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### 4.1 Pathogenesis

The pathogenesis of Influenza A (H1N1) has attracted focused attention internationally. It has been known that Influenza A (H1N1) virus inducing host cells apoptosis is one of the most important mechanisms in its pathogenesis. Many studies have demonstrated that it is Caspases that mediates the process of Influenza A (H1N1) virus induced host cells apoptosis, which can be regulated via multiple ways, factors and genes. It has been proved that Influenza A (H1N1) virus induced host cells apoptosis is a complex process [1].

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### 4.2 Pathological Changes

The pathological changes are predominantly found in respiratory organs. Nose, pharynx, throat, trachea and bronchi have mucous congestion and swelling, with their surface covered by dense fluid. Small bronchi and bronchioles are filled with foam liked exudates. Chest cavity and pericardial cavity become reservoirs with large amount of sera with cellulose. The foci in lungs are commonly found in apical segment, cardial segment, middle segment, dorsal segment of diaphragmatic lobe and the basal segment, having clear borders with surrounding tissues. The colors

of the foci range from red to purple, being collapse and solid, and their toughness like leather. Other pathological changes include enlargements of the spleen, cervical lymph nodes, mediastinal lymph nodes and bronchial lymph nodes [2–6].

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### References

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