MATERIAL AND METHODS
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The present study was conducted in the department of pathology, Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College and Hospital Jhansi to assess the incidence and pattern of different lung diseases by autopsy examination. Material for study included lung specimens for the study which were collected from the dead bodies brought from different parts of Bundelkhand region for the post mortem examination in the mortuary of M.L.B. Medical College and Hospital, Jhansi.

Post Mortem Examination

Dead bodies were opened by a mid line incision from just above thyroid cartilage to the pubic symphysis, avoiding the umbilicus and any injuries in the line of incision (I-shaped incision method). Modified 'Y' shaped incision was made specially in females (Parikh, 1992)

Lung specimens were collected from the dead bodies during post mortem examination and kept in large plastic containers using 10% formalin for fixation and preservation. Tissues collected were subjected for following :-

a. Gross examination:

Gross examination and dissection was carried out in the pathology department. Tissue sections of reasonable
thickness were passed from representative areas of the lung specimens, both Right and Left.

b. Histopathological examination:

Tissue sections were subjected to process of dehydration, clearing and paraffin embedding technique to prepare paraffin blocks.

Section Cutting -

These paraffin blocks were cut into thin sections ranging from 4-5 μ in thickness on microtome.

Staining -

These sections were subjected for -

1. Routine Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) staining method (Culling, 1975) for microscopic examination.

2. Other sections were subjected to special staining wherever needed like :-

1. Periodic Acid schiff stain (PAS) for morphological staining of basement membranes and mucoid substances (Culling, 1975).


3. Alcian blue for connective tissue mucin (Culling, 1975).
4. GORDON & SWEETS Silver Impregnation method for reticulin fibres (Culling, 1975).


Haematoxylin & Eosin Staining Procedure (Culling 1975).

1. Sections were deparaffined and brought to water through graded solutions of alcohol.

2. Sections were stained in a solution of Harris haematoxylin for 5-15 minutes.

3. It was followed by washing in running water till sections turned blue.

4. Sections were decolourised with one percent acid (HCl) alcohol solution.

5. Washed in running water for 5-15 minutes till sections again turned blue.

6. Counter stained with one percent aqueous Eosin for 1 minute.

7. Washed rapidly in water and blotted.

8. Dehydrated in several changes of 70%, 80%, 90% and absolute alcohol.

9. Cleaned in xyline and mounted in D.P.X.
All the informations regarding patients/victims illness, clinical data, pathological findings and observations were recorded on a preset proforma for further analysis.
WORKING PROFORMA

TITLE: STUDY OF LUNG DISEASES IN BUNDELKHAND REGION OF U.P. (A POST MORTEM STUDY)
M. L.B. MEDICAL COLLEGE, JHANSI

POST MORTEM DATA

Serial No. Post Mortem Record No.
Date & Time of postmortem.
Name of deceased: Age\sex: 
Time of since death: Ward\Bed No.
Place of death:
Mode\Nature of death:
Clinical Diagnosis, if any:
Any other relevant information:

POST MORTEM FINDINGS

Body:
Primary incision:
pleural cavities:
Mediastinum:
Pericardial cavity:

LUNGS Weight Right Left

AUTOPSY\PATHOLOGICAL DATA:
Gross examination of organs (Lungs):
Size: Colour:
Bronchial Markings: Any Other Findings:
Section:
Staining: - Routine H & E staining:
Special stainings: - Verhoeff PAS PTAH V.G.

MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS

Clinicopathologic Correlation: