Coagulation necrosis is a type of cell death that occurs when cells are exposed to extreme heat, radiation, or other forms of injury or insult. In this process, the affected cells undergo a series of changes, including loss of their characteristic shape and structure, accumulation of proteins and other cellular materials, and eventually, they become stiff and appear solidified, hence the term "coagulation".

Coagulation necrosis is often seen in tissues that have a good blood supply, such as the liver, kidneys, and heart, as these organs are particularly susceptible to ischemia or lack of oxygen supply, which can lead to tissue damage and death.

This type of necrosis is characterized by the preservation of tissue architecture and an absence of inflammatory response. In other words, the affected tissue does not become inflamed or infected, but it does lose its function.

Overall, coagulation necrosis is an important pathological process that occurs in response to a wide range of insults and can have significant consequences for the affected tissues and organs.

see Extensive coagulative necrosis

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