The left lung is highly atelectatic and adheres to the chest wall only in strand shaped growth. The lung tissue is of tough-coarse consistency, of greyish-red color, and shows on the surface and cuts a black, netty patterning, which is somewhat denser than the one on the right side. Nowhere can there be tumor tissue found. The lymph nodes of the hylus are on both sides of the black coloring and soft. The heart is barely as large as the first of the dead body. The sides of the pericardium are smooth and shiny. The fatty tissue beneath the pericardium is moderately sufficient. The left ventricle is small, the right one somewhat distended. The wall of the left one 5 mm, of the right on, 2-3 mm. Both cardiac valves are delicate and closable. The coronary arteries are of medium width and have a delicate wall. The myocardium is evenly brownish-red at all cutting surfaces. The aorta is all over delicate and elastic.

Microscopic Findings:

Right lung
The structure of the lung shows at places emphysematose changes. At several places there are in the peribronchial tissue nodular deposits, a finely grained black pigment. In this area, the per-bronchial tissue shows a clear hyaline change and fibrosis. Beside the deposits of the anthracotic pigment there are also fresh and also decaying asbestos corpuscles. These are always located in great quantities close to the anthracotic pigment. But they are also found independent from these in lung alveoli, and located by themselves, in interstitial tissue. There were also under the pleura, considerable deposits of coal dust and asbestos particles. The large bronchi contained in part mucus and discarded epithelium. The bronchioli were widened in many places. But all over they are lined with one-layered flickering epithelium. There are no epithelium metastases anywhere. The lung tissue just underneath the pleura shows a slight collapse of the alveoli. The alveolar epithelium here presents often glandular, but nowhere atypical characteristics. For the rest, there are no lung tissue pneumonic changes.

Left lung
The tissue of the left lung presents the finding of the collapse induration with desquamative alveolar catarrh and fibrosis of the interstitium. In the peribronchial tissue there is, just like on the right side, a considerable number of deposits of anthracosis with ophylanosis of the surrounding tissue. In this ling, there are more asbestosis corpuscles than on the right side, some fresh, some decaying. The free asbestos needles are to be found consider-ably less frequent than the asbestos corpuscles. The gel coating of these corpuscles gives, in a typical way, a positive reaction to iron. In the left lung there are many more hemorrhages and tissue necroses that are veined with hemorrhages. Most of these are of more recent origin, since there is no sign of demarcation.

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