

کیمیوات
علمیہ

Practical Pathology (Slides)

VIDAA
HELPER
FMTU

Skin

- 1. Chronic non-specific dermatitis**
- 2. Squamous cell papilloma**
- 3. Squamous cell carcinoma**
- 4. Basal cell carcinoma**
- 5. Melanoma**

Chronic non-specific dermatitis

1. Identify this slide

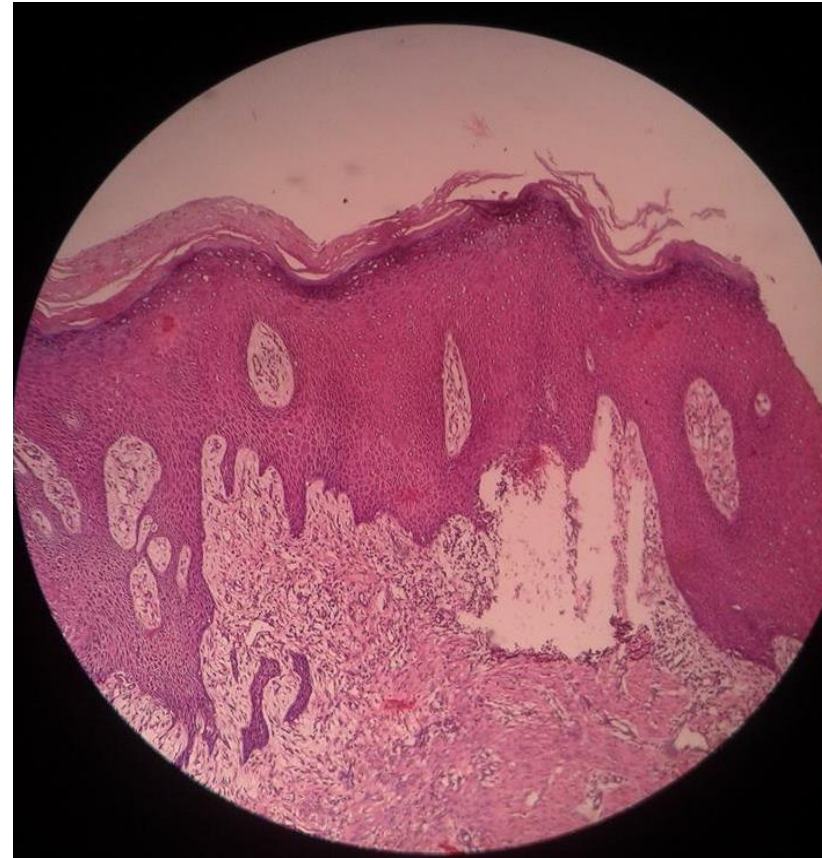
Chronic non-specific dermatitis

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Chronic non-specific inflammation

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- The epidermis shows acanthosis, hyperkeratosis & papillomatosis.
- The dermis shows fibrosis, end arteritis obliterans & cellular infiltration.



Squamous cell papilloma

1. Identify this slide

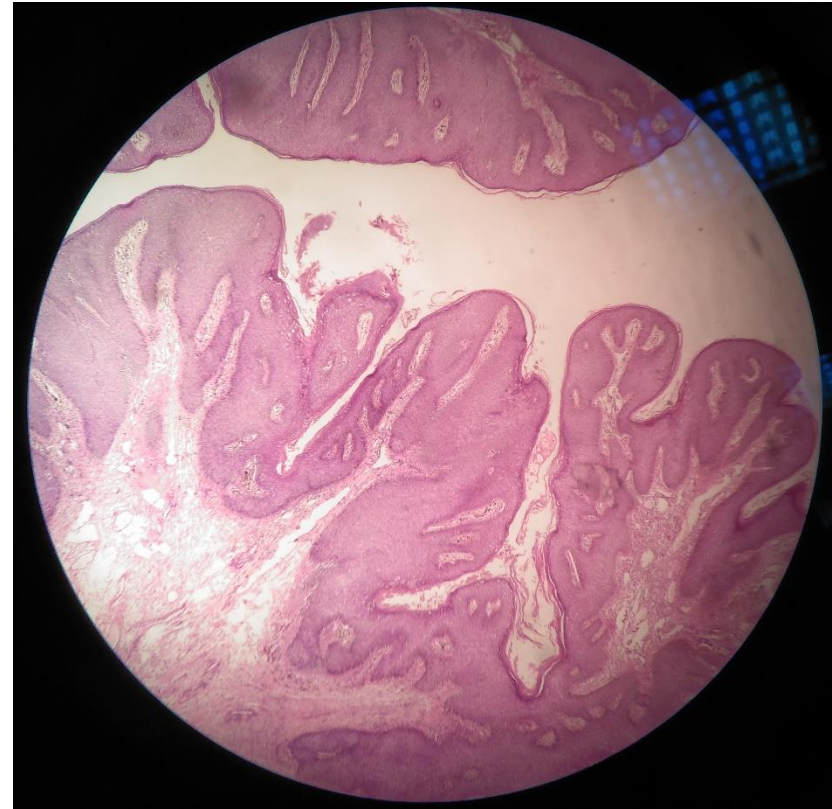
Squamous cell papilloma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Benign tumour

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- A branching central core of connective tissue covered with thick layer of stratified squamous epithelium.
- The covering epithelium shows acanthosis, hyperkeratosis & parakeratosis.



Squamous cell carcinoma

1. Identify this slide

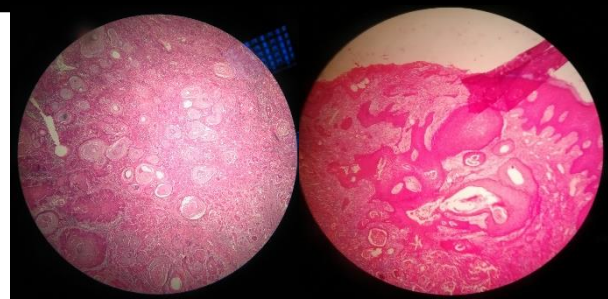
Squamous cell carcinoma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Malignant tumour

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Cell nests formed of malignant epithelial cells.
- The malignant cells show the malignant characters (mention some of them) .



Basal cell carcinoma

1. Identify this slide

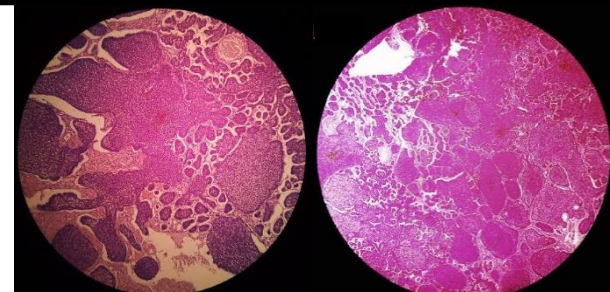
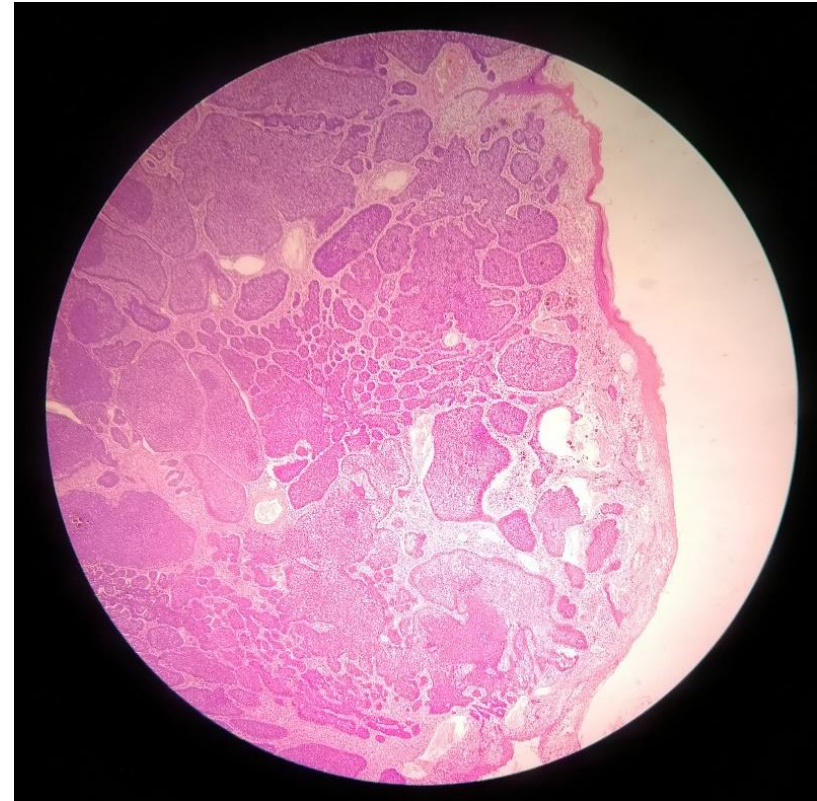
Basal cell carcinoma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Locally malignant tumour

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Cell masses formed of malignant basophilic epithelial cells.
- The cell masses show palisading appearance of their nuclei.



Melanoma

1. Identify this slide

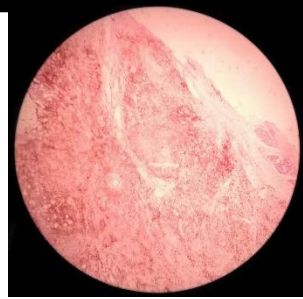
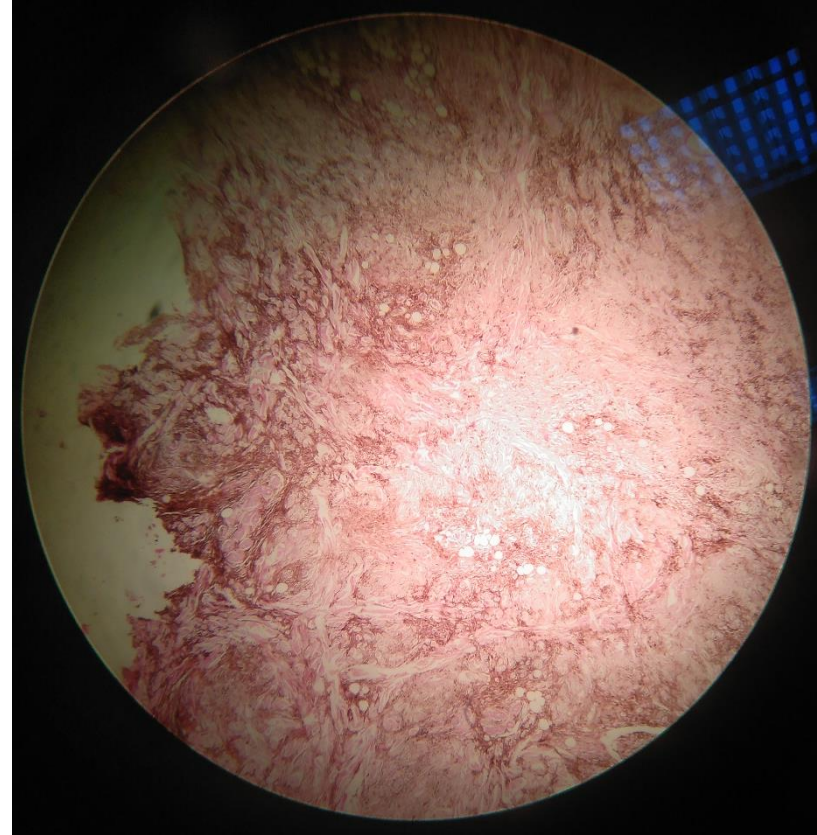
Melanoma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Malignant tumour

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- The cytoplasm contains brown melanin pigment (also extracellular).
- The malignant cells are spindle shaped show the malignant characters (mention some of them) •



GIT

- 1. Acute suppurative appendicitis**
- 2. Bilharzial colonic polypi**
- 3. Adenocarcinoma of colon**

Acute suppurative appendicitis

1. Identify this slide

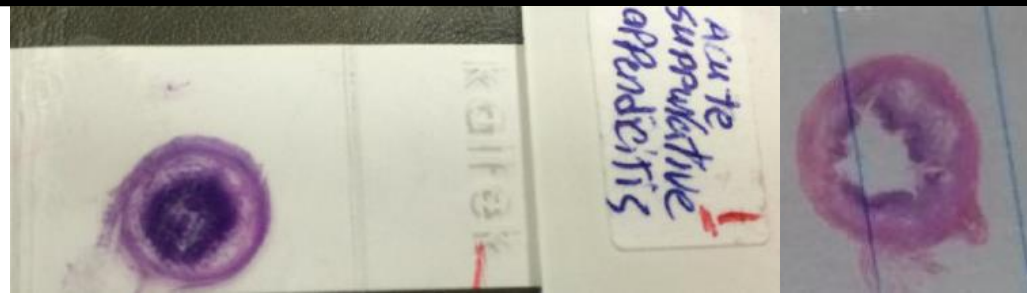
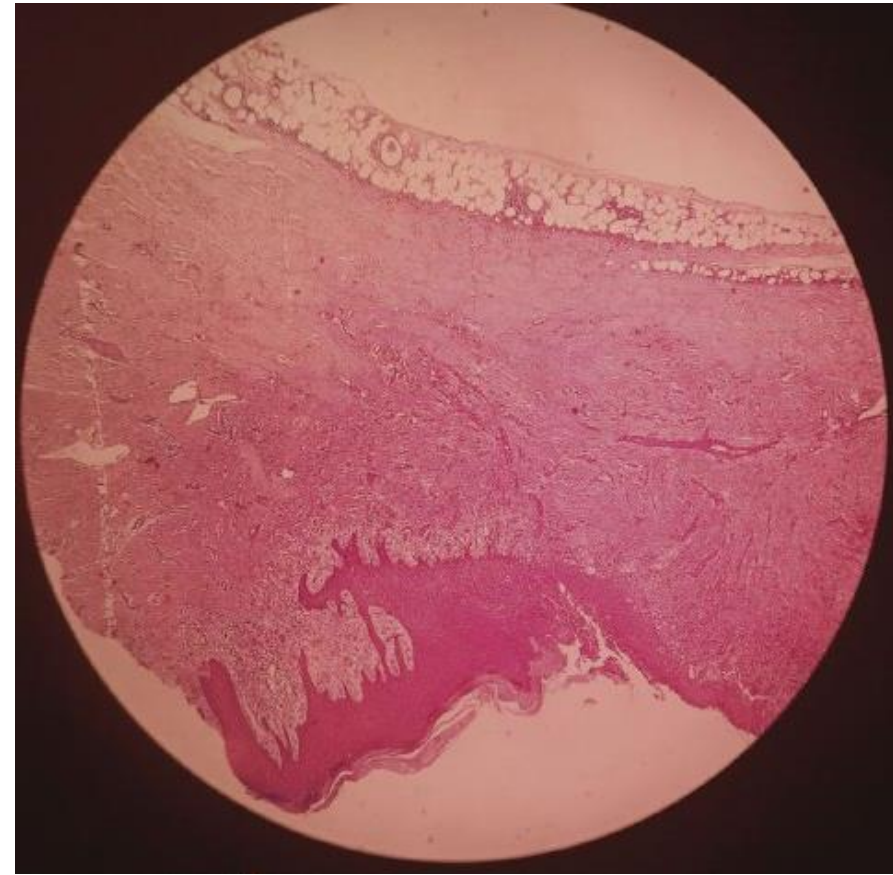
Acute suppurative appendicitis

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Acute inflammation

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- The mucosa shows ulceration.
- The submucosa shows prominent lymphoid follicles & evidence of phagocytosis.
- Pus



Bilharzial colonic polypi

1. Identify this slide

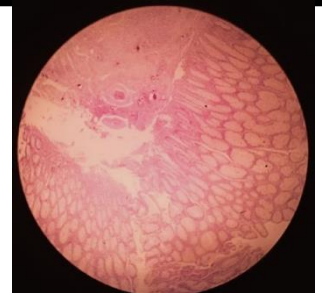
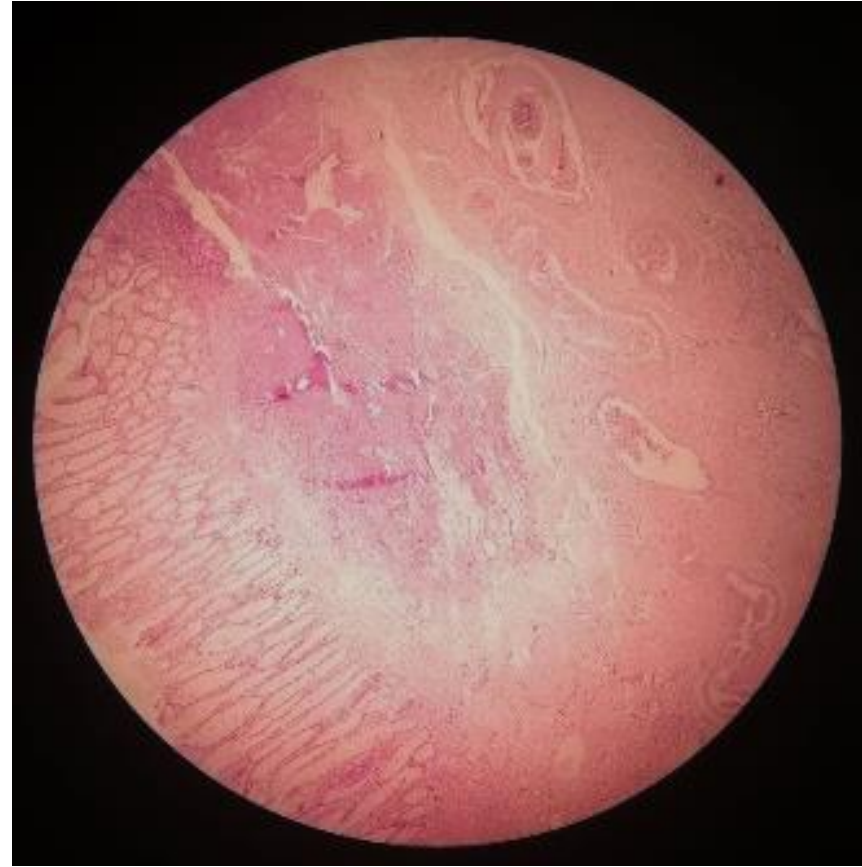
Bilharzial colonic polypi

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Granuloma

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- The covering mucosa shows hyperplastic glands.
- There are central core of connective tissue formed of submucosa showing calcified ova.
- Bilharzial worm may be seen inside blood vessels.



Adenocarcinoma of colon

1. Identify this slide

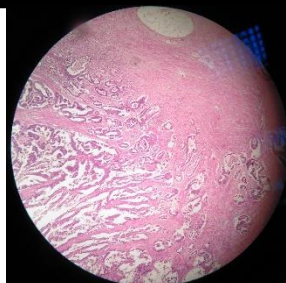
Adenocarcinoma of colon

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Malignant tumor

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- The covering mucosa is formed of normal mucosal glands.
- The submucosa , muscle layer & seros are infiltrated by malignant acini.
- The malignant cells show the malignant characters (mention some of them) .



Respiratory

- 1. Lobar pneumonia**
- 2. Rhinoscleroma**
- 3. CVC lung**
- 4. Caseating pulmonary tuberculosis**

Lobar pneumonia

1. Identify this slide

Lobar pneumonia

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Acute inflammation

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Masses of fibrinous exudate occupying all the alveoli.
- The exudates are refracted from the alveolar wall.
- Areas of anthracosis.



Rhinoscleroma

1. Identify this slide

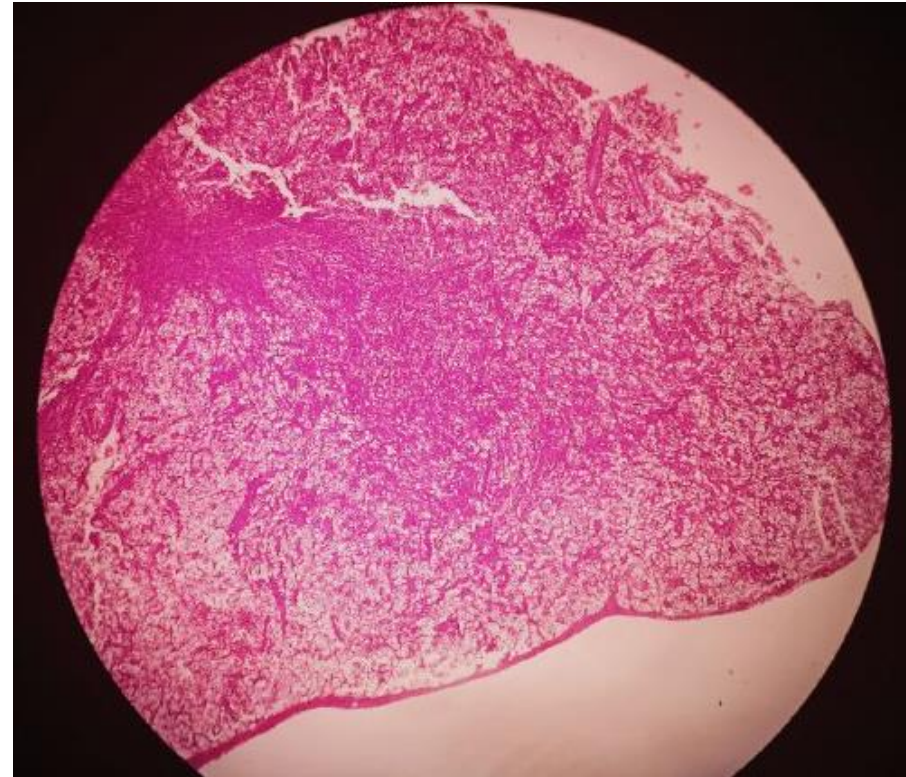
Rhinoscleroma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Granuloma

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Mickulicz cells.
- Russel bodies.
- The overlying epithelium shows areas of hyperplasia & squamous metaplasia.



CVC lung

1. Identify this slide

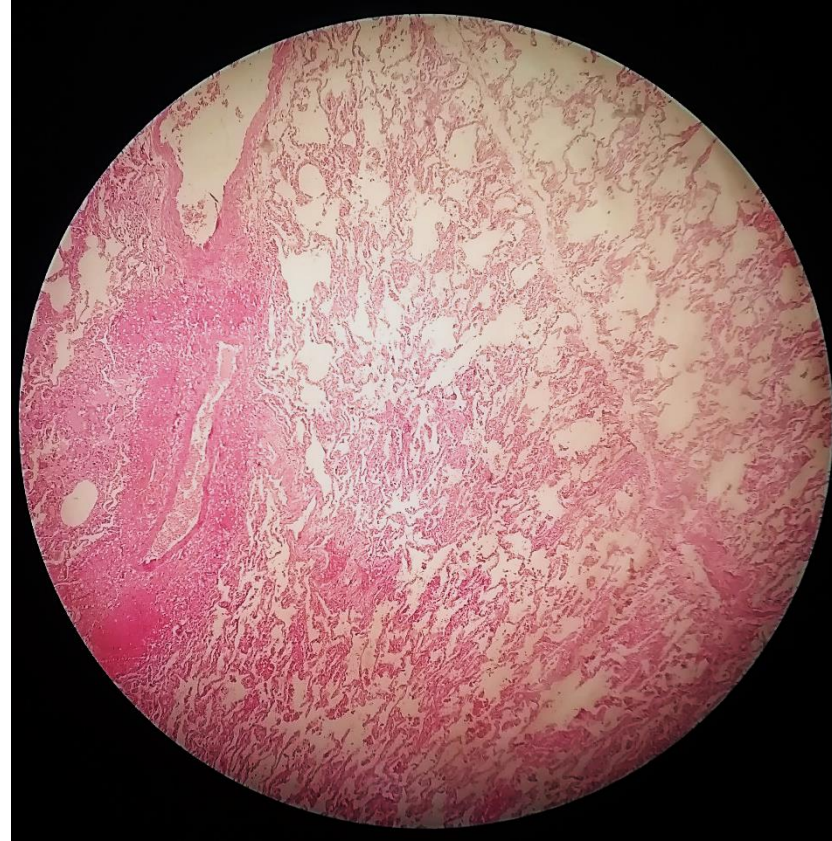
CVC lung

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Hemodynamic disorders

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Dilated congested alveolar capillaries.
- Heart failure cells in alveolar spaces.



Caseating pulmonary tuberculosis

1. Identify this slide

Caseating pulmonary tuberculosis

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Granuloma

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Epithelioid cells & Langhans giant cells.
- Areas of caseating necrosis.



Lymphoreticular (spleen+LN)

- 1. Amyloid spleen**
- 2. Sarcoidosis of spleen**
- 3. Congestive splenomegaly**
- 4. Caseating tuberculous
lymphadenitis**

Amyloid spleen

1. Identify this slide

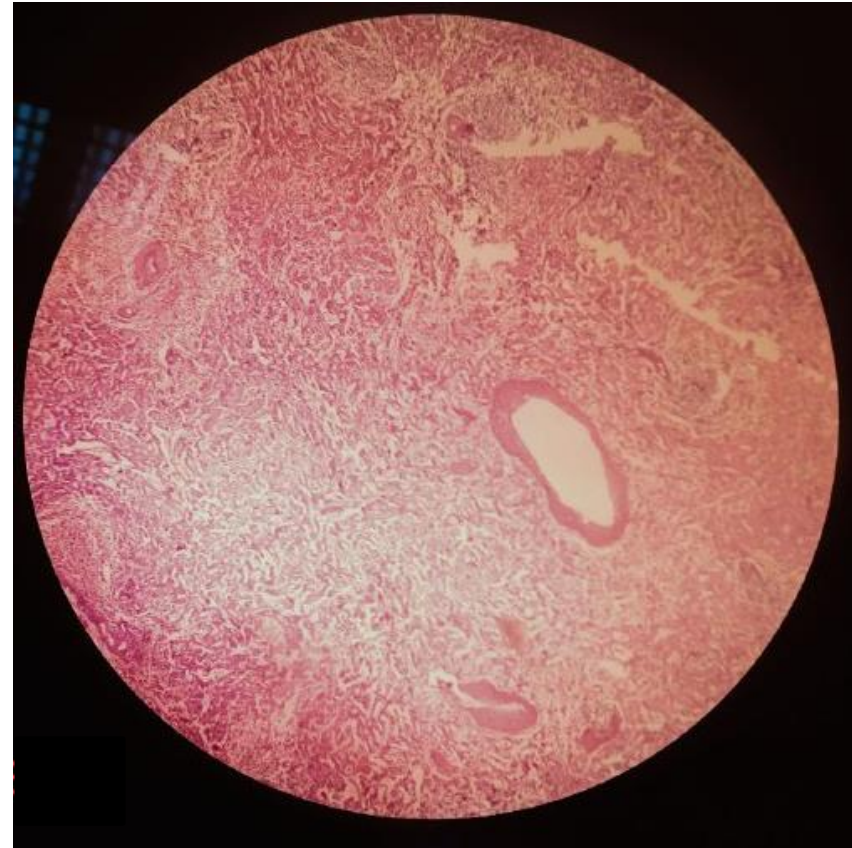
Amyloid spleen

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Degeneration

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Homogenous pink amyloid substance in basement membrane of sinusoids & central arterioles.
- Atrophy of white pulp.



Sarcoidosis of spleen

1. Identify this slide

Sarcoidosis of spleen

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Granuloma

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Multiple non caseating granulomas formed of epithelioid cells and Langhans giant cells.
- Asrteroid bodies & Schaumann bodies.

مبقعة



Congestive splenomegaly

1. Identify this slide

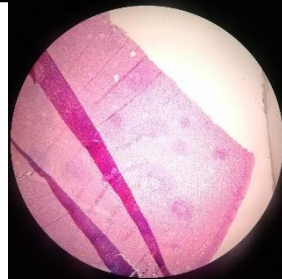
Congestive splenomegaly

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Hemodynamic disorders

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Red pulp shows dilatation of sinusoids filled with RBCs & Haemosiderin.
- Gandy-Gamma bodies.



Caseating tuberculous lymphadenitis

1. Identify this slide

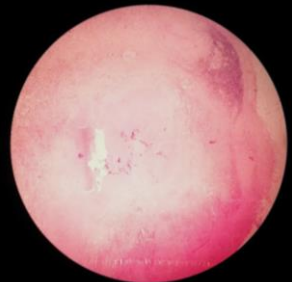
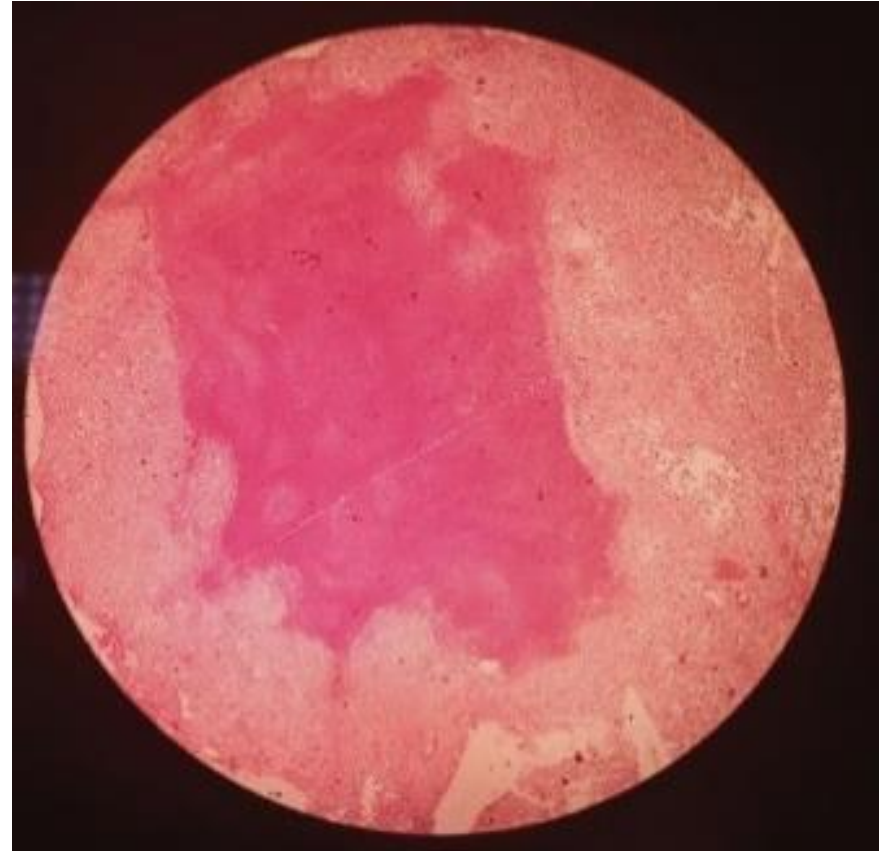
Caseating tuberculous lymphadenitis

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Granuloma

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Multiple caseating tubercles formed of epithelioid cells and Langhans giant cells.
- Caseation appears as pale homogenous eosinophilic material.



Un-labelled

- 1. Actinomycosis**
- 2. Bilharzial urinary bladder**
- 3. Thyroid adenoma**
- 4. Papillary transitional cell carcinoma**
- 5. Lipoma**
- 6. Hemangioma**
- 7. Osleoclastoma**

Actinomyces

1. Identify this slide

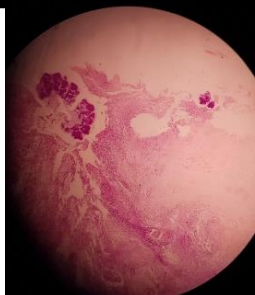
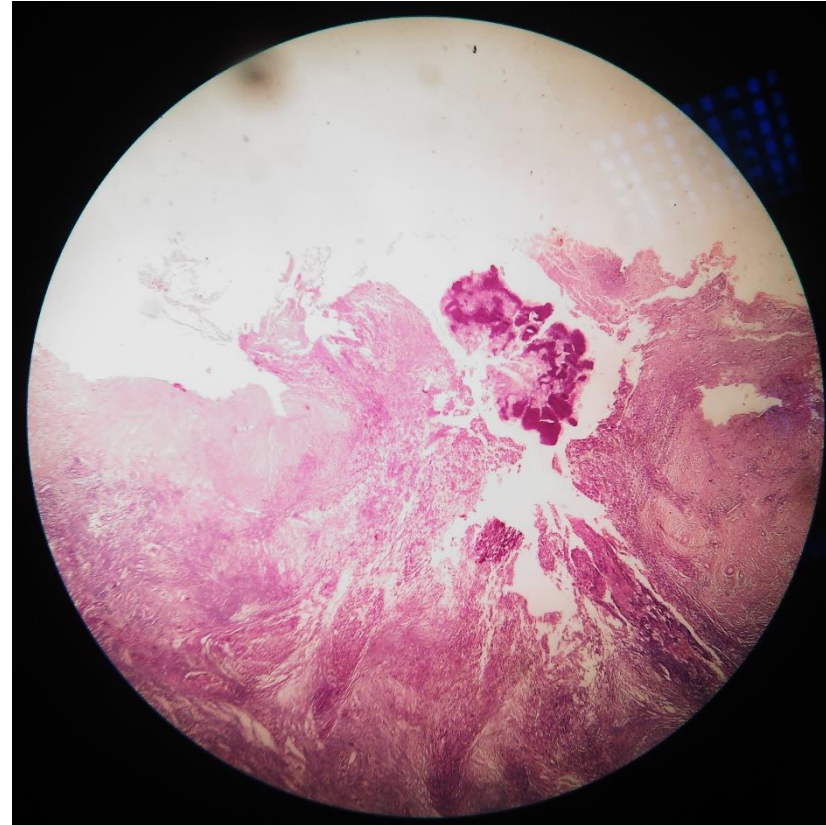
Actinomyces

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Granuloma

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Chronic suppurative granuloma consisting of multiple abscesses.
- Each abscess shows central bacterial colony with basophilic hyphae in the center.



Bilharzial urinary bladder

1. Identify this slide

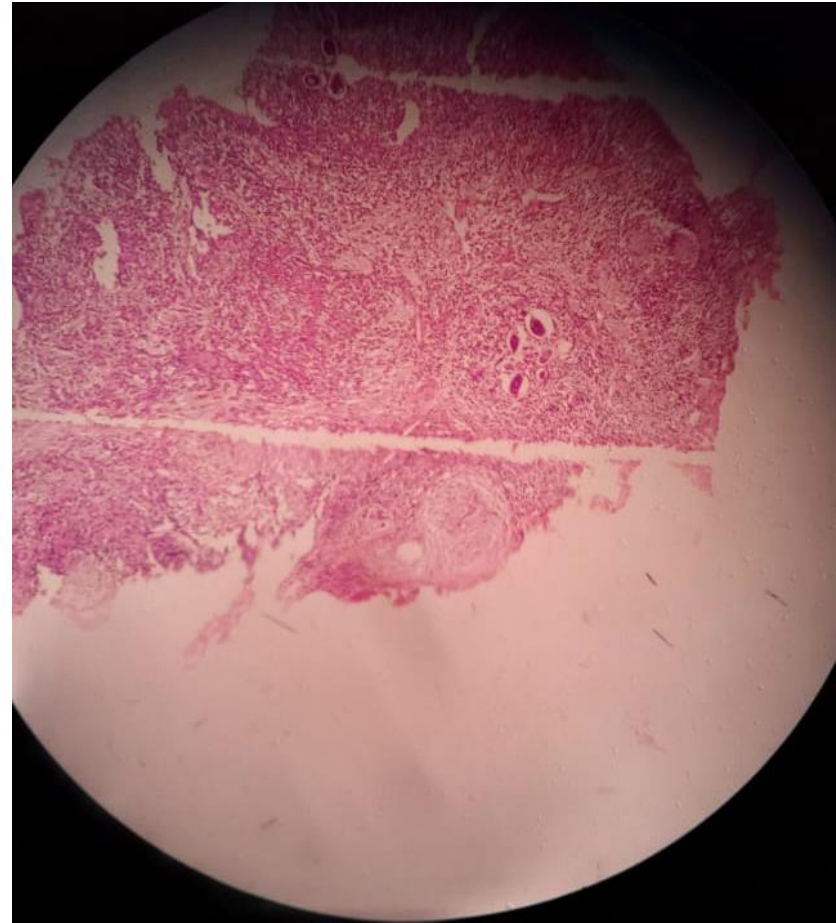
Bilharzial urinary bladder

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Granuloma

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- The urinary bladder is lined with hyperplastic transitional epithelium.
- The hyperplastic epithelium dips in the submucosa forming Brunn's nests, cystitis cystica & cystitis glandularis.
- Viable ova



Thyroid adenoma

1. Identify this slide

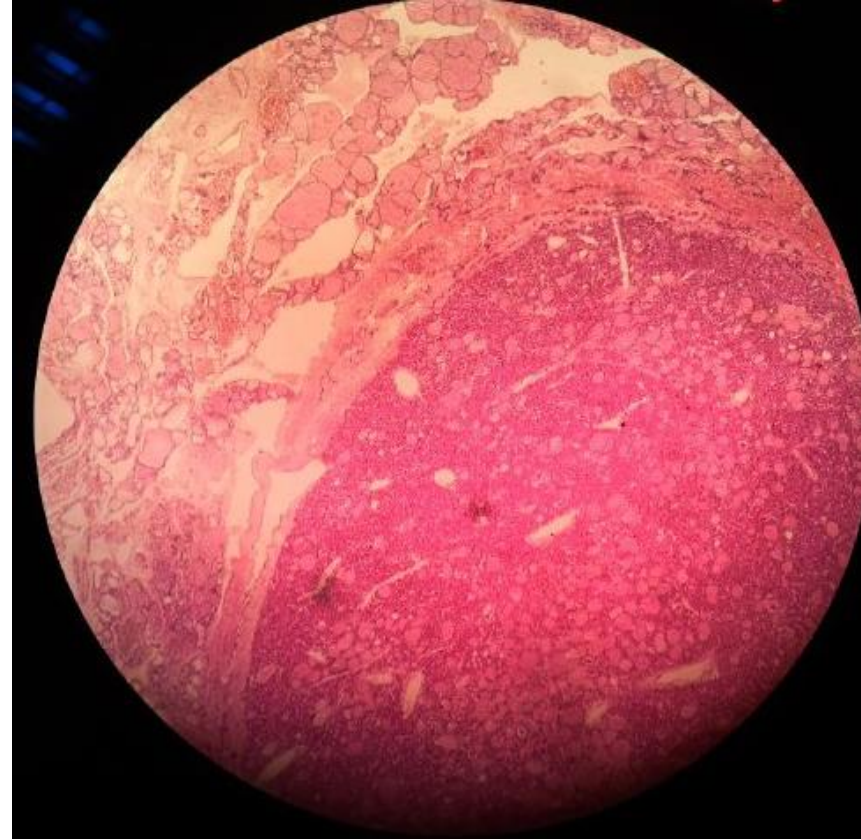
Thyroid adenoma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Benign tumour

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- A well-encapsulated tumour consisting of follicles which contain colloid.
- Some follicles are closely packed forming solid mass.
- No capsular or vascular invasion.



Papillary transitional cell carcinoma

1. Identify this slide

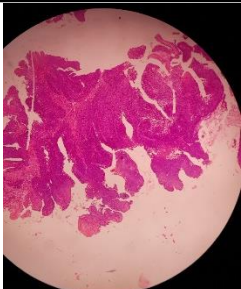
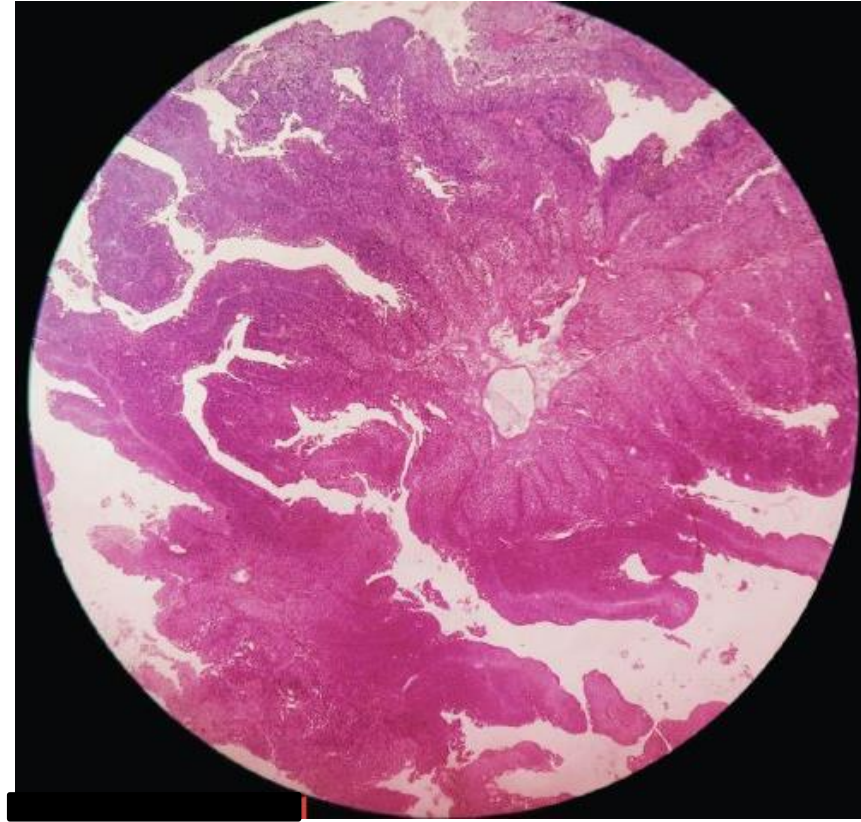
Papillary transitional cell carcinoma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Malignant tumor

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Papillae; each one consists of thin fibrovascular core covered with malignant transitional epithelium.
- The malignant cells show the malignant characters (mention some of them) •
- Areas of hemorrhage and necrosis.



Lipoma

1. Identify this slide

Lipoma

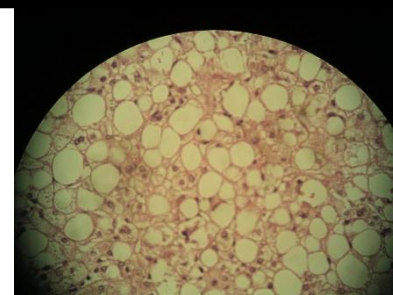
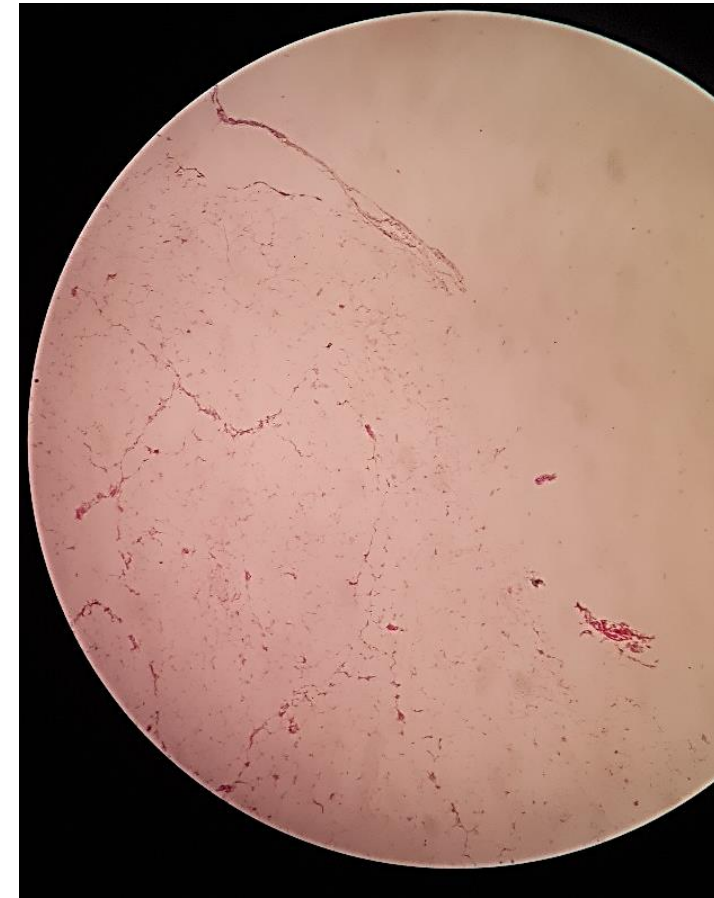
2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Benign tumor

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- A lobulated tumour composed of groups of fat cells separated by fibrous tissue septa.
- The mature fat cells show signet ring appearance.

شريحة فاضية



Cavernous Hemangioma

1. Identify this slide

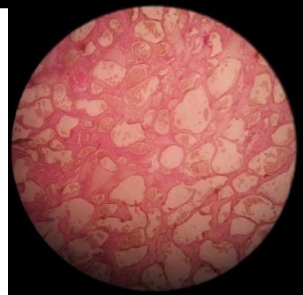
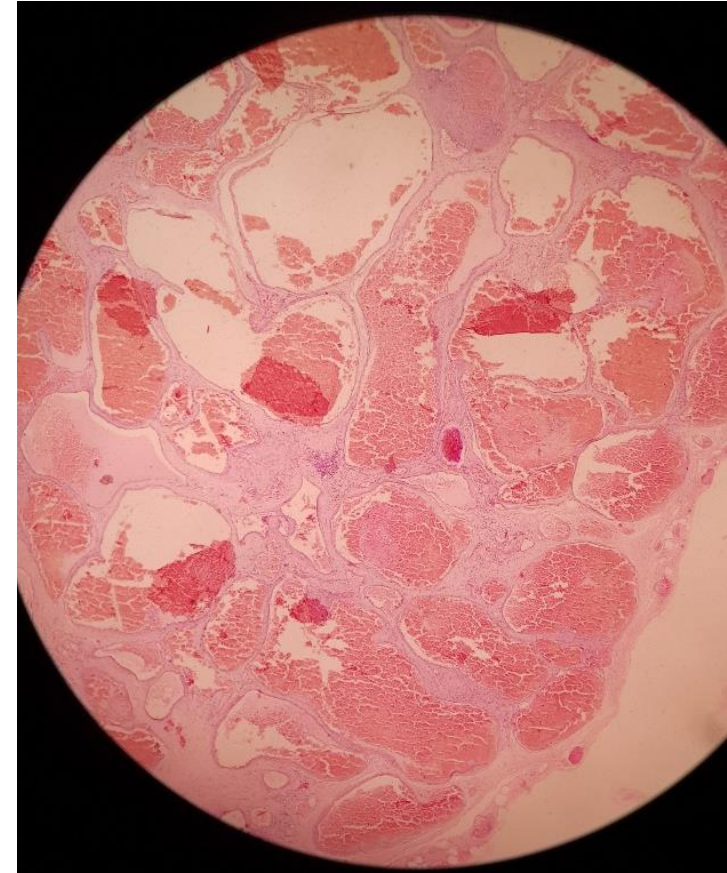
Cavernous Hemangioma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Hamartoma

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Dilated vascular spaces that contain intact or hemolyzed RBCs.
- They are separated by delicate connective tissue stroma.



Osteoclastoma

1. Identify this slide

Osteoclastoma

2. What is the pathologic process responsible for this lesion?

- Locally malignant tumor

3. Mention TWO characteristic microscopic findings (Diagnostic points).

- Multinucleated giant cells.
- Mononuclear cells(the malignant components).
- Areas of degeneration, hemorrhage and necrosis.

