

# ***GROSS LESIONS EXAMINATION***



Animal



Biopsy

Necropsy



Gross examination

Biyopsy

Cytology

- Exfoliative Cytology
- Aspiration Biopsy
- Fine Needle/core Biopsy
- Incisional Biopsy
- Excisional Biopsy
- Endoscopic
- Frozen 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.)

