

# Systematic Pathology – 1

## (Year 3 Semester 1)

**Credits: 3.5**

### Respiratory Pathology

**Duration: 02 Weeks (10 days)**

Topic/ Concept	Objectives	Time	T/L activity	Dept.	Comments
<b>3/SBM-2/01</b>					
Introduction to respiratory diseases  The disease burden / epidemiology	The students should be able to;  1. list the commonly prevalent respiratory diseases in the world 2. . describe the environmental factors which contribute to the spread of respiratory diseases 3. Describe the extent of respiratory morbidity and mortality 4. state the modes of transmission of such respiratory diseases	1hr	Lecture	Community Medicine	
Clinico-pathological and radiological correlation of the following conditions of the lung a. Consolidation b. Collapse c. Fibrosis d. Pleural effusion e. Pneumothorax f. Lung cavity g. Solid masses h. Pulmonary oedema i. Pulmonary embolism j. Lung infarction	1. recall processes of general pathology  2. explain the pathogenesis and morphology of each of the conditions  3. describe the clinical features of the basic pathological conditions mentioned above  4. describe the basic radiological signs of the conditions mentioned	1h   1h  1h	Lecture demonstration with museum specimen  Lecture  Lecture demonstration	Pathology   Medicine  Radiology	
<b>3/SBM-2/02</b>					

<p><b>a. <u>Pneumonia</u></b> 1.Etiology 2.Pathology and complications</p>	<p>1. recall the infective microorganisms 2.explain the aetiology and pathogenesis of lobar and bronchopneumonia 3.describe the macroscopic and microscopic features of the lung and bronchi in both types of pneumonia 4.describe the pathological and clinical effects of pneumonia 5.describe the sequelae and complications of pneumonia</p>	<p>2h  1h</p>	<p>Lecture and museum specimen class  Museum class</p>	<p>Pathology  Pathology</p>	
<p><b>b. <u>Pulmonary tuberculosis</u></b> 1.Pathology and complications 2.Aetiology and diagnosis</p>	<p>1. recall the general pathology of chronic inflammation and tuberculosis 2.recall the lesions in the lung in tuberculosis and explain their pathogenesis. 3.enumerate the diagnostic tests for tuberculosis and explain the basis of these investigations.</p>				<p>Objective no.1,2&amp; 3 done in Foundation for pathology</p>
<p><b>C. Respiratory tract infections</b></p>	<p>1. list the infections which occur in the respiratory tract and associated organs 2. state the most likely infective agents associated with infection at each site 3. recall the source and virulence factors of the infective agents associated with respiratory tract infection 4. describe the specimen/s, (including mode of collection and transport) a diagnostic tests used to determine the aetiology of infection of the respiratory tract.</p>	<p>1h</p>	<p>Lecture</p>	<p>Microbiology</p>	<p>Cover under infection module</p>
<p><b>3/SBM-2/03</b></p>					
<p>Interstitial and Industrial Lung Diseases</p>	<p>1. Describe that interstitial lung diseases is a group of diseases that share some common clinico-pathological features 2. Describe the common clinico-pathological features shared by interstitial &amp; industrial lung diseases 3. Explain what is meant by honey comb lung 4. State the common disease entities included in interstitial lung diseases and industrial lung diseases. 5. Briefly outline the clinico- pathological features of these disease entities</p>	<p>2hr</p>	<p>Lecture</p>	<p>Pathology</p>	
<p><b>3/SBM-2/04</b></p>					
<p>Neoplasms of the lung , mediastinum and pleura</p>	<p>1. recall chronic inflammation, metaplasia, dysplasia, carcinogenesis &amp; spread of tumours 2. classify epithelial neoplasms of lung and pleura 3.describe the aetiopathogenesis and morphological appearances of tumours of lung and pleura 4. describe the modes of spread of tumours of lung 5. list the paraneoplastic syndromes associated with lung tumours. 6. describe the diagnostic tests available for tumours of lung</p>	<p>2hr</p>	<p>Lecture Demonstration</p>	<p>Pathology</p>	