DISEASES INVOLVING Blood Vessels

- + All kidney diseases involve the renal BV secondarily.
- + Systemic vascular diseases, e.g., arteritis, also involve renal BV, & often the effects on the kidney are clinically important.
- + The kidney is intimately involved in the pathogenesis of both essential & secondary hypertension(H)

كل أمراض الكلية بتأثر على الشرايين و الأوردة إلي بالكلية و برضو أمراض الأوعية الدُموية رح تشمل الأُوعية بالكلية و بالتالي تضر الكلية

Benign Nephrosclerosis (Hyaline arteriolosclerosis)

Term used for the renal changes in benign Hypertention.

- Some degree of benign nephrosclerosis, albeit mild, is present at autopsy in many persons older than 60 years of age.
- But the frequency & severity of the lesions are increase at any age when H or DM are present.

Pathogenesis

Many renal diseases cause H, which in turn is associated with benign nephrosclerosis. Thus, nephrosclerosis is often seen superimposed on other primary kidney diseases.

Morphology

tubular atrophy & interstitial fibrosis.

Grossly, **both** kidneys are symmetrically **atrophic**, each weighing 110 to 130 gm (Normal 300 gm), with a diffusely fine granular surface that resembles **grain leather**.

H, there is hyaline arteriolosclerosis, with subendothelial homogeneous, pink hyaline thickening causes narrowing of the BV lumen, resulting in marked decrease blood flow & ischemia through the affected Bvs.All structures of the kidney show ischemic atrophy.

كيف بدنا نتأكد إنه المريض عنده Benign Nephrosclerosis؟
أول إشي حجم الكليتين بقل و لازم التنتين مو وحدة منهم لأنه المفروض الأوعية بالكليتين رح يتأثروا و بكون شكل سطحها زي كأنه عليه حبوب أو قمح برضو تجويف الوعاء الدموي رح يكون متضيق لأنه جدرانه رح يكون متراكم عليها pink hyaline و بالتالي أكيد رح يقل الدم إلي رح يو صل للكلية و يصير نقص تروية عشان هيك بصغر حجمها و بصير atrophy + In advanced cases: the G tufts may become globally sclerosed, with diffuse

- + The larger **interlobar & arcuate arteries** show (**fibroelastic hyperplasia**) i.e.,reduplication of internal elastic lamina + fibrous thickening of the media & the sub intima.
- + Benign Nephrosclerosis, alone, rarely causes severe renal damage. A mild **proteinuria** is a frequent present

في المراحل الأخيرة من المرض أجزاء كتيرة من الكبة بتتصلب تقريبا بس نا درا يسبب أ ذى كبير للكلية و برافقه غالبا mild proteinuria

Malignant H & Malignant Nephrosclerosis:

Malignant **H** is **far less common** in the US **than benign H** & occurs in only about 5% of persons with elevated BP. It may arise **de novo**(i.e., from the start, without preexisting **H**), or it may appear suddenly in a person who had mild **H**.

الماليجننت أخطر من البيناين كونه بحصل لما يكون ضغط الدم كتير عالي مثلا ال دايستوليك بكون أكتر من 120 بس برضو حالاته أقل بكتير من ال بيناين كونه إحنا بنكتشف ضغط الدم عند المريض بدري و بنتحكم فيه قدر الإمكان فبنمنع تأثيراته الأخيرة على الجسم كافة

Pathogenesis

- The basis for this turn in hypertensives is unclear, but the following scenario is suggested:
- Long-standing benign H eventually injure the arteriolar walls, resulting in:

 (a) EC injury, (b) permeability of the small BVs to fibrinogen & other plasma proteins, (c) platelet deposition.
- These 3 changes constitute the **Fibrinoid necrosis** of arterioles & small arteries & intravascular thrombosis.
- Mitogenic factors from platelets (e.g., PDGF) & plasma cause intimal SMCs hyperplasia of BVs, resulting in the :
- ==>**Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis(onion-skin lesion)**, with further narrowing of the luminae , **typical of malignant H** & of morphologically similar thrombotic microangiopathies.

البيناين على المدى الطويل رح يدمر الخلايا بجدران الأوعية فبتزيد نفا ذية الأوعية و رح تمرق بروتينات أكتر و بصير ترسب للصفائح و ها د بأ دي غلى حدو ثFibrinoid necrosis & intravascular thrombosis

Fibrinoid necrosis is a specific pattern of <u>irreversible</u>, <u>uncontrolled cell death</u> that occurs when antigen-<u>antibody</u> complexes are deposited in the walls of blood vessels along with fibrin.

بالإضافة إلى أنه الصفائح بتفرز عوامل بتحفز انقسام العضلات في جدار الوعاء الدموي و بتظهر بشكل دوائر حولين بعض زي البصلة (Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis (onion-skin lesion) و طبعا بهاى الحالة رح يتضيق الوعاء أكتر

- The kidneys become markedly ischemic & the severe ischemia of the renal afferent arterioles... stimulates the renin-angiotensin system (persons with malignant H have markedly elevated levels of plasma renin).
- This then sets up a vicious cycle O, in which, angiotensin II causes intrarenal vasoconstriction & the resulting renal ischemia increase renin secretion.
- Aldosterone levels are also elevated& salt retention undoubtedly contributes to the elevation of BP.

The consequences of the markedly elevated BP on the Bvs throughout the body are known as malignant arteriolosclerosis& the renal disorder is referred to as malignant nephrosclerosis.

Grossly, the kidneys in malignant H may be **normal in size or slightly shrunken**. Multiple small, pinpoint **petechial hemorrhages appear on the cortical surface**, from rupture of arterioles or G capillaries, giving the kidney **flea-bitten appearance**.

- H, there are:
- (I) **fibrinoid necrosi**s of the arterioles
- (II) **Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis** in the interlobular arteries & larger arterioles, in which concentric proliferation of intimal SMCs producing an **onion-skin appearance**

Similar lesions are seen in persons with acute thrombotic microangiopathies.

Clinically, malignant H characterize by diastolic BP (>120 mm Hg), papilledema, encephalopathy, RF & cardiovascular abnormalities, Most often, the early symptoms are related to intracranial pressure& include headache, nausea, vomiting, & visual impairment

Without treatment, malignant H is fatal, with 90% of deaths caused by uremia & 10% by cerebral hemorrhage or cardiac failure.

Thrombotic Microangiopathies

This term describes lesions seen in various clinical syndromes, characterized:

- (a) **morphologically** by widespread thrombosis in the microcirculation (DIVC)
- (b) **clinically** by microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia,&, in certain instances RF.

Common diseases that cause these lesions include:

- (1) Childhood Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS),
- (2) various forms of adult HUS,
- (3) Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP).

Pathogenesis

Although clinically overlapping, HUS & TTP are pathogenetically distinct. Central to the pathogenesis of HUS is endothelial cell (EC) injury & activation, with resultant intravascular thrombosis; while the...

TTP is now known to be caused by an acquired defect in proteolytic cleavage of von Willebrand factor (vWF) multimers

Childhood HUS

75% of childhood HUS cases follow intestinal infection with Shiga toxin producing E. coli, such as occurs in epidemics caused by ingestion of infected ground meat (e.g., hamburgers) & infections with Shigella dysenteriae type I.

Pathogenesis: Shiga toxin is carried by neutrophils in the circulation, targeting the renal G EC, because they express the membrane receptor for the toxin.

The toxin has multiple effects on the EC, including (I) Cytotoxic, the toxin gains entry to the cells & directly causes cell death, (II) (in the presence of cytokines, such as TNF) EC damage, (III) adhesion of WBCs, endothelin production, & loss of EC nitric oxide (both favoring vasoconstriction).

The resultant EC damage leads to thrombosis, most prominent in interlobular arteries, afferent arterioles, Gcapillaries, as well as microangiopathy. 10% of the cases of HUS in children are not preceded by diarrhea caused by Shiga toxin-producing bacteria

Morphology:In childhood HUS, there is fibrinoid necrosis, similar to lesions of classic thrombotic microangiopathy, with fibrin thrombi predominantly involving G & extending into arterioles & larger arteries in severe cases. Cortical necrosis may be present.

Clinically,

- 1-typical childhood HUS characterized by the sudden onset,
- 2-usually after GIT infection or flulike prodromal episode,
- 3- severe oliguria,
- 4-bleeding manifestations (hematuria) &
- 5- microangiopathic hemolytic anemia (DIVC).
- 6-This disease is one of the main causes of acute RF in children.

However, if managed properly with dialysis, most patients with childhood HUS recover in a matter of weeks

هاى معلومات عامة عن المرض لتسهل حفظ السلايدات:

متلازمة انحلال الدم اليوريمي أو هي حالة مرضية تحدث عند تلف الأوعية الدموية الصغيرة في الكليتين والتهابها. قد يسبب التلف تكون الجلطات في الأوعية الدموية. تسد الجلطات الدموية جهاز الترشيح في الكليتين، ما يؤدي إلى حدوث فشل كلوى يهدد الحياة

قد يُصاب أي شخص، ولكنها أكثر شيوعًا في الأطفال. في العديد من الحالات، تحدث نتيجة الإصابة بعدوى بكتريا الإشريكية القولونية. ويتمثل العرض الأولي للإصابة بهذا النوع في حدوث إسهال لعدة أيام، عادة يكون دمويًّا ولكن ليس في جميع الأحوال

. تُدمِّر كلُ أنواع الأوعية الدموية. يُسبِّبُ هذا الضررُ تكسير خلايا الدمِ الحمراء (فقر الدم)، وتكوُّن الجلطاتِ الدمويةِ في الأوعيةِ الدموية وتلف الكُلي

يعني أهم خصائص المرض هي:

. فقْرِ الدَّمِ الانْحِلالِيِّ النَّاجِمِ عَن اعْتِلالِ الأَوعيةِ الدَّقيقة (فقدان الكريات الحمر بأذية الأوعية الدقيقة). قِلَةَ الصُّفَيحات قصور كلوى حاد

من أهم أعراضها نقص التبوُّل أو ظهور دُم في البول