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Importance of the study of pathology, Definition of terms, Methods and techniques

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### Era of pathology

- Van leeuwenhoek introduced the first microscope, introduced histological staining, first described spermatozoa, red blood cells and giardia.
- John hunter introduced pathology museum in study of diseases a unique collection of pathological specimens.
- Edward Jenner introduced inoculation for small pox.
- Xavier Bichat divided the study of pathology into general and systemic

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### Definition of pathology

- Literal translation: "the study of suffering (pathos)"
- 2. The study of the essential nature of disease, disease processes, and the structural and functional changes in organs and tissues that cause or are caused by disease
- 3. The study of the gross and microscopic patterns of disease

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- Etiology is the study of cause/ causative agent of disease
- Morphology is the study of structural changes in disease (gross and microscopic)
- Clinical significance study of how clinical features are related to changes.

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### Medical pathology

- Is divided into two
  - general pathology e.g. common inflammation, cancer, ageing.
- systemic pathology
  - specific changes in organs e.g. goiter, pneumonia, breast cancer.

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### Clinical pathology

- Is a medical specialty that is concerned with diagnosis of disease based on laboratory analysis of bodily fluids such as blood and urine, using tools of chemistry, microbiology, hematology and molecular pathology.
- Histopathology investigation and diagnosis of disease from examination of tissues.
- Cytopathology investigation and diagnosis of disease from the examination of isolated cells

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### Importance of study of pathology

- General knowledge of how disease are caused.
- General patterns and classification of diseases
- Evolution of disease from its causes to clinical presentation
- The signs and symptoms of disease
- Nature, spread and precautions to prevent common diseases
- Know the different disciplines that make up pathology
- Better understand the patient and his disease.

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## Etiology of pathology

- a. Genetic
- b. Acquired (environmental factors)

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# Enviromental agents

- Physical
- Chemical
- Nutrition
- Infections
- Immunological
- psychological

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### Genetic factors

- Age
- Genes

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### Morphologic changes

- a. Gross changes
- b. Microscopic changes

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### Clinical significance

- a. Signs and symptoms
- b. Disease course
- c. Prognosis

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### Methods Used in Pathology

- 1. Gross examination of organs
  - a. Gross examination of organs on the exam has two major components
  - Determining what organ are you looking at!
  - ii. Determining what's wrong (the pathology)!
- b. Useful gross features
  - i. Size
  - ii. Shape
  - iii. Consistency
  - iv. Color

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- Microscopic examination of tissue
  - a. Light microscopy
    - i. Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) Gold Standard Stain

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### Hematoxylin dye

- Stains the following blue to purple
- Nuclei.
- Nucleoli.
- Bacteria
- Calcium
- Many others

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### eosin

- Stains the following pink to red
- Cytoplasm
- Collagen
- Fibrin .
- RBCs
- Thyroid colloid
- Many others

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# Other histochemical stains (chemical reactions)

- Prussian blue
- Congo red.
- Acid fast (Ziel-Neelson, Fite)
- Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)
- Gram stain
- Trichrome
- Reticulin

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### Ancillary techniques

- a. Immunofluorescence microscopy (IFM)
  - i. Renal diseases
  - ii. Autoimmune diseases
- b. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM)
  - i. Renal disease
  - ii. Neoplasms
  - iii. Infections
  - iv. Genetic disorders

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### Molecular techniques

- A. Protein electrophoresis
- b. Southern and Western blots
- c. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

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