

Subject: Pathological Anatomy 1	Subject type:	Compulsory
Study year: 3rd	Content:	Winter term
Study program: General Medicine		

Aim of the course

Aim of pathology is to acquire basic knowledge about etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestation, macroscopic and microscopic presentation of morbid processes in general, basics of oncopathology, diagnosis of causes of death and related circumstances (autopsy), investigation of biological material taken from living patients for the purpose of diagnosis and follow-up of patients (surgical pathology, cytology). Study of aetiology and pathogenesis of diseases in general with their manifestations at the level of the cell, tissue, organ and the whole organism, as well as their morphological presentation and diagnostic procedure.

The subject is compulsory in the 3rd year of study. Prerequisite subjects: Anatomy 2, Histology and Embryology 2

Education: lectures and practical lessons

Assessment: completed (two written credit tests and histopathological colloquium)

Syllabus

Content of lectures:

Pathology as a branch of medicine. Methods in pathology.

Postmortem examination. Necrosis. Apoptosis.

Biopsy. Cytopathology. Cell injury. (Hyperplasia. Hypertrophy. Metaplasia.)

Derangement metabolism of minerals and water.

Derangement metabolism of lipids and glycogen. Intracellular accumulation of lipids (steatosis). Intracellular accumulation of glycogen.

Genetic metabolic disorders of proteins.

Inflammation – basic features.

Pigments. Calcification. Crystals.

Pathology of aging. Pathology of bed rest. Healing and repair.

Hemodynamic disorders. Thrombosis. Shock.

Etiology of cancer. Epidemiology of tumors.

Principles of cardiac dysfunction: morphology of circulatory failure.

Neoplasia: Leukemias.

Neoplasia: definitions, nomenclature, benign and malignant neoplasms, classification, grading, staging, typing, diagnosis of tumors.

Diseases of immunity: Autoimmune diseases. Transplant rejections. Hypersensitivity reactions.

Neoplasia: soft tissue tumors, malignant lymphomas.

Genetic disorders. Diseases of immunity: Immunologic deficiency syndromes. AIDS.

Atherosclerosis.

Vasculitides.

Arteriosclerosis. Medial calcific sclerosis. Pathology of the veins and lymphatics.

Endocarditides, Calcific aortic stenosis, Mitral valve prolaps.

Aneurysms and dissections. Tumors of blood vessels.