

Airway lesions

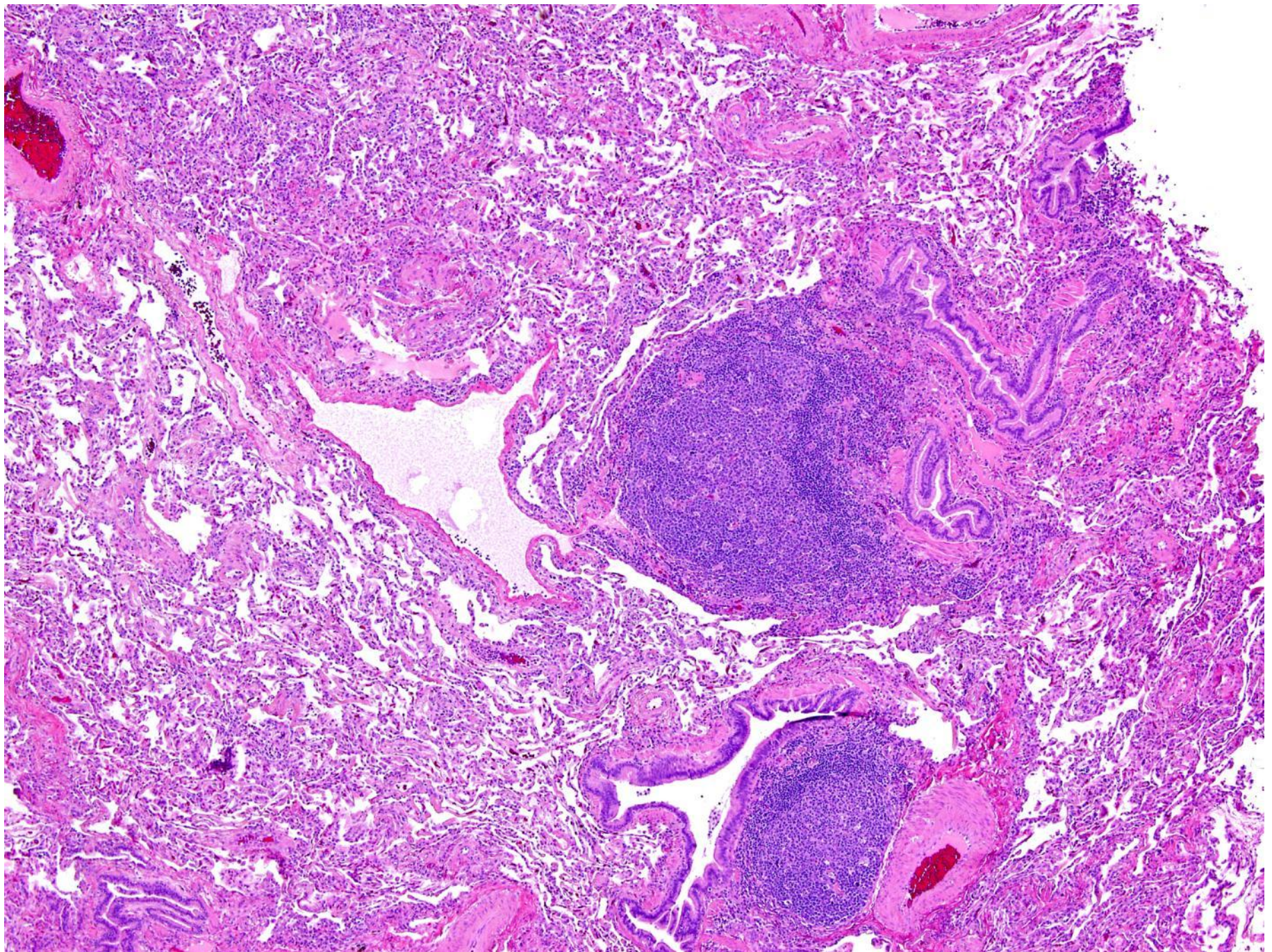
- Most often encountered in RA and Sjögren

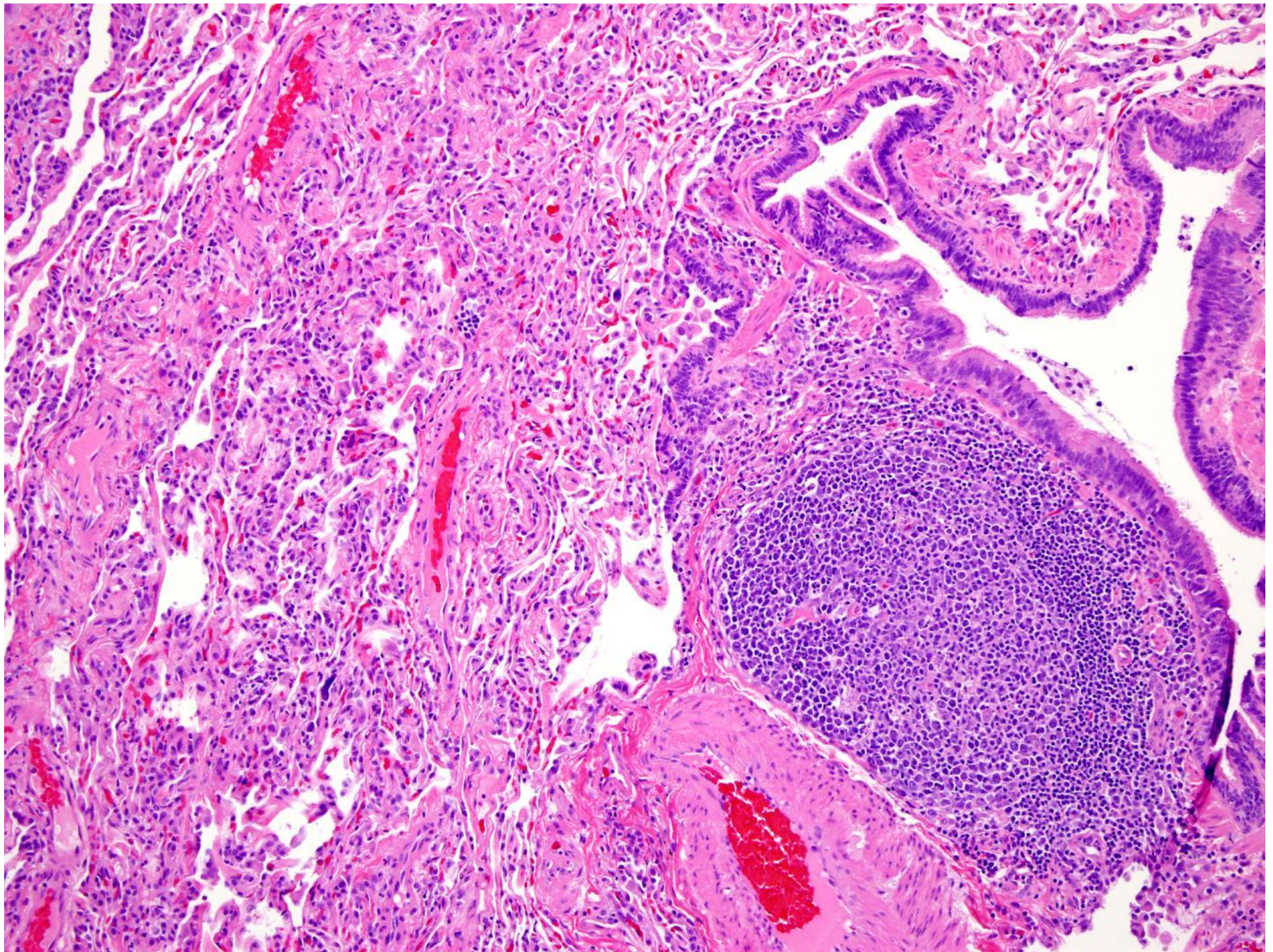
Airway lesions

- Follicular bronchiolitis (FB)
 - represents BALT hyperplasia
 - spectrum with LIP

Airway lesions

- Histopathology of FB
 - key features
 - peribronchiolar lymphoid follicles
 - frequent germinal centres
 - little extension into alveolar interstitium



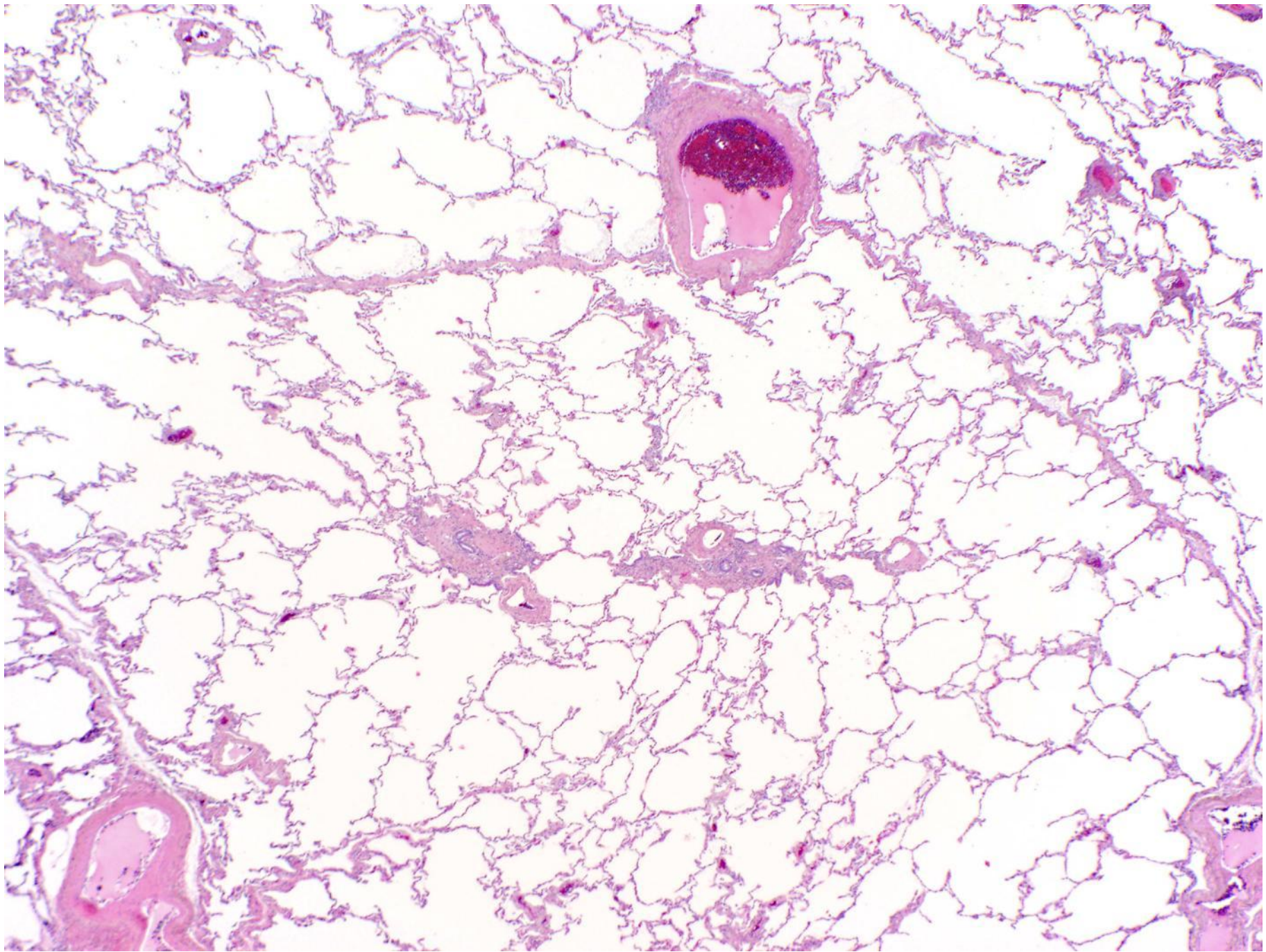


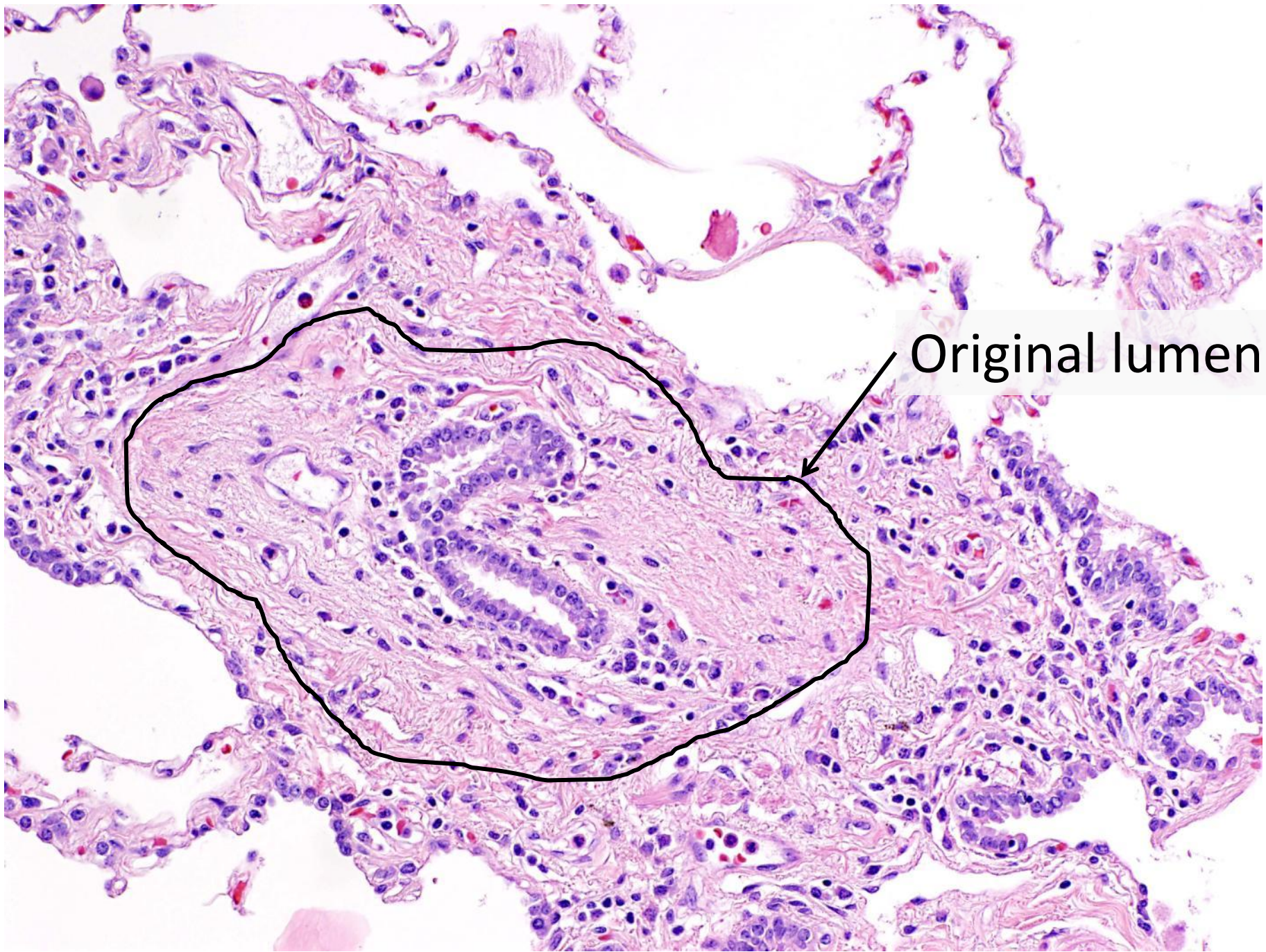
Airway lesions

- Constrictive bronchiolitis (CB)
 - usually rapidly progressive, irreversible airflow obstruction

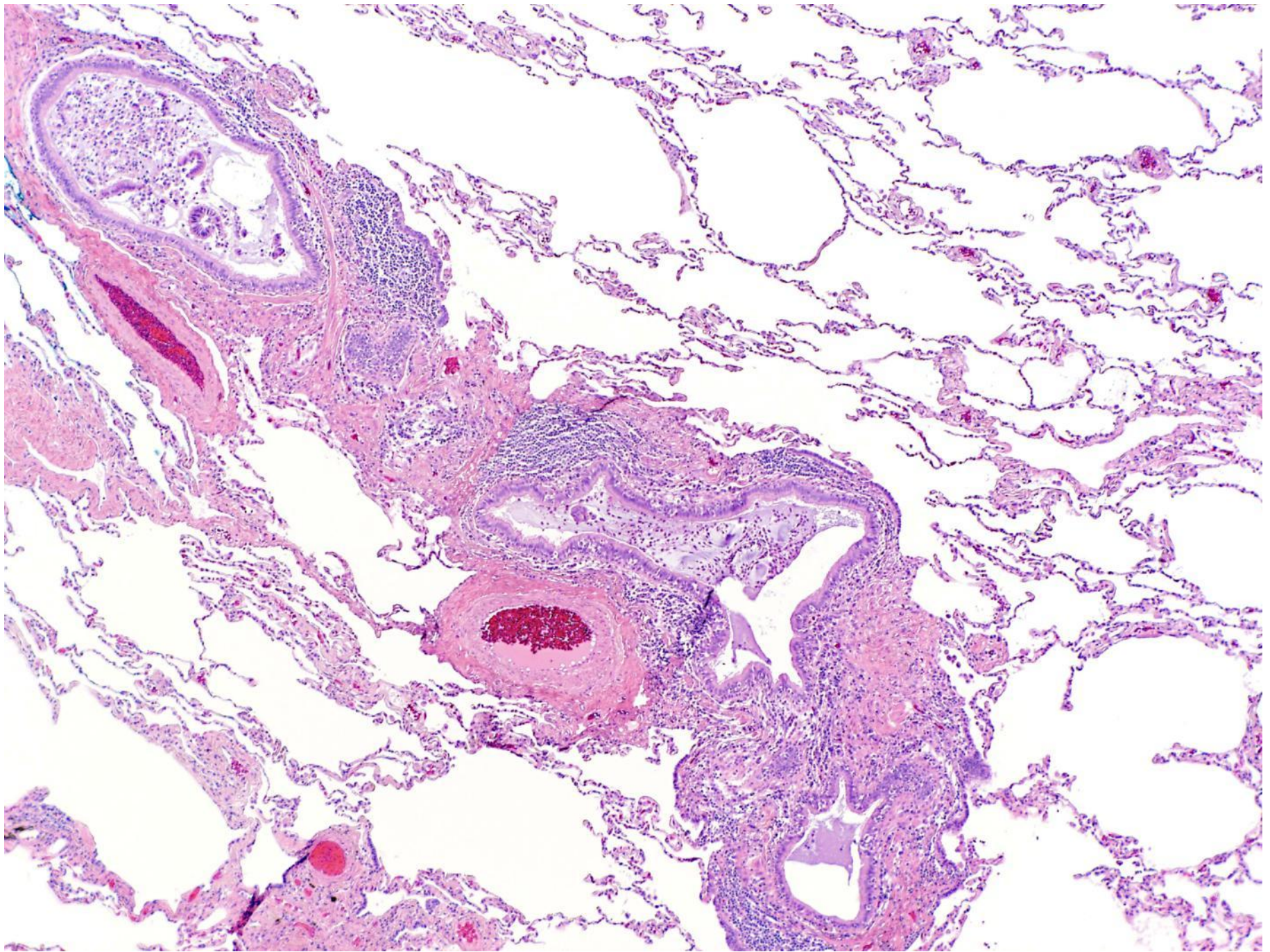
Airway lesions

- Histopathology of CB
 - key features
 - submucosal and peribronchiolar fibrosis
 - variable inflammation
 - secondary (distal) changes
 - bronchiolectasis
 - mucostasis





Original lumen

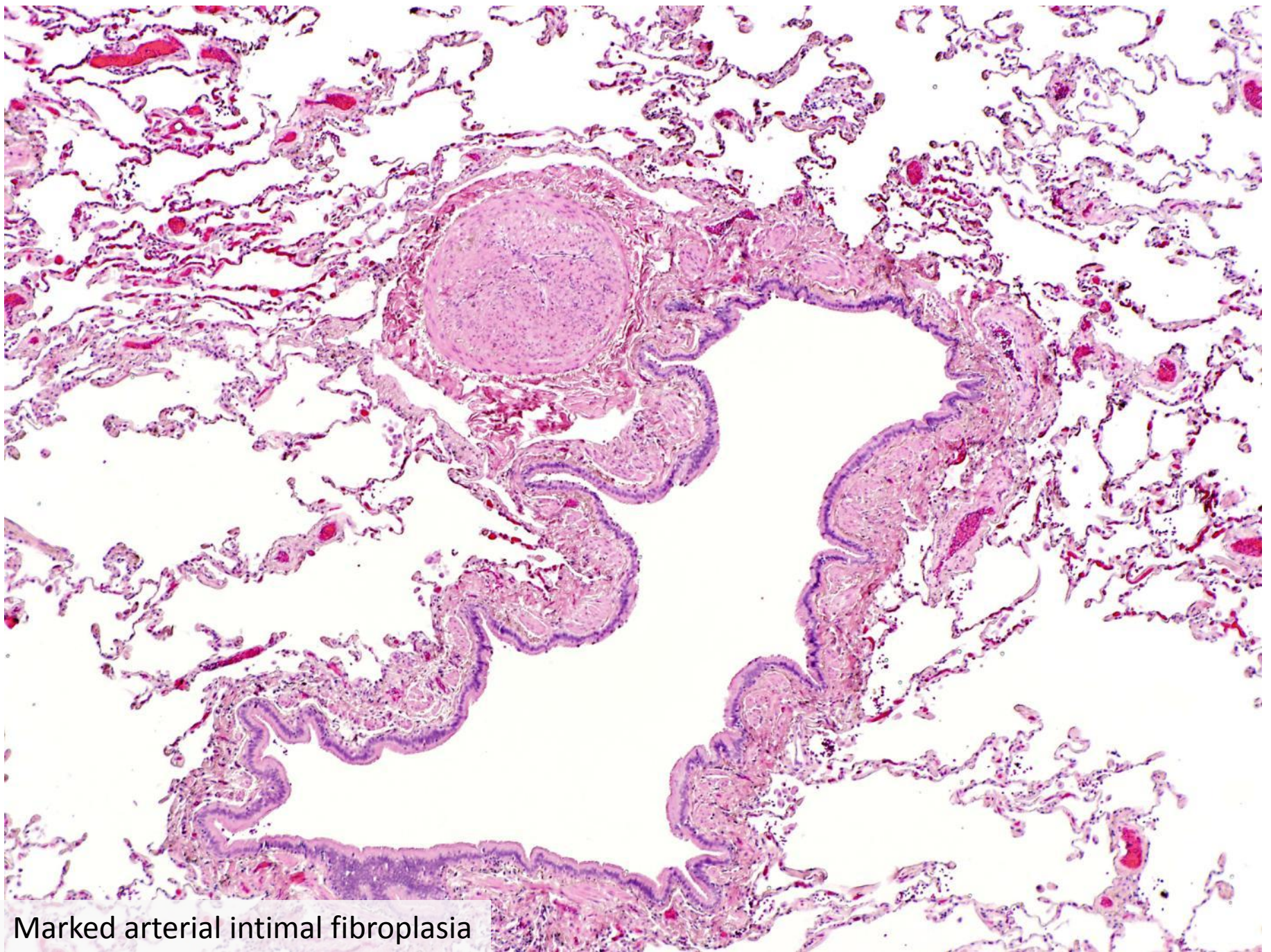


Vascular lesions

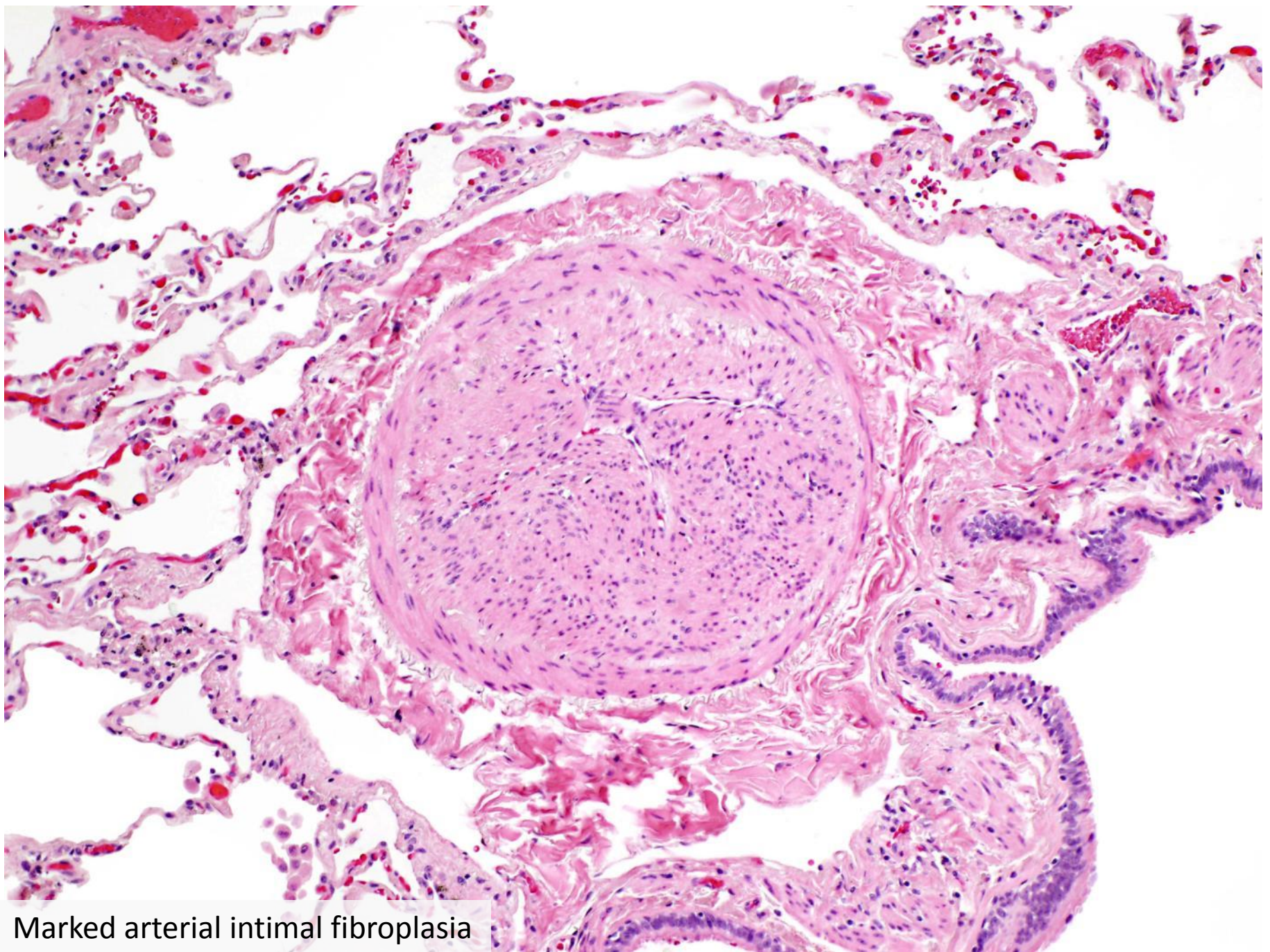
- Most often encountered in scleroderma and SLE
 - pulmonary hypertension
 - diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH)

Vascular lesions

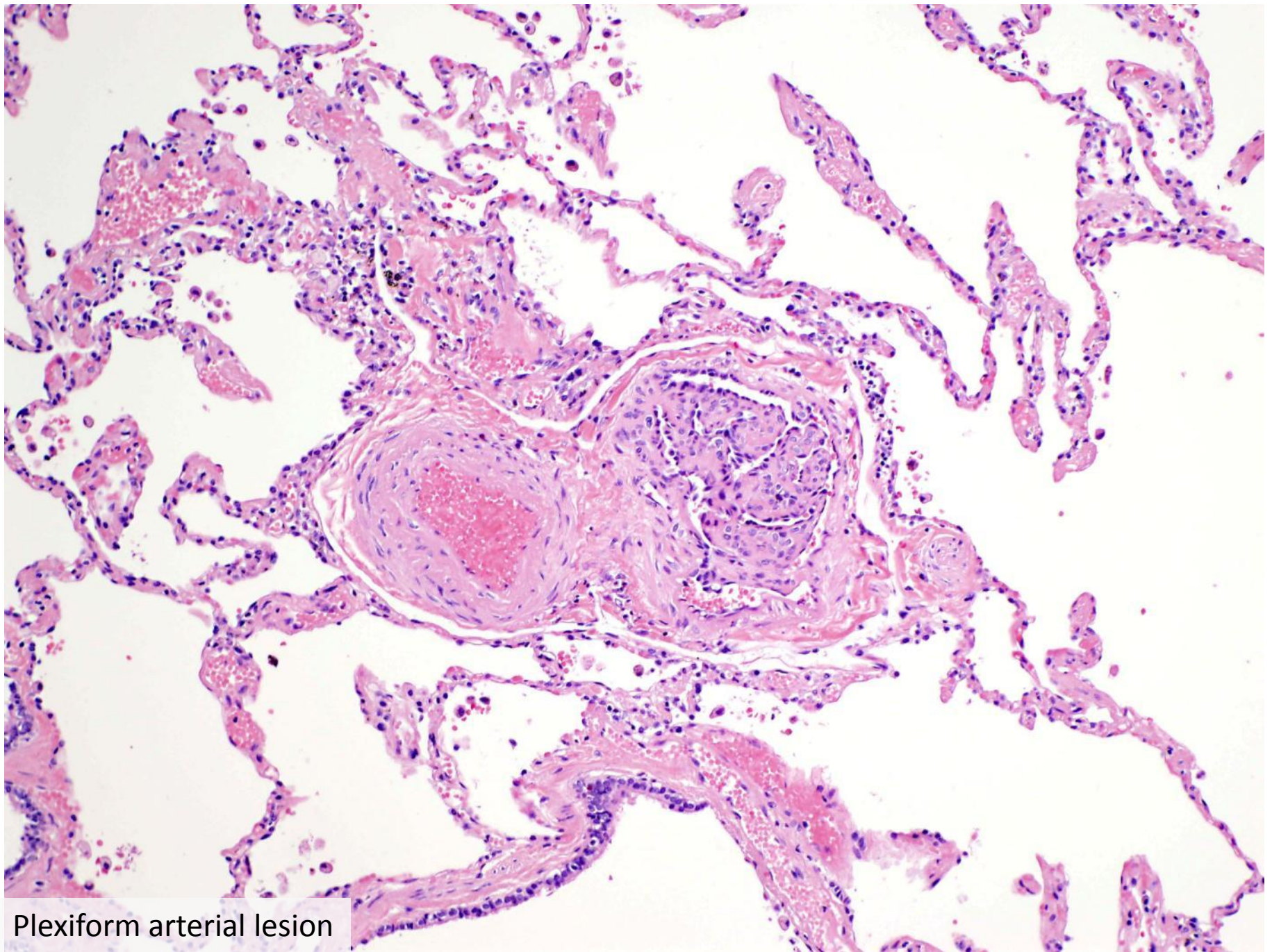
- Most often encountered in scleroderma and SLE
 - pulmonary hypertension
 - primary
 - chronic thromboembolic
 - chronic hypoxia



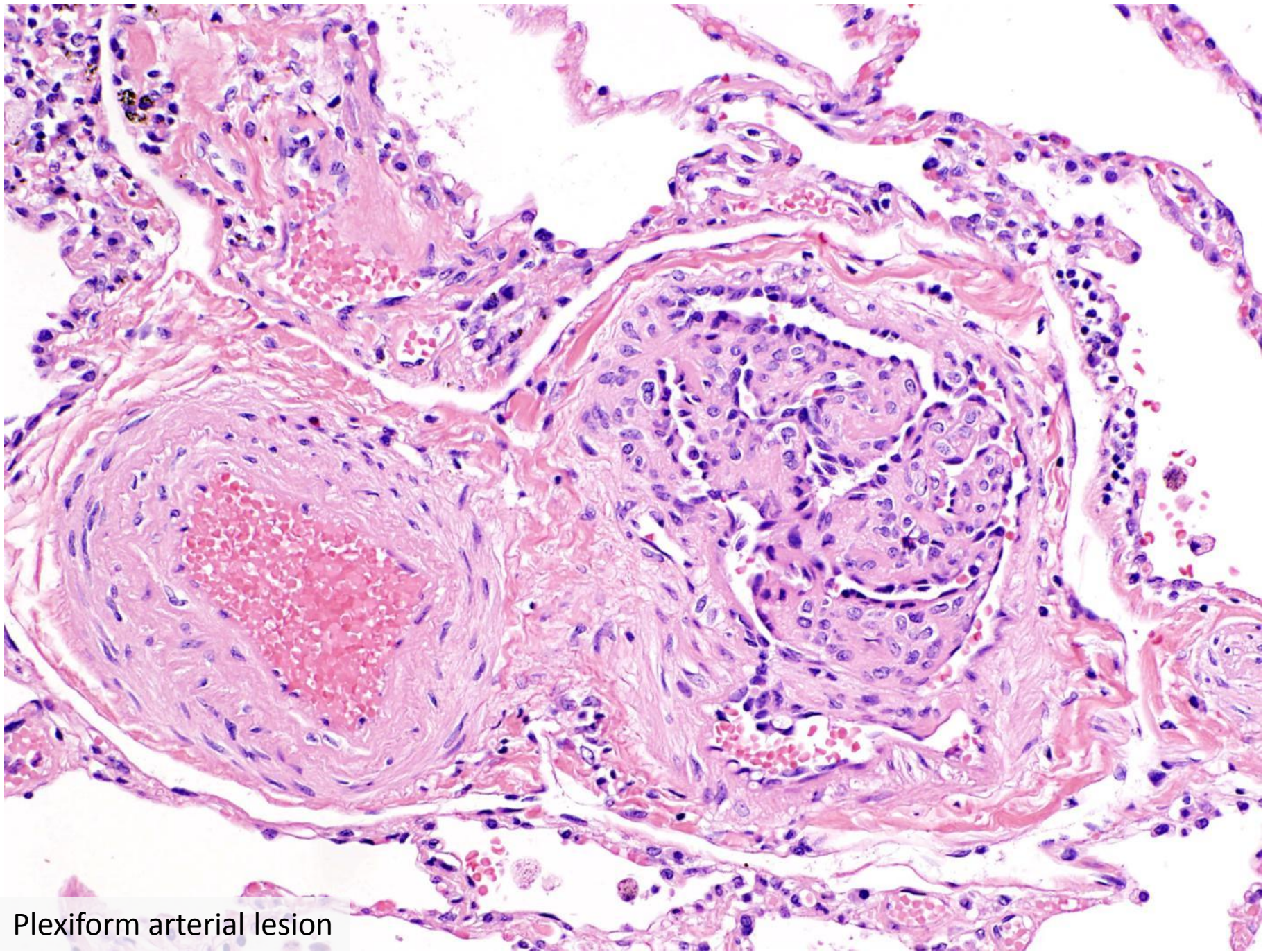
Marked arterial intimal fibroplasia



Marked arterial intimal fibroplasia



Plexiform arterial lesion



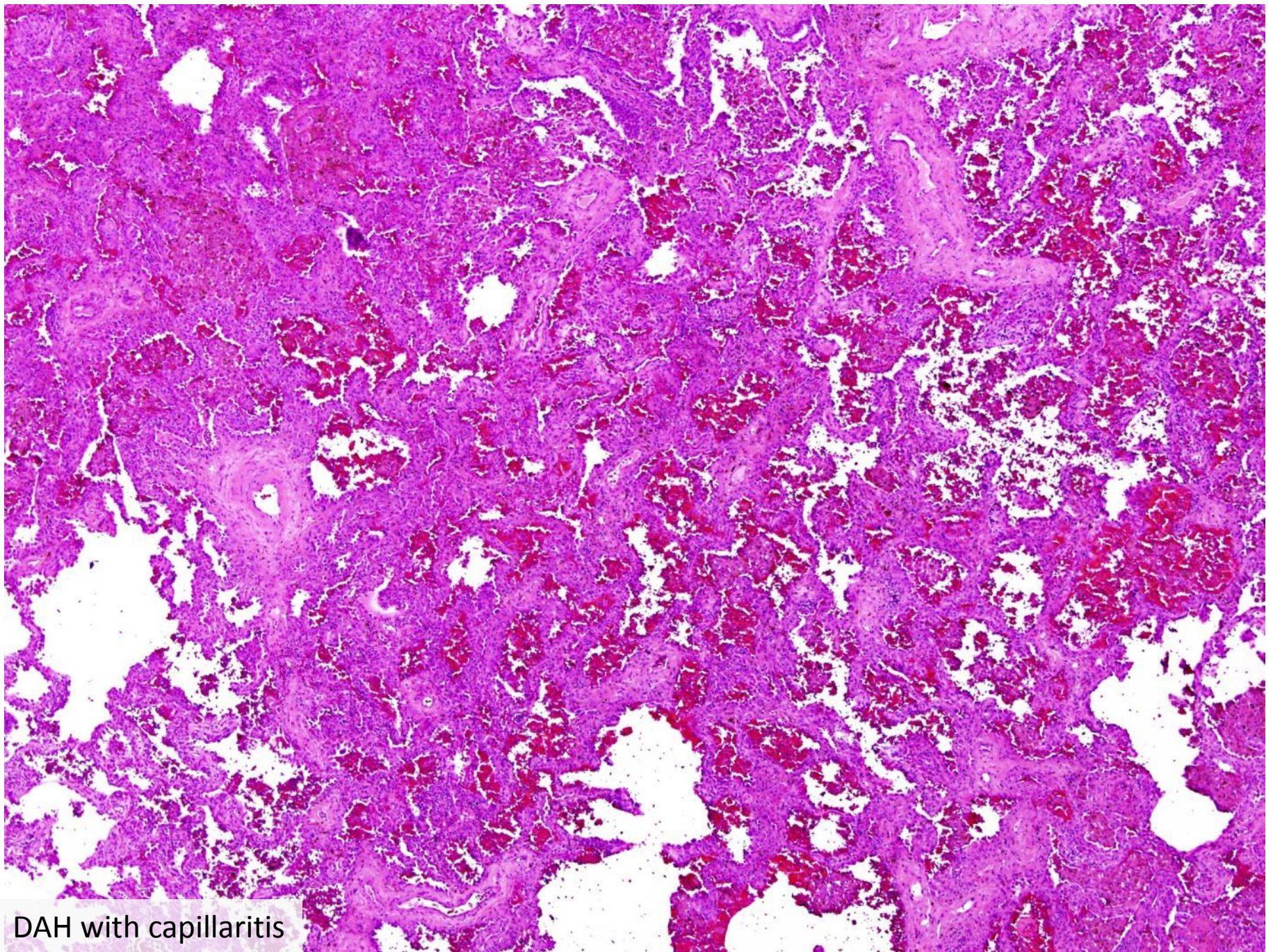
Plexiform arterial lesion

Vascular lesions

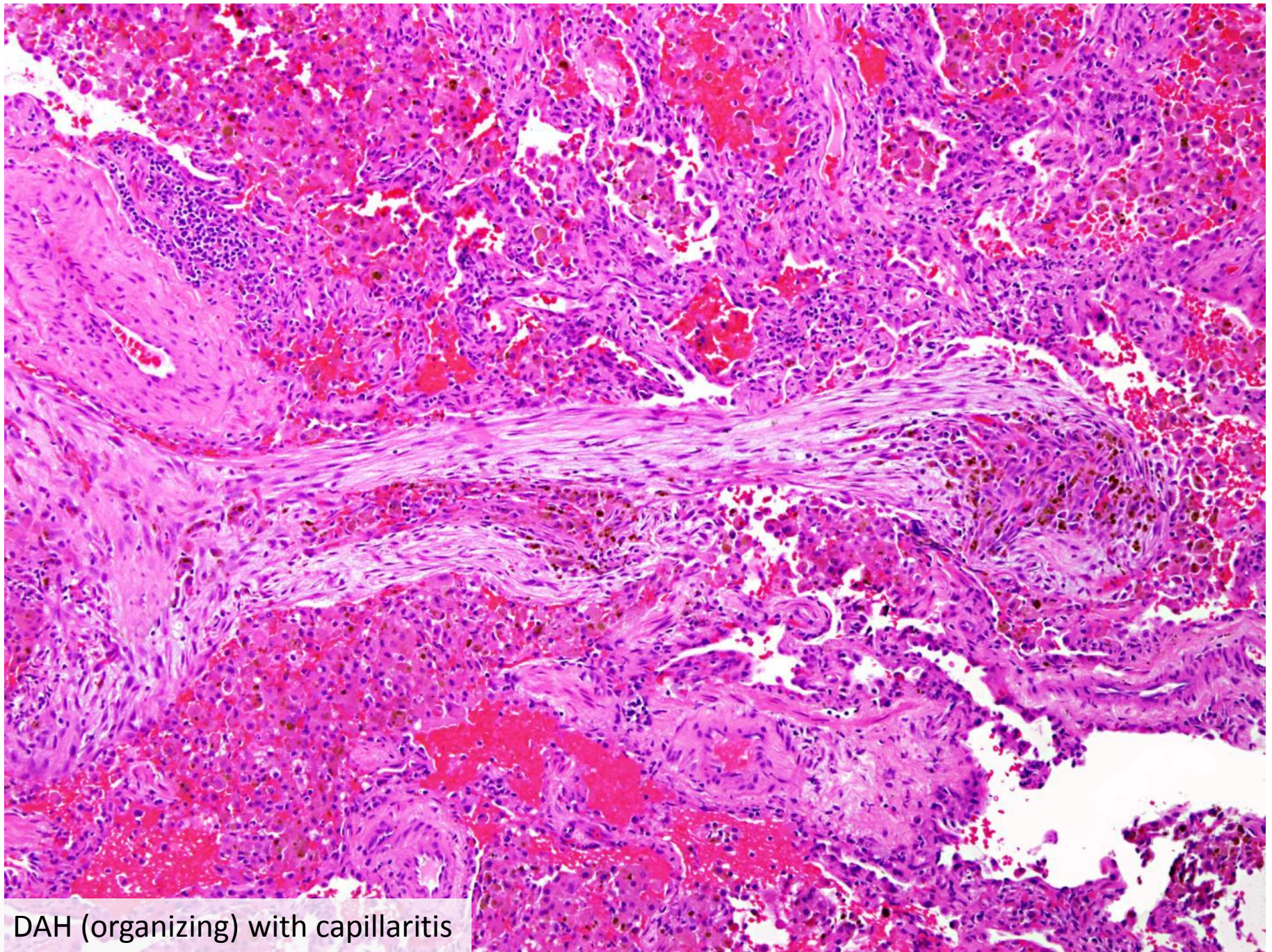
- Most often encountered in scleroderma and SLE
 - ~~diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH)~~
renal vasculitis
 - diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH)

Vascular lesions

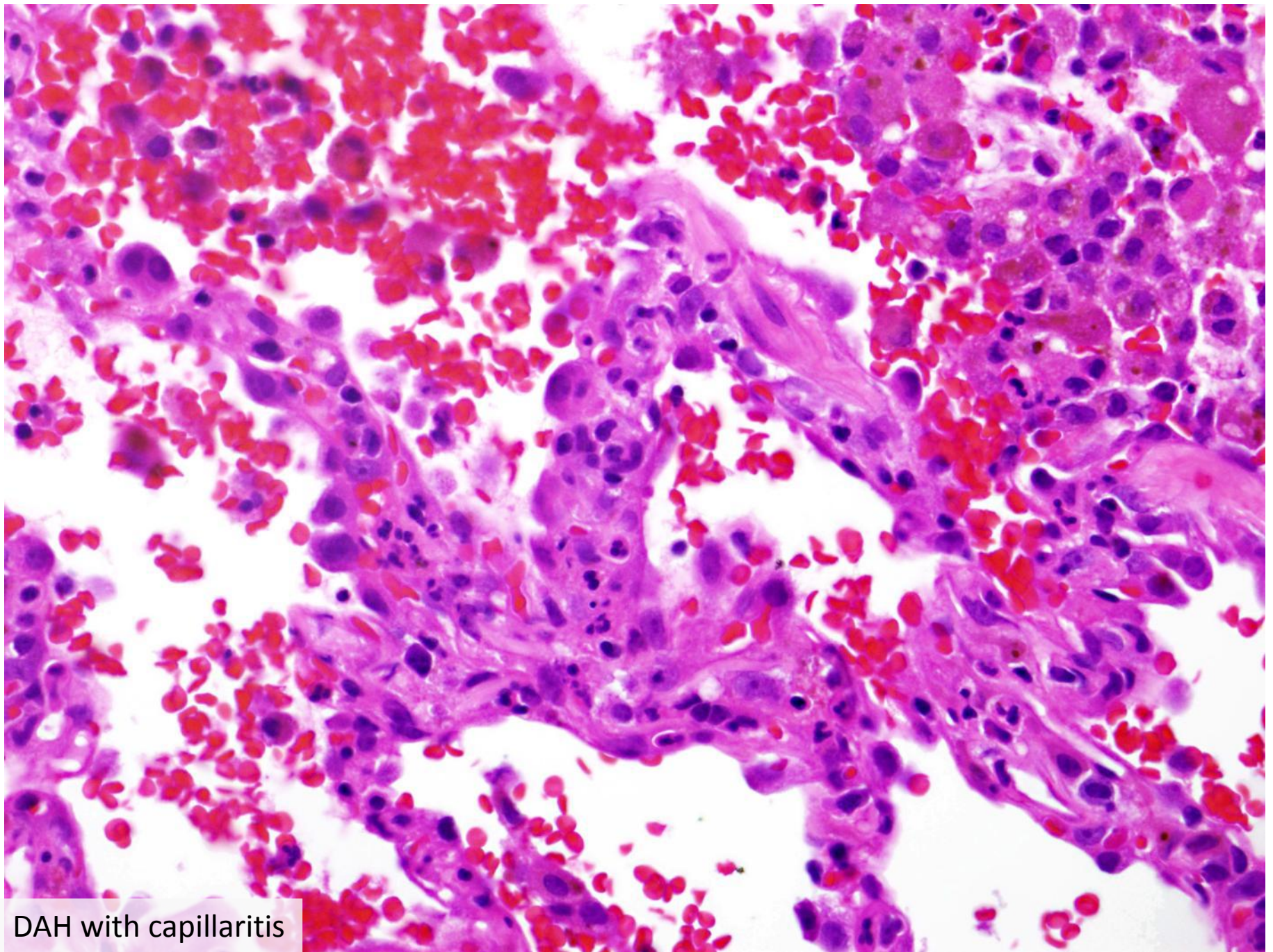
- Most often encountered in scleroderma and SLE
 - diffuse alveolar hemorrhage (DAH)
 - with / without capillaritis
 - with / without DAD



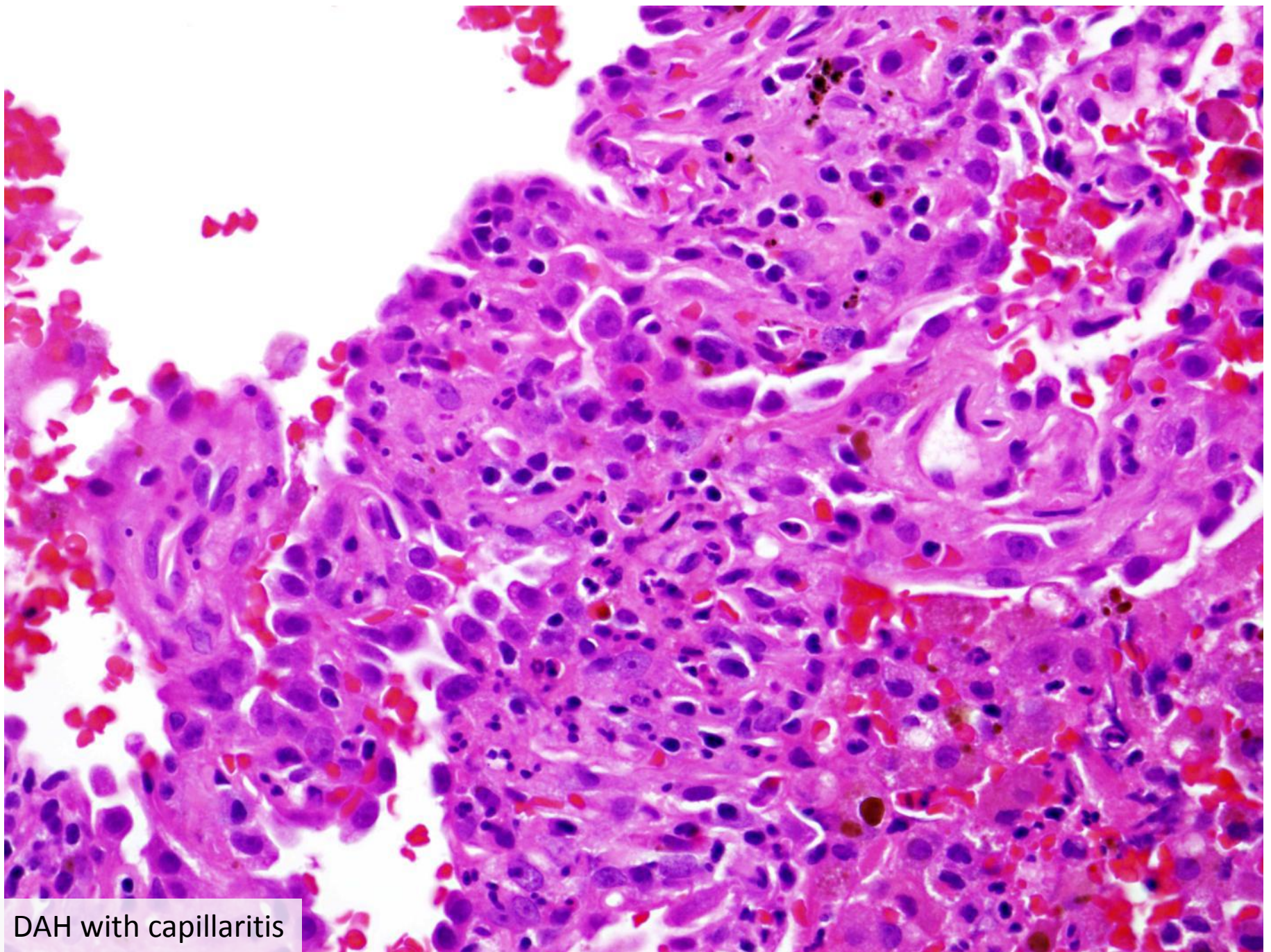
DAH with capillaritis



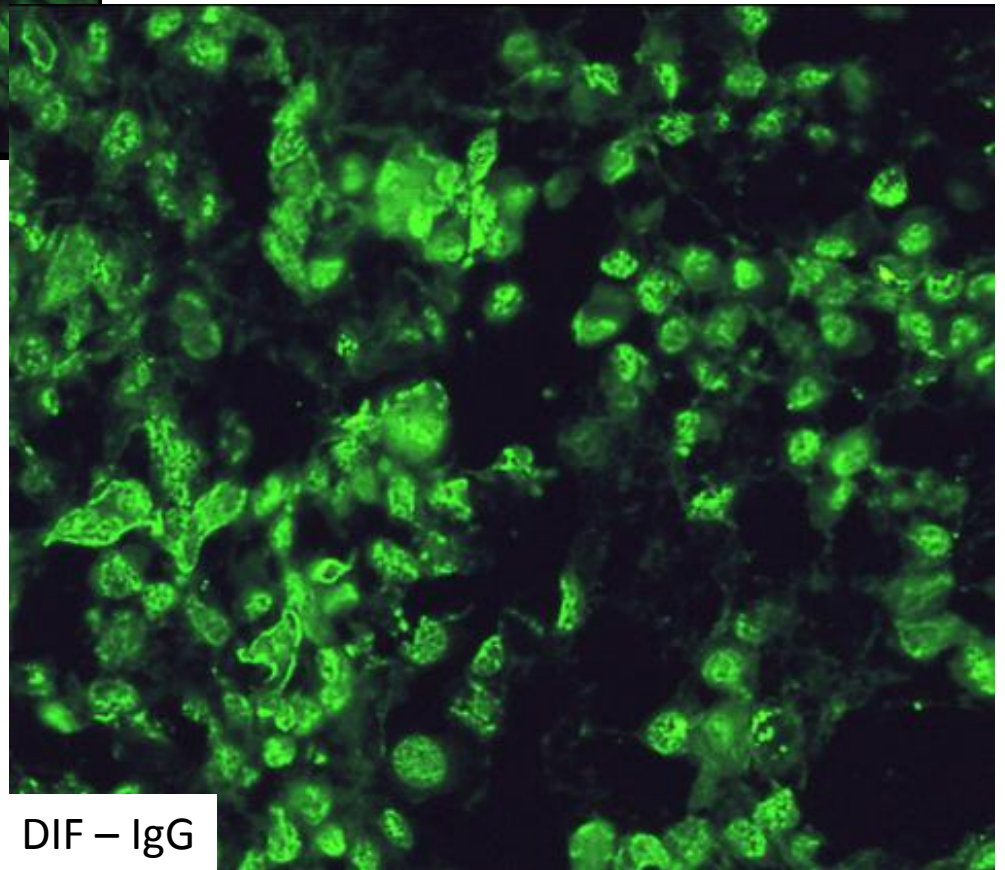
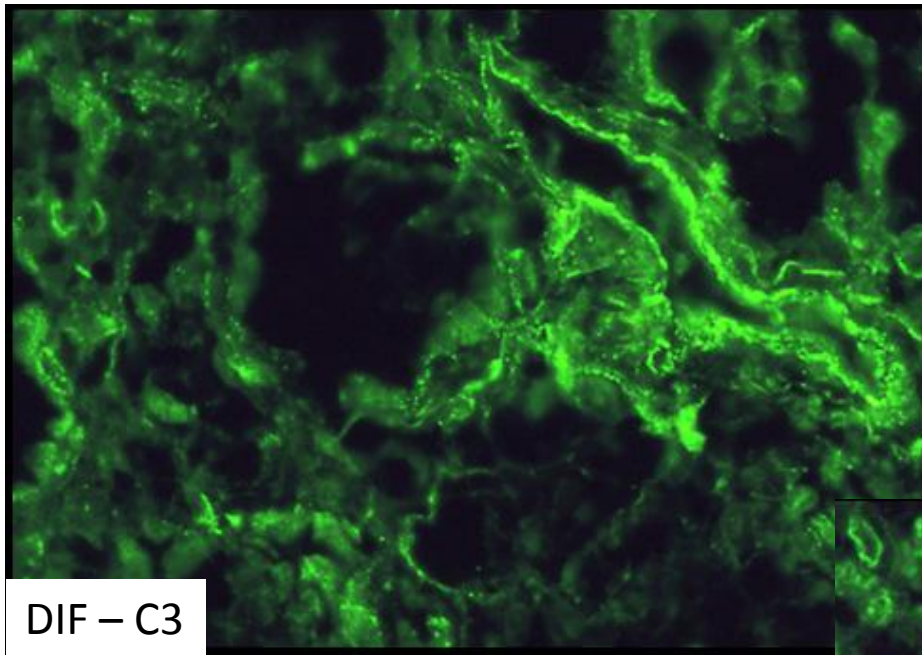
DAH (organizing) with capillaritis



DAH with capillaritis

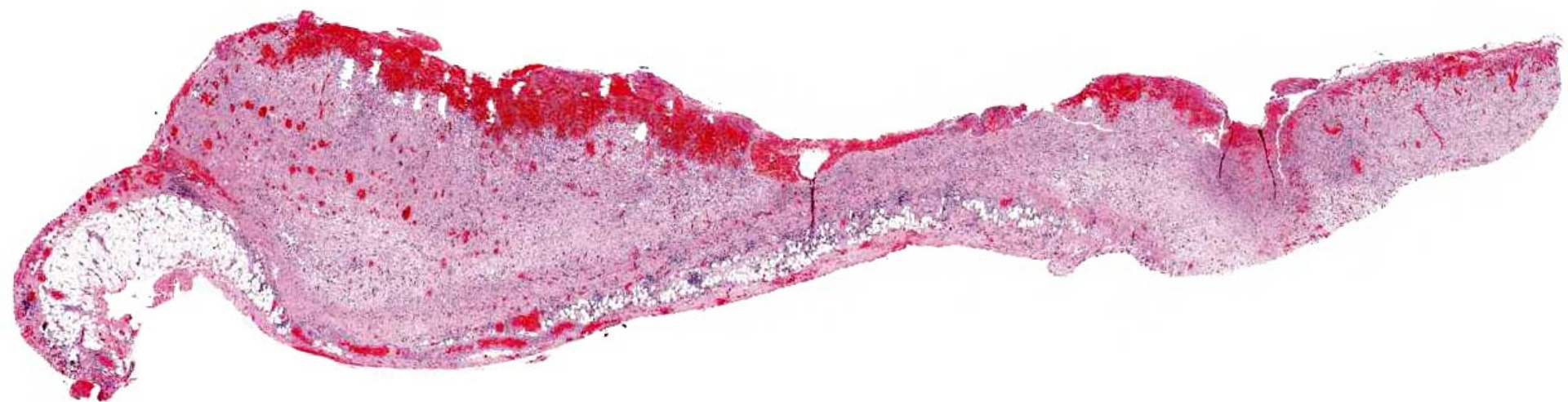


DAH with capillaritis

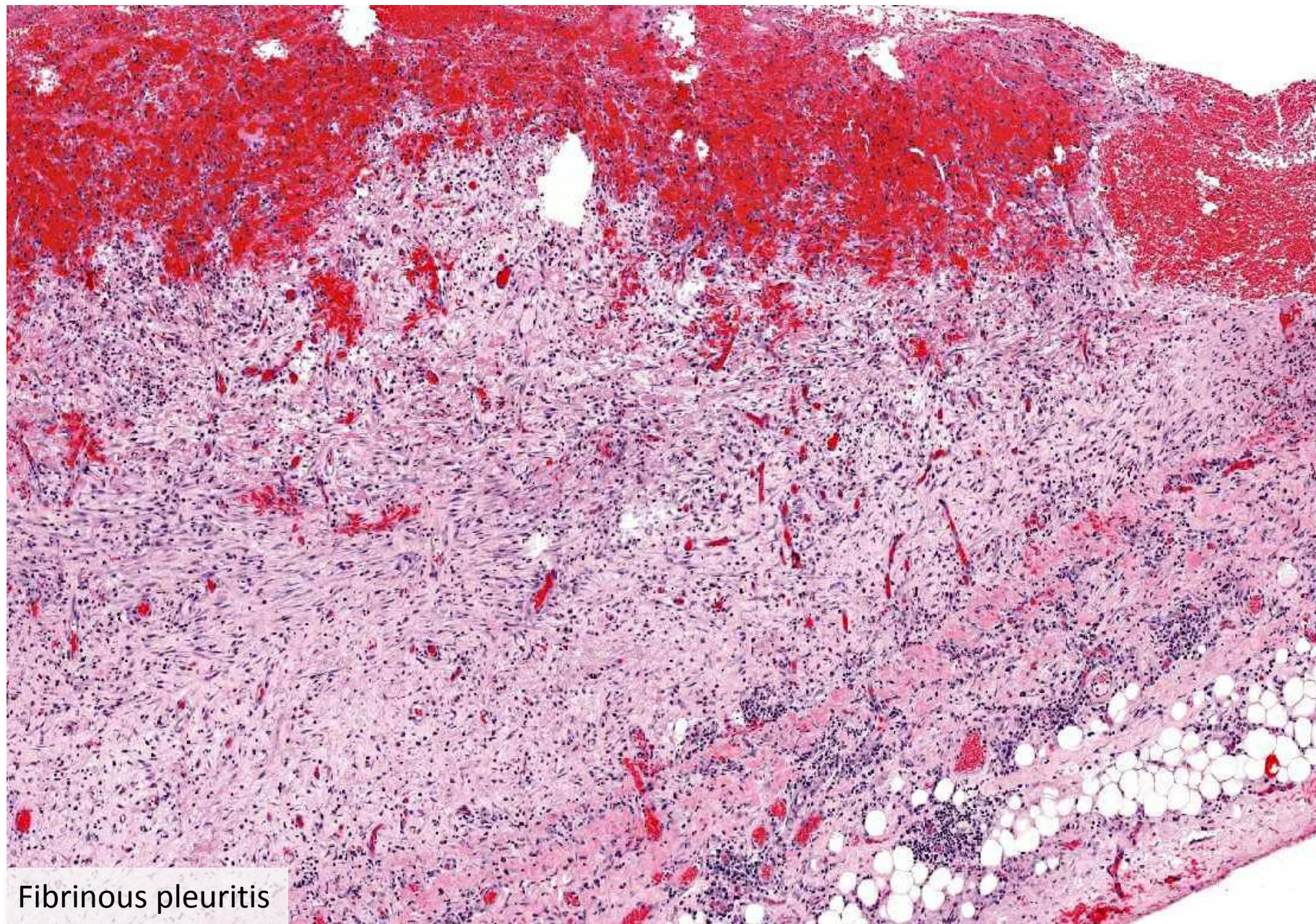


Pleural lesions

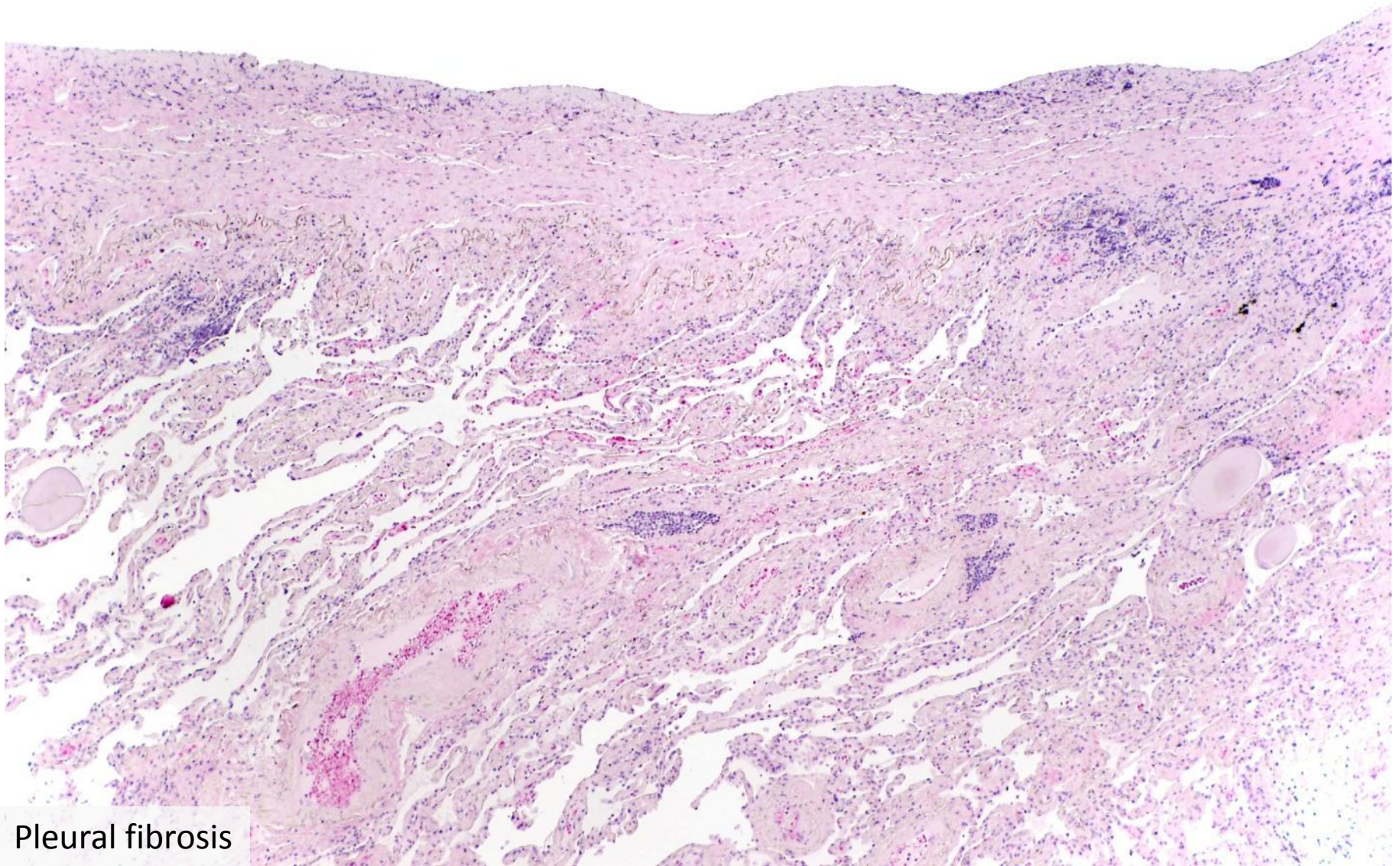
- Most often encountered in SLE and RA
 - often subclinical



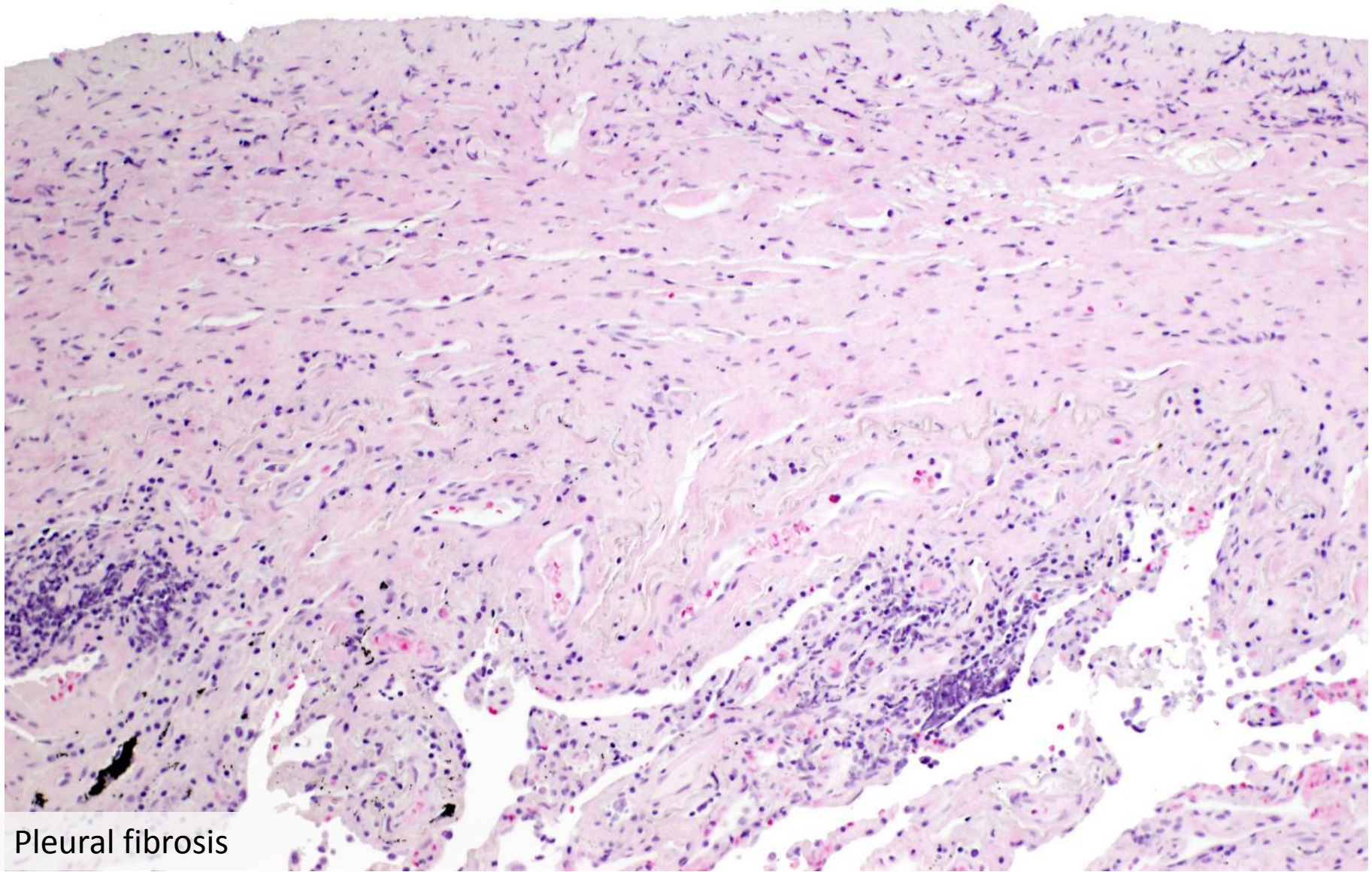
Fibrinous pleuritis



Fibrinous pleuritis



Pleural fibrosis



Pleural fibrosis