



# Dissection Protocol



Week 11

# STRUCTURE

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Pathological-anatomical diagnosis consists of four parts:

- ▶ **I. Morbus principalis**
- ▶ **II. Complicationes**
- ▶ **III. Causa mortis**
- ▶ **IV. Inventus accesorius**





# ANALYZE THE DISSECTION PROTOCOL

I.a/ Otok mozku, podchlazení  
c/ Podchlazení organismu

E 901, 991

I.

CONGELATIO.

Alcoholaemia :

Alcoholuria :

Livores mortis lucide rubri.

II.

Oedema cerebri grave, conus occipitalis et temporalis. Ecchymoses aliquot subpleurales. Venostasis acuta pulmonum. Haemorrhagiae dispersae pulmonum. Sanguis ventriculorum cordis liquidus.

Venostasis acuta organorum abdominalium.

III.

Oedema cerebri. Congelatio.

IV.

Atherosclerosis aortae I. gradus et arteriarum periphericarum minoris gradus. Bronchitis catarrhalis chronica. Emphysema chronicum vesicularum pulmonum. Hypertrophia trabecularis concentrica ventriculi dextri cordis /cor pulmonale/. Haematoma subcutanema faciei, extremitarum inferiorum et superiorum. Excoriationes superficiales cutis dorsi manus. usriusque.



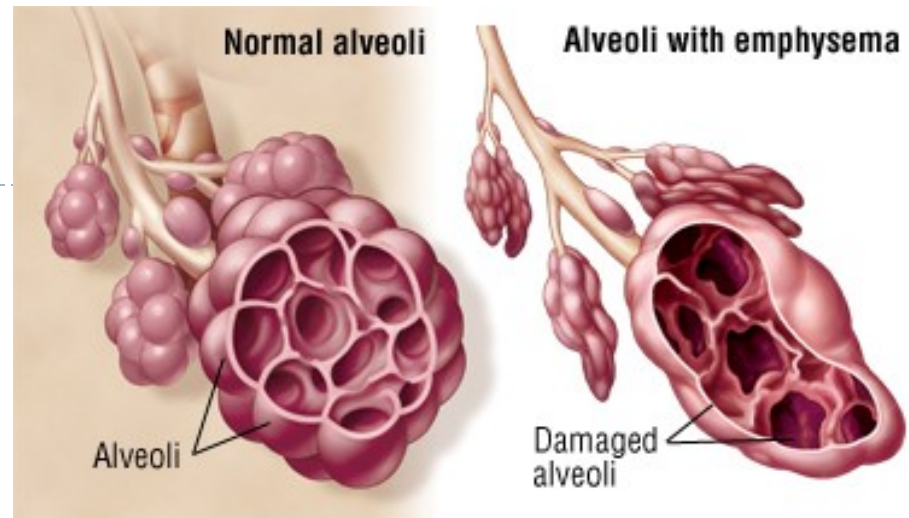
# LIVORES MORTIS

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- ▶ **Hypostasis;** a settling of blood in the lower parts of body post mortem, which causes a purplish red discoloration of the skin
- ▶ start 20-30 min after death, visible 2 hours after death, maximum extent 8-12 hours after death



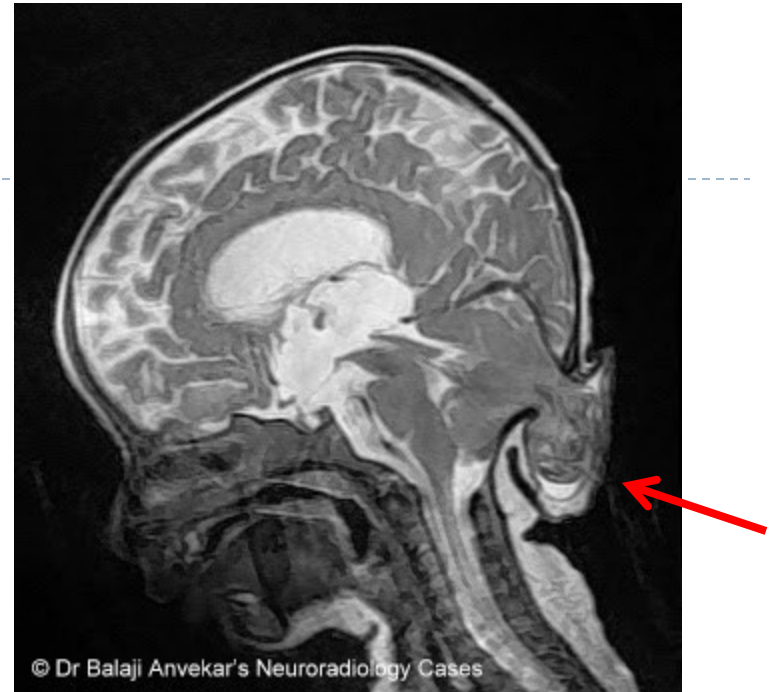
# Emphysema pulmonale



- ▶ a type of **COPD** (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) together with e.g. bronchitis;  
a dilatation of pulmonary ways and destruction of intraalveolar septa, permanent excessive amount of air in lungs
- ▶ Symptoms: shortness of breath, cough, sputum, gets worse over time
- ▶ Causes: smoking, air pollution, chronic bronchitis

## conus occipitalis

- ▶ herniation/compression of the life important brain structures into *foramen occipitale magnum*; fatal



## ecchymoses

- ▶ subcutaneous spots of blood similar to haematoma; however, not caused by trauma but a pathophysiology of cells / vessels



# hypertrophica trabecularis

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- ▶ pathological overgrowth of the trabeculae of heart muscle

# cor pulmonale

- ▶ pulmonary heart disease; enlargement and failure of the right ventricle due to high blood pressure in lungs or pulmonary stenosis



# MATCH THE TERMS WITH APPROPRIATE ADJECTIVES AND CONNECT WITH „CUM“:

**emphysema – fractura – decubitus (pl.) – pneumothorax  
conus – ebrietas – haemosinus**

alcoholicus, a, um	ebrietas	cum	ebrietate a-a
superficialis, e	decubitus		decubitibus p-is
pulmonalis, e	superficiales emphysema		emphysemate p-i
traumaticus, a, um	pneumothorax		pneumothorace t-o
sphenoidalis, e	conus temporalis		cono s-i
comminutivus, a, um	fractura		fractura c-a
temporalis, e	haemosinus		haemosinu t-i
	temporalis		



- I. **Melanoblastoma** dorsi reg. subscapularis I. dx.
- II. **Metastases multiples cerebri lat. utr., cerebelli lat utr., et ad pulmones.**  
**Oedema cerebri.**  
**Decubitus reg. sacralis superficialis parvus. Hypertrophia lienis.**  
**Arteriosclerosis universalis. Bronchopneumonia hypostatica microfocalis I.dx.**
- III. **Thromboembolia ramorum arteriae pulmonalis I. dx. multifocalis.**  
**Dilatatio ventriculi cordis dextri acuta.**
- IV. **Defectus dentium partialis reg. mandibulae I. sin. Atrophia fusca myocardii et hepatis.**  
**Adenoma lobi sinistri glandulae thyroideae. Stp. HYE et adnexectomiam bilateralem. Striae cutis reg. abdominis.**  
**Degeneratio cuspidum valvae mitralis. Cystes serosae corticis renum. Urocystitis catarrhalis.**

MAN / WOMAN ?

CAUSE OF DEATH ?

INFLAMMATIONS ?

TUMOURS ?

