

Second Lecture / Human diseases / 2^{nd} year /Department of Intelligent Medical Systems .

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Apoptosis , Necrosis , Gangrene , Pigmentation ,

Calcification, Gout

Apoptosis: Programmed physiological cell death.

Necrosis: Death of cells pathological causesin living tissues.

Causes: Microbial causes, Chemicals, Physical such as radiation,

Lack of blood flow .

Types of Necrosis:

- Coagulative necrosis :
- A- Changes of nucleus in affected cells , pyknosis , fragmentation , then ghost like .
- B-The dead cells remain in tissues.
- C Lack of blood flow and lack of Oxygen.
- Liquefactive necrosis:
- $A-The\ dead\ cells\ partially\ or\ completely\ dissolved\ into\ thick\ creamy$ liquid (Pus) .
- B Causesof this necrosis bacterial infection and lack of oxygen.

- Caseous Necrosis:

- A The dead cells look white in color like cheese. The word caseous means (Cheese like).
- B Caseous necrosis is seen with infectious lung diseases (tuberculosis) , in liver
- Fibrinoid necrosis:
- A The dead cells appear pink grey and lack of structures
- B Fibrinoid necrosis with autoimmune diseases
- C Infection or damage of blood vessels.

- Fat Necrosis

Dead cells due to release enzyme combine with calcium creating chalky white deposition . occur mostly in pancreas and breast .

- Gangrenous Necrosis

Occur in skin appear bluish black with rot , lack of

Blood flow to legs (toes) or fingers of hands will lead to gangrenous necrosis ,accompanied with bacterial infection .

Two types of Gangrene:

- Moist Gangrene 2 - Dry Gangrene

Pigmentation

Normally pigments present in human body as melanin, bile and lipofuschine These endogenous pigments.

Exogenous pigments:

- 1 Anthracosis : carbon which is the most common (air pollution) when inhaled in lung and engulfed by macrophages with in alveoli this case called Anthracosis.
- Tattooing:
- A Isa form of exogenous pigmentation of the skin . The pigment inoculated under the skin , phagocytozed by macrophages .

 $B-These\ pigments\ not\ cause\ inflammatory\ response\ and\ not\ stimulate\ immunity\ .$

- Endogenous pigments:

A-Bilirubin: Normal level of this pigment in blood are below $1.0 \ mg/dl$.

If it is increased deposition occur in tissues as yellowish or greenish in skin , sclera / cause a disease called Jaundice or Icterus .

Causes:

1 - Liver dysfunction, 2 - Biliary tract obstruction by gall stones, Cancer.

3 – Infant Jaundice or new born Jaundice :

Happen due to Rh+ factor . or occur few days after birth due to deficiency special enzyme in liver .

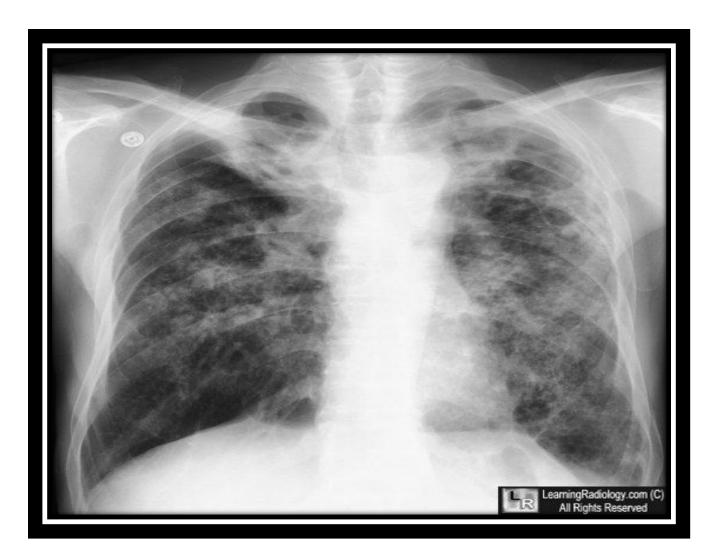




Melanin:

- 1 Normally melanin present in skin produce by melanocytes , it is brown in color .
- 2 Disturbances or increased deposition melanin in skin due to hyper- bigmentation , this occur due to sun exposure , hormonal or age .
- 3 Sometimes hypopigmentation occur congenital called Albinism.
- Melasma , deposition of melanin during pregnancy in skin of face or in the wall of abdomen .

Other endogenous pigmentation (Lipofuscin and Hemosidrin)



Calcifification:

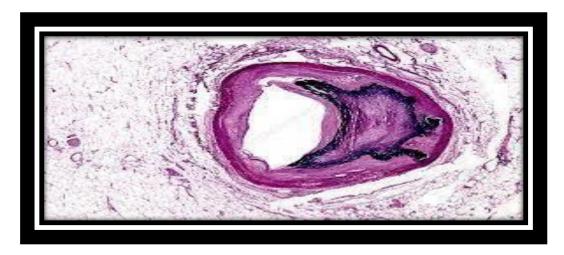
Deposition of Calcium salts in the form phosphate or carbonate in tissues . There are two types :

1 – Dystrophic calcification 2 – Metastatic calcification

Dystrophic calcification ; begins with the formation of small intracellular deposition :

- 1-Necrotic tissues 2-Cartilage calcification in old ages.
- 3 Blood vessels atherosclerosis , calcification of thrombus .
- Calcification of tumors.

Metastatic calcification:



Deposition of calcium salts in certain tissues;

Causes:

- 1 Parathyroid adenoma 2 Hyper-vitaminosis
- 3 Hyper parathrodism 4 Hydatid cysts (Liver and Lung).

Gout:

Gout happen when high level of urate build up in our body for long periodof time which can then form needle shaped crystals

In and around the joints, this lead to inflammation of joint called arthritis

Causes:

This occur due to diet / food rich I red meat and organs such as liver kidney Alcohol stimulate gout occurrence .

