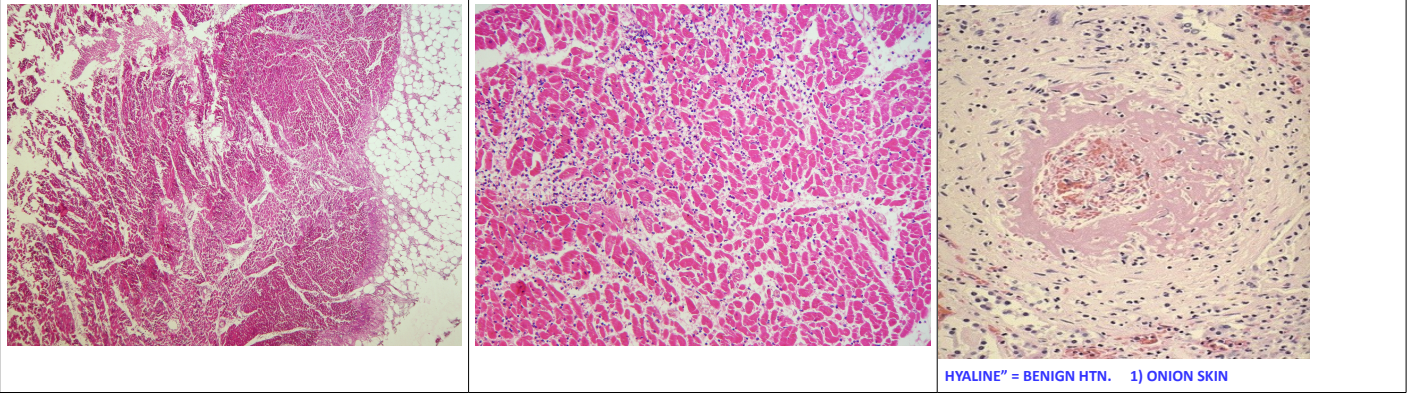
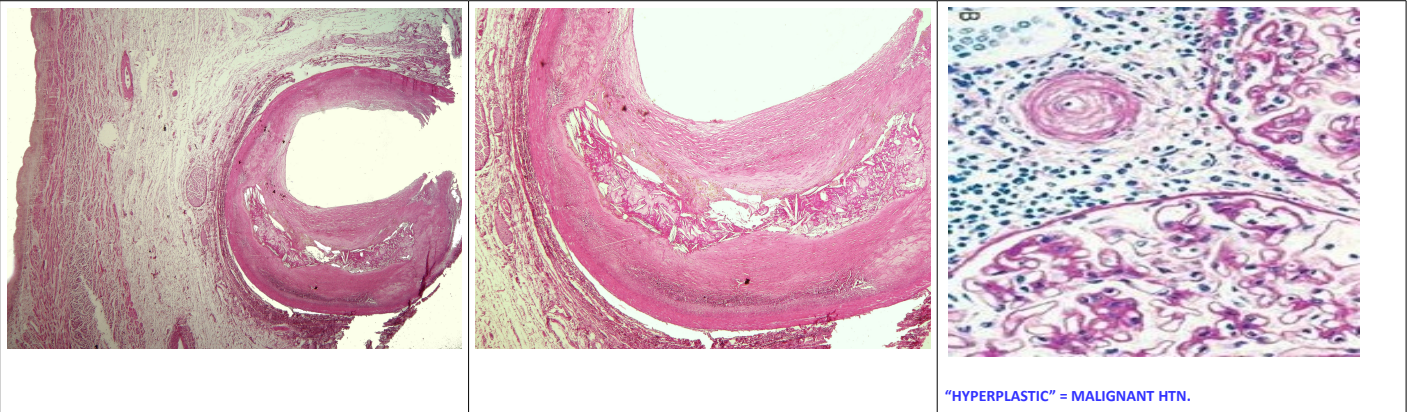


# Cardiovascular System

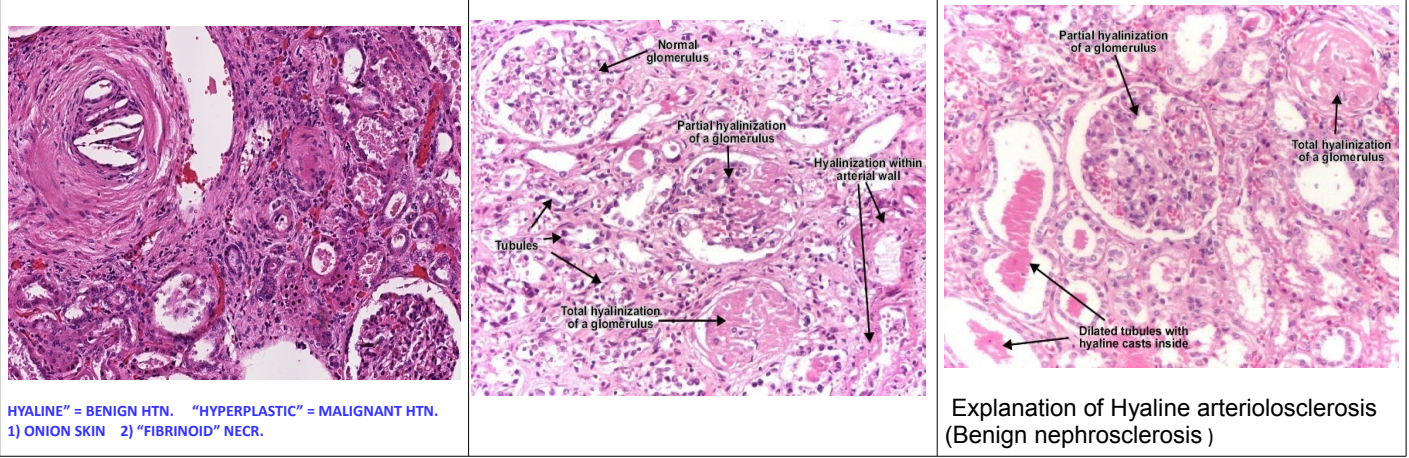
## 1. Acute myocardial infarction



## 13. Arterial arteriosclerosis with mural thrombosis

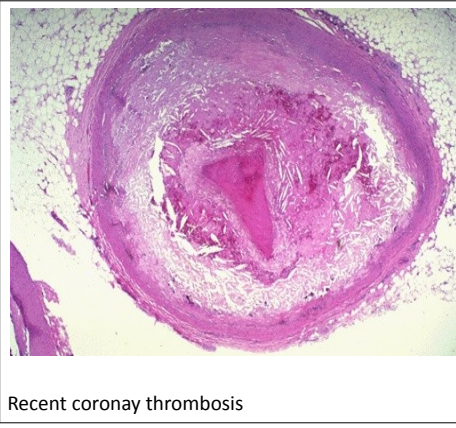


## 14. Arteriolosclerosis renis - hypertensive arteriopathy

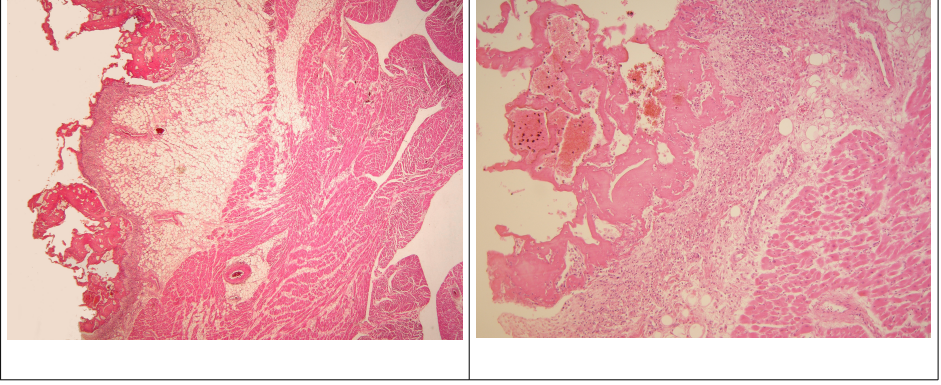


Explanation of Hyaline arteriolosclerosis (Benign nephrosclerosis)

## 25. Trombosis acuta

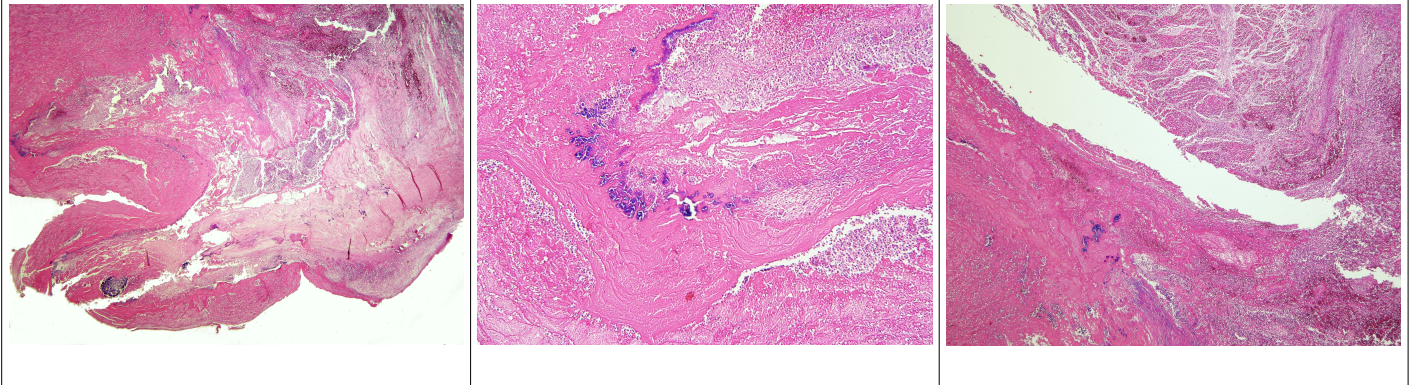


## 32. Fibrinous pericarditis



# Cardiovascular System

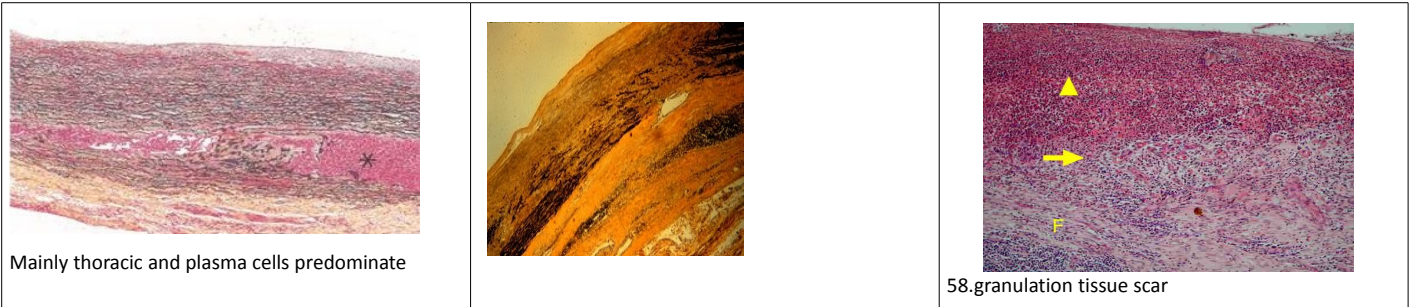
## 30. Endocarditis polyposa



## 44. Polyarteritis nodosa (kidney) – Renal infarction



## 52. Mesoarteritis luetica -



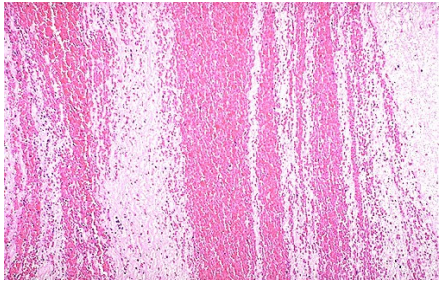
## 58.Granulation tissue

	<p>Luetic aneurysm – comp of tertiary sy. Treponemas in vasa vasorum induce plasma cell vasculitis that will obliterate these vessels – Ischaemia of aortic media, fibrous replacement of medial smooth muscle and loss of elasticity.</p> <p>the media is highly vascularized and hyperemic, and there are heavy collections of deeply basophilic cells</p>	<p>GT- Active fibrosis and ch inflammatory cells.</p> <p>Angiogenesis- growth of small blood vessels in area of tissue Damage.</p> <p>Venous thrombi – lack prominent lines, formed by stasis and pooling.</p> <p>Repeated microinfarts- (angina pectoris) – reparation by gr tissue, scarring. Disperse scars , small whitish foci in myocardium.</p>
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## 59. Organisation of a thrombus-

## 56. Myofibrosis dispersa cordis

# Cardiovascular System



Arterial thrombi- alternating layers of fibrin and RBC  
- lines of Zahn - extend, propagate.

