



Tikrit University
College of Veterinary Medicine

Congestion of blood vessels

Subject name: Practical Pathology

Subject year: 2024-2025

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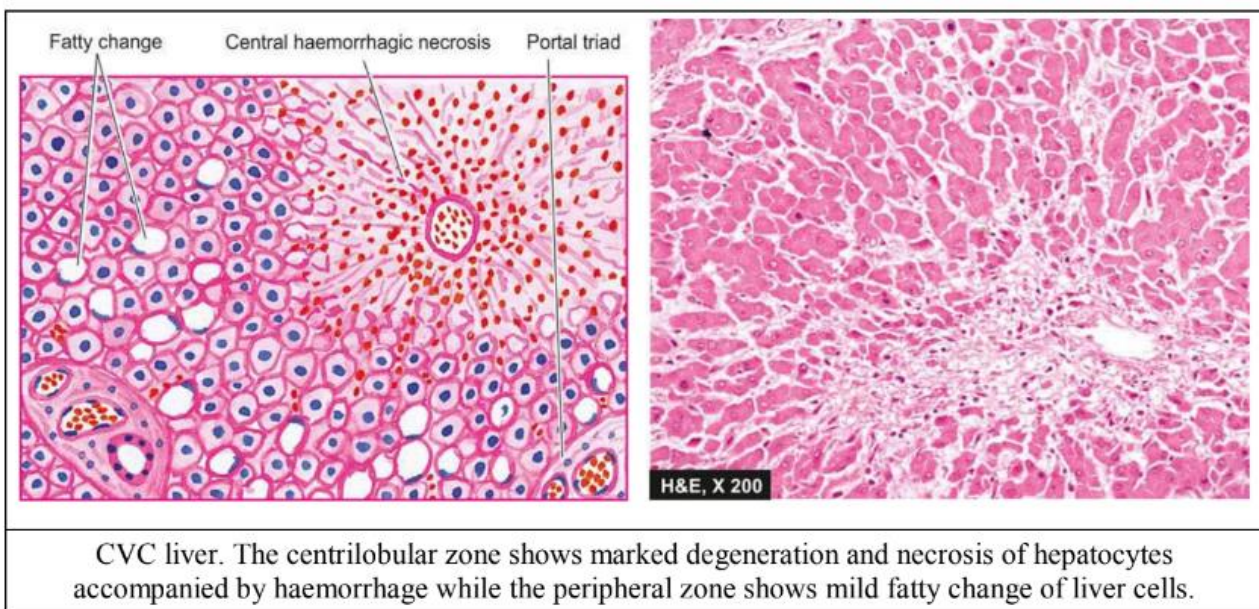
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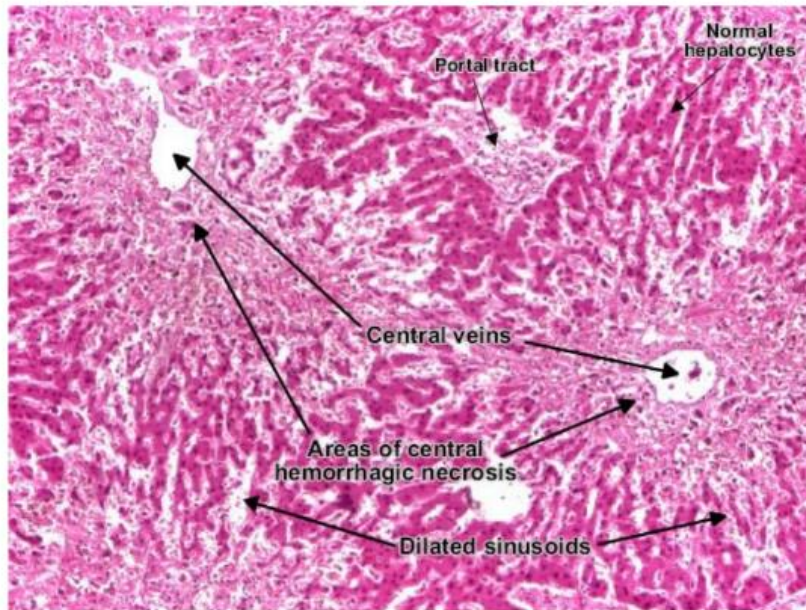
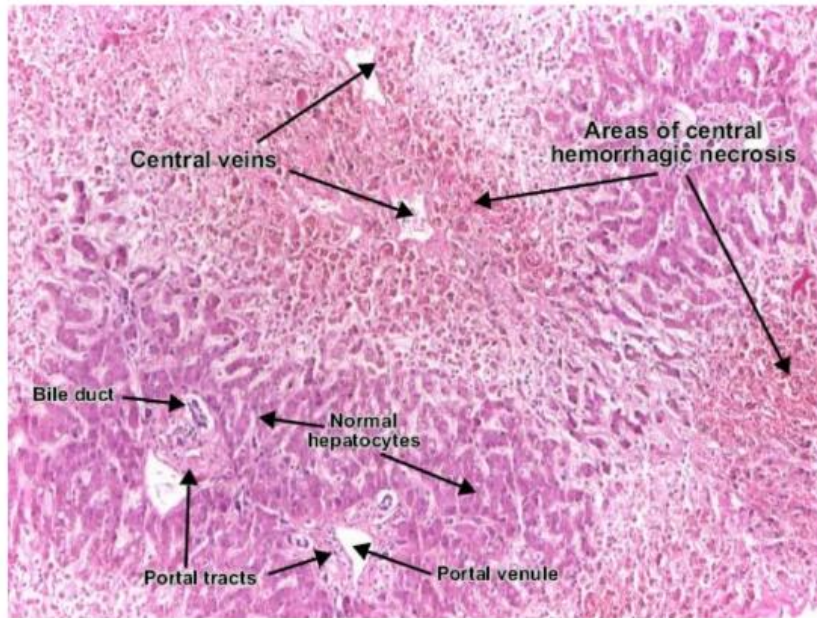
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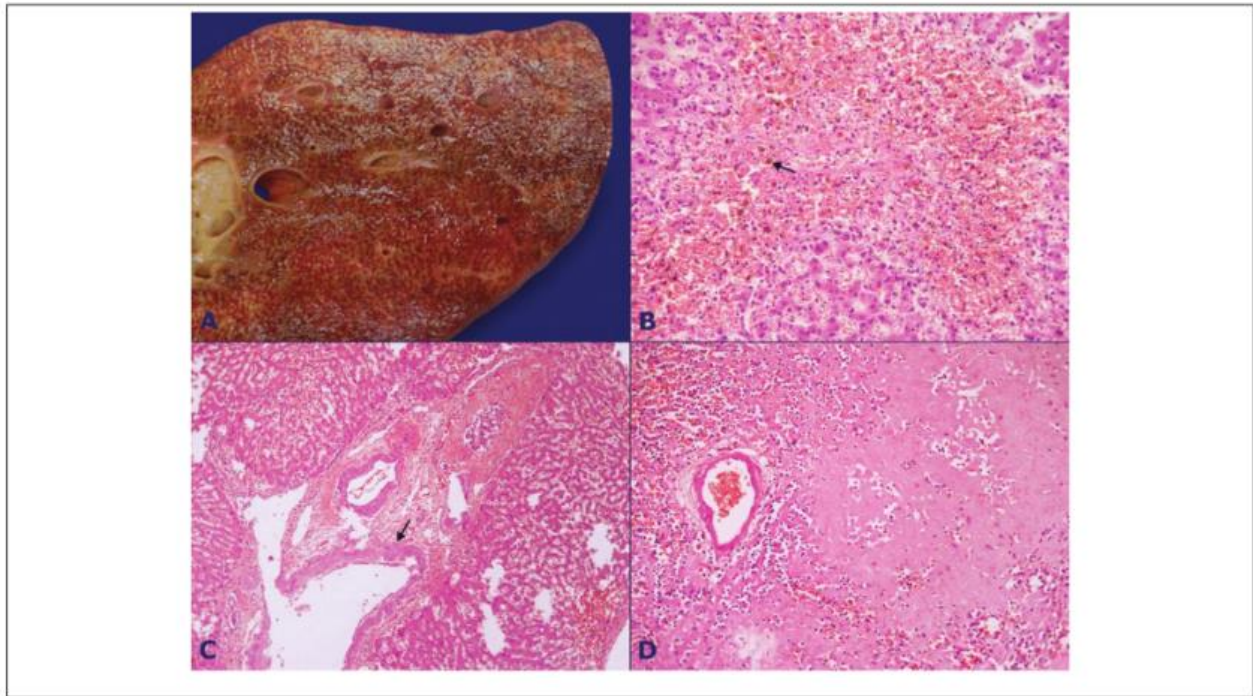
Organ: liver

Lesion: The histopathological examination of shows, the central veins are prominent, and the area surrounding it (centrilobular region) is red-blue (congested), and surrounded by paler hypoxic peripheral regions less severely affected by chronic hypoxia and shows some fatty change in the hepatocytes “nutmeg liver”. The central vascular sinusoids are dilated, compressing the hepatocytes which are atrophied, and undergo degenerative changes, will necrotize – central hemorrhagic necrosis.

Diagnosis: Chronic congestion (Passive) hyperemia of liver



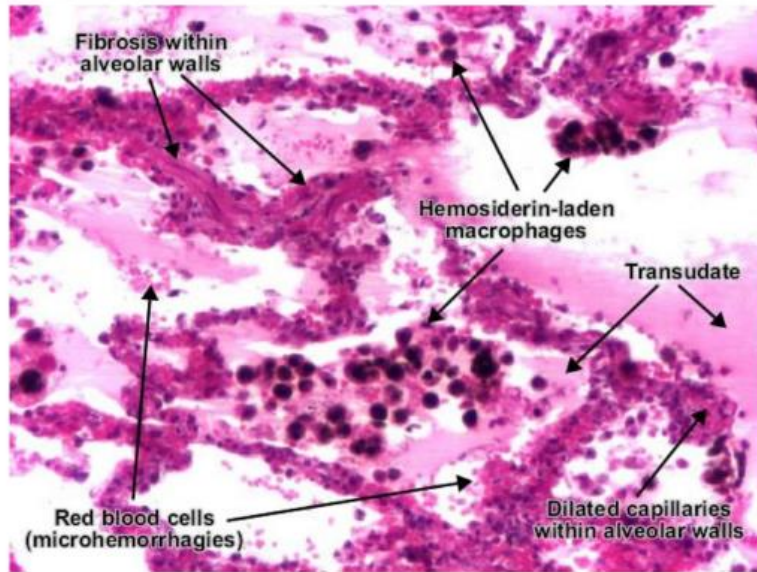
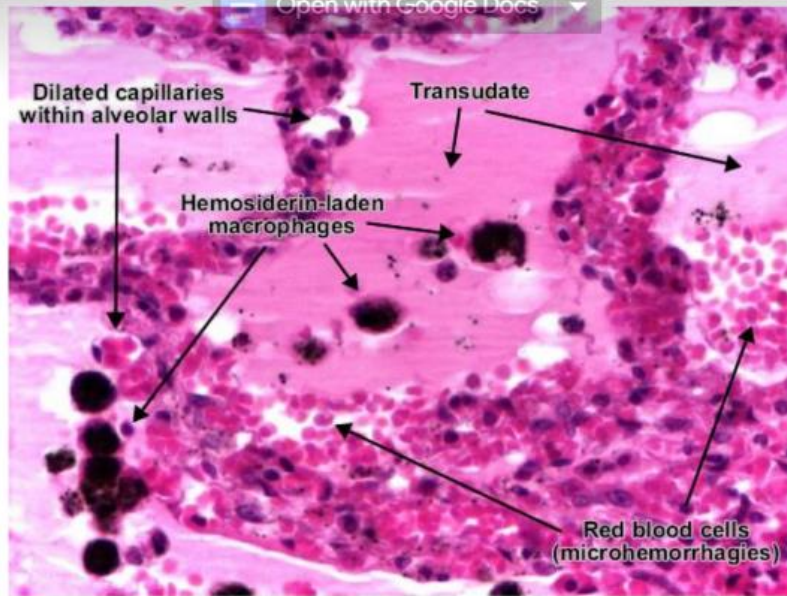




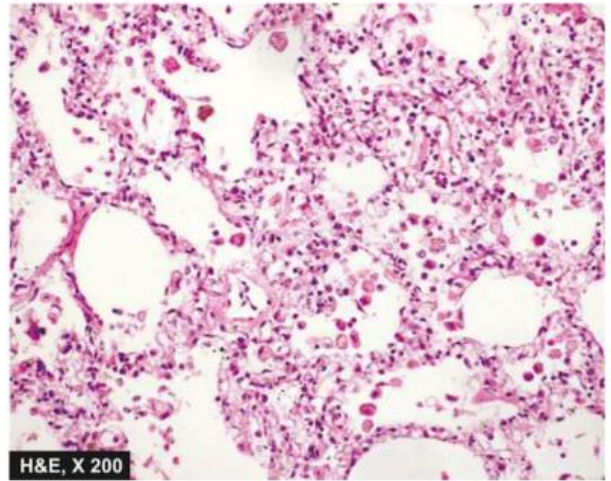
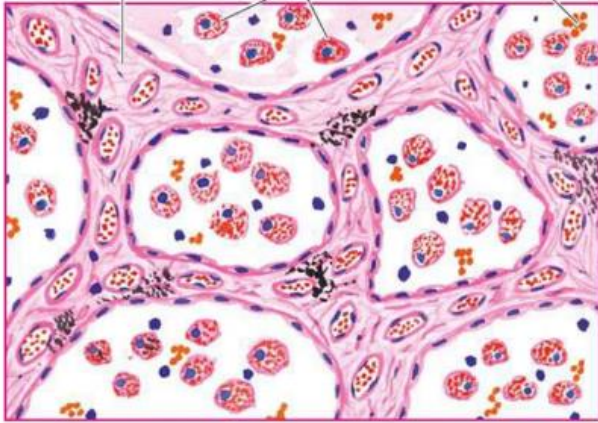
Organ: lung

Lesion: The histopathological examination of shows, the alveolar septa are widened due to presence of interstitial oedema and slight increase in fibrous connective tissue in the alveolar septa with hemosiderin pigmentation "brown induration". The alveolar capillaries are engorged with blood and often become tortuous. Rupture of distended capillaries may cause minute intra-alveolar hemorrhages (hemosiderin-laden macrophages) "heart failure cells".

Diagnosis: Chronic congestion (Passive) hyperemia of lung



Thickened alveolar septa Heart failure cells Intra-alveolar RBCs



CVC lung. The alveolar septa are widened and thickened due to congestion, oedema and mild fibrosis. The alveolar lumina contain heart failure cells (alveolar macrophages containing haemosiderin pigment).