



MACROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, DESCRIPTION AND DIAGNOSIS

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Necropsy diagnosis method

- ▶ Observation
- ▶ Cadaveric changes
- ▶ Definition of these according to specific criteria
- ▶ interpreting the findings and elucidating the morphological and etiological pathogenesis
- ▶ Diagnosis
- ▶ To make the diagnosis of disease and death in the light of the data obtained.
- ▶ (Etiological or morphological diagnosis)
- ▶ The morphological findings encountered should be interpreted separately.
- ▶ Pathogenesis is investigated in two ways: **formal (morphological or morphological)** and **etiological (causal) pathogenesis**.

➤ **Observation** (Lat. Inspectio, inspection) and **palpation** (Lat. Palpatio, palpation,) is done with the help of. Sometimes the smell also helps.

➤ **Inspection**

➤ It is the control with the naked eye.

➤ However, a magnifying glass is also used to detect small changes that are overlooked.

➤ Organs and tissues: reviewed in terms of color, shape, size and other macroscopic morphological criteria; whether they are normal, pathological or postmortal.

Palpation

- ▶ Physical examination by touch. The organs and tissues are examined for consistency by squeezing between the fingers, gently pressing with the tips of the fingers or by pulling and stretching them with the help of hands.

Smell

- ▶ Since it gives an idea about what could be different in cadaver; is an examination method used in observation. For example, when the stomach is opened, the smell of ammonia can be heard, suggesting that the animal has urea and therefore is also present in the kidney.



DESCRIPTION

Morphological description

- ▶ The definition of organs and tissues or lesions formed in them is made taking into account the following criteria.
- ▶ Color
- ▶ Figure
- ▶ External and sectional face,
- ▶ Volume (size, weight),
- ▶ Consistency,
- ▶ If there is smell,
- ▶ Location (Settlement),
- ▶ Distribution (spread),
- ▶ development time (age of the lesion),
- ▶ The definition of lumens, diameters, walls, cavity structures such as gastric intestinal canal, urinary bladder, bile duct and vessel, or lesions such as cysts, and the amount of content and color and consistency of these criterions fall within these criteria.