IDIOPATHIC BRONCHO-PULMONARY AMYLOIDOSIS

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Abstract

The term "amyloidosis" defines an entity of diseases, which have many various clinical manifestations, as a result of extracellular deposition of insoluble pathological fibril proteins in tissues and organs.

Modern classification of amyloidosis is built on the principles of specificity of main fibril protein. The type of amyloid comes first, than precursor protein is identified. The clinical form comes the last. First capital letter A means "amyloid". It is followed by the type of certain protein: A — amyloid protein, L — light chains of immunoglobulins, TTR — transtiretin, β_2M — beta-2-microglobulin.

According to modern classification an idiopathic broncho-pulmonary amyloidosis belongs to AL-amyloidosis.

Current report presents the data on epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical and radiological presentation of the disease. The two cases of nodular and diffuse forms of amyloidosis are presented.

Key words: idiopathic broncho-pulmonary amyloidosis, diagnostics, clinical case.

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