

Slide number	Slide name
1	Cloudy swelling of liver.
2	Human liver cell hydropic degeneration.
3	Human liver cell fatty degeneration.
4	Chronic venous congestion of liver
5	bleeding of intestine
6	Thickening of intestine.
7	Metastatic carcinoma of liver
8	Gelatinous carcinoma of rectum
9	hemosiderosis of liver
10	Glycogenesis of liver
11	Pigmentary cirrhosis of liver
12	Necrotic oesophagitis
13	Foreign body granuloma with hemosiderin and giant cells
14	Liver cirrhosis injury of circulatory organs and blood-forming organs
15	Human cloudy swelling of kidney.
16	Pressure atrophy of kidney.
17	Human renal epithelium edema
18	Kidney stone
19	Renal anemic infarct
20	Amyloid degeneration of kidney
21	Acute hemorrhagic nephritis
22	Chronic glomerulonephritis
23	Septic embolic nephritis
24	Hyaline degeneration of splenic capsule
25	Human spleen coagulative necrosis.
26	Necrotizing lymphadenitis.
27	Cheesy necrosis of lymph node
28	Chlomicyeloid leukemia of spleen
29	Lymphosarcoma mediastini
30	Liquefactive necrosis of brain.

31	Spinal cell sarcoma
32	Glioma
33	Atheroma of head
34	Human brown atrophy of myocardium.
35	human Myocardial hypertrophy.
36	Bacterial myocarditis
37	Coronary atherosclerosis
38	Atherosclerosis
39	Organized thrombus
40	Calcification.
41	Human thrombus
42	Fibrinoid degeneration.
43	Mucoid degeneration.
44	Lipoma
45	Smoking of lung
46	Hemorrhagic infarct of lung
47	Chronic pulmonary congestion of lung
48	Pulmonary congestion heart failure cells
49	Acute pulmonary hemorrhage
50	Pulmonary edema
51	Diffuse pulmonary emphysema
52	Human pneumonia
53	Human bronchiectasis
54	Tonsillitis
55	Influenza pneumonia
56	Croupous pneumonia
57	Chronic pneumonia
58	Necrotic (cheesy) pneumonia
59	Miliary tuberculosis of lung

60	Chronic tuberculosis pulmonary cavity with bacteria
61	Undescended testicle showing hyperplasia of leydig's cells
62	Hypertrophy of prostate benignant and malignant tumors
63	Gumma of testicle progressive alteration of injured tissues and organs (hypertrophy and hyperplasia)
64	Fibroadenoma of breast
65	Cystadenoma papilliferum of ovary
66	Myoma of uterus
67	Chondroma of pubic bone
68	Melanosarcoma of skin
69	Melanoma
70	Basal cell carcinoma
71	Seminoma
72	Thyroid Adenoma

Tissue name	System name
Liver	GIT
Liver	GIT
Liver	GIT
liver	GIT
Intestine	GIT
Intestine	GIT
Liver	GIT
Rectum	GIT
Liver	GIT
Liver	GIT
Liver	GIT
Esophagous	GIT
Liver	GIT
Liver	GIT
Kidney	Urinary system
Kidney	Urinary system
Kidney	Urinary system
Kidney	Urinary system
Kidney	Urinary system
Kidney	Urinary system
Kidney	Urinary system
Kidney	Urinary system
Kidney	Urinary system
spleen	Lymphatic system
spleen	Lymphatic system
lymph node	Lymphatic system
lymph node	Lymphatic system
spleen	Lymphatic system
lymph node	Lymphatic system
Brain	CNS

Lung	Respiratory system
testis	male genital system
testis	male genital system
testis	male genital system
mammary gland	male genital system
ovary	Female genital
uterus	Female genital
bone	skeletal system
skin	Skin system
skin	Skin system
skin	Skin system
testis	male genital system
thyroid gland	Endocrine system

Studying purpose
Study of an acute reversible change resulting as a response to nonlethal injuries.
Study of an acute reversible change resulting as a response to liver cells hydropic degeneration
Study of the intracytoplasmic accumulation of triglyceride (neutral fats) of parenchymal organs
Study of the increase of blood in a territory, due to dilatation of small vessels.
Study of the bleeding in intestine
Study of the thickness of the bowel wall
malignant epithelial tumor consists in tumor cells, discohesive, pleomorphic, anaplastic, giant.
Invasive adenocarcinoma
Study of the hepatocytes and Kupffer cells here are full of granular brown deposits of hemosiderin from accumulation of excess iron in the liver.
Study of accumulation of glycogen storage in hepatocytes
Study of the regenerative nodules of hepatocytes are surrounded by fibrous connective tissue that bridges between portal tracts.
Study of esophageal necrosis
Study of the foreign body reaction refers to the inflammatory response of the cutaneous immune system to either exogenous material
Study of replacement of liver parenchyma by fibrotic tissues and regenerative nodules, and loss of liver function
Study of an acute reversible change resulting as a response to nonlethal injuries.
Study of an acute reversible change atrophy of kidney
Study of an acute reversible change edema of kidney
Study of stone in pelvic kidney
Study of ischemic necrosis - coagulative necrosis in kidney
Amyloid accumulates as extra-cellular deposits, nodular or diffuse, as pink, amorphous material.
Functional nephrons have dilated tubules, often with hyaline casts in the lumens
Functional nephrons have dilated tubules, often with hyaline casts in the lumens
acute suppurative glomerulitis
Study of hyaline degeneration of the splenic follicular arteries.
Study of ischemic necrosis - coagulative necrosis in kidney
Study of chronic specific granulomatous inflammation with caseation necrosis.
Study of chronic specific granulomatous inflammation with caseation necrosis.
Study of replacement of normal bone marrow by leukemic cells, accumulation in peripheral blood
Mediastinal gray zone lymphoma (MGZL) is an aggressive B cell lymphoma that arises in the mediastinum
Study of the brain with focal loss of blood supply to a portion of cerebrum.

Spindle cell sarcomas constitute a large and diverse morphologic category of tumors composed of elongated cells with rounded, ovoid, or tapered nuclei and variable amounts of cytoplasm
Gliomas are the most common primary tumor in the brain and spinal cord
Well formed necrotic core with overlying fibrous cap; smooth muscle cells, macrophages, lymphocytes and connective tissue components may be present
Study of brown atrophy of the heart is atrophy of the heart muscle
Study of brown atrophy of the heart is atrophy of the heart muscle
Study of myocardial fibers are still well delineated, with intense eosinophilic (pink) cytoplasm
Study of accumulates in the wall of small arteries and arterioles, producing the thickening of their walls and the narrowing of the lumens.
Study of hyaline accumulates in the wall of small arteries and arterioles, producing the thickening of their walls and the narrowing of the lumens.
Study of the arterial lumen is completely obstructed by a recent thrombus - fibrin network (pink) containing red blood cells and platelets.
Study of calcifications consist of calcium phosphate, which stains dark purple on H&E sections
Study of the arterial lumen is completely obstructed by a recent thrombus - fibrin network (pink) containing red blood cells and platelets.
Study of proteins infiltrate and deposit within the vessel walls
Study of mucopolysaccharides are accumulated in B V
a common subcutaneous tumor composed of adipose (fat) cells, often encapsulated by a thin layer of fibrous tissue.
Study of anthracosis is the term typically utilized to describe black lung disease
Study of hemosiderin-laden macrophages present inside the alveolar lumen are witnesses of pre-existent passive congestion
Study of congestion represents the increase of blood in a B V
Study of congestion represents the increase of blood in a B V
Study of ischemic necrosis produced by venous thrombosis on a of passive congestion of lung.
Study of accumulation of excess liquid in the interstitial (extracellular) spaces of a tissue
Study of the loss of alveolar walls with emphysema is demonstrated.
Study of pneumonia is an acute exudative inflammation secondary to airborne infection
Study of abnormal permanent dilatation of the bronchi
Study of aggregates of benign lymphoid tissue, often with germinal center formation; germinal centers lack capsules and sinusoidal spaces
Study of acute exudative suppurative inflammation of the lungs
Study of congestion or microbeous edema, and red and gray hepatization
Study of localized lesion in an immunocompetent
Study of characterized by the disappearance of tissue details and the necrotic area appear to have granular a cheesy tan to white appearance
Study of widespread dissemination of Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Hallmark is necrotizing granulomatous inflammation, composed of central necrotic zone surrounded by epithelioid histiocytes with varied number of multinucleated giant cells and lymphocytes
increased number of testicular Leydig's cells with increased nucleoli
growth of glandular-epithelial and stromal/muscle tissue in the prostate
soft, non-cancerous growth resulting from the tertiary stage of syphilis
benign biphasic tumor
Usually small, uni to multilocular cysts lined by a single layer of tall, columnar, ciliated cells resembling normal tubal epithelium or cuboidal nonciliated epithelium resembling ovarian surface epithelium
noncancerous monoclonal neoplasms arising from uterine smooth muscle cells and fibroblasts
Mature hyaline cartilage arranged in lobules with sharp borders
Malignant melanocytic tumor arising from melanocytes in the skin
spindle-shaped tumour cells within the dermis and subcutis surrounded by mature collagen bundles.
Basal cell carcinoma arises from the interfollicular or follicular epithelium and is the most common malignant tumor type in humans.
Seminoma is a common testicular germ cell tumour.
Follicular adenoma is a benign, encapsulated tumor that exhibits thyroid follicular cell differentiation.