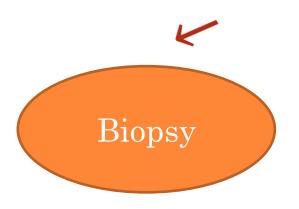
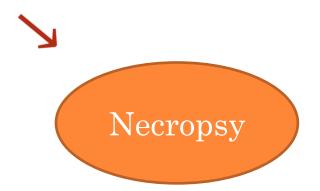
GROSS LESIONS EXAMINATION

Animal





Gross examination

Biyopsy

Cytology

- Exfoliative Cytology
- Aspiration Biyopsy
- Fine Needle/core Biyopsy
- Incisional Biyopsy
- Excisional Biyopsy
- Endoscopic
- Frosen section

How to Describe (and Interpret) Lesions

- •Look at the specimen: Is it normal or abnormal
- Step 2
- •What's the abnormal part?
- Step 3
- •Describe the abnormal part
- Step 4
- •Interpret the changes (give a morphologic diagnosis)

Description:

- Location
- •Distribution
- •Shape / Contour
- •Size / weight
- Consistency/texture
- •Special features
- Extent

Morphologic Diagnosis:

- •Organ
- •Exudate (if present)
- Distribution
- Duration
- Extent

DESCRIBING GROSS LESIONS

When applicable tissues/lesions should be described by:

Color (black, brown, mahogany, grey-green, red, tan, white, off-white, yellow)

Size (measured in centimeters)

Distribution and location (bilateral, unilateral, diffuse, focal, multiple, multifocal, patchy, etc.)

Surface appearance(bulging, ulcerated, eroded, rough, reticulated, smooth, pitted, umbilicated, verrucous, etc.)

DESCRIBING GROSS LESIONS

When applicable tissues/lesions should be described by:

Shape/margins (irregular, circular, ovoid, oblong, polypoid,

botryoid, wedge-shaped, papillary,

pedunculated, indistinct, well-demarcated, infiltrative, etc.)

Consistency (hard, firm, gritty, soft, rubbery, spongy, viscous,

friable, etc.)