

EDEMA

Edema

Definition

Excessive accumulation of abnormal amount of fluid into the interstitial space and or body cavities.

Introduction

- It may be defined as abnormal and excessive accumulation of “free fluid” in the interstitial tissue spaces and serous cavities.
- Free fluid in body cavities
 - **Ascites**: peritoneal cavity
 - **Hydrothorax or pleural effusion**: pleural cavity
 - **Hydropericardium or pericardial effusion**: pericardial cavity
- Free fluid in interstitial space: space between the cells

Types of Edema

Sistemic edema

Cardiac disorders,
hypoproteinemia,
parasites common to foods, especially
gastro-intestinal parasites,
kidney diseases that cause sodium and
protein loss cause edema in most areas
of the body.

Particularly in the extremities, chest,
abdomen, neck, under the chin area
under the skin, edema occurs in the
lungs. In addition, body cavities hydrops,
ascites are formed.

-Chemical Toxic, Allergic Edema

It consists of a variety of chemical-toxic substances that destroy vascular permeability; bee, insect inserts, locally with bacterial toxins.

-Inflammatoric edema

When it is seen together with the fire, it is evaluated out of the actual edema. It concerns the vascular permeability. The disruption of the hydrostatic / osmotic pressure balance is also a matter of locality.

Agonal edema: The weakening of the heart is caused by the deterioration of the general circulation. Especially in the lungs. Liquid accumulates in the abdomen, chest cavities.

Hypoproteinemic edema: It occurs in fasting, parasite infestation, kidney diseases. It is systemic, with general findings.

Oedeme ex vacuo: *At the end of cachexia,* in particular, the deprivation of fat tissue around the kidney and heart, the formation of water in the interstitial areas where the collagen is present

Skin edema: The most common form of edema. It is shaped by localised and systemic reasons. If it occur generalised called anasarca or hydrops.

Fluid collection in body cavities:

Hydropericardium at the pericardial spaces

Hydrothorax in the chest cavity,

**Hydroperitoneum, hydrops ascites,
at abdominal cavity,**

**Hydrartrose is fluid collection in the
joint space.**