Extensive coagulative necrosis

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Extensive coagulation necrosis refers to a type of tissue damage that occurs when blood supply to an area is disrupted, causing the affected tissue to die. This type of necrosis typically occurs in organs with a high metabolic rate, such as the heart, liver, or kidneys, and can result from a variety of causes, including infections, toxins, and trauma.

Coagulative necrosis is characterized by the preservation of tissue architecture, with the affected cells undergoing a process of denaturation and coagulation of their proteins. The cells lose their nucleus and cytoplasmic organelles, and become eosinophilic, meaning they stain pink in histological sections.

In extensive coagulative necrosis, a large area of tissue is affected, and the dead cells are not cleared by the immune system. The resulting tissue damage can lead to organ dysfunction, and may require medical intervention such as surgery or organ transplantation.

The treatment for extensive coagulative necrosis depends on the underlying cause and the extent of the tissue damage. In some cases, supportive care such as fluids, oxygen, and pain management may be sufficient, while in others more aggressive interventions such as surgery or chemotherapy may be required.

Multimodal imaging findings in patients with glioblastoma with extensive coagulative necrosis related to regorafenib [1].

1)
Werner JM, Wollring MM, Tscherpel C, Rosen EK, Werr L, Stetter I, Rueß D, Ruge MI, Brunn A, Al Shughri A, Kabbasch C, Fink GR, Langen KJ, Galldiks N. Multimodal imaging findings in patients with glioblastoma with extensive coagulative necrosis related to regorafenib. Neuro Oncol. 2023 Mar 24:noad051. doi: 10.1093/neuonc/noad051. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 36960770.