

PNEUMONIA FIBRINOSA LOBER PNEUMONIA

**(Bronchopneumonia fibrinosa,
Fibrinli bronchopneumoni
Pneumonia croupousa
Pneumonia craupöse**

General Features

- Exudate is rich in fibrin.
- The spread is different.
- Peribronchial spread shows lobar distribution; one, a few or all of the lobes.
- It is almost always complicated by pleuritis.

◆ **There are circuits.**

◆ **These circuits do not follow each other in the same areas are seen side by side!**

◆ **For this reason, lungs are mottled, mosaic.**

Aetiology

Mycoplasma sp., Pasteurella sp.
(P. multocida) Hemophilus sp.
are specific agents

For example:

- Pleurapneumonia contagiosa bovum Pleurapneumonia contagiosa capri,
- Pleurapneumonia contagiosa equorum

Pathogenezis

4 stage

- **Inflammatory hyperemia
(Stadium incrementi)**
- **Red hepatization**
- **Grey hepatization**
- **Lysis**