Introduction to pathology

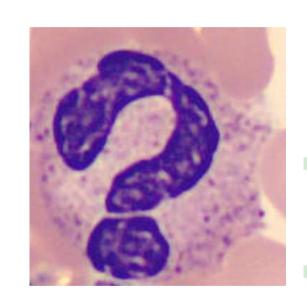


Ghadeer Hayel, MD

11/10/2021

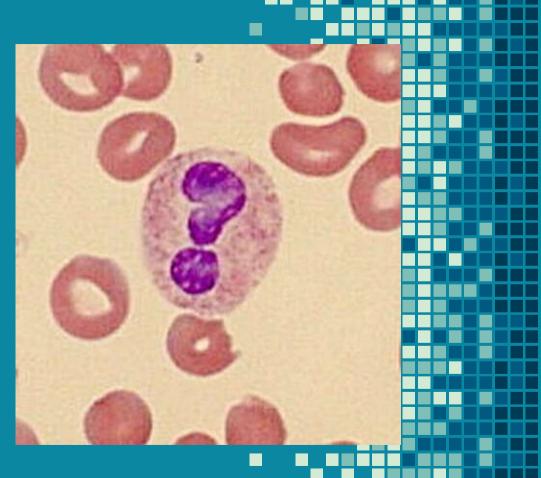
So what is pathology?

Pathology comes from an Ancient Greek roots; literally to the study of suffering; pathos: "suffering" (disease) & logia "study of"



So it is.. The scientific study of disease!

The study of the structural & functional changes in cells, tissues, & organs that underlies diseases





Rudolf Virchow

1821-1902

- + Cellular pathology > to emphasize that all diseases originate at the cellular level.
- + "the father of modern pathology"
- + NOW, cellular disturbances arise from alterations in molecules (genes, proteins, and others) that influence the survival and behavior of cells.
- + SO the foundation of modern pathology is understanding the cellular & molecular abnormalities that give rise to diseases.

anatomy,
physiology,
biochemistry,
pharmacology,
microbiology,
community,
...etc





medicine, surgery, orthopedic, gyne-obs, pediatrics, ENT, Psychiatry, Radiology

Giovanni Battista Morgagni

1682 - 1771



- + Physician anatomist
- + Introduced clinicopathologic methodology in the study of disease, by correlation of clinical findings (signs, symptoms) with findings at posmortem examination

+ General pathology:

basic concepts that are shared among various disease in multiple organs/systems (Ex: Inflammation, cell injury and neoplasia)

+ Systematic Pathology: discuss pathology of diseases of a specific organs/systems

Anatomical pathology

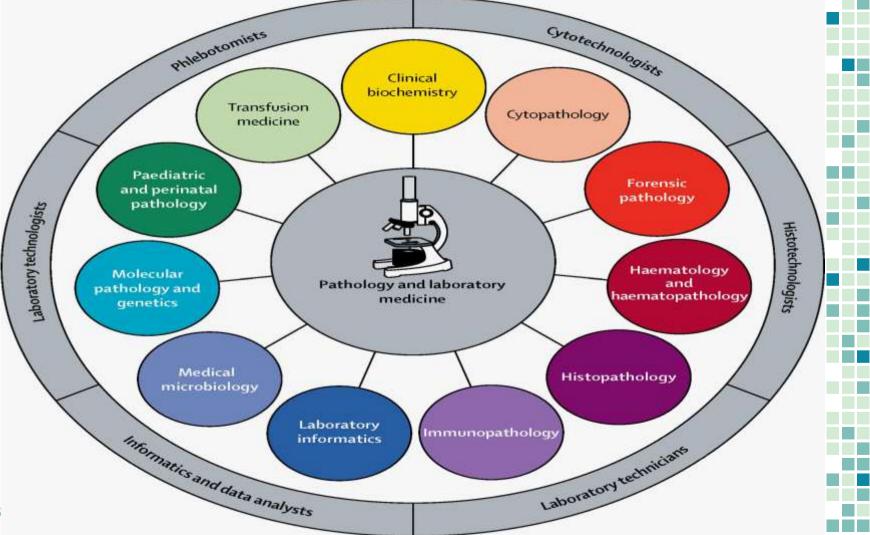
- +Cytopathology
- +Dermatopathology
- +Forensic pathology
- +Histopathology
- +Neuropathology
- +Pulmonary pathology
- +Renal pathology
- +Surgical pathology

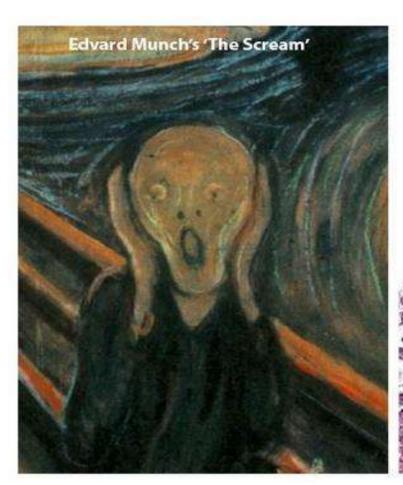
Clinical pathology

- +Hematopathology
- +Immunopathology
- +Radiation pathology

Molecular pathology







Histology's 'Placental villi'



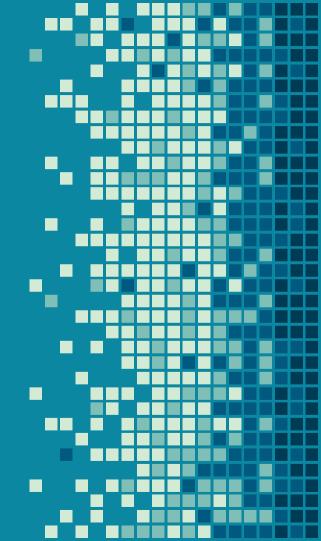
the study of disease Includes:

- The study of causes that leads to these changes >> WHY <<</p>
- Sequence of events that leads from structural and functional abnormalities to clinical manifestations >> HOW <<</p>
- The basic structural and functional changes associated with disease >> Morphology<<</p>



+underlying causes and modifying factors that are responsible for the initiation and progression of disease.

+ genetic and environmental factors

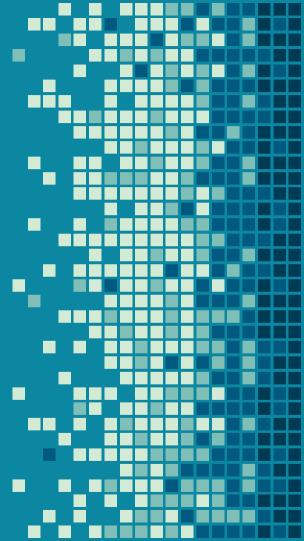


♣ Pathogenesis ..The "HOW"

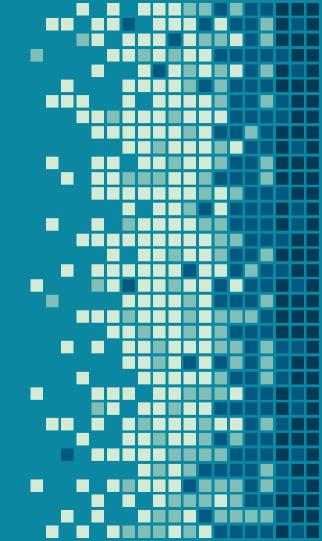
- +the mechanism through which

 Etiology causes the development &

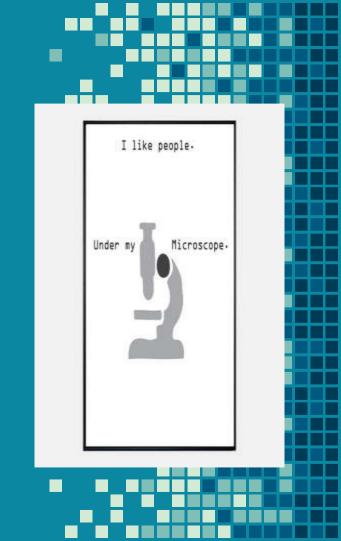
 progression of disease,
- +the cellular & molecular changes that give rise to the specific **functional** & **structural** abnormalities that characterize the disease.



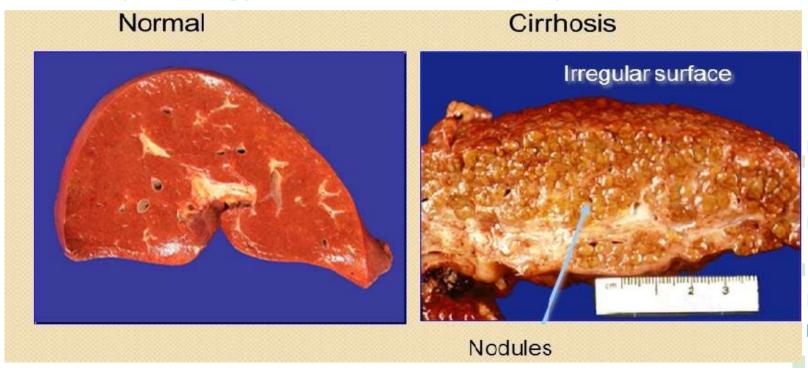
6 • Etiology and pathogenesis of disease are essential for understanding disease ++ also is the basis for developing rational treatments and effective preventive measures. Thus, pathology provides the scientific foundation for the practice of medicine. EBM



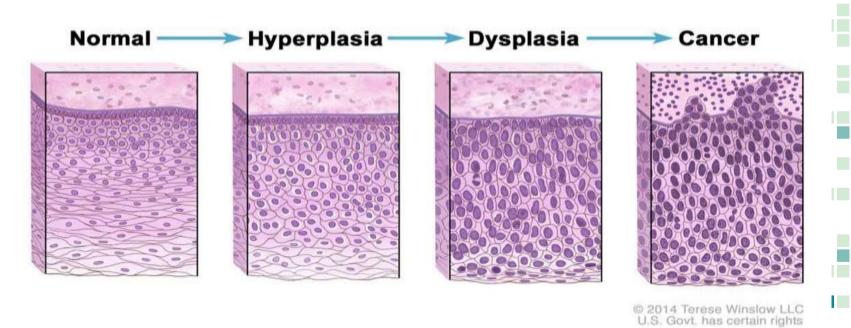
- **& Morphology** is structural alteration of cell and tissue as a result of the pathogenesis:
 - + gross: naked eye
 - + microscopic
 - +Pathologists also use a variety of molecular, and other techniques to define the biochemical, structural, and functional changes that occur in cells, tissues, and organs in response to injury.

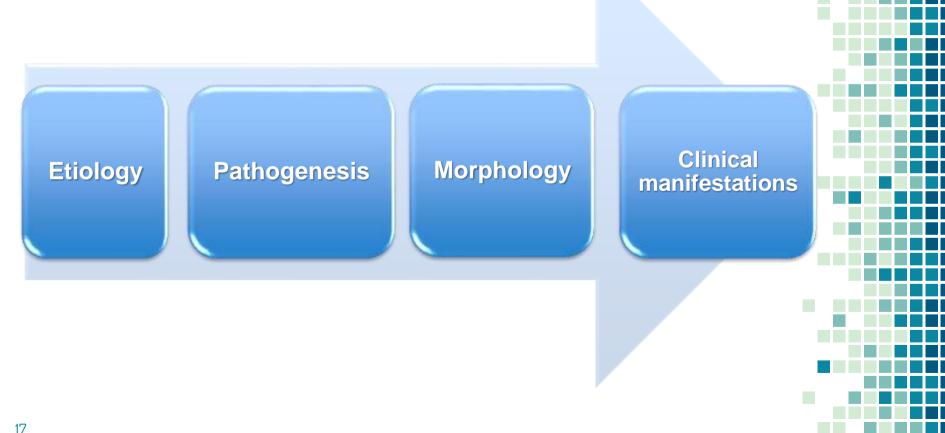


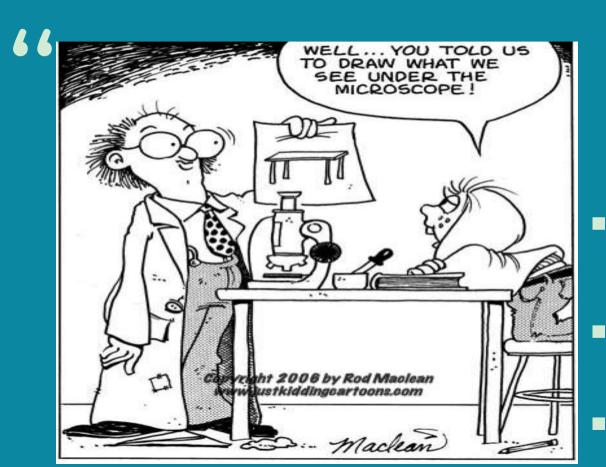
Morphology, Gross (Naked eye)



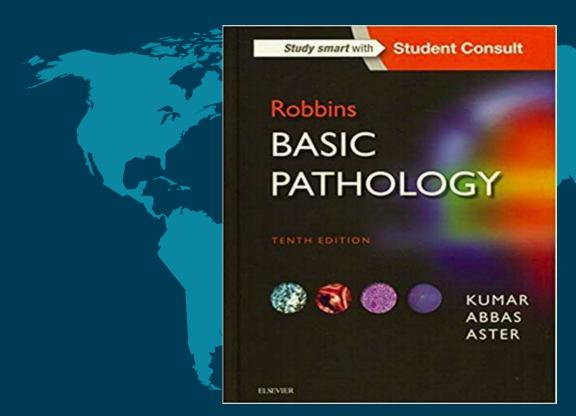
Morphology, microscopic







The book .. ©



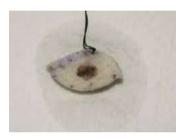


So what do pathologist do?



1st: The Sample .. What do we get?

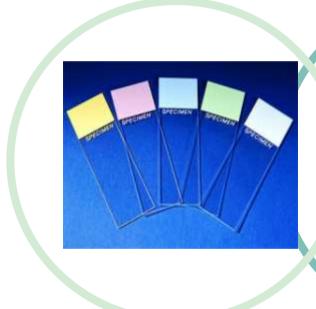
Resections





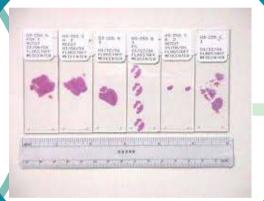
Biopsy, like:

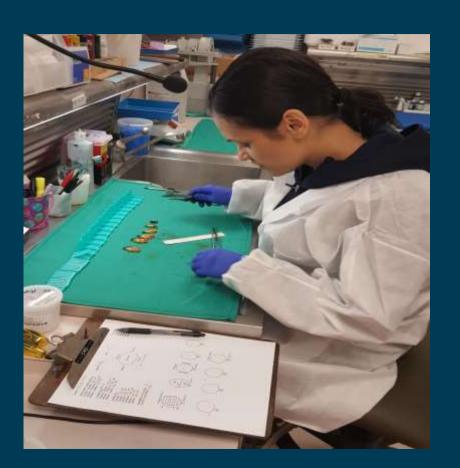
- Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy
- Cardiac biopsy
- Core biopsy
- Endometrial biopsy, D&C
- Endoscopic biopsy
- Bronchoscopic biopsy
- Excisional and incisional biopsy
- Fine-needle aspiration biopsy
- Lymph node biopsy
- CT guided Needle biopsy
- Punch biopsy
- Shave biopsy





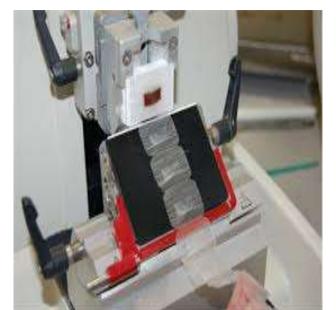
Pathology Lapratory





Processing into a paraffin block

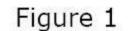






Staining H&E ©







Paraffin block tissue samples



