

AMYLOIDOSE

Amyloidosis

The reason for the term **amyloid** is that it means starch (**amylim/amyloid = starch**). If the tissues are stained with an iodine dye, such as lugol, then added with sulfuric acid, the color is blue as starch.

It is an amorphous, homogenous red color in HE-stained tissues. In this case, hyaline can be mixed with collagen and fibrin. However, it is distinguished by special painting methods.

methacromasis

Another feature is methacromasis. That is, it is not the color of the paint that is painted, but that it gives another color. This feature is an important clue to the diagnosis.

When it is painted with tissue congo red and examined in a polarized microscope, the amyloid deposits are not red but bluish green;

When it is painted with toluidine blue, it is not blue but red.



Classification

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Classification according to **etiology and effected tissue**:

- **Primary**
- **Secondary**

Histological classification was also made according to the location of the tissue.

According to **its distribution**, it is found in an organ or in various organs:

- **Localize**
- **Generalize (systemic)**

The current classification is based on the **basic immunohistochemical and chemical structure**, taking into account the **distribution and localization of the organs**.

According to their structural characteristics:

AA, AL, AS, AE (endocrine system, APUD amyloid).

**Localize as some types target a single organ;
some of them are systemized (generalized)
amyloidosis by spreading to more than one organ.**

Pay attention to this point when classifying amyloid.