PATHOLOGICAL TERMS

Abscess: Collection of pus locally within a closed cavity in an organ tissue is called as abscess.

Amyloidosis: It is accumulation of amyloid substances. Amyloid is homogeneous translucent material found in the ground substance, between the cells. The affected organ appears waxy especially on a cut surface. Chemically amyloid is protein, probably globin conjugated with sulfated polysaccharide.

Coccidiosis: It is a disease caused by a protozoan parasite, Eimeria species. Several species are recognized and are site specific within the intestine.

Congestion (Hyperemia): It is a condition in which there is increased amount of blood in the blood vessels of the concerned organ.

Degeneration: It is the retrogressive changes in the cells.

Edema: Edema is an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the intercellular spaces.

Exudates: As a result of circulatory and cellular changes, humoral and cellular substances accumulate in an area of inflammation. This is known as inflammatory exudates. It is mainly composed of the irritant, injured cells, leukocytes,
plasma constituents and erythrocytes.

**Fatty changes:** This refers to any abnormal accumulation of neutral fat within the parenchymal cells. It is also characterized by the appearance of vacuoles and there is intracellular fat.

**Hemorrhage:** Escape of blood from an artery, vein or capillary to the outside (external hemorrhage) or into the body cavity or into the tissues (internal hemorrhage) is called as hemorrhage.

**Petechial hemorrhage:** These are small and pin-point hemorrhagic lesions also known as ecchymoses.

**Hyperplasia:** Hyperplasia is the increase of a tissue or organ due to increase in the number of cells. There may be disruption of architecture.

**Hypertrophy:** It is the enlargement of a tissue or organ due to increased size of the individual functional cells or fiber without disruption of normal architecture.

**Infiltration:** It is the abnormal accumulation of substances within a cell, which are normally not found within such cells.

**Morbidity:** It is the percentage of animals that get affected.

**Mortality:** It is the percentage of death.
Mucus inflammation: This is present when the principle constituent of exudates is mucous which come from the blood. It occurs only in that area where cells capable of producing mucus are present.

Necrosis: Local death of cells or tissue in a living body is called as necrosis.

Pneumonia: Inflammation of lung is called as pneumonia.

Broncho-pneumonia: It is the inflammation of bronchial epithelium spread to the wall of the bronchus and from there to the lung tissue resulting in broncho-pneumonia.

Emphysema: Emphysema is the increased air in the lung. In alveolar emphysema the alveoli are greatly distended and sometimes may rupture.

Hemorrhagic pneumonia: This is present when the principle constituent of exudates are the erythrocytes. Due to severe hemorrhage the animal may die due to anemia as in coccidiosis or in lung hemorrhage.

Fibrinous pneumonia: This is present when the principle constituent of exudates is fibrin. Due to some violent type of injury, there is consequent marked increase in permeability which enables fibrinogen to escape into the surrounding tissue.
Interstitial pneumonia: This is a condition in which the alveolar septa are affected. Thickening of alveolar septa also occur.

Suppurative pneumonia: This is characterized by the presence of pus which is the result of softening and liquefaction of a tissue. It consists of exudates, liquefied tissue and polymorph cells.

Serous inflammation: This is present when the principle constituent of the exudates is plasma or lymph.

Splenomegaly: It is the enlargement of the spleen.

Trecheitis: It is the disease in which there is congestion and thickening and reddening of the tracheal mucosa covered by exudates.

(Sashtri et al., 1983. Vegad, 1995)