

BASIC PATHOLOGY DEFINITIONS



Pathology → the study of disease.

Pathology is a medical specialty studying disease processes, how they develop and what they are caused by and the application of this knowledge to the diagnosis of disease.

Pathos= "disease"

Logos= "a treatise/
a study"



Scope of Pathology

Anatomical Pathology

- surgical pathology
- cytopathology
- forensic pathology
- Oral and maxillofacial pathology

Clinical Pathology

- clinical chemistry
- clinical hematology/blood banking
- clinical microbiology

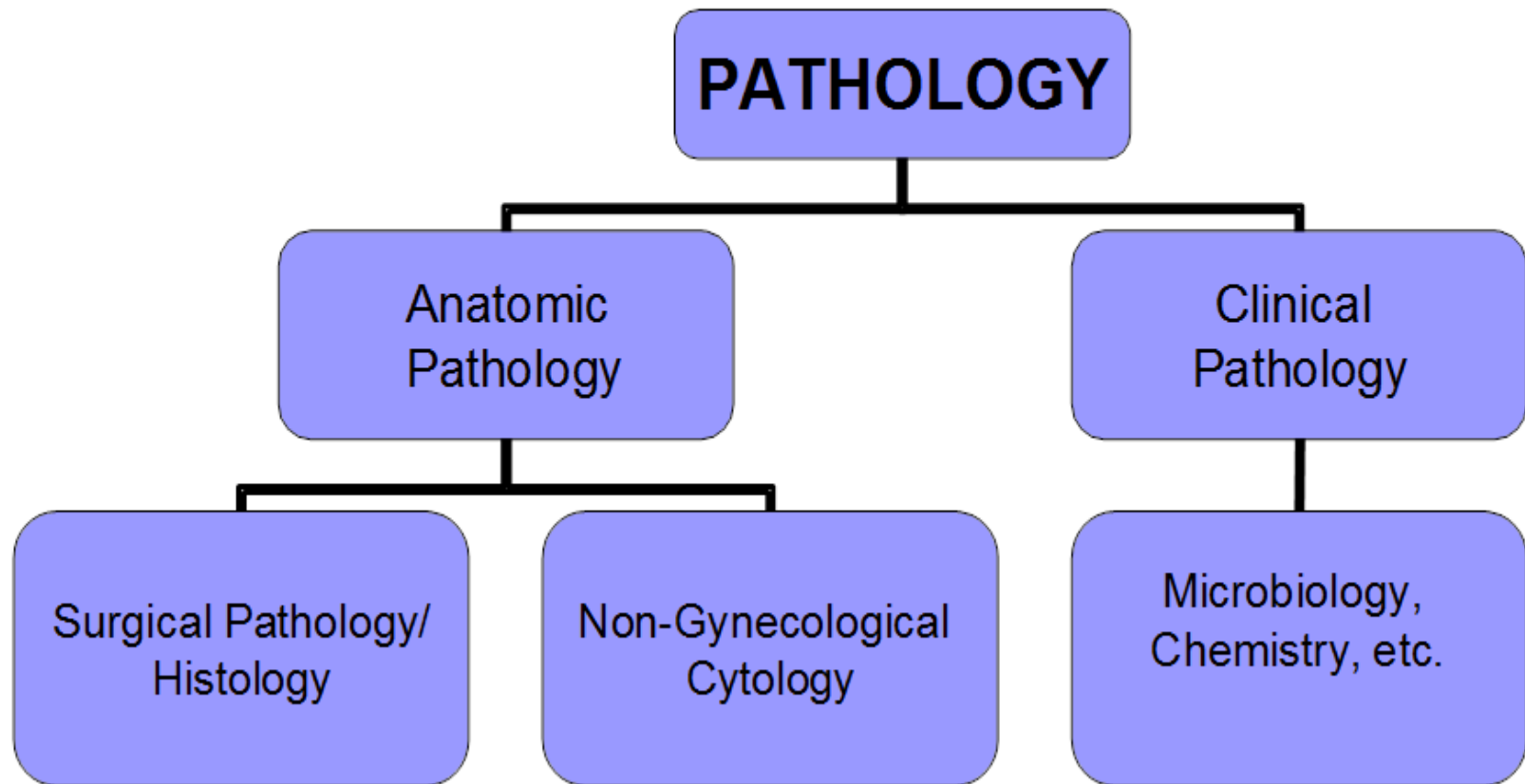
Pathologists

~ medical technologists

Veterinary pathology is concerned with animal disease



Pathology Flow Chart



Anatomical pathology is a medical specialty that is concerned with the **diagnosis of disease** based on the macroscopic, microscopic, biochemical, immunologic and molecular examination of organs and tissues.

Lesions are recognizable morphologic (anatomic) changes in tissues, **either grossly or microscopically**.



Clinical pathology determines diagnosis of disease through the study of body fluids and body waste products. These include *blood plasma, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, sputum', saliva, peritoneal fluid, thoracic fluid,* and *feces*.



Types of Pathologist

- General pathologist
 - Trained in both clinical and anatomical pathology
 - More general knowledge on both, less specific knowledge on either
- Clinical pathologist
 - Perform lab tests on body tissue and fluids
 - Identify pathogens that cause infection
- Anatomic pathologist
 - Examine organs or perform full-body autopsies
 - Assist surgeons during operations
 - Run tests immediately to give diagnoses
- Forensic pathologist
 - Examine tissues, DNA, and perform autopsies
 - Assist investigative officials on cases involving criminal activity

Animal



Biopsy

Necropsy



Necropsy → a postmortem examination of a body after death or autopsy.

At its core, it is the systematic dissection and examination of an animal carcass to search for abnormal anatomical changes (lesions) in the tissues.



NECROPSY

Necropsy, necroscopy (Gr.): examination of a body after death

Necro= dead body

Opsis= a sight, view



AUTOPSY

Autopsy (Gr.): to see with one's own eyes

Auto=self, one's own

Opsis= a sight, view



OBDUCTION

Obduction → opening of the dead.

It is **mostly** used for the **FORENSIC** pathology.



DISSECTION

Section → **mostly** used for the, a slice of tissue in **anatomy**.

Dissection is the dismembering of the body of a deceased animal or plant to study its **anatomical** structure.



BIOPSY

Biopsy → an examination of tissue removed from a living body to discover the presence, cause, or extent of a disease.

Biopsy (Gr.): view of the living" or "appearance of life.

Bio=living

Opsis= a sight, view



Diagnosis of diseases performs
anamnesis/history, ...
Clinical symptoms,
Macroscopic pathomorphological findings,
microscopic pathomorphological findings,
and other laboratory results.



**Clinic
Diagnosis**

% 40

**Pathomorphological
Diagnosis**

Macroscopic

% 29,2

Histopathologic

% 29,8

Total % 59

**Other
laboratory
results**

Undiagnosed

% 18,1

Diagnosed

% 22,9

Total → % 81,9

