

# 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**

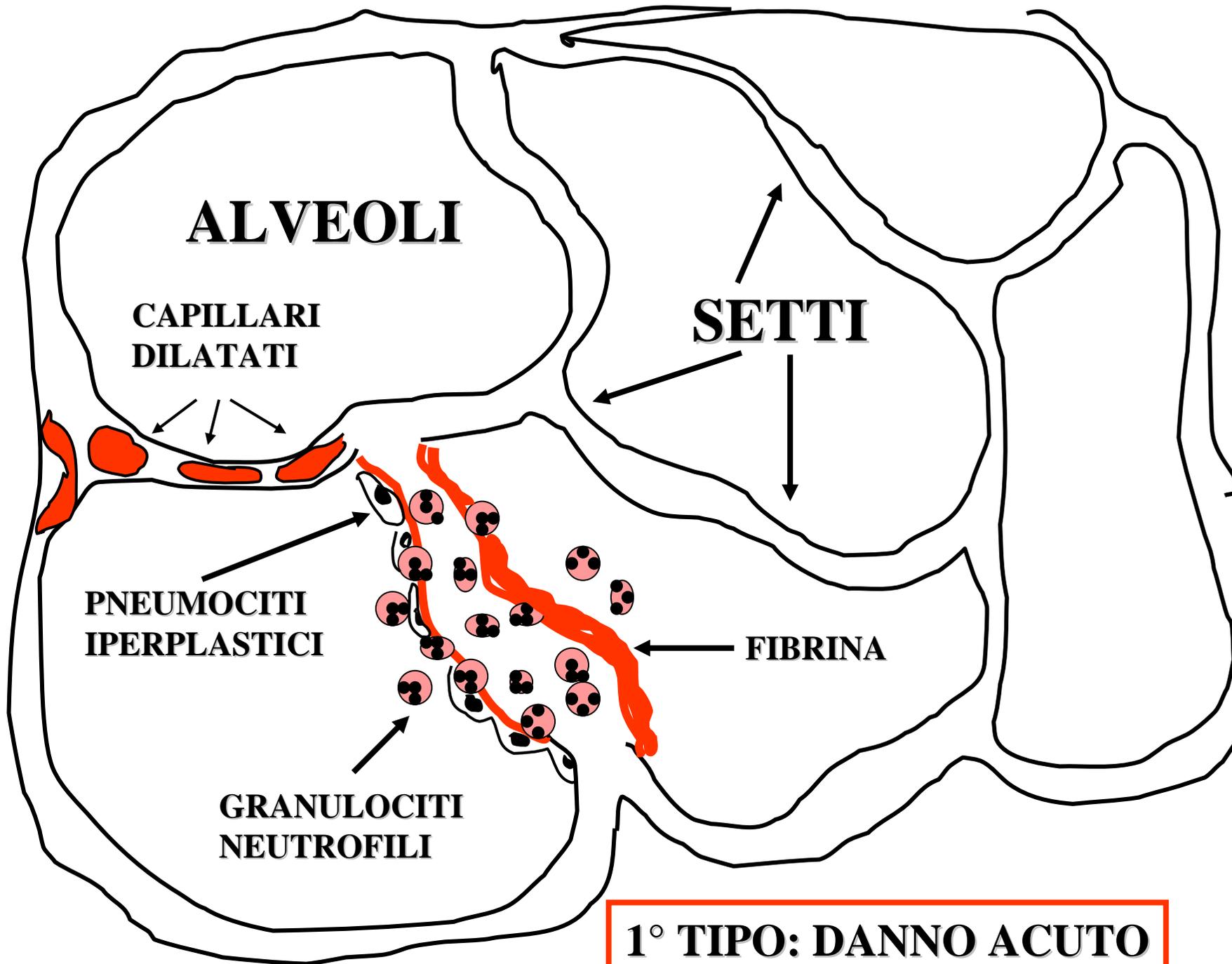
# **INTERSTIZIOPATIE POLMONARI**

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

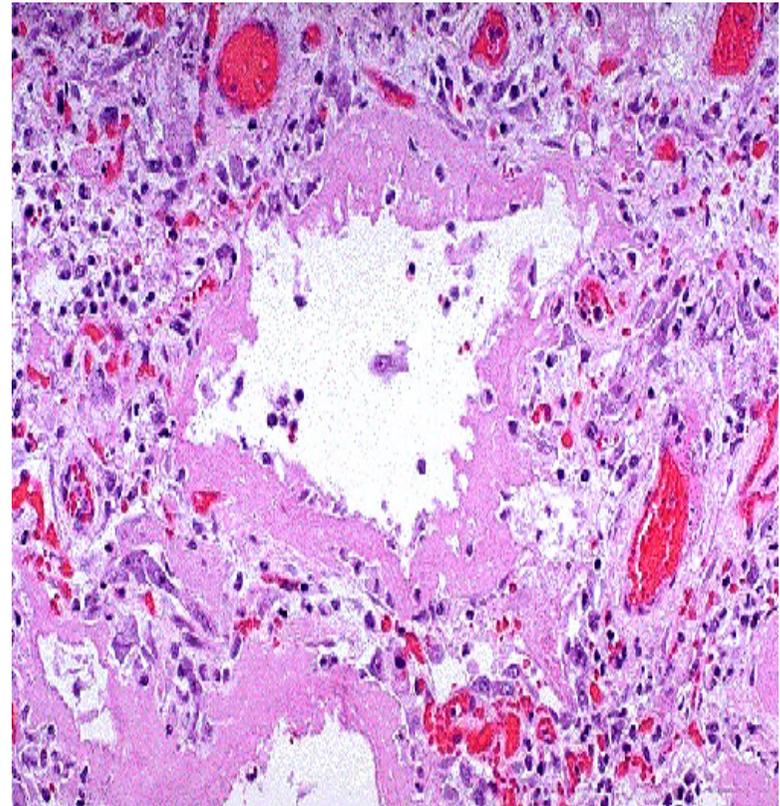
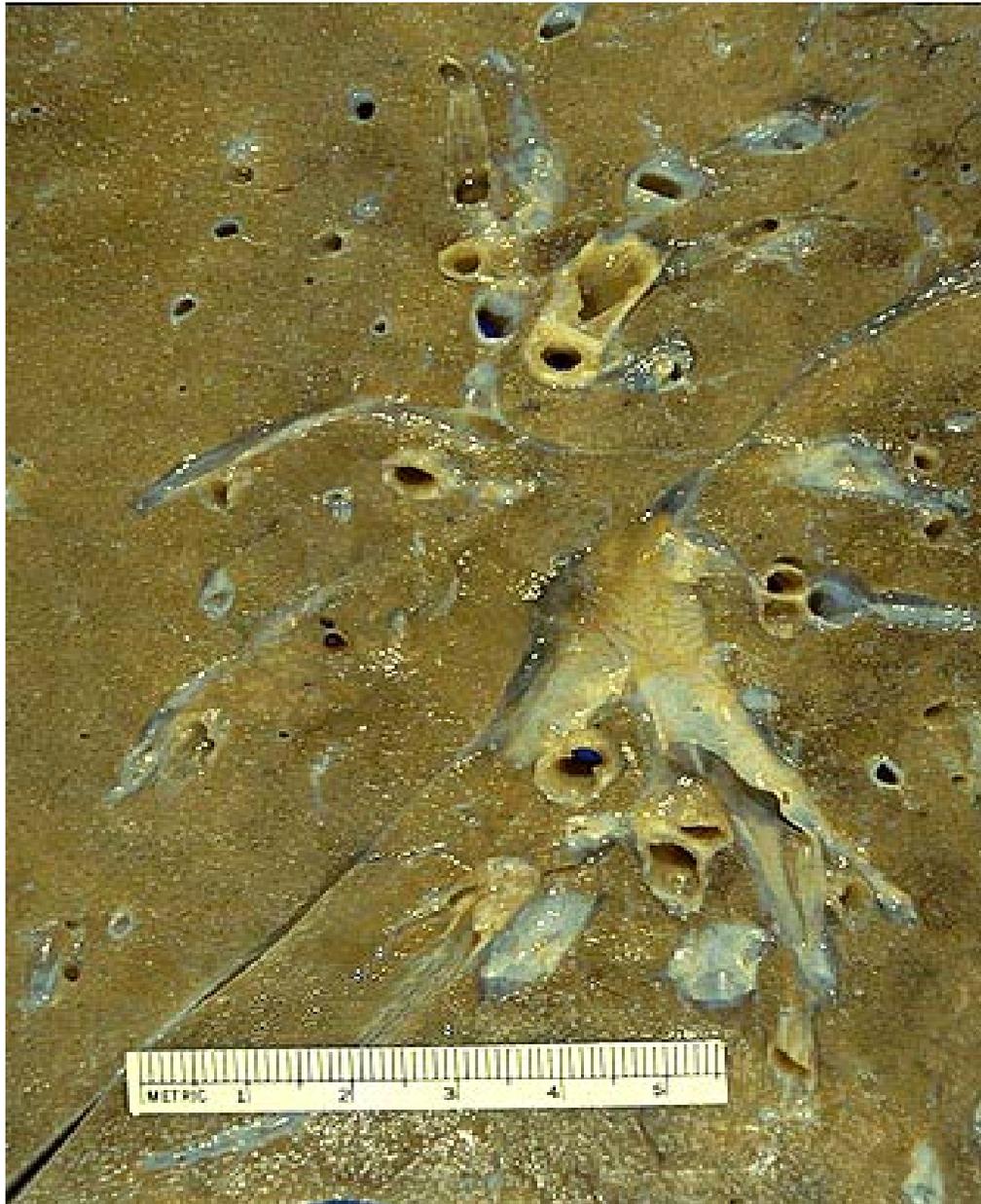
# **INTERSTIZIOPATIE POLMONARI**

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

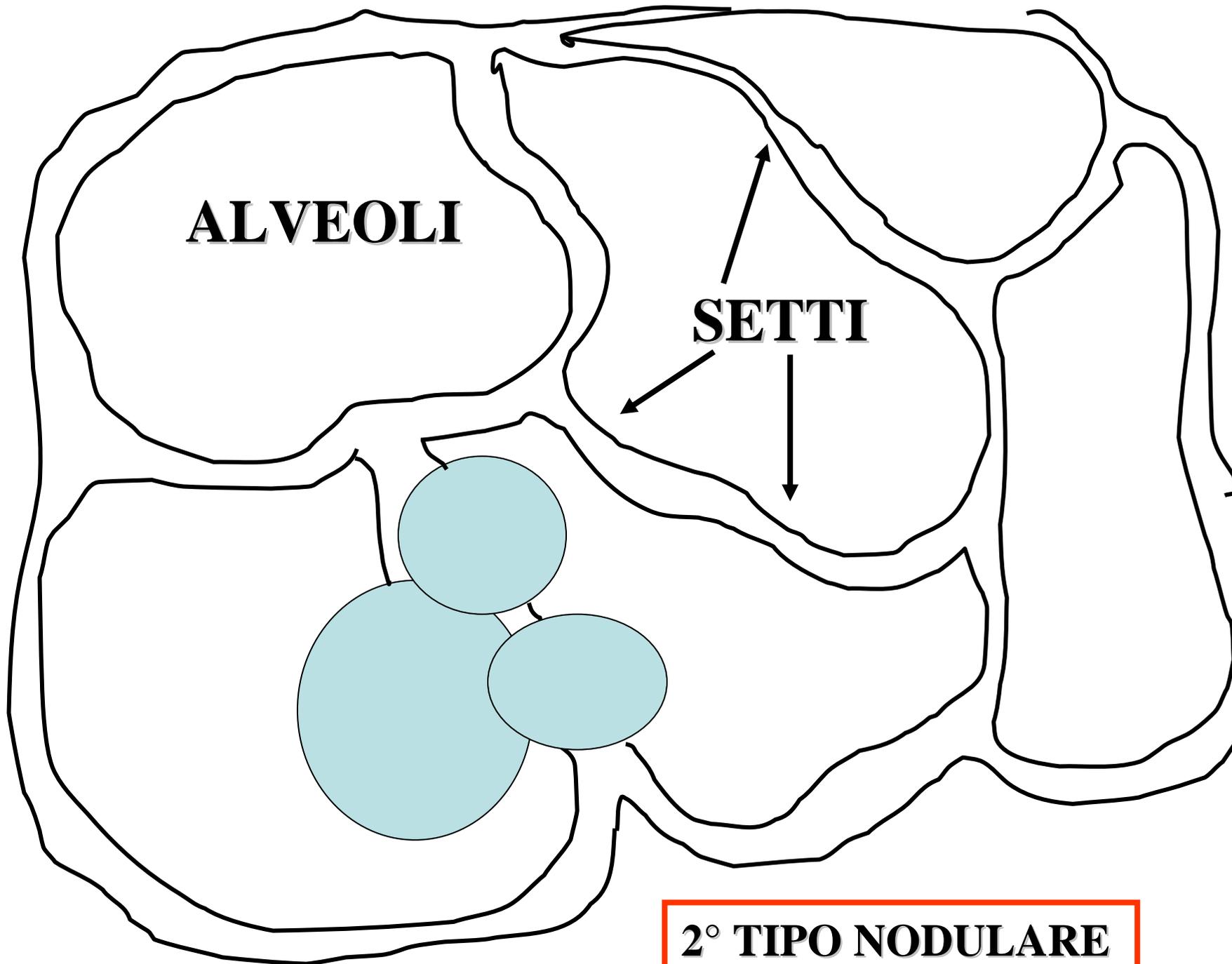
**Tuttavia solo la radiologia (TAC ad  
alta risoluzione) ci rivela la  
distribuzione delle lesioni nei due  
polmoni**



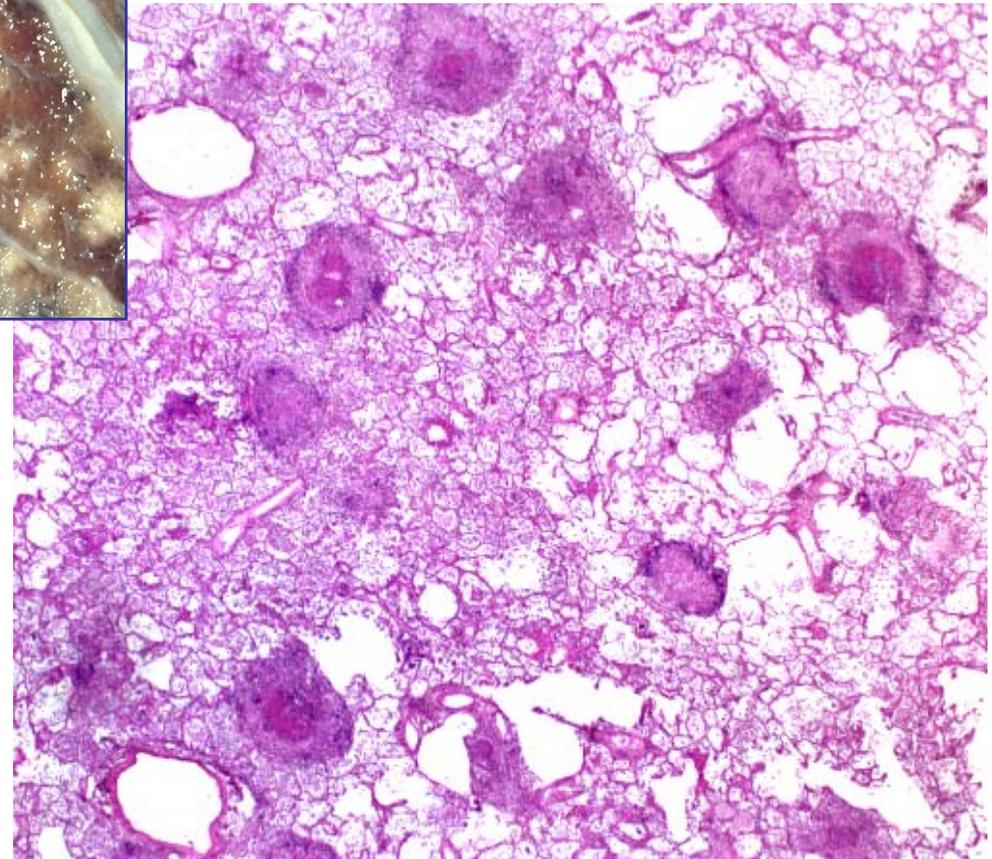
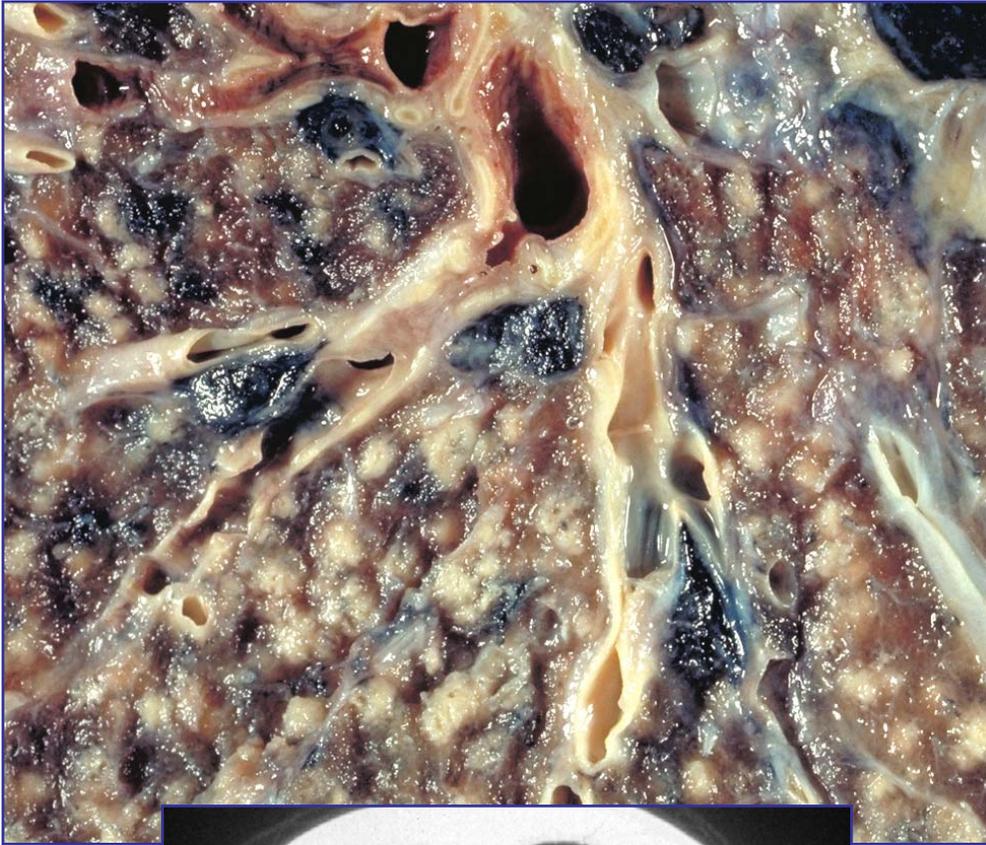
# ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME

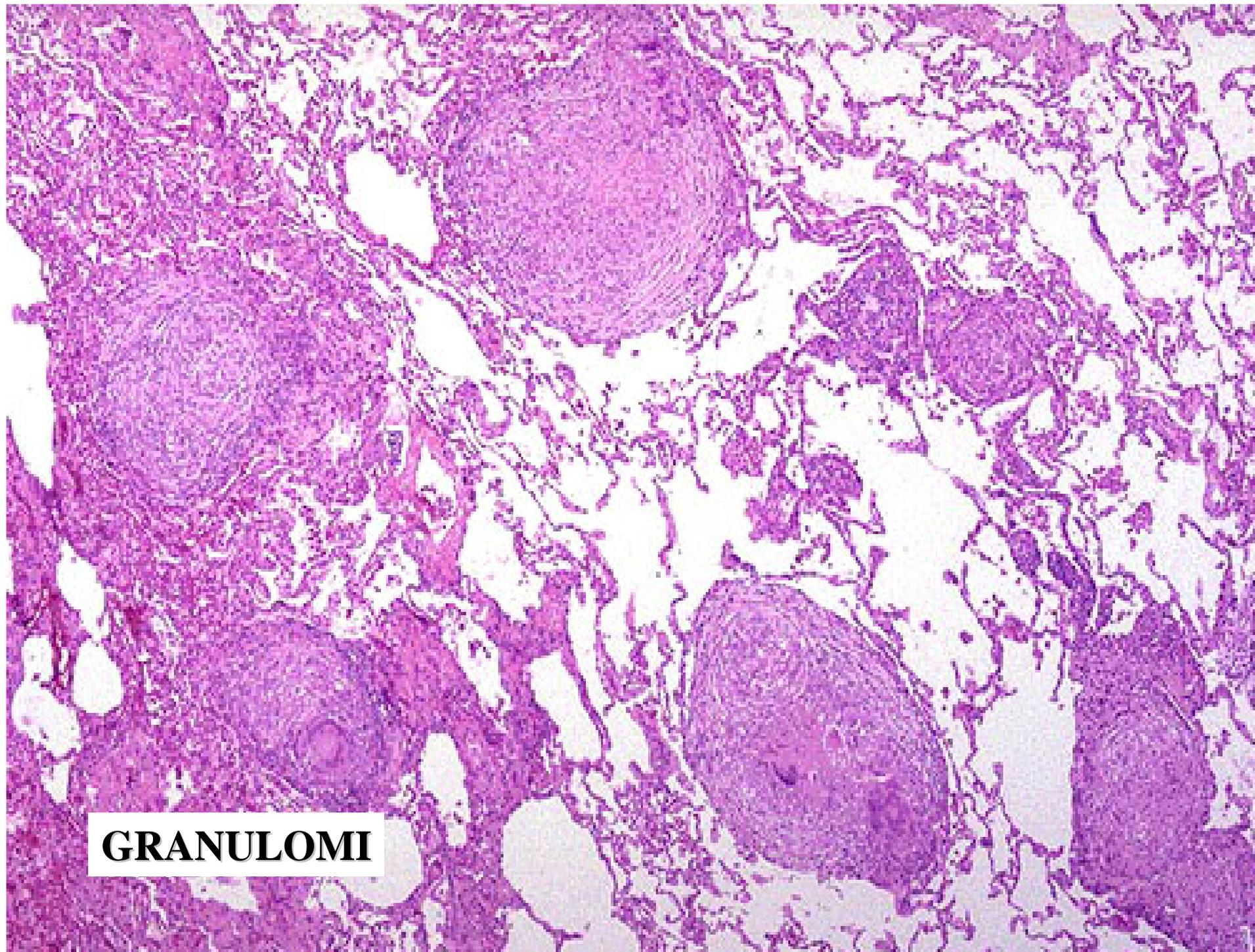


**DANNO ALVEOLARE  
ACUTO**

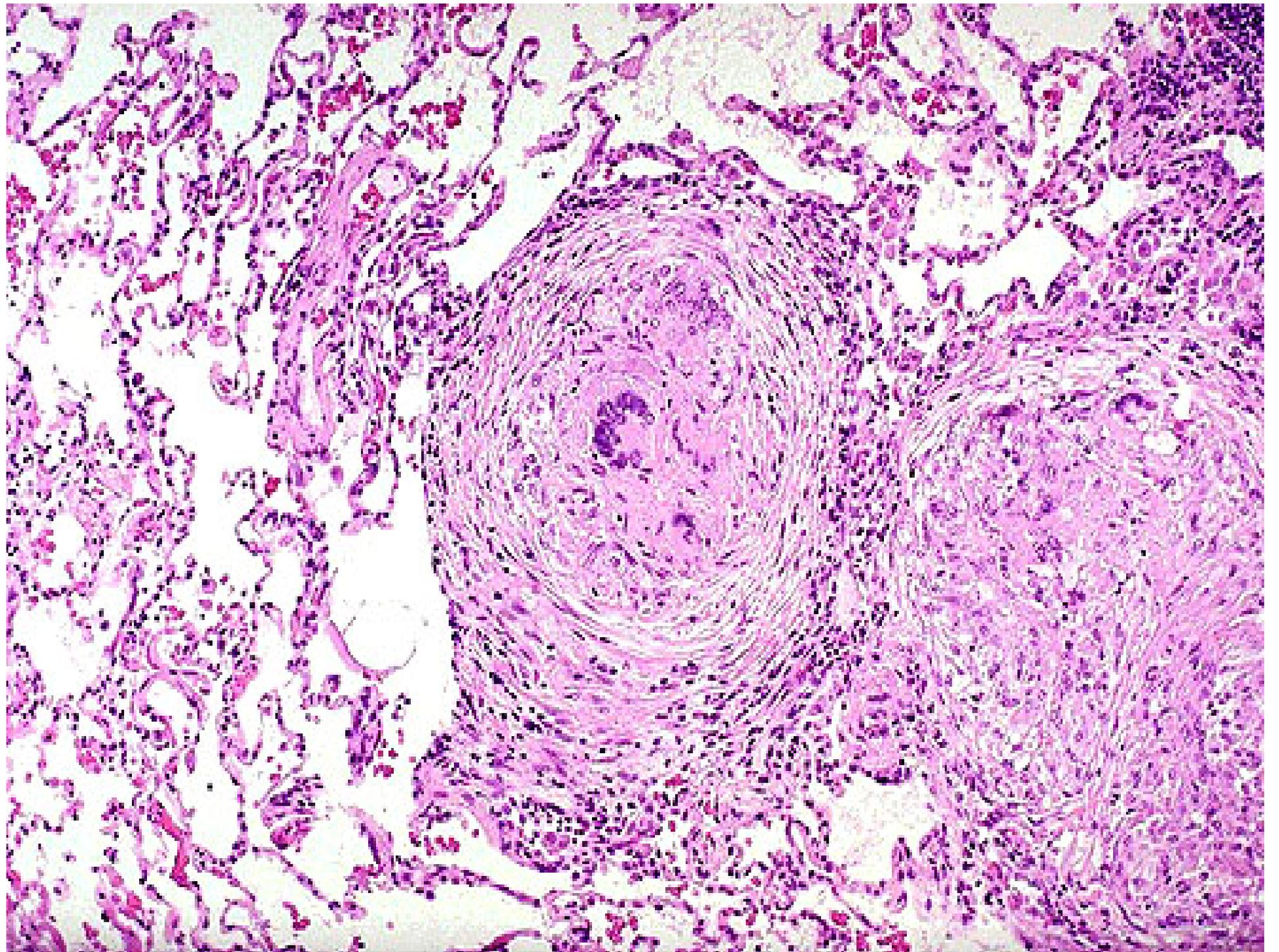


# Tuberculosis miliare

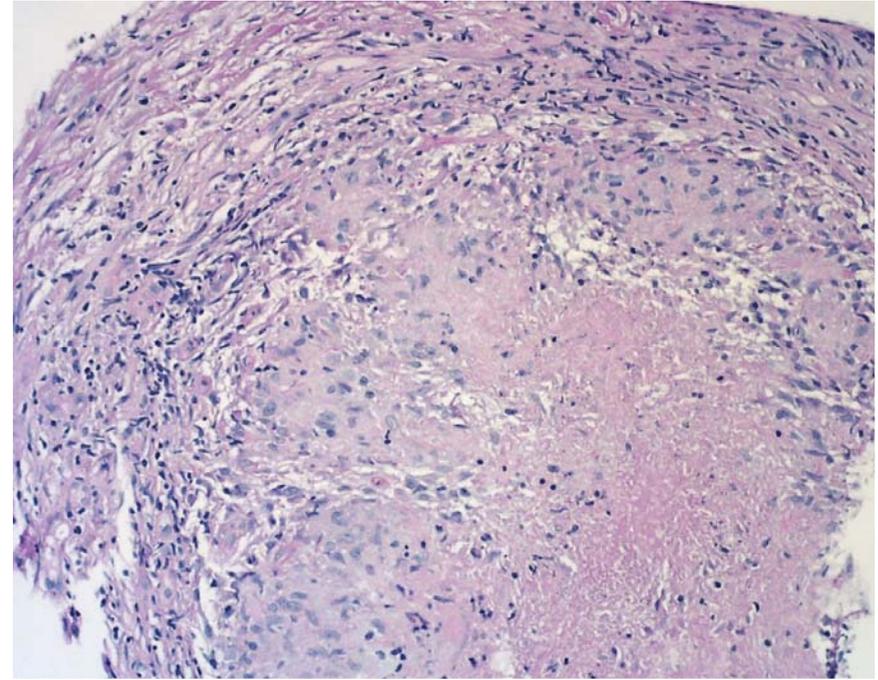




**GRANULOMI**



# Necrosi caseosa

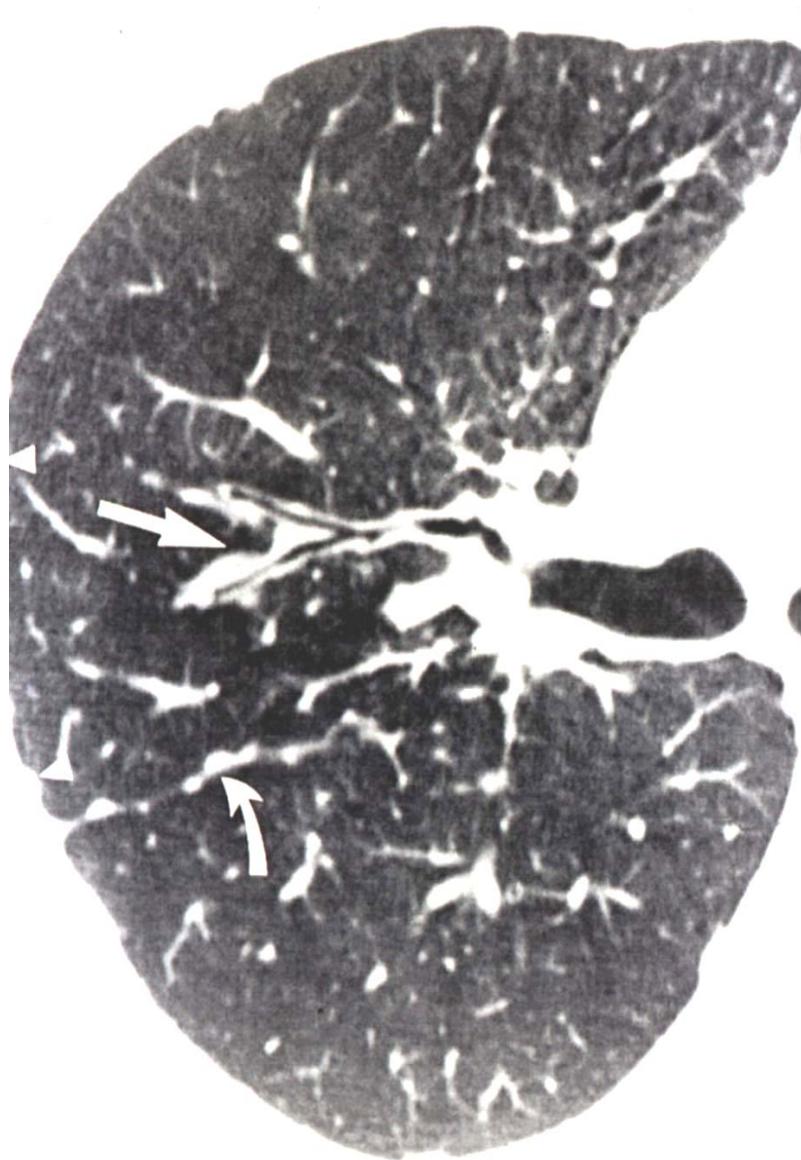
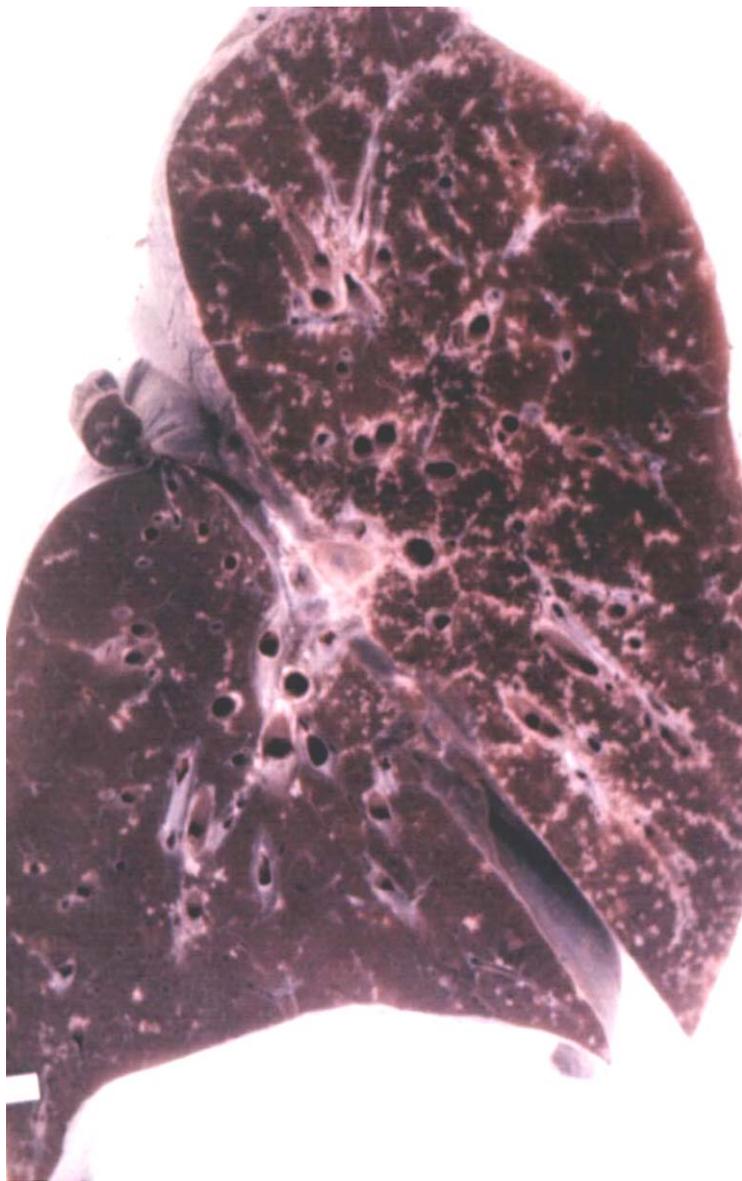


**Micobatterio**

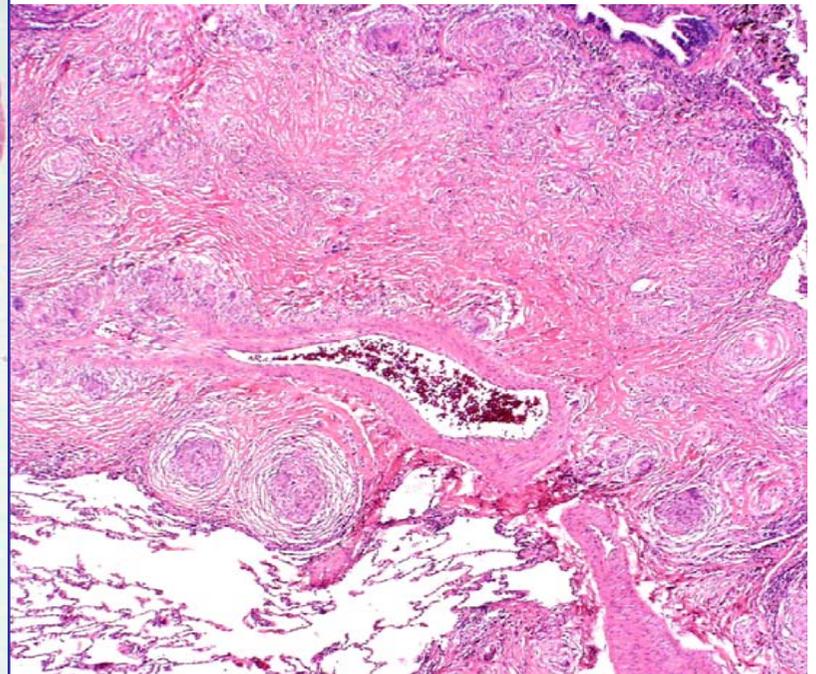
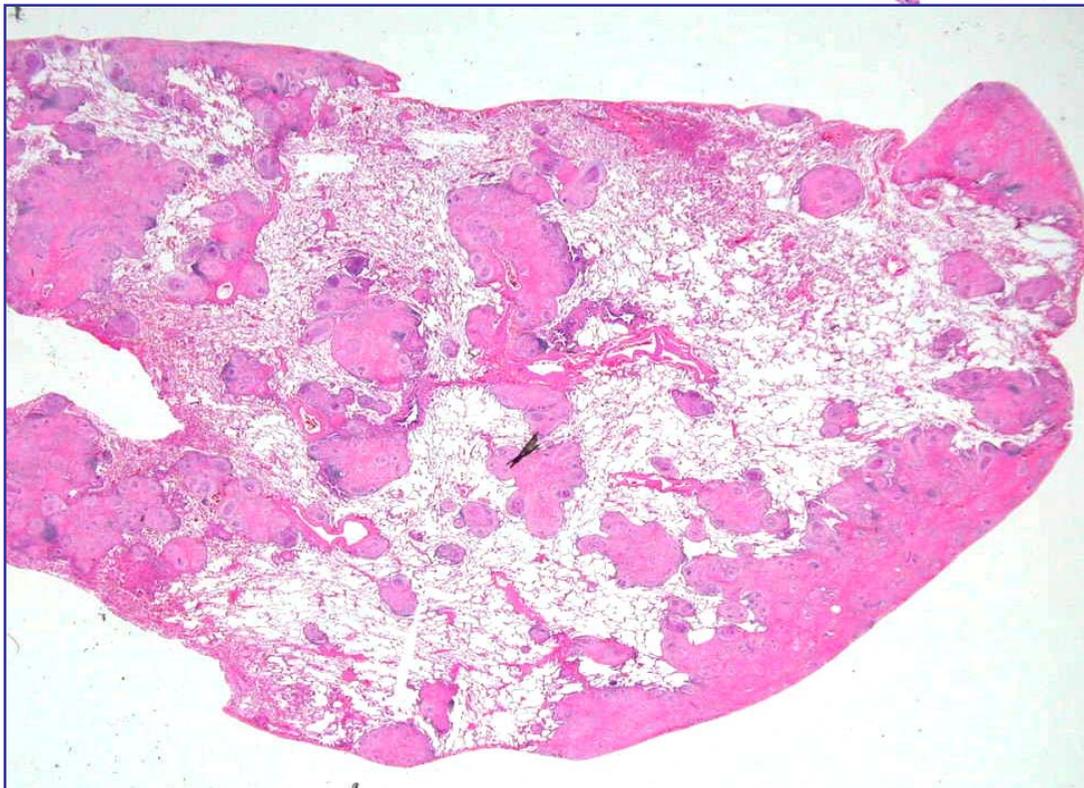
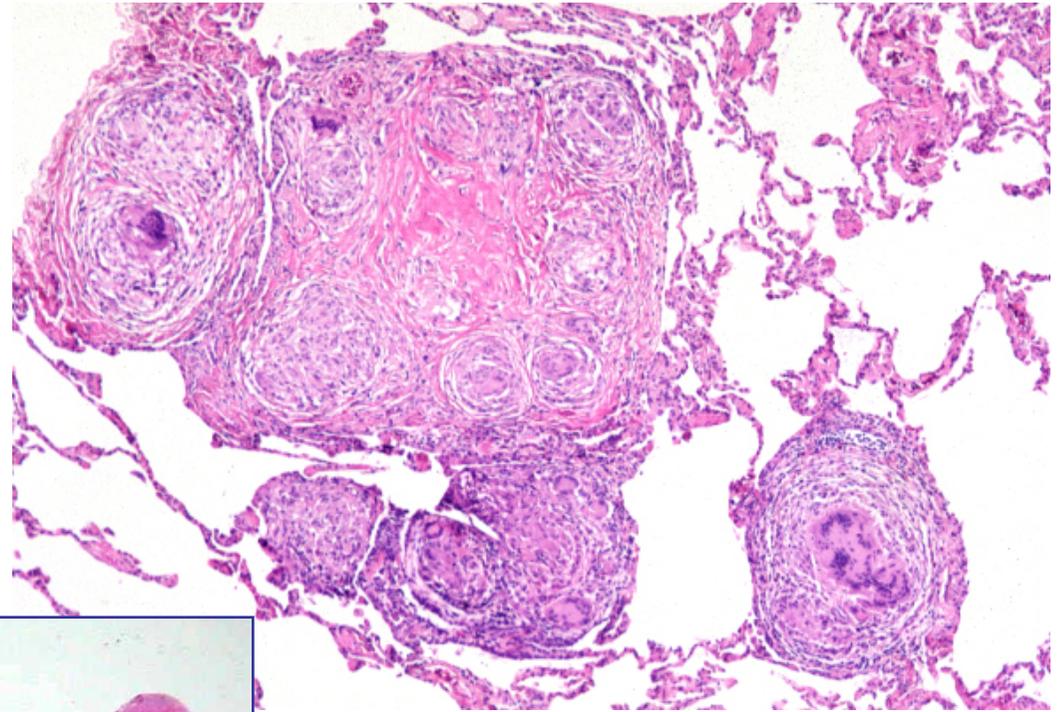


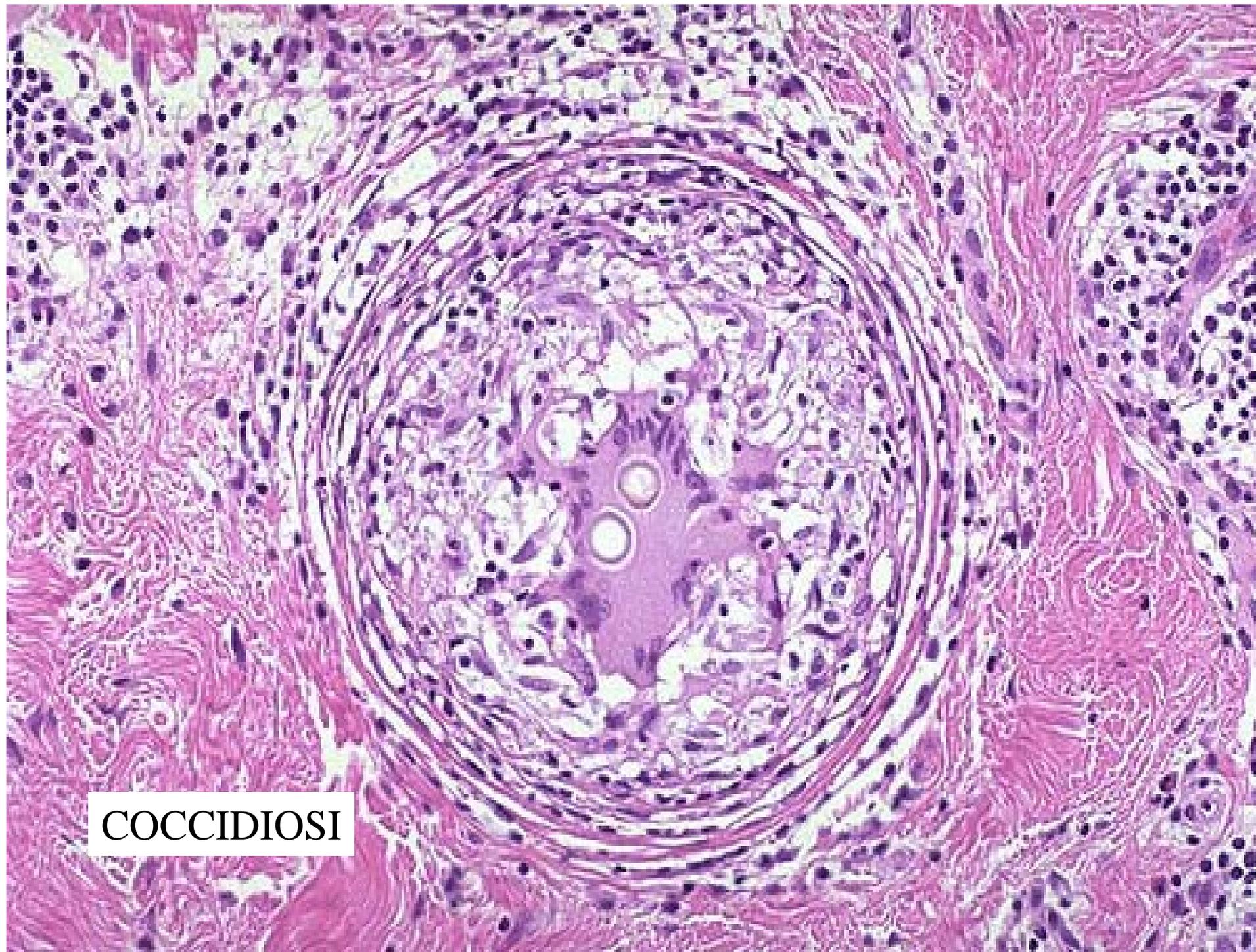
**Ziehl-Neelsen**

# Sarcoidosi

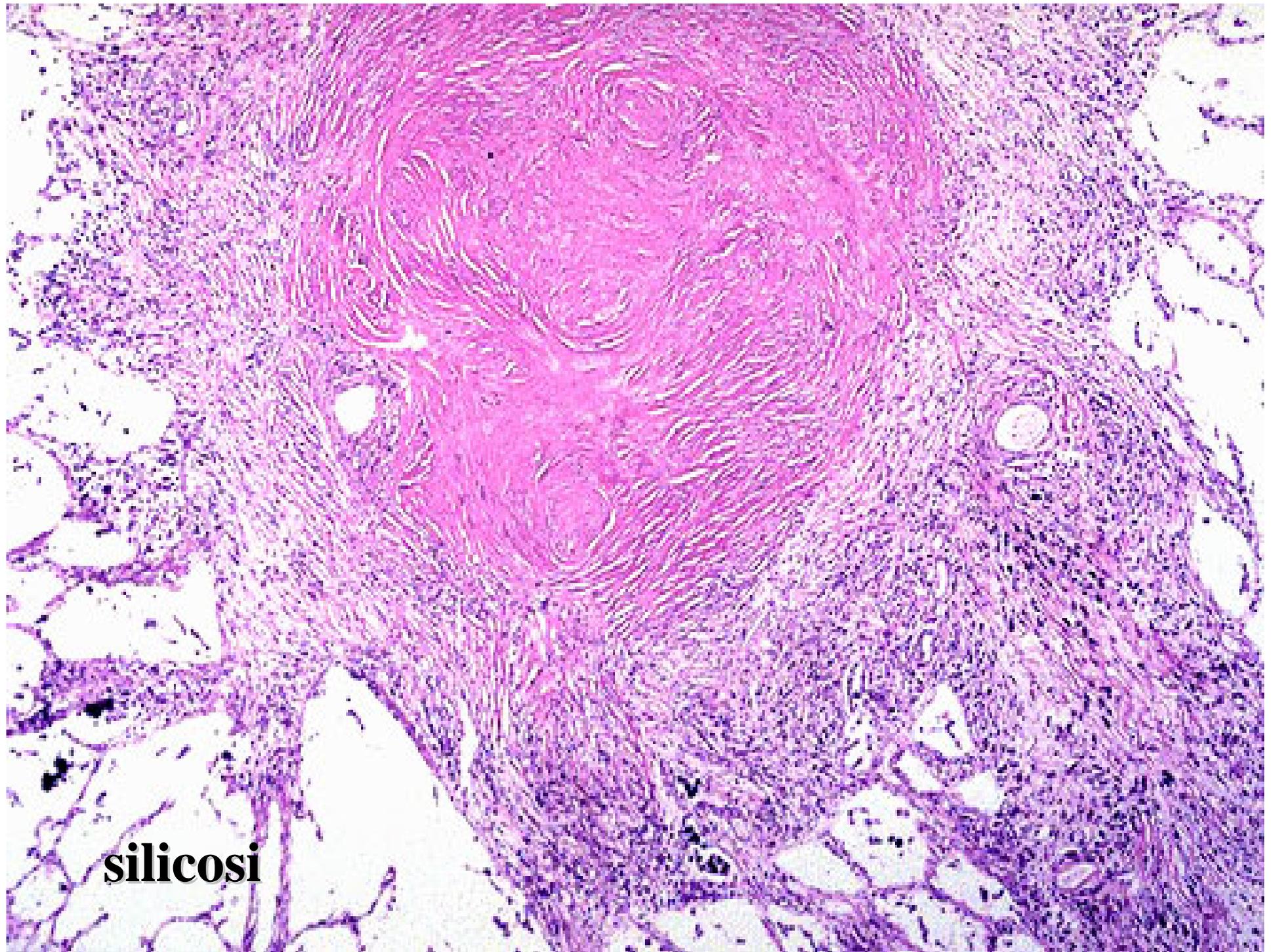


# Sarcoidosi

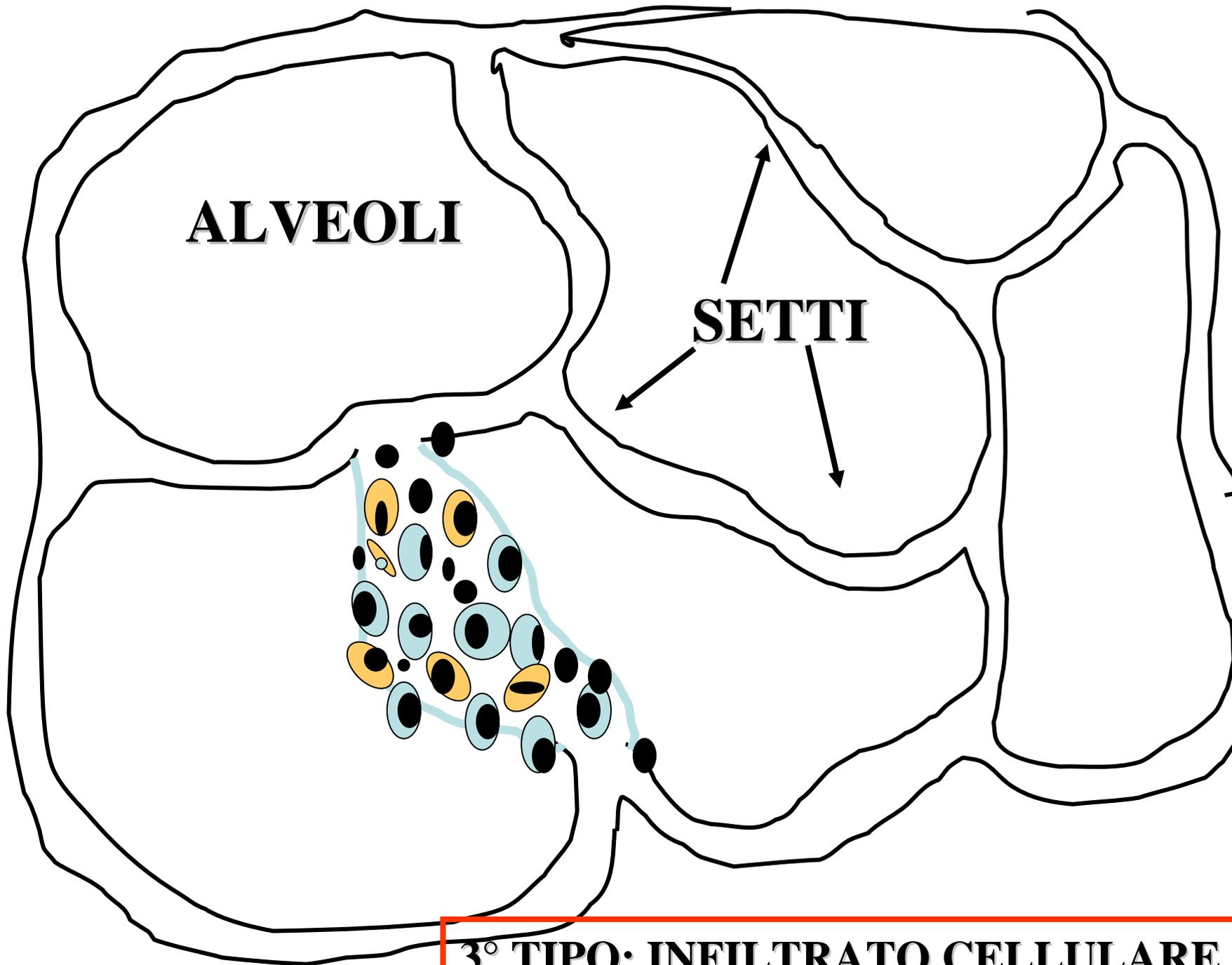




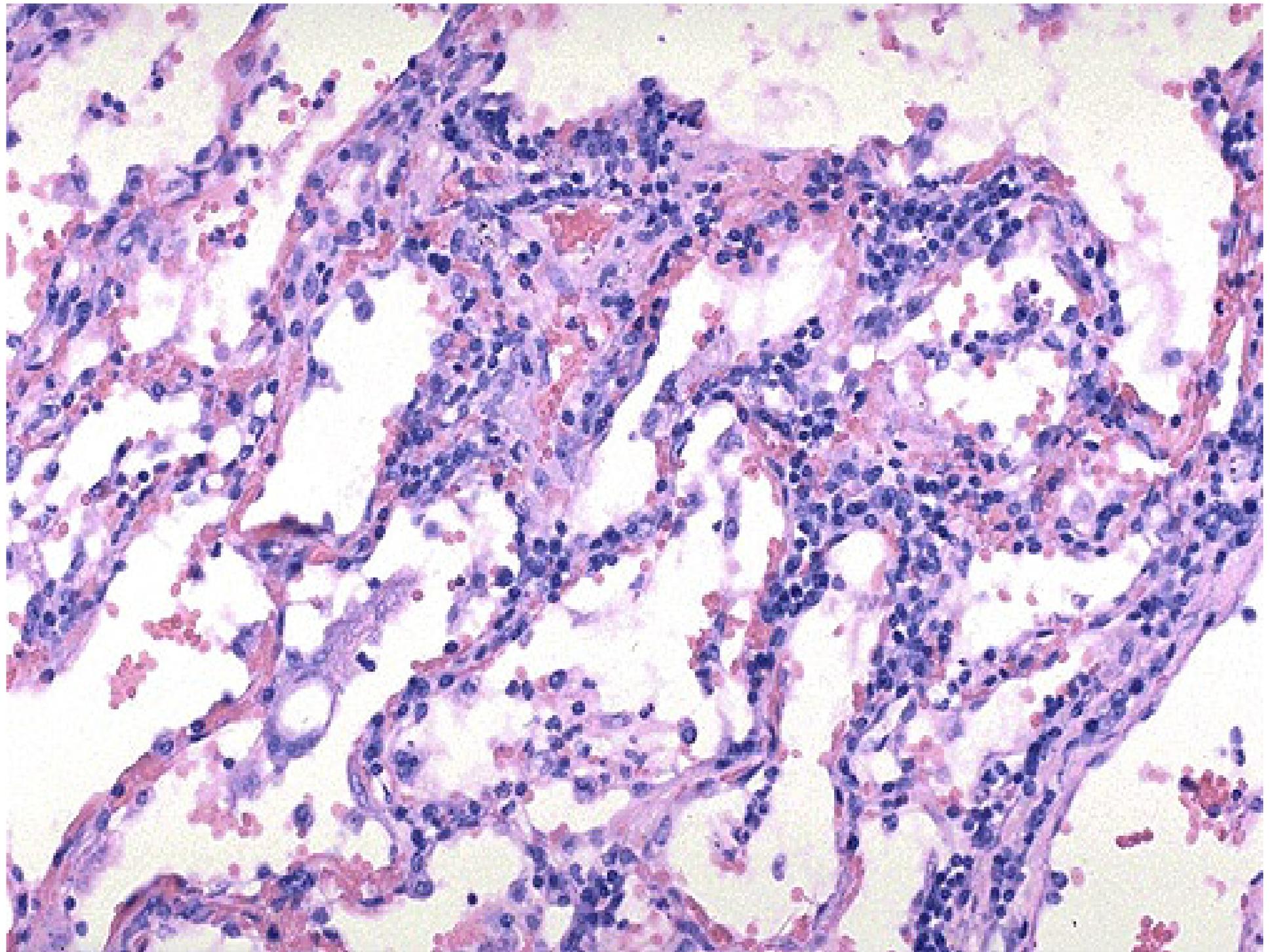
COCCIDIOSI



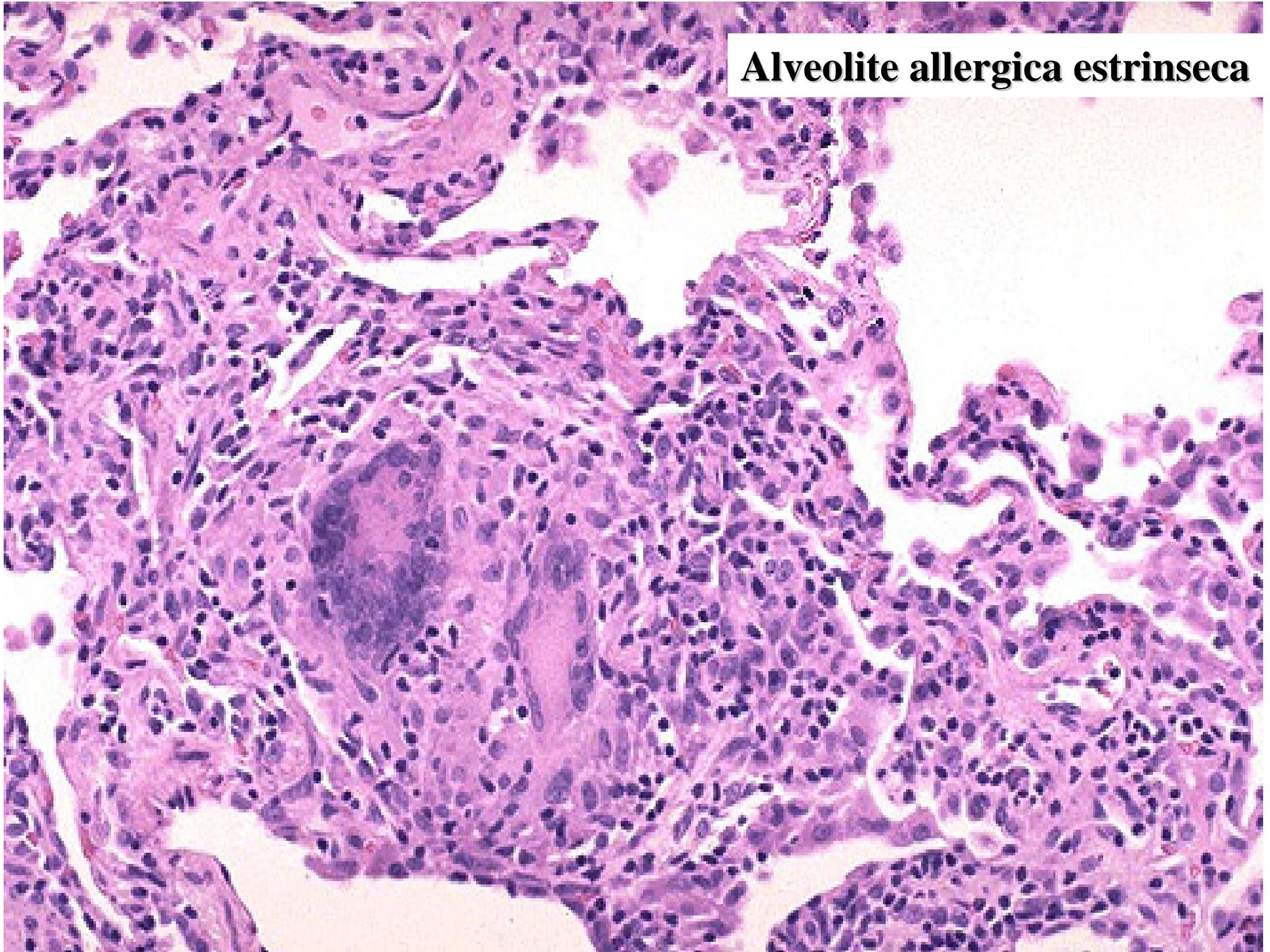
**silicosis**

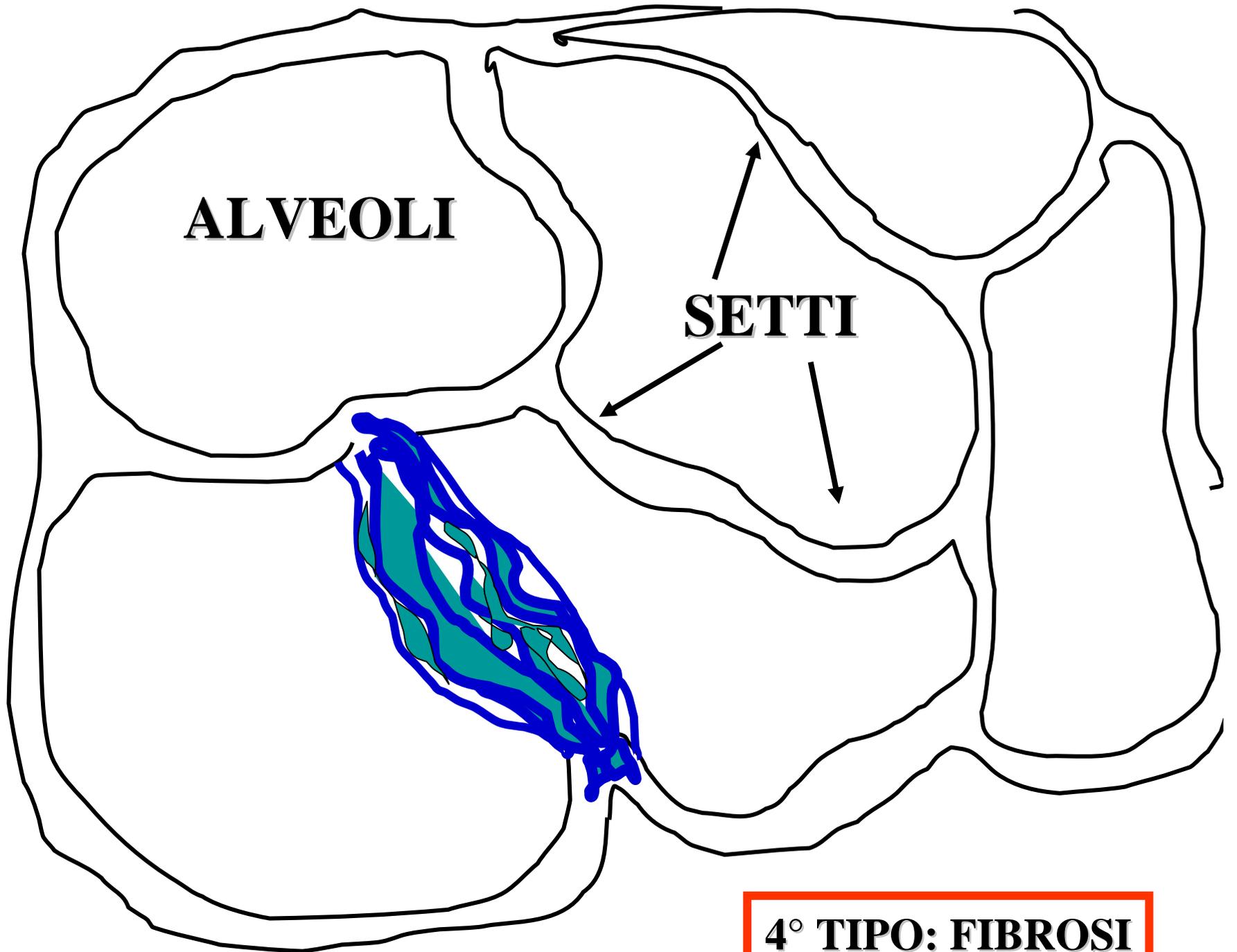


**3° TIPO: INFILTRATO CELLULARE**

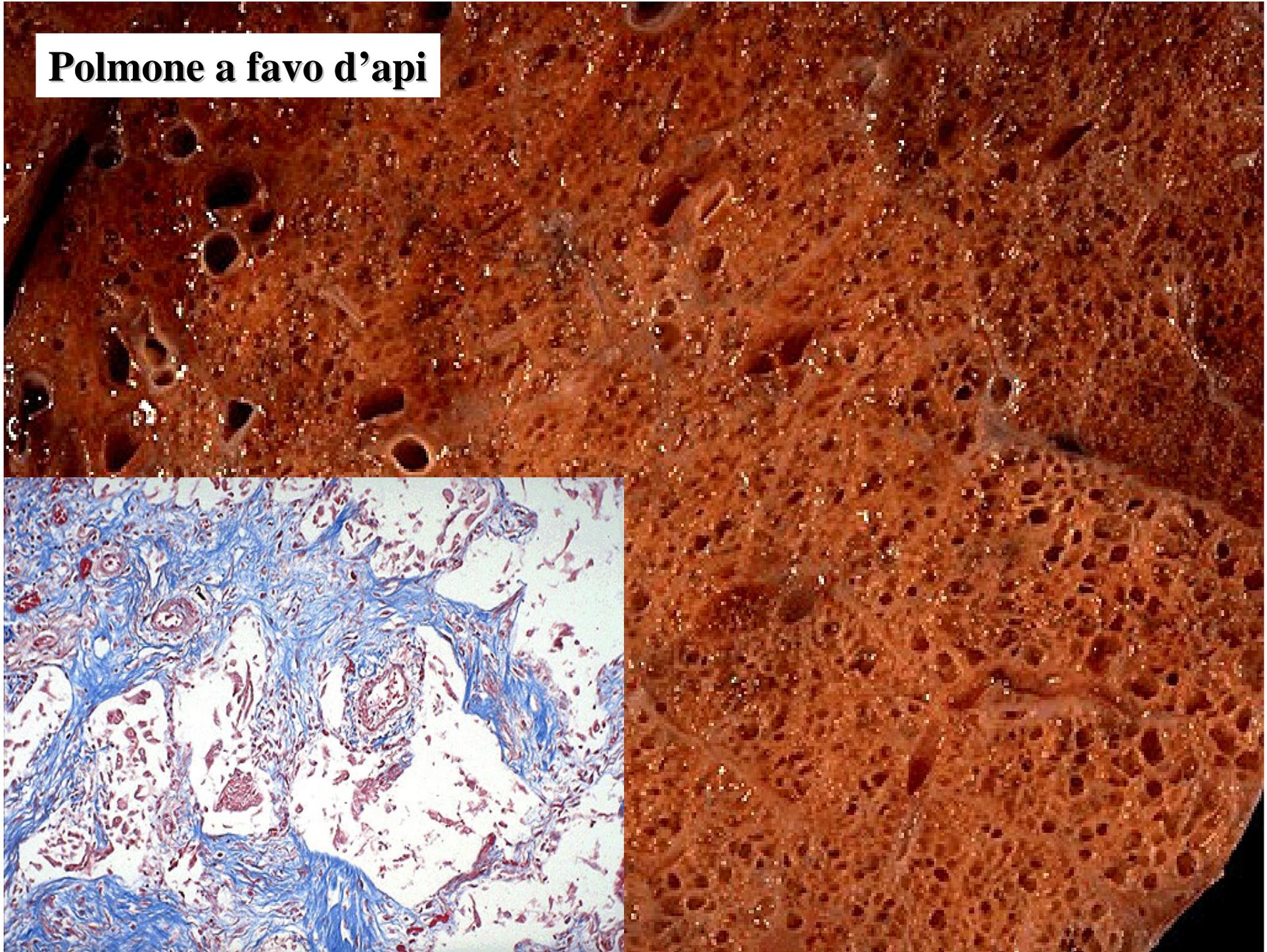


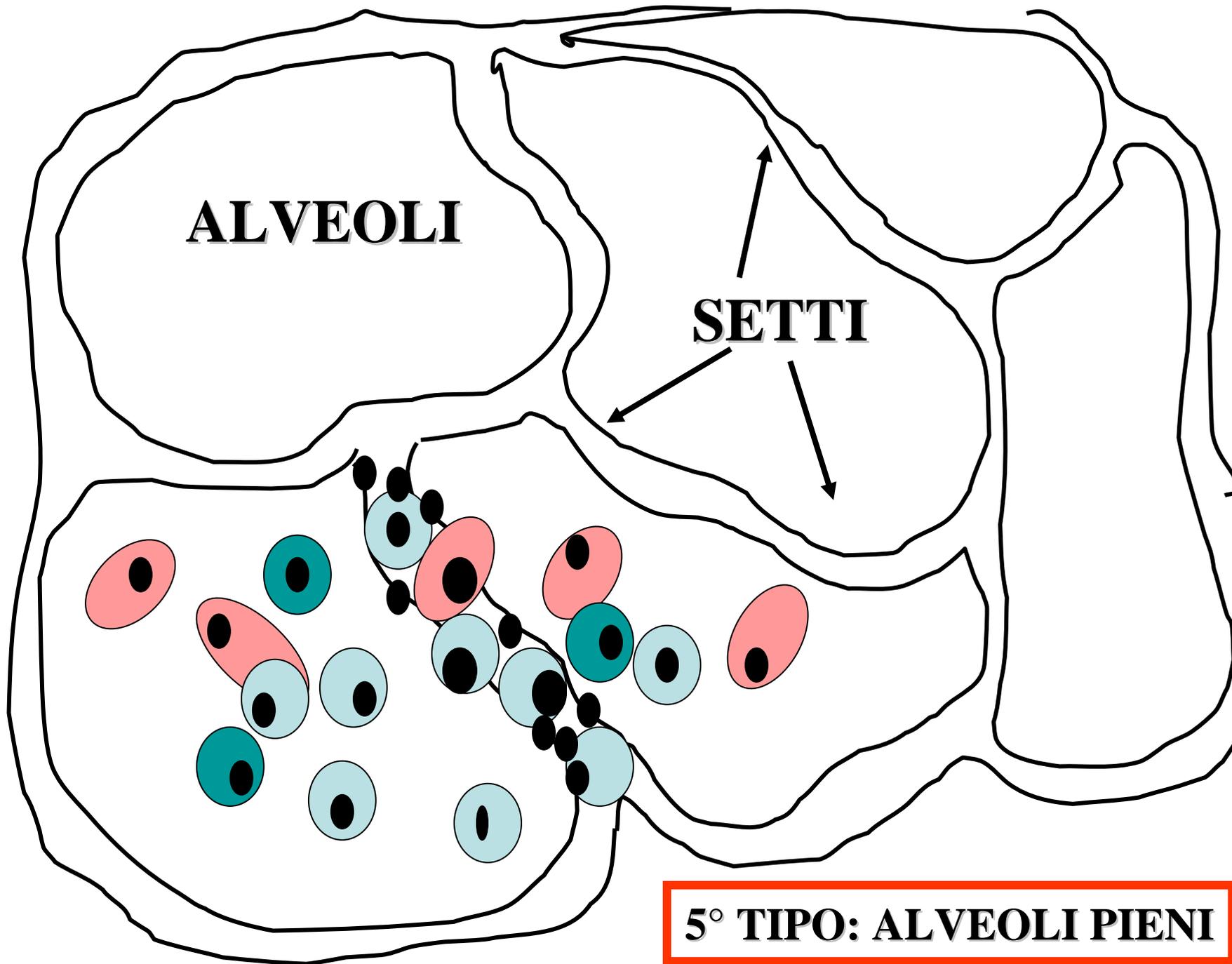
**Alveolite allergica estrinseca**

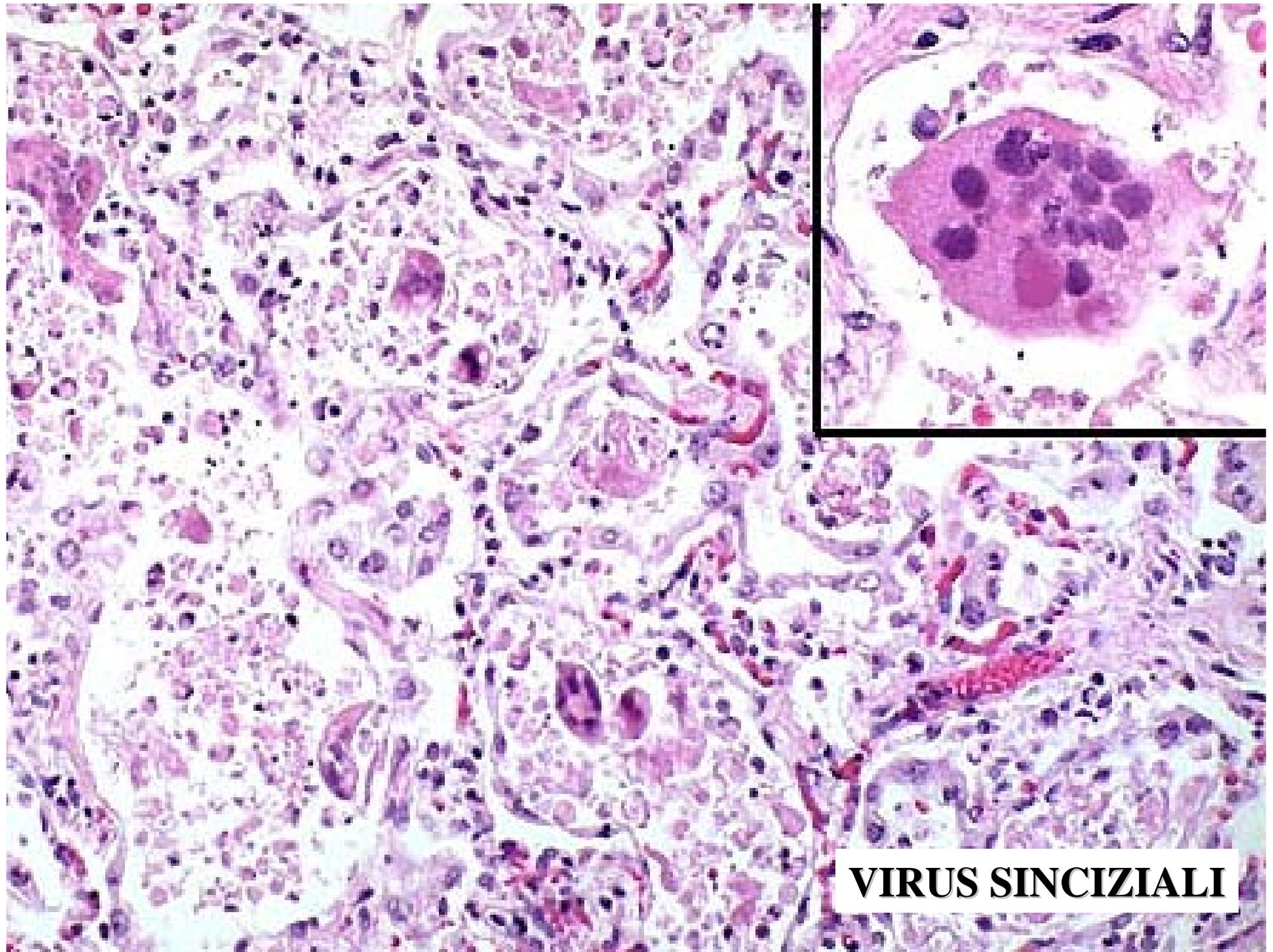




# Polmone a favo d'api

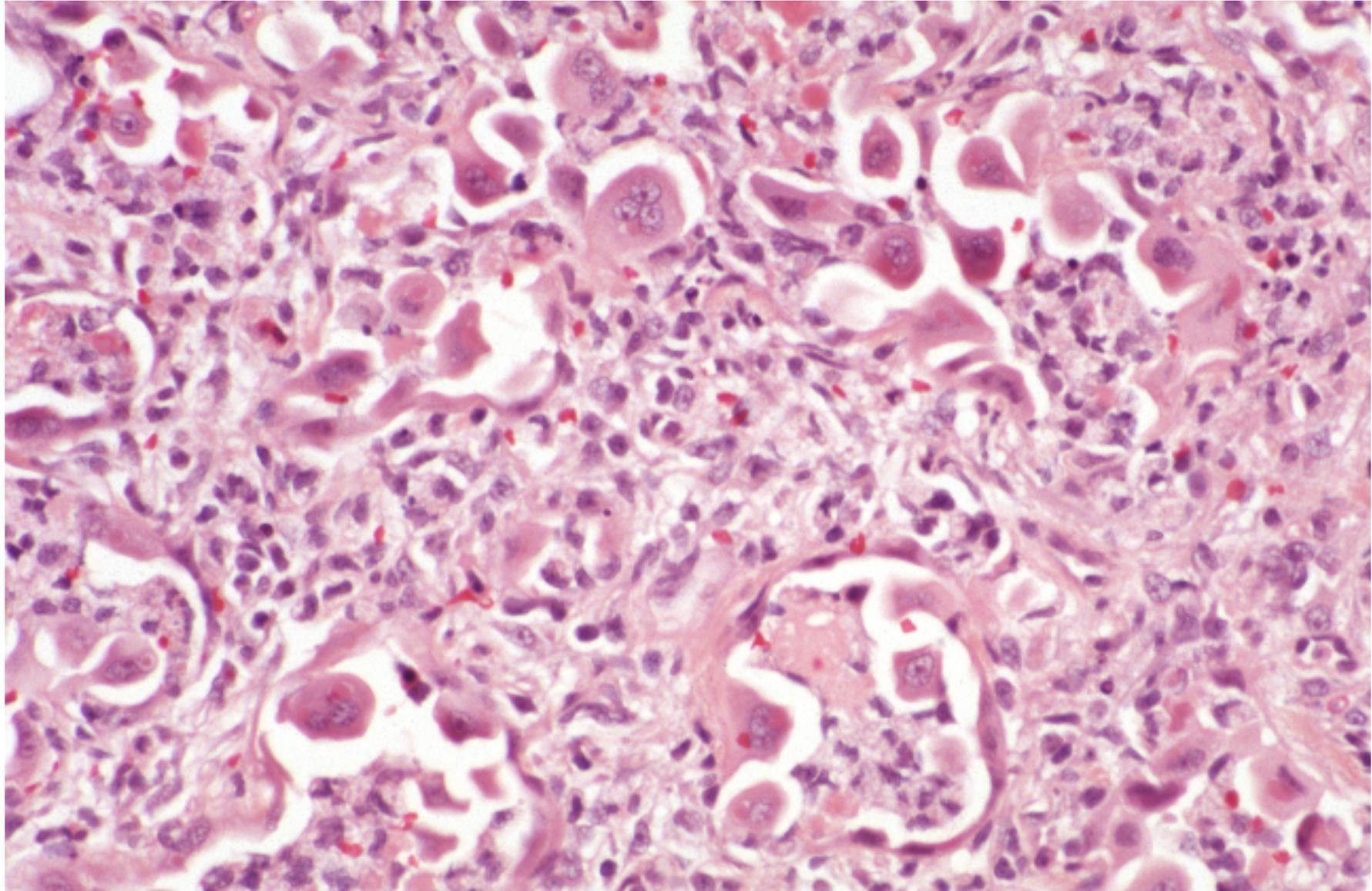


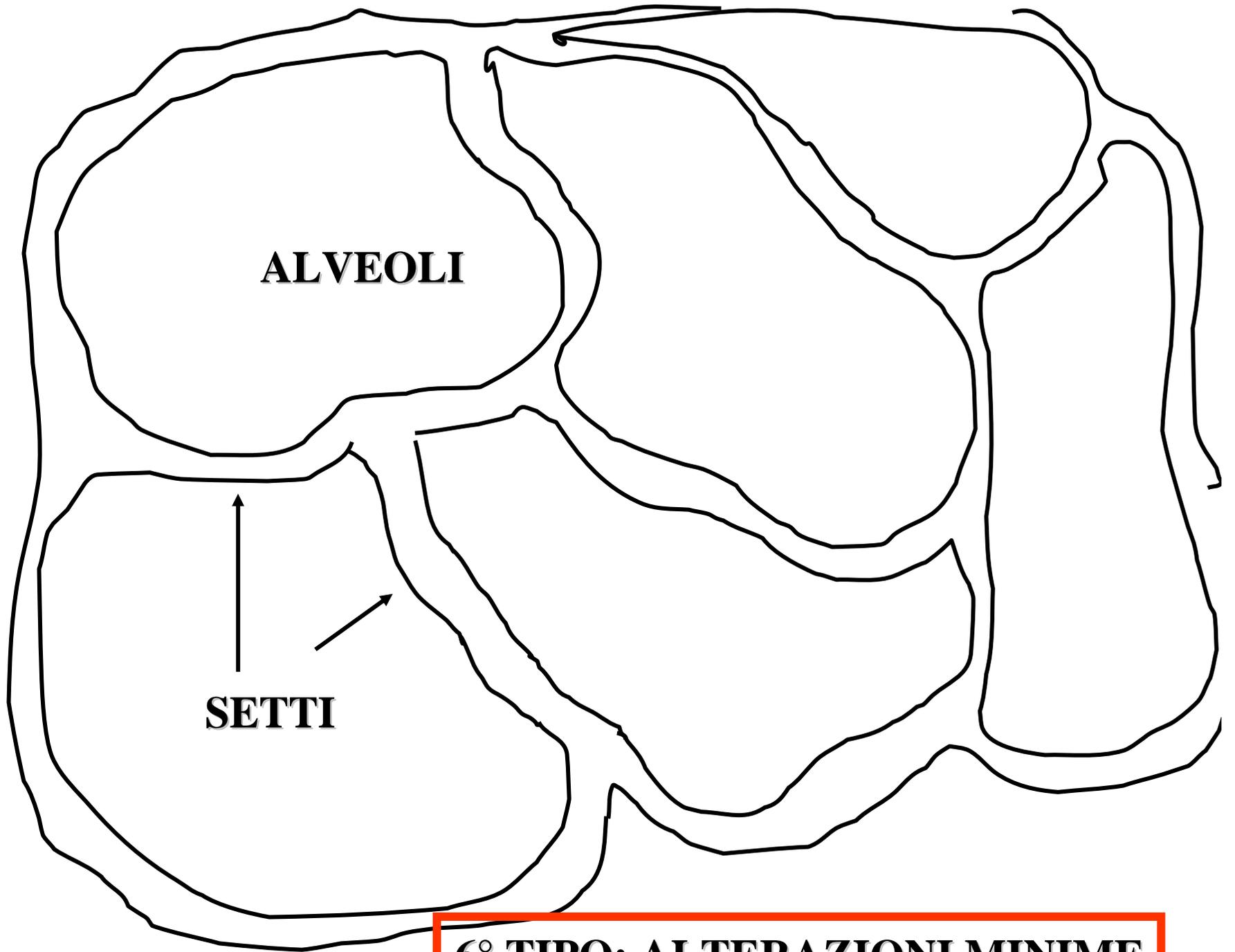




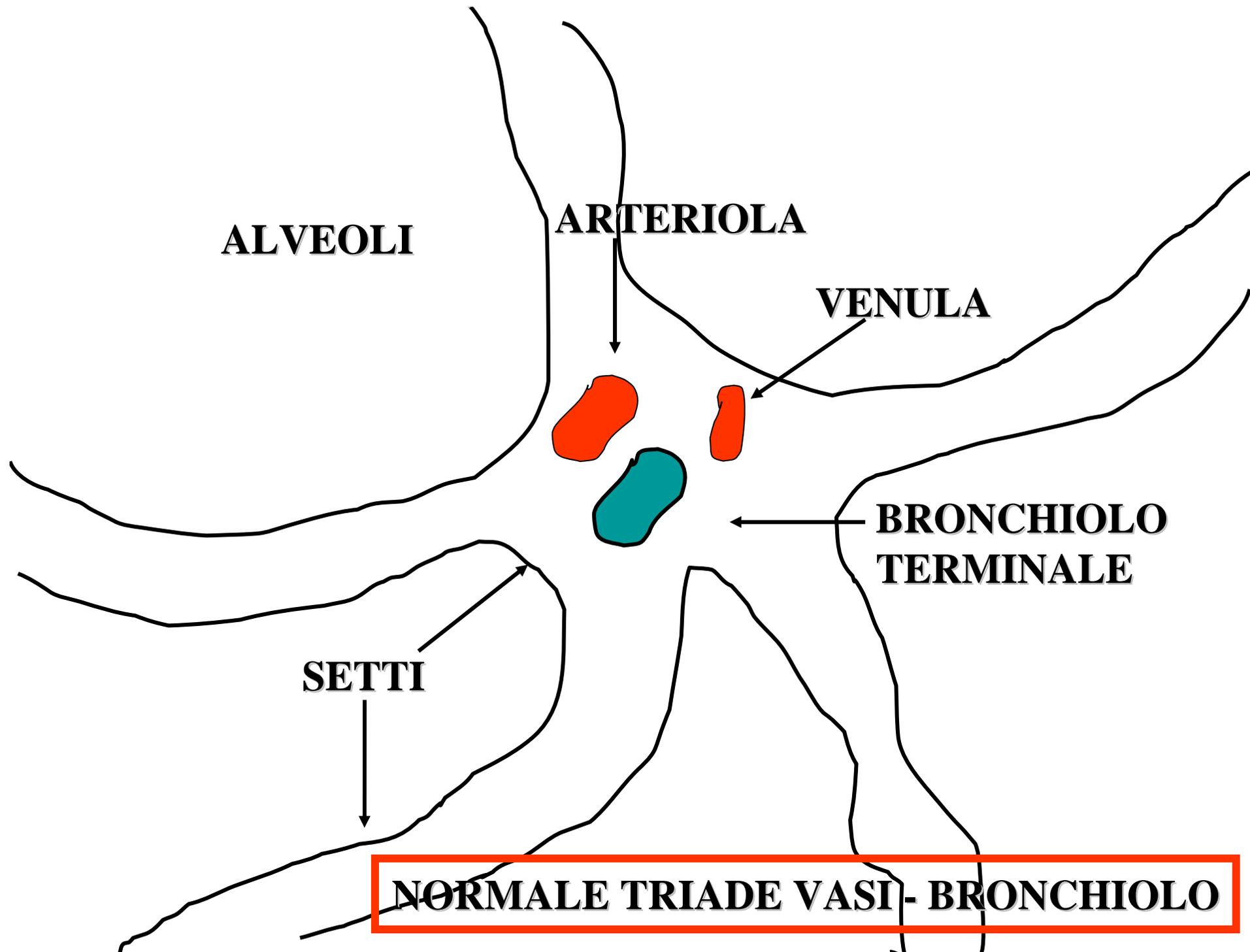
**VIRUS SINCIZIALI**

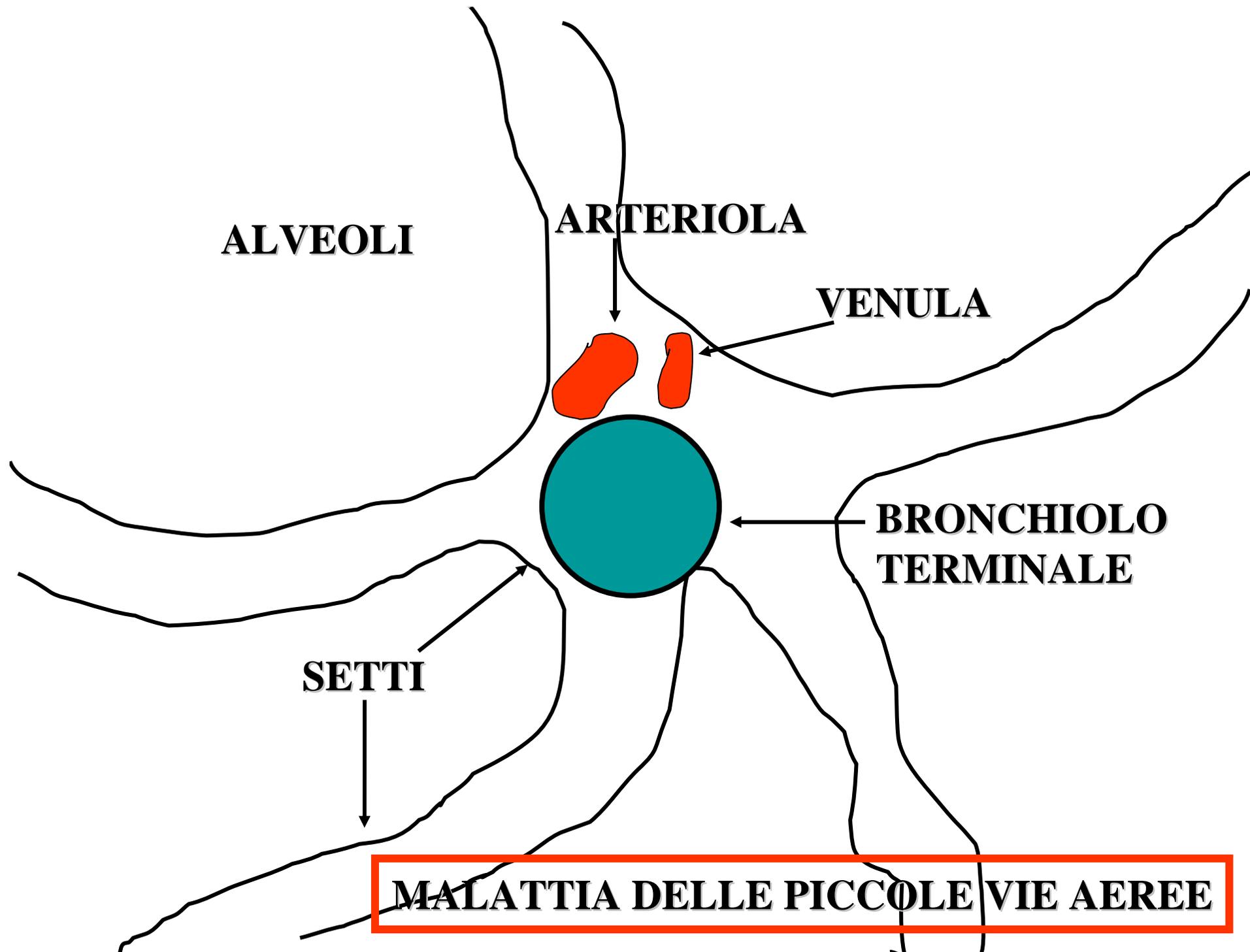
# Virus Respiratorio Sinciziale

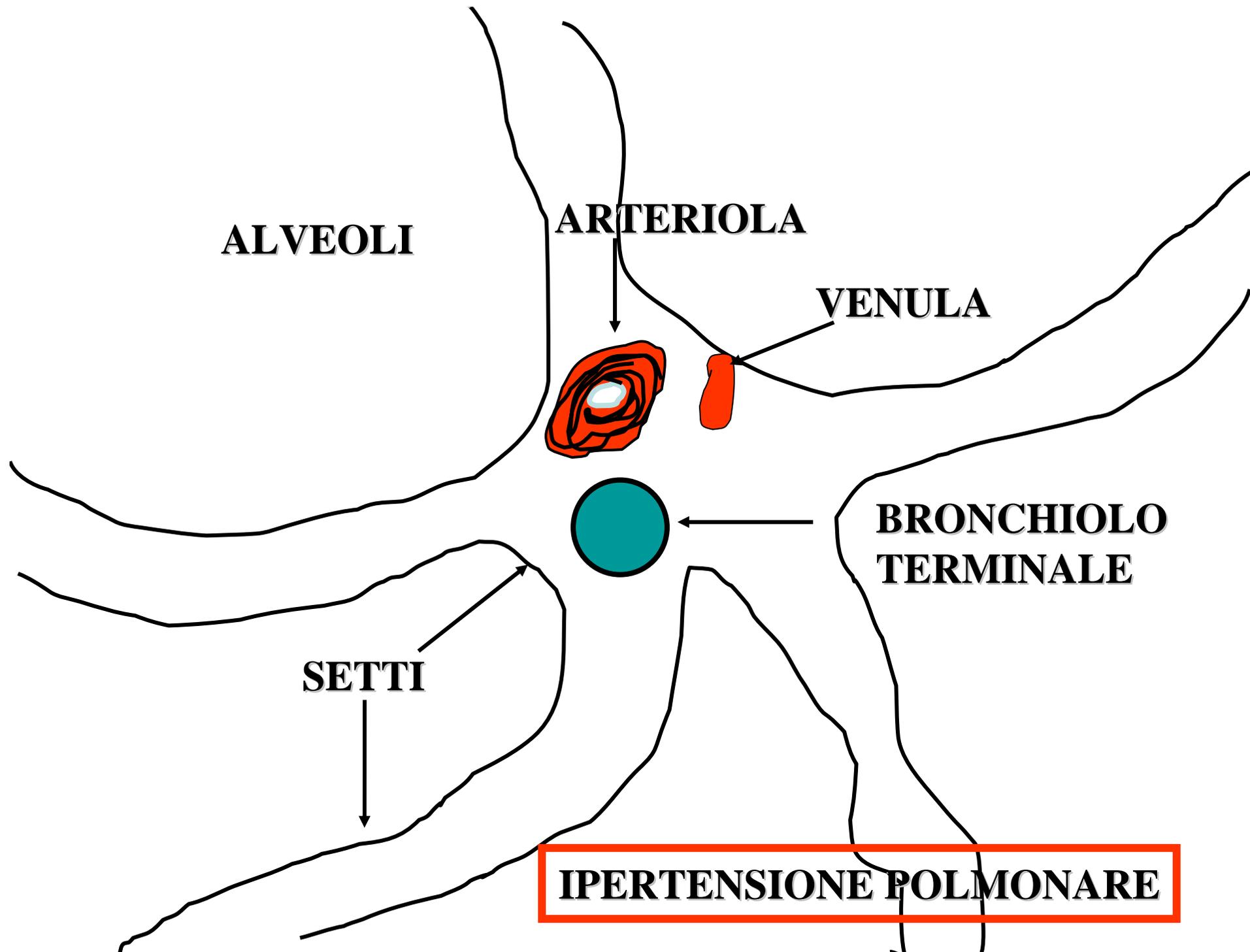




**6° TIPO: ALTERAZIONI MINIME**







**ALVEOLI**

**ARTERIOLOLA**

**VENULA**

**BRONCHIOLO  
TERMINALE**

**SETTI**

**IPERTENSIONE POLMONARE**

# 1° TIPO (DANNO ACUTO): DANNO ALVEOLARE ACUTO

**CLINICAMENTE:**

**SINDROME DA DISTRESS RESPIRATORIO**

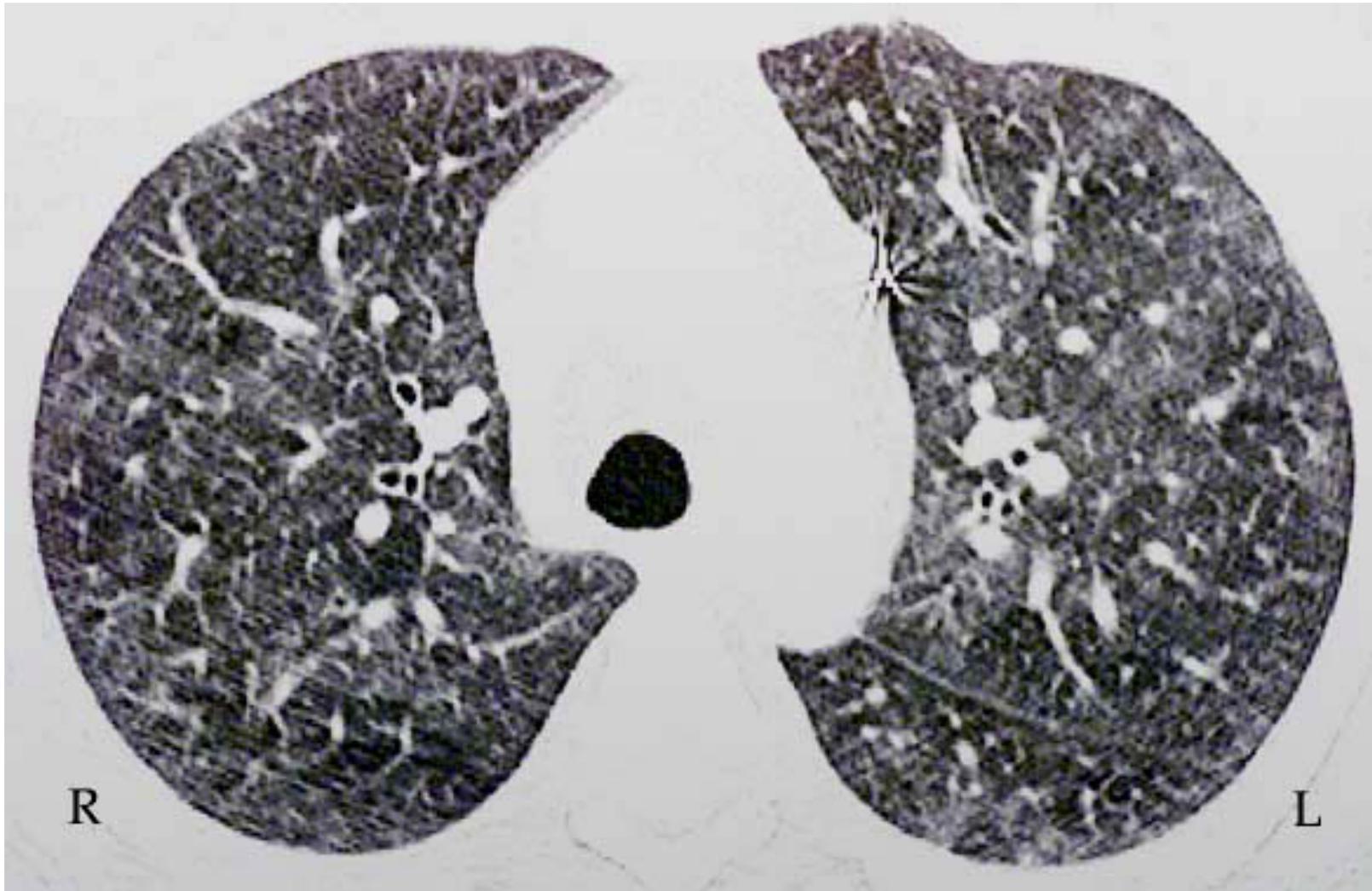
**DELL'ADULTO**

*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**

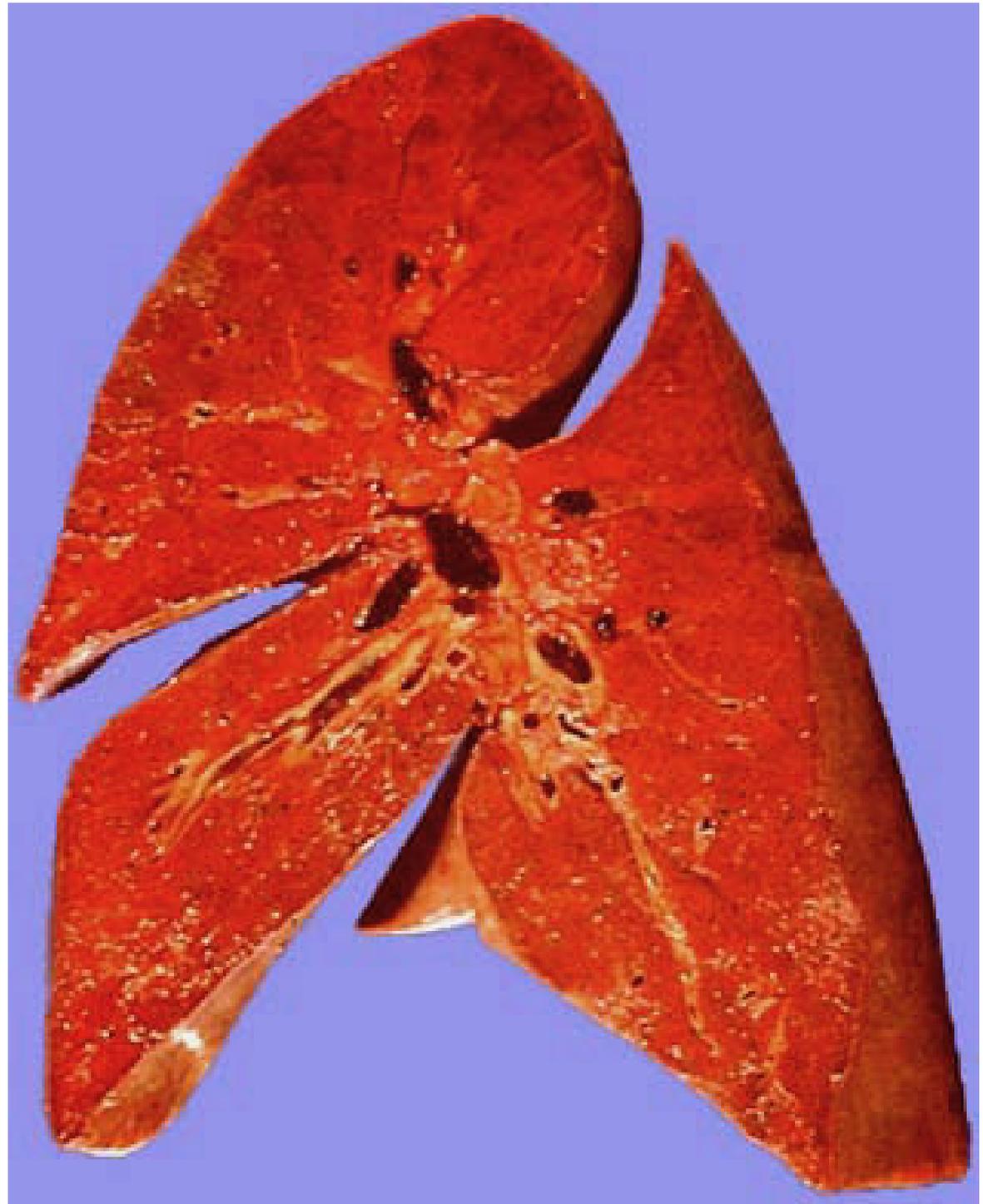
## ***MACROSCOPICA:***

***I polmoni sono pesanti, pastosi e di colore***

***rosso vivo e aspetto traslucido.***

***Sulla superficie di taglio i vasi sono ben evidenti***

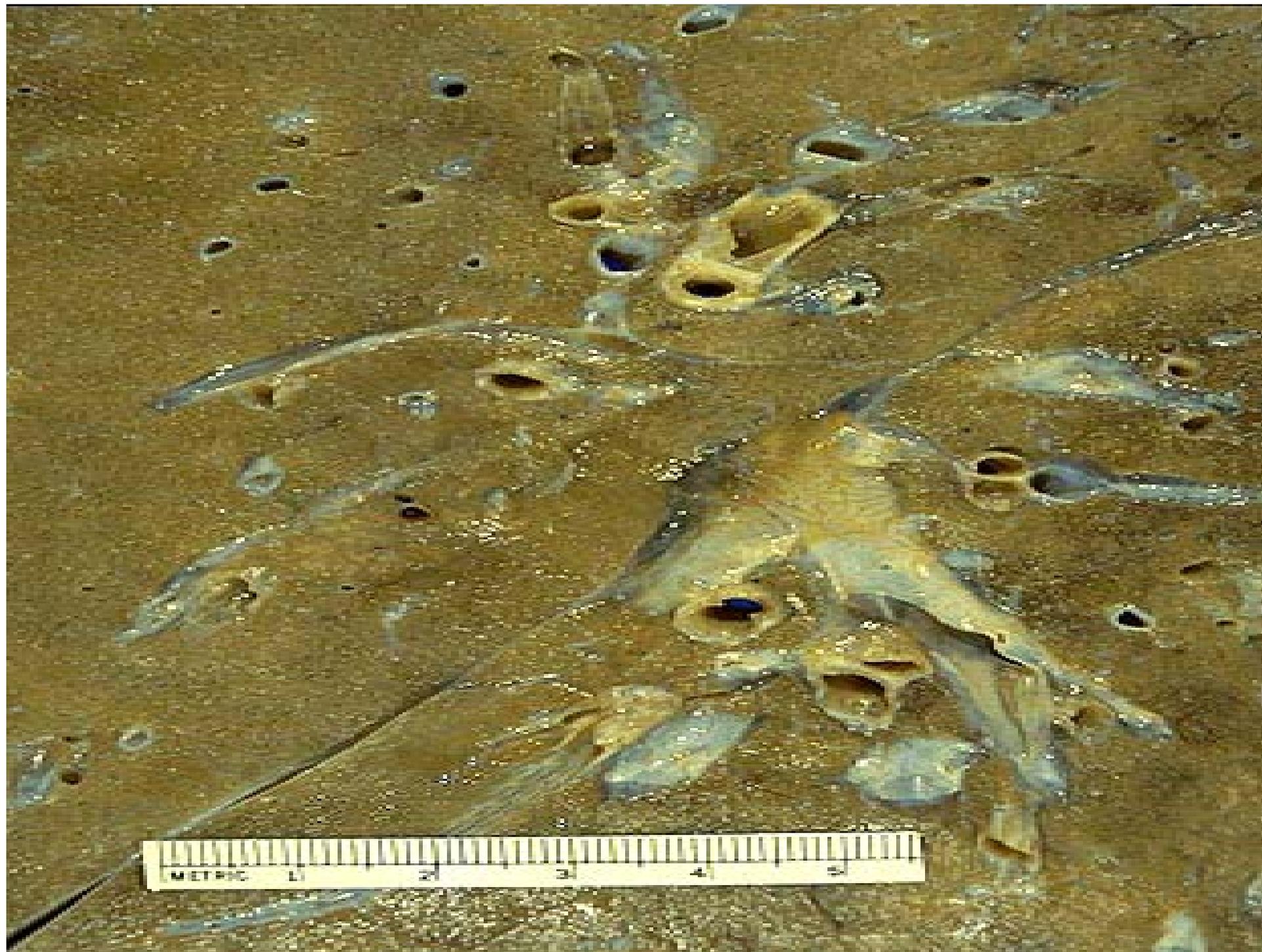
**Danno alveolare  
acuto**



**Aspetto traslucido**

**Trama linfatica  
in evidenza**



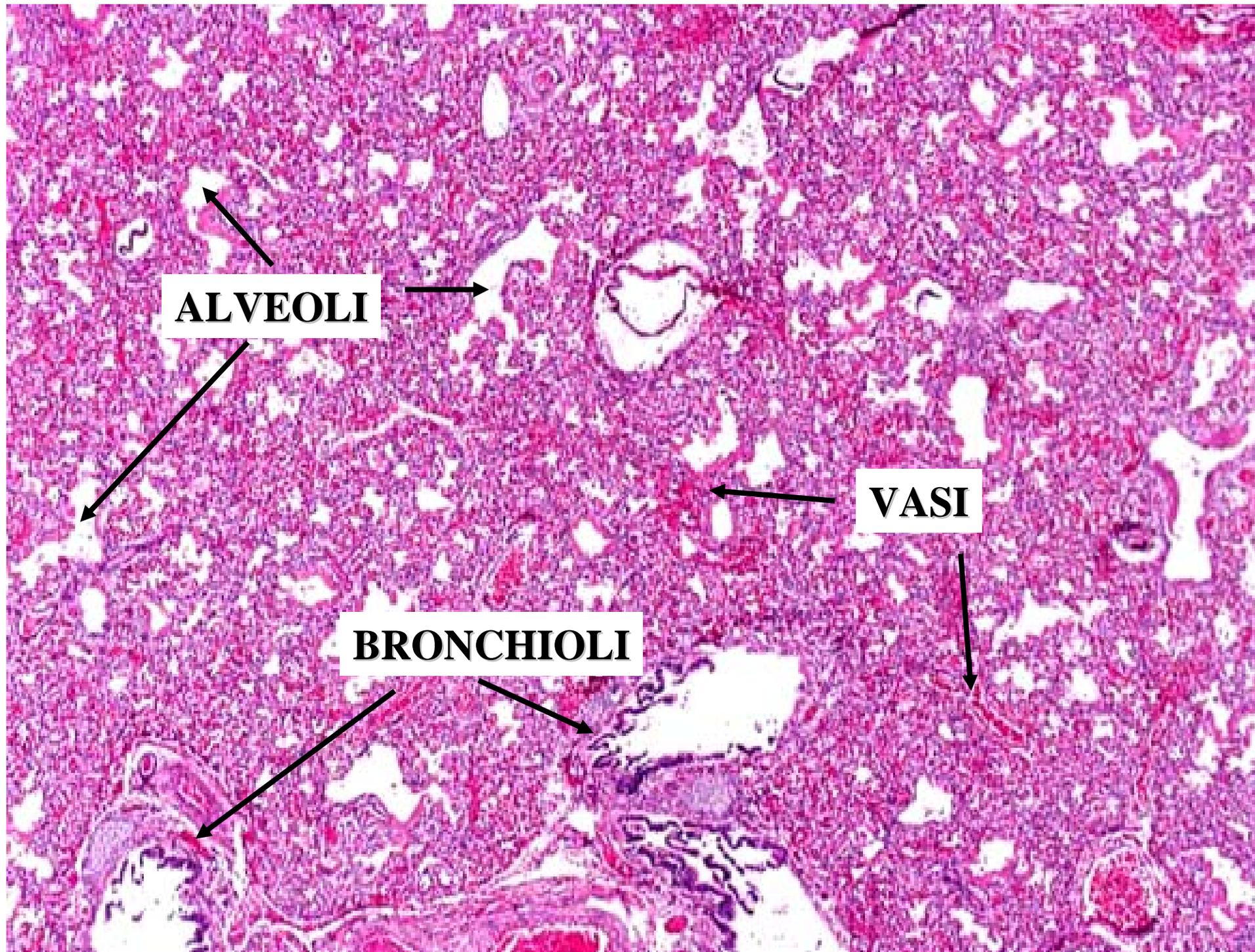


# **1° TIPO (DANNO ACUTO): DANNO ALVEOLARE ACUTO**

## ***ISTOLOGIA:***

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

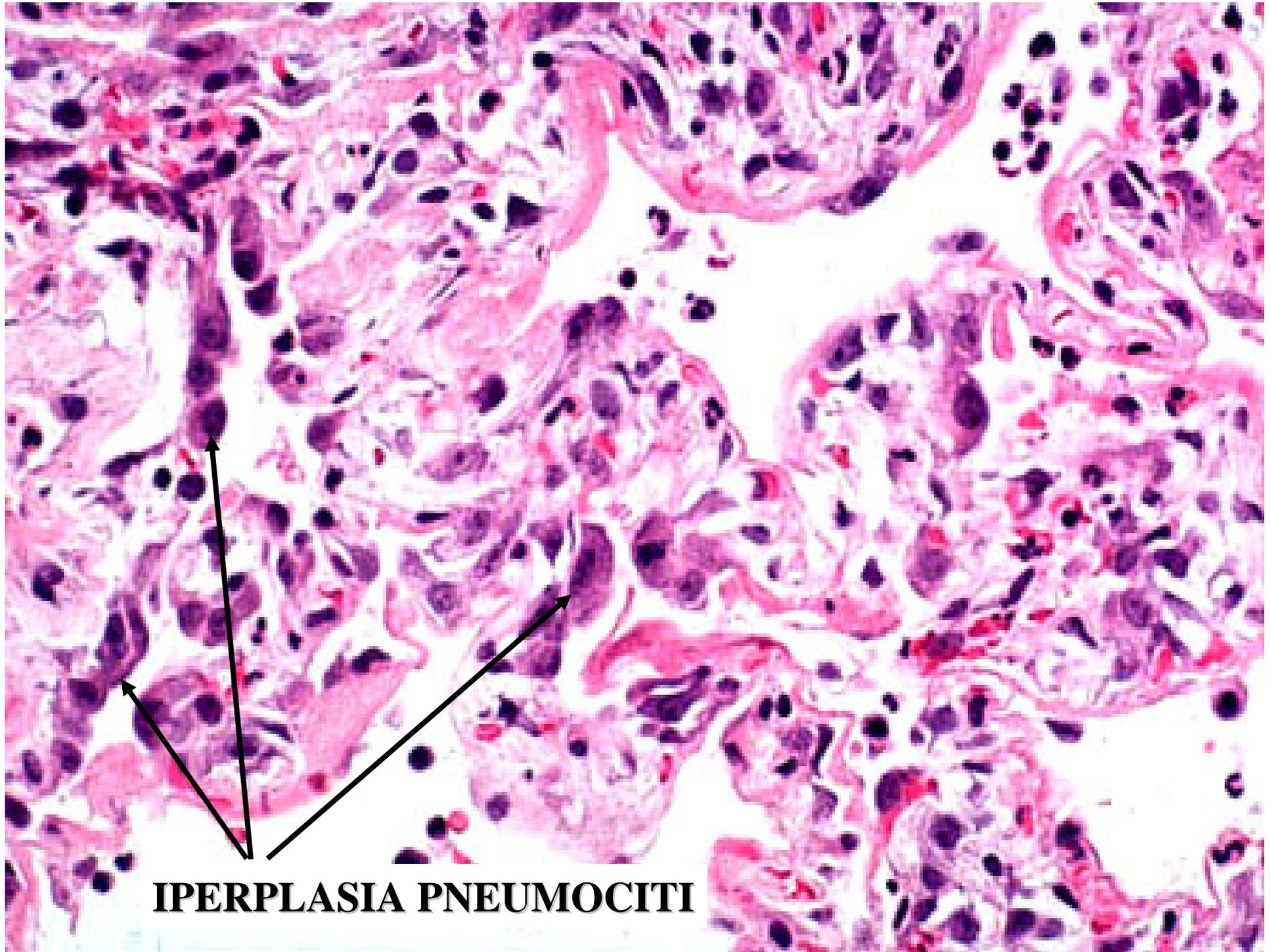
***MEMBRANE IALINE: fibrina, edema e debris cellulare***



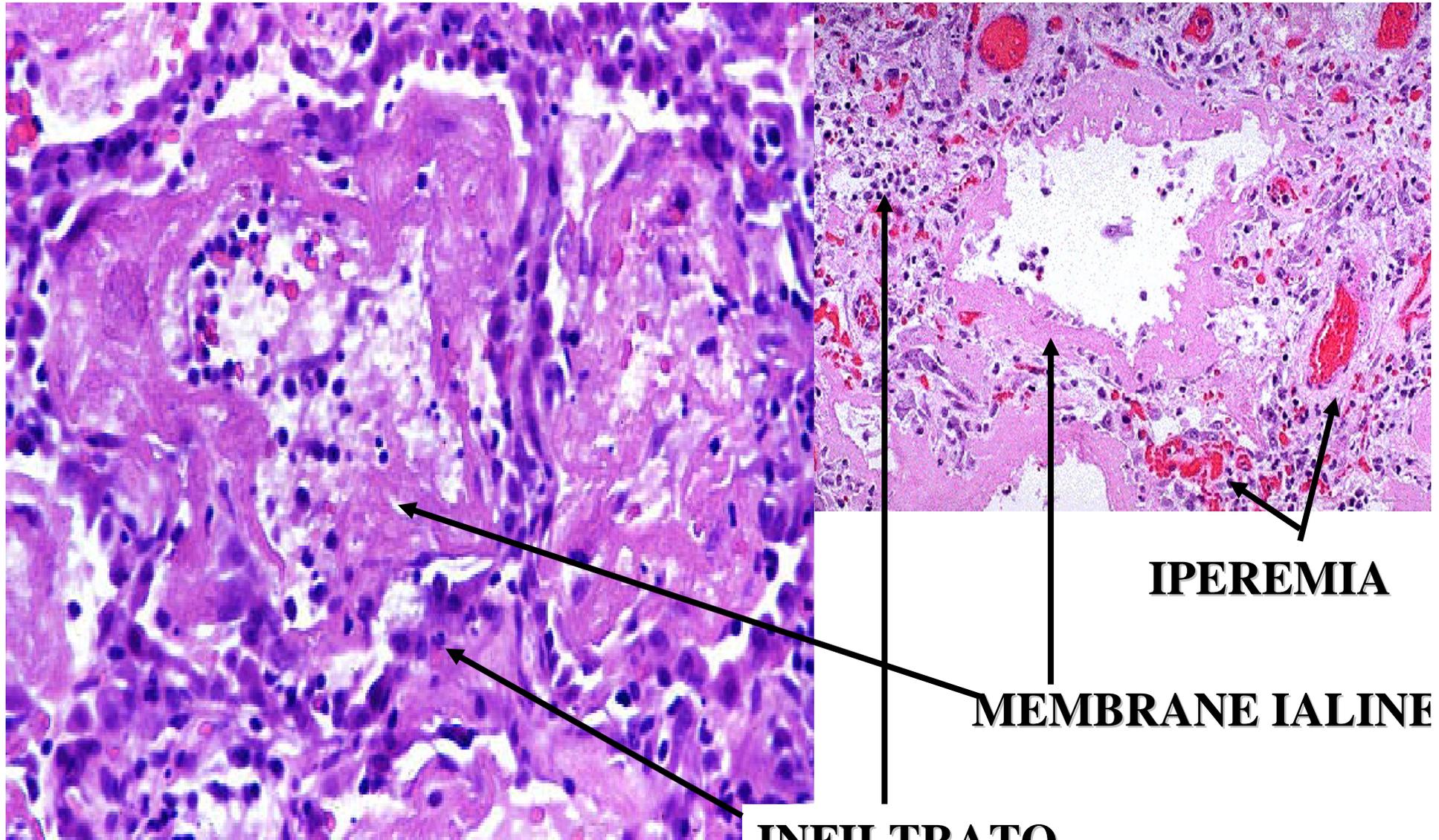
**ALVEOLI**

**VASI**

**BRONCHIOLI**



**IPERPLASIA PNEUMOCITI**



**IPEREMIA**

**MEMBRANE IALINE**

**INFILTRATO  
INFIAMMATORIO**

**DANNO ALVEOLARE ACUTO**

# Pattern DAD

