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| Nota di contenuto | Part I. Neoplastic Lung Pathology -- Bronchial Squamous Cell Papilloma versus Squamous Cell Carcinoma -- Pulmonary Hamartoma versus Chondroid Neoplasms -- Reactive Type II Pneumocyte Hyperplasia versus Adenocarcinoma -- Atypical Adenomatous Hyperplasia versus Peribronchiolar Metaplasia -- Adenocarcinoma In-Situ versus Atypical Adenomatous Hyperplasia -- Invasive Adenocarcinoma versus Adenocarcinoma In-Situ -- Solid Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma versus Large Cell Undifferentiated Carcinoma -- Large Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma versus Solid-Predominant Lung Adenocarcinoma -- Poorly Differentiated Squamous Cell Carcinoma versus Solid Pattern Adenocarcinoma -- Invasive Mucinous Adenocarcinoma versus Ciliated Muconodular Papillary Tumor -- Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma versus Adenosquamous Carcinoma -- Large Cell (Undifferentiated) Carcinoma (LCC) versus Large Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma (LCNEC) -- Large Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma versus Small Cell Carcinoma of the Lung -- Atypical Carcinoid Tumor versus Large Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma -- Small Cell Carcinoma versus Atypical Carcinoid Tumor -- |

Typical versus Atypical Carcinoid and Diffuse Idiopathic Neuroendocrine Cell Hyperplasia versus Carcinoid Tumorlets -- Minute Meningothelial-Like Nodules versus Tumorlet -- Primary Lung versus Metastatic Adenocarcinoma -- Metastatic Urothelial Carcinoma versus Squamous Cell Carcinoma -- Thymic Carcinoma versus Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma -- Pulmonary Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma versus Carcinoma and Other Epithelioid Neoplasms -- Epithelioid Malignant Mesothelioma versus Adenocarcinoma -- Sarcomatoid Carcinoma versus Sarcomatoid Malignant Mesothelioma -- Primary Sarcoma (Unclassified) versus Sarcomatoid Mesothelioma/Carcinoma -- Synovial Sarcoma versus Solitary Fibrous Tumor -- Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor versus Organizing Pneumonia -- Metastatic Malignant Epithelioid Melanoma versus Poorly Differentiated Carcinoma -- Pulmonary Epithelioid Angiosarcoma versus Carcinoma -- Epithelioid Sarcoma versus Large Cell (Undifferentiated) Carcinoma -- Intimal Sarcoma versus Other Spindle Cell Neoplasms -- Sclerosing Pneumocytoma versus Lung Adenocarcinoma -- Erdheim-Chester Disease versus Reactive Inflammatory Infiltrates -- Mucosal Marginal Zone Lymphoma versus Follicular Bronchiolitis -- Primary Pulmonary Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma versus Poorly Differentiated Carcinomas -- Lymphomatoid Granulomatosis versus Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis -- Primary Pulmonary Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma versus Other Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas -- Post-Transplant Lymphoproliferative Disorders in Lung after Lung Transplantation versus Infection and Inflammation -- Part II. Non-Neoplastic Lung Pathology -- Usual Interstitial Pneumonia versus Non-Specific Interstitial Pneumonia -- Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis versus Usual Interstitial Pneumonia -- Organizing Pneumonia versus Usual Interstitial Pneumonia -- Diffuse Alveolar Damage (Organizing Phase) versus Nonspecific Interstitial Pneumonia -- Chronic Eosinophilic Pneumonia versus Organizing Pneumonia -- Pulmonary Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis with Fibrosis versus Organizing Pneumonia -- IgG4-Related Lung Disease versus Other Fibroinflammatory Processes -- Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis versus Pulmonary Edema -- Non-Specific Interstitial Pneumonia versus Lymphoid Interstitial Pneumonia versus Follicular Bronchiolitis -- Respiratory Bronchiolitis versus Desquamative Interstitial Pneumonia -- Constrictive Bronchiolitis -- Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis versus Mycobacterial/Fungal Infection -- Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis versus Eosinophilic Pneumonia -- Pulmonary Sarcoidosis versus Mycobacterial/Fungal Disease in the Lung -- Histoplasmosis, Blastomycosis, Coccidioidomycosis, and Cryptococcosis in the Lung -- Pneumocystis jirovecii Pneumonia versus Histoplasmosis -- The Differential Diagnosis of Invasive Mold Infections in the Lung -- Primary Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension versus Secondary Pulmonary Hypertension -- Pulmonary Capillary Hemangiomatosis versus Congestion -- Pulmonary Venous Occlusive Disease versus Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension -- Lymphangiomyomatosis versus Benign Metastasizing Leiomyoma -- Diffuse Pulmonary Lymphangiomyomatosis versus Lymphangiomyomatosis -- Intralobar versus Extralobar Pulmonary Sequestration.

Sommario/riassunto

This text consists of neoplastic and non-neoplastic lung pathology. It discusses frequently encountered issues and diagnostic problems using a Q&A format and case presentations. Emphasis is placed on differentiating one from another based on the histopathological features, ancillary tests including immunohistochemical and molecular analyses, and clinical and radiologic correlation. In particular, clinical-radiologic-pathologic correlation is emphasized in the diagnosis of

interstitial lung disease (ILD). This text addresses the issues and diagnostic criteria in segregating a reactive process from adenocarcinoma, poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma from poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, small cell carcinoma from other types of neuroendocrine tumors, large cell carcinoma from large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, spindle cell/sarcomatoid carcinoma from sarcomatoid mesothelioma, and carcinoma from epithelioid mesothelioma in small biopsy specimens. It also discusses key features useful for differentiating usual interstitial pneumonia (UIP) pattern from non-UIP patterns of ILD such as hypersensitivity pneumonitis, nonspecific interstitial pneumonia, and organizing pneumonia patterns in wedge biopsy specimens as well as highlights the differential diagnosis in the granulomatous inflammation. As a whole, this text answers many of the difficult questions relevant to daily practice of lung pathology. Each chapter addresses a specific diagnostic question significantly related to patients' treatment options. .
