

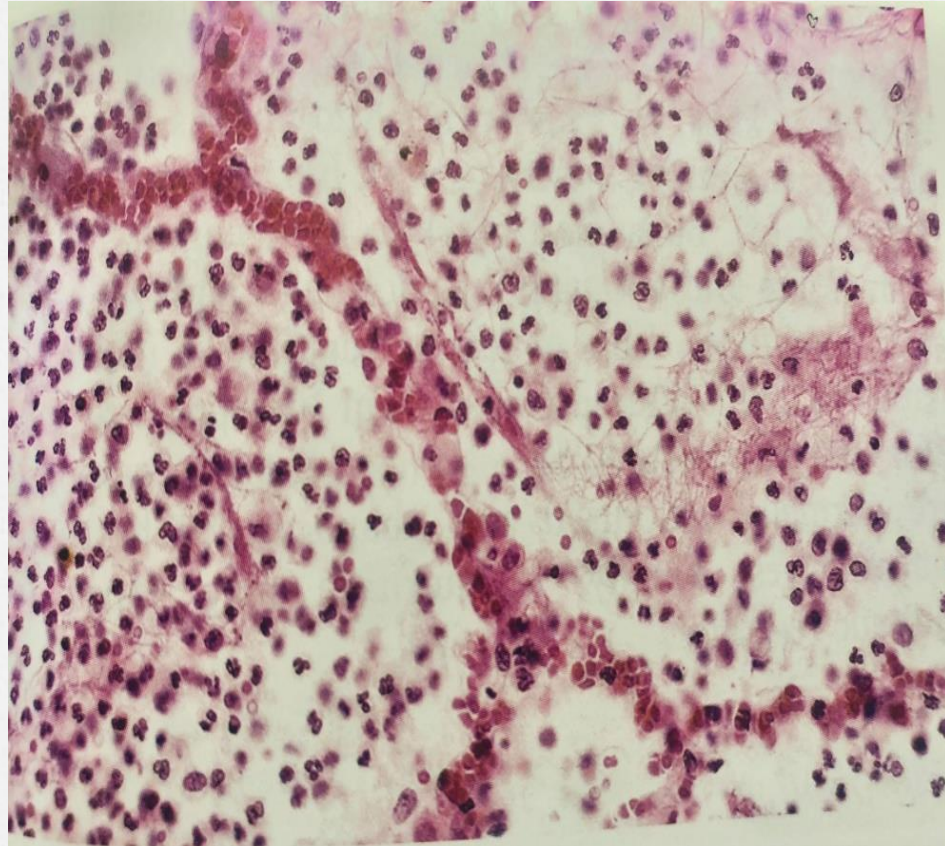


Infectious pathology

Spectrum of Inflammatory Responses to Infection:

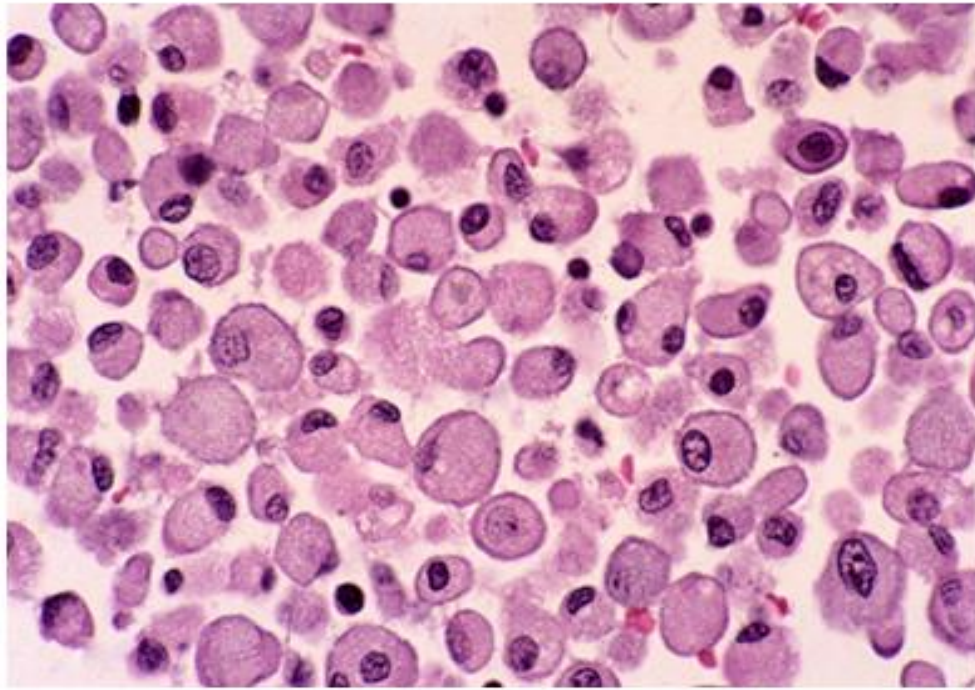
Microbes produce 5 types of tissue reactions:

- 1. Suppurative (Purulent) Inflammation*
- 2. Mononuclear & granulomatous inflammation*
- 3. Cytopathic-cytoproliferative response*
- 4. Necrotizing inflammation*
- 5. Chronic inflammation and scarring*

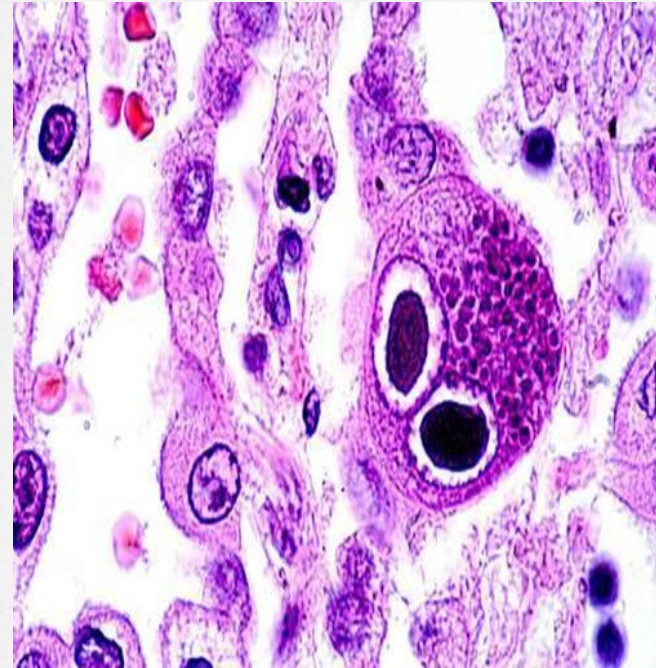
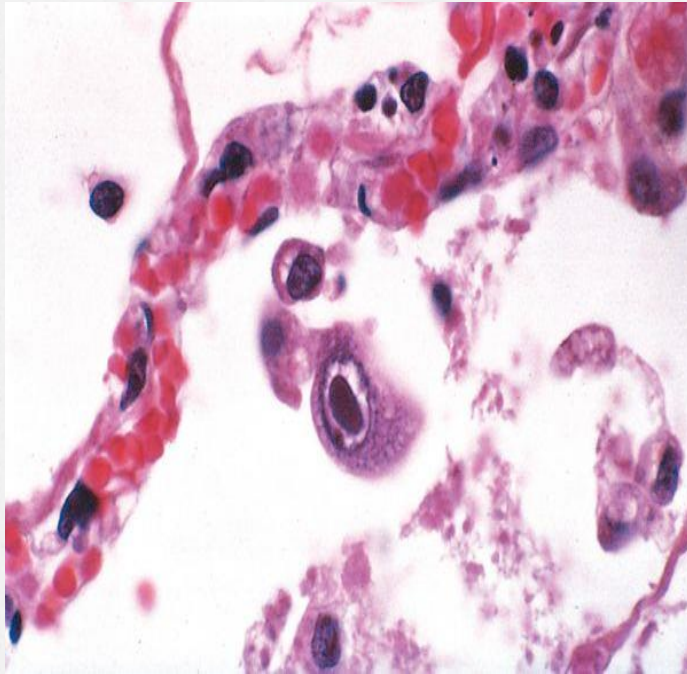


The alveolar architecture is still maintained, which is why even an extensive pneumonia often resolves with minimal residual destruction or damage to the pulmonary parenchyma

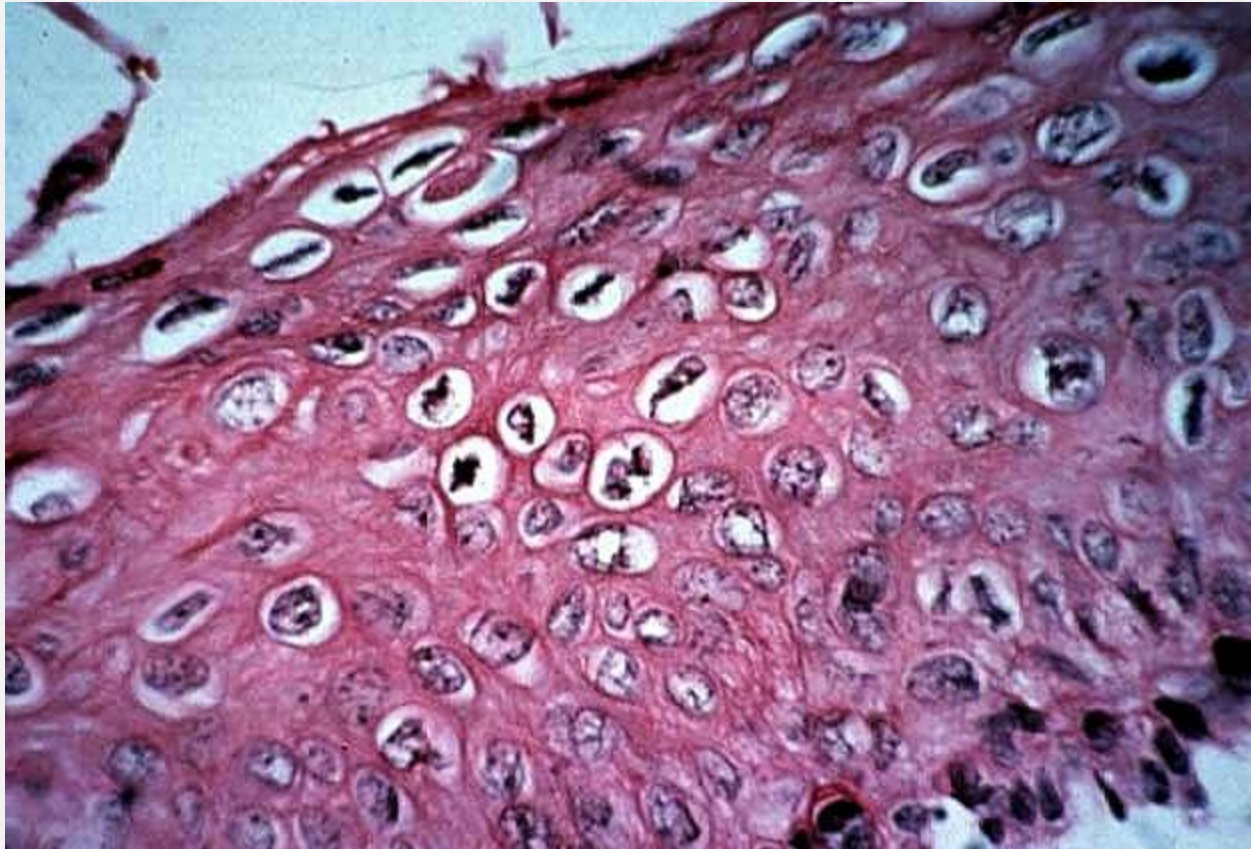
Plasma cells



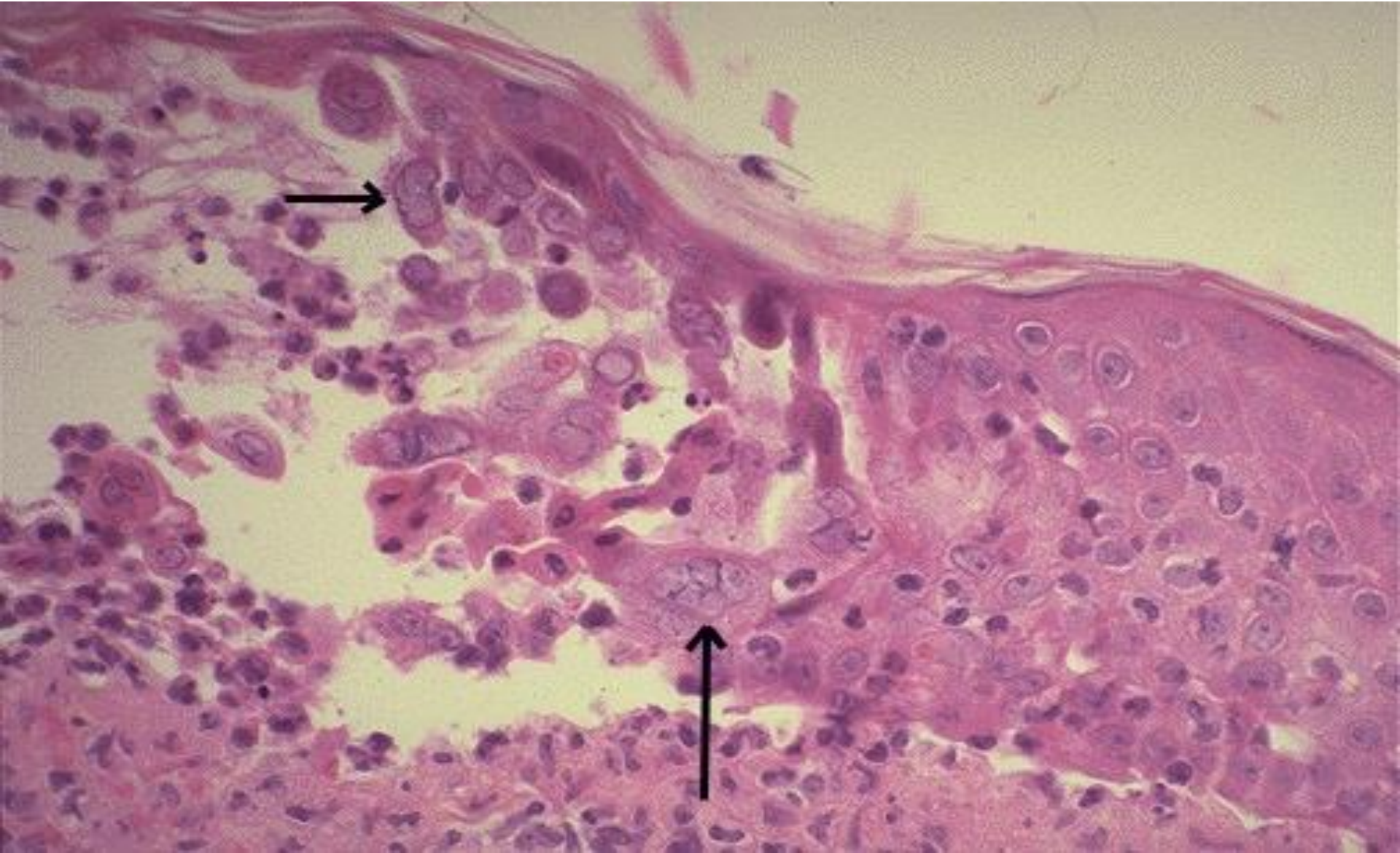
nuclei contain large, eosinophilic inclusions surrounded by a clear halo, classic owl eye inclusion

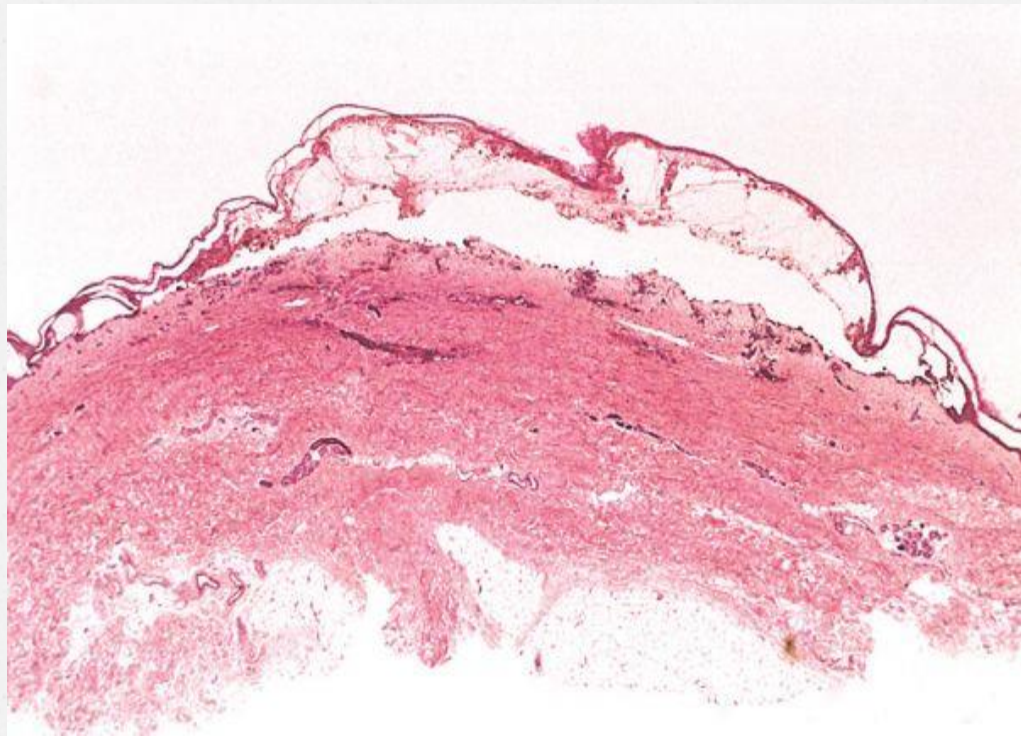


Koilocytic changes in HPV



Giant cells formation







Tuberculosis

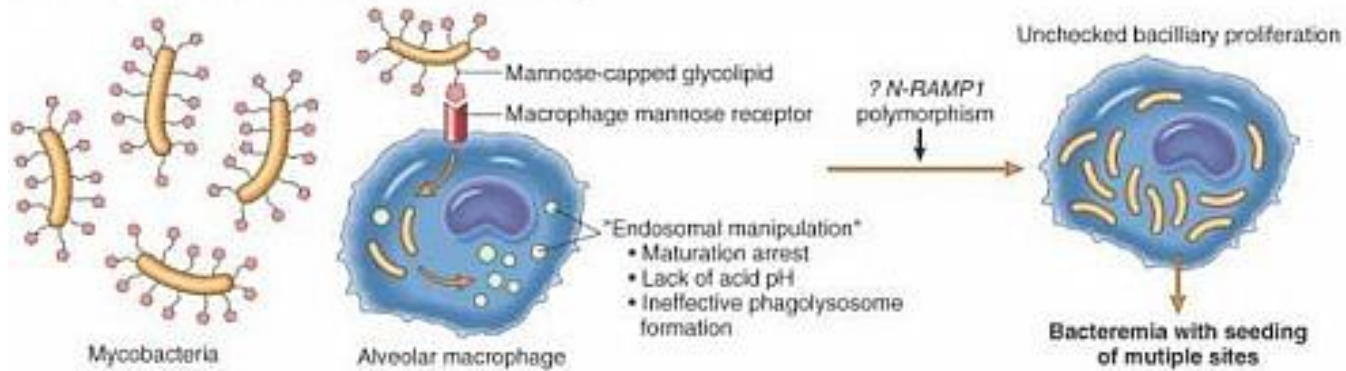
Primary T.B characterised by:

**1-Subpleural pulmonary lesion
(ghon focus).**

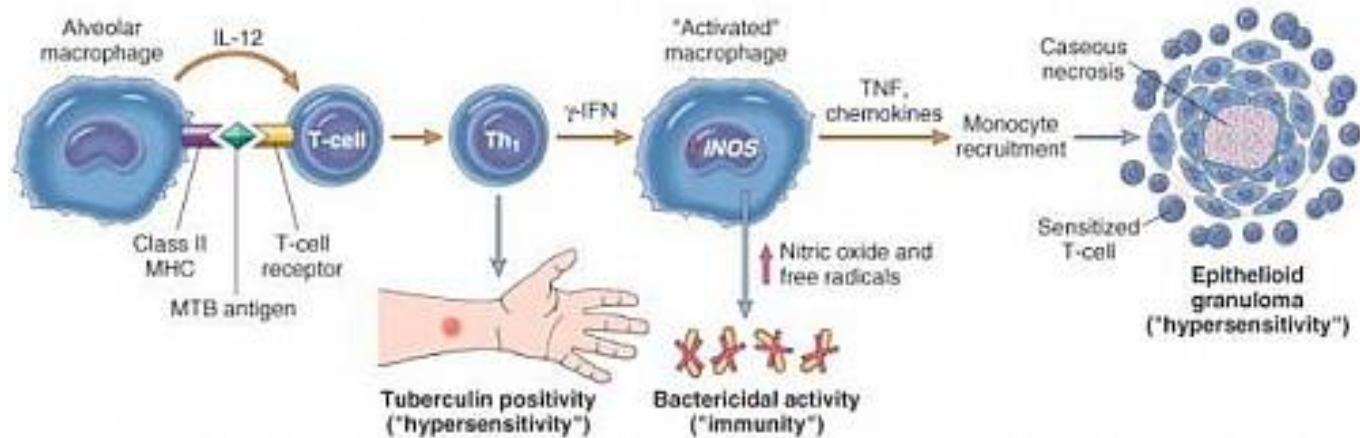
2-hilar L.N involvement.

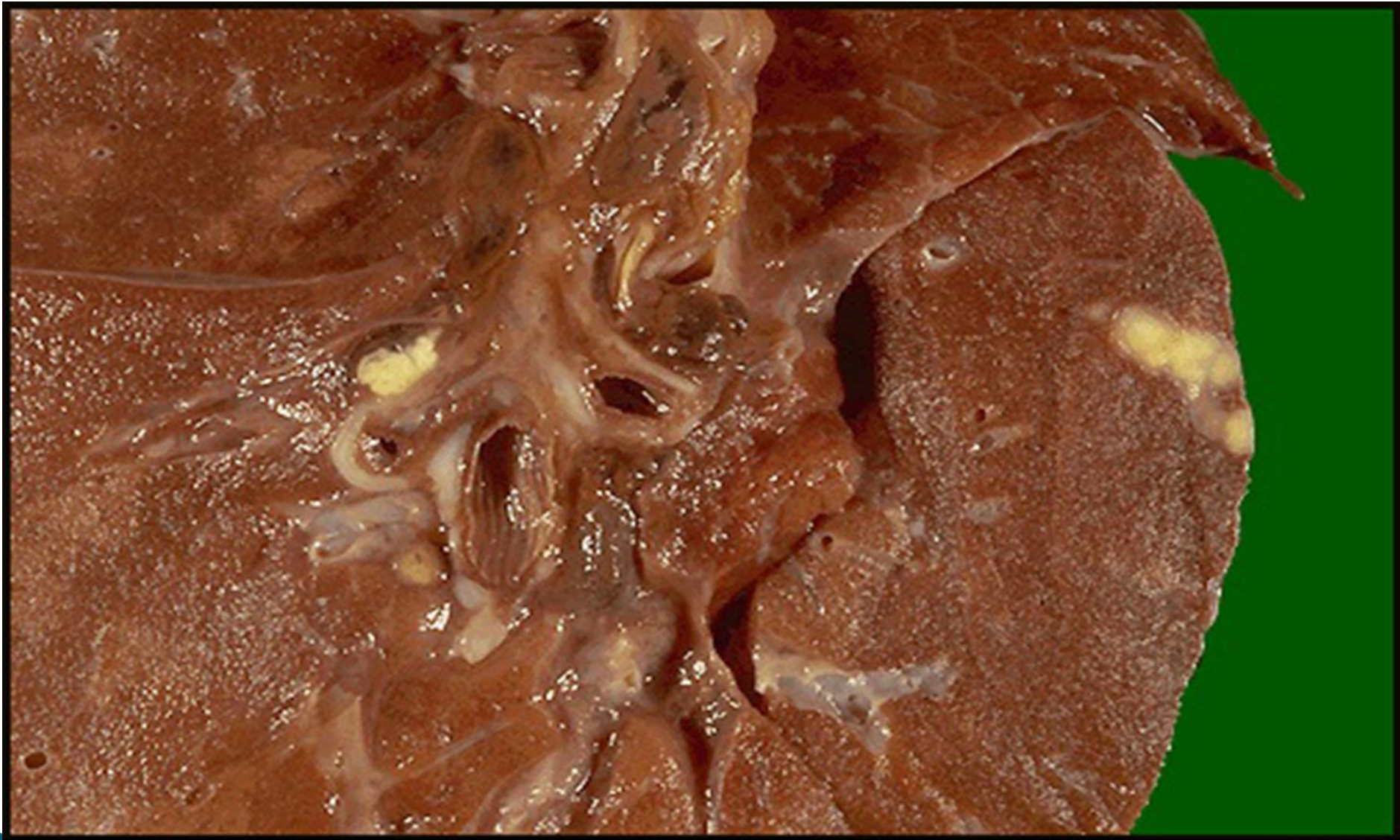
1+2 =ghon complex.

A. PRIMARY PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (0-3 weeks)



B. PRIMARY PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (>3 weeks)

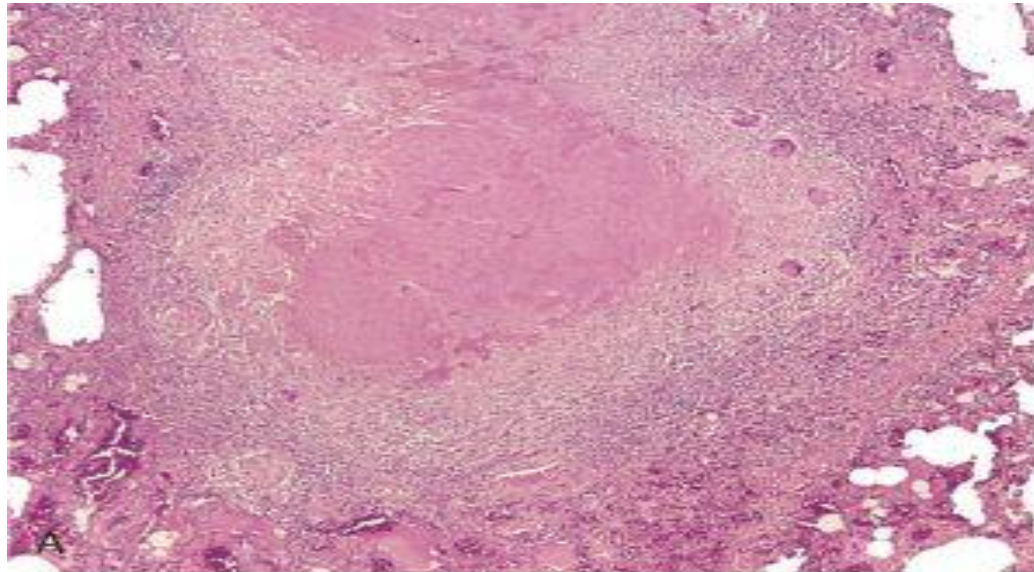




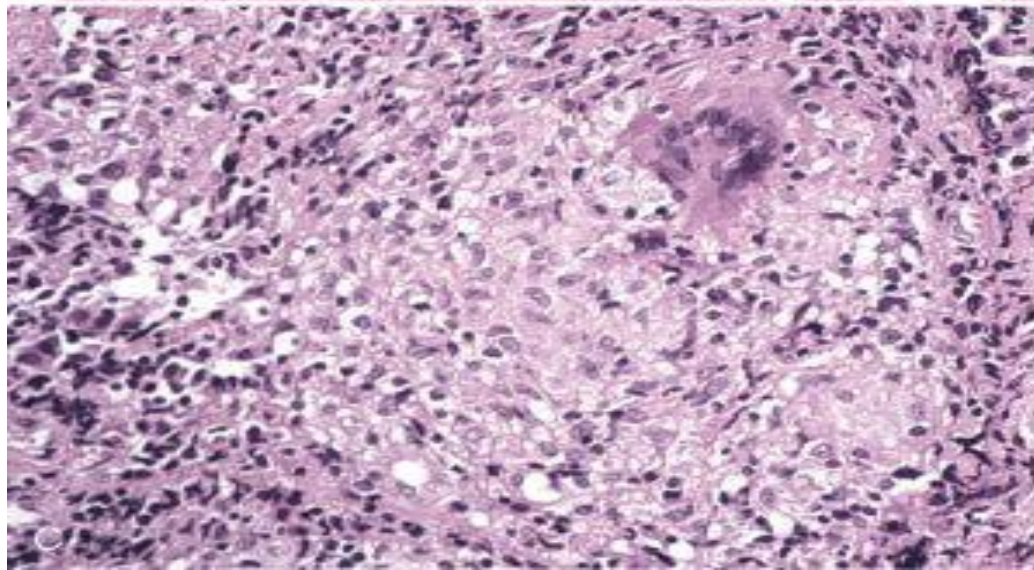
Ghon Complex



Ranke complex

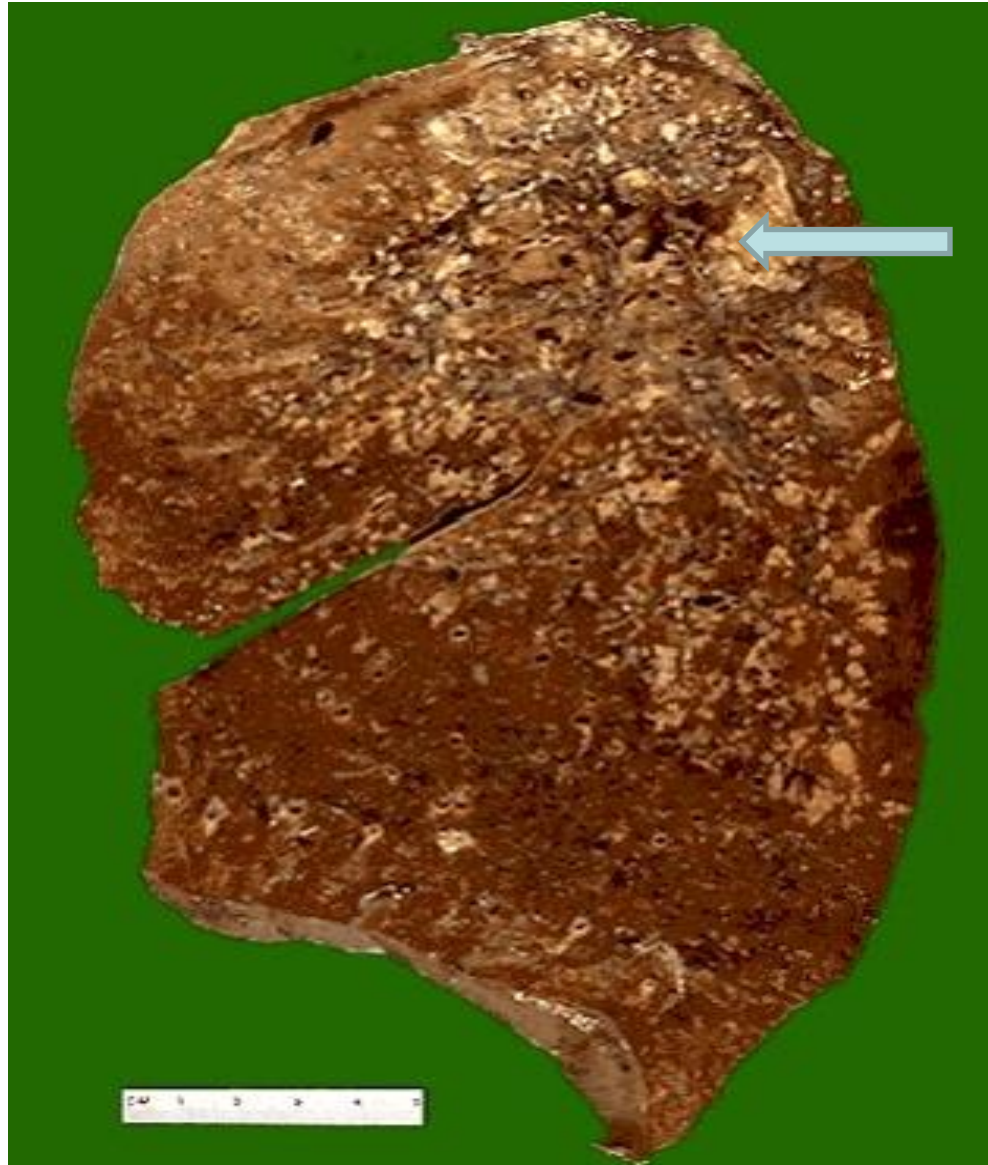


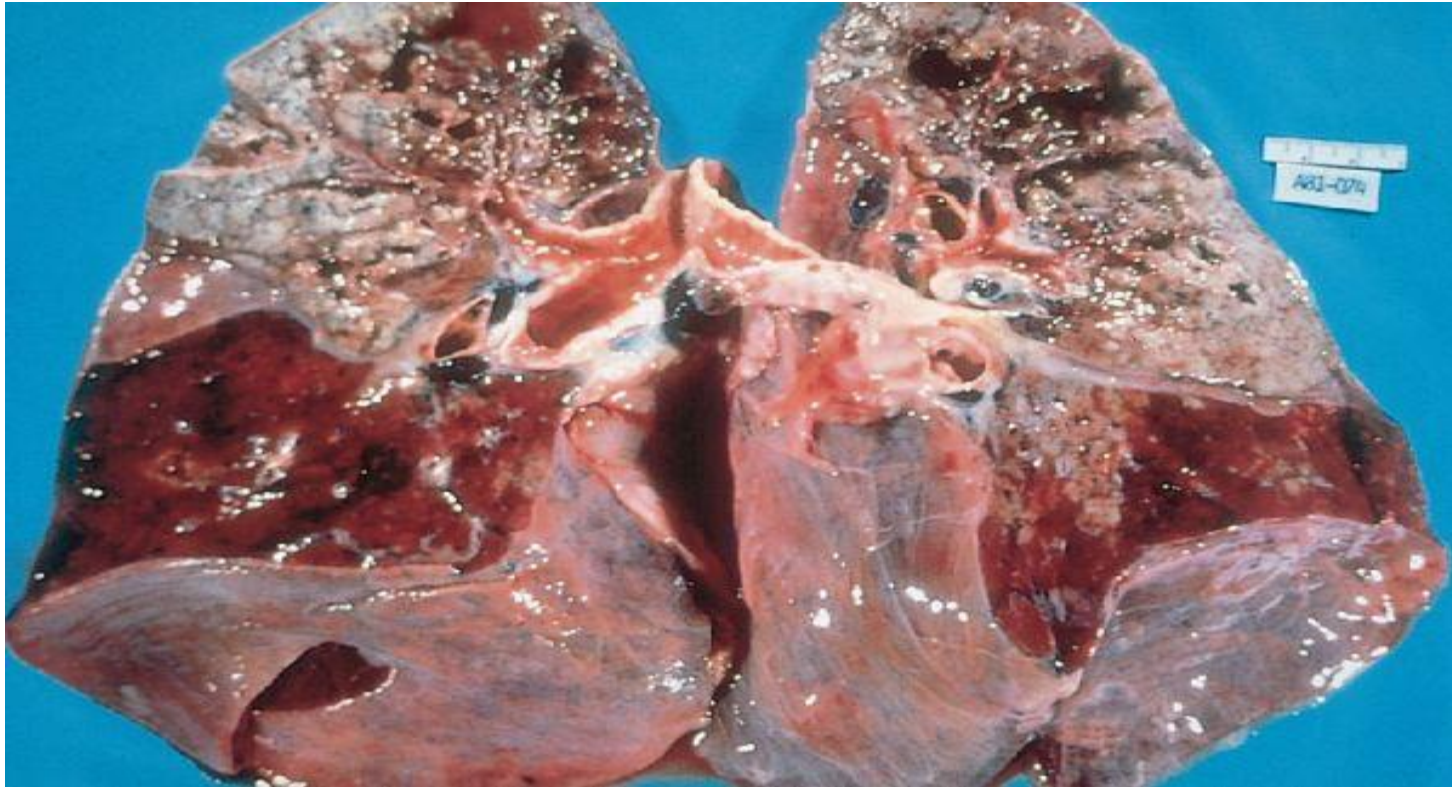
Caseating T.B.
granuloma



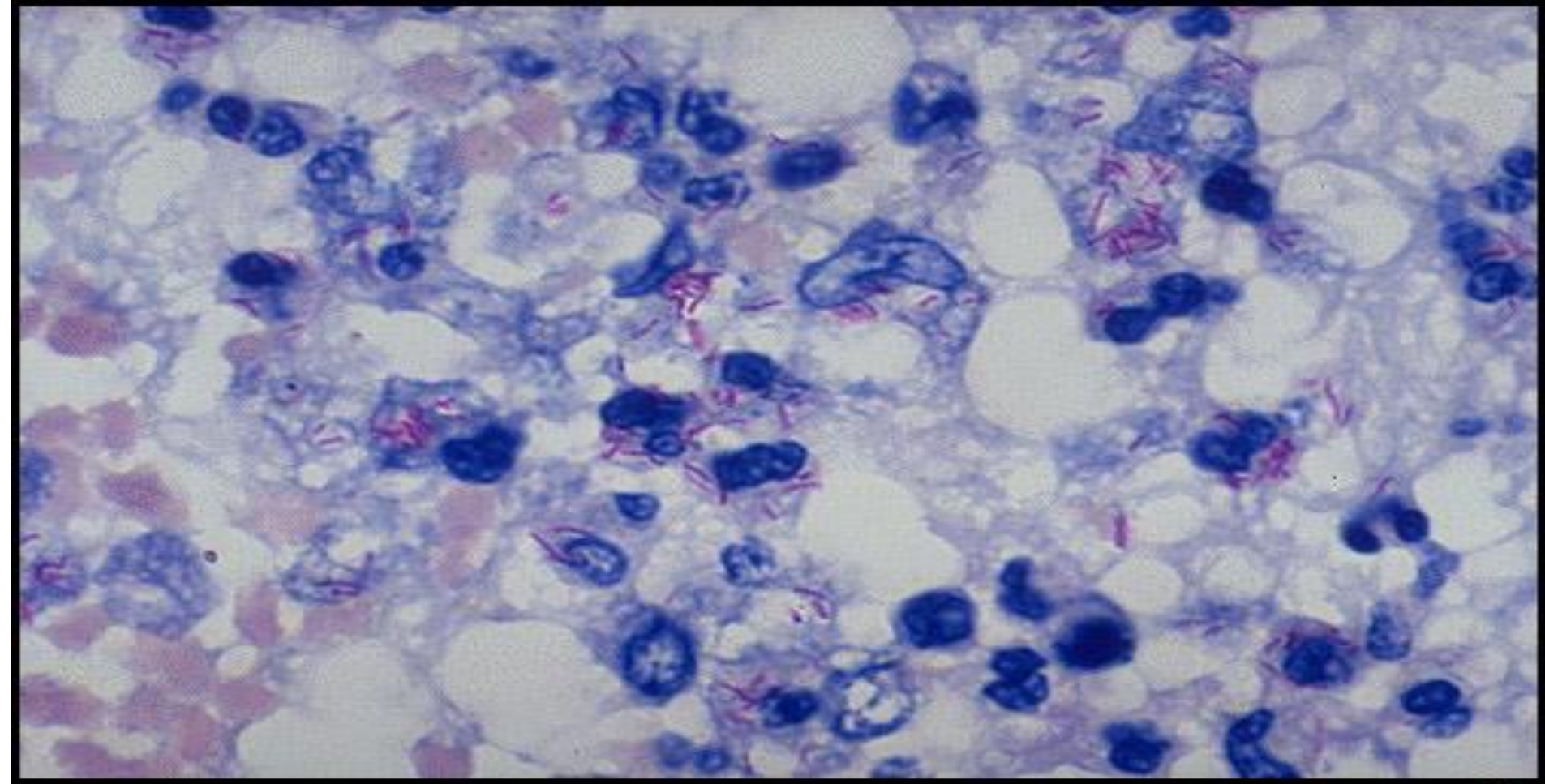
Non caseating
T.B. granuloma

Secondary T.B





Secondary pulmonary tuberculosis. The upper parts of both lungs are riddled with gray-white areas of caseation and multiple areas of softening and cavitation



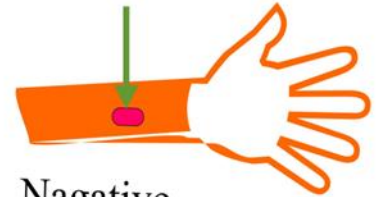
Acid fast stain of TB bacteria HP





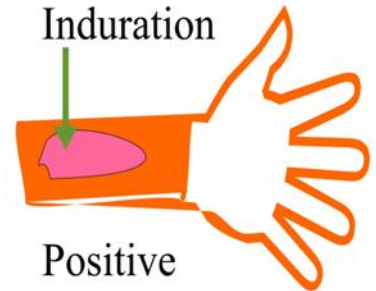
Mauntoux test (TT)

No induration



Negative

Induration



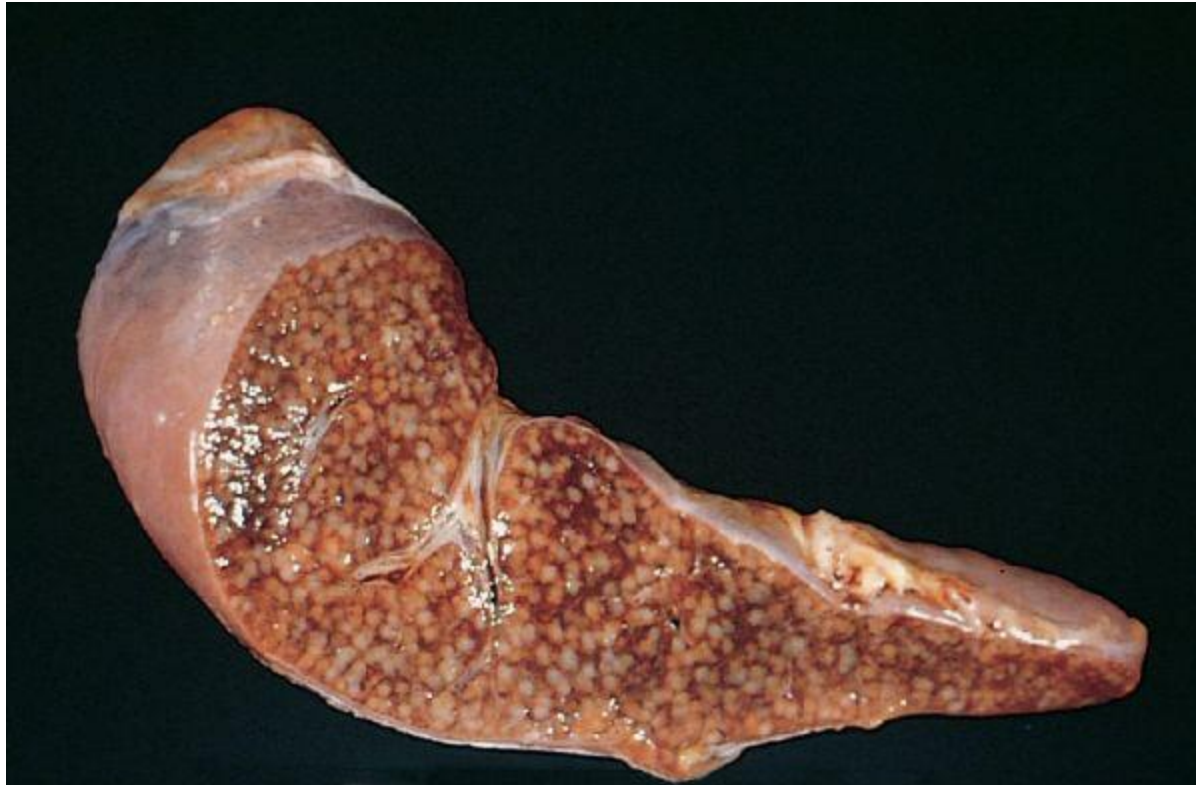
Positive

Miliary T.B.

In which there is dissemination of the disease through the lymphatics (miliary pulmonary T.B)

OR through the venous drainage (miliary systemic T.B).





Miliary T.B. of the spleen



Ghon complex
Primary tb



Secondary TB in the
upper lobe

Leprosy

Leprosy has two patterns of disease

- 1. Tuberculoid leprosy, and**
- 2. Lepromatous leprosy**





Lepromatous leprosy

- ▶ Leonine facies



Syphilis

▶ Syphilis is divided into

1. Acquired syphilis

a. Primary Syphilis.

b. Secondary Syphilis

c. Tertiary Syphilis.

2. Congenital syphilis.

chancre



Secondary syphilis



Secondary syphilis papule



Fleary, fungating,
cauliflower, plaque-like

Condylomata acuminata
(HPV)

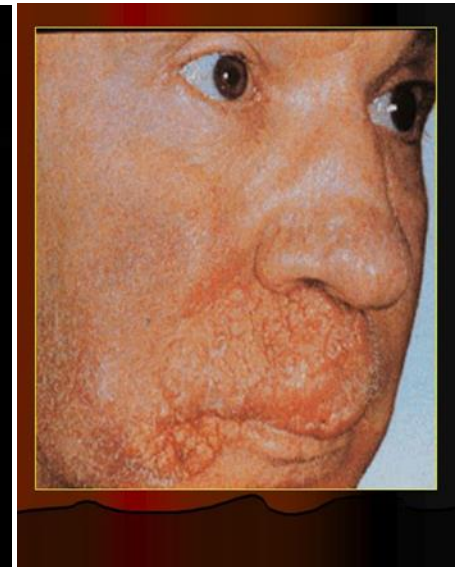
alveolar plaques

Condylomata lata
(Secondary syphilis)

Tertiary syphilis



syphilitic aortitis



Hepar lobatum

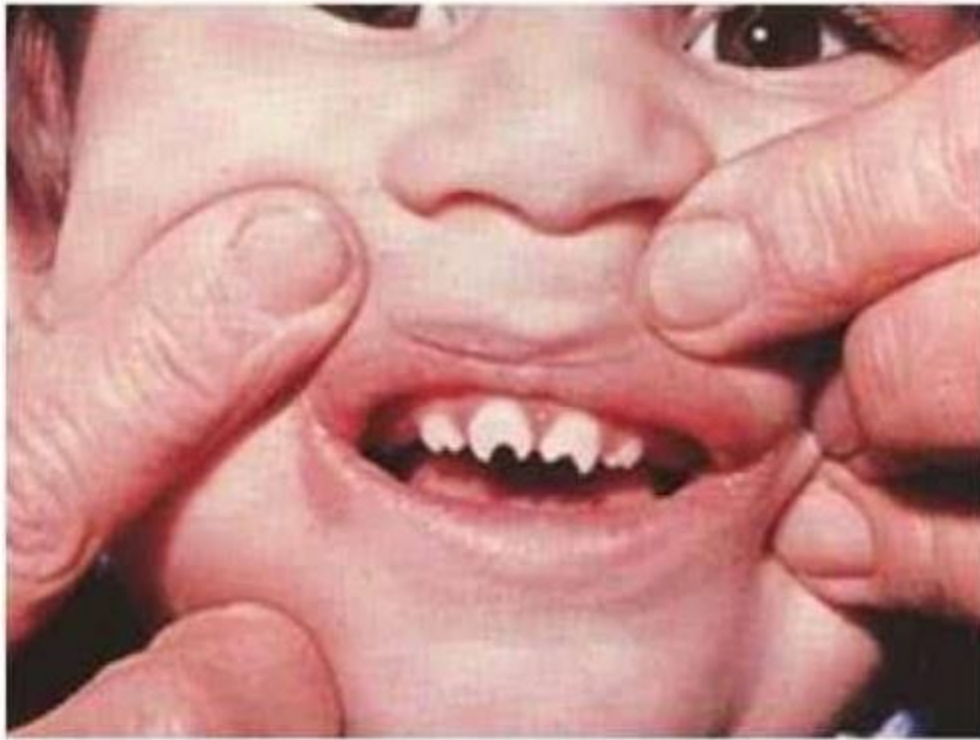
Congenital syphilis

Early manifestation



Snuffles early
congenital syphilis



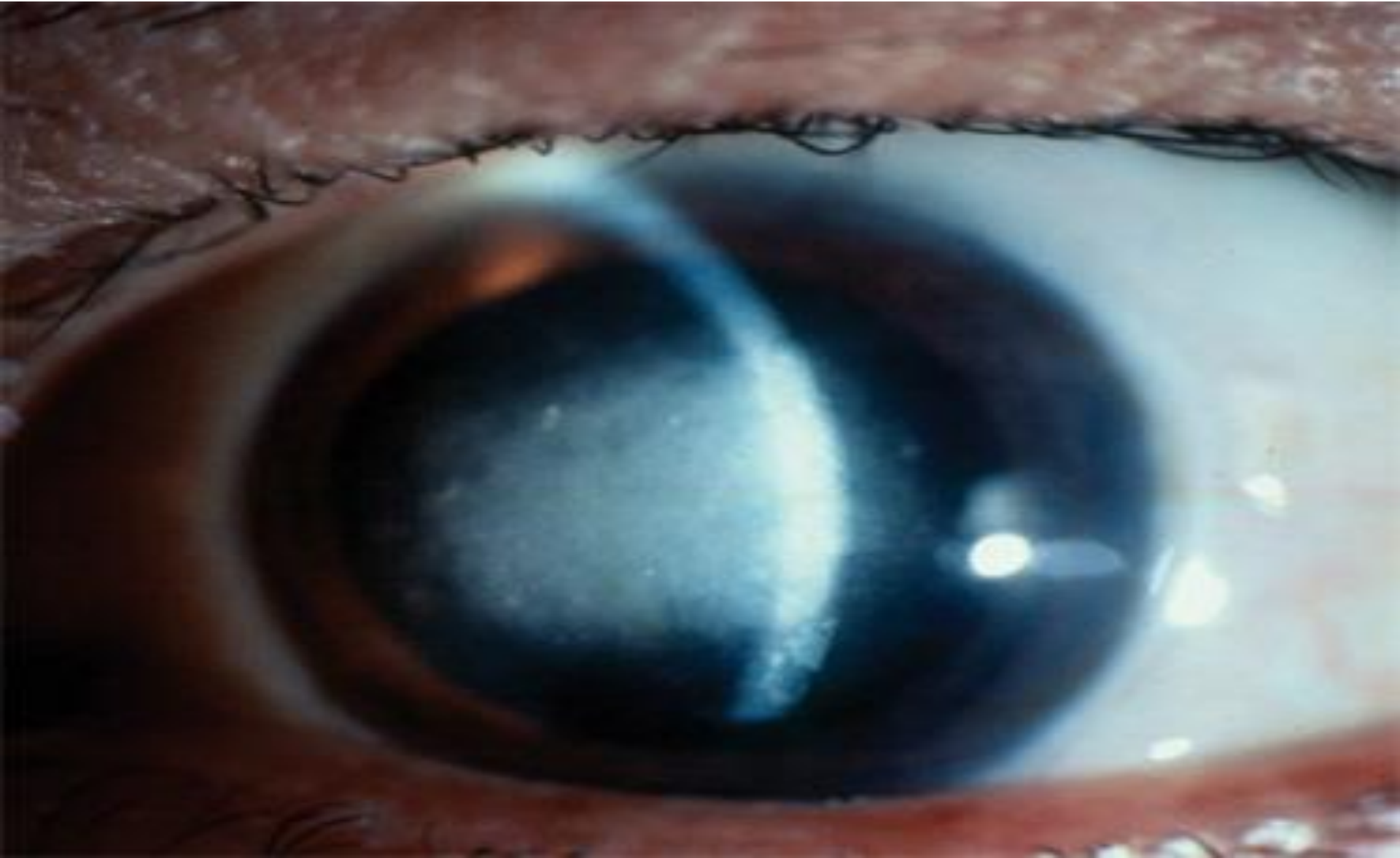


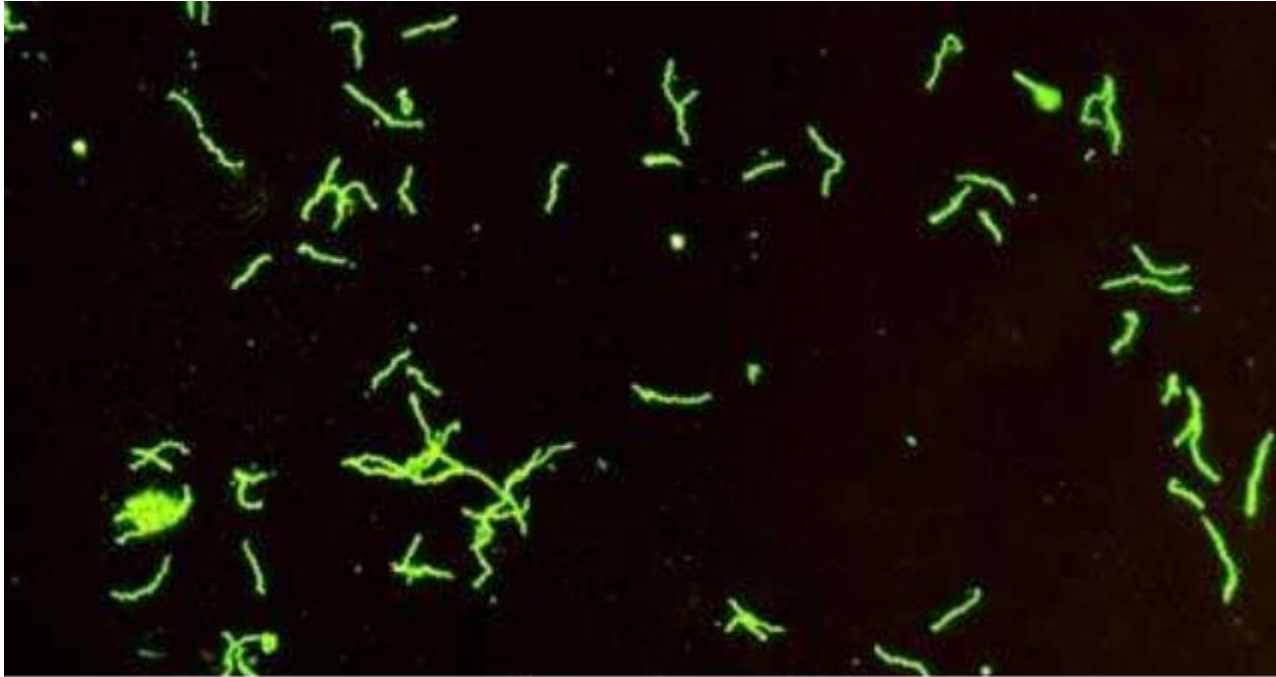
SABER SHINS



Late congenital syphilis
Saddle nose

Corneal opacity





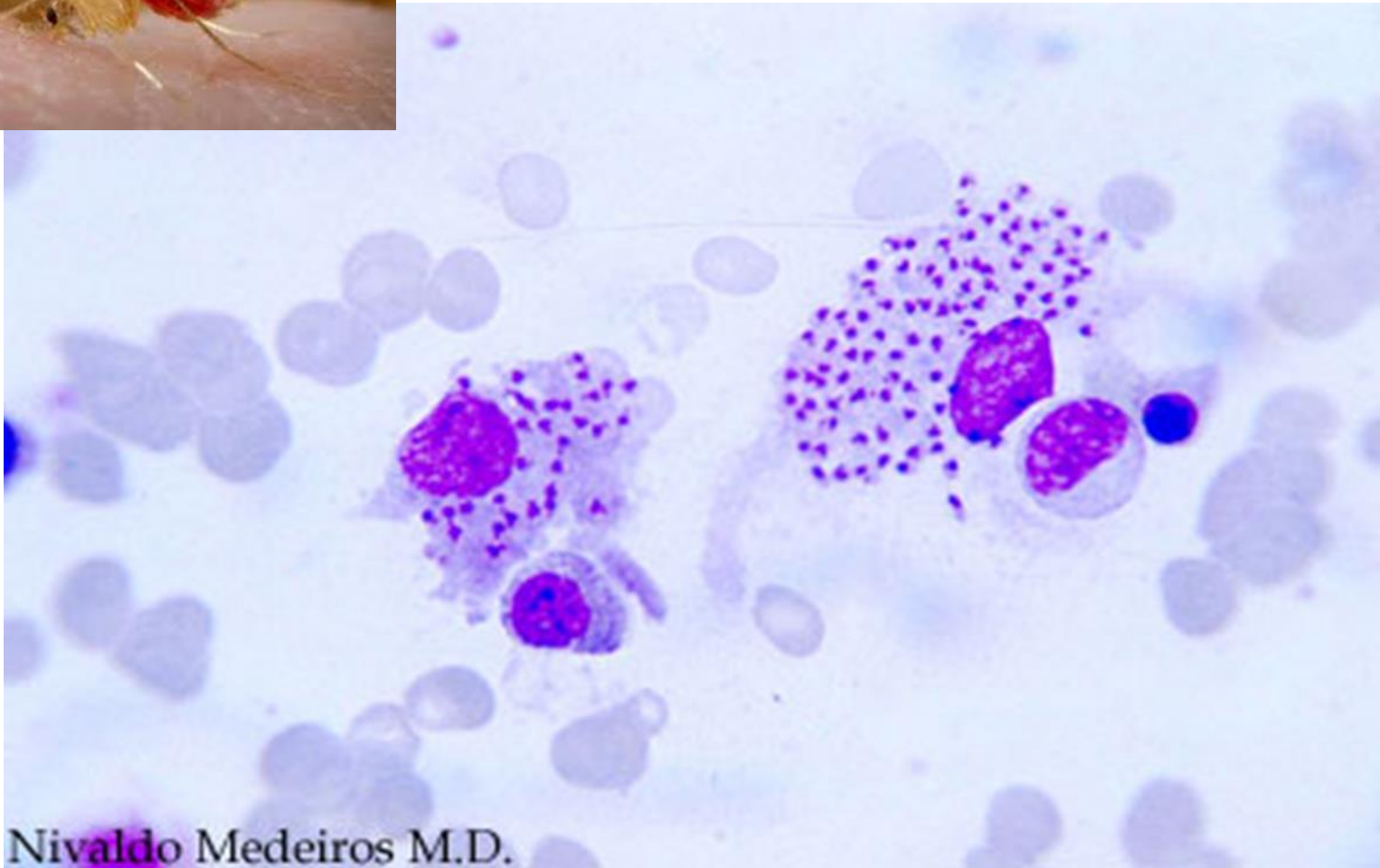
Parasitic infections

- ▶ Leishmaniasis
 - ▶ Amoebiasis
 - ▶ Giardiasis
 - ▶ Hydatid cyst
 - ▶ Schistosomiasis (bilharziasis)
- 

Visceral leishmaniasis



Figure 8. Child with visceral leishmaniasis with hepatosplenomegaly. (from <http://www.emedicine.com/content/leishmaniasis>)



Nivaldo Medeiros M.D.

LEISHMANIA DONOVANI

Cutaneous leishmaniasis



Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis



Amoebiasis



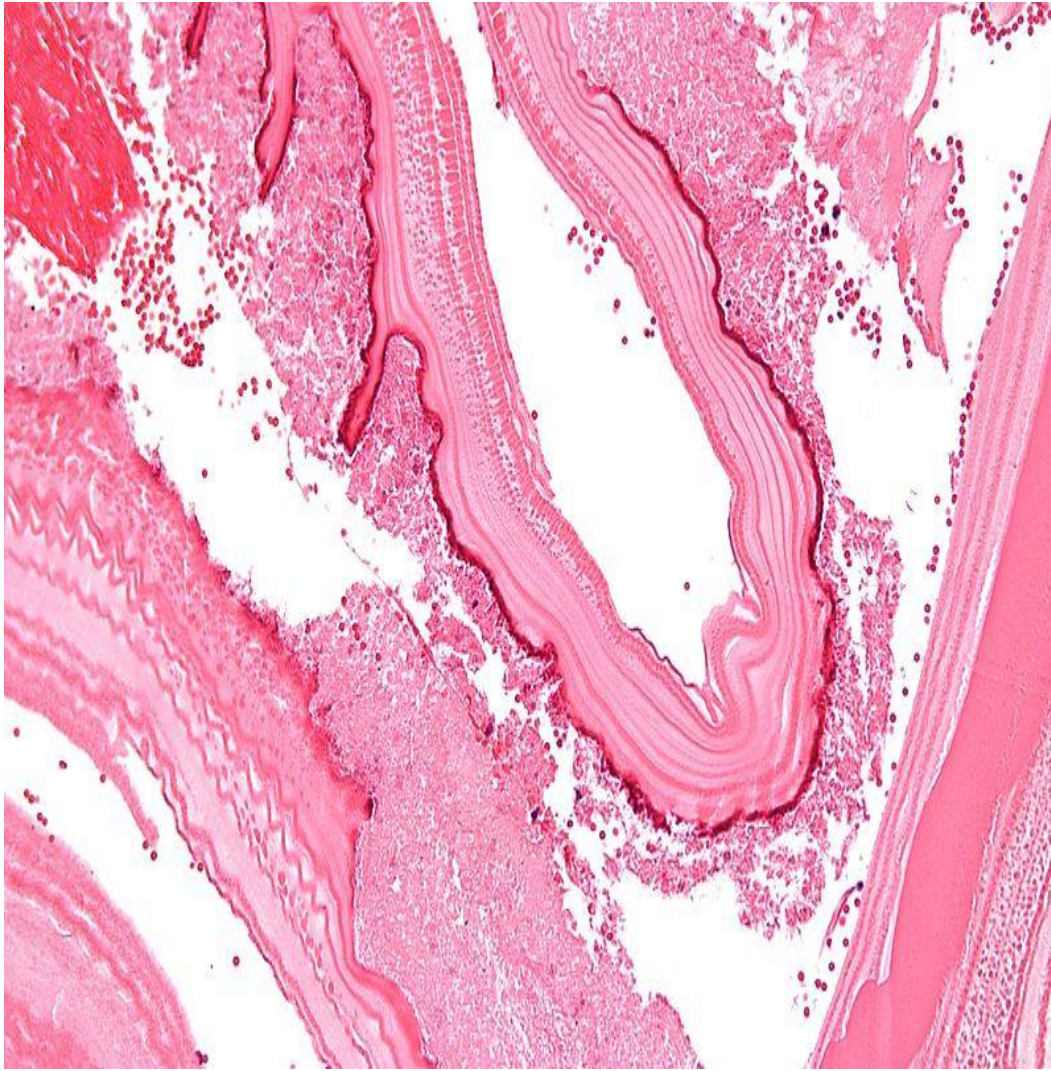


Abscess of hepatic amebiasis





HYDATID CYST

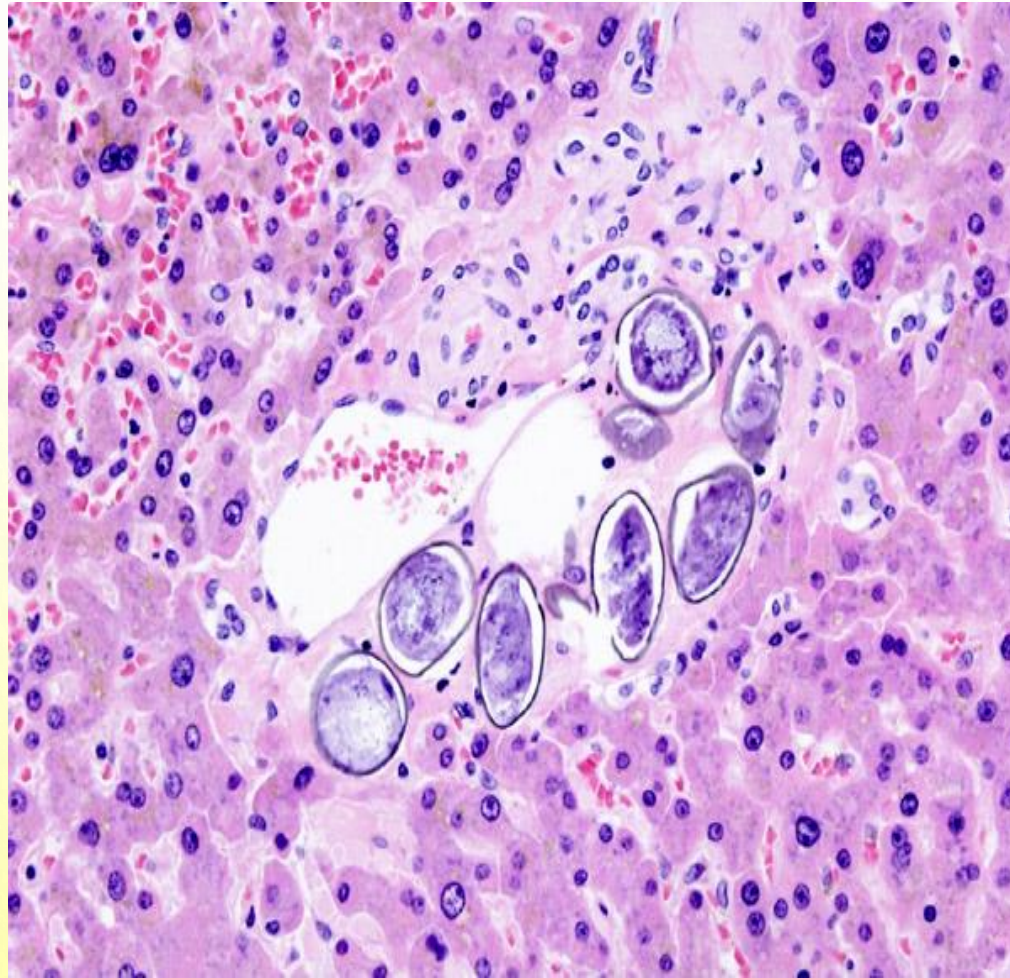


urgically removed intact, encapsulated hydatid cyst.

Schistosomiasis (bilharziasis)



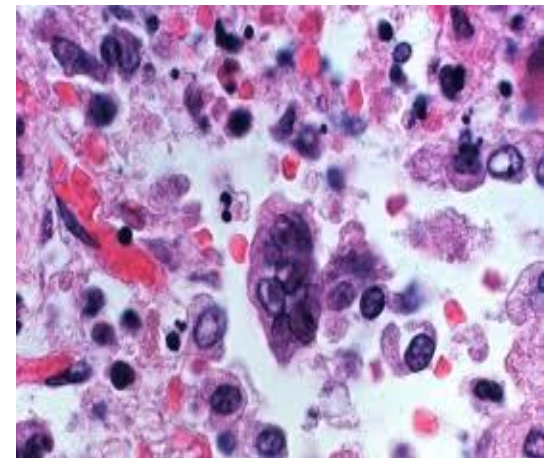
Swimmer's itch



Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)

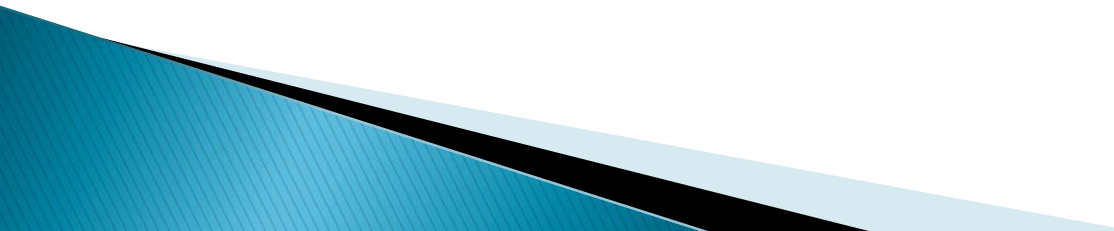
replicates in skin and mucous membranes at the site of initial inoculation, causing vesicular lesions.

- **HSV type 1** causing (oral sores) cold sores and gingivostomatitis
- **HSV type 2** causing genital sores
- ▶ Histopathology: Classic HSV lesions include large, pink-purple, virion-containing intranuclear inclusions (**Cowdry-type A** inclusions)



Fungal infection

Classification:

1. **Superficial mycosis:**
 2. **Subcutaneous mycosis:**
 3. **Systemic mycosis:**
- 

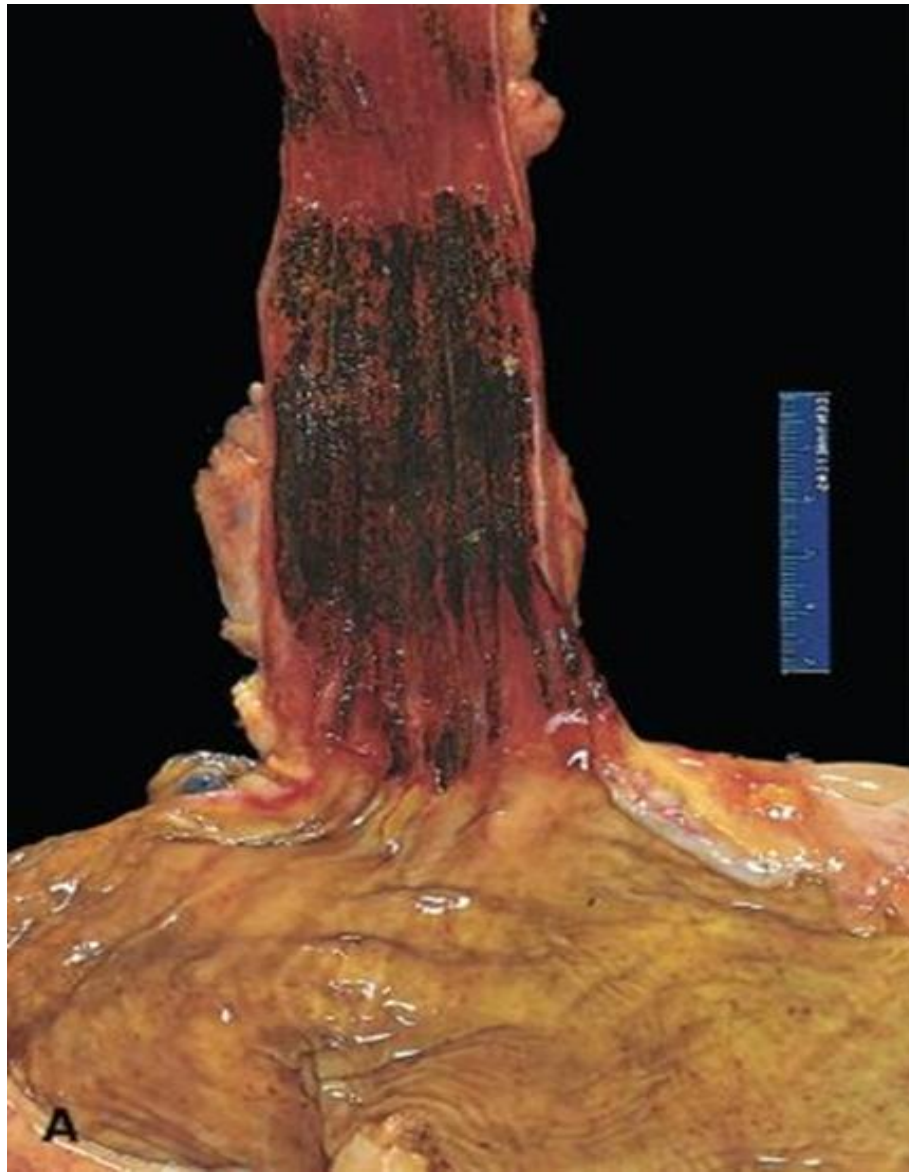
candidiasis



Thrush caused by
Candida albicans



Diphtheria



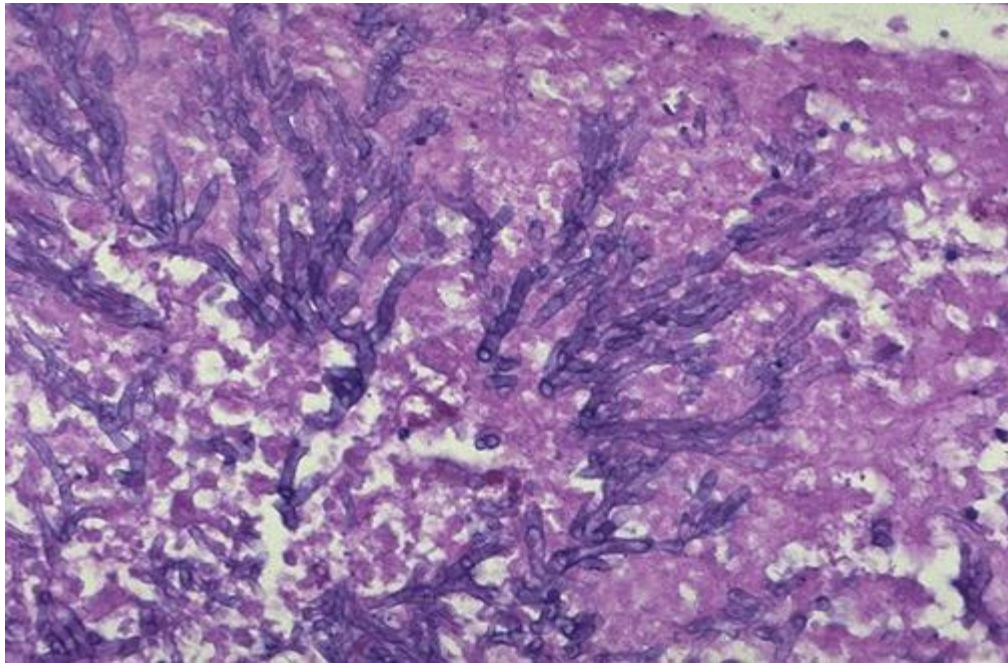
Severe candidiasis of the distal esophagus



Aspergillosis granuloma



Aspergillosis



Staphylococcus infections

- **Skin**
- **Staph .pyemia:**
 - kidney
 - heart
 - bone
- **Toxin related disease**
- **MRSA**

Furuncle(boil)



Carbuncle



Streptococcal infection

- **Pyogenic strain.**
- **Erythrogenic (rash producing) strain.**



Erysipelas



cellulitis