

CODE: T2800 F9494/16

ID NOS: H43859 A8204

DIAGNOSIS: LUNG – TUBERCULOUS BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

CLINICAL HISTORY: M/65. The patient was an inmate of a psychiatric hospital and was noticed to be losing a good deal of weight. Chest x-ray showed what was considered to be apical tuberculosis with possible recent extension. He died of carcinoma of the oesophagus.

MACROSCOPIC: There is an ill-defined grey lesion near the apex of the lung which is a focus of fibro-caseous tuberculosis. There are clearly demarcated groups of pale tubercles, particularly in the lower lobe, which are typical of tuberculous bronchopneumonia, the infection having spread from the apical lesion.

MICROSCOPIC: The sections show the edge of a larger caseous area satellite tubercles (left image). The tubercles are composed of epithelioid cells, with a few multinucleated giant cells, lymphocytes and a small amount of caseous necrosis (right image).

