

## ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY 2 BEMC (NOD bis)

### DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- **OESOPHAGUS**
  - Congenital anomalies
  - Oesophagitis: etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Benign and malignant neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, morphological features and progression
- **STOMACH**
  - Congenital anomalies
  - Gastritis: etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Gastric ulcers: etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Benign and malignant neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, morphological features and progression
- **INTESTINO**
  - Congenital anomalies
  - Diverticula and diverticulosis
  - Small and large bowel inflammatory disorders (enteritides and entero-colitis): etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Blood flow disorders: etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Malabsorption: etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Benign and malignant neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, morphological features and progression, adenoma-carcinoma sequence, familial polyposis, staging
- **LIVER**
  - Congenital anomalies
  - Acute and chronic hepatitis: etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Blood flow disorders: etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Liver and biliary cirrhosis: etiopathogenesis, morphological features and complications
  - Genetic and toxic disorders
  - Benign and malignant hepatocellular, cholangiocellular and metastatic neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
  - Gallbladder and extra-hepatic bile ducts neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
- **PANCREAS**
  - Pancreatitis: etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and complications
  - Benign and malignant neoplasms of the endocrine and exocrine pancreas: etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
- **PERITONEUM**
  - Effusions: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
  - Peritonitis: etiopathogenesis, natural history and morphological features
  - Neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression

### URINARY TRACT

- -Congenital anomalies: etiopathogenesis, natural history and morphological features
- **KIDNEY**
  - Blood flow disorders: etiopathogenesis and morphological features
  - Primary and secondary glomerulopathies: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
  - Tubulopathies: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
  - Hydronephrosis ed urolithyasis

- Interstitial nephropathies: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and complications
- Toxic and drugs nephropathies
- Vascular nephropathies
- Benign and malignant neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features, progression and staging
- **URINARY BLADDER**
  - Cystitis: etiopathogenesis, natural history and predisposing factors, morphological features and progression
  - Urothelial neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features, progression and staging
- **PROSTATE**
  - Prostatitis: natural history and predisposing factors, morphological features and progression
  - Prostatic hyperplasia: natural history and predisposing factors, morphological features and progression
  - Carcinoma: natural history, morphological features and progression
- **TESTIS**
  - Congenital anomalies and blood flow disorders
  - Orchi-epididimitis: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history and morphological features
  - Benign and malignant neoplasms of the testis and epididymus

## **SOFT TISSUE TUMOURS**

- Principles of classification, natural history, morphological features and progression of
- Fibrous tumours
- Fibro-histiocytic tumours
- Lipomatous tumours
- Tumours of the smooth and striated muscles
- Vascular and peri-vascular tumours
- Synovial tumours
- Tumours of the peripheral nerves
- Paraganglioma

## **OSTEO-ARTICULAR SYSTEM**

- Blood flow disorders
- Dis-endocrine and dis-vitaminosis osteopathies
- Septic and aseptic necrosis
- Inflammatory processes of bones and joints: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
- Osteomyelosclerosis
- Bone cysts
- Primary and secondary bone neoplasms: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression

## **BREAST**

- Mastitis
- Fibro-cystic disease
- Ginecomastia
- Benign and malignant neoplasms: natural history, predisposing factors, morphological features, progression and staging
- Screening and minimally invasive diagnostic procedures

## **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

- Cerebro-spinal malformations
- Idrocephalus: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
- Oedema
- Haemorrhage (small and large) and infarct: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
- Aneurisms
- Cerebral traumas
- Inflammatory disorders: encephalitis and encephalo-myelitis
- De-myelinating, degenerative and spongiform encephalopathies
- Primary and secondary tumours: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
- Meninges: inflammatory disorders; primary and secondary neoplasms

## **FEMALE GENITAL TRACT**

### **- OVARY**

- Inflammation
- Cysts
- Primary and secondary tumours: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression

### **- FALLOPIAN TUBE**

- Inflammation
- Primary tumours: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression

### **- UTERUS**

- Body
  - Endometritis
  - Endometriosis
  - Hyperplasias (simple, adenomatous, atypical)
  - Primary tumours: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression

### **-Cervix**

- Cervicitis
- Ectropion
- Cervical intra-epithelial dysplasia and HPV infection
- Primary tumours: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression
- The Pap-test

### **- PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED PATHOLOGY**

- Blood flow disorders
- Inflammation
- Trophoblastic disorders

## **HEAD AND NECK**

### **-Rinopharynx**

- Primary tumour

### **-Oral cavity**

- Leukoplakia, erythroplakia and primary tumours

### **-Larynx**

-Primary tumours

## **SKIN**

-Pre-cancerous lesions and epithelial tumours  
-Nevi and melanoma

## **LIMPH NODES**

-Lymphadenitis: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and progression  
-Hodgkin's lymphoma  
-non-Hodgkin's lymphoma  
-Metastatic neoplasms

## **SPLEEN**

-Blood flow disorders  
-Splenomegalies  
-Morphological features of the spleen in haemopathies

## **ENDOCRINE SYSTEM**

### **HYPOPHISIS**

-Hyper- and hypo-pituitarisms  
-Primary tumours

### **THYROID**

-Hypo- and hyper-thyroidisms  
**Thyroid hyperplasia (goiter):** epidemiology, natural history, etiopathogenesis and morphological features  
-Graves-Basedow disease: epidemiology, natural history, etiopathogenesis and morphological features  
-**Thyroiditis:** epidemiology, natural history, etiopathogenesis and morphological features  
-**Thyrocye and parafollicular cell derived tumours:** epidemiology, natural history, etiopathogenesis and morphological features  
-Principles and applications of thyroid cytopathology

### **PARATHYROIDS**

-Hyper- and hypo-parathyroidisms: etiology and morphology  
-Hyperplasia and neoplasms: morphological features and clinico-pathological correlations

### **ADRENAL GLAND**

-Hyper- and hypo-surrealism: etiopathogenesis and morphological features  
-Cortical and medullary adrenal tumours: morphological features and clinico-pathological correlations  
-**Acute and chronic hyposurrealism:** epidemiology, natural history, etiopathogenesis and morphological features

## **SMALL CELL TUMOURS OF INFANCY (NEUROBLASTOMA, WILM'S TUMOUR, EWING'S SARCOMA, RHABDOMYOSARCOMA, ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA)**

## **SUGGESTED TEXTBOOKS**

Kumar – Abbas – Fausto - Aster: Robbins & Cotran – Pathological bases of disease. Vol. 1&2, 9<sup>a</sup> Ed.