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| Fatty change of the liver | 1-The liver cells are distended by clear vacuoles of dissolved fat with displacement of the periphery.  2-Fatty cysts may be seen. |
| Coagulative necrosis of the Kidney | -A cortical infarct showing coagulative necrosis of glomeruli, tubules and interstitial tissue with loss of cell nuclei. |
| Dystrophic ` the skin | -Deposits of calcium in the dermis surrounded by fibrous tissue |
| Hyperplasia of the prostate | -Nodular hyperplasia of glandular an fibromuscular stromal tissue. |
| Cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium | 1-The endometrial glands are increased in number and show marked variation in size and shape and some are cystically dilated.  2-The stroma in between the glands is increased and cellular. |
| Fibrinous Pericarditis of the heart | 1-The pericardium is distorted by thick irregular layer of pinkish fibrinous exudates  2-The subpericardial layer is thickened by edema and shows dilated blood vessels, chronic inflammatory cells |
| ACUTE APPENDICITIS of the appendix | -All layers of the appendix wall show edema, dilated and congested blood vessels and infiltration by many neutrophils. |
| Skin pilonidal sinus | -Hair shafts with foreign body reaction |
| Granulation connective tissue | -Many small newly formed capillaries,Proliferation of fibroblast with inflammatory cell infiltration |
| Miliary tuberculosis of the lung | -The alveolar septae contain many tubercles /granuloma with or without caseation |
| Tuberculous lymphadenitis of the lymph node | -Many round and oval tubercles/ granulomas with or without central caseation |
| *Bilharziasis of the rectum* | -Bilharzial ova is surrounded by foreign body reaction and many eosinophils |
| Organizing thrombus of the blood vessele | -The lumen is occluded by thrombus with lines of zahn  -Organization is seen at the periphery |
| Myocardial infarction of the myocardium | -oagulative necrosis of myocardial fibers with loss of nuclei and steriation |
| Chronic venous congestion of the liver | -The central portion of liver lobules shows congestion and dilatation of central veins and blood sinusoids, with atrophy and necrosis of liver cells. |
| Chronic venous congestion of the lung | -Alveoli contain many red blood cells and heart failure cells with edema fluid |
| Lipoma of the skin | -Bengin tumor of well differentiated adipocytes |
| Intradermal Nevus of the skin | -Nests and clusters of small round or spindle shaped nevus cells with few melanophages in the upper dermis. |
| Leiomyoma of the uterus | -Tumour consists of interlacing bundles of smooth muscle and fibrous tissue. |
| Chondroma of the bone | -Lobules of mature cartilage separated by thin trabeculae of fibrous tissue with blood vessels. |
| Hemangioma of the skin | -A tumour mass in the dermis which consists of large number of vascular spaces of varying shapes and sizes separated by connective tissue stroma. |
| Fibroadenoma of the breast | -Proliferation of both intracanalicular grandular and fibrous tissue with pericanalicular pattern |
| Teratoma , dermoid cyst of the ovary | -Cyst wall shows structures from three germ layers  e.g.1-squamous epithelium  2-Lymphoid tissue  3-Cartilage |
| Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin | The dermis is infiltrated by masses of well differentiated neoplastic sqamous cells show polieomorfism,hyperchromatism with keratin pearls |
| Adenocarcinoma of the colon | -Tumour consists of crowded irregular malignant acini separated by thin fibrovascular stroma invading muscle coat |
| Fibrosarcoma of the soft tissue | -The tumour consist of interlacing bundles of pelomorphic spindle shaped cells with areas of haemorrhage and necrosis |