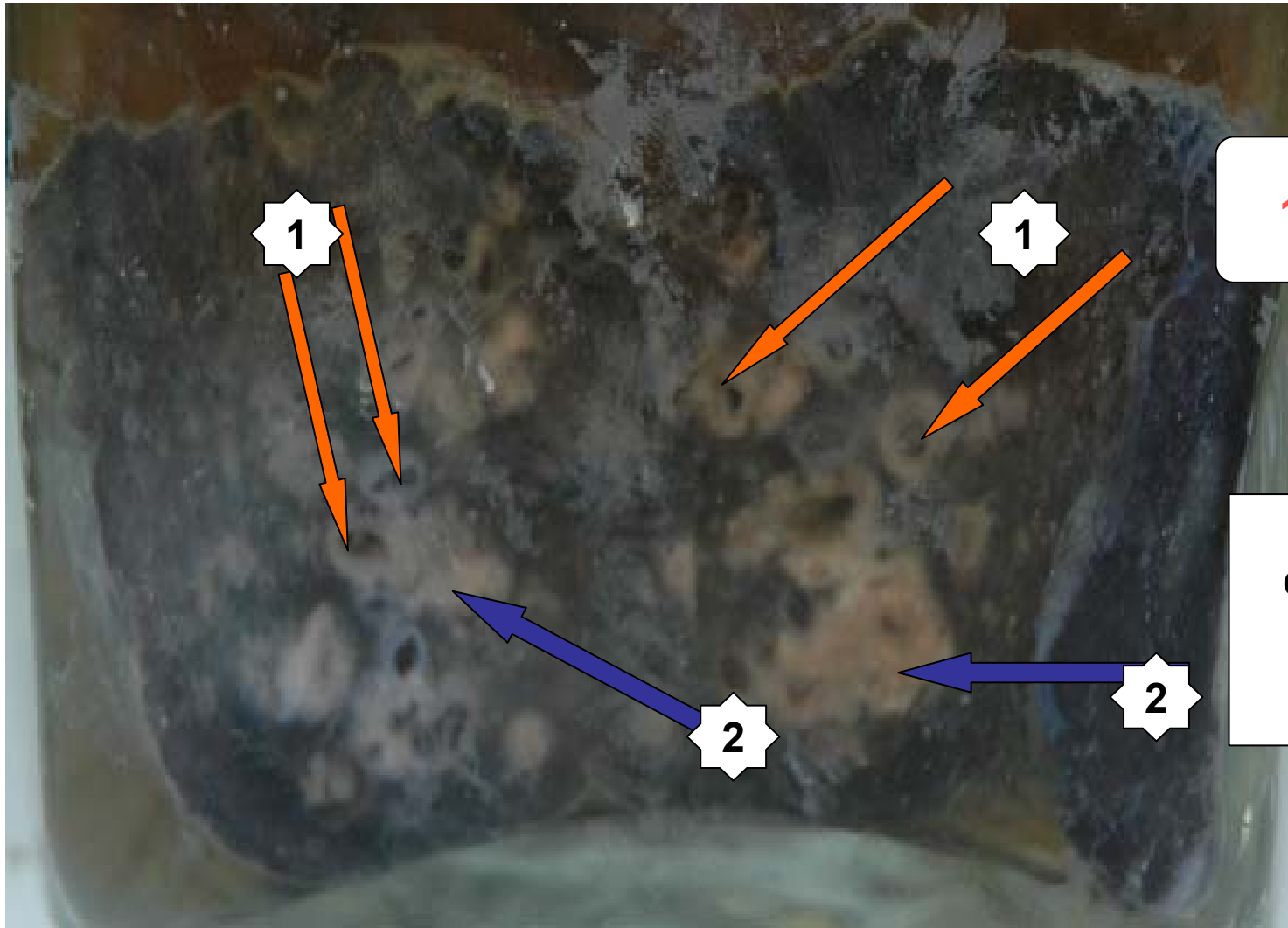


# RSM-1: CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIECTASIS



1

1

2

2

1) Dilated bronchi

2) Patchy distribution of areas of consolidation

## RSM-2:LOBAR PNEUMONIA



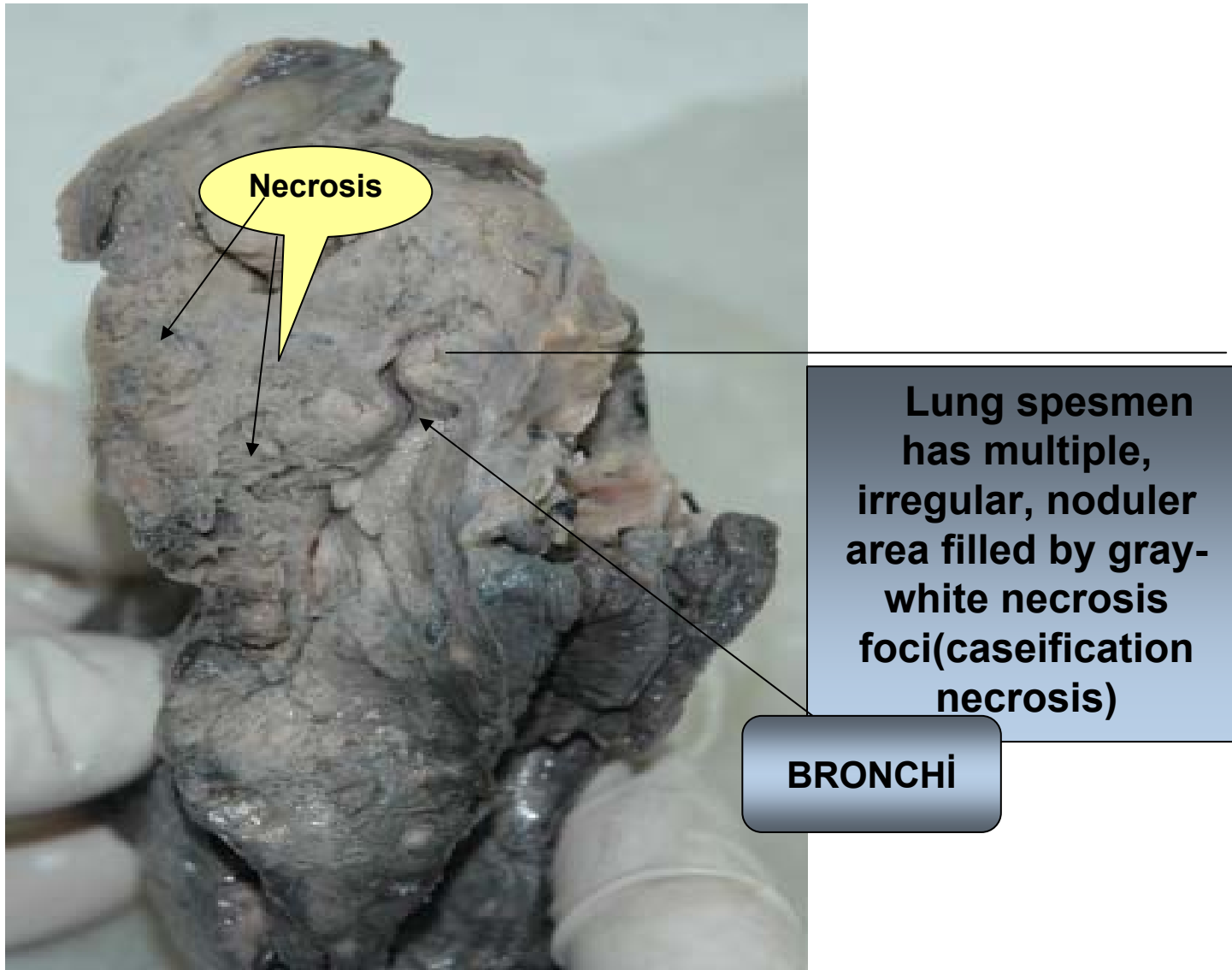
**Lobar pneumonia – gray hepatization. The lobe is uniformly consolidated.**

## RSM-2:LOBAR PNEUMONIA

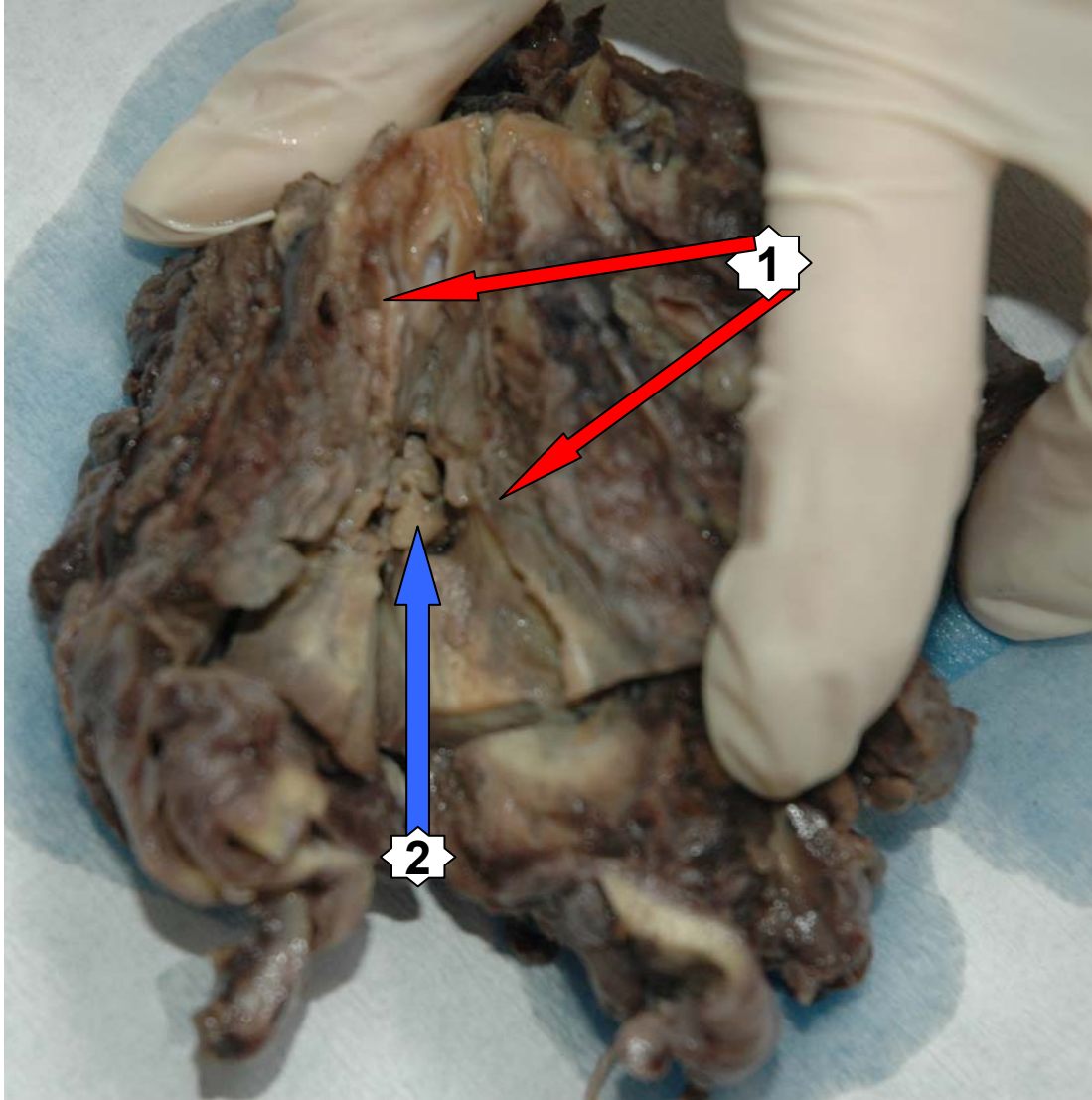


**Lobar pneumonia – gray hepatization. The lobe is uniformly consolidated.**

# RSM-3: TUBERCULOSIS



# RSM-4 BRONCHIECTASIS



**1) Dilated bronchi**

**2) Peripheral bronchi filled with mucoid material .**

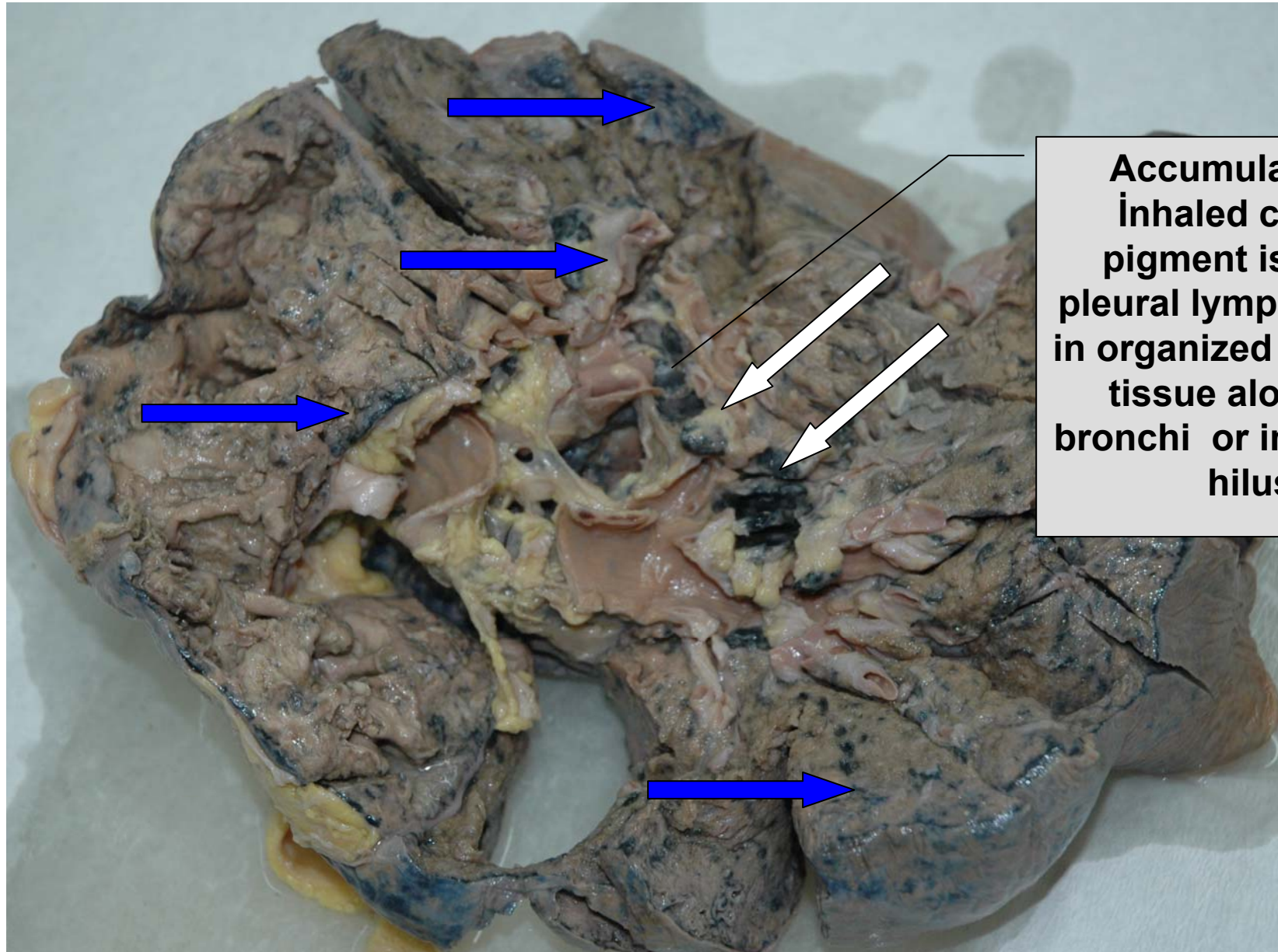


## RSM-4 BRONCHIECTASIS



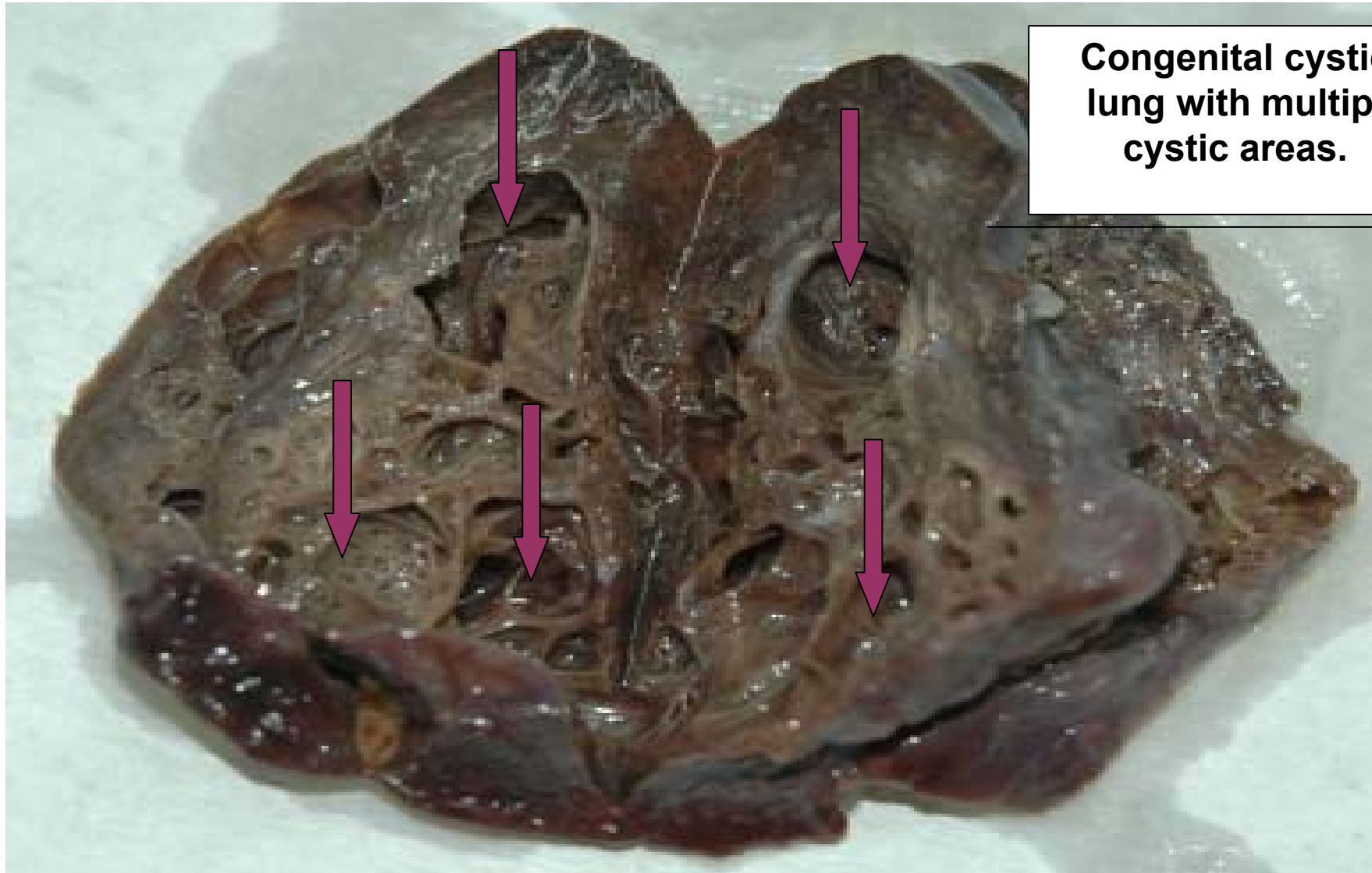
**Dilated bronchi**

## RSM-5: PULMONARY ANTHRACOSIS



Accumulation of inhaled carbon pigment is in the pleural lymphatics, or in organized lymphoid tissue along the bronchi or in the lung hilus

## RSM-6: CONGENITAL CYSTIC LUNG



**Congenital cystic lung with multiple cystic areas.**

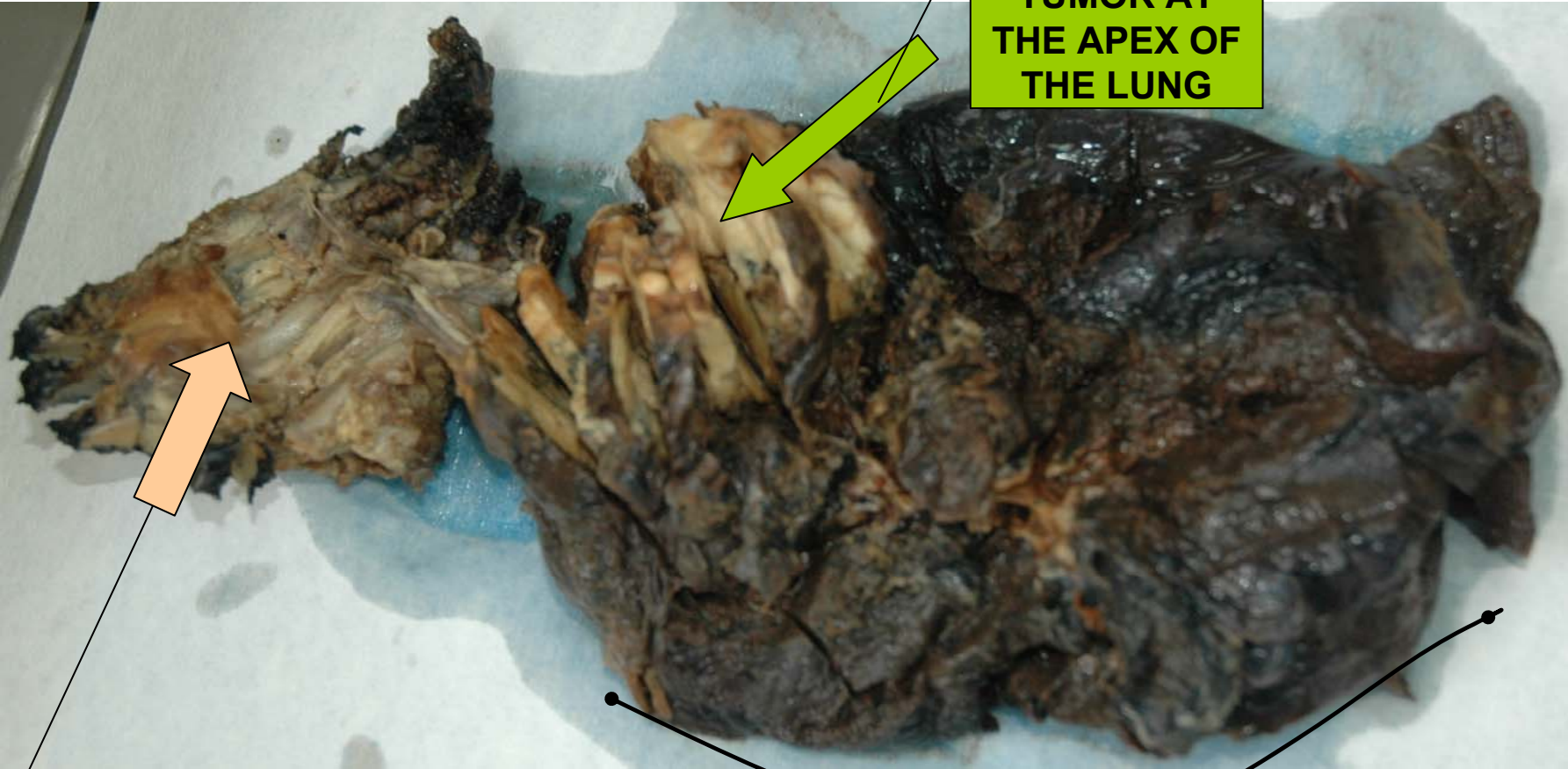


## RSM-7:LUNG CARCINOMA



**Solid, well delineated, gray-white colored tumor located periphery of the lung. So, it could be adenocarcinoma....**

# RSM-8: LUNG CARCINOMA(PANCOAST TUMOR)



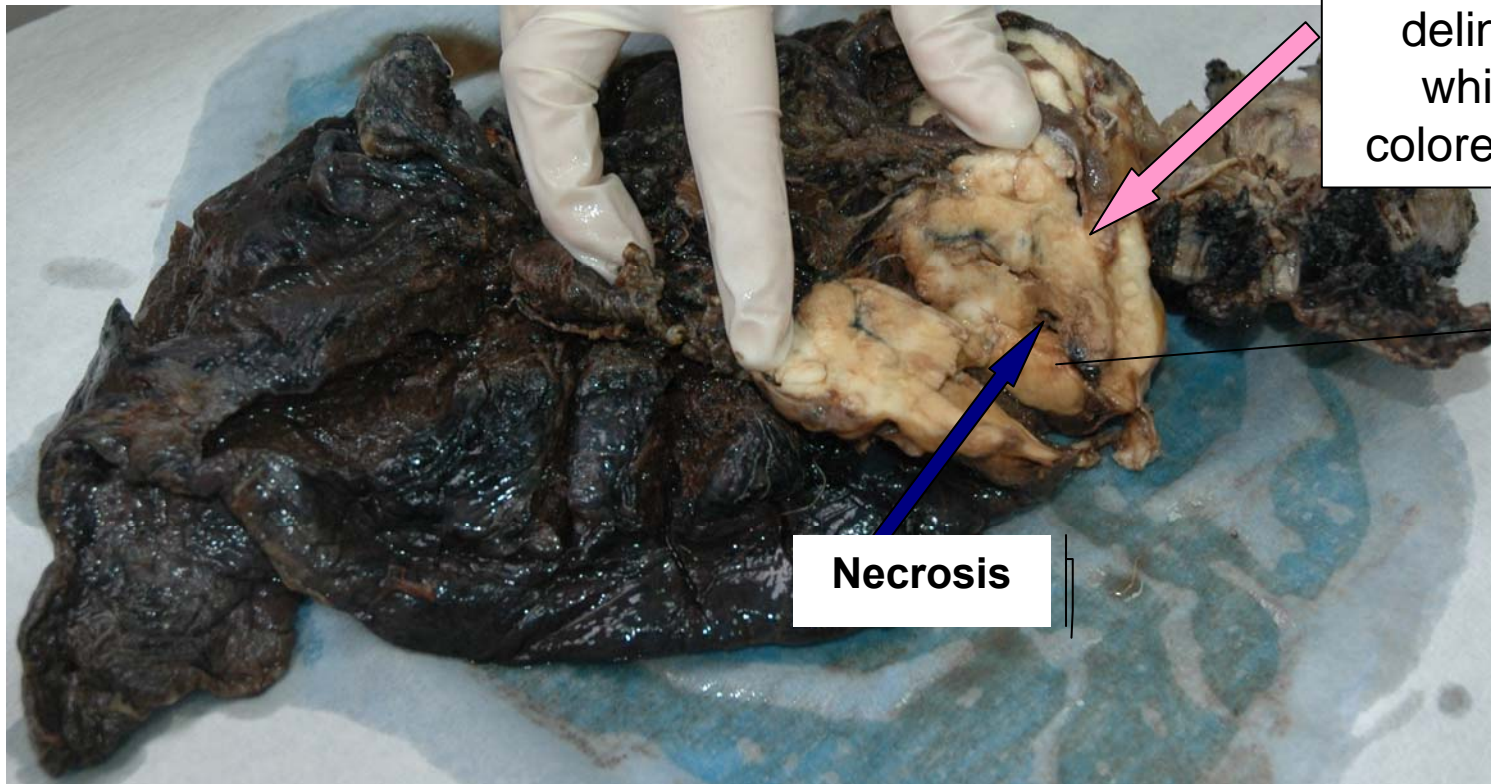
TUMOR AT THE APEX OF THE LUNG

Chest wall, costa and vertebra

LUNG



## RSM-8: LUNG CARCINOMA (PANCOAST TUMOR)



Solid, well delineated, white-tan colored tumor.

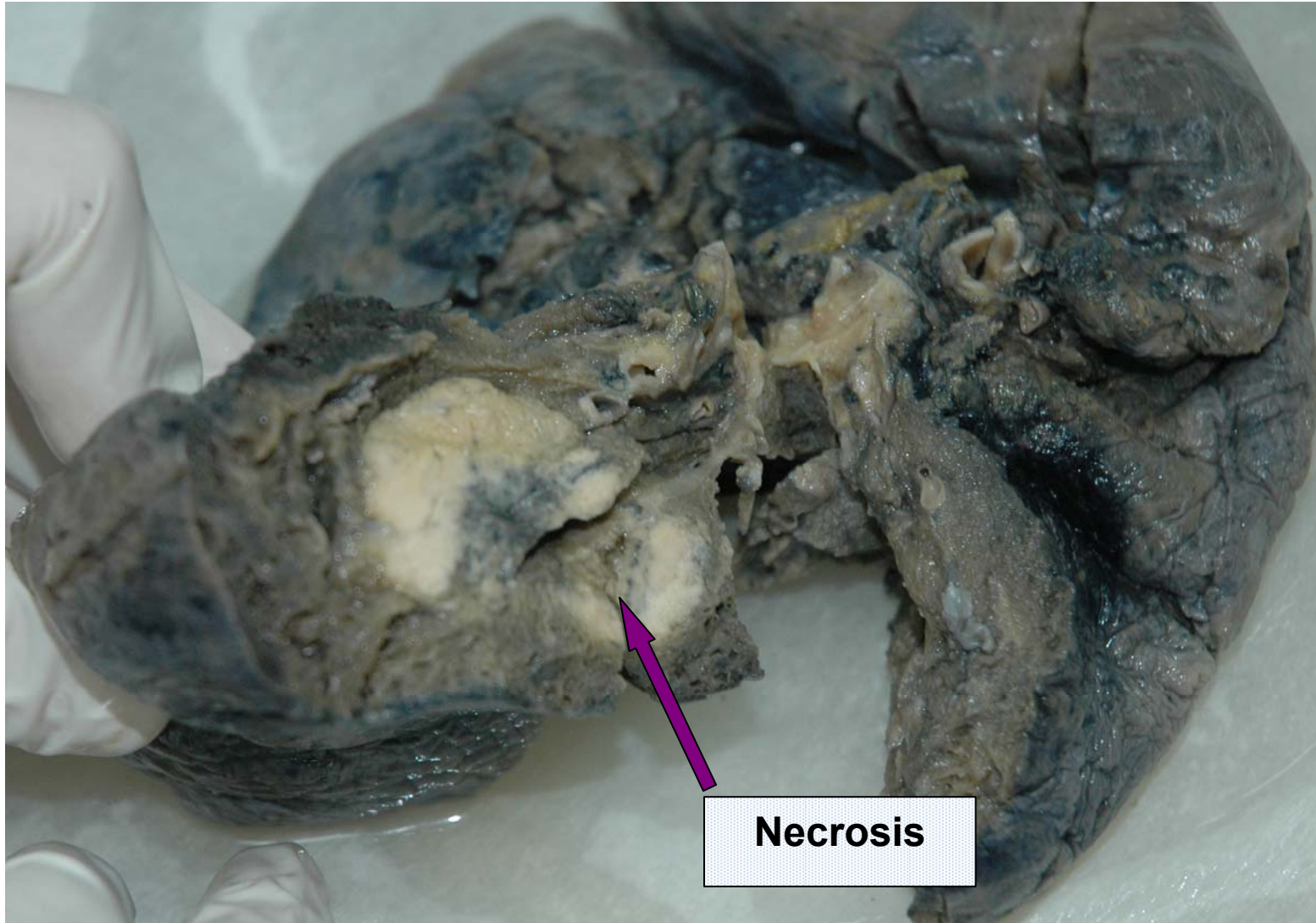
Necrosis

## RSM-9:LUNG CARCINOMA

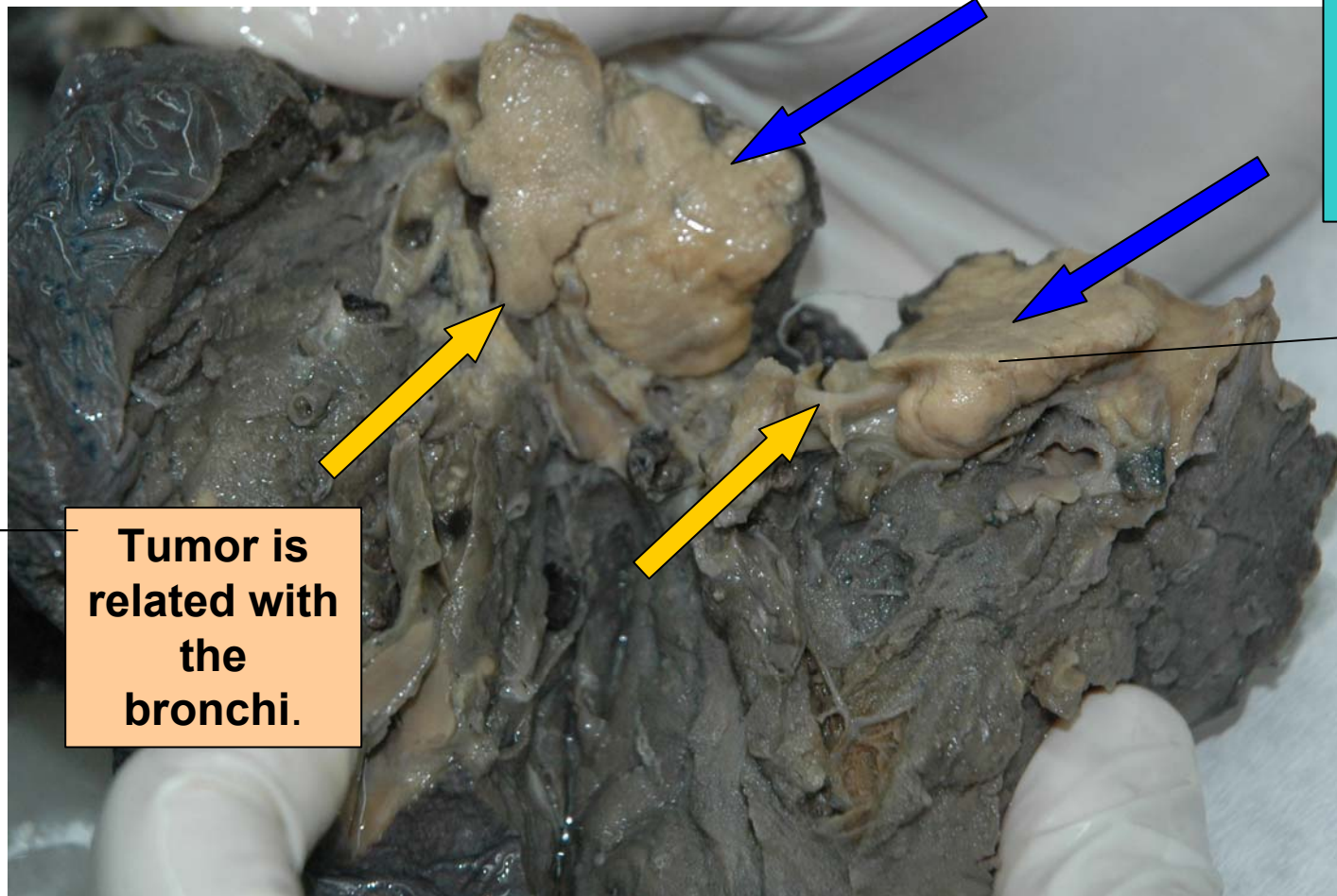




## RSM-9:LUNG CARCINOMA



## RSM-10:LUNG CARCINOMA



Tumor is related with the bronchi.

Solid, well delineated, white-tan colored tumor.