



Pathology

Subject : —

Lec no : 7

Done By : **Rama Alwraikat**

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طباعة المحاضرة : —

تجدون في guidance مادة الباثو على موقع النادي :

للوصول الى guidance الباثو و تفاريغ
المادة كاملة :



شرح المادة كاملة

يوجد شرح للمادة كاملة من ارشيف دفعة اثر - مع العلم ان الوحدة الثالثة كانت تعطين من قبل الدكتور غلدة

شرح قديم للفريق العلمي

تفاريغ دفعتي اثر و وريد قويات جدا

كويزات للدكاترة



كل اعمال الفريق العلمي تنشر على قناة
التليغرام



خلونا يا جماعة قبل ما نبليش بالمحاضرة نعطيكم طريقة تكسبوا فيها اجر
وانتو قاعدين بمحلکم

طب يلا اتحمسنا شو هي طريقة ؟

الموضوع هو كالاتي التبرع برصيد الطباعة تبعكم للطلاب المحتاجة
الاغلب عنا يستخدم ايباد وما بحتاج هاد الرصيد فليش ما تكسب اجر وتعطيه لناس
محتاجيته

طب خلص انا اقتنعت وبدي اتبرع شو اعمل ؟

الموضوع جدا بسيط عزيزي الطالب كل يلي عليك تعمله هي انه تتأكد اول اشئ انه
عندك رصيد طب كيف ؟ سهلة بتروح على
بوابة < خدمات اخرى > رصيد الطباعة

اذا اعطاك (لا يوجد اي حركات طباعه حاليا) معناها رصيدكم موجود وفيكم تتبرعوا

طب تاكدت كيف اتبرع هسا ؟

من البوابة < خدمات اخرى > الدخول لشبكة الانترنت (المختبرات واللاسلكية)
بتأخذ اسم المستخدم (ويلي هو رقمك الجامعي) وبتنسخ كلمة السر
واخر اشئ بتدخل على QR CODE يلي تحت وبتعبي فورم تبع التبرع بالرصيد

وبس كده انتهت القصة شفتوا قديش سهلة وبتكسب فيها
اجر كل حدا رح يدرس من الورق يلي اتبرعت فيه

قال -صلى الله عليه وسلم-: (صنائع المعروف تقي مصارع السوء و
الافات و الهلكات، واهل المعروف في الدنيا هم اهل المعروف في الآخرة)

يلا روحوا كملوا المحاضرة
يعطيكم العافية



Proteins → Pink لونهم (eosinophilic)

↓ in kidneys
 (1) In disorders with heavy protein leakage across the glomerular filter proteinuria, e.g., in **nephrotic syndrome**, there is marked increased pinocytic reabsorption of the protein, resulting in the appearance of pink, hyaline cytoplasmic droplets in the renal tubular epithelium.

The process is reversible ; if the proteinuria ends, the protein droplets disappear.

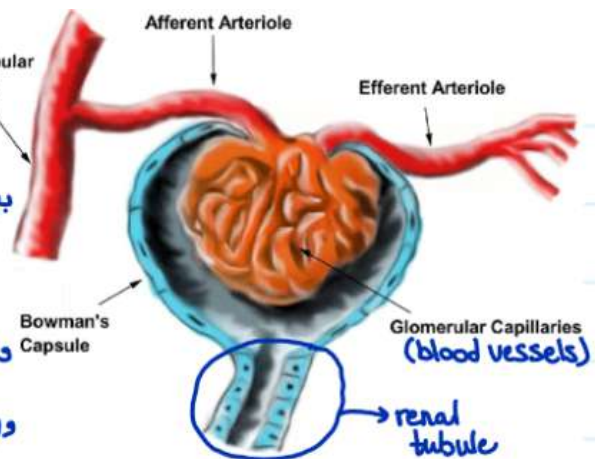
(2) Marked accumulations of synthesized immunoglobulines in the RER of some plasma cells, resulting Russell bodies. (this accumulation because of multiple myeloma in plasma cells (نوع من أورام السرطان - malignant))

(3) Eosinophilic intracytoplasmic, protein inclusions in the liver cells that are highly characteristic of alcoholic liver disease are called "**alcoholic hyaline**" or Mallory bodies

These inclusions composed predominantly of aggregated intermediate filaments that resist degradation.

Nephrotic Syndrome

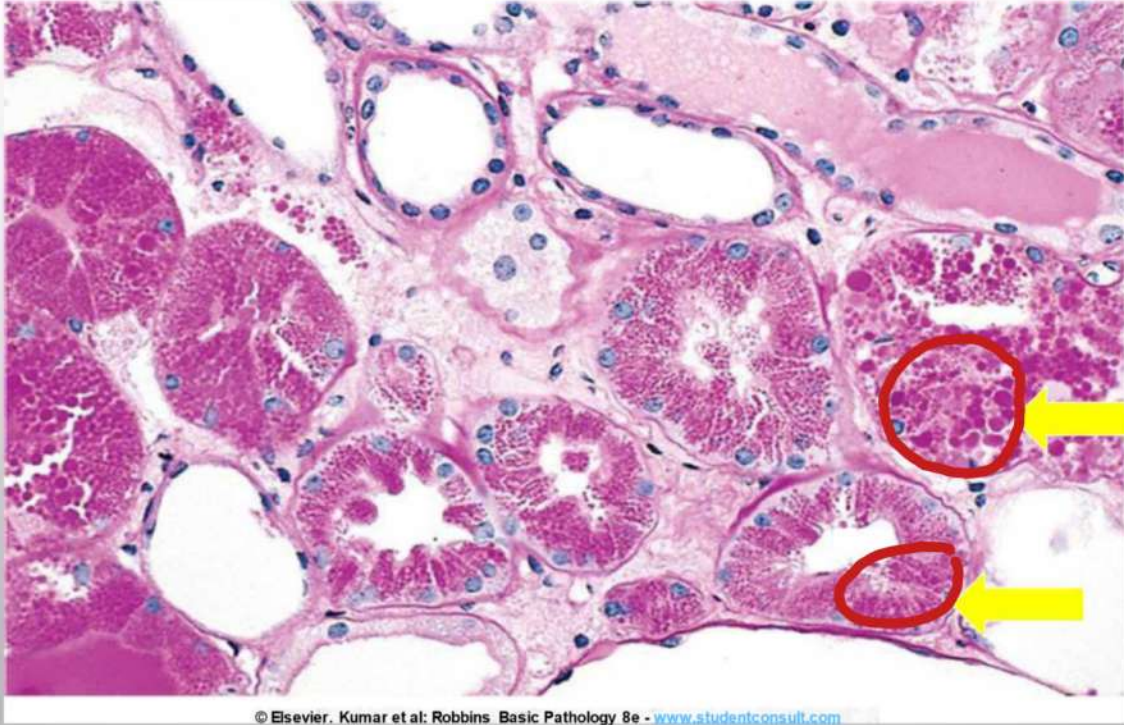
بيجي الدم بضغطه وتوكم من Afferent Arteriole إلى glomerular capillaries
 ويعمل عمليات filtration لكن البروتينات كبيرة الحجم بتكفل داخلهم
 ويكفل oncotic pressure تسبب للمكونات الي صارت اليها filtration وترجعهم
 ورج تكسر blood vessels في oncotic pressure رج يقل والبروتينات رج



تطلع باتجاه tubules وتستقر داخل epithelium وتراكم فيه لأنها الجسم بسببها ضيق proteinuria $\geq 3-4$ grams
 presented with periorbital edema (early morning edema - الوجه متورم) / Bilateral pedal edema (تورم الرجلين) because of
 hypoproteinemia in the blood

* Multiple Myeloma = Plasma cell neoplasia

F 96 : Protein reabsorption droplets in the renal tubular epithelium. In nephrotic syndrome .
لونها أصفر بسبب الصبغة



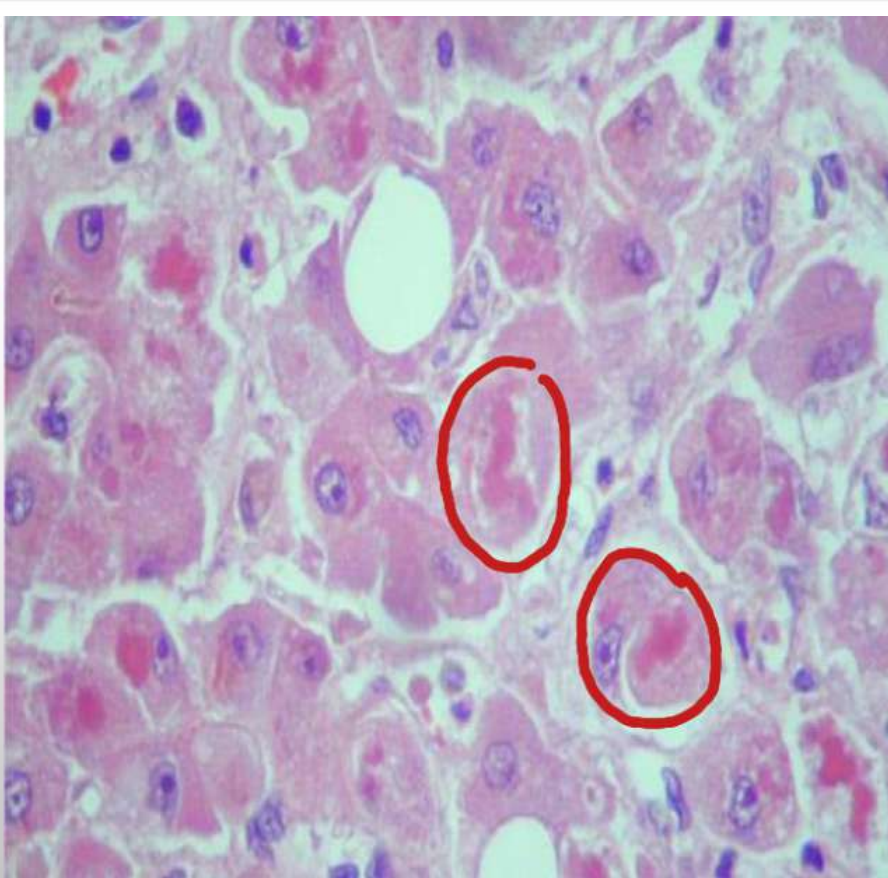
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* Nephrotic syndrome is an autoimmune disease, or due to immune complexity حيث الجسم بفرز immunoglobulin, والتي بتفكره الantibodies عبارة antigen وبتهاجمه, وبصير ما يسمى antibody-antigen reaction

الnephrotic syndrome هو عبارة عن خلل في الglomerular basement membrane يؤدي إلى حدوث protein leakage في البول دون أن تتم إعادة امتصاصه, ما يؤدي إلى حدوث hypoproteinemia, وبالتالي بصير في خلل بالoncotic pressure, ما يدفع السوائل للتجمع في الinterstitial space, فالمرريض بصير عنده swelling و edema, زي اللي بصير في الrenal edema, وبتظهر specifically في الوجه

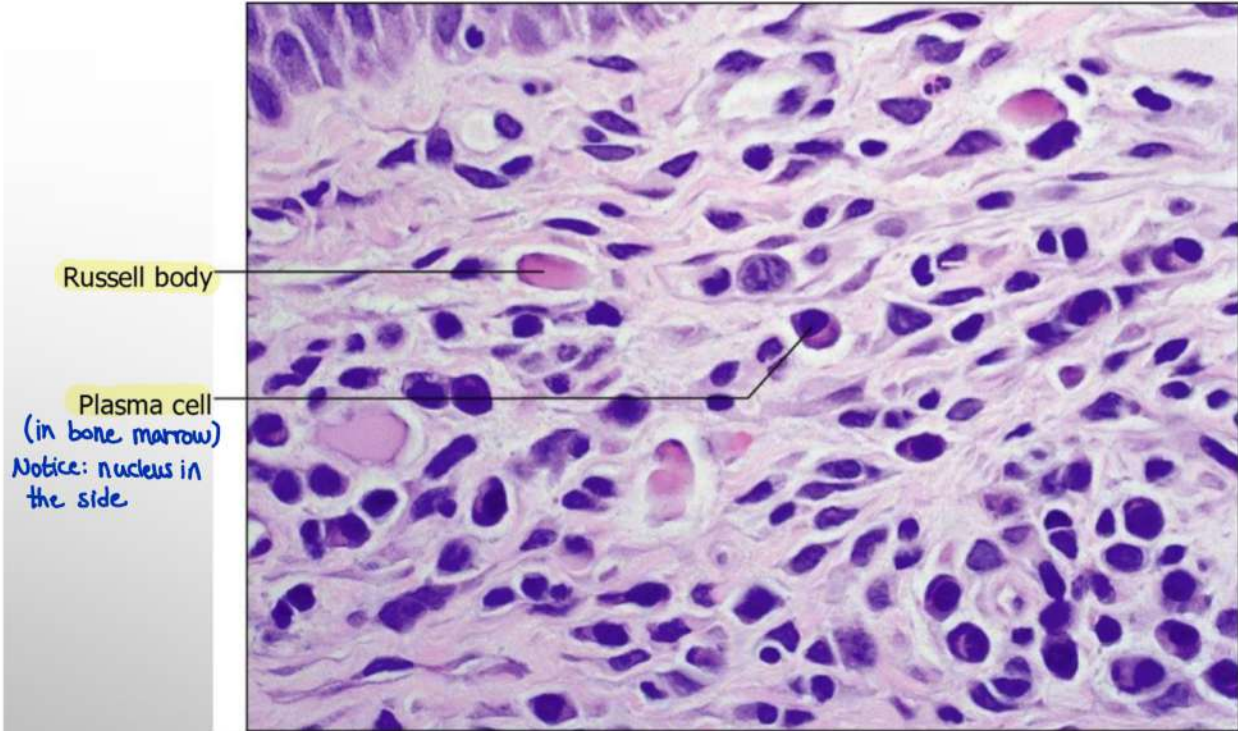
* Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by : proteinuria, hypoproteinemia, edema

Here are Mallory bodies (the red globular material) composed of cytoskeletal filaments in liver cells chronically damaged from alcoholism. These are a type of "intermediate" filament)



Mallory hyaline in alcoholic liver disease.

- وفي حالة أخرى برضه تسمى الـ Mallory bodies, والتي بتظهر بوضوح (highly characteristic protein داخل الـ liver, ويكون لونه برتقالي أو زهري (intensely pink), ونوع الـ protein المتراكم هون هو intermediate filaments (والتي بظهر على شكل cytokeratin عند فحص العينة immunohistochemically)



Russell body

Plasma cell
(in bone marrow)
Notice: nucleus in
the side

Russel bodies (red colored dots, consisting of immunoglobulins) in plasma cells

presented with anemia, bone pain, lytic lesion, spontaneous fracture in ribs & vertebrae & high ESR (erythrocyte sedimentation rate - a blood test than can show you if you have an inflammation) specially in elderly people
ترسب

- المثال الآخر هو تجمع الproteins على شكل immunoglobulin في الplasma cells, بالتحديد داخل الRER للatypical or neoplastic (malignant) cells في حالات الmultiple myeloma
- الmultiple myeloma هو مرض malignant يصيب الblood بصير فيه neoplastic proliferation of plasma cell (the body makes too many plasma cells)
- الRussell bodies عبارة عن immunoglobulin, والتي يتم صناعتها داخل الplasma cells
- *الplasma cell هي نوع من أنواع الblood cells (WBCs) التي بنميرها عن طريق الeccentric nucleus

Glycogen (مخزن الجليكوجن في الكبد)

❑ Excessive intracellular deposits of glycogen are associated with abnormalities in the metabolism of either glucose or glycogen.

(1) In poorly controlled diabetes mellitus : glycogen accumulates in renal tubular epithelium, cardiac myocytes, & beta cells of the islets of Langerhans. → in pancreas which produce insulin

(2) In a group of related genetic disorders collectively referred to as glycogen storage diseases, or glycogenosis, glycogen accumulates within cells.

In these diseases, enzymatic defects in the synthesis or breakdown of glycogen result in massive accumulation of glycogen with secondary Injury & cell death.

لما يصير عنا impairment بال metabolism لل glucose and glycogen (زي اللي بصير عند مرضى ال diabetes) رح يصير accumulation لل glycogen عند ال renal tubular epithelium او في ال cardiac myocytes

لما تكون المشكلة مرتبطة ب genetic disorder بنسمي الحالة glycogenosis, حيث المشكلة بتكون بال enzymes, بغض النظر إن كانت مسؤولة عن ال synthesis أو ال breakdown.. فبتجمع ال glycogen في ال liver مثلا أو غيره من organs ما يؤدي ل injury. والحالة هاي بما انها genetic يعني بتكون موجودة منذ الولادة, ويمكن توريتها (inherited) وهي في المعظم autosomal recessive . وفي عدة حالات مختلفة (زي ال hypoglycemia), ويمكن تسبب growth and mental retardation

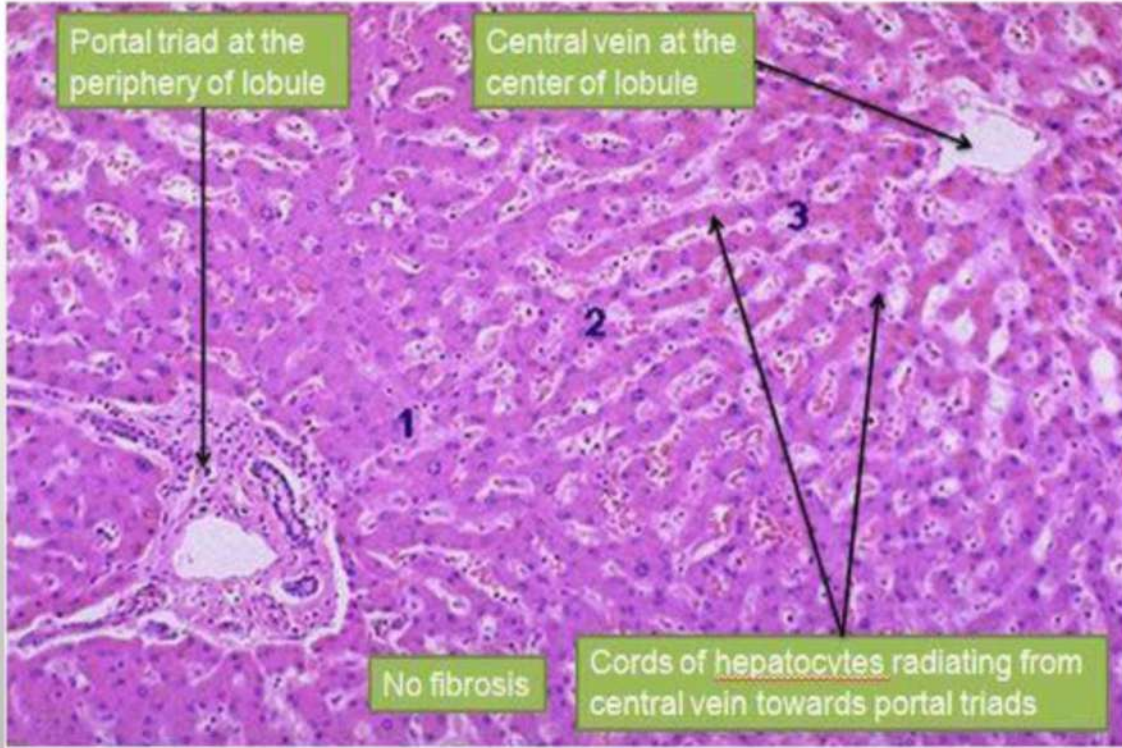
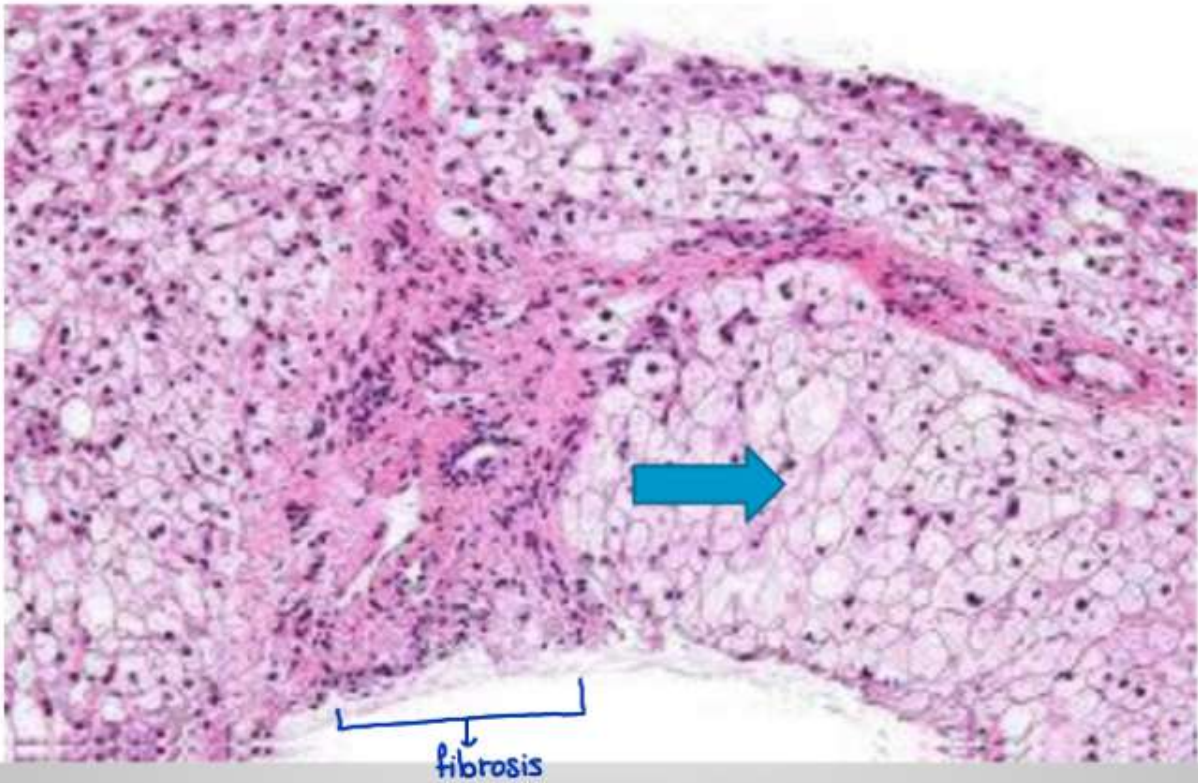


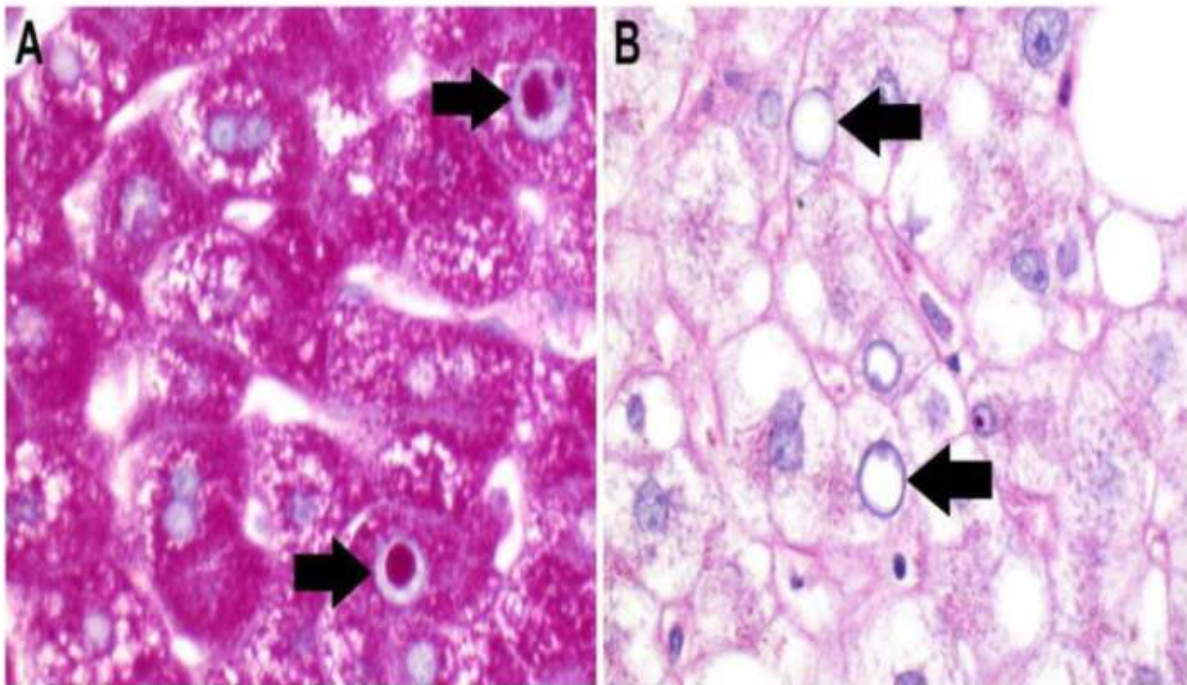
Figure 100 : Normal liver

↓ للتمييز بين الـ portal triad من الـ central vein في السلايد التالي

وللتمييز ما اذا كان اللي عنا في العينة هو fat ولا glycogen, رح نعتمد على الـ stains, .
فال PAS stain هي الصبغة المستخدمة في حالة الـ glycogen (pink color droplets), وتستخدم أيضا مع
الـ carbohydrates بشكل عام, وأيضا مع الـ mucin. (الصبغة المستخدمة مع الـ fat هي الـ red oil O)



Microscopic view of liver biopsy from case of Glycogen storage disease , showing vacuoles of glycogen in hepatocytes .(clear cells/ fibrosis in Portal Triad)



Liver tissue : Glycogen droplets left :(red colored by PAS stain) .Right : white vacuole in the cytoplasm by H&E stain.

white colored

نستعمل الميغافات من تسمى نوع المادة
المسببة ل accumulation

Pigments

Are colored substances can be either :

Endogenous pigments i.e. synthesized within the body itself, or exogenous pigments coming from outside the body

I- Exogenous pigments :

The most common exogenous pigment is **carbon** (e.g. coal dust), a universal air pollutant. When inhaled, carbon is phagocytosed by alveolar macrophages & transported through lymphatic channels to the regional lymph nodes (LN).

locations
of
accumulation

Aggregates of the carbon pigment grossly blacken the draining LN & the pulmonary parenchyma (anthracosis).

Heavy accumulations may induce a fibroblastic reaction that can result in a serious lung disease called coal dust worker pneumoconiosis.

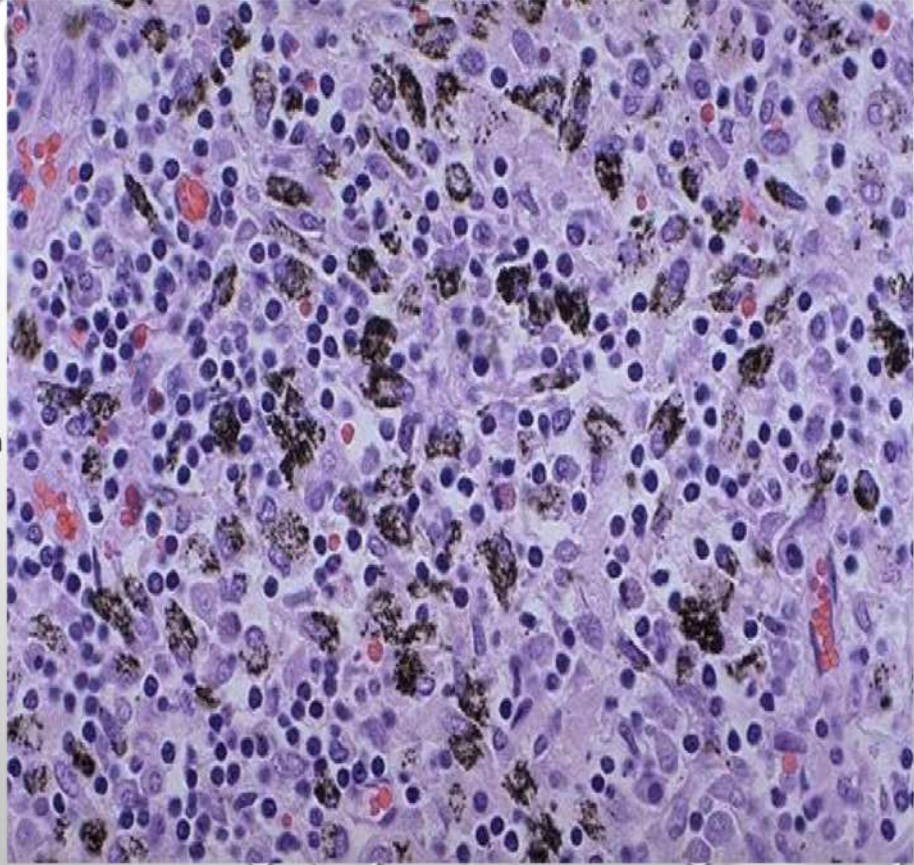
تليف رئوي

ال C هو أشهر ال exogenous pigments,

واللي ممكن يدخل الخلايا عبر التدخين أو التواجد في بيئة الهواء فيها ملوث, وبس يتم استنشاق ال C رح يصير له phagocytosis مباشرة ويترسب (deposition) داخل الخلايا بانتظار إنه يتم التخلص منه

و ترسب كميات قليلة منه ما بشكل ضرر أو خطورة (harmless), لكن لو تجمع بكميات كبيرة لفترة طويلة ممكن يادي لحدوث fibrogenic reactions ويعملنا pneumoconiosis (تكوين fibrous tissue داخل ال lung, ما يؤثر على عملها)

Here is **anthracotic pigment in macrophages** in a hilar lymph node. **Anthraco-**sis is nothing more than accumulation of carbon pigment from breathing dirty air. **Smokers** have the most pronounced anthracosis. The anthracotic pigment looks bad, but it causes no major organ dysfunction.



الآن لما بنتجيبنا حالة مش أكيد يكون عندها accumulation of C, عشان نتحقق بنوخذ عينة من الـ sputum (بلغم) وبتأكد من وجود alveolar macrophages, لو مش موجودة ممكن يكون مجرد saliva (لُعاب)

II- Endogenous pigments

include lipofuscin, melanin & derivatives of hemoglobin.

(1) **Lipofuscin**: or “wear-&-tear pigment” seen due to aging, is an insoluble, brownish-yellow granular intracellular material that accumulates in a variety of tissues (particularly the heart, liver, & brain). It causes a brownish color of the tissue e.g. the brown atrophy of the heart.

(2) **Melanin**: is an endogenous, brown-black pigment.

It is synthesized exclusively by melanocytes, specific cells characteristically found in the epidermis of skin & acts as an endogenous screen against harmful ultraviolet radiation. *but heavy accumulation causes melanoma (skin cancer)*

(3) **Hemosiderin**: Is a hemoglobin-derived granular pigment that is golden-yellow to brown & accumulates in tissues when there is a local or systemic excess of iron. Local excess of iron, & consequently of hemosiderin, result from hemorrhage, e.g., in the skin, where it called **bruise** *local excess of iron (كميات) of iron*

The iron ions of hemoglobin are accumulated as golden-yellow hemosiderin.

result from degradation of RBCs

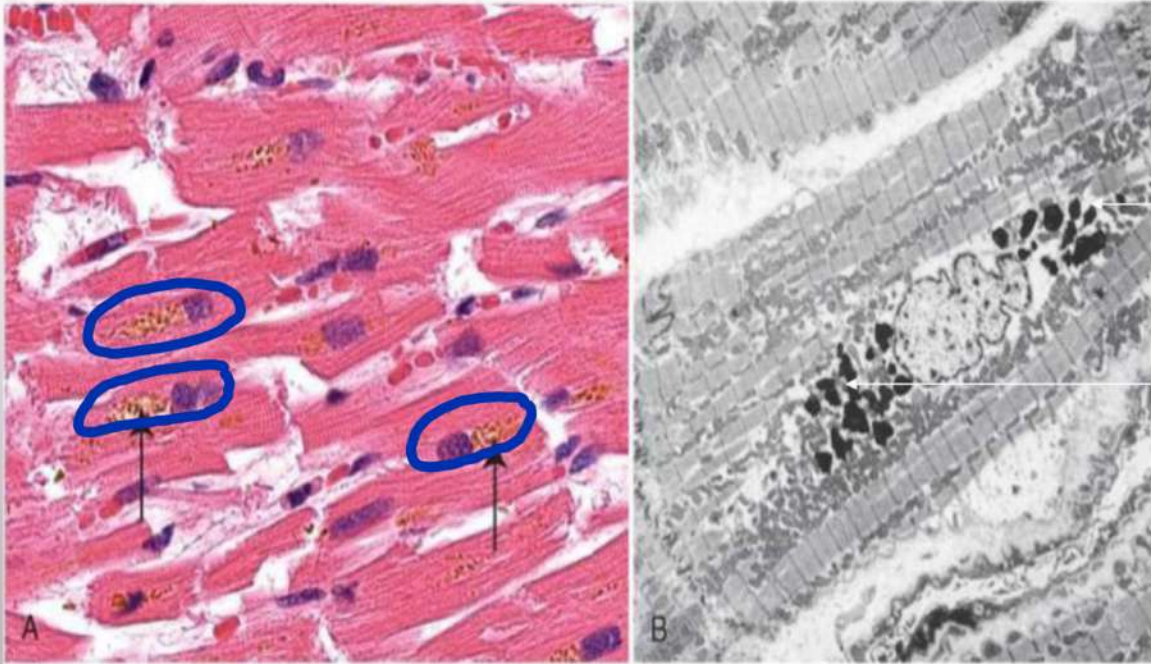
بصير نتيجة ال accumulation of iron في ال tissue, وينستخدم special stain (زي ال Perl's stain) عشان
نكشفه بتخليه يظهر بلون ازرق (Prussian blue reaction)



Brown atrophy: heart. The heart is small & atrophic, its brown color is due to accumulation of lipofuscin pigment within the myocardial muscle. *because of Aging*

: Lipofuscin granules in a cardiac myocyte.

- A, Light microscopy (deposits indicated by arrows).
- B, Electron microscopy.



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Skin : Malignant melanoma. Brownish color of skin lesion due to melanin pigment deposition .with irregular shape
تشبه السامة

❑ **Hemosiderosis** : is a condition characterized by systemic overload of iron, with hemosiderin deposited: first in the mononuclear phagocytes of the liver, bone marrow, spleen, & lymph nodes, but, later, in the parenchymal cells of the body, principally in the liver, heart, & pancreas.

Hemosiderosis occurs in the setting of:

(1) **Increased absorption of dietary iron**, a disease called hereditary hemochromatosis, one of the most common inborn errors of metabolism, in which excessive absorption of iron from the intestine lead extensive accumulations of iron in tissue, causing liver cirrhosis, heart failure & diabetes mellitus. *تظهر عند المواليد* we can measure it by serum ferritin

(2) **Hemolytic anemias** (degradation of RBCs)

(3) **Frequent Blood transfusions**, in which the transfused red cells constitute an exogenous load of iron. *نقل الدم ←*

4 (3) **Localized hemosiderosis** : occurs at sites of **trauma**, commonly seen in hands feet, trunk or face as dark red patches due to local hemorrhage its color gradually changes into brownish, bluish, yellowish then disappears. *بتقع*

↓ تابع نقطة ① :

لما ال iron يدخل الجسم ما في عنا وسيلة للتخلص منه, ف بصير له deposition (عشان هيك دايمًا يجب توخي الحذر عند أخذ أدوية تحتوي على iron وعمل فحص دم للتأكد من كمية الحديد في الجسم, لأنه لو الجسم ما كان بحاجته رح يترسب كله في الخلايا, وإله أضرار و آثار سلبية), وأول مكان لترسب ال iron هو في ال mononuclear phagocytes of the liver (أو كما تسمى أيضا بال Kupffer cells), إذا استمر ترسبها بال liver ممكن تؤدي لحدوث cirrhosis, في ال pancreas ممكن تؤدي لحدوث diabetes, في ال heart ممكن تؤدي ل cardiomyopathy

↓ تابع نقطة ② :

في هاي الحالة بصير عنا hemolysis وتكسر في كريات الدم الحمراء (RBCs), زي اللي بصير عند بعض الأفراد لما يتناولوا الفول, حيث بصير تكسر لل RBCs (خاصة ال females) لأنه المرض محمول على ال X chromosome, ما يعني إنه ممكن يكون inherited, بس برضه ممكن يكون بسبب (infectious agents) , فلما تتكسر رح تؤدي لترسب ال iron اللي بداخلها في الجسم ,

↓ تابع نقطة ③ :

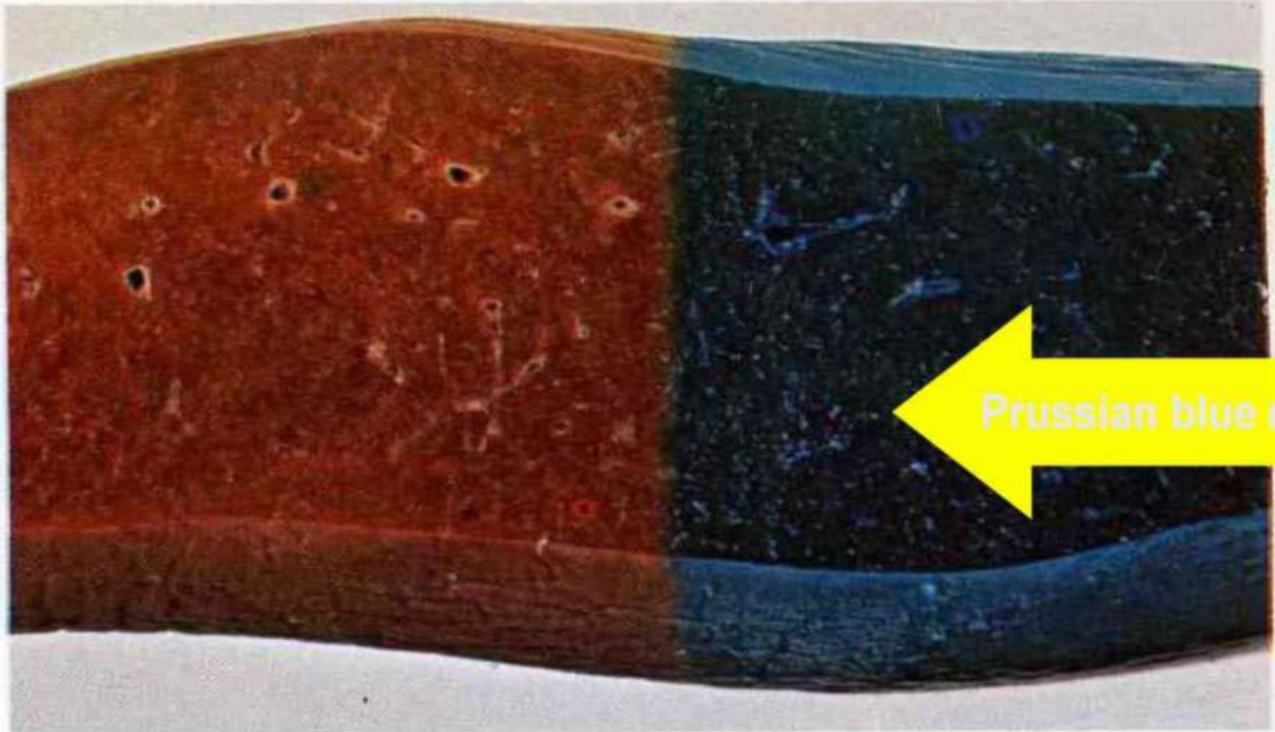
الحالة هاهي ممكن نشوفها أكثر اشي عند ال **thalassemia major** (المصابين بالتلاسيميا, مش ال **minor** اللي فقط حاملين للمرض), حيث يكونوا بحاجة دائمة لنقل الدم, وهاض ممكن يؤدي ل **accumulation of iron**, وممكن تسبب أي مرض من اللي ذكرناها بالاسلايد السابق زي ال **cardiomyopathy**, واللي ممكن تسبب الوفاة

↓ تابع نقطة ④ :

و ايضا التعرض ل **trauma** او **bruises** (كدمات) في مختلف الجسم, حيث بصير تجمع لل **blood** في **skin** أو ال **soft tissue**, فبتظهر المنطقة بلون أزرق نوعا ما, واللي مع الوقت بصير يميل للون الأصفر حيث يكون تم التخلص من الدم اللي بالمنطقة و ضل عنا ال **iron**, وهاض هو سبب اللون الأصفر

Hemosiderosis in the Spleen .The section of the splenic tissue on the right has been immersed in **Perls' solution** & the deep blue color (**Prussian blue reaction**) confirms the presence of iron-containing pigment.

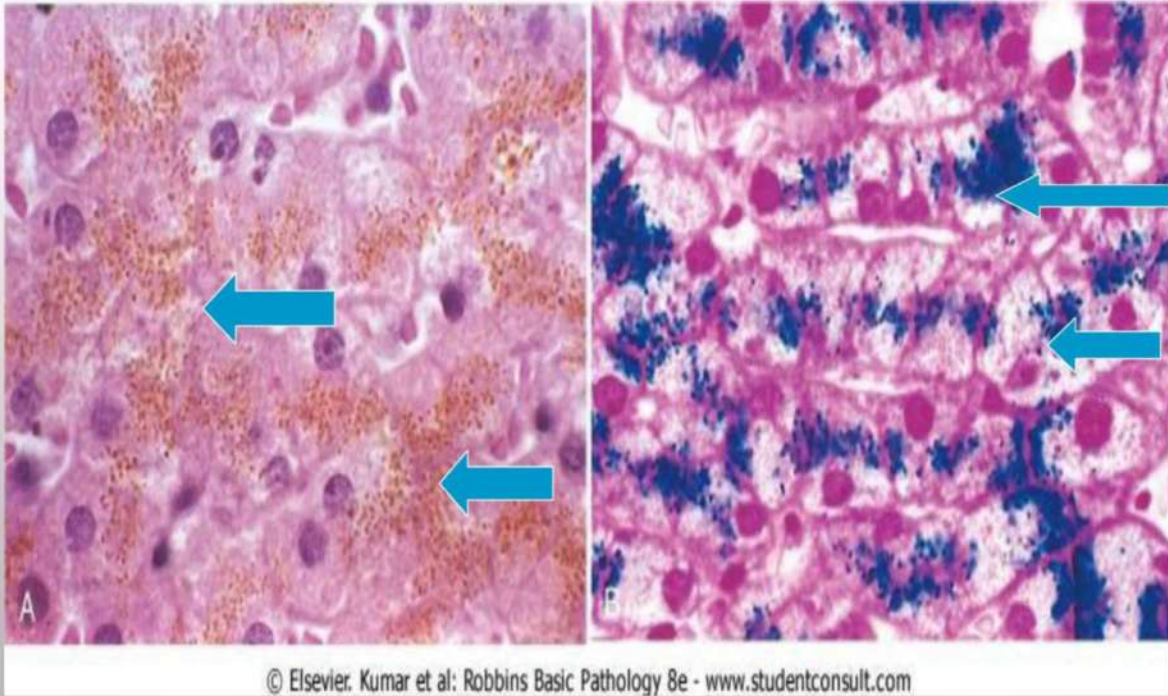
مهم
بالعلمي



2.8 Haemosiderosis: spleen

Hemosiderin granules in liver cells.

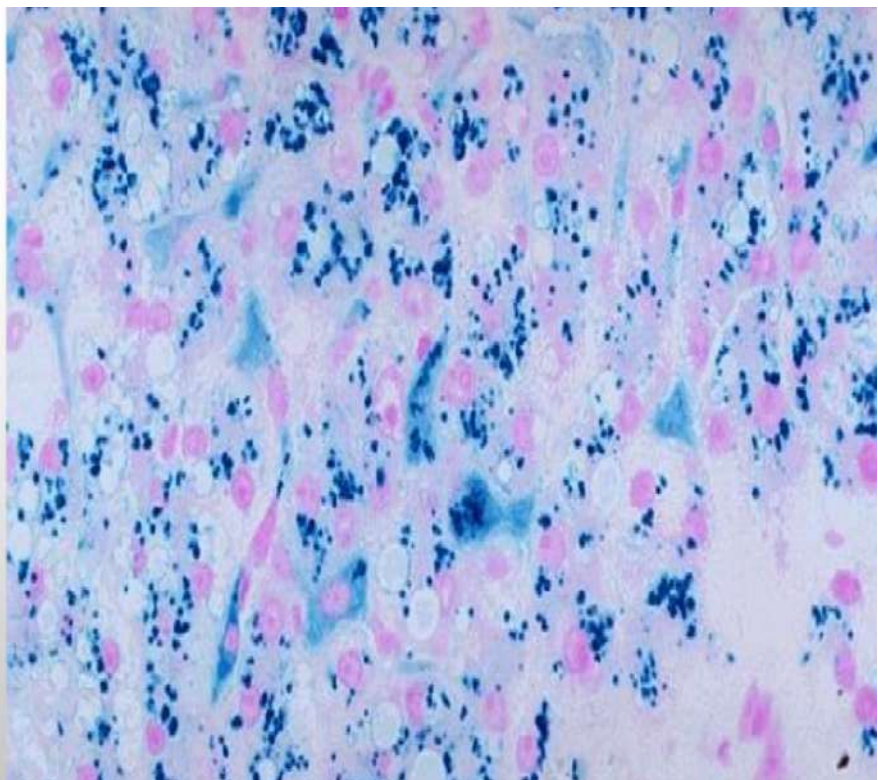
- A, H&E section showing golden-brown, finely granular pigment.
- B, Positive Prussian blue reaction, iron stains blue .

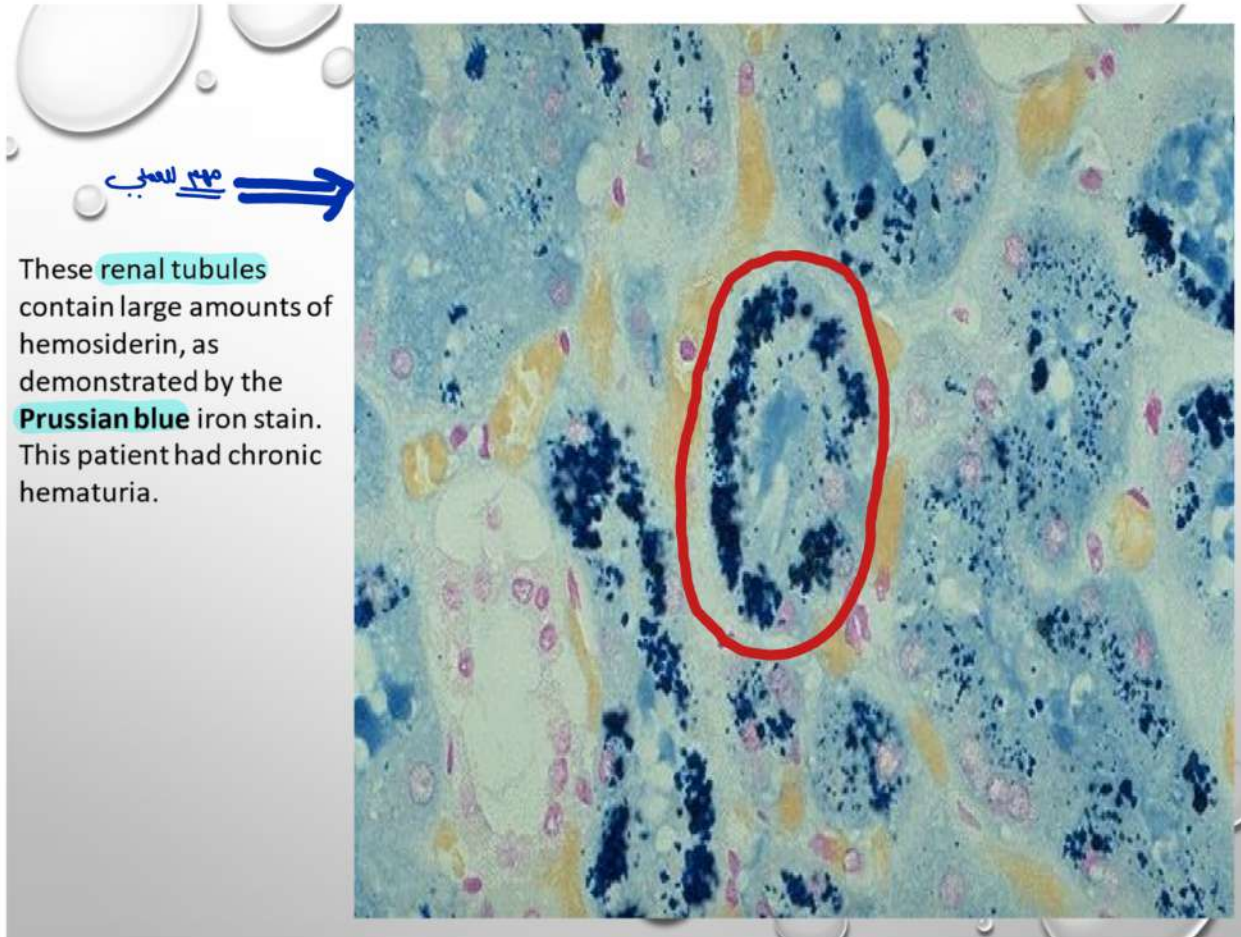


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A Prussian blue reaction is seen in this iron stain of the liver to demonstrate large amounts of hemosiderin that are present within the cytoplasm of the hepatocytes and Kupffer cells. Ordinarily, only a small amount of hemosiderin would be present in the fixed macrophage-like cells in liver, the Kupffer cells, as part of iron recycling.

Kupffer cells → immune cells in the liver





The black streaks seen between lobules of lung beneath the pleural surface are due to accumulation of anthracotic pigment. This anthracosis of the lung is not harmful and comes from the carbonaceous material breathed in from dirty air typical of industrialized regions of the planet. Persons who smoke would have even more of this pigment.



Pathologic Calcification

Is the abnormal deposition of calcium salts in tissue. Can be :

I-Dystrophic calcification . II-Metastatic calcification.

I- Dystrophic calcification:

• In this form calcium salts are deposited in necrotic tissue with normal calcium level in blood .

• **Dystrophic calcification can be seen in :**

- (1) **TB caseous necrosis** . Tuberculosis *السل*
- (2) Calcification in **atheromas of advanced atherosclerosis** , is **extremely common**
- (3) **Calcific aortic valve** in the elderly.
- (4) **Carcinoma of the breast**.

Grossly:

• the calcium salts are seen as fine, white granules or clumps, often felt as gritty deposits, or stony hard white nodules. *آملاح معتقنة بيمنار اللون لكن نهبعوها purple* .

II- Metastatic calcification :

It is characterized by deposition of calcium salts in normal tissues due to increased calcium level in blood : (hypercalcemia \uparrow Ca^{+2})

Causes of hypercalcemia are :

- 1- Increased secretion of parathyroid hormone
- 2- Destruction of bone : due to immobilization, or bone involvement by tumors as in multiple myeloma, leukemia, or diffuse skeletal metastases. due to osteolytic activity (تفكيك العظم للحصول على الكالسيوم) ^{سرطان الدم أورام ضخمية}
- (3) Vitamin D-related disorders . \rightarrow increases the absorption of Ca^{+2} in intestine
- (4) Renal failure in which phosphate retention leads to secondary hyperthyroidism . causes hypercalcemia ^{يشبه}

Metastatic calcification resemble dystrophic calcification. \rightarrow من ناحية الشكل وابتداء

It can occur widely throughout the body but principally affects the interstitial tissues of the blood vessels , , kidneys, lungs & gastric mucosa .
 \Rightarrow locations

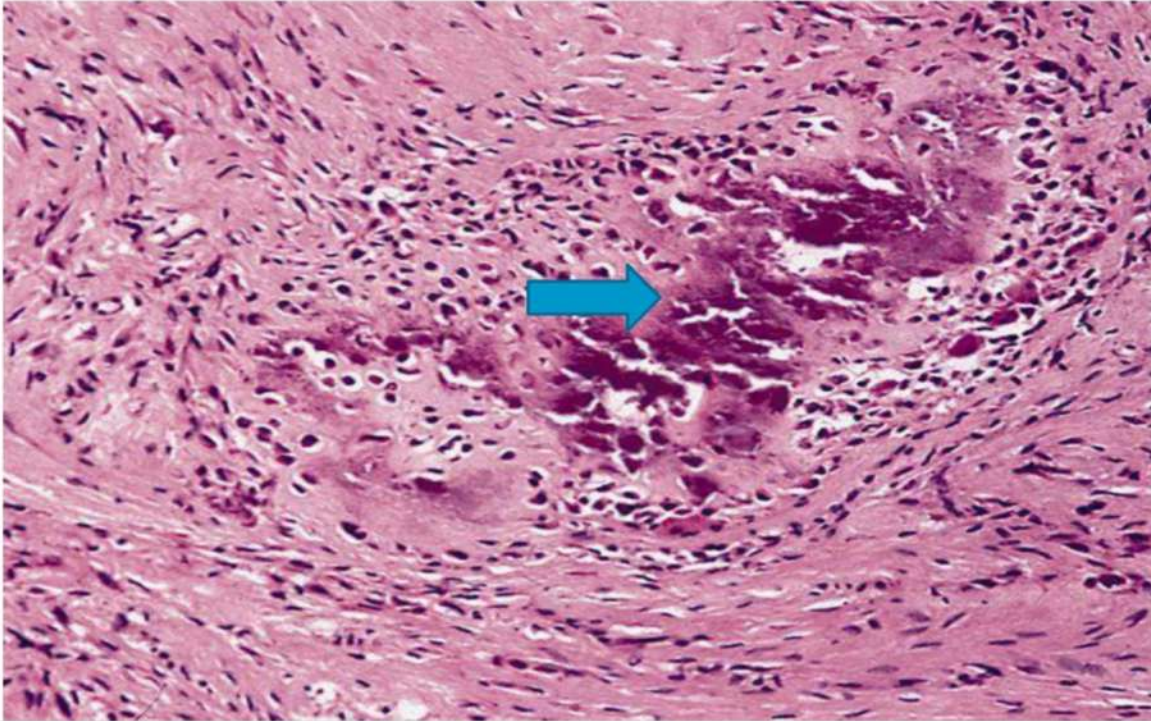
Parathyroid Hormone \rightarrow is a hormone that is secreted by parathyroid glands (الغدة الجار درقية) which increases the absorption of Ca^{+2} in intestine & stomach after withdrawing it from bones to blood in the state of hypocalcemia

Parathyroid Adenoma/ Parathyroid hyperplasia cause hypercalcemia

Renal failure \rightarrow retention of phosphate to the blood due to kidney failure, so it will deposit calcium then a state of hypocalcemia will happen. the body will increase parathyroid hormone.

CELL INJURY NEWEST EDITION 2023
Page 214 of 228

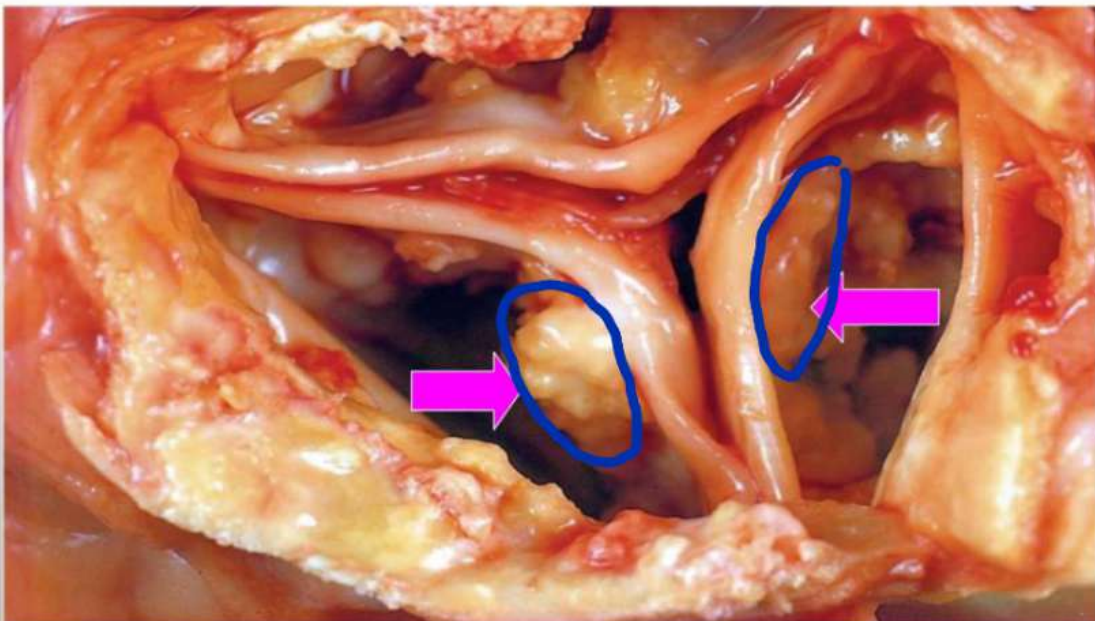
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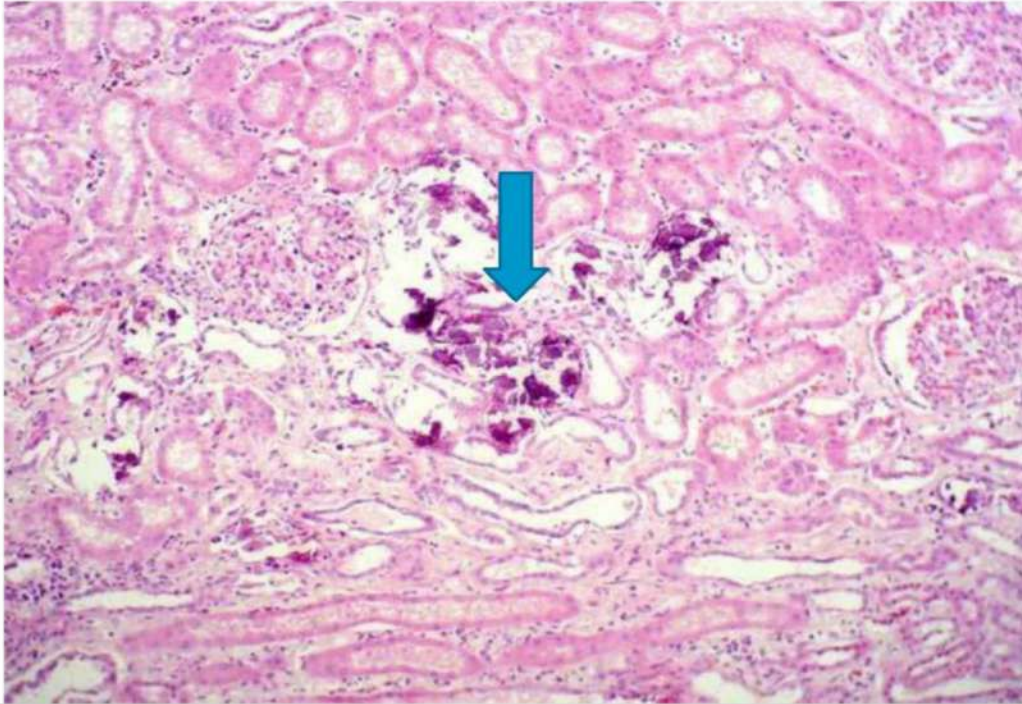


Microscopic view , showing dystrophic calcification in soft tissue granuloma looks purple color

↓
Epithelioid cells (immune system)

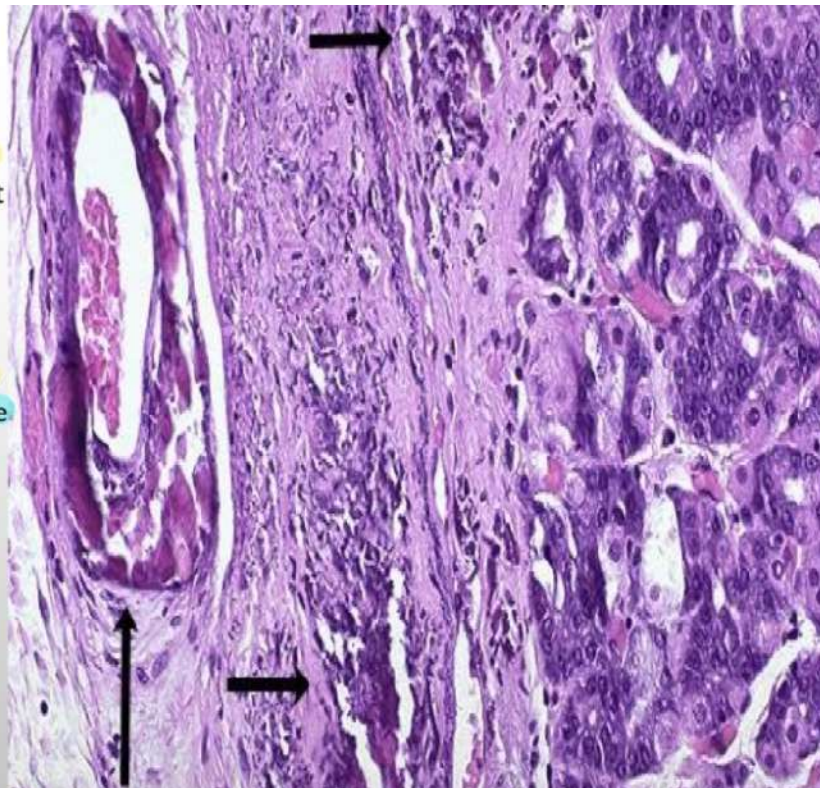
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عبد
Calcification of the aortic valve in elderly people. Seen as large, irregular white masses of dystrophic calcification (arrows) .





Microscopic view of kidney showing metastatic calcification called nephrocalcinosis .Dark purple calcium salts seen in renal tubules (arrow) .

This is **dystrophic calcification** in the wall of the stomach. At the far left is an artery with calcification in its wall. There are also irregular bluish-purple deposits of calcium in the submucosa. Calcium is more likely to be deposited in tissues that are damaged.



Aging

- ❑ Aging is one of the strongest independent risk factor for chronic diseases like cancer , Alzheimer disease & ischemic heart diseases .
- ❑ Aging of any individual is simply due to their cellular aging .
- ❑ Aging is regulated by limited number of genes and signaling pathways that are evolutionary conserved from yeasts to mammals .
- ❑ Cellular aging is the result of a progressive decline in the life span and functional capacity of cells .
- ❑ Aging is caused by changes in genetic information, chromosome structure, and protein homeostasis
- ❑ Cellular senescence, defined as irreversible cell cycle arrest, is another important characteristic of aging cells.

من كل cellular senescence سببه Aging ←
but aging characterised by senescence cells

Cellular Senescence → when the cell arrested, so it can't divide & its life cycle stopped
as an aged cell or dormant cell because of DNA damage or aging or any stimuli (even during embryogenesis)
accumulation of these cells causes damage

مع تقدم العمر بصير في تجمع وتراكم (arrest) للخلايا اللي أصبحت غير قادرة على الإنقسام والسبب هو حدوث shortening في ال telomers داخل الخلايا (more notes the next slide)

** الان ال cellular senescence مش مشروط بال aging, حيث ممكن بصير في حالات ثانية منها خلال ال embryogenesis, أو نتيجة لحدوث DNA damage, أو أي عامل آخر يؤدي لتوقف الخلية عن الانقسام, بينما بالمقابل ال aging of the cells يكون characterized by senescence ومرتبطة فيه أو باختصار ← ((الدكتورة ركزت جدا على هاي النقطة))

** وال senescence بأدي لتجمع هاي الخلايا اللي توقفت عن الانقسام, وتجمع كميات كبيرة منها رح تعملنا مشاكل, فمثلا لو تجمعت في ال immune cells رح تأثر على قدرة الجسم في التعامل مع ال diseases, ولو صار تجمع في ال brain رح يؤدي لضرر في ال mental functions in brain, وممكن تسبب مشاكل في ال knowledge وال understanding زي ما بنشوف عند بعض ال elderly people

** وننتبه برضه إنه هاي مش dead cells, هي لسا عايشة لكنها فقدت قدرتها على الانقسام, لكن بسبب كبر عمرها وعدم قدرتها على التجدد ممكن تفرز مواد تكون harmful to the body, واللي might promote inflammation

Several mechanisms are responsible for cellular aging, including :

DNA damage :

- ❑ A variety of ^{مواد مؤيذية} metabolic insults that accumulate overtime may result in damage to nuclear & mitochondrial DNA . Although most DNA damage is repaired by DNA repair enzymes , ^{يستمر} some persists and accumulates as cells age .
↳ because of enzymes deficiency by time

Decreased cellular replication :

- ❑ All normal cells have a limited capacity for replication , and after a fixed number of divisions cells become arrested ^{توقف} in a terminally non dividing state , known as replicative senescence .
- ❑ Aging is associated with progressive replicative senescence .
- ❑ replicative senescence can be triggered by a DNA damage response due to the shortening of telomeres. Cells can also be induced to senesce by DNA damage in response to elevated reactive oxygen species (ROS), activation of oncogenes, and cell-cell fusion.

- CELLS FROM PATIENTS WITH **WERNER SYNDROME**, A RARE DISEASE CHARACTERIZED BY **PREMATURE AGING**, HAVE A **MARKEDLY REDUCED IN VITRO** CELLULAR LIFE SPAN (TISSUE CULTURE), AS COMPARED TO CELLS TAKEN FROM HEALTHY CHILDREN WHICH HAVE THE CAPACITY TO UNDERGO MORE ROUNDS OF REPLICATIONS & LONGER LIFE SPAN ALSO SEEN

IN **PROGERIA SYNDROME** . = *Werner Syndrome*



Progeria syndrome , photograph of a child showing premature aging.

- ❑ In human cells , the mechanism of replicative senescence involves progressive shortening of telomeres , which ultimately results in cell cycle arrest.
- ❑ Telomeres are short repeated sequence of DNA present at the ends of linear chromosomes ,that are important for ensuring the complete replication of chromosome ends & for protecting the ends from fusion & degradation .
- ❑ When somatic cells replicate a small fraction of the telomere is not duplicated and telomeres become progressively shorter, & as a consequence for its shortening the DNA may break & its ends cannot be protected .

- ❑ Telomere length is maintained by nucleotide addition mediated by enzyme called Telomerase which is a specialized RNA-protein complex that uses its own RNA as a template for adding nucleotides to the end of chromosomes . to protect DNA from breaking
- ① Telomerase activity is present at germ cells , less in stem cells & absent in most somatic cells .
In cancer cells, telomerase is often reactivated.

↓ Activity of Telomerase will cause shortning by Aging to stem & germ cells

while ↑ Activity of Telomerase in case of cancers to increase the rate of DNA replication

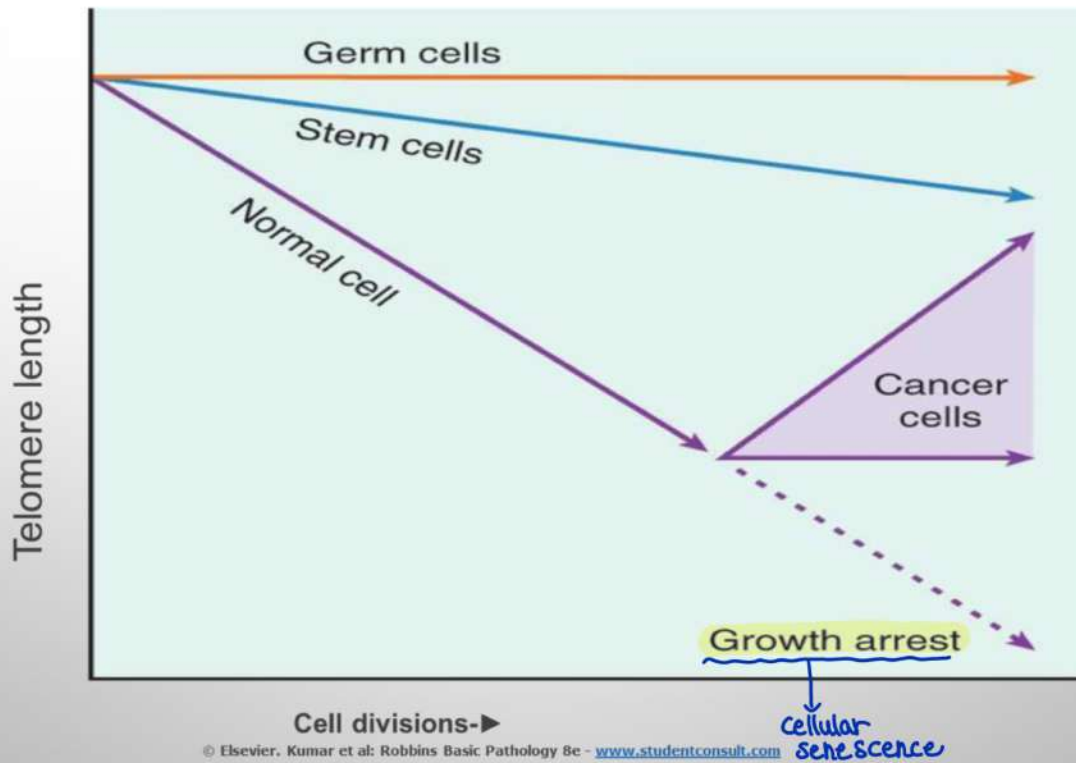


Figure 114 : The role of telomeres in replicative senescence of cells .

Defective protein Homeostasis:

Overtime the cells cannot maintain normal protein homeostasis , because of **increased turnover & decreased synthesis**.

Abnormal protein homeostasis can have many effects on cell survival , replication & function , as well accumulated misfolded proteins , **which trigger apoptosis** .

Other factors : progressive accumulation of **metabolic damage** ; possible roles of **growth factors** that promote aging in simple model organisms

• **<Q> CHOOSE THE CORRECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ?**

- A-CLOUDY SWELLING AND HYDROPIK SWELLING ARE THE SAME.
- **B- RUSSELL'S BODIES REPRESENTING EXCESSIVE IMMUNOGLOBIN IN PLASMA CELLS' ROUGH ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM WHICH IS A FORM OF HYALINE CHANGES THAT SEEN IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA.**
- C-IN NEPHROTIC SYNDROME THERE IS EXCESSIVE LEAKING OF LIPOFUSION THROUGH GLOMERULI RESULTING IN PUFFINESS OF THE FACE AND PERIORBITAL EDEMA.
- D-MALLORY'S HYALINE IS SEEN IN HEPATOCYTES IN CHOLESTASIS.
- E-METASTATIC CALCIFICATION OCCURS IN ABNORMAL NECROTIC TISSUE.

• **<Q>WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT CELL INJURY IS TRUE?**

- A- PHOSPHOLIPID RICH AMORPHOUS DENSITIES ARE SEEN IN MITOCHONDRIA IN IRREVERSIBLE CELL INJURY.
- **B- ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY IS MAINLY BECAUSE OF OXIDATIVE DAMAGE TO CELL.**
- C- GENERATION OF OXYGEN FREE RADICALS OCCURS IN CYTOPLASM.
- D-SUPEROXIDE OXYGEN IS THE MOST REACTIVE OF THE OXYGEN FREE RADICALS.
- E-NORMALLY NO OXYGEN FREE RADICALS PRODUCED IN THE CELLS.

• **<Q>WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS REGARDING CELL INJURY IS TRUE?**

- A- IRREVERSIBLE CELL INJURY CHARACTERIZED BY ACUTE CELLULAR SWELLING.
- **B-INABILITY TO REVERSE MITOCHONDRIAL FUNCTION AFTER REMOVAL OF CAUSATIVE AGENT AND MEMBRANE DAMAGE ARE TWO DEFINING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REVERSIBLE AND IRREVERSIBLE INJURY.**
- C-INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION OF SODIUM AND WATER IS A CAUSE OF CHROMATIN CLUMPING.
- D-INTRACELLULAR ACCUMULATION OF POTASSIUM CAUSES HYDROPIK SWELLING OF CELL.
- E-MYELIN FIGURES ARE FOUND ONLY IN IRREVERSIBLE INJURY.

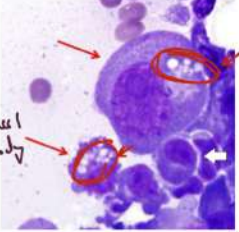
Protein accumulation :-

o proteinuria. بروتينات في البول

- الوجود الطبيعي انه في بروتينات الدم ، الدم يدخل الكلى لتفحصه الى عملية
فلتره ، هما البروتينات حصرا آتت من انه يفرس لها فلتره ، لو صار عدلي
خلل او مرض مسيب فلتره وسدور للبروتينات بال glomerulus ، مما يحكم بغير reabsorption
فبروتينات راغده الاضرب وهي من بلوغ نورا.
- هما هذه البروتينات حويضا يتبعها بال renal tubular epithelium وتراكمها داخل
وطبا حقيقي وريثه الخلق

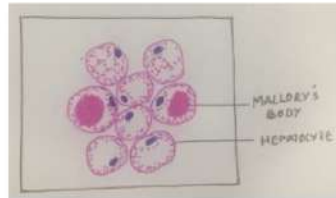
o Russell bodies

Plasma cells تفرج Cell division ليعمل B cells -
antibodies
تنتج من بروتينات
تتكون من بروتينات
Plasma cells
Russell bodies
Mallory bodies
Russell body



o Mallory bodies

liver
Fatty change
Alcoholic abuse
Proteins accumulation
Cytoskeleton
intermediate filaments
inclusions
eosinophilic



Glycogen Accumulation :-

poorly controlled Diabetes.

مريض السكري عندما خال في الانسولين ، بالتحديد يكون بالتحديد من مادة
tubules
reabsorption تراكم الغلايكوجين بال
Renal tubular epithelium
Cardiac Myocytes
Beta cells of the islets of Langerhans
the endocrine part of pancreas.

poorly controlled Diabetes.

قوية اضرار جينية ، واجتبه به كل encode لبروتين (انزيم)
Glycogen تراكم
activation
inhibition
تراكم الglycogen

Pigments accumulation :-

* these pigments could be :

① Exogenous

• Coal dust (carbon)

- مثل الكحل يستنشقا الكربون بكميات أكبر
 - له بؤبؤ بعد الرئتين - فالجسم يتعرف عليه كجسم غريب
 - فتجذب الـ alveolar macrophages بتلصقه وتغير لونها لونه السج
 - وهناك نوع السج من انه لا انطلق على lung بشوخط مايلتصق على
 الـ الرئتين والاسود
 Carbon
 - بعضا هاي الـ alveolar macrophages يموت ويطلع مع
 lymphatic vessels ليوصلها الـ regional lymph nodes
 الـ يتكدس حول الـ lung
 حتى يغير لونها لتصبح مايلتصق
 لمرادى الـ أو الأسود
 anthracosis

② Endogenous

* Lipofuscin :-

Brownish-yellow

صبغة لونها بني تتراكم مع التقدم بالعمر

Wear and tear pigment ←

Brown atrophy of heart :- قنار عظم

liver
 heart
 brain

* Melanin :-

هي الصبغة المسئولة عن لون الجلد ، لونها Brown ، تتراكم في الجلد في بعض الحالات

هي الصبغة منتشرة على نوع واحد من الخلايا ← Melanocyte

epidermis
 skin

* Hemosiderin :-

Hemoglobin صبغة دموية
 Golden-yellow صبغة ذهبية
 تتراكم الحديد
 local
 hemorrhage
 brain
 systemic
 متفصلا بعين
 hemoglobin الـ hemosiderin
 الـ iron يخلي مثل ما هو

Lipofuscin

- Wear and tear pigment.
- Due to aging.
- Brown-yellow.
- Heart, liver, Brain.
- Brown atrophy of heart.

Hemosiderine

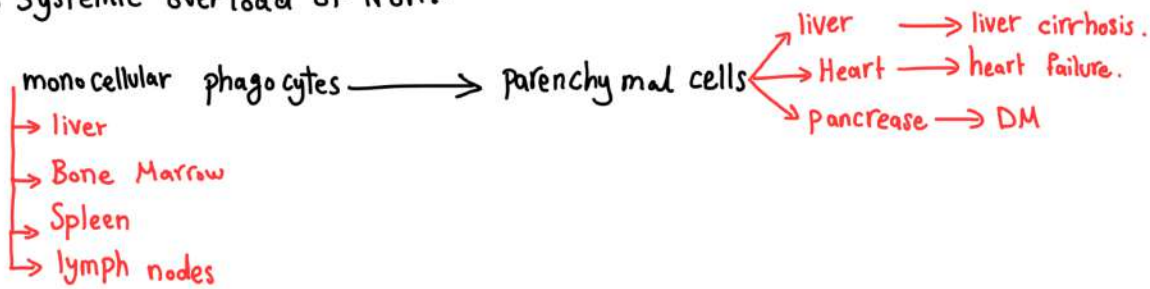
- Hemoglobin derived.
- Golden yellow to brown.
- Local - systemic excess of iron
- local in skin → Bruise

Melanin

- Black Brown
- Only in melanocyte
- Found in epidermis
- Prevent from UV light.

Hemosiderosis :-

↳ systemic overload of iron:-



* هشام مع الأكل دفات كمية iron على جسدي ، فحسني بمتن من الكمية التي تأت [15٦ - 20٦] بي .
له لوصار عندي أي خلال بأامتصاصه وامتنعيت أكثر من هيك ← تخذل كميات زكبر من الحديد ← تراكم ← Hemosiderosis على جسم كامل .

↳ Causes :-

1. Increased absorption
2. Hemolytic anemia.
3. frequent blood transfusions.
4. Localized Hemosiderosis

Dystrophic Calcification :-

- Occurs in necrotic tissue.
- Normal Ca^{+2} level.
- Fine, white, gritty deposits.
- Or stony hard white nodules.

Seen in :-

- TB caseous necrosis.
- Advanced atheroma.
- Calcific aortic valve.
- Breast carcinoma.

Metastatic Calcification :-

- in normal tissues.
- ↑ blood Ca^{+2} level.
- The same gross appearance as dystrophic.
- Mainly affects IST of blood vessels, kidney, lung, Interstitial mucosa.

Causes :-

- ↑ parathyroid.
- Destruction of bones.
- Vitamin D related.
- Renal failure.

