

FIGURE 366e-16 Combined acetaminophen hepatotoxicity and alcoholic liver injury with extensive centrilobular areas of necrosis (H&E, 4 \times).

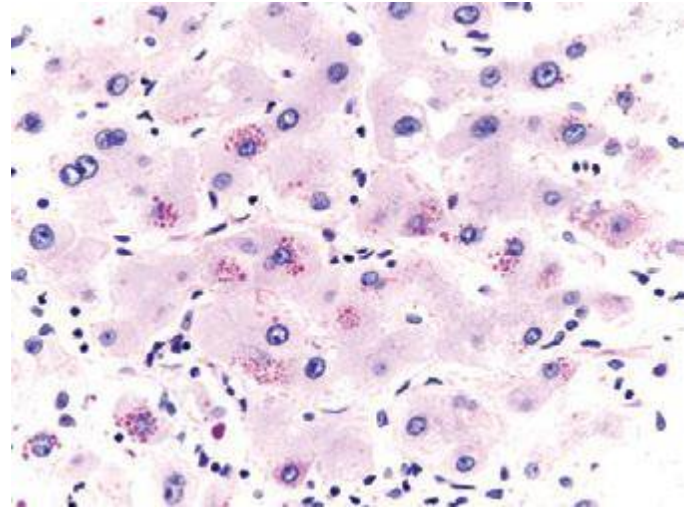


FIGURE 366e-19 α_1 Antitrypsin deficiency with higher magnification of PAS-positive, diastase-resistant globules (PAS, 40 \times).

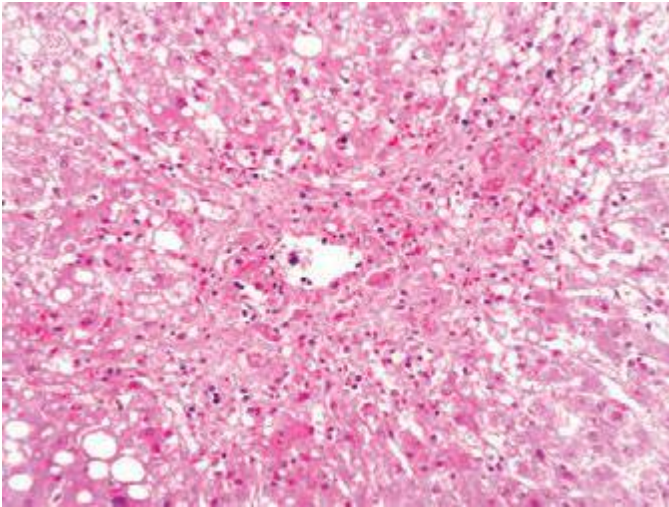


FIGURE 366e-17 Combined acetaminophen hepatotoxicity and alcoholic liver injury at higher magnification showing necrotic centrilobular area with Mallory bodies (H&E 20 \times).

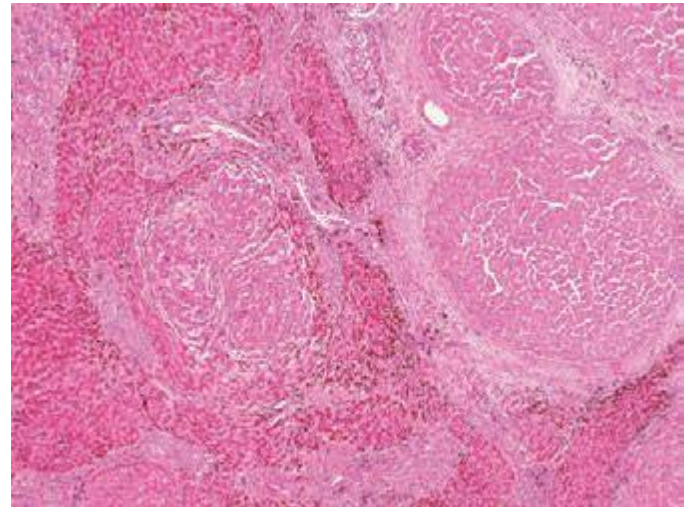


FIGURE 366e-20 Cirrhosis secondary to hemochromatosis with hepatocellular carcinoma; brown hemosiderin pigment (iron) is present in the cirrhotic liver, while the hepatocellular carcinoma nodules are hemosiderin-free (H&E, 4 \times).

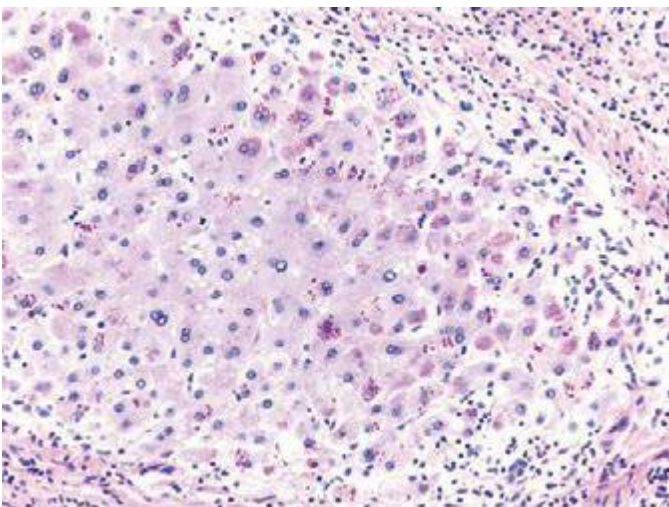


FIGURE 366e-18 α_1 Antitrypsin deficiency with cytoplasmic periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)-positive, diastase-resistant globules in many hepatocytes, predominantly at the periphery of a cirrhotic nodule (PAS, 20 \times).

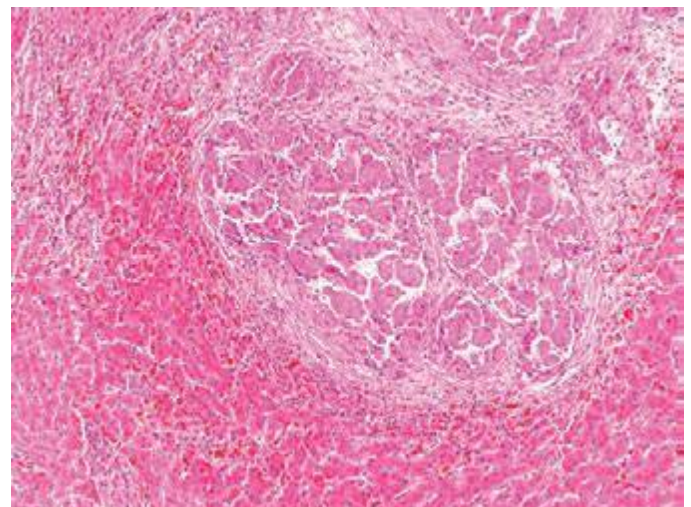


FIGURE 366e-21 Cirrhosis secondary to hemochromatosis with hepatocellular carcinoma at higher magnification, demonstrating nodules of large malignant cells with highly disorganized architecture (H&E, 10 \times).