**Histopathology Lab 2**

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**Atelectasis** refers to an area of collapsed or nonexpanded lung. It is reversible, but areas of atelectasis predispose for infection due to decreased mucociliary clearance.

There are four type of Atelectasis:

 **Obstruction/resorption atelectasis** is collapse of lung due to resorption of air distal to an obstruction; examples include aspiration of a foreign body, (COPD), and postoperative chronic obstructive pulmonary diseaseatelectasis.

 **Compression atelectasis** is atelectasis due to fluid, air, blood, or tumor in the pleural space.

 **Contraction (scar) atelectasis** is due to fibrosis and scarring of the lung.

 **Patchy atelectasis** is due to a lack of surfactant, as occurs in )hyaline membrane disease( of newborn or acute (adult) respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).



**What are the ? symptoms**

Some time it’s hard to get enough oxygen to your blood. Having low blood oxygen can lead to:

- trouble breathing

- sharp chest pain, especially when taking a deep breath or coughing

- rapid breathing

- increased heart rate

- blue-colored skin, lips, fingernails

**How is it diagnosed?**

\* **check your blood oxygen**level with an oximeter, a small device

that fits on the end of your finger

\* , usually in your wrist, and check its **take blood from an artery**

oxygen, carbon dioxide levels, and blood chemistry with a blood

gas test

\* **order a chest X-ray**

\* **order a CT scan**to check for infections or blockages, such as a

tumor in your lung or airway

\* , which involves inserting a camera, **perform a bronchoscopy**

located on the end of a thin, flexible tube, through your nose or

mouth and into your lungs