

Interstiziopatie polmonari: diagnosi anatomopatologica

- Localizzazione anatomica
- Pattern istologico

Interstiziopatie polmonari: patterns istologici (Leslie's six patterns)

- **Danno alveolare diffuso (DAD)**
 - **Polmonite interstiziale usuale (UIP)- Fibrosi**
 - **Ad alveoli pieni**
 - **Nodulare**
 - **Infiltrati cellulari**
 - **Modificazioni minime**
-
- **Polmonite interstiziale non specifica (NSIP)**
 - **Emorragia alveolare**

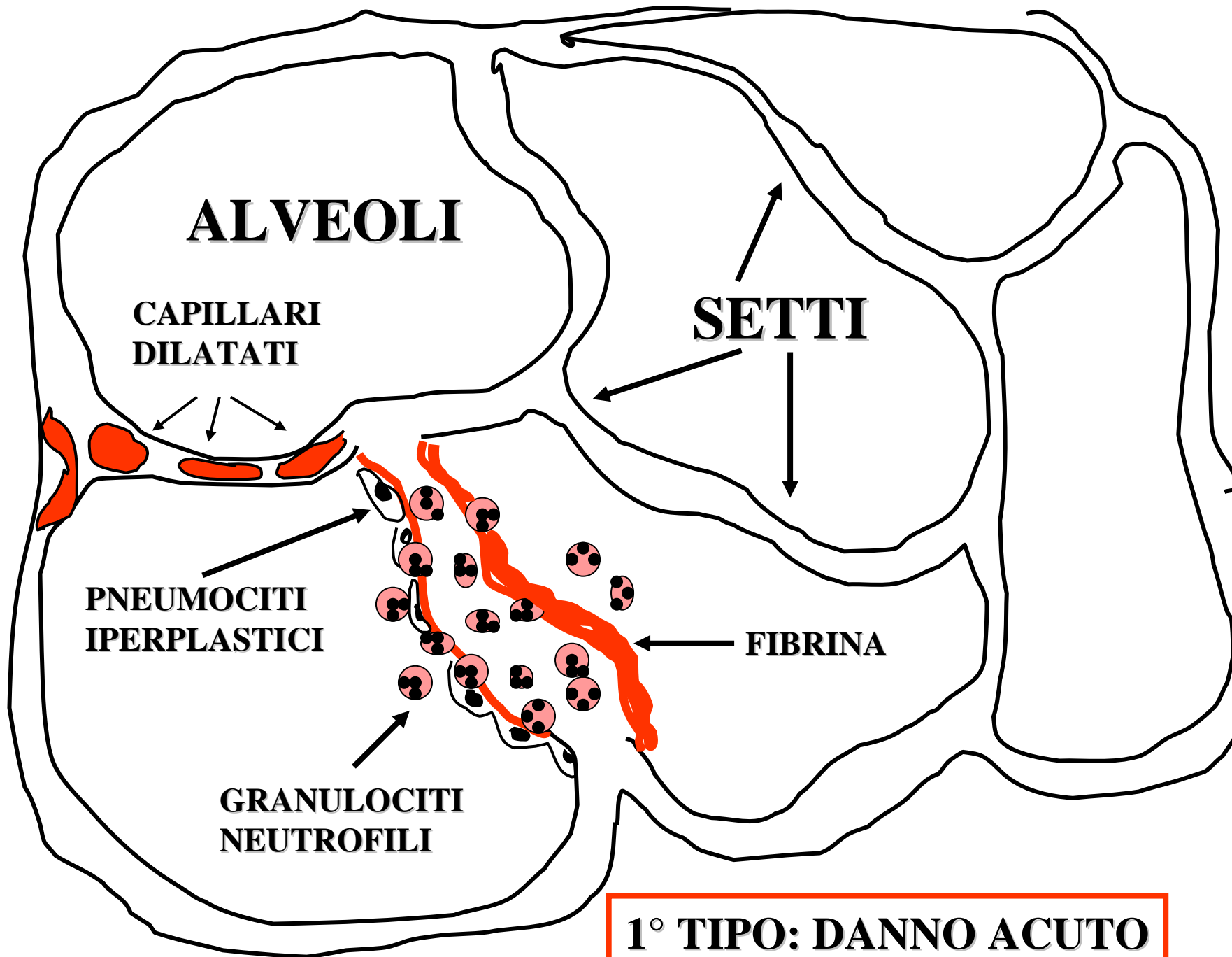
INTERSTIZIOPATIE POLMONARI

- **Eziologia e tipo di danno anatomopatologico sono correlati**
- **Tuttavia ogni tipo di danno può riconoscere differenti eziologie**

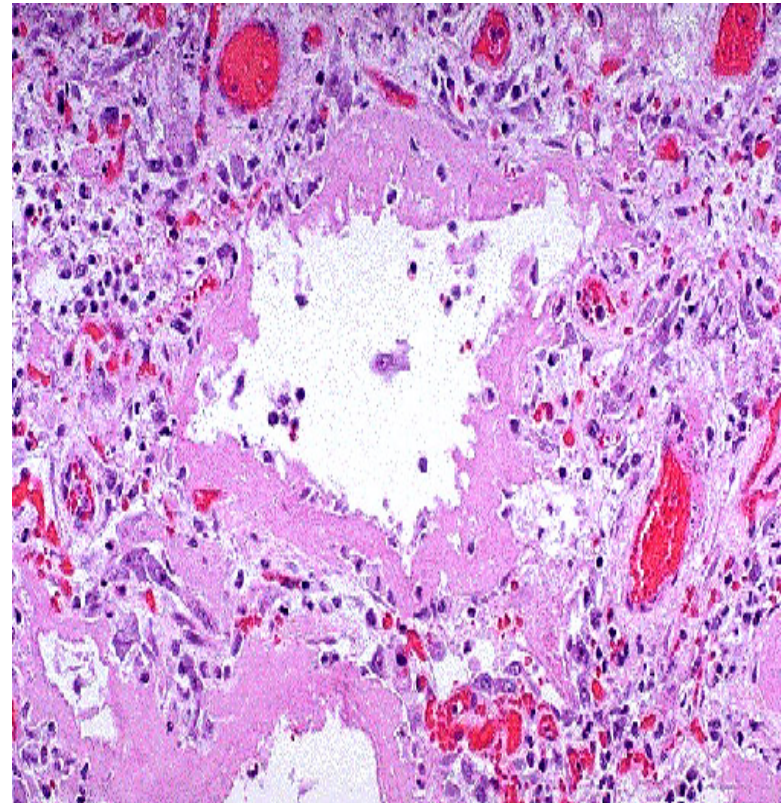
INTERSTIZIOPATIE POLMONARI

**Ogni tipo di danno anatomopatologico
corrisponde a un quadro radiologico**

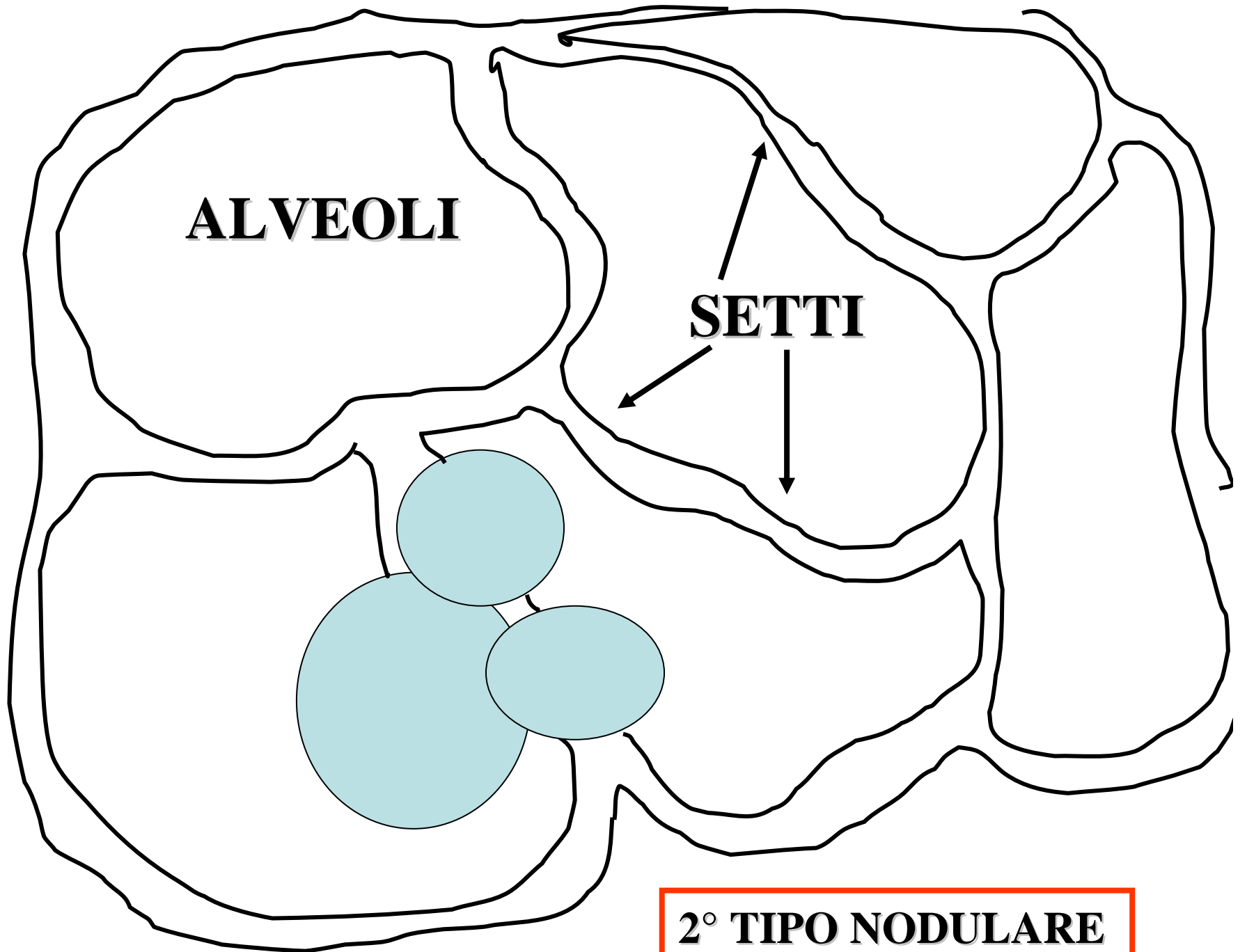
**Tuttavia solo la radiologia (TAC ad
alta risoluzione) ci rivela la
distribuzione delle lesioni nei due
polmoni**



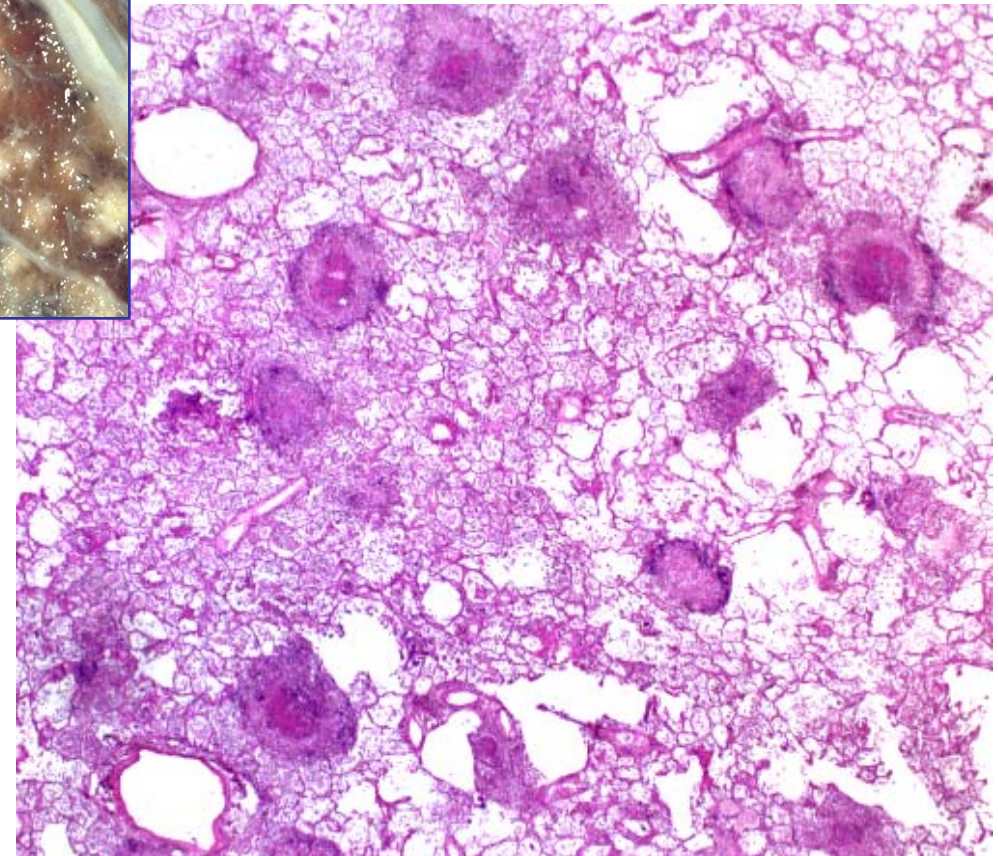
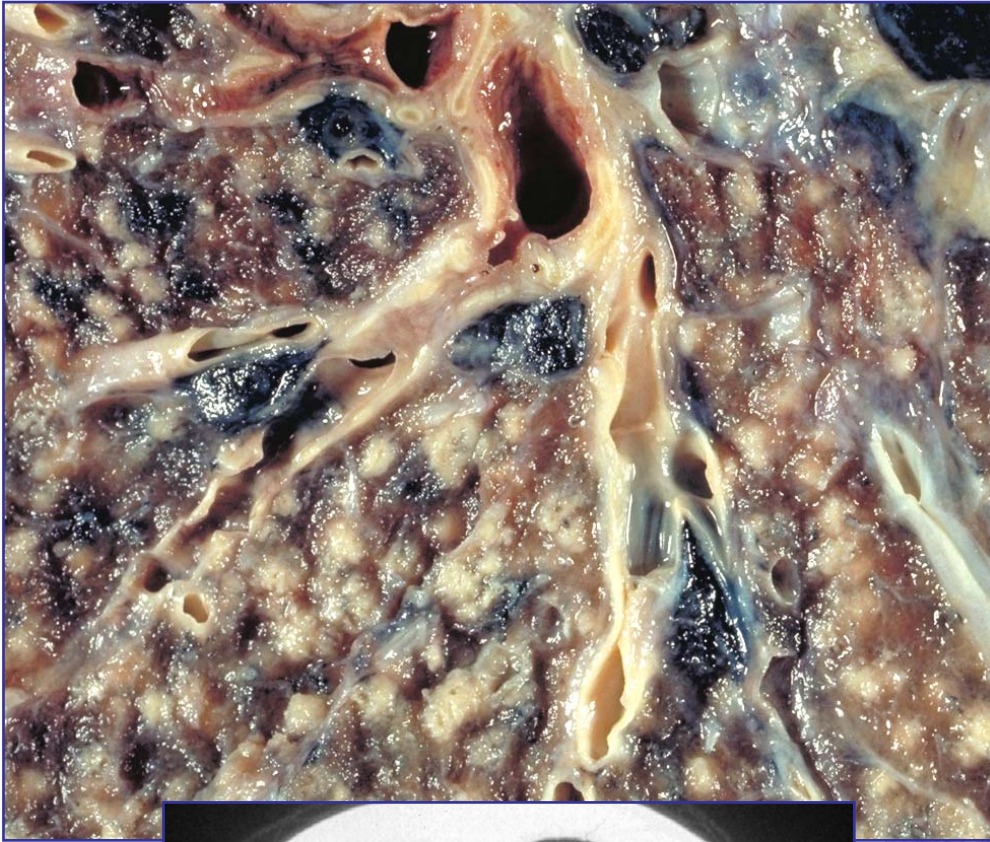
ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME

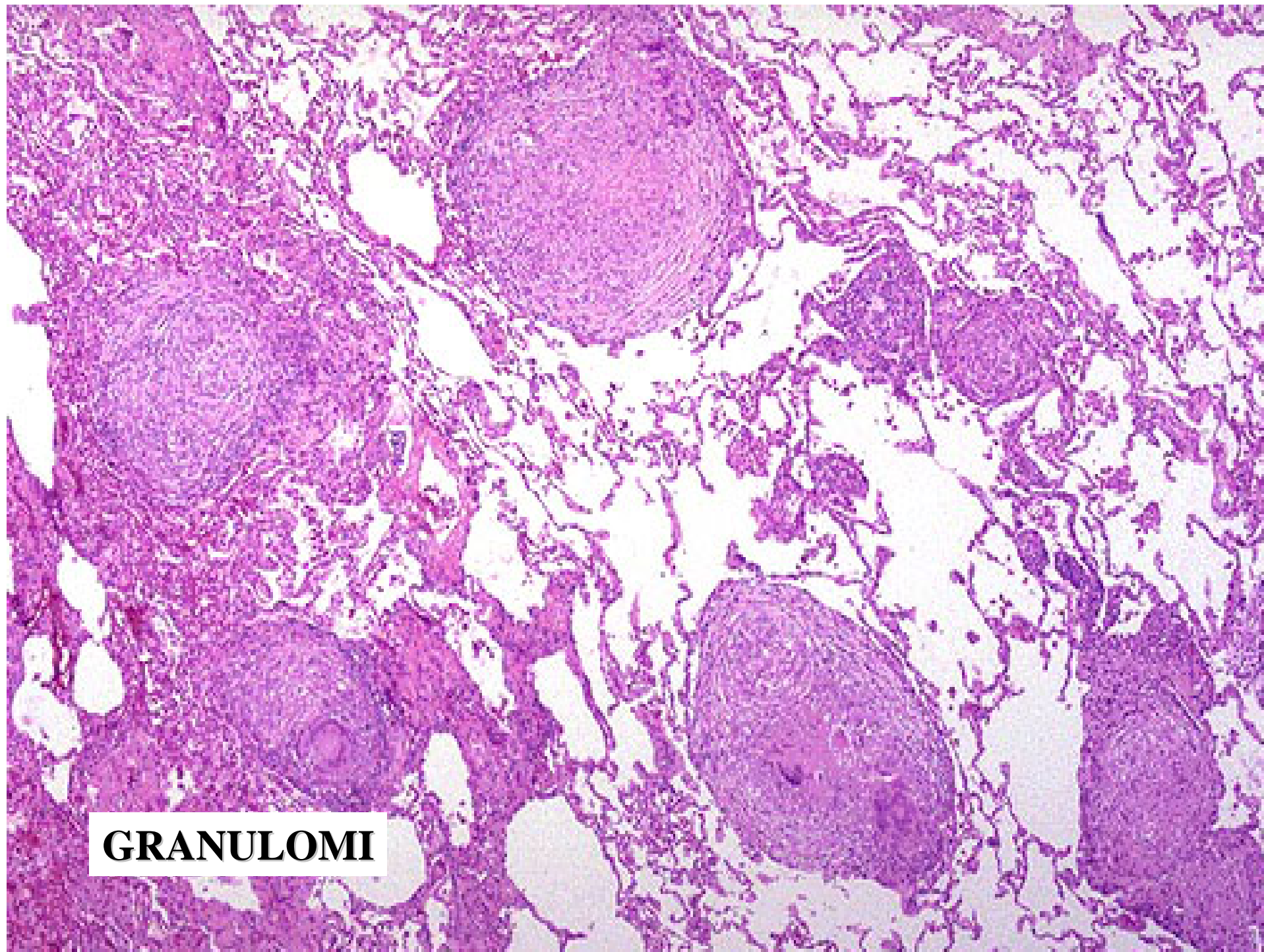


**DANNO ALVEOLARE
ACUTO**

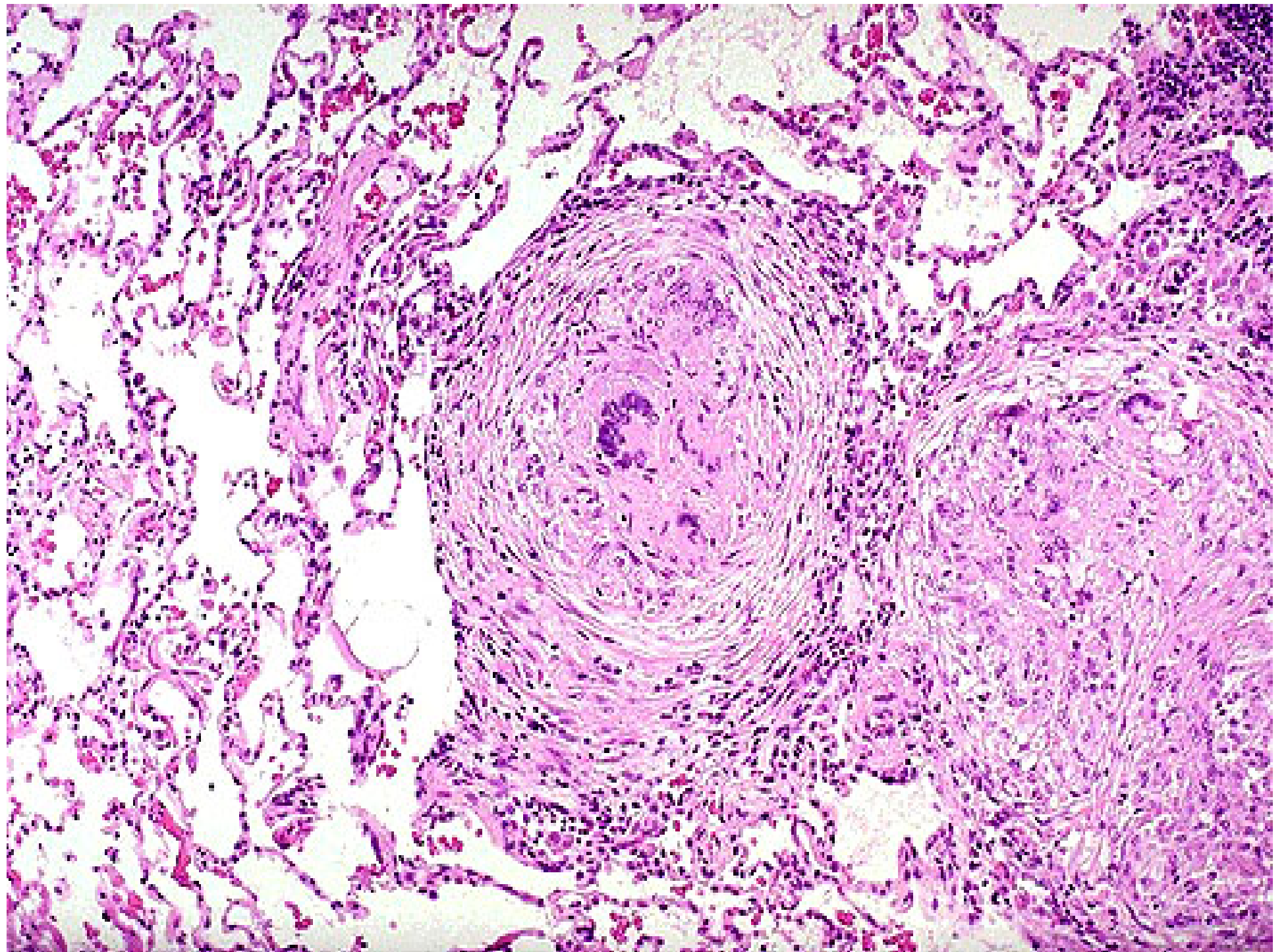


Tuberculosis miliare

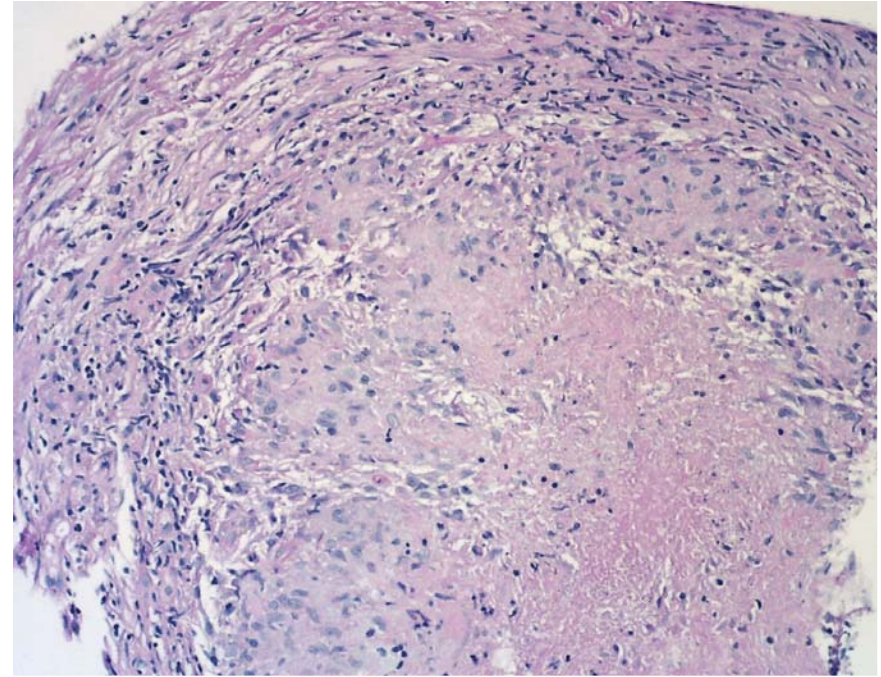




GRANULOMI



Necrosi caseosa

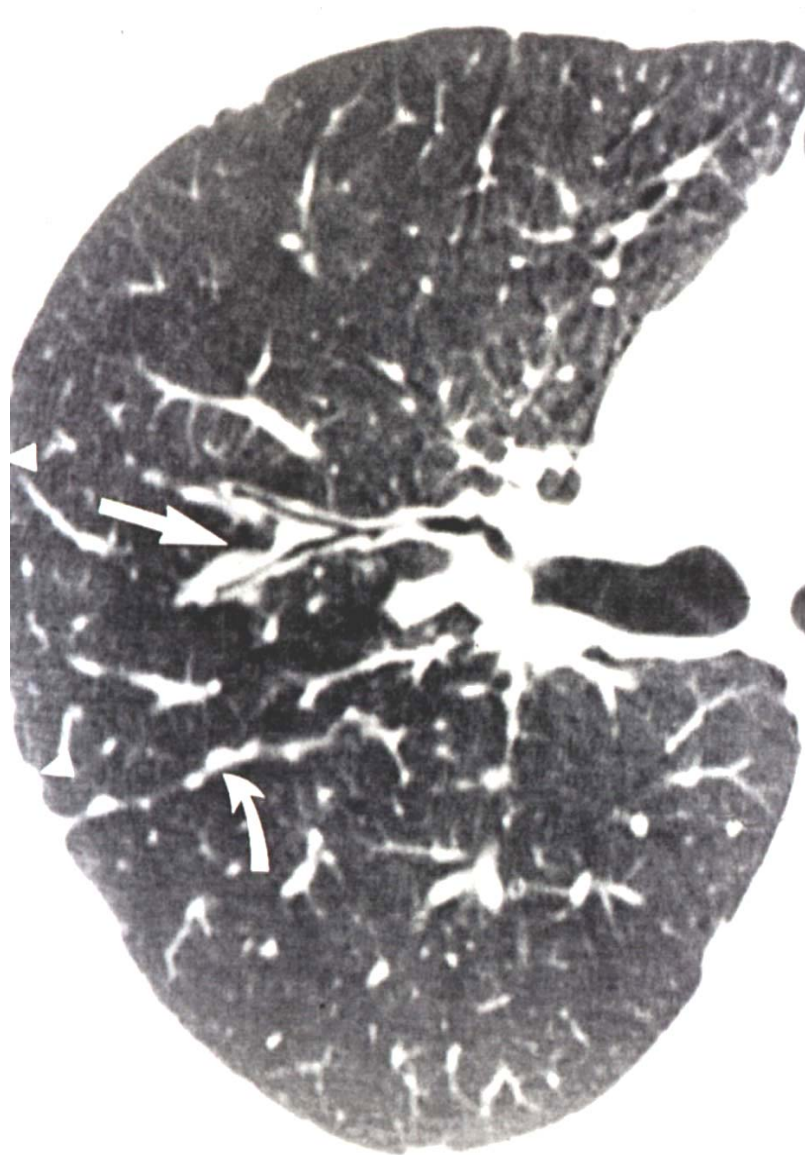
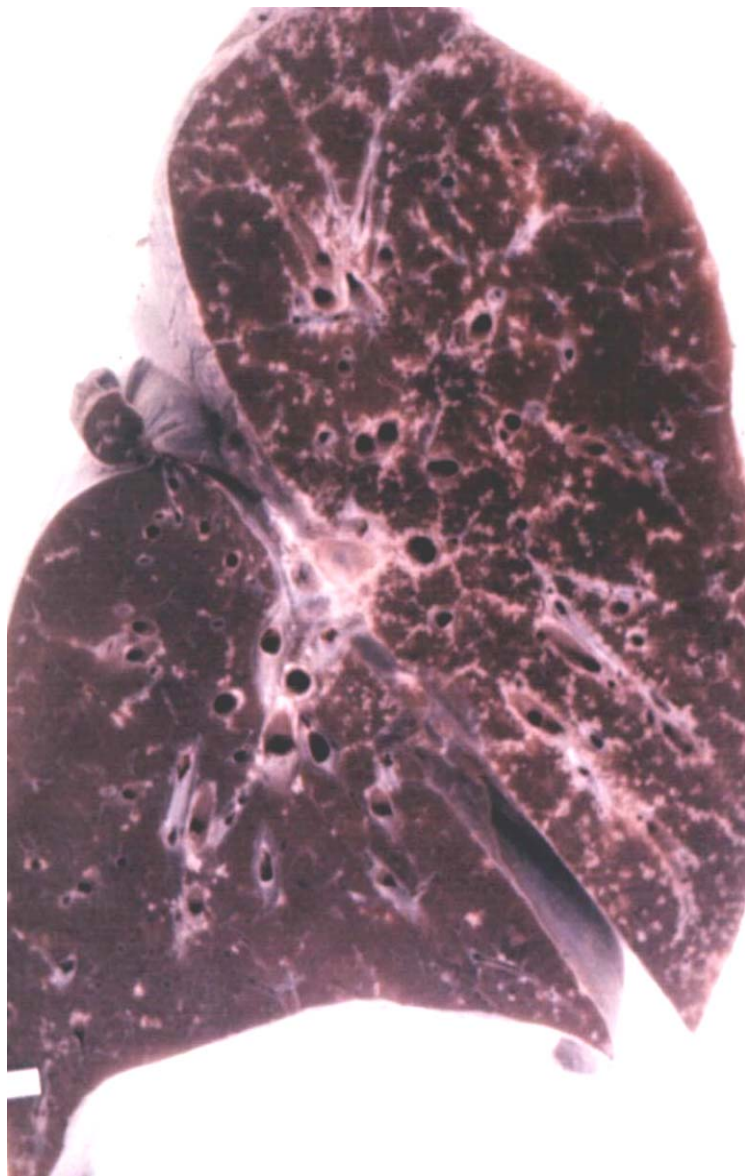


Micobatterio

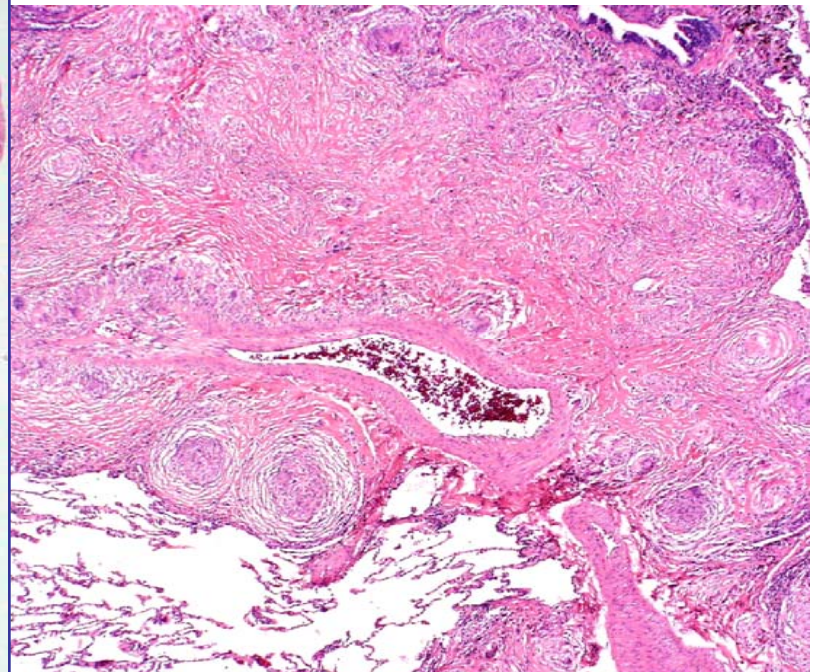
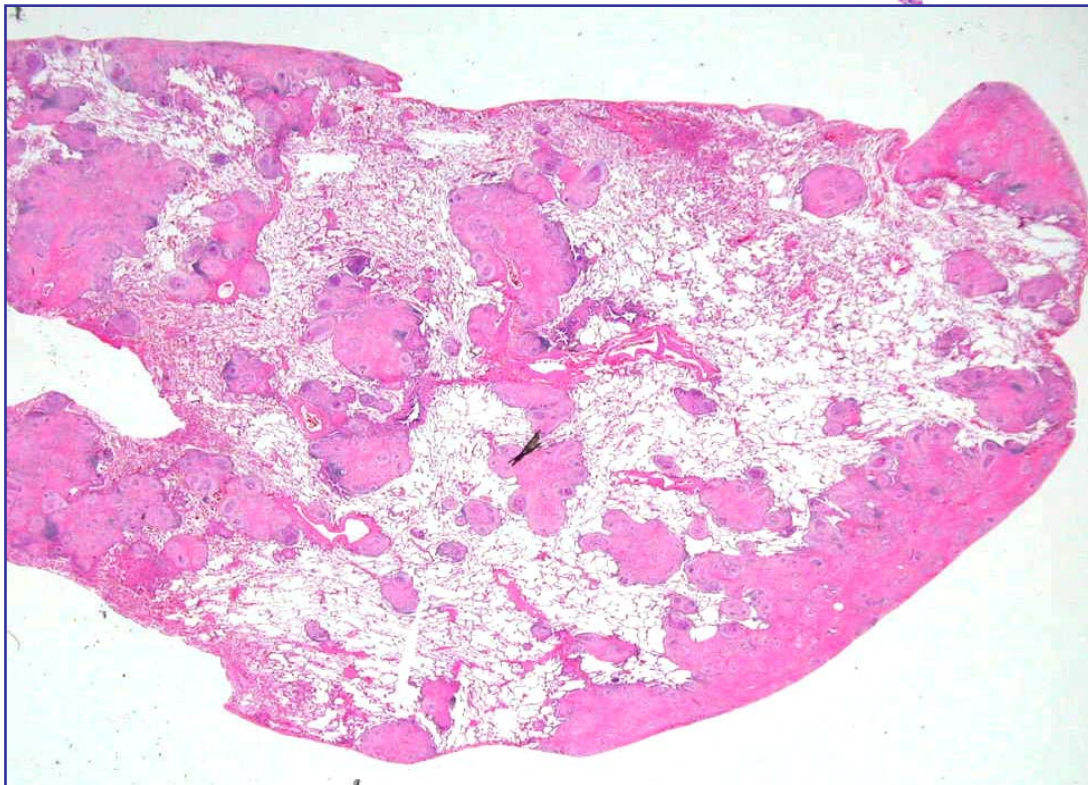
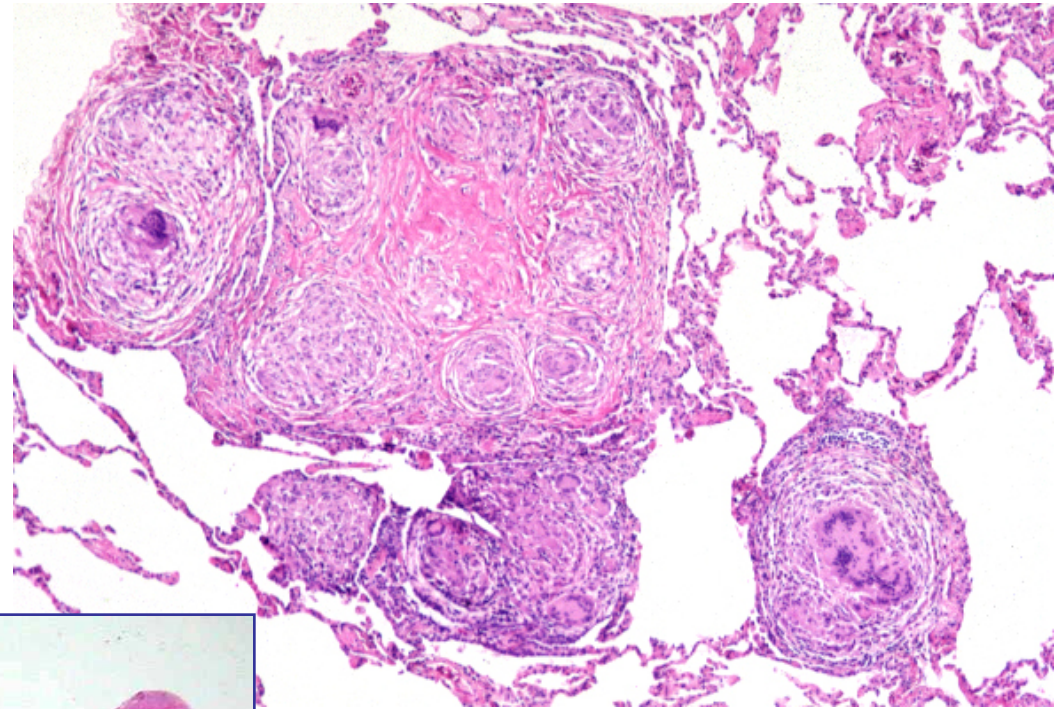


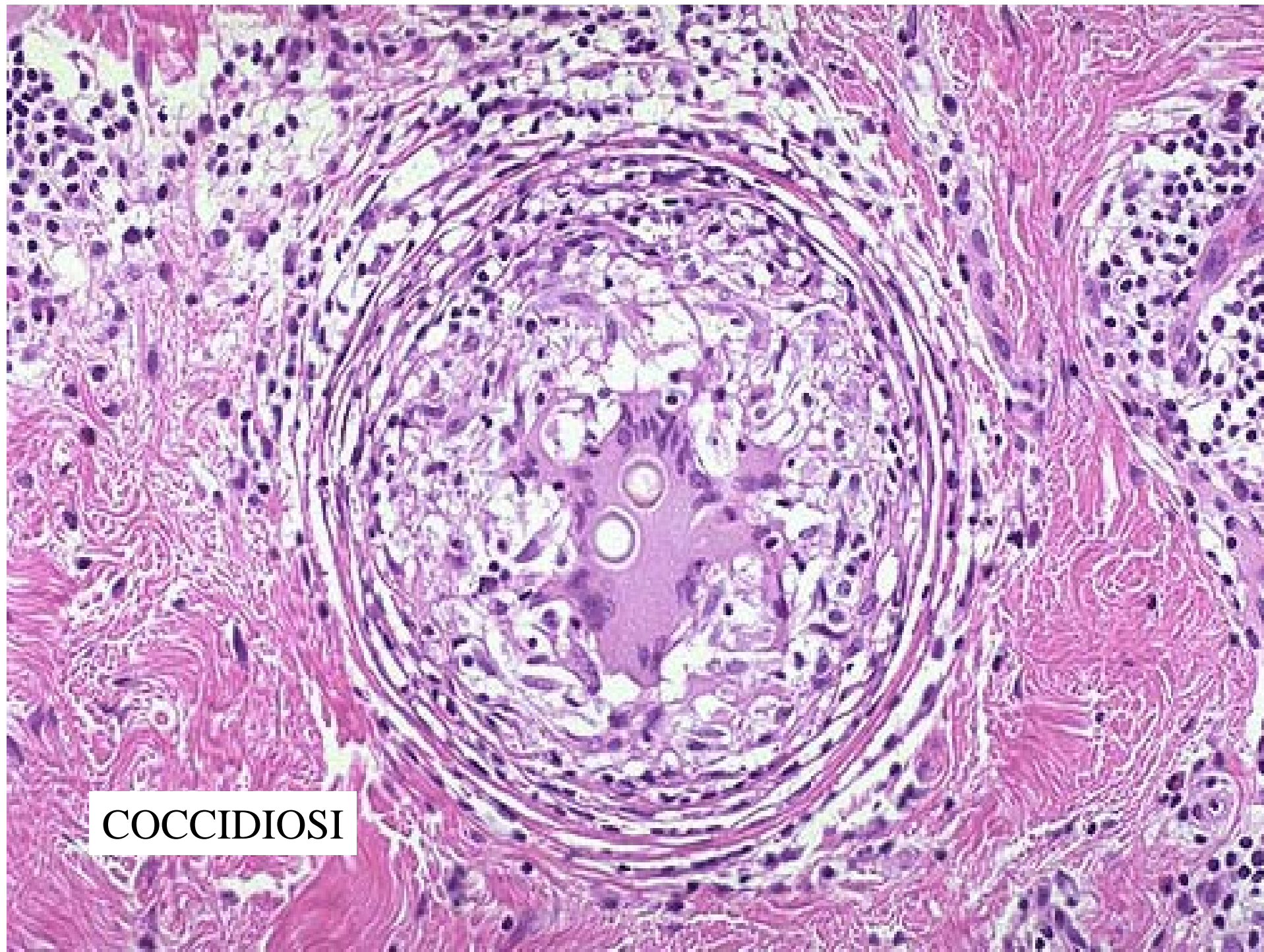
Ziehl-Neelsen

Sarcoidosi

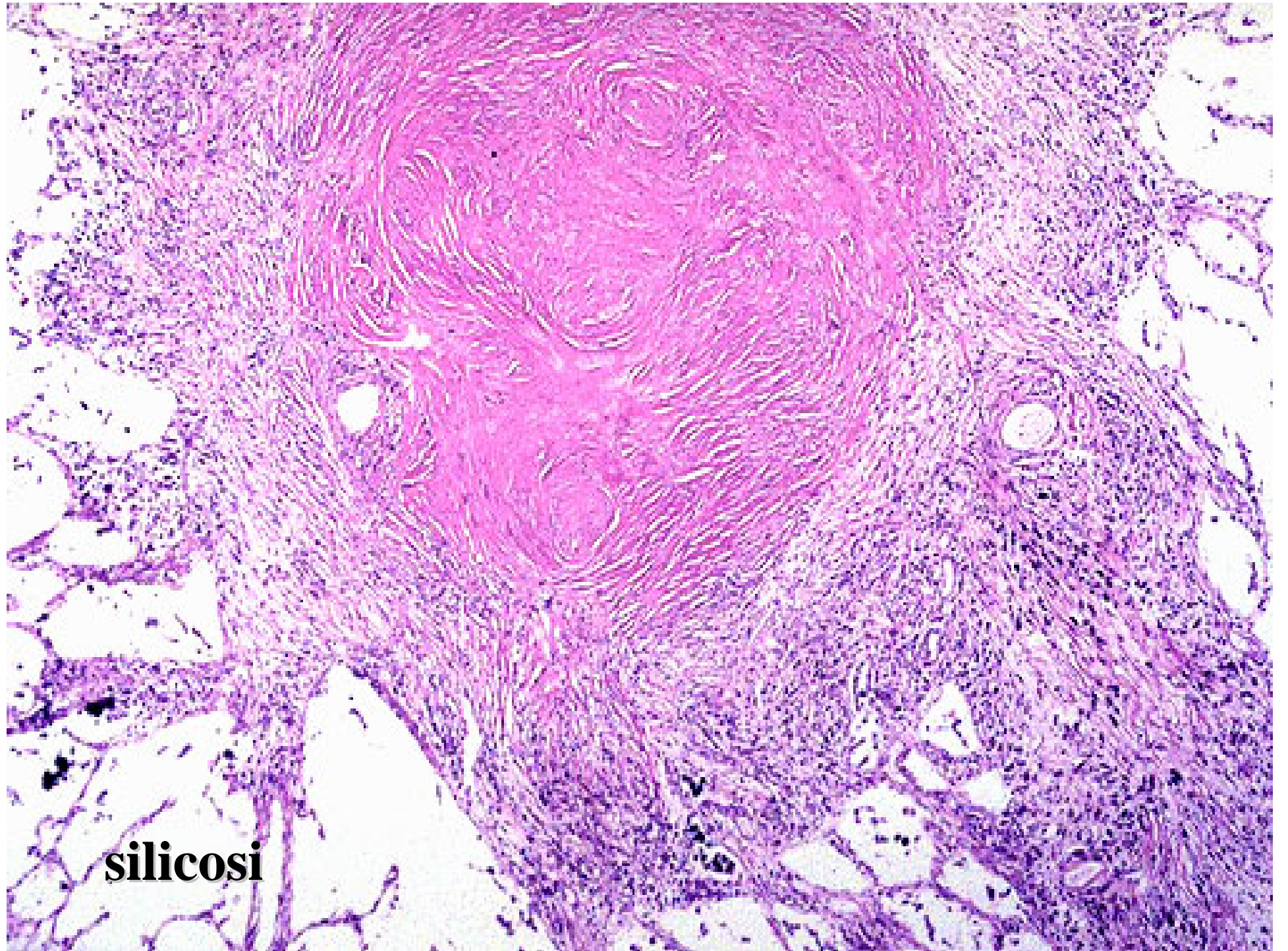


Sarcoidosi

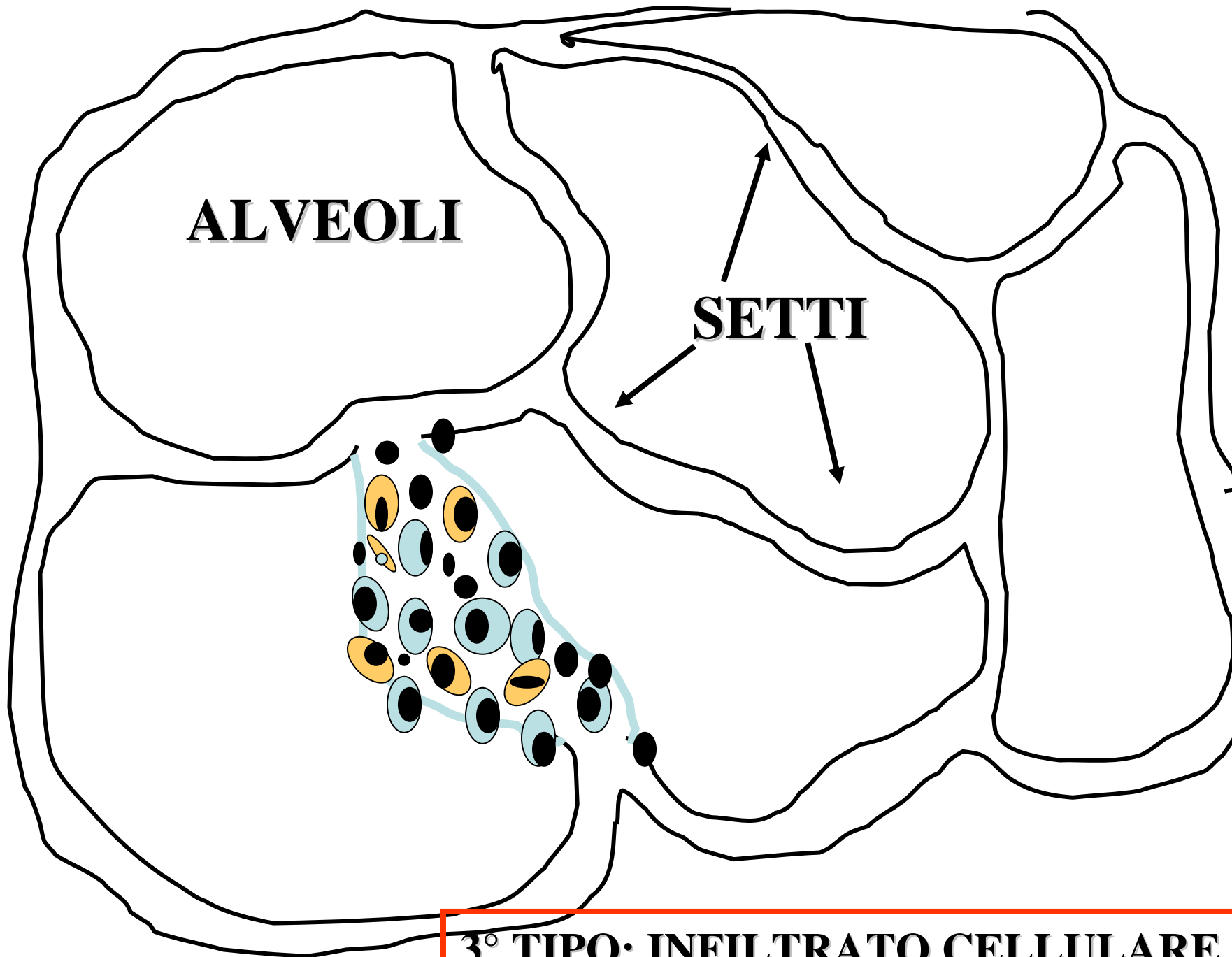


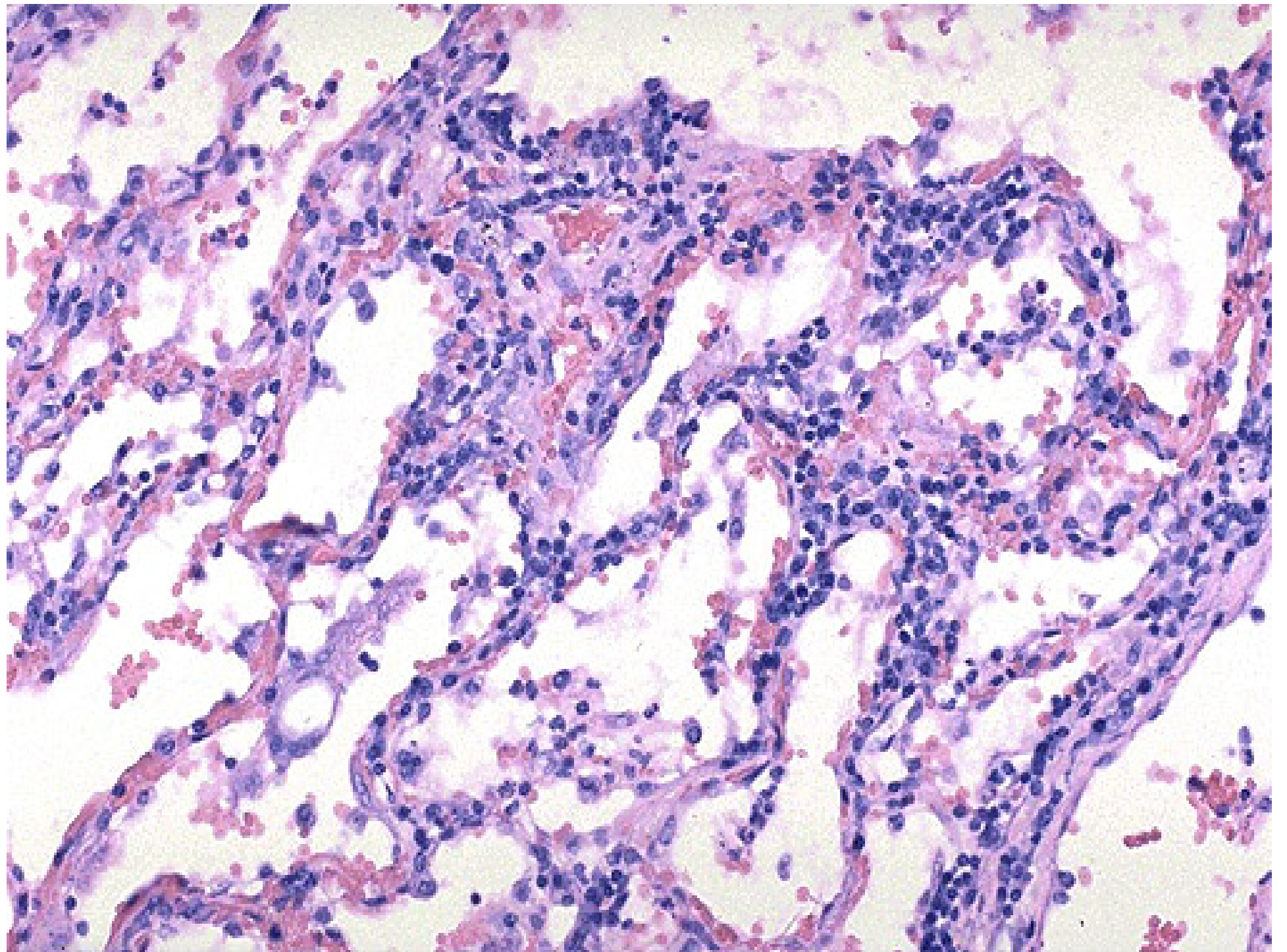


COCCIDIOSI

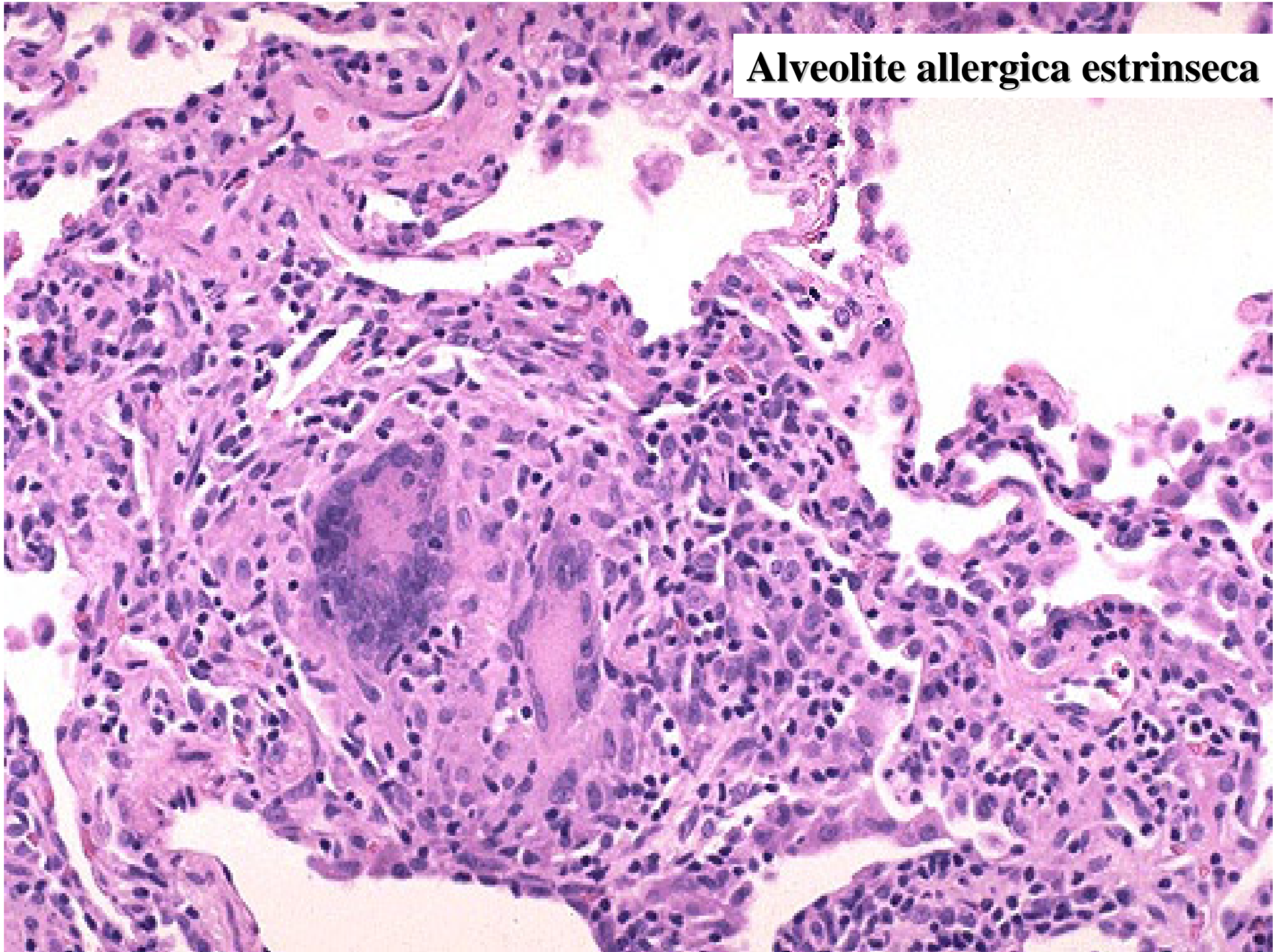


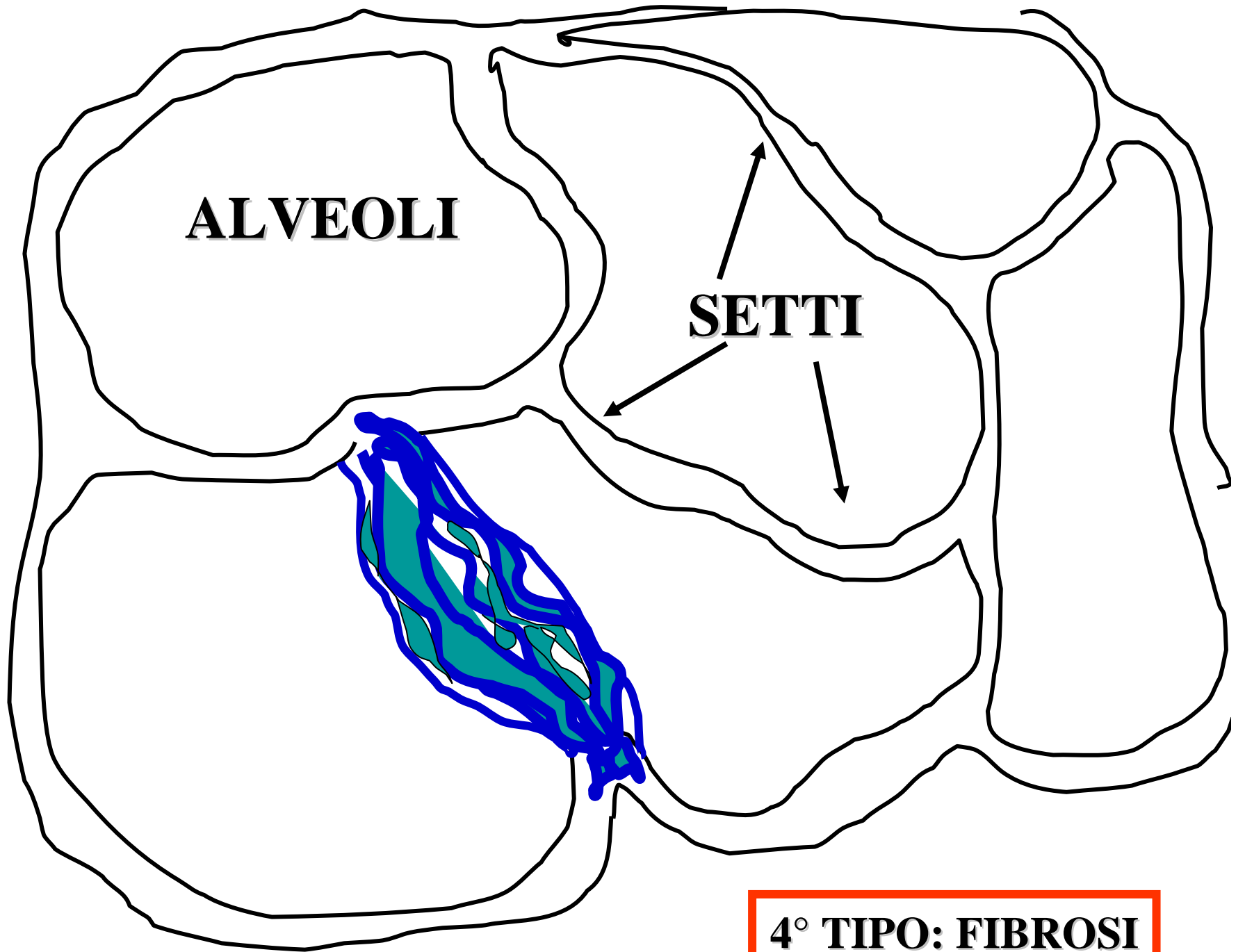
silicosi



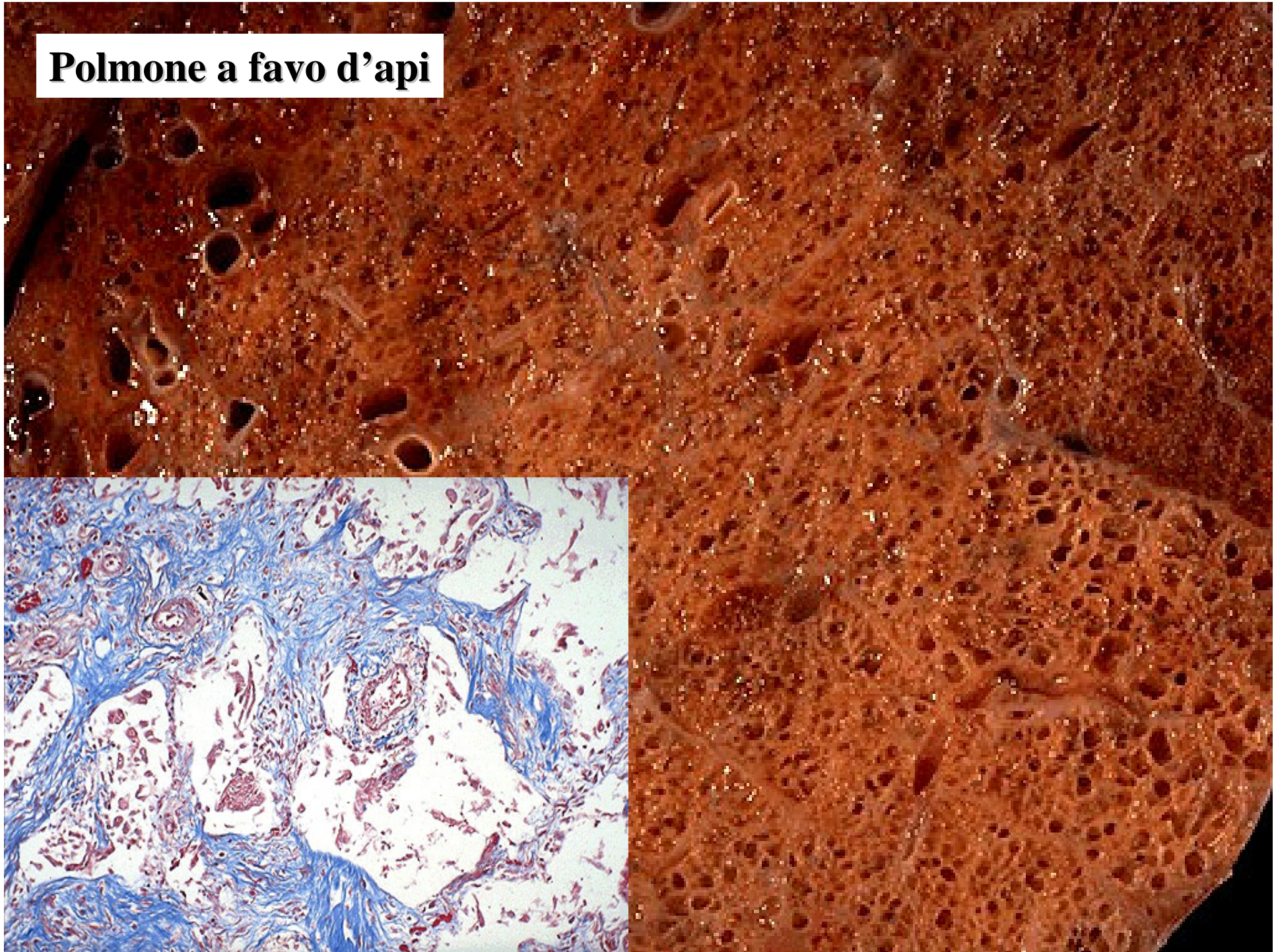


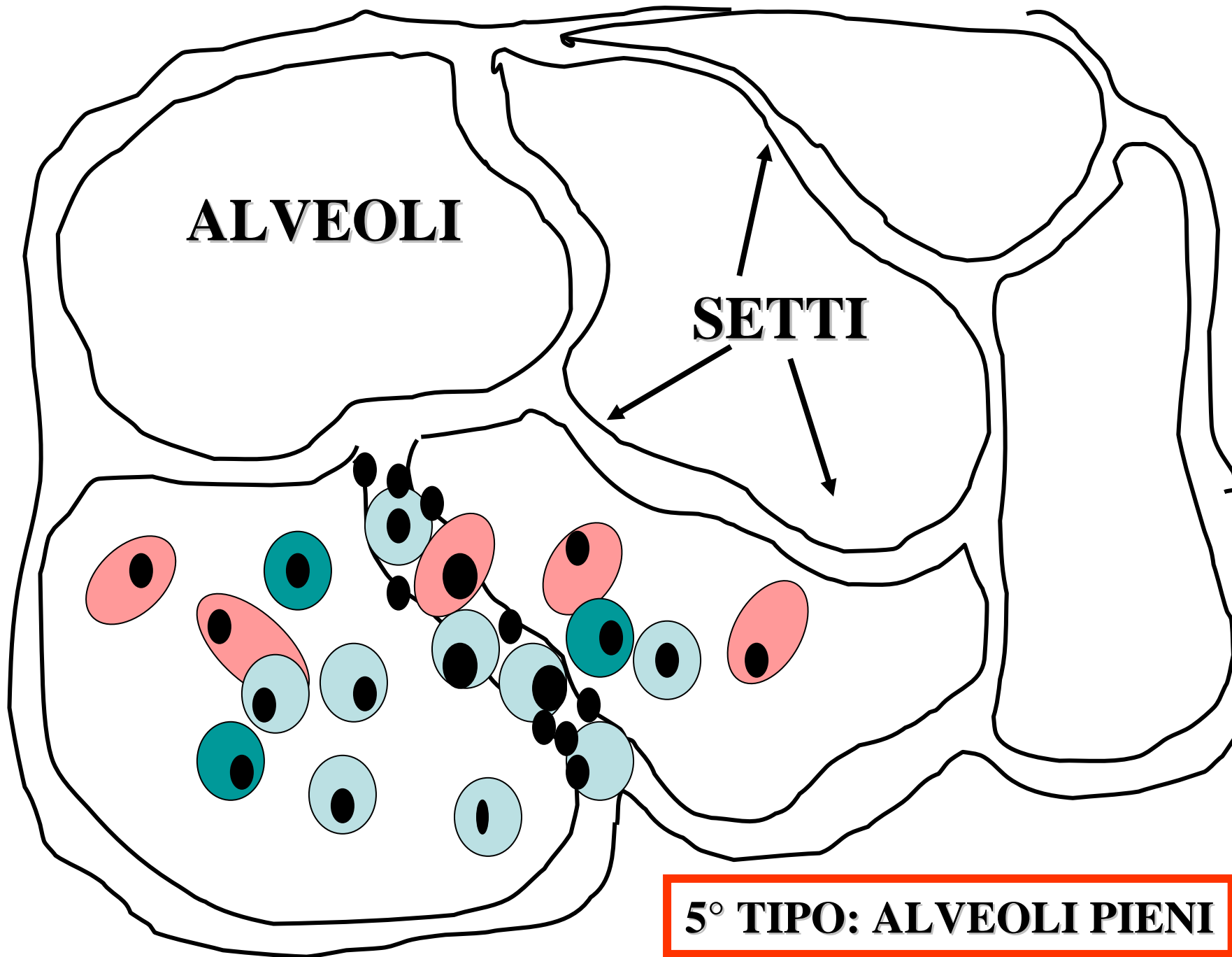
Alveolite allergica estrinseca

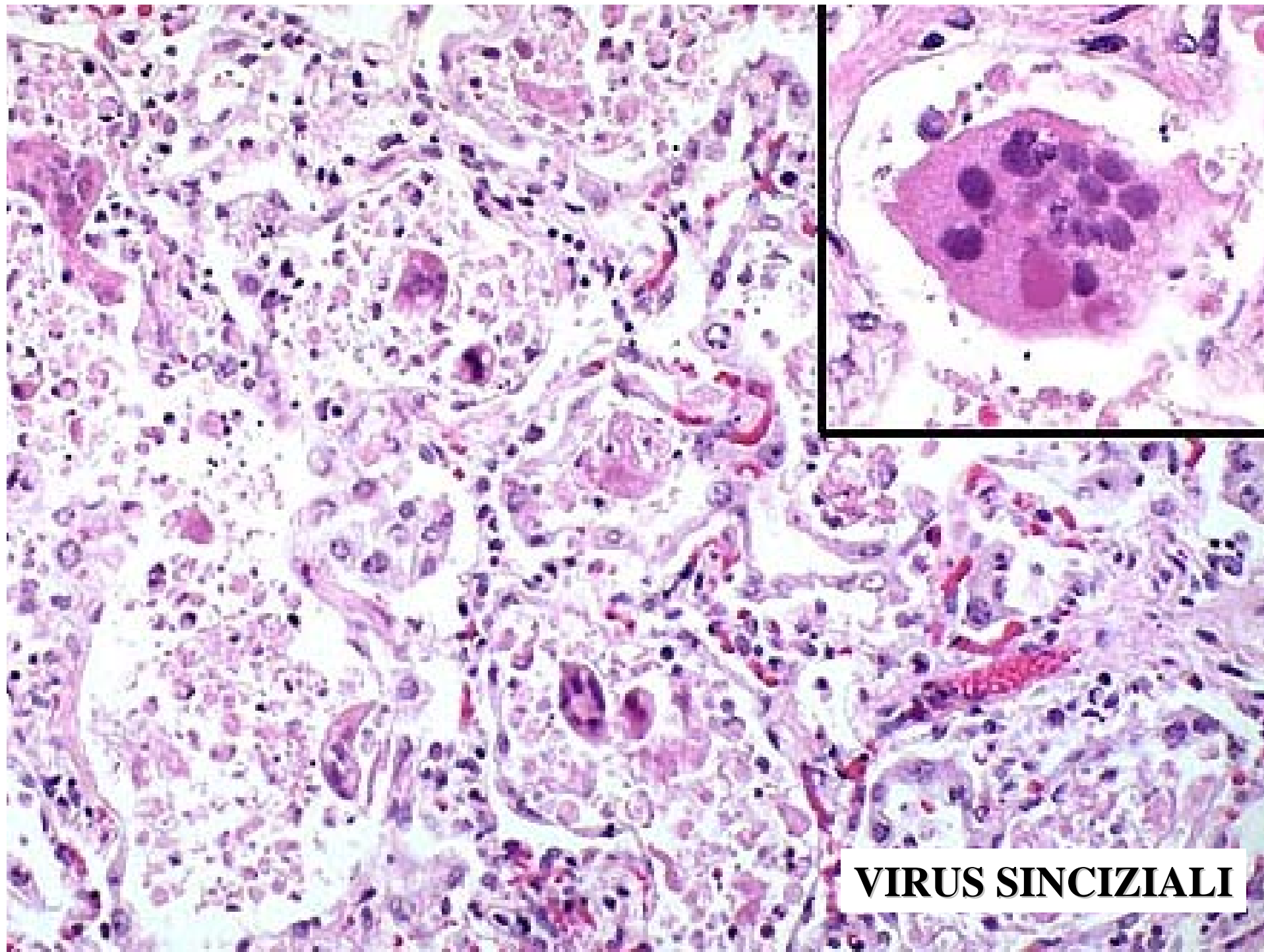




Polmone a favo d'api

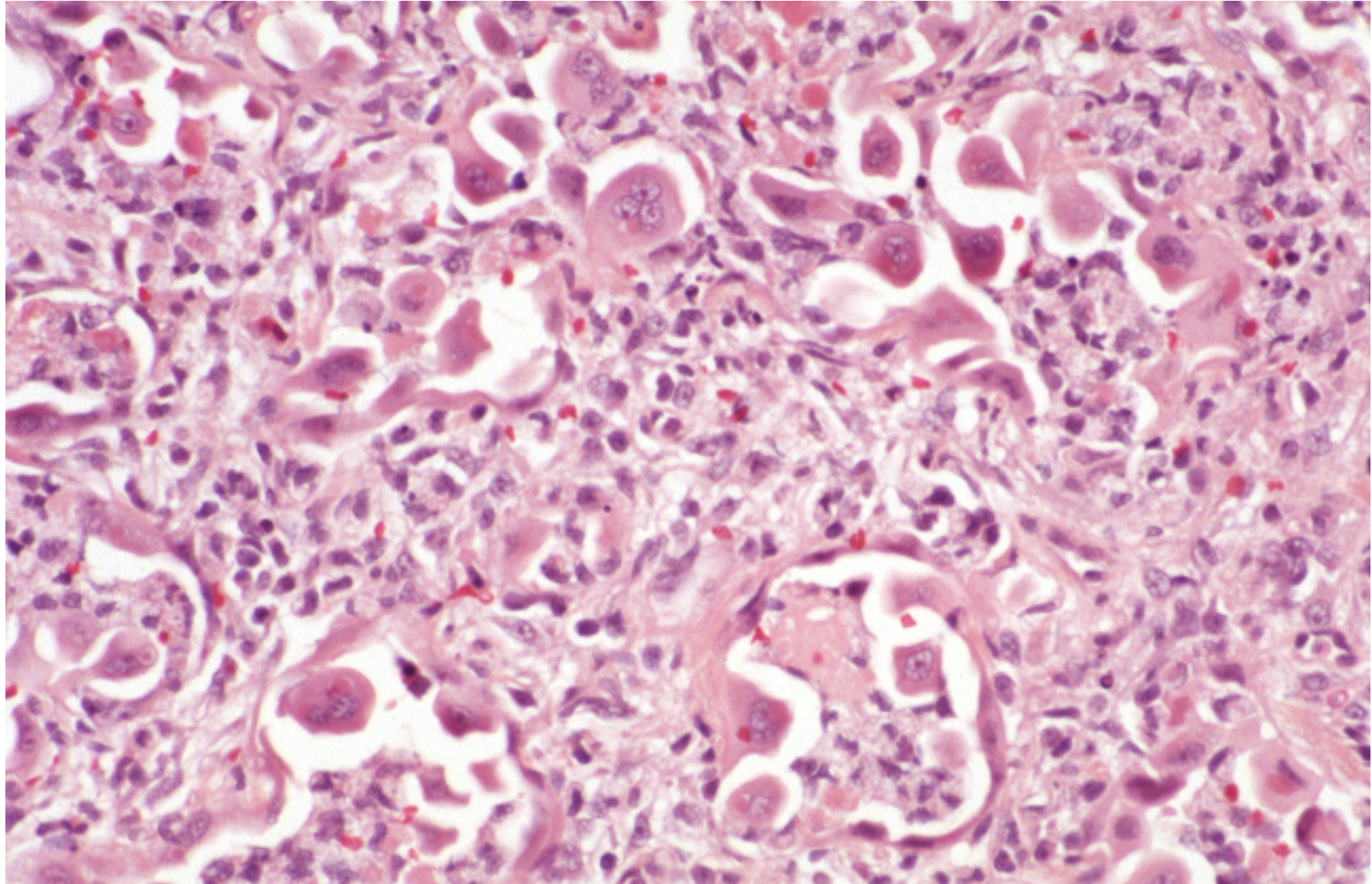






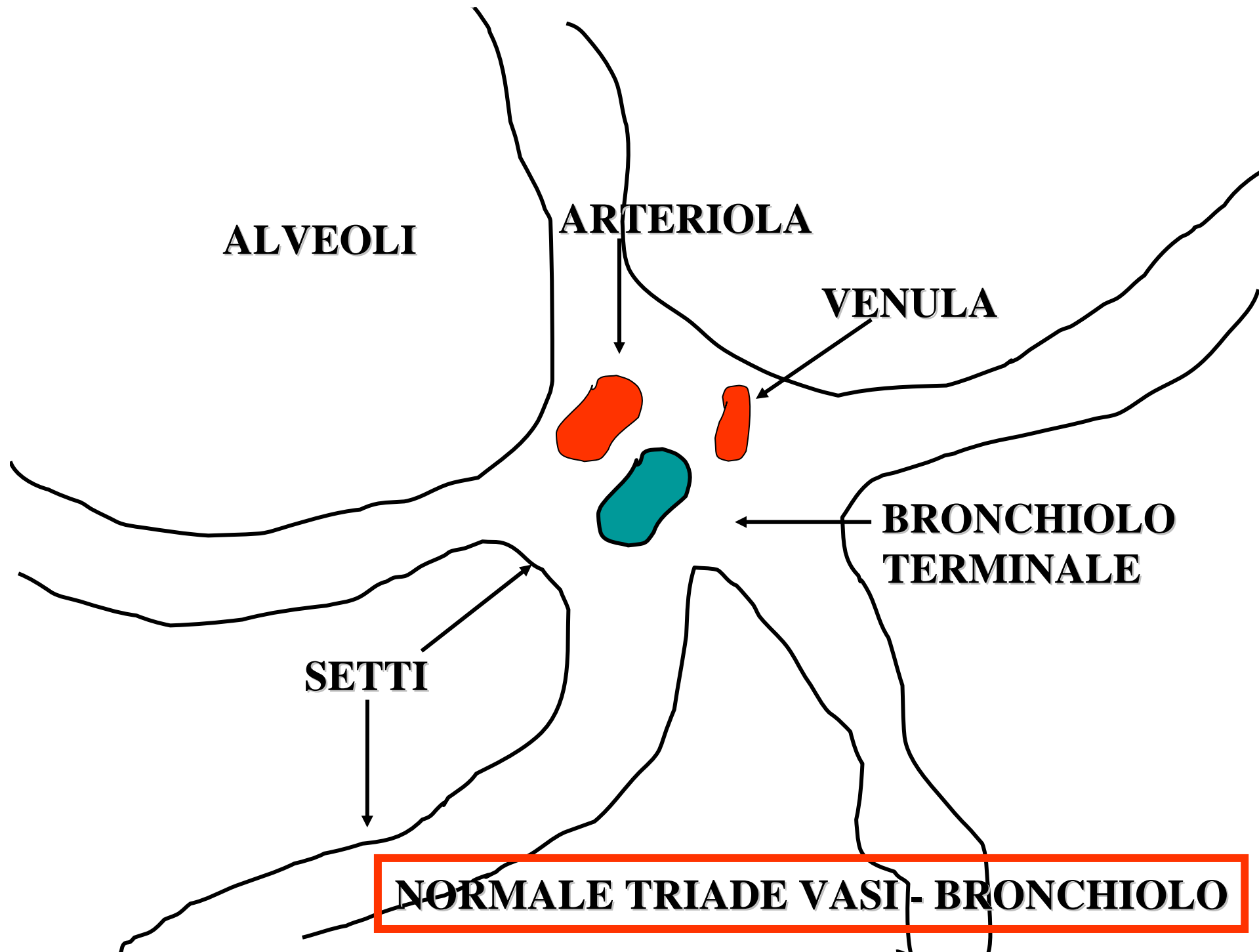
VIRUS SINCIZIALI

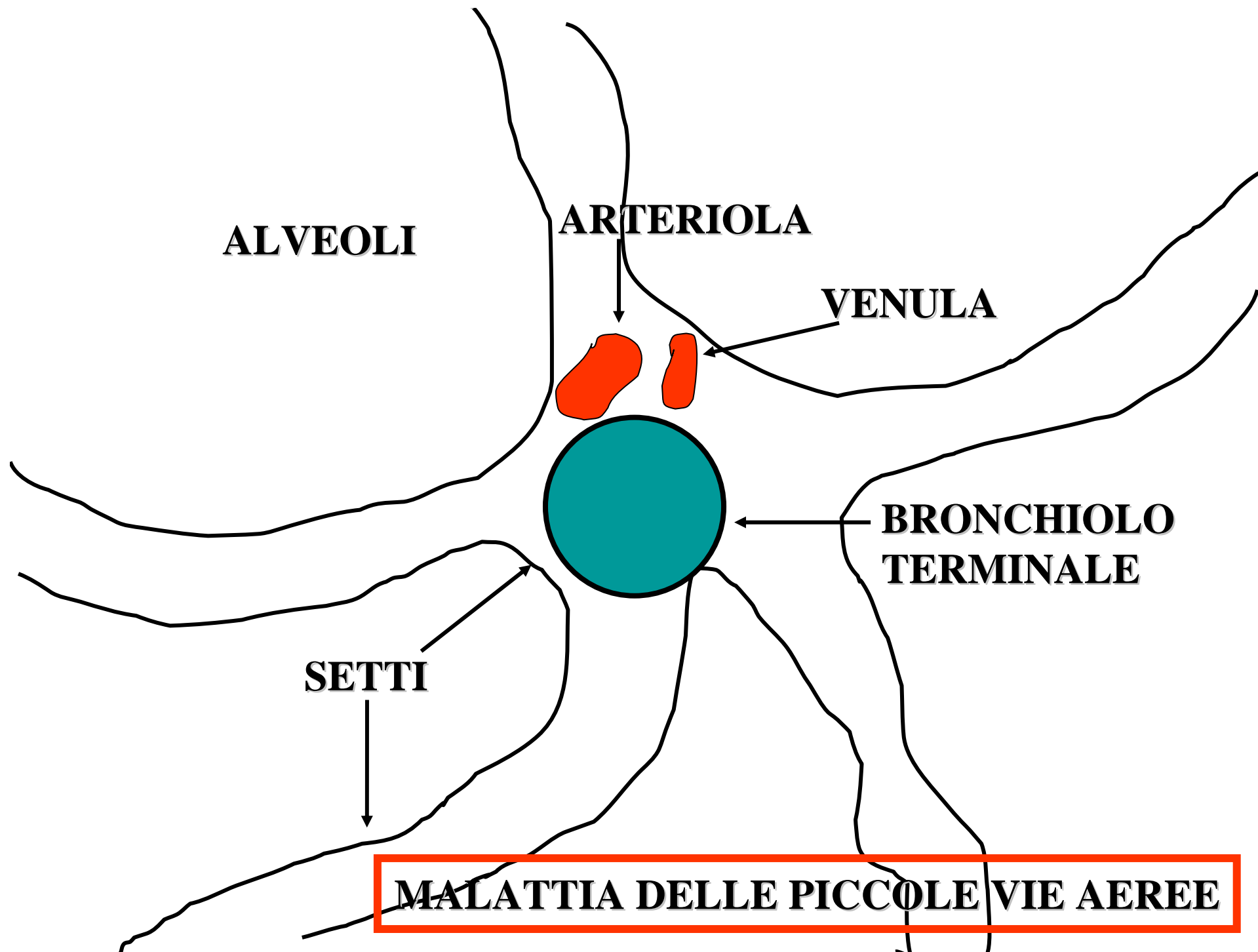
Virus Respiratorio Sinciziale

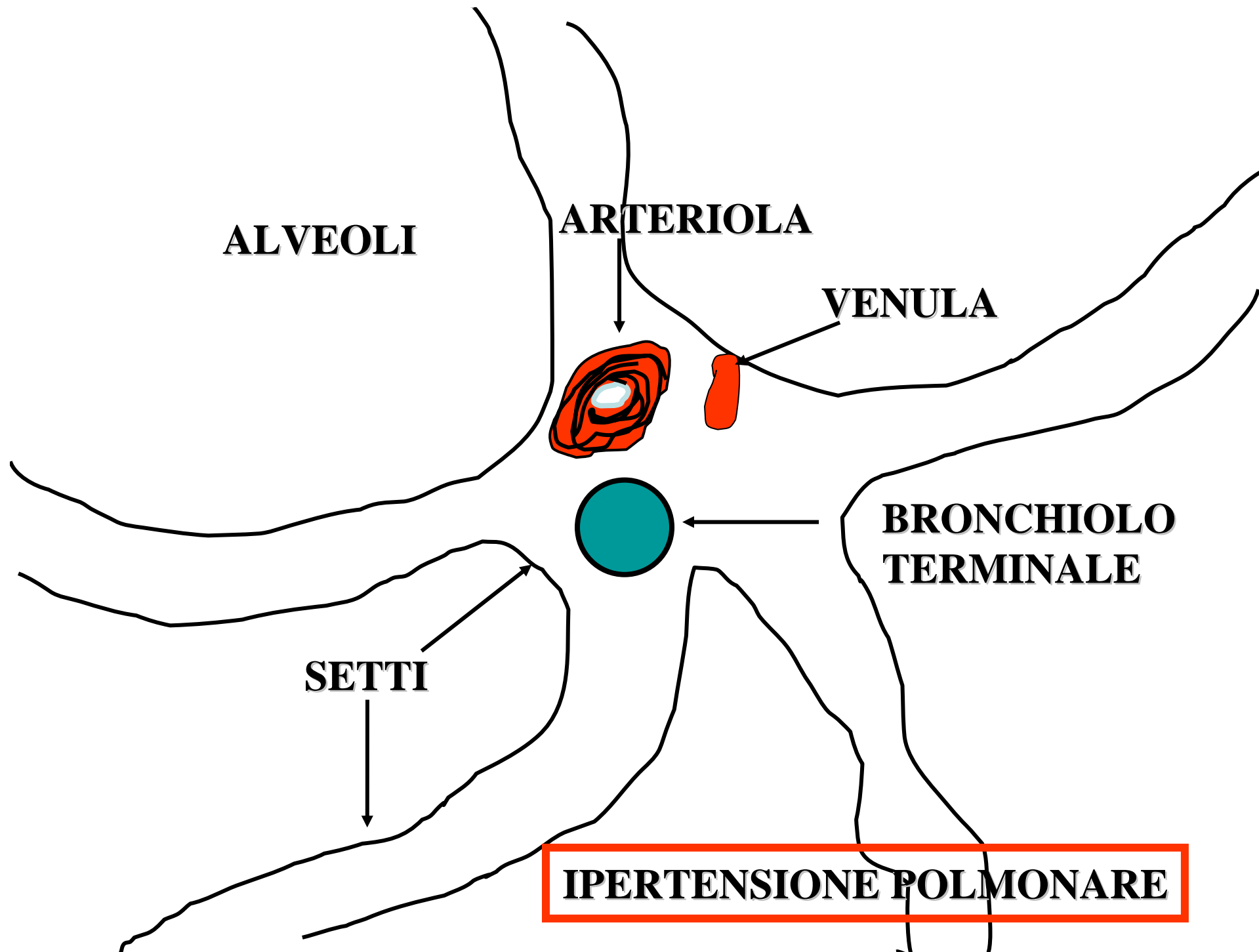




6° TIPO: ALTERAZIONI MINIME







ALVEOLI

ARTERIOLOLA

VENULA

**BRONCHIOLO
TERMINALE**

SETTI

IPERTENSIONE POLMONARE

1° TIPO (DANNO ACUTO): DANNO ALVEOLARE ACUTO

CLINICAMENTE:

SINDROME DA DISTRESS RESPIRATORIO

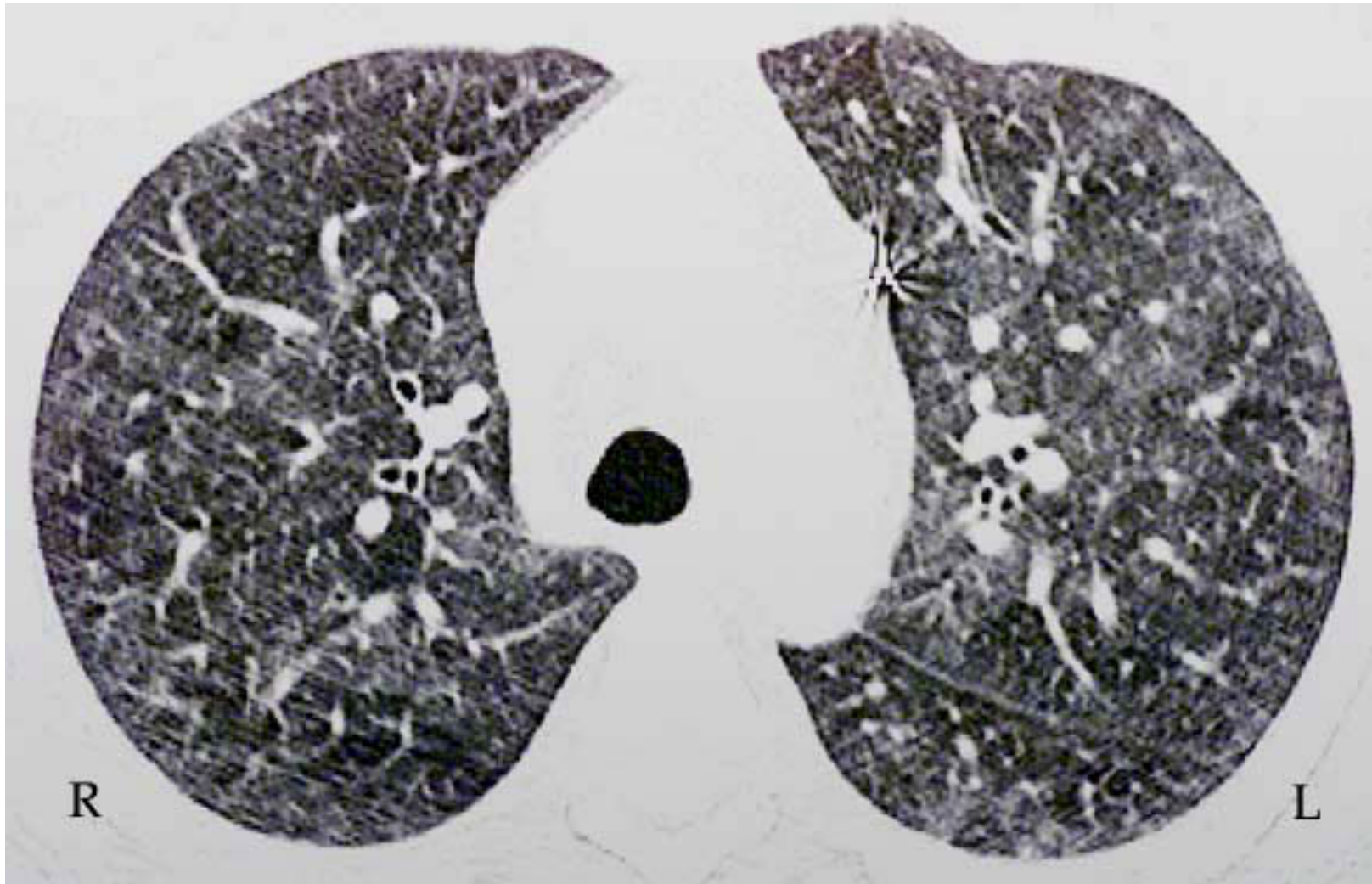
DELL'ADULTO

*Insorgenza acuta di severa insufficienza
respiratoria con cianosi e ipossiemia
non responsive all'ossigeno-terapia*

Cause di pattern DAD

- Infezioni
- Connettiviti
- Danno da farmaci
- Inalazione di sostanze tossiche
- Condizioni varie (uremia, trauma, trapianto, polmonite eosinofila acuta, eccetera)
- Idiopatico (polmonite interstiziale acuta/sindrome di Hamman-Rich)

DAD: TAC ALTA RISOLUZIONE



OPACITA' DIFFUSE "A VETRO SMERIGLIATO"

1° TIPO (DANNO ACUTO): DANNO ALVEOLARE ACUTO

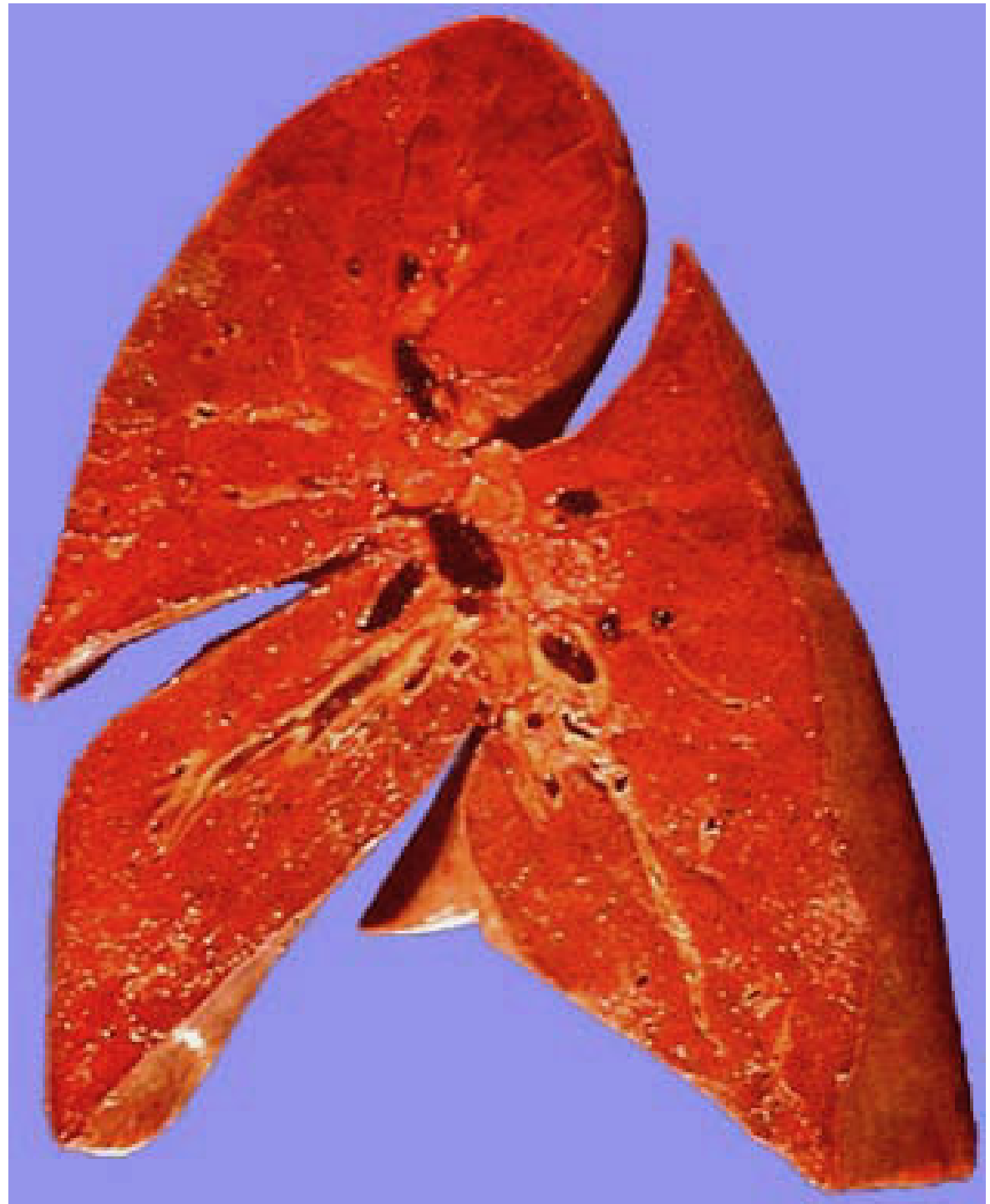
MACROSCOPICA:

I polmoni sono pesanti, pastosi e di colore

rosso vivo e aspetto traslucido.

Sulla superficie di taglio i vasi sono ben evidenti

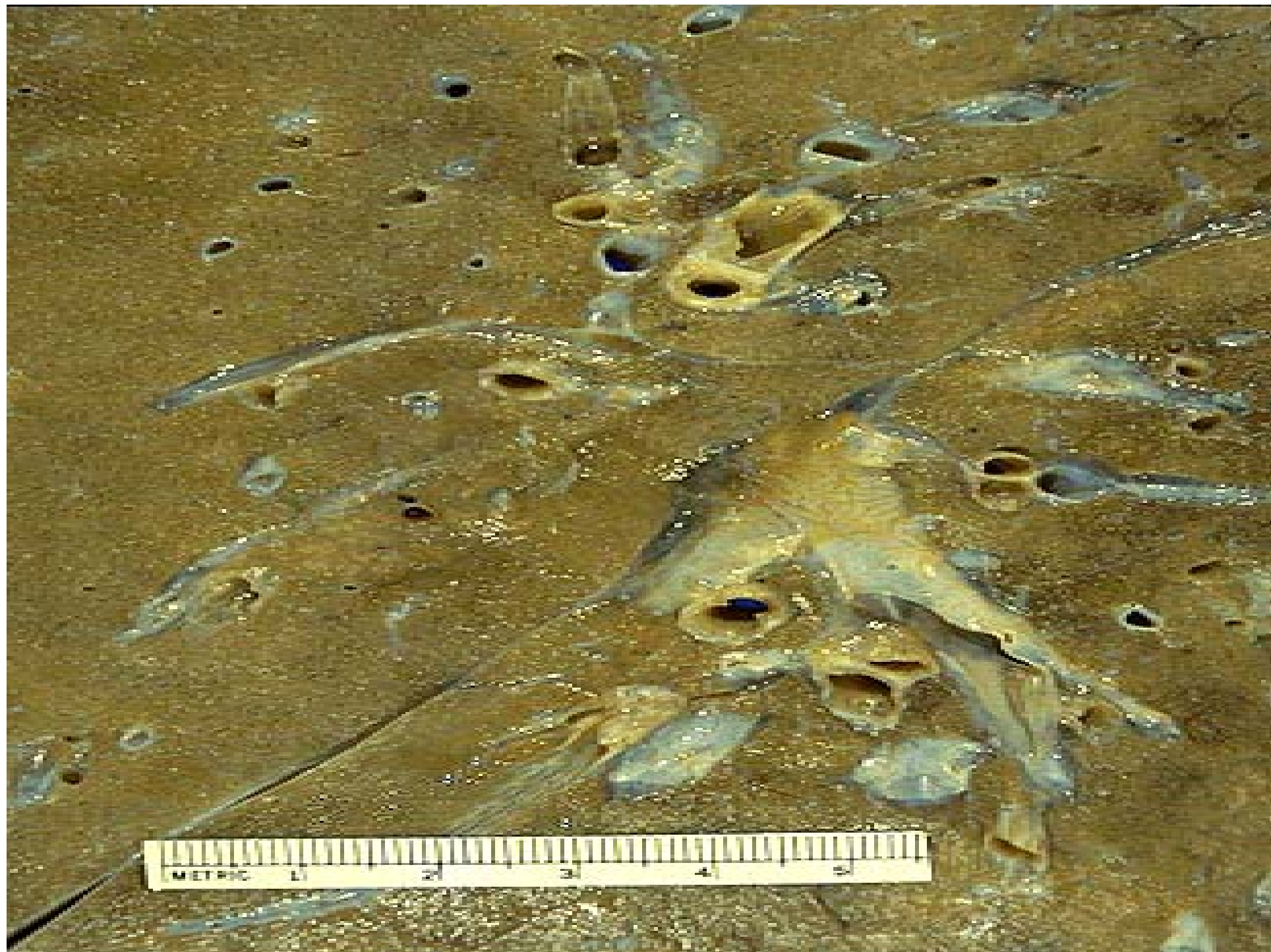
**Danno alveolare
acuto**



Aspetto traslucido

**Trama linfatica
in evidenza**



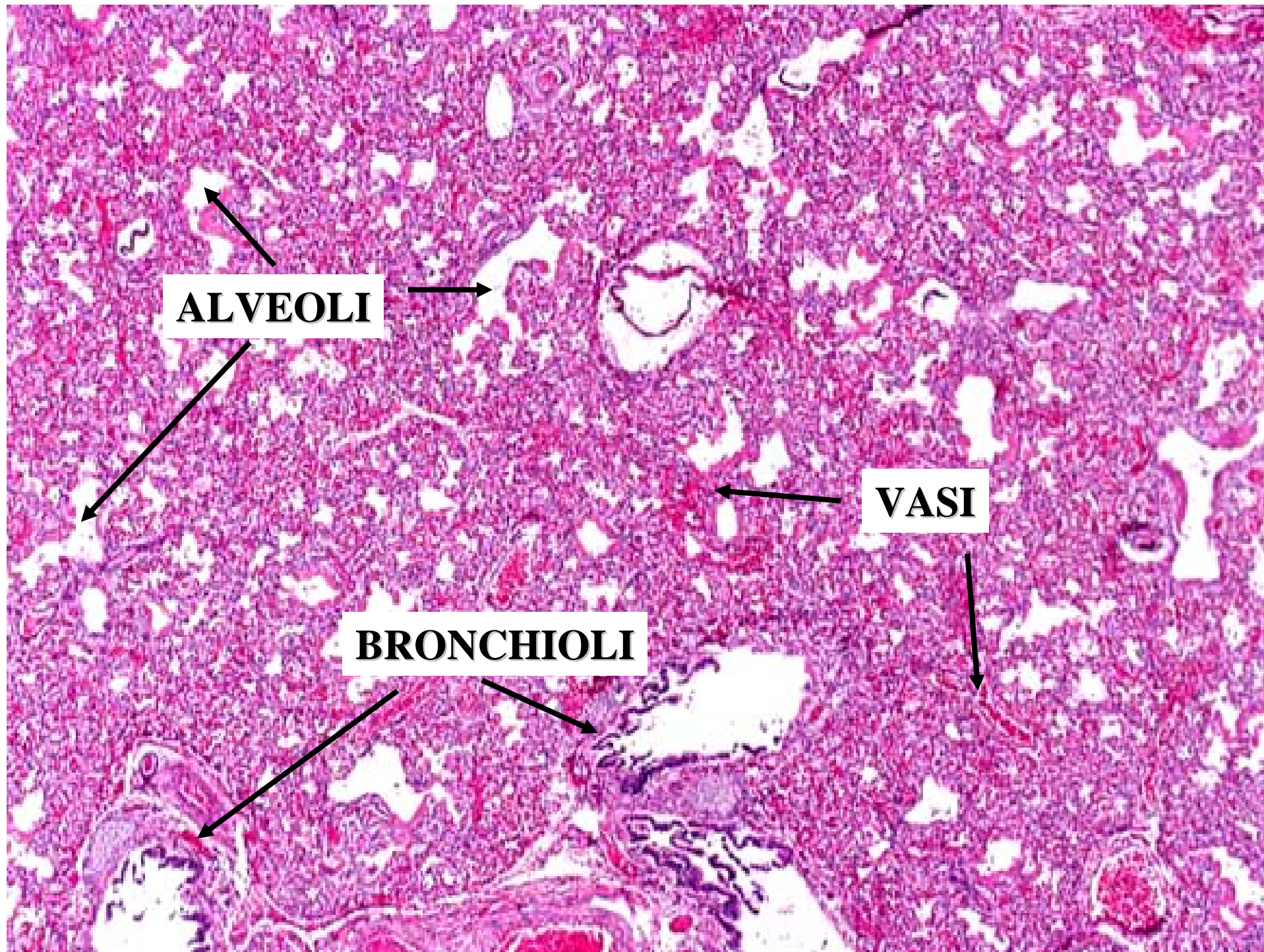


1° TIPO (DANNO ACUTO): DANNO ALVEOLARE ACUTO

ISTOLOGIA:

- ***Edema e congestione***
- ***Alveoli bordati da MEMBRANE IALINE***
- ***Iperplasia dei pneumociti***

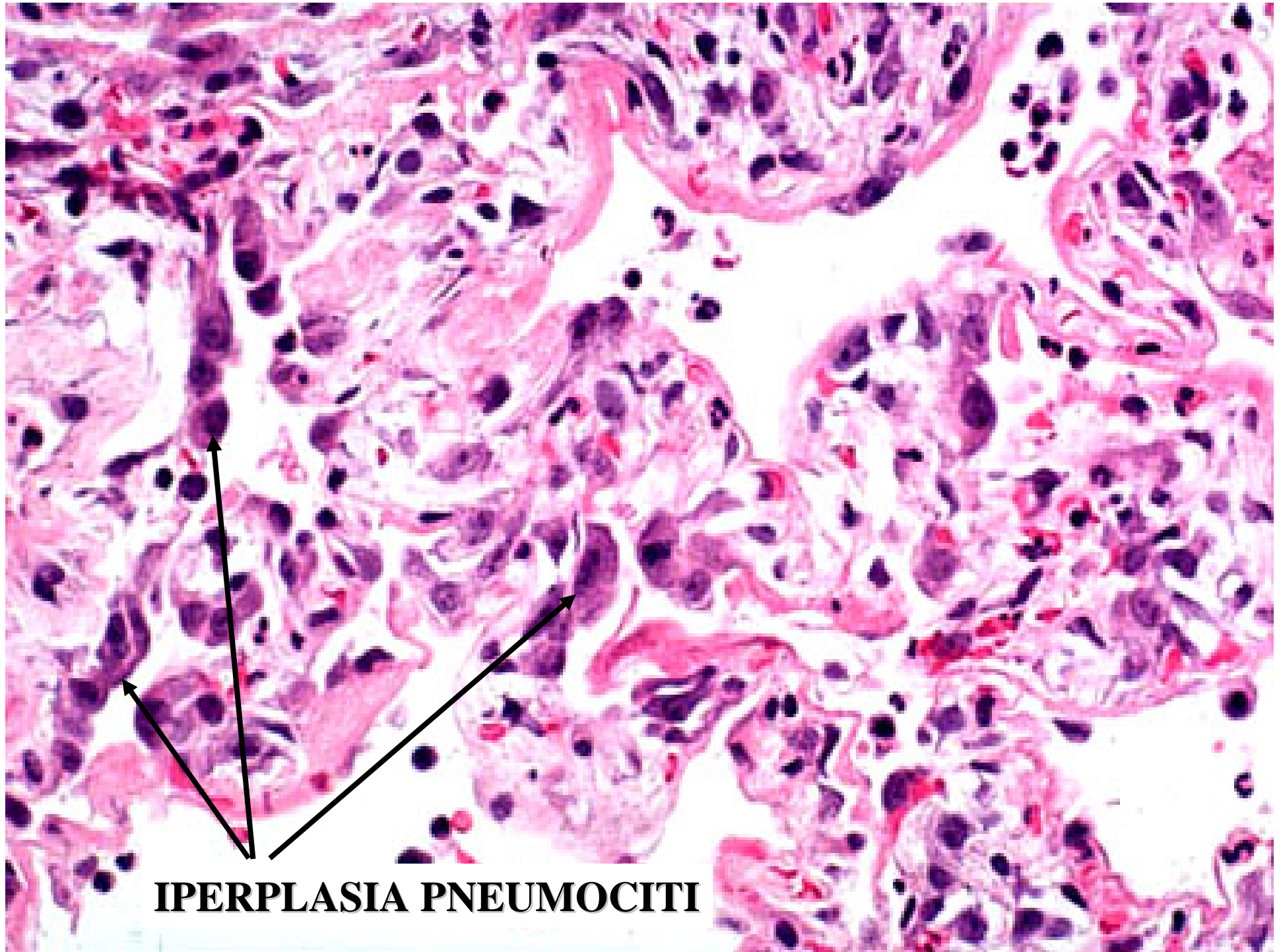
MEMBRANE IALINE: fibrina, edema e debris cellulare



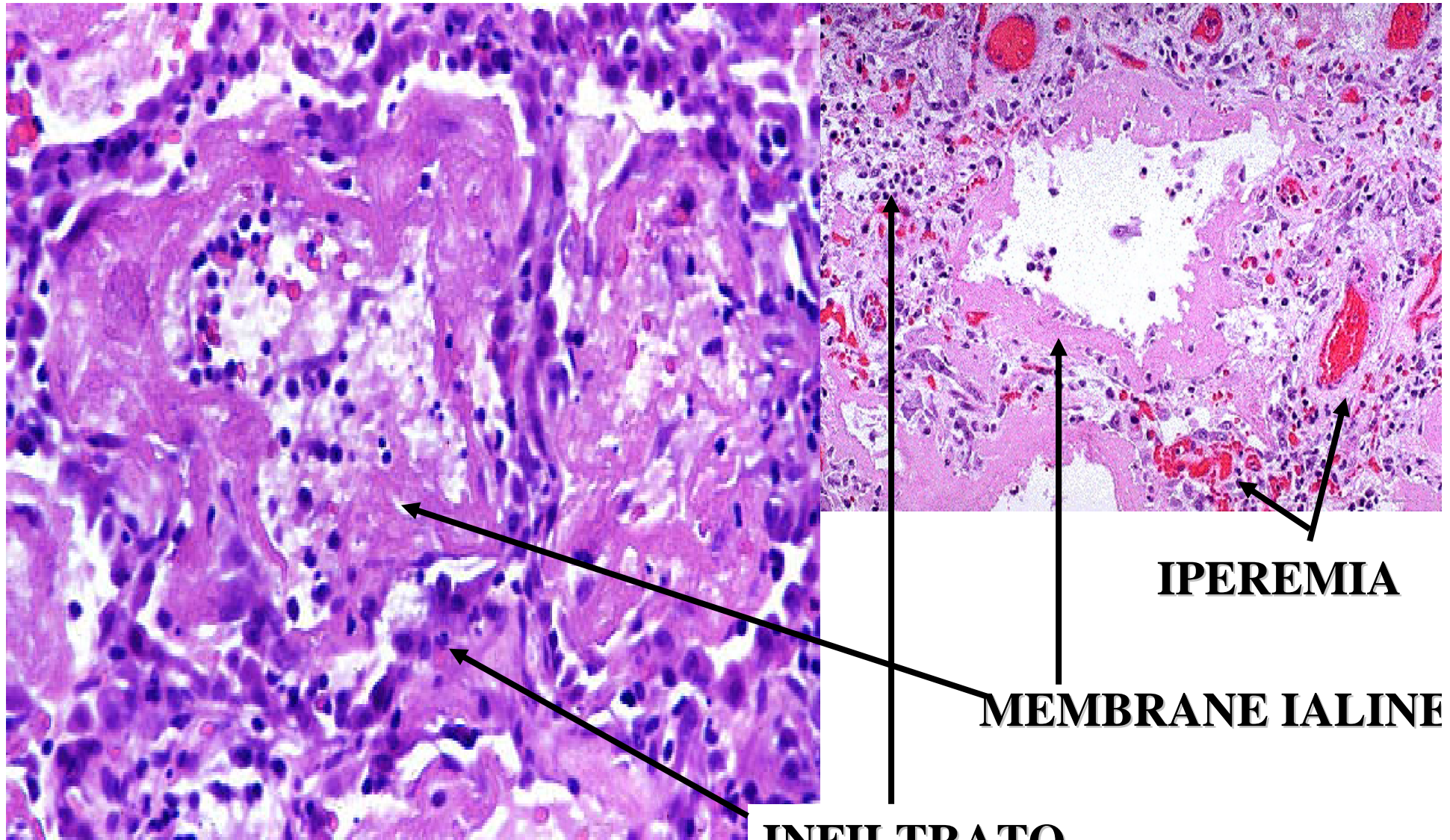
ALVEOLI

VASI

BRONCHIOLI



IPERPLASIA PNEUMOCITI



IPEREMIA

MEMBRANE IALINE

**INFILTRATO
INFIAMMATORIO**

DANNO ALVEOLARE ACUTO

Pattern DAD

