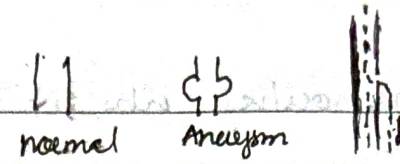
AORTIC DISSECTION:



→ A condition where there is a tear in the aortic intima allowing blood to enter into its wall (Media)

Generally Associated with aortic dilation.

Actually it is a form of Hematoma!!!

→ If dissection Ruptures, through Adventitia → hemorrhage into Adj space.

Seen in

→ Men in 40 to 60 with hypertension,

→ connective tissue disease. — Marfan syndrome.

→ can be iatrogenic → following Arterial cannulation during catheterization

Pathogenesis → major Risk factor.

hypertension

→ Marfan syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, vit C def.

→ Aortic dissection usually starts with a tear in the intima of (True septum)

blood from is media (False septum)

MORPHOLOGY:

→ site of intimal tear → is Ascending Aorta. within 10cm of Aortic valve

→ extent → extend proximally along aorta toward heart

CLASSIFICATION: Type A
Type B.

TYPE A: Proximal lesion involving both the Ascending & descending Aorta.

more dangerous.

TYPE B: They have distal lesion — not involve Ascending part

Complication

→ Rupture

Massive hemorrhage.

Cardiac tamponade (hemorrhage into the pericardial sac)

Double barreled Aorta

↳ dissecting hematoma Reenters the lumen of Aorta through a second distal intimal tear.

Microscopy → cystic Medial degeneration

Symptoms:

→ severe pain, throbbing stabbing pain

defective NOD2 gene

Allow the entry of bacterial microbes into the lamina propria of the intestinal wall & stimulate inflammatory R~

2) epithelial defect

→ Defect in intestinal epithelial tight junctions barrier function

3) Abnormal Intestinal defensin → (Antimicrobial peptides)

↳ Abnormal defensin causes crohns disease

Table 18-32

Pg 623