

leak out into the interstitial space and drain through lymphatics and capillaries into the general circulation. Enzymes released from the damaged cells can be detected in the blood of the patient as early as two hours later.

When a cell is injured, it undergoes lethal injury. The changes that occur in the cell are:

Protein denaturation process starts.

Cell cytoplasm becomes intensely eosinophilic and contains denatured and unfolded proteins which tend to bind more to eosin.

The cytoplasm becomes more eosinophilic and clear in a necrotic cell.

The cell will become remains highly eosinophilic like a lake.

It is worth mentioning that cells have granules of glycogen as stored energy. When cells undergo extreme stress, they convert glucose into pyruvic acid and lactic acid, which is a partial breakdown of glucose.

Necrosis and Coagulative Necrosis

Necrotic cells left behind usually appear as phospholipid masses called myelin figures.

Loss of granularity in the cell is produced by glycogen.

Organelles disappear leaving empty spaces.

Plasma membrane structures show discontinuities in the cell.

Coagulative necrosis is a type of necrosis in which a group of cells undergo denaturation of structural and functional proteins.

Under the electron microscope, intracellular organelles are derived from lysosomes, peroxisomes, golgi operators, endoplasmic reticulum or mitochondria. There are changes in cytoplasm and nuclei that can be observed through light or electron microscopy.

Necrotic cells will appear highly synophilic while nucleated cells are highly xenophilic. However, there is a concept that structural proteins undergo denaturation, but functional proteins remain active, such as enzymes. Severe ischemia or hypoxia to almost all tissues of the body produces coagulative necrosis, except for the central nervous system where hypoxic or ischemic injury leads to liquid factor necrosis. The reason for this is uncertain, but it is believed that the structural architecture of the brain and central nervous system is not as strong. Leaf effective necrosis occurs when an area of an organ or tissue undergoes sphere necrosis, even though structural proteins are denatured, but enzymatic digestion is intensely occurring, and severe proteolysis occurs where components of those cells convert into liquid material. Acute Inflammation and the Role of Neutrophils and Macrophages. During acute inflammation, neutrophils arrive first at the site of injury or infection followed by macrophages. Neutrophils act like jeeps in the body's defense system, and are more