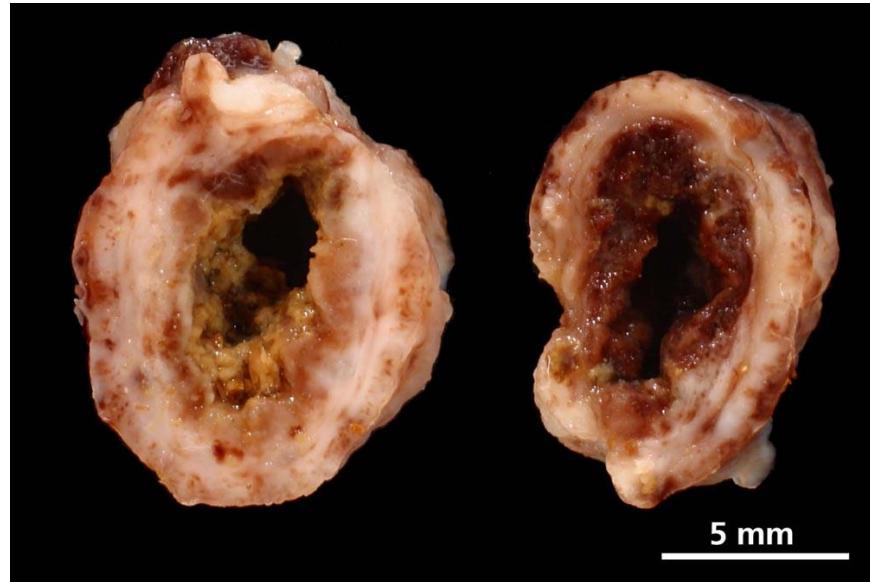


Apendicită flegmonoasă



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/69/Acute_appendicitis_Gross_pathology.jpg

Calicut Medical College / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)



<https://alf3.urz.unibas.ch/pathopic/e/getpic-fra.cfm?id=009567>

Inflamația gangrenoasă

Apendicită gangrenoasă

- cauzată de bacterii anaerobe și/sau tromboze în focarul inflamator (cauză de necroză ischemică)



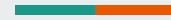
<https://peir.path.uab.edu/library/picture.php?/9951/search/3929>

INFLAMAȚIA CRONICĂ

Inflamația cronică se poate dezvolta prin cronicizarea unei inflamații acute sau poate evolu de la început ca o inflamație cronică primară.

Inflamațiile proliferative (inflamațiile cronice) pot fi sistematizate în scop didactic în:

- **inflamații cronice (proliferative) nespecifice;**
- **inflamații granulomatoase nespecifice sau cu specificitate discutabilă;**
- **inflamații granulomatoase de corp străin (granuloamele de corp străin);**
- **inflamații granulomatoase specifice.**



INFLAMAȚII GRANULOMATOASE SPECIFICE

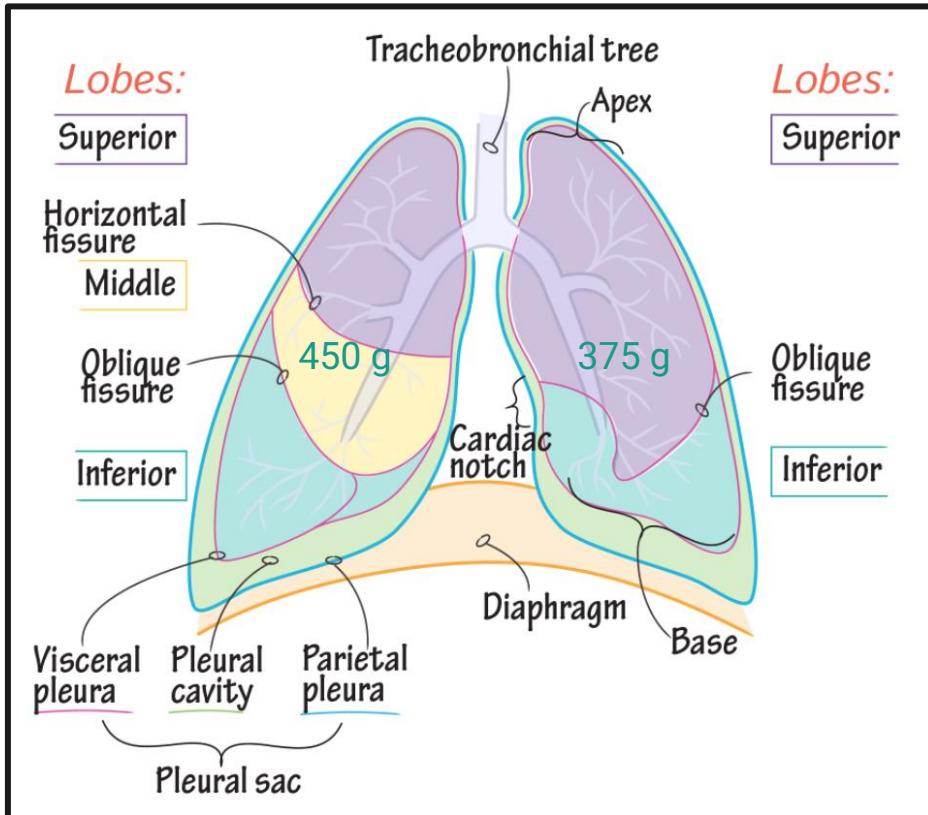
Tuberculoza (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*)

Sifilisul (*Treponema pallidum*)

Actinomicoza (*Actinomyces israeli*)

Aspectul normal al plămânilor

<http://pathmuseum.otago.ac.nz/specimen%20pages/L/L068.html> - Imagine 3D



Plămân normal



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fd/Normal_lung_%283661495238%29.jpg

Yale Rosen from USA / CC BY-SA (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)

Inflamația tuberculoasă

Leziunile elementare macroscopice din inflamația tuberculoasă pot fi:

a) Leziuni circumscrise:

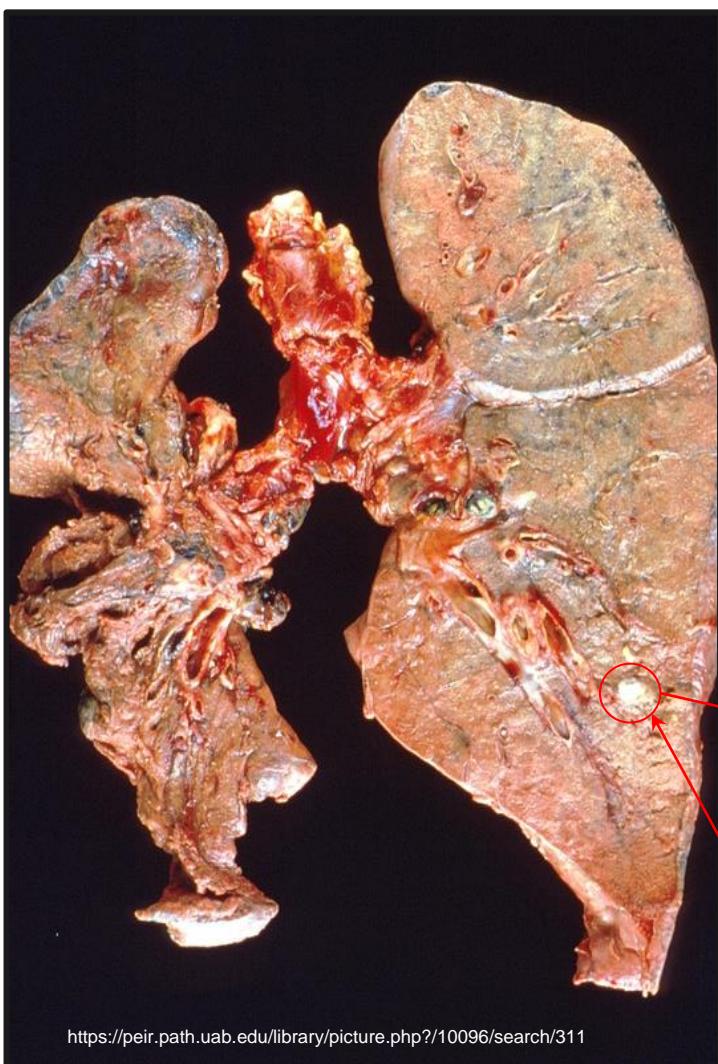
- tuberculul miliar
- nodulul simplu
- nodulul acinos
- tuberculomul

b) Leziuni ulcerative:

- ulcerații
- caverne

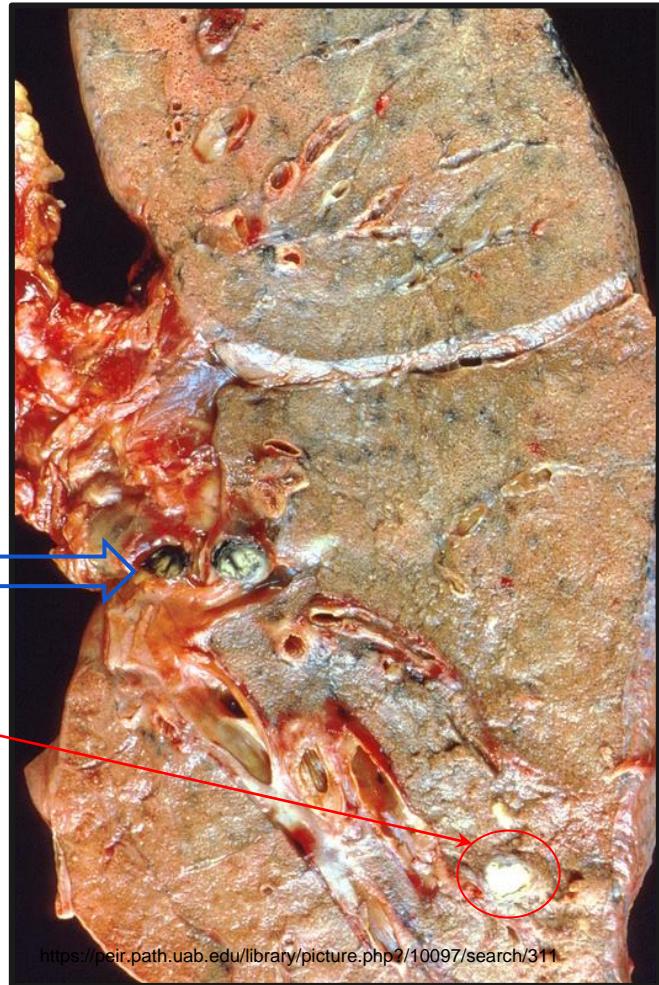
c) Leziuni difuze:

- pneumonia tuberculoasă
- bronhopneumonia tuberculoasă
- pleurezia tuberculoasă
- peritonita tuberculoasă
- pericardita tuberculoasă
- meningita tuberculoasă



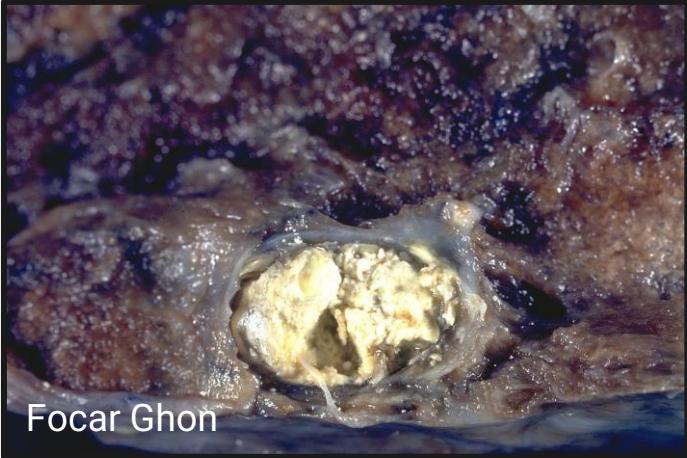
Adenopatie
hilară

Afect primar



<https://peir.path.uab.edu/library/picture.php?/10097/search/311>

<https://peir.path.uab.edu/library/picture.php?/10096/search/311>



Focar Ghon

Complex tuberculos primar Ranke

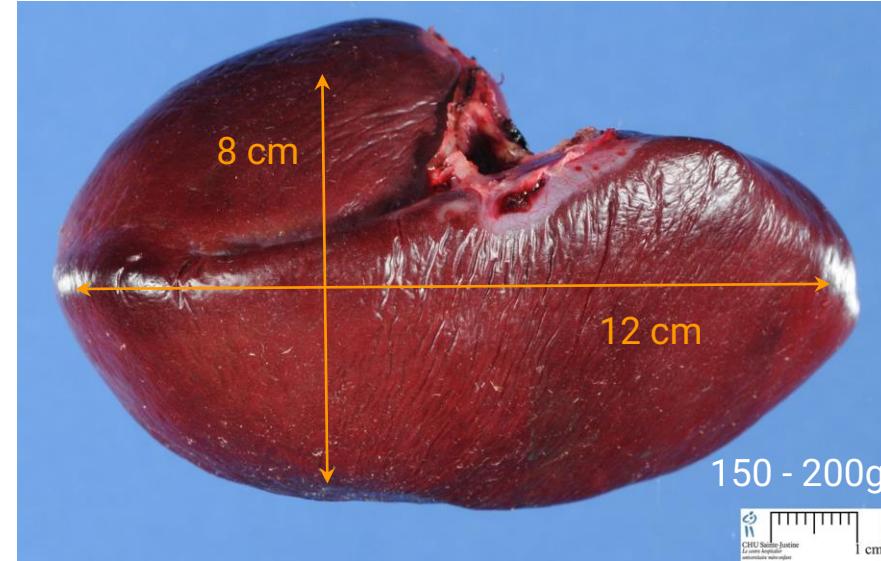
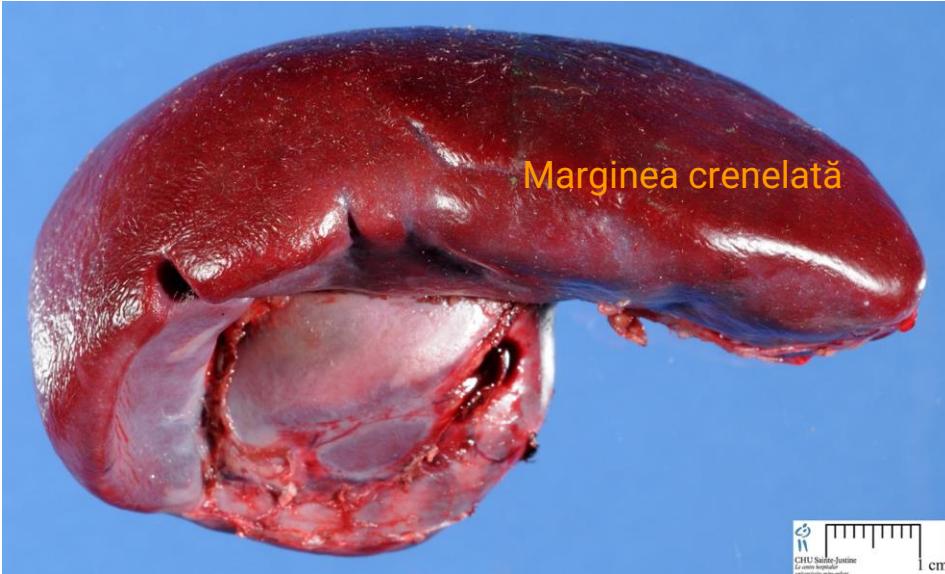




https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pearl_millet_after_combine_harvesting.jpg

Tuberculoză miliară.
Imagine din arhiva SAP SCJUT.





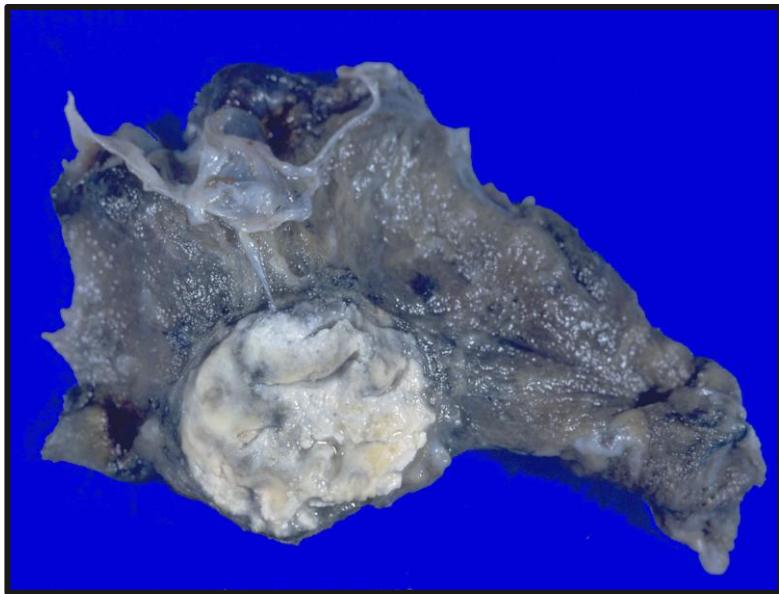
Splină de aspect normal

9974



Peritonita
tuberculoasă





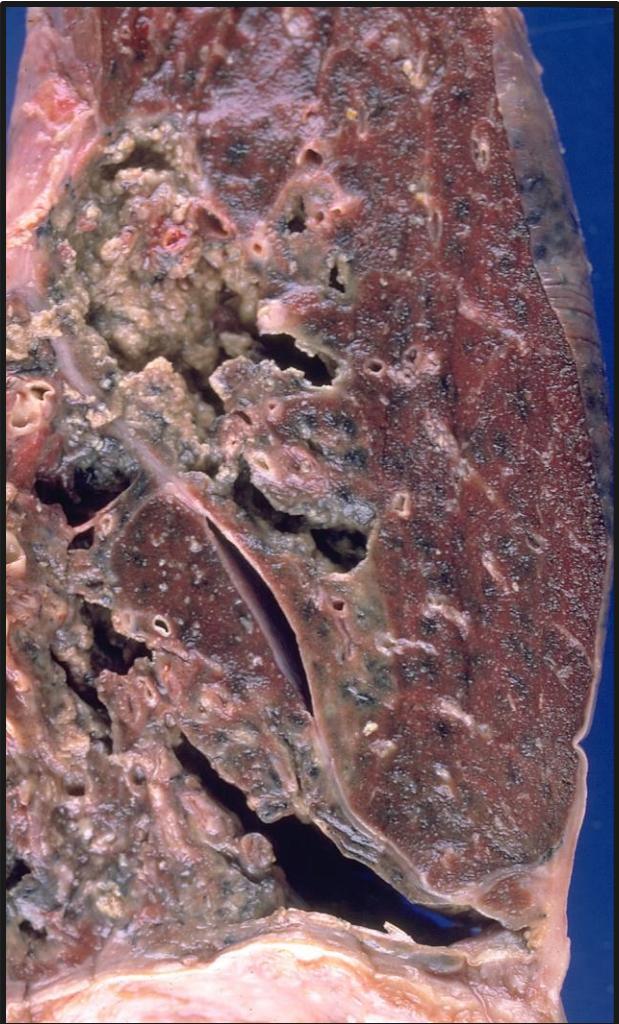
Tuberculomul



Cavernă TB



<http://pathmuseum.otago.ac.nz/specimen%20pages/L/L012.html> - Imagine 3D



Caverne recente

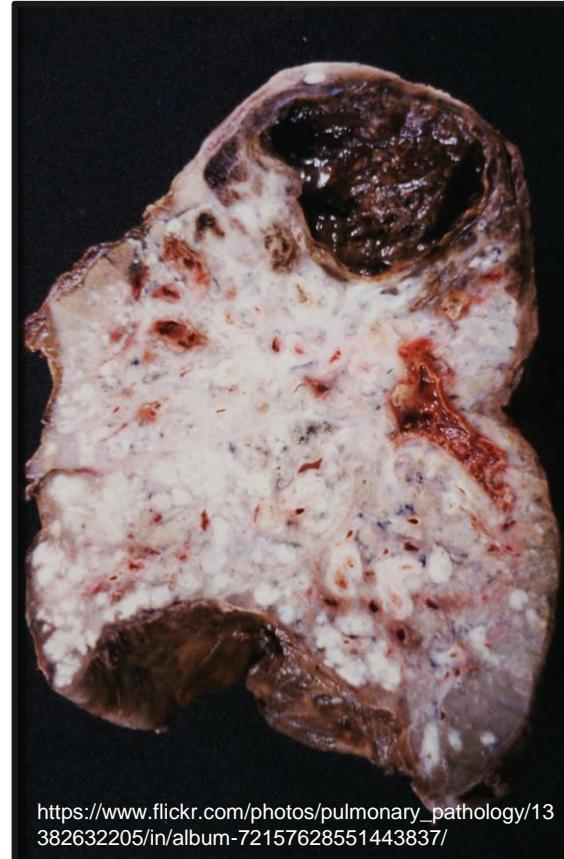


Cavernă veche

[https://www.flickr.com/photos/pulmonary_pathology/sets/72157628551443837/with/6570245751/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/pulmonary_pathology/sets/72157628551443837/)



Bronhopneumonia tuberculoasă. Imagine din arhiva SAP SCJUT .



https://www.flickr.com/photos/pulmonary_pathology/13382632205/in/album-72157628551443837/

Inflamația sifilitică

Sifilisul dobândit:

- **stadiul primar** - **șancrul sifilitic** și adenopatia satelită;
- **stadiul secundar** - **sifilide** și micropoliadenopatie;
- **stadiul terțiar** cu:
 - leziuni nodulare: **gomele sifilitice**
 - leziuni difuze: vasculare (**mezaortita sifilitică**) sau nervoase (meningită, paralizie generală progresivă, tabes).

Sifilisul congenital:

- precoce;
- tardiv.

Şancrul sifilitic



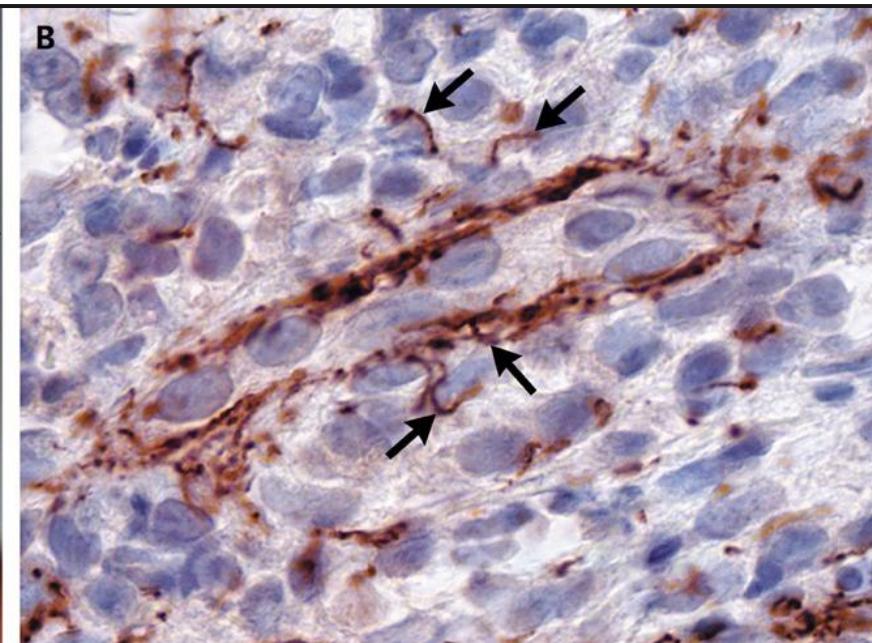
<https://peir.path.uab.edu/library/picture.php?/1632/search/3953>



Vartolomei MD, Cotoi OS, Badea MA, Chibelean CB, Cotoi T, Morariu V, Albu C, Morariu SH. Indurative edema of the prepuce mimicing phimosis, an atypical manifestation of primary syphilis. Acta dermatovenerologica Croatica. 2015 Dec 28;23(4):301-.



Ramoni S, Cusini M, Gaiani F, Crosti C. Syphilitic chancres of the mouth: three cases. *Acta dermatovenereologica*. 2009 Oct 1;89(6):648-9.



Staines K, Sloan P. Syphilitic chancre of the tongue. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2011 Aug 4;365(5):e11.

Sifilide



https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sifilis#/media/F%C8%99ier:Secondary_Syphilis_on_palms_CDC_6809_lores.rsh.jpg



Dupin N. Syphilis. Vol. 37, La Revue de Médecine Interne. La Revue de Médecine Interne; 2016. p. 735–42.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gum_arabic#/media/File:Gummi_arabicum_pieces_and_powder.jpg



Gomele sifilitice

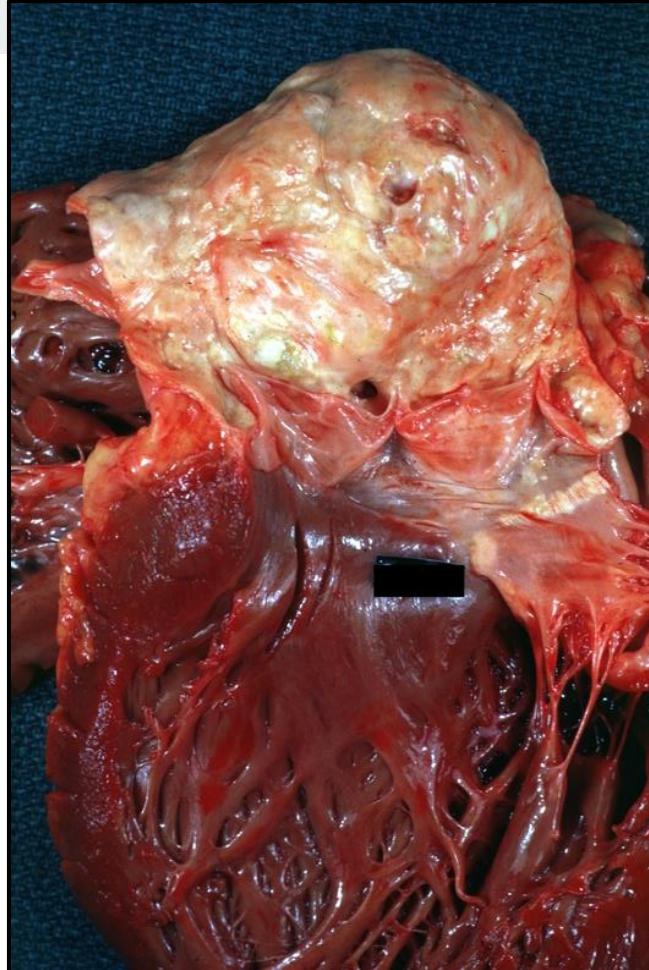


Moon J, Yu D, Yoon HS, Cho S, Park HS. Syphilitic Gumma: A Rare Form of Cutaneous Tertiary Syphilis. *Annals of Dermatology*. 2018 Dec 1;30(6):749-51.



<https://webeye.ophth.uiowa.edu/eyeforum/atlas/pages/Syphilis-and-trachoma.html>

Mezaortita sifilitică



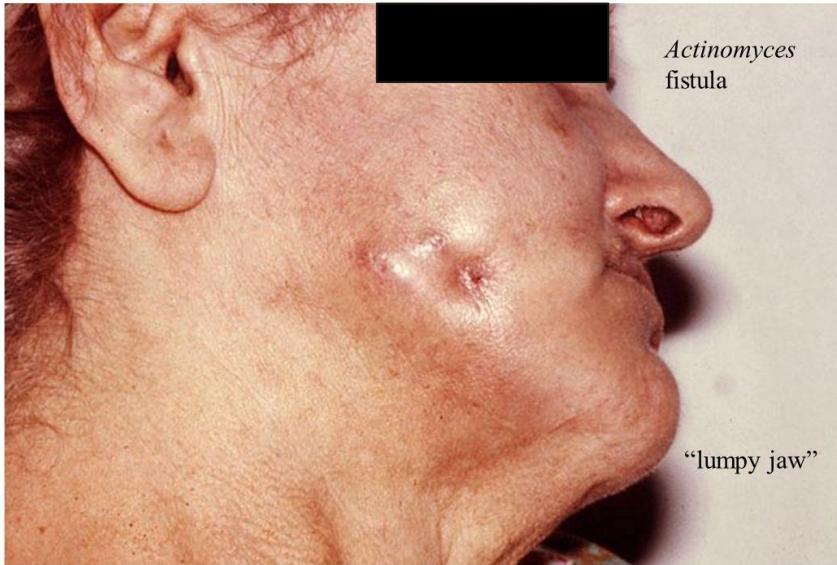


<https://peir.path.uab.edu/library/picture.php?/5059/search/383>



<https://natlands.org/maritoni-chunky-bark/>

Actinomicoza



Contributed by the CDC/ Dr. Robert Fass; Ohio State
Dept. of Medicine



Fig. 1C: A hard, only slightly painful swelling covered with skin showing multiple ulceration



Fig. 1D: Ulceration producing pus containing yellowish granules

Tortorici S, Burruano F, Buzzanca ML, Difalco P, Cabibi D, Maresi E. Cervico-facial actinomycosis: epidemiological and clinical comments.