

THE OBJECT AND METHODOLOGY OF PATHOLOGY

- Pathos (suffering) + logos (study)
- Etiology (cause of disease) + Pathonegesis (development of disease)
- Bridge between basic science and clinical practice
- Study of structural and functional defects of cells, tissues and organs
- In medical education - pre-clinical study
- Airport - departure and arrival of medical knowledge
- Elements of pathology: Autopsy, biopsy, cytology, experimental pathology

I. Autopsy

- Anatomical, forensic, pathological
- Pathological autopsy - „Mortui vivos docent“
- Relationships between function and structure
- Static recording of dynamic disease course
- Questions to answer:
 1. What was the cause of death?
 2. What was the underlying disease leading to death?
 3. What were the complications?
 4. What were the comorbidities?
- Epicrisis: exploring causal relationships in interpreting clinical course (what cause what?)
- Clinicopathological conference: objective, collegial, non-accusatory, clinician-pathologist partnership
- Autopsy - mirror for the clinician
- Examples not to follow:
 - No clinician at autopsy (ostrich policy)
 - Clinician/relatives require waiver
 - A pathologist accuses, creating a bad atmosphere
- A new aspect of autopsy: medical lawsuits (defensive medicine)

II. Biopsy

- Surgical pathology
- All tissue removed from the body must be histologically (pathologically) processed and analyzed
- Evidence based medicine
- A question of responsibility
- Frozen sectioning - Besznyák István (1931-2017): „The surgeon's scalpel is led by the pathologist“
- Needle biopsy

III. Cytology

- Fluids in body cavities (pleural, peritoneal, pericardial ect.)
- Exfoliative (cervix)
- Aspiration (solid tissues)

IV. Experimental pathology

- Functional display of morphology - dynamic instead of static

HISTORY AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF PATHOLOGY - MILESTONES

- Morgani (1682-1771) - Pathology as an independent discipline
 - Autopsy of the cases dead in hospital
 - Searching for associations between organ lesions found in autopsy and clinical symptoms
- Rokitansky (1804-1878) - Vienna Medical School
 - Precise description of morphology (30 thousand autopsy reports)
 - Distinction of broncho- and lobar pneumonia
- Virchow (1821-1902) - Würzburg, Berlin
 - Creator of cellular pathology "Diseases take place in cells"
 - „A cell comes only from a cell"
 - Study of diseases on cellular level
 - The first descriptor of tumors

Pathology in Hungary

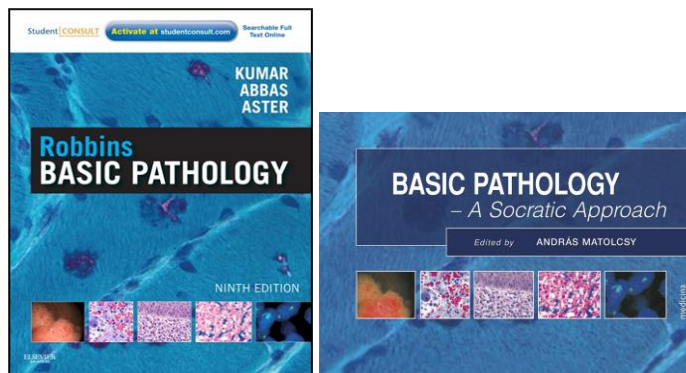
- Education of pathology in universities
 - 1819 Strassburg
 - 1831 Edinburg
 - 1836 Párizs
 - 1844 Bécs, Budapest
- Arányi Lajos (1812-1887)
 - Rokitansky's coworker in Vienna - a clinicopathological approach
 - In 1844 he was appointed as professor at the University of Pest by IV. Emperor Ferdinand
 - He was appointed as extraordinary teacher without payment
 - He established the Department of Pathology from own funds
 - Author of the first book on pathology in Hungarian - Elements of pathology
- Genersich Antal (1842-1918)
 - Coworker of Rokitansky, Virchow, Reiklinghausen
 - He described the genetics of Reiklinghausen's disease
 - He described the distinction of human and bovine tuberculosis bacteria
- Krompecher Ödön (1870-1926)- Descriptor of basalioma - Krompecher tumor
- Baló József (1895-1979)
 - Descriptor of elastase
 - Descriptor of Baló's disease (concentric sclerosis)
- Romhányi György (1905-91)
 - Descriptor of the structure of amyloid

GUIDE TO PATHOLOGY LEARNING, SUCCESSFUL EXAM



Learning pathology - Learning mother tongue + foreign language

- Lecture**
- Systematic education (necrosis, inflammation, tumor, etc.)
 - Building the skeletal system of pathology
 - Underlying important things about diseases
 - Transfer of pathological experience of a professor
 - Inspiration
- Histolab. practice**
- Systematic education
 - Getting to know visual material (experience)
 - Microscopic (digital), macroscopic (macroprep)
- Autopsy practice**
- Learning from real life
 - The most complex knowledge
 - Puzzle (search for causal relationships)
- Study books**
- Robbins: Basic pathology
 - Matolcsy: Basic pathology - A Socratic Approach



- Practice leader** - My teacher ...
- The aim**
- Acquisition of nomenclature
 - Deepest knowledge of diseases
 - Acquisition of pathological (medical) way of thinking (analysis / synthesis)
- Exam**
- Histological and macropreparation practical exam
 - Autopsy - organ demonstration
 - Description of an autopsy case
 - Theory part:
 - A/General pathology
 - B/Cardiology, oncology
 - C/Organ pathology
- Aula**
- WiFi - korb1korb
 - Consultation
 - Pianino