

Pulmonary Edema - Increased Capillary Hydrostatic Pressure

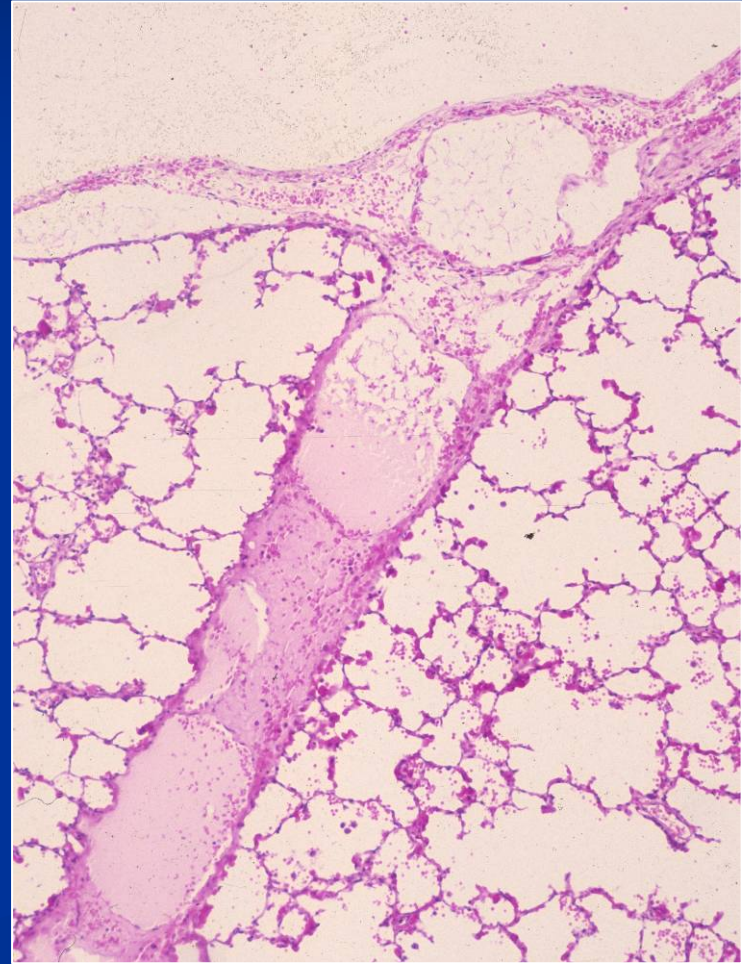
- Cardiogenic – most common
- Hypervolemic - iatrogenic
- Acute CNS injury
 - epinephrine release
 - direct or via cardiac injury (brain-heart syndrome)

Pulmonary Edema - Increased Capillary Hydrostatic Pressure

Cardiogenic

- Toxic – e.g. fumonisins, gossypol
- Nutritional – e.g. vitamin E/selenium deficiency
- Degenerative
- Cardiomyopathy
- Congenital heart defects

Pulmonary Edema – Pig



Increased Permeability of Air-Blood Barrier

- Endothelial/epithelial injury – inhalation/bloodborne exposure
 - Toxic e.g. smoke, paraquat, oxygen
 - Viral
 - Bacterial
- Inflammation
- Anaphylaxis
- Hypoxemia

Embolism, Thrombosis, Infarction

- Embolism/Thromboembolism
 - Infectious
 - Neoplastic
 - Aseptic
- Thrombosis
- Infarction rare due to dual blood supply

Embolism, Thrombosis - Cow



Hemorrhage

- Petechial hemorrhage
 - Septicemia
- Ecchymotic hemorrhage
 - Coagulation defects
- Other
 - Trauma
 - Method of euthanasia

Inflammation of the Lung: Pneumonia

- Limited types of response
- Diagnosis/Etiology
 - Palpation
 - Distribution of lesions
 - Pathology
 - Ancillary information (clinical, laboratory)

Types of Pneumonia

- Bronchopneumonia
- Interstitial pneumonia
- Embolic pneumonia
- Granulomatous pneumonia

Bronchopneumonia

- Inflammation of airways and adjacent parenchyma
- Inhaled agents
 - Bacteria
- Generally suppurative
- Anteroventral
- Aspiration