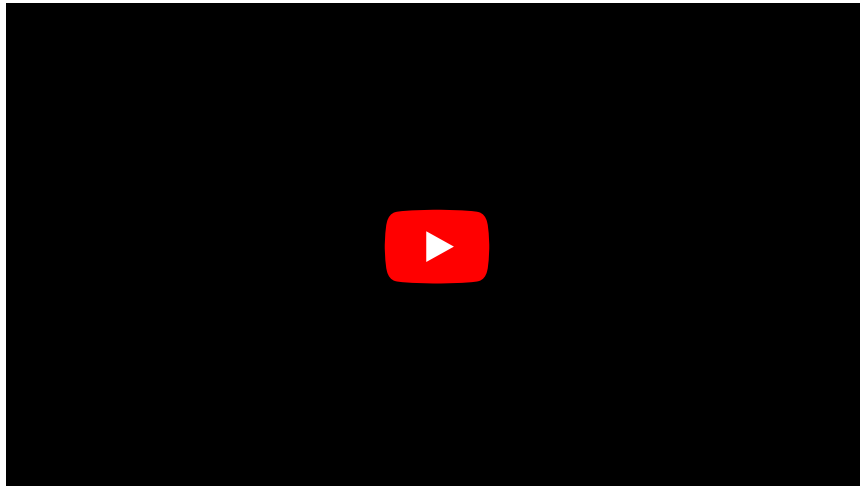


Anthracosis

Coalworkers:



Anthracosis is pigmentation caused by accumulation of **amorphous carbon** (soot). Carbon does not cause fiber production, but it tends to store in fibrosis deposits (eg tuberculous deposits) - so-called induratio nigra.

The anthracotic pigment is deposited:

- **in the lungs** - in dust cells in the alveoli and in the interstitium along the lymph nodes;
- **in the pleura** ;
- **in hilar nodes** .

These can become impassable for the lymph , which seeks new pathways, often upstream (retrogradely), and pigmentation can also occur in the abdominal nodes.

Macroscopically, anthracotic pigmentation takes the form of a **network** on the surface of the lungs (the pigment is visible in the connective tissue at the boundary of the lung lobes). In places where the ribs rest on the lungs , the pigmentation is less pronounced or absent.

A special case is the combination of anthracosis with silicosis (anthracosilicosis) when contamination of the lungs with coal dust which contains in addition to carbon particle, also silicates - the so-called **disease of coal miners** or **Coalworker`s pneumoconiosis** .

References

Related articles

- Pneumokoniózy
- Uhľokopská pneumokonióza
- Pigment
- Silikóza
- Azbestóza

Source

- PASTOR, Jan. Langenbeck´s medical web page [online]. ©2005. [cit. 2011-03-26]. <<https://langenbeck.webs.com/>>.

Kategorie:Patologie Kategorie:Pneumologie