Pigment : Melted or unmelted granules in tissue, in the form of crystals; origin and chemical structures are various endogenous exogenous colored substances.

Some pigments are physiologically found in tissues and organs.

Pathological pigments are;

It may be in the form of normally over, under or not with normally produced endogenous pigments. For example; in albinismus. absence of melanin pigment, colorlessness of the resulting skin and hairs; the intestinal bile pigment (bilirubin I and II) increases in color and increases the color of the tissues yellow.

Classification

Pigments, origins, chemical structures and developments are classified according to the following diseases:

I. Endogen pigments

a) Hemoglobinogenic pigments (hematogenous, hemoglobin-derived, blood pigments)

b) Anhemoglobinogenic pigments (not due to hemoglobin)

II. Exogen pigments

Classification

Pigments, origins, chemical structures and developments are classified according to the following diseases:

I. Endogen pigments

a) Hemoglobinogenic pigments (hematogenous, hemoglobin-derived, blood pigments)

- Hemoglobin,
* Sulfohemoglobin (pseudomelanin)
* Methemoglobin
-Hemosiderin,
-Hematoidin,
-Bilirubin I (hemabilirubin)
-Bilirubin II (kolebilirubin)
-Ürobilinojen
- Urobilin (at urine),
-Stercobilin (at gaita),
-Porfyrin (photosensitization pigment)

b) Anhemoglobinogenic pigments (not due to hemoglobin)

-Melanin (phenolic pigment),
-Lipogenic pigments (pigments related to lack of lipofucin, seroid and vitamin E)
Others
* ochronous pigment,
* cloisonne kidney pigment,
-Dublin-Johnson pigmenti.

Classification

II. Exogen pigments

Carbon pigment (is, coal dust), pigment of anthracose,

-Various powders such as silicate, asbestos,

-Metals,

- Kaolin,

- Karotene, karatenoid (Vitamin A or similar substances),

-TattuaJ (skin tattoo)