

TALLER 3 Ejercicio C

1- () ÚLCERA

2- () TEJIDO DE GRANULACIÓN

3- () ABSCESO

4- () EMPIEMA

5- () EXUDADO SEROSO



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**Cátedra de Anatomía y
Fisiología Patológicas**

A- Cavity neoformed with purulent content. It is generated by pyogenic bacteria.

B- Presence of puriform exudate in a preformed cavity. It is frequent in the pleural cavity, secondary to an inflammatory pulmonary process as pneumonia.

C- Loose connective tissue, edematous that contains numerous vessels of neoformation (angiogenesis) and some inflammatory cells.

D- Exudate that is characterized by the exit of a light and transparent fluid, poor in proteins, coming from the serum or from the secretions of mesothelial cells.

E- Inflammatory process characterized by an infiltration of mononuclear cells such as lymphocytes and plasmocytes and zones of fibrosis.

F- Localized excavation on the surface of an organ, secondary to the detachment of necrotic inflammatory tissue.

G- Exudate that is characterized by the exit of large molecular proteins due to a greater increase in vascular permeability. Microscopically it is identified as threads or a mesh of eosinophilic fibrils.

H- Chronic inflammatory process characterized by a cumulus or aggregate of epithelioid cells surrounded by a collar of lymphocytes and some plasmocytes. Sometimes it presents central necrosis.