Atypical Interstitiel Pneumonia

In addition to viral, parasitic pneumonies, two different types of etiology, intersititiel pneumonia are important.

These are also referred to as acute and chronic interstitial pneumonia, taking into account their duration.

Morphologically, the interstitial contains several findings of pneumonia and also includes edema and exudative changes.

Therefore, this type of pneumonia is not directly interstitiel pneumonia; acute atypical interstitial pneumonia and chronic atypical interstitial pneumonia.

Acute Atypical Interstitial Pneumonia

Pulmonary grazing in the cattle grazing in the mercury, with edema. This figure is also referred to as Fog Fever.

However, the term is Foggage. (Foggage = stubble in the harvest, dry grass) stubble harvesting fever! L-tryptophan, 3-methylindole is known to develop by toxic effects, although it is bound to allergic effect. Also called lung emphysema.

It is characterized by changes in Pneumonocyte II, hyaline membrane formation, atelectasis and diffuse emphysema. Due to such properties, acute atypical interstitial pneumonia was defined.

Chronic Atypical Interstitial Pneumonia

Actinomyces spp. (Micropolispora faeni, Termoactinomyces vulgaris) benzene as well as Aspergillus spp. (Aspergillus fumugatus, Aspergillus niger) is caused by an allergic reaction.

Due to this feature, it is evaluated as "allergic pneumonia».

Bovine allergic alveolitis, also called Bovine Hypersensitivity pneumonia Bovine Farmer Lung (Farmer Lung)!

Farmer's Lung

Bovine allergic alveolitis,
Bovine Hypersensitivity pneumonia
Chronic Atypical Interstitial Pneumonia

In winter, the cattle are fed in the barn. Actinomices spp. (Micropolispora faeni, Termoactinomyces vulgaris) benzene as well as Aspergillus spp. (Aspergillus fumugatus, Aspergillus niger) is a type III hypersensitivity reaction.

The disease begins with inhalation of such agents found in cowhouse mats.

Pathological findings

Macroscopical findings

Lung volume increases.
The lesions cover the lobes of a lobe.

These regions are yellowish, edematous or elastic.
Their surround is emphysematous.

Bronchial lumens contain yellowish mucus.

Microscopical Findings

Lymphocytes, plasma cells, eosinophilic granulocytes
Obliteration in bronchioles
In interstitium, mononuclear cells (macrophages, lymphocytes, plasmacytitis) are eosinophilic granulocytes.

Sometimes multinucleated cells are found.
Fibrocyts and fibroblasts are also involved in advanced areas.

Morphologically, it is similar to interstitial pneumonia but is also considered as atypical interstitial pneumonia due to exudate. It is chronic from connective tissue residues.

ALLERGIC PNEUMONIA

Allergen (antigenic) is produced with the active ingredients of plant and animal origin (powder, flower pollen, insect, helminth, bacteria, fungus, virus etc.).

Farmer lung, (bovine), equine pulmonary emphysema, equine allergic pneumonitis, asthma bronchial, Dictyocaulus viviparus (bovine) hypersensitivity formed by this type of pneumonia.

This type of pneumonies are ethiologically allergic and morphologically interstitial pneumonia type.

Eosinophilic granulocytes are also noteworthy among inflammatory cells. There are different types of emphysema in the lung.