



FIG. 31.—Cross section of an atrium, showing a few columnar cells at one corner, air and hemorrhagic exudate in the circular pale areas, and a dense viscid hyalin exudate (hyalin membrane), filling the rest of the structure and extending into the alveoli which open into it. The wall of the atrium is infiltrated with leucocytes, a considerable number of which are polymorphonuclear leucocytes. The primary reaction appears to have been an edema or practically universal involvement of the lung with a superimposed infection by streptococcus which produced the hemorrhagic inflammatory reaction. Streptococci were isolated and Gram-negative bacteria are seen along the respiratory bronchioles and in the atria. Accession number 2696, Army Medical Museum. Negative number 45960. Hematoxylin and eosin stain; $\times 235$