AMYLOIDOSIS - II PATHOGENESIS AND CLASSIFICATION

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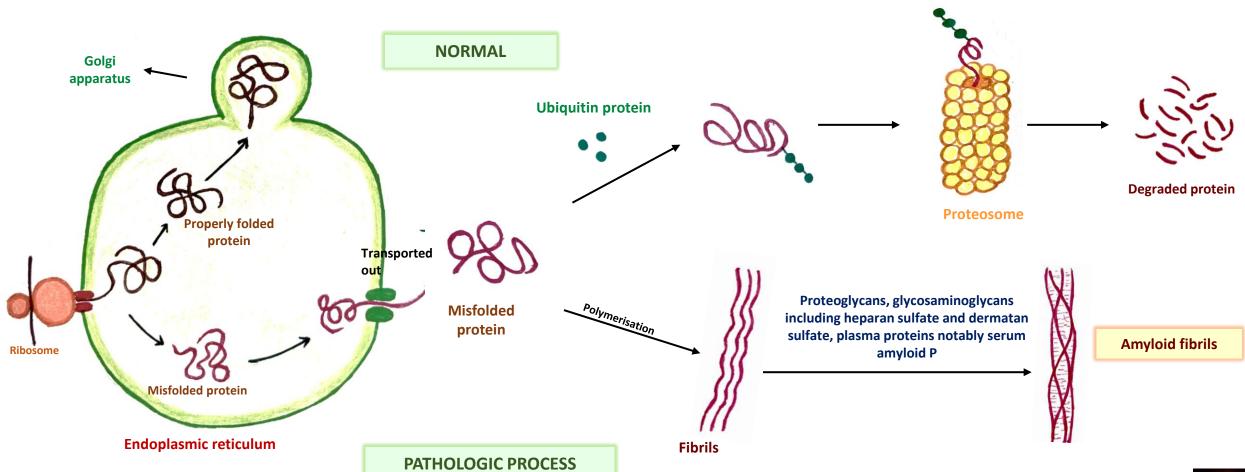
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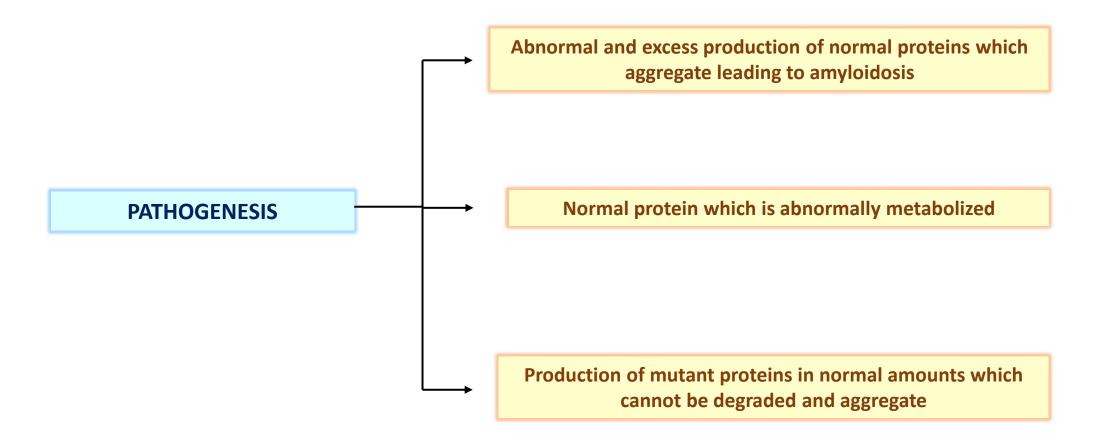


PATHOGENESIS

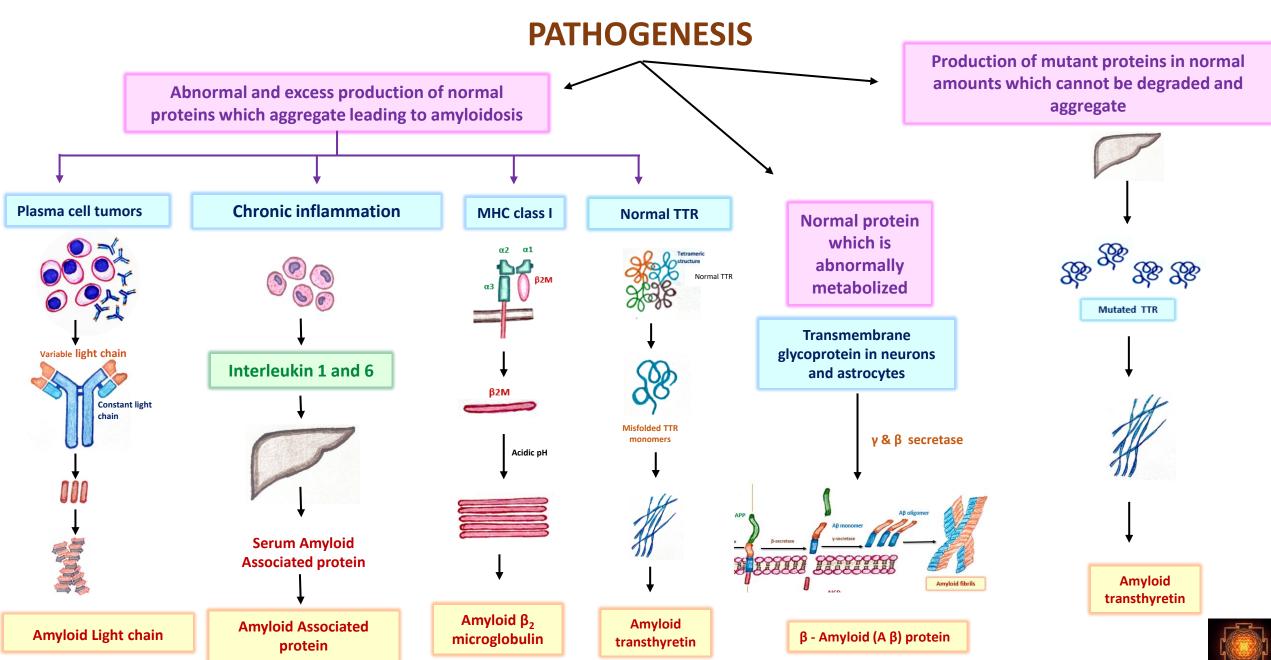
Amyloidosis results from abnormal folding of proteins, which become insoluble aggregates and deposit as fibrils in extracellular tissue

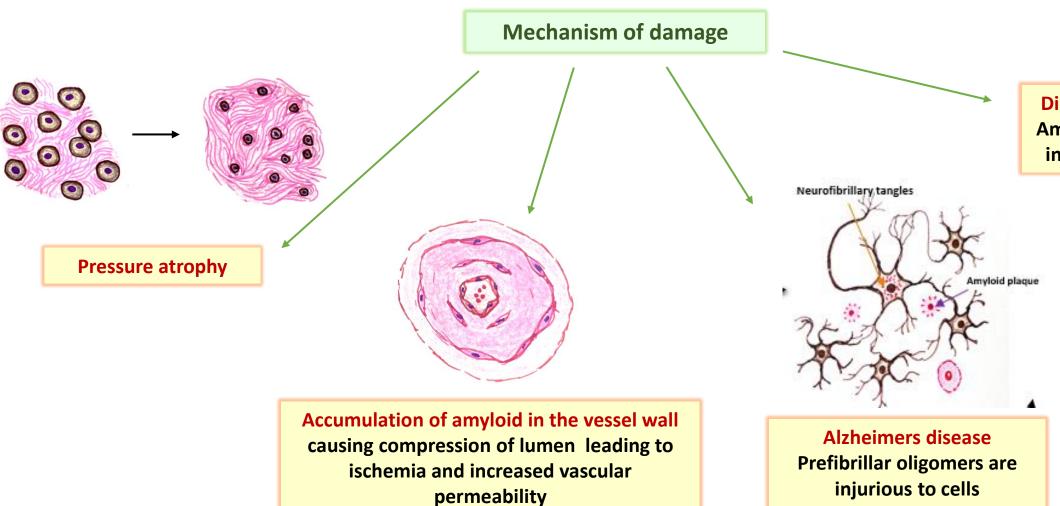








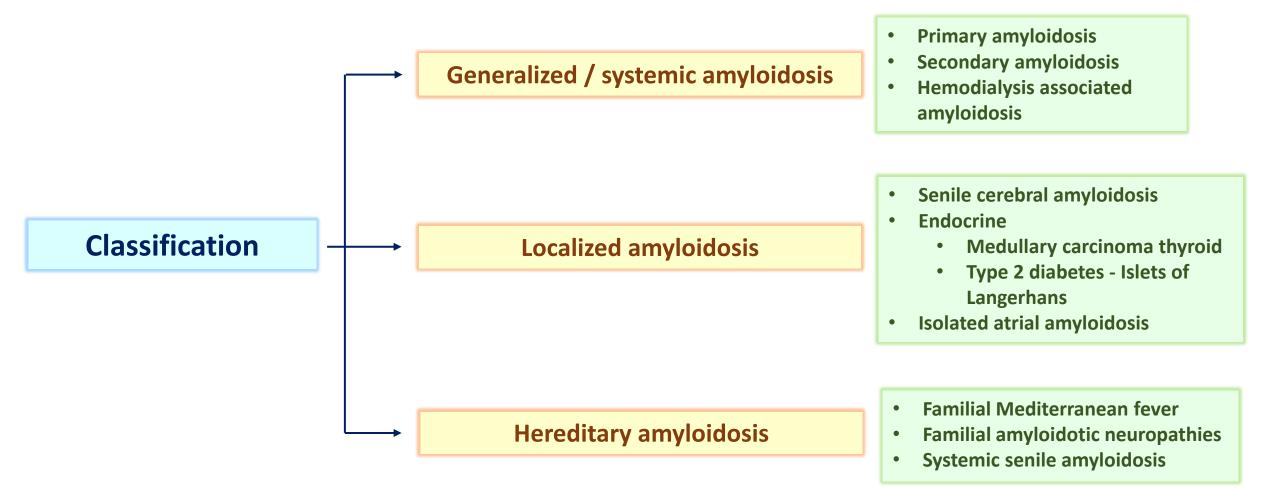




Direct cytotoxicity

Amyloid light chain in cardiac muscle



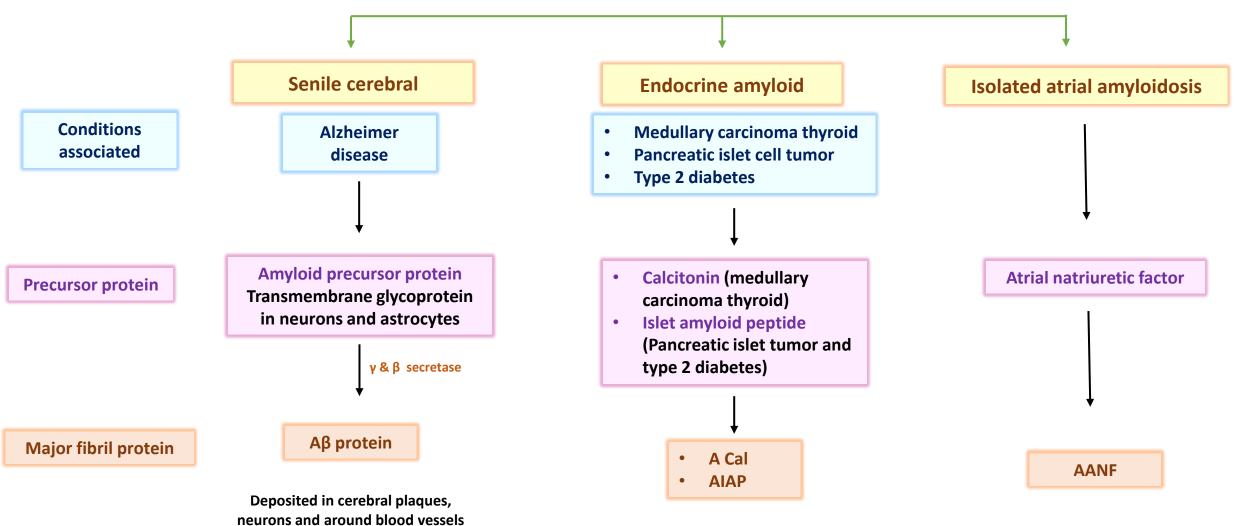




GENERALIZED / SYSTEMIC AMYLOIDOSIS Primary amyloidosis Secondary amyloidosis Hemodialysis associated amyloidosis Secondary to chronic inflammation **Rheumatoid arthritis** Plasma cell disorders Chronic renal failure **Conditions** other connective tissue disorders such as patients with hemodialysis associated ankylosing spondylitis Inflammatory bowel disease both Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis Hemodialysis membrane Drug abusers - . Heroin cannot filter the β2-Solid tumors - Most common being renal cell microglobulin carcinoma and Hodgkin lymphoma **Synthesizing Ig light B2-microglobulin Serum Amyloid associated protein Precursor protein** produced by liver due to stimulation by IL-Retained in circulation and serum chain, chiefly λ chain 1and 6 produced by macrophages levels are increased Structural abnormality in **Enzyme defect** leading to incomplete **SAA** rendering it breakdown of SAA resistant to degradation Amyloid β2-**Amyloid Light Amyloid associated** microglobulin Major fibril protein chain (AL) protein protein (AA) Deposited in joints, muscle, Seen in 5% to 15 of cases tendons or ligaments- CARPAL of multiple myeloma **TUNNEL SYNDROME**

LOCALIZED AMYLOIDOSIS

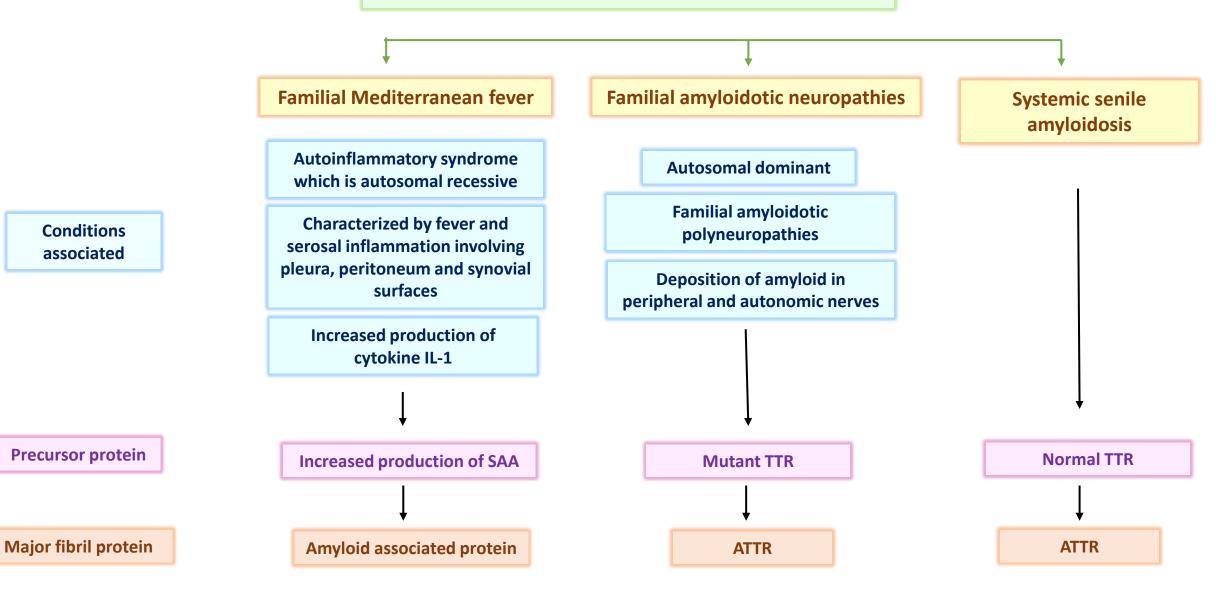
- Amyloid deposition is limited to single organ or tissue without involvement of any other site
- Deposits are present as nodules in lung, larynx, skin, urinary bladder, tongue and around eye



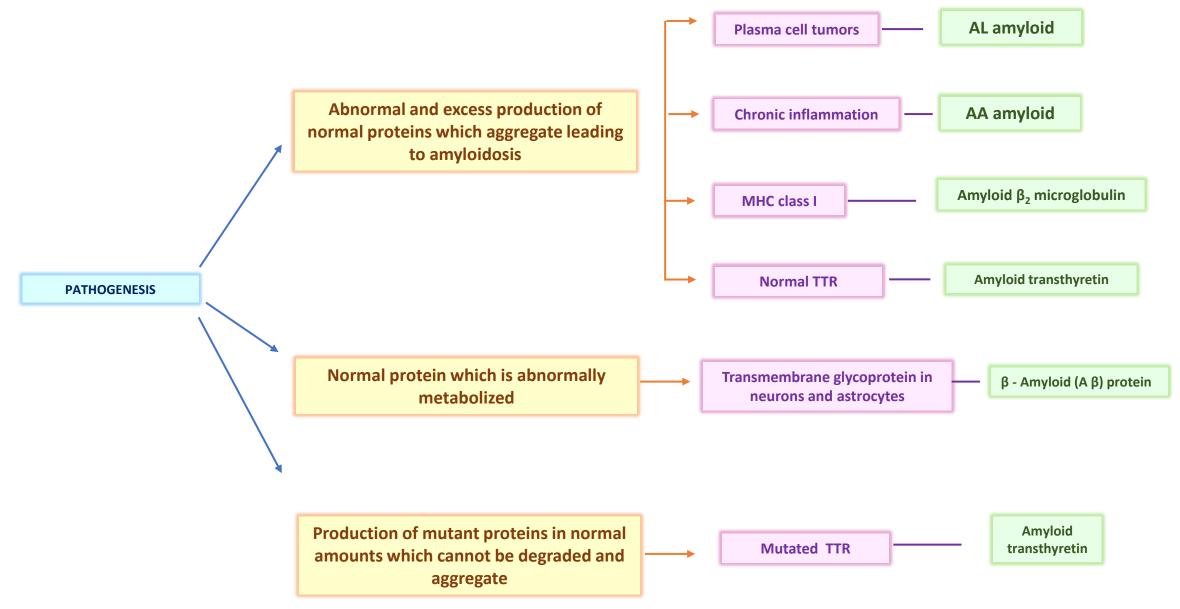
in brain



HEREDITARY AMYLOIDOSIS









Clinicopathologic category	Associated diseases	Precursor protein	Major fibril protein
SYSTEMIC (GENERALIZED) AMYLOIDO	SIS		
Primary amyloidosis (Ig light chain amyloidosis)	Plasma cell tumors	Ig light chains, chiefly λ type	AL
Secondary amyloidosis (Reactive systemic amyloidosis)	Chronic inflammatory conditions	Serum Amyloid Associated protein (SAA)	AA
Hemodialysis – associated amyloidosis	Chronic renal failure	β ₂ microglobulin	Aβ ₂ M
HEREDITARY AMYLOIDOSIS			
Familial Mediterranean fever		SAA	AA
Familial amyloidotic neuropathies		Transthyretin	ATTR
Systemic senile amyloidosis		Transthyretin	ATTR
LOCALIZED AMYLOIDOSIS			
Senile cerebral	Alzheimer disease	Amyloid Precursor protein (APP)	Αβ
Endocrine	Medullary carcinoma thyroidIslets of LangerhansType 2 diabetes	Calcitonin Islet amyloid peptide	A Cal AIAPP
 Isolated atrial amyloidosis 		Atrial natriuretic factor	AANF



