PATHOLOGY - I

PLACEMENT: III SEMESTER

THEORY: 1 Credit (20 hours) (includes lab hours also)

DESCRIPTION: This course is designed to enable students to acquire knowledge of pathology of various disease conditions, understanding of genetics, its role in causation and management of defects and diseases and to apply this knowledge in practice of nursing.

COMPETENCIES: On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- 1. Apply the knowledge of pathology in understanding the deviations from normal to abnormal pathology.
- 2. Rationalize the various laboratory investigations in diagnosing pathological disorders.
- 3. Demonstrate the understanding of the methods of collection of blood, body cavity fluids, urine and feces for various tests.
- 4. Apply the knowledge of genetics in understanding the various pathological disorders.
- 5. Appreciate the various manifestations in patients with diagnosed genetic abnormalities.
- 6. Rationalize the specific diagnostic tests in the detection of genetic abnormalities.
- 7. Demonstrate the understanding of various services related to genetics.

COURSE OUTLINE

$\boldsymbol{T-Theory}$

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/ Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
I	8 (T)	Define the	Introduction	Lecture	Short answer
		common terms used in pathology	Importance of the study of pathology	Discussion	Objective type
			Definition of terms in pathology	Explain using slides	
		Identify the deviations from normal to abnormal structure and functions of body system	Cell injury: Etiology, pathogenesis of reversible and irreversible cell injury, Necrosis, Gangrene	Explain with clinical scenarios	
			Cellular adaptations: Atrophy, Hypertrophy, Hyperplasia, Metaplasia, Dysplasia, Apoptosis		
			Inflammation:		
			Acute inflammation (Vascular and Cellular events, systemic effects of acute inflammation)		
			 Chronic inflammation (Granulomatous inflammation, systemic effects of chronic inflammation) 		
			Wound healing		
			 Neoplasia: Nomenclature, Normal and Cancer cell, Benign and malignant tumors, Carcinoma in situ, Tumor metastasis: general mechanism, routes of spread and examples of each route 		
			Circulatory disturbances: Thrombosis, embolism, shock		
			Disturbance of body fluids and electrolytes: Edema, Transudates and Exudates		
II	5 (T)	pathological changes in disease conditions of various systems	Special Pathology	• Lecture	Short answer
			Pathological changes in disease conditions of	Discussion	Objective type
			selected systems:	Explain using	
			1. Respiratory system	slides, X-rays and scans	
			Pulmonary infections: Pneumonia, Lung abscess, pulmonary tuberculosis	Visit to pathology lab, endoscopy unit and OT	
			Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Chronic bronchitis, Emphysema, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchiectasis		
			Tumors of Lungs		
			2. Cardio-vascular system		
			Atherosclerosis		
			Ischemia and Infarction.		
			Rheumatic Heart Disease		

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/ Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
			Infective endocarditis		
			3. Gastrointestinal tract		
			Peptic ulcer disease (Gastric and Duodenal ulcer)		
			Gastritis-H Pylori infection		
			Oral mucosa: Oral Leukoplakia, Squamous cell carcinoma		
			Esophageal cancer		
			Gastric cancer		
			Intestinal: Typhoid ulcer, Inflammatory Bowel Disease (Crohn's disease and Ulcerative colitis), Colorectal cancer		
			4. Liver, Gall Bladder and Pancreas		
			Liver: Hepatitis, Amoebic Liver abscess, Cirrhosis of Liver		
			Gall bladder: Cholecystitis.		
			Pancreas: Pancreatitis		
			Tumors of liver, Gall bladder and Pancreas		
			5. Skeletal system		
			Bone: Bone healing, Osteoporosis, Osteomyelitis, Tumors		
			Joints: Arthritis - Rheumatoid arthritis and Osteoarthritis		
			6. Endocrine system		
			Diabetes Mellitus		
			Goitre		
			Carcinoma thyroid		

III	7 (T)	Describe various laboratory tests in assessment and monitoring of disease conditions	Hematological tests for the diagnosis of blood disorders • Blood tests: Hemoglobin, White cell and platelet counts, PCV, ESR • Coagulation tests: Bleeding time (BT), Prothrombin time (PT), Activated Partial Prothrombin Time (APTT) • Blood chemistry • Blood bank: • Blood grouping and cross matching • Blood components • Plasmapheresis • Transfusion reactions Note: Few lab hours can be planned for observation and visits (Less than 1 credit, lab hours are not specified separately)	Lecture Discussion Visit to clinical lab, biochemistry lab and blood bank	Short answer Objective type
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Bibliography - Pathology

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- 3. Emanuel Rubin M D, John L Farber: Pathology, III Edition, Lippincott, Philadelphia 1999.
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