



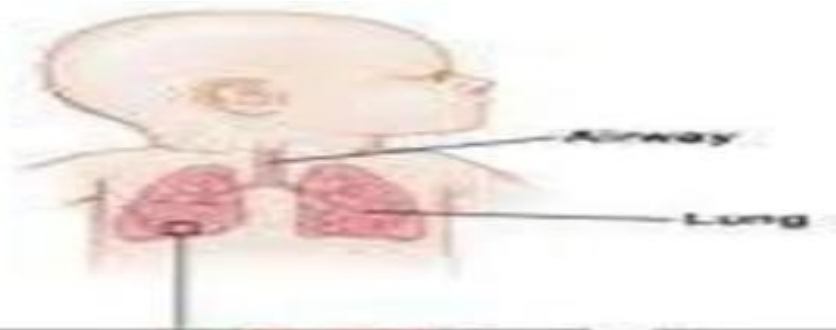
Histopathology

Atelectasis

Atelectasis:- is defined as the collapse or closure of the lung resulting in reduced or absent gas exchange. It may affect part or all of one lung

* Atelectasis is the collapse of alveoli or lung tissue.

* It develops when the alveoli becomes airless from absorption of their air without replacement of the air with breathing.



Causes

Surgery: Surgery is the most common reason people develop atelectasis. Medicine to keep you asleep during surgery (anesthesia) can affect your ability to breathe normally or cough because forming blood clot.

Chest pressure: Pressure from outside the lungs can make deep breathing difficult.

Blocked airway: A blocked airway can also cause atelectasis. If air cannot get past the blockage, the affected part of the lung could collapse. Mucus or an inhaled object could cause a blockage.

example : common in children that inhaled an objects ex. peanut or small toy part in to their lungs

Symptoms

If atelectasis affects only a small area of the lungs, you may not have any symptoms. But if it affects larger areas, the lungs cannot fill with enough air, and the oxygen level in your blood may go down.

- Trouble breathing (shortness of breath)
- Increased heart rate
- Coughing
- Chest pain
- Skin and lips turning blue

Diagnosis

- 1- X-rays
- 2- computed tomography (CT)

Acute lung injury (ALI) is a condition in which the lungs are not able to provide the body with sufficient amounts of oxygen.

Causes

- 1- Presence of frothy exudates
- 2- Presence of neutrophils
- 3- Presence of necrosis
- 4- Presence of eosinophils

Symptoms

The acute onset of dyspnea (difficult breathing)
Decreased arterial oxygen pressure (hypoxemia)
Development of bilateral pulmonary infiltrates

Diagnoses test And laboratory

- physical exam
- Echo (Echocardiogram)
- Oximetry
- Bronchoscopic biopsy
- Chest CT
- chest X-ray

Laboratory :

CBC , ABG , electrolytes test