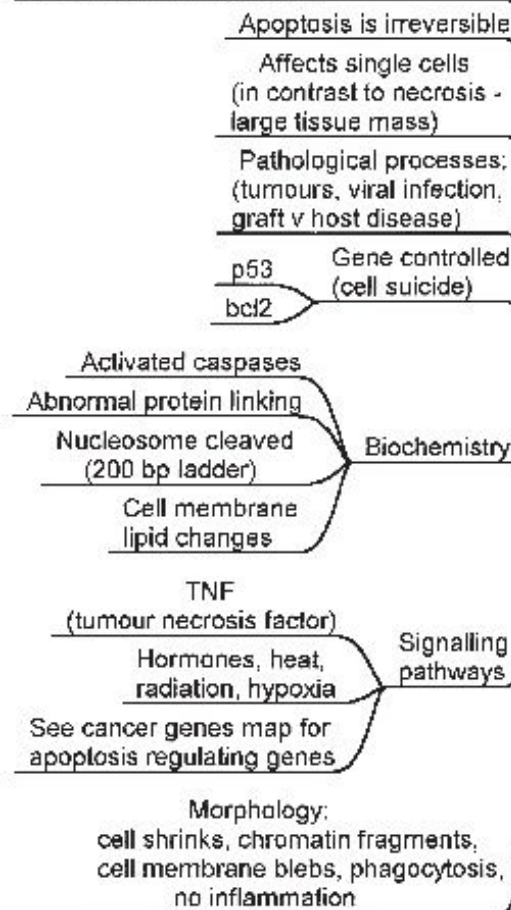


Occurs in normal physiological processes
(foetus, skin, intestine),
or as a result of cell injury



Types of Necrosis

- Involves large group of cells or tissue (part of an organ)
- Necrosis is irreversible
- Coagulative necrosis
- Liquefactive necrosis (colliquative necrosis)
- Caseous necrosis
- Fat necrosis
- Fibrinoid necrosis

Clinical examples of necrosis

- Myocardial infarct, gangrene (coagulative necrosis)
- Brain abscess (liquefactive necrosis)
- Tuberculosis (classic caseous necrosis)
- Acute pancreatitis, breast injury (fat necrosis)
- Malignant hypertension, vasculitis (fibrinoid necrosis blood vessels)