

Edward Via College of Osteopathic Medicine

4th Year Clinical Rotation: Pathology

MED 8400: Elective Clinical
Rotation I MED 8410: Elective
Clinical Rotation II MED 8420:
Elective Clinical Rotation III MED
8430: Elective Clinical Rotation IV

COURSE SYLLABUS

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I.

The Pathology rotation provides students with exposure to commonly encountered cases. Students completing this rotation should develop a broad overview of the field and an understanding of the role of the Pathologist in the provision of patient care. Students should seek to correlate clinical presentations and disease states with pathologic findings and to understand the most common diagnostic testing utilized to assist in the identification of malignant, inflammatory, autoimmune, infectious and other disease states. In addition, students must understand the appropriate use of diagnostic testing and the inherent limitations associated with specific tests. Correlation of findings with osteopathic principles such as viscerosomatic and somatosomatic dysfunction should be explored and understood. This rotation should provide the student further opportunity to develop their skills in systematic medical problem solving and patient management abilities, reinforcing patterns of independent learning and self-evaluation, and improving their skills in communication and documentation.

- a. Summarize the general scope of testing offered by clinical laboratories
- b. Describe the role of the pathologist as part of the patient care team.
- c. Discuss the principles, strengths and limitations of representative test methods in common areas of laboratory medicine including
 1. The pre-analytic variables that may affect laboratory test results
 2. Test limitations that affect the ability to critically select the proper study suited to a particular diagnostic problem.

- f. Recognize the microscopic appearance of various types of carcinoma, sarcoma, lymphoma and inflammatory and infectious diseases.
- g. Describe common means by which to properly handle surgical specimens to afford accurate diagnoses.
- h. Discuss the value and limitations of intraoperative consultation by means of frozen section and touch preparations.
- i. Briefly discuss pathologic staging procedures used for evaluating malignancy.
- j. Describe the current and future role of molecular diagnostics in the areas of tumor pathology and medical microbiology
- k. Interpret morphologic findings in terms of etiology, pathogenesis and with respect to clinicopathologic correlations.
- l. Interpret results of the following specific laboratory tests:
 - Gram-stained specimens of sputum, urine and wound drainage
 - Dipstick urinalysis and microscopic examination of urine sediment
 - Wright's-stained peripheral blood smears for RBC, WBC and platelets
 - Occult blood testing of fecal samples
 - Blood bank and serology testing
 - Blood chemistries
- m. Perform an autopsy (site and preceptor dependent) with the attending physician including the following tasks:
 - Review of medical record.
 - Gross dissection.
 - Preparation of tissue for histology, microbiology and other analyses as required.
 - Review of histologic material.
 - Presentation of all pertinent information to the Attending Pathologist for case sign-out.

