ANNOTATION

work program of the discipline "Pathological Anatomy"

Speciality	**05/31/01 medical work**
Number of credits	In accordance with the RUP
Interim certification form	In accordance with the RUP

1. The purpose of mastering the discipline is for students to study the structural foundations of diseases, their etiology and pathogenesis, diagnostic principles, which
necessary for mastering clinical disciplines and in the work of a doctor.

2. Summary of the discipline

1). Section 1: "General pathological anatomy"

Contents and algorithm for studying the subject "pathological anatomy". Ethical and deontological norms in pathological anatomy. The main stages in the history of the development of pathological anatomy. Objectives, objects and methods of pathological studies. Rostov School of Pathologists.

Pathology of accumulation (dystrophy). Disturbances of protein, lipid, carbohydrate metabolism. Mucoid and fibrinoid swelling. Hyaline changes. Amyloidosis. Disorders of the metabolism of chromoproteins, nucleic acids, minerals. Pathological calcification. Stone formation.

Necrosis. Apoptosis.

Impaired blood supply (plethora, anemia). Bleeding, hemorrhage, plasmorrhagia. Disorders of lymph circulation and tissue fluid content. Stasis. Sludge syndrome. Thrombosis. Shock. DIC syndrome. Embolism. Ischemia.

Inflammation, general characteristics. Acute, exudative inflammation. Productive and chronic inflammation. Granulomatous inflammation. Granulomatous diseases. Specific granulomas (tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, rhinoscleroma).

Immunopathological processes. Classification and morphology of hypersensitivity reactions. Autoimmunization and autoimmune diseases. Immune deficiency syndromes (primary and secondary).

Repair. Wound healing. Hyperplasia. Hypertrophy. Atrophy.
Metaplasia. Dysplasia. Intraepithelial neoplasia.

Introduction to oncomorphology. Molecular basis of carcinogenesis. Basic properties of tumors. Nomenclature and principles of classification. Metastasis. The impact of a tumor on the body. Tumors from tissues derived from mesenchyme, neuroectoderm and melanin-producing tissue. Tumors of the epithelium. Clinical and morphological characteristics.

Pathology associated with environmental factors.

Pneumoconiosis. Alcoholism and drug addiction.

2). Section 2: “Private pathological anatomy”

Tumors of hematopoietic and lymphoid tissues. Anemia. Polycythemia. Thrombocytopathies.

Atherosclerosis. Hypertensive disease (essential hypertension).Secondaryarterial hypertension. Complications of atherosclerosis and hypertension.

Heart diseases. Cardiac ischemia. Cardiomyopathies.

Congenital heart and vascular defects. Vasculitis. Rheumatism. Systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis. Acquired heart defects. Pericardial pathology.

Bacterial and viral airborne infections. Flu. Parainfluenza. Respiratory syncytial and adenoviral infections. Bacterial, mycotic and protozoal pneumonia.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases: chronic obstructive bronchitis, bronchiectasis, pulmonary emphysema. Bronchial asthma. Interstitial diseases: pneumoconiosis, fibrosing alveolitis.

Diseases of the esophagus, stomach. Esophagitis. Gastritis. Peptic ulcer (peptic ulcer). Tumors.

Intestinal diseases. Infectious enterocolitis (dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera). Ischemic colitis. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Crohn's disease. Appendicitis. Intestinal tumors.

Diseases of the liver and biliary system. Acute and chronic hepatitis. Liver cirrhosis. Liver tumors. Cholelithiasis. Pancreatic diseases.

Kidney diseases. Glomerulonephritis. Nephrotic syndrome. Pyelonephritis. Urolithiasis. Acute and chronic renal failure. Kidney tumors.

Diseases of the endocrine glands. Diabetes. Diseases of the thyroid gland (thyroiditis, goiter). Tumors of the endocrine glands.

Inflammatory and dyshormonal diseases of male and female genital organs. Precancerous processes and cancers of the cervix, endometrium, ovaries, testicles, mammary and prostate glands. Pathology of pregnancy.

Tuberculosis. Syphilis. AIDS. Sepsis. Septic endocarditis. Diphtheria.

Scarlet fever. Meningococcal infection.