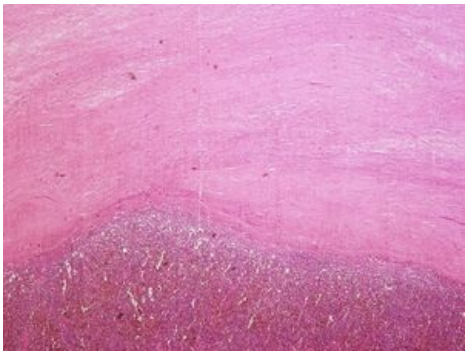
Hyaline dystrophy

In hyaline dystrophy, there is a strengthening of the bonds between the structural components of collagen, which in EM have the appearance of thin, disordered fibrils, with more amorphous protein matter between them.



Hyaline dystrophy

Under the light microscope, hyaline appears as an eosinophilic mass. It stains like collagen – pink in HE, blue in blue trichrome. It resembles amyloid, macroscopically its foci resemble cartilage.

> Hyaline dystrophy involves extracellular hyaline, as opposed to hyaline ossification, where amorphous eosinophilic masses are localized intracellularly.

Hyaline degenerated tissue (so-called hyalinized tissue - stiff, hardened tissue) has a tendency to steatosis and to calcification(typically in atherosclerosis. Hyaline is often found in scars and chronic inflammation. In the case of primarily proliferative inflammation of the serous membranes - ***polyserositis'*** (Churchman's disease) cartilaginous hard whitish deposits are formed, e.g. in the capsule of the spleen - **coating spleen** (*perisplenitis cartilage*) or on the surface of free bodies in the peritoneal cavity (***corpus liberum***).

Links

related articles

- Intercellular mass disorders
- Collagen

Source

- PASTOR, Jan. *Langenbeck's medical web page* [online]. ©2006. [cit. 2011-10-22]. <https://langenbeck.webs.com/>.