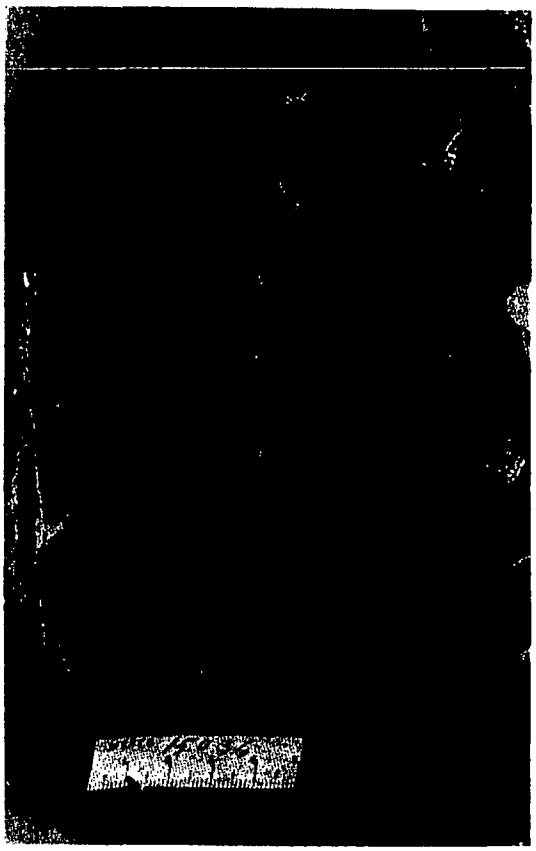


FIG. 2. Cut surface of left lung after formalin fixation. Note diffuse pulmonary fibrosis and marked pleural thickening which obliterates the interlobar fissure.

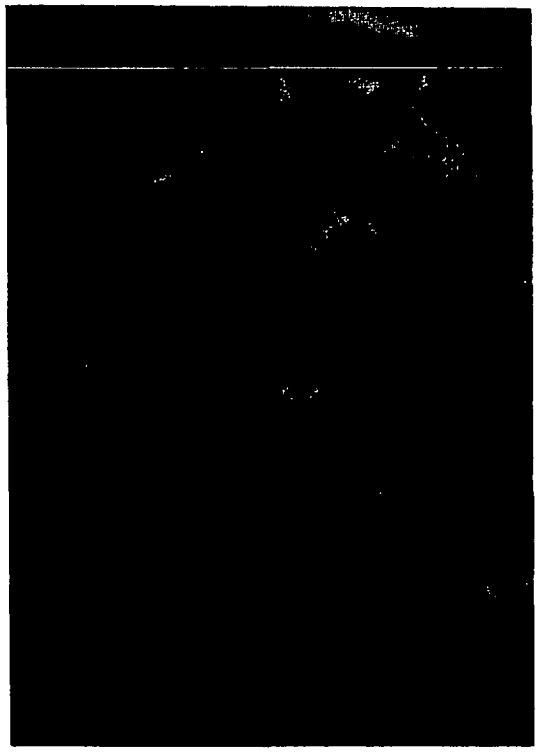


FIG. 3. Asbestosis bodies in the lung. The club-shaped, beaded asbestosis bodies are seen in the alveolar ducts, surrounded by macrophages and "dust cells"; × 900.

seen on the upper surface of the liver, to be described. The lungs weighed 2,710 gm., were voluminous and very firm throughout; no discrete nodules could be felt. (Fig. 2.) Multiple sections showed a uniform brownish gray surface throughout except in the left lower lobe where there appeared to be a diffuse marked fibrosis throughout the parenchyma. The left lower lobe bronchus was completely occluded 1 cm. from its origin by pinkish gray, firm tissue for a distance of 1.4 cm.; here the bronchus measured 0.7 cm. in diameter; the firm pinkish gray tissue extended into the parenchyma for a distance of 1.7 cm. Similar tissue extended from this point in the bronchus to the pleura and into the wall of the left atrium which was adherent to the pleura at this point; the gross atrial involvement measured 2.3 by 0.7 cm. in extent. The upper lobe bronchi were rigid and narrowed by a thick, white fibrous coat. The right lower and to some extent the right middle and left lower lobe bronchi were dilated, and there was collapse of the intervening parenchyma. The veins and arteries appeared normal.

There were adhesions between the visceral and parietal pericardium both at the apex and the base. The apical adhesions were thin fibrous strands but those at the base were extensions of the firm tissue described in the left lower lobe bronchus. The heart weighed 360 gm. There was involvement of the left atrium and auricle by thick, firm, grayish pink tissue for an area measuring 2.3 by 0.7 cm. The remaining myocardium appeared uninvolved and measured 0.6 cm. thick in the right ventricle, 1.3 cm. in the left. The endocardium and valves were negative.

The diaphragms contained firm grayish pink areas of plaque-like thickening which measured up to 0.5 cm. in diameter. These were seen on both the pleural and peritoneal surfaces, were apposed and loosely adherent to similar confluent areas in Glisson's capsule. The remaining organs, with the exception of the fourth lumbar vertebra, were negative. This vertebra appeared opalescent and resembled marble, but its consistency was softer than the adjacent vertebrae. The body appeared to have increased porosity.