

Metaplasia

The term **metaplasia** is defined as the transformation of *one differentiated tissue* into *another differentiated tissue* (the connective tissue transforms into bone, the cylindrical epithelium into squamous).

Direct

- **change of differentiation without loss of the original differentiation**
- ex .: conversion of ligament into fibrous bone

Prosoplasia

- **differentiation exceeding the physiological limit**
- př.: ex .: transformation of squamous non-corneal epithelium of the oral cavity into squamous corneal in chronic irritation or inflammation(leukoplakia)

Indirect

- **removal of the original epithelium and regeneration from the indifferent layer**
- ex .: transformation of the cylindrical epithelium of bronchi into squamous corneal epithelium due to smoking (reversible)

Intestinal

- gastric mucosal cells change into cells of the small intestine (intestinal metaplasia of the stomach)

Extramedullary

when the bone marrow is damaged, **focal erythropoiesis** occurs in the liver, spleen and lymph nodes (myeloid metaplasia)

Links

Source

- ws:Metaplázie

Related articles

- Progressive changes
- Reparation
- Regeneration
- Hyperplasia
- Hypertrophy
- Atrophy

Bibliography

- COOPER, B – MŘEJOVSKÝ, P. *General pathology*. 1. edition. Prague : Karolinum, 1994. 84 pp. ISBN 80-7066-950-0.
- CAT, George. *General pathology*. 1. edition. Olomouc : Palacký University, Faculty of Medicine, 0000. 345 pp. ISBN 80-244-0436-2.