COURSE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
2015-2016

ANATOMICAL PATHOLOGY II

IV year	TEACHERS	
	Anatomical Pathology II	*Prof. Augusto Orlandi*
	Anatomical Pathology II	*Prof. Alessandro Mauriello*
Coordinator	Anatomical Pathology II	*Prof. Elena Bonanno*
Prof. Augusto Orlandi	Anatomical Pathology II	*Prof. Lucia Anemona*

Specific aims

PURPOSE OF THE COURSE (GOALS):

• The knowledge of anatomopathological aspects and cellular lesions, as well as organ and tissue lesions and the Knowledge of their evolution related to the most significant diseases.

• The knowledge of pathologist contribution to clinical decision, reached also by attending clinicopathological conference , by referring to the histocytopathologic diagnosis , using biomolecular techniques as well, for the diagnosis, prevention, prognosis and therapy of patient's diseases as well as the ability to interpret anatomopathological reports.

PROGRAM

GENERAL ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY:
Cell injury, adaptation and cell death; Acute and Chronic Inflammation; Cellular regeneration and fibrosis; hemodynamic alterations, thrombosis, embolism; Displasia and Classification of Tumors; Clinical features, Grading and Staging of tumors.
TECHNICAL AND DIAGNOSTICAL SKILLS OF THE AUTOPSY: Post-mortem phenomena; Dociamasia; External Examination of the Cadaver; Cyanosis; Jaundice; Anaemia; Bruise; Internal Examination (Fibrothorax, Pneumothorax, Pleural effusions, Transudate and Exudate,etc.)

PATHOLOGY OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Atherosclerosis. Aneurysms. Vasculitis. Cardiac failure. Cardiac hypertrophy and hypertension. Ischemic cardiopathy (sudden death, Angina Pectoris, myocardial infarction, myocardiosclerosis). Acute and Chronic pulmonary heart disease. Endocarditis and valvular defects. Myocarditis. Cardiomyopathies. Acute and Chronic pericarditis. Tumors of the heart. Congenital cardiopathies: a)right to left shunt with early Cyanosis (tetralogy of Fallot, transposition of the great arteries, patent truncus arteriosus, tricuspid atresia), b) left to right shunt with late cyanosis (ventricular septal defects, atrial septal defects, persistent ductus arteriosus botalli), c)obstructions leading to cyanosis (coarctation of the aorta, pulmonary stenosis or isolated atresia, aortic stenosis or atresia), malpositions (dextrocardia, ectopia cordis).
PATHOLOGY OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Pulmonary edema and congestion. Pulmonary atelectasis. Embolism and pulmonary infarction. Respiratory distress syndrome in adults and children (hyaline membrane disease). Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (bronchitis, bronchial asthma, bronchiectasis, emphysema). Restrictive pulmonary diseases (hidiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, coalworker's pneuconiosis, anthracosis, silicosis, asbestosis, berylliosis, Goodpasture syndrome, alveolar proteinosis). Pulmonary infections (tubercolosis, pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, pulmonary abscess). Benign and malignant tumors of the lung. Pathology of the pleura (effusion, pleuritis, and tumors).
PATHOLOGY OF THE LIVER AND OF THE EXTRAHEPATIC BILIARY TRACT: Diseases of the circulation (hepatic stasis, infarctions, Budd-Chiari syndrome, veno-occlusive diseases, obstruction and thrombosis of the portal vein), acute and subacute yellow atrophy of the liver, acute and chronic viral hepatitis, abscess and pseudoabscess, alcoholic hepatopathy (fatty degeneration, alcoholic hepatitis), hepatic fibrosis, hepatic cirrhosis (alcholic, post-hepatitis and post-necrotic, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency cirrhosis, pigmentary and primitive biliary cirrhosis), portal hypertension, cholelitiasis, acute and chronic colecistitis, tumors of the biliary tract, tumors of the liver(primary and metastatic).
PATHOLOGY OF THE PANCREAS: Acute and chronic pancreatitis, tumors of the exocrine pancreas.
PATHOLOGY OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM:
PITUITARY GLAND: Malformations. Inflammation. Circulation defects. Tumors of the anterior lobe and posterior lobe. Anatomo-clinical aspects: hyperpituitarism, hypopituitarism, diabetes insipidus, early puberty, adiposogenital dystrophy.
THYROID: Malformations. Thyroiditis. Goiter. Anatomo-clinical aspects: hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism. Benign and malignant tumors.
PARATHYROID: Development defects. Hyperplasia. Adenoma. Carcinoma. Anatomo-clinical aspects: hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism.
ENDOCRINE PANCREAS: Diabetes mellitus. Benign and malignant tumors of the pancreatic islets.

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MULTIPLE ENDOCRINE NEOPLASIA
ADRENAL GLAND: Adrenal cortex: Circulation defects, Inflammation, Hyperplasia, Adenoma, Carcinoma, Anatomo-clinical aspects: hyperadrenalism, hypoadrenalism. ADRENAL MEDULLA: Circulation defects, inflammation, tumors (pheochromocytoma, neuroblastoma, ganglioneuroma, ganglioneuroblastoma).
Extra-adrenal paraganglia: Hyperplasia, paragangliomas.
PATHOLOGY OF THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS: Hypertrophy and carcinoma of the prostate, Tumors of the testis.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM PATHOLOGY:
SALIVARY GLANDS: Saliadenitis, tumors.
PATHOLOGY OF THE ESOPHAGUS: Motor dysfunction related lesions, Esophagitis, Diverticula, Tumors.
PATHOLOGY OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT: Acute and chronic gastritis, Peptic Ulcer, Pre-malignant gastric lesions, Tumors of the Stomach, Malabsorption Syndrome (Celiac disease, Whipple disease), Intestinal Infarction, Specific Enterocolitis (TBC, Typhus) and Non Specific Enterocolitis, Crohn's Disease, Ulcerative Colitis, Megacolon, Diverticula, Benign and Malignant Tumors of the Small Bowel and Colon. Tumors of the Anus.
PERITONEUM: Peritonitis, Benign and Malignant Tumors.
PATHOLOGY OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND KIDNEY: Main clinical syndrome of the Kidney. Policystic Kidney. Primary and Secondary Glomerulonephritis. Tubulointerstitial diseases. Renal tubercolosis. Vascular diseases of the Kidney, Hydronephrosis. Acute tubular necrosis. Obstructive Uropathy. Renal Calculi. Wilms Tumor. Benign and Malignant Tumors of the Kidney in adults. Acute and Chronic Cystitis. Tumors of the Bladder and Ureter.
PATHOLOGY OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS: Inflammation and Tumors of the Vagina, Vulva and Uterine Cervix. Benign and Malignant Tumors of the Uterus. Benign and malignant Tumors of the Ovary.
PATHOLOGY OF THE BREAST: Fibrocystic Breast Disease, Benign and malignant Tumors, Gynecomastia.
PATHOLOGY OF THE BRAIN: Aneurisms of the Willis Circle. Endocranial Hypertension. Cerebral edema. Hydrocephalus. Intracranial Hemorrage (Epidural Hematoma, Subdural Hematoma, Subarachnoid Hemorrage, Cerebral Stroke). Cerebral Softening. Inflammations (Non-Suppurative, Suppurative and Specific Meningitis), Cerebral Abscess.
Viral Diseases: Equine Encephalitis, Acute Necrotizing Encephalitis, Herpes Zoster Encephalitis, Lentivirus Encephalitis, Poliomyelitis).
Degenerative diseases: (Alcoholic Cerebropathy, Alzheimer Disease, Pick disease, Atherosclerotic Cerebral Atrophy).
Tumors of the Nervous Central System : Meningiomas, Astrocytomas, Glioblastoma Multiforme, Ependymoma, Medulloblastoma, Ganglioneuroma, Oligodendroglioma, Cerebellopontine angle tumors, Metastatic Tumors.

PATHOLOGY OF THE HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM:
LYMPHNODES: Lymphoadenitis (follicular, of the sinus, diffuse, mixed). Non Hodgkin Lymphoma Classification. Non Hodgkin B cells lymphomas (Lymphoblastic lymphoma, Chronic lymphatic Leukaemia, Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma, Mantle cell Lymphoma, Follicular Center Cell Lymphoma, Marginal Zone Lymphoma, Diffuse large B Cell Lymphoma, Primary Mediastinal Large B cell Lymphoma, Burkitt Lymphoma). General Concepts of T cell Lymphomas. Hodgkin Lymphoma. Primary Gastrointestinal Lymphomas. Histiocytosis.
BONE MARROW: General principles of Bone Marrow Various cellular Histotypes and Bone Marrow Biopsy. Hypercellular Bone Marrow. Hypocellular Bone Marrow.General principles of the acute leukaemias. Myeloproliferative diseases. Myelodysplastic diseases. Plasma cell dyscrasia and related disorders. Primary and Secondary lymphomas.
THYMUS: Thymic hyperplasia. Classification of the Thymic Tumors. Thymomas and Thymic Carcinomas.
SPLEEN: Splenomegaly. Primary and Secondary Lymphomas. Primary and Secondary Neoplastic lesions.
PATHOLOGY OF THE SKIN: Nevi and Melanomas, Tumors of the Skin.
PATHOLOGY OF THE SOFT TISSUE: Tumors of the Peripheral Nerve Sheath. Fibrohistiocytic Tumors. Tumors of the Adipose Tissue. Tumors of the Muscular Tissue. Benign and malignant tumors of the Bone and Cartilage. Synovitis. Tumors of the Synovia.

Textbooks

Miur's Textbook of Pathology, Robbins

EXAM METHOD

At the end of first semester: first wrtitten test (AP1) concerning the relative program; second written test (AP2) concerning the relative program will be performed at the end of the second semester; written tests will contain open questions and/or multiple questions with selection of established answers and will receive a vote. After positive written tests (>18 vote), a final oral examination concerning the entire program will confirm or modify the mean written vote.

EXAM COMMISSION

Prof. A. Orlandi, President
Prof. A. Mauriello
Prof. E. Bonanno
Prof. L. Anemona
Prof. A. Ferlosio

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