PNEUMOCONIOSIS

Anthracosis

Inhaled charcoal is formed by the accumulation of carbon-containing powders (pigments) in the lung.

In the cities where the air pollution is intense; industrial zones and animals around cattle mines (cats, dogs, horses, cattle, etc.) are encountered.

Macroscopical Findings:
It emerges as black spots, stains or streaks spread to lung lobes.

There are also changes in the region of lymph nodes. Particularly the cortical parts of lymph nodes are blackish.

Microscopical Findings :

Especially surround the bronch and bronchiol, alveolar walls, either free or phagosited on macrophages, black pigment carbon is found.

Regional lymph nodes, especially in the cortical regions of macrophages are of varying density pigment.

In the case of carbon dust accumulation in animals, no reaction other than the indicated table is found.

However, focal fibrosis may develop if prolonged exposure is prolonged.

This is due to the short life of the animals; It is less likely to encounter carbon dusts.

Silicosis

Silicose Silicic acid is formed by the accumulation of quarz, silicandioxidic powders into the lung.

Silicatose is a powder inhalation disease caused by the accumulation of asbestos, talc, kaolin powder into the lung.

Although it is insignificant in animals, it occurs in humans, especially in occupational diseases.

Granulomatous change in lung, fibrosis, forms chronic emphysema.

ZEOLITE
(ERIONITE)

*It is the most potent carcinogenic mineral in the world.

•Prof Dr İzzettin Barış has been proven, this mineral for the first time in Turkey in the world

* Common in Cappadocia (Karain and Tuzköy)

* Causes lung fibrosis and mesothelioma.

* For this reason, the decision of displacement of Tuzköy was taken for the first time in our country (2001).

Kaolin

In porcelain construction, long-term effect of kaolin is seen as occupational disease.

Lung grayish color.

Nodules or
Widespread progressive fibrosis is shaped.

microscopic examination
Kaolin particles, fibrosis are encountered.