

LOBAR PNEUMONIA

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INTRODUCTION

- **Characterized by fibrinosuppurative consolidation of a large portion of a lobe or an entire lobe. Overlying pleura shows fibrinous reaction.**



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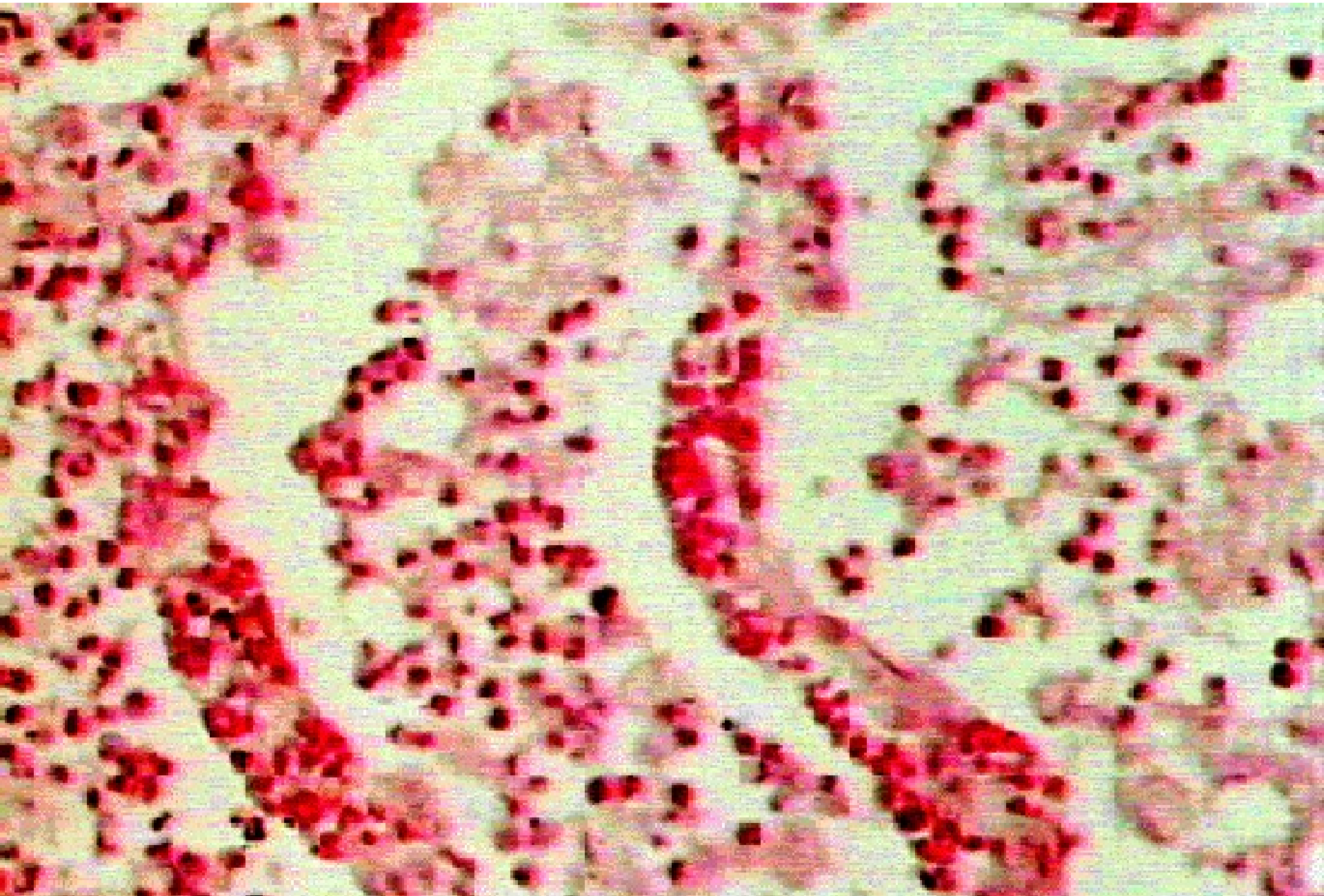
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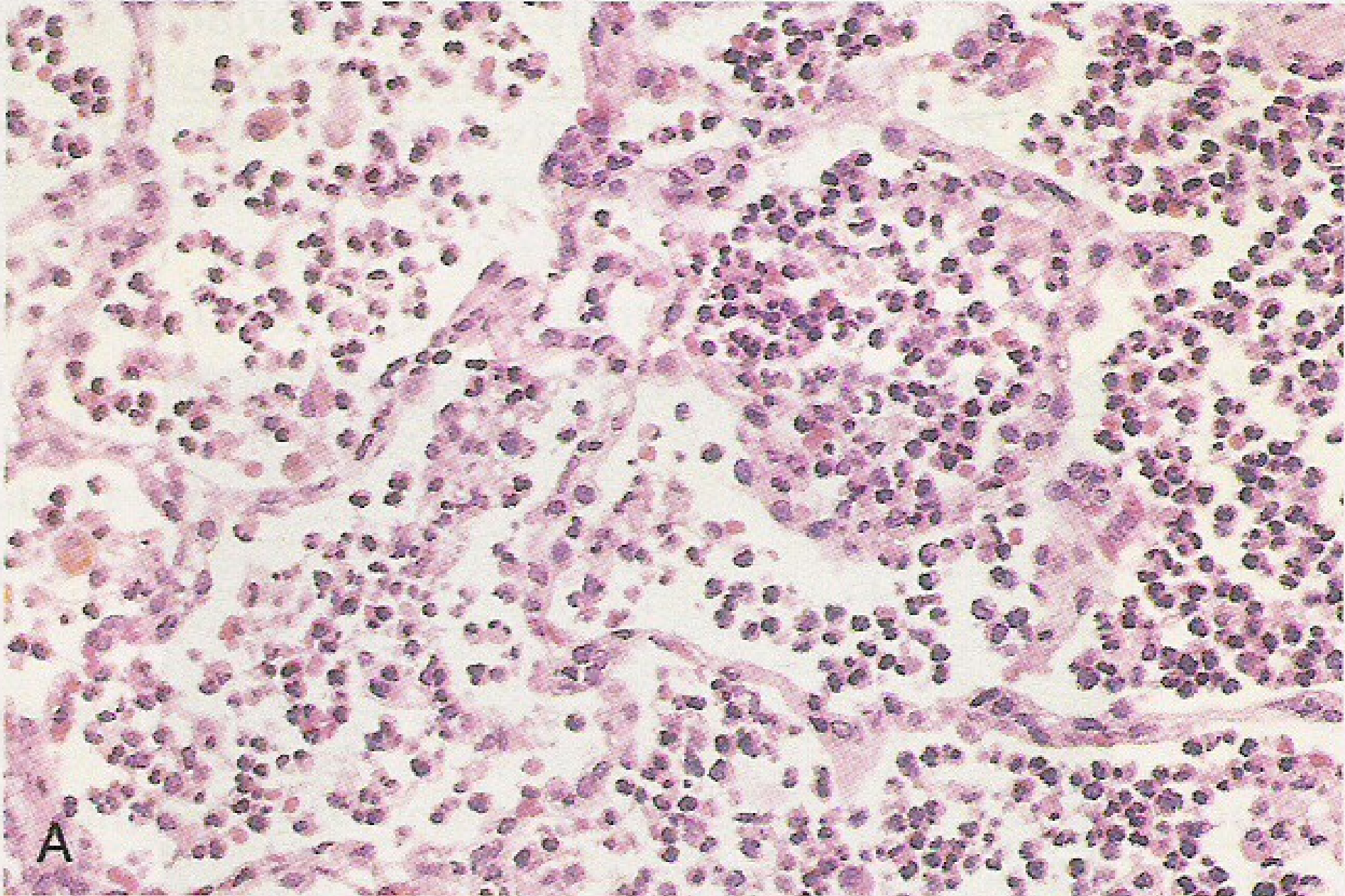
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1. **Stage of Congestion**: Grossly lungs are heavy, boggy & red. Microscopically the capillaries in the alveolar septae are congested . The alveolar spaces contain fluid , few neutrophils & numerous bacteria.
2. **Stage of Red Hepatization**: Grossly the lobe is red, firm & airless with liver like consistency. Microscopically there is massive confluent exudate containing red cells, neutrophils & fibrin occupying the whole of alveolar space.
3. **Stage of Gray Hepatization**: Grossly the lungs are grayish brown, dry & firm. Microscopically the red cells are disintegrated & the fibrinosuppurative exudate is diminished leaving a clear space bet. The alveolar septae and the exudate.
4. **Stage of Resolution**: The exudate undergo enzymatic digestion to produce granular semisolid debris which is reabsorbed, ingested by macrophages, coughed out or organized by fibroblasts growing in it. The pleuritis also resolves or undergoes organization leaving permanent adhesions.

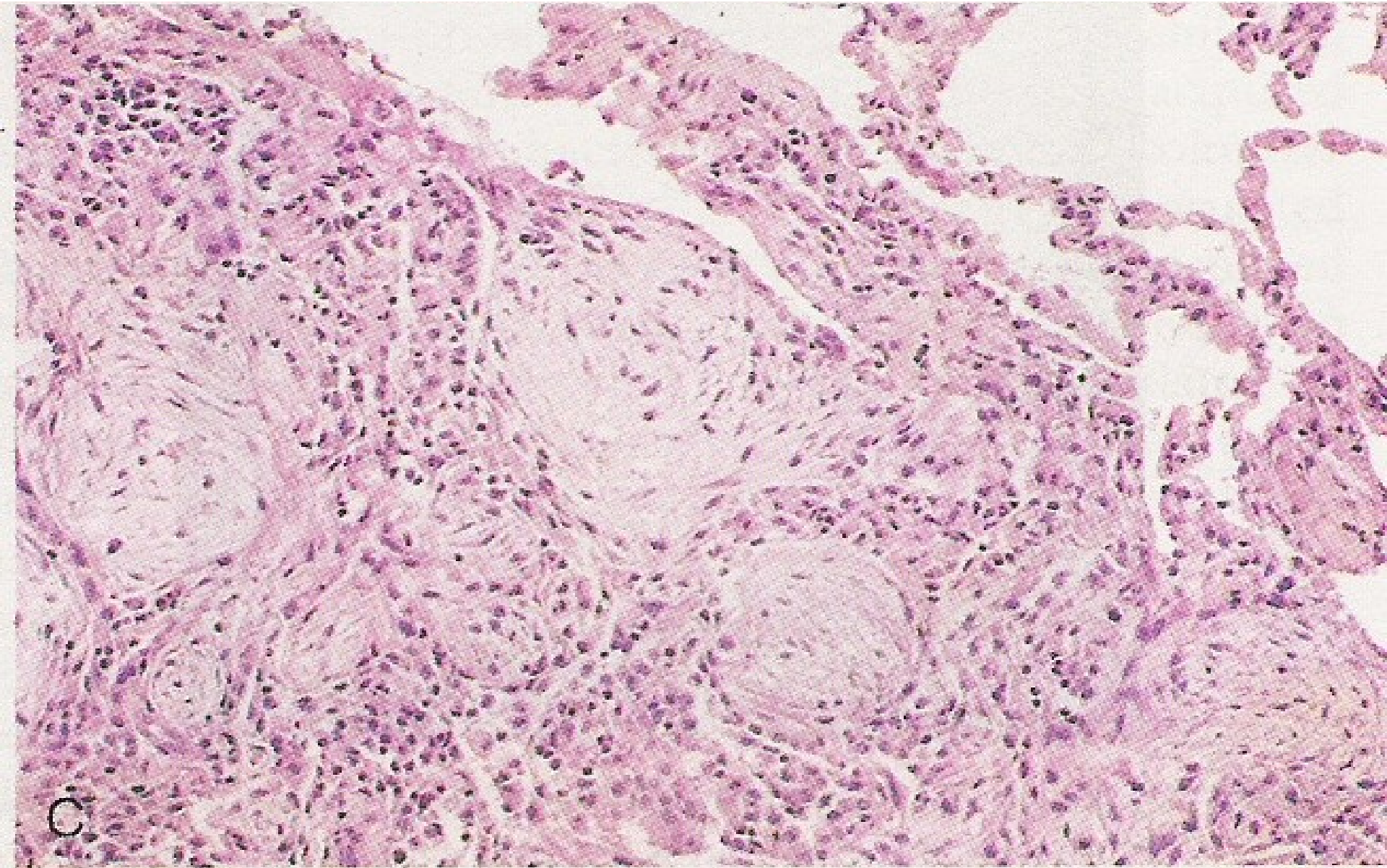
Stage of congestion



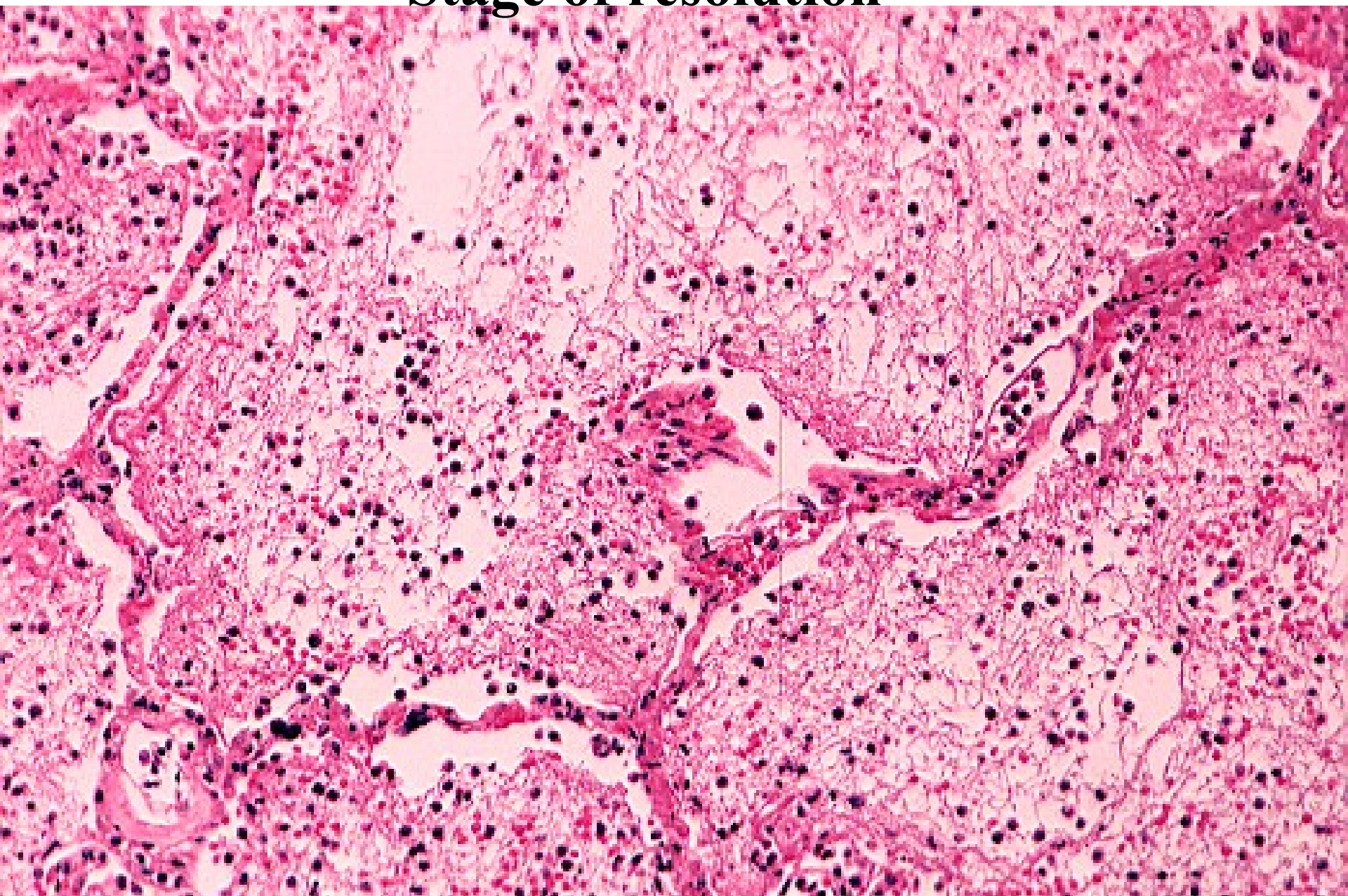
STAGE OF RED HEPATIZATION



STAGE OF GREY HEPATIZATION



Stage of resolution



Complications of Pneumonia:

- 1. Lung Abscess due to tissue destruction & necrosis
- type 3 pneumococci or klebsiella**
- 2. Empyema: intrapleural fibrinosuppurative reaction due to spread of infection to pleural cavity.**
- 3. Organization of the exudate covering the portion of the lung into a solid tissue.**
- 4. Bacterial dissemination to heart valves, pericardium, brain , kidney, spleen or joints causing metastatic abscesses, bacterial endocarditis, pericarditis, meningitis or suppurative arthritis.**

THANK YOU