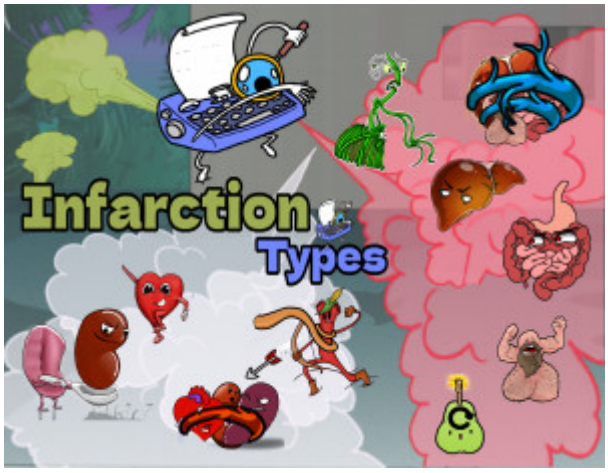
Infarction Types



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Red Infarct
Red Infarct-fart
A red infarct is also known as a hemorrhagic infarct. It affects loose organs like the lungs, liver, intestines, and testes. It appears dark or bluish-red.

Venous Occlusion
Vines Occluded
Red infarcts occurs in venous occlusion. It happens due to the inability of blood to exit the infarcted area. The area becomes congested, causing an accumulation of blood around the site.

Organ with Multiple Blood Supplies
Organ with Multiple Blood-vessels
Red infarcts occur in organs with multiple blood supplies, such as the lungs, liver, intestines, and testes.

Liver
Liver
Liver infarction is rare due to its dual blood supply from the portal vein and the hepatic artery. These multiple blood supplies will cause red infarction if an infarct occurs.

Intestine
Intestine
Infarction of the intestine can occur due to mesenteric ischemia. Small intestines obtain arterial blood from the arcuate internastomozing branches of the mesenteric arteries.

Testes
Testes-man
Infarction on the testes can occur due to testicular torsion.

Reperfusion Injury
Replay-pear-fuse
Reperfusion injury can cause red infarct due to damage by free radicals.

White Infarct
White Infarct-fart
The white infarct is also known as a pale infarct. It affects solid organs with single blood supplies, such as the heart, kidney, and spleen.

Arterial Occlusion
Archery-artery Occluded
White infarcts occurs in arterial occlusion. Such infarcts appear in solid organs supplied by anatomically or functionally terminal arteries.

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Organ with Single Blood Supplies

Organ with Single Blood-vessels

White infarcts occur in organs with single blood supplies. Terminal arteries in these organs do not have functioning anastomoses, which can cause a limited blood supply of the occluded arterial branch. These will result in a lack of tissue receiving blood, causing a pale appearance infarct.

Heart

Heart

Infarction in the heart is known as myocardial infarction. The most common cause is coronary artery disease.

Kidney

Kidney

Kidney infarction can occur due to atheromatous plaque hemorrhage, emboli, aortic dissection, and traumatic avulsion.

Spleen

Spleen-spoon

Infarction on the spleen can occur due to blockage of the splenic artery or one of its branches. Embolus can be one of the culprits that can appear from mural thrombus on an atheromatous plaque and atrial thrombus due to atrial fibrillation.

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