Module title:	Pathomorphology Module 1			ECTS	8	
Polish translation:	Patomorfologia					
Course:	se: Veterinary Medicine					
Module language:	English		Stag	e: JM-FVM		
Form of ■ intramural	Type of □ basic X mandatory	Semester: 5		X winter sem	nester	
studies:	module: X directional			☐ summer s		
	Academic year:	Intake 2022/2023	Catalogue numbe	er: FVM-V-JN	/ISS-05W- ' 22	
		2022/2023		037		
Module coordinator:	Prof. dr hab. Rafał Sapierzyński					
Teachers responsible for the module:	Academic teachers of the Institute Veterinary Medicine; De Division of Pathology	epartment of A	nimal Pathology ar	nd Veterinary Dia	gnostics,	
Objectives of the module:	Aim of the course is:  to gain knowledge in field of pathomorphology of domestic animals to learn methods of performing an autopsy in various domestic animals to know indications and methods of collection of samples for cytopathological and histopathological examination to achieve ability to correctly interpret the results of histopathological and cytopathological examination to learn how to prepare cytopathological smears and to diagnose basic pathological changes during microscopic examination					
Teaching forms, number of hours:	a) Lectures; hours 30; b) Laboratory classes; hours 27; c) Seminars; hours 6; d) Tests and exams 12 hours; e) Depending on external conditions that make it impossible to conduct classes in a planned form, it is allowed to					
Teaching methods:	Lectures, seminars, practicals in the laboratory of histopathology and necropsy room.  Students learn theoretical information about following subjects:  Introduction to pathology. Definition and origin, branches of pathology. Basis of the cytopathology. Etiology of diseases. Molecular mechanisms of reversible and irreversible cell injury.  Necrosis. Apoptosis. Death. Postmortem changes.  Sublethal injury. Hyaline and amyloid degeneration. Pathology of connective tissue. Abnormal cornification. Fibrinoid changes. Degeneration. Imbalances in pigments metabolism. Imbalances in minerals metabolism.  Disorders of growth: atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia, metaplasia, dysplasia.  Circulatory disturbances. Changes in blood volume, hemorrhage, edema, and shock. Thrombosis, embolism, infarct, vascular shunts, lymphatic blockage.  Inflammation. Origin and evolution of acute inflammation. Pathomorphology of acute inflammation. Chronic inflammation. Granulomatous inflammation. Regeneration and reparation. Wound healing.  Neoplasia. Carcinogens. Mechanisms of carcinogenesis. Oncogenes and oncogenic viruses. Tumour structure. Classification of neoplasms. Spread of neoplasms. Clinical effects of neoplasms.  Disorders of development – teratology. Causes, mechanisms and forms.  During histopathology laboratories students learn: to recognize and correctly describe pathologic changes during microscopic examination; basics of sample collection, histopathological procedures, methods of staining; general principles of necropsy procedure; safety rules at the necropsy room; to prepare the necropsy protocols; to perform histopathological evaluation of a sublethal injury, watery degeneration, lipid degeneration, disturbances in carbohydrates metabolism , necrosis, degeneration, disturbances of the growth, circulatory disturbances, acute and chronic inflammation, neoplasia Depending on external conditions that make it impossible to conduct classes in a planned form, it is allowed to change the didactic methods.					
Formal prerequisites and initial requirements:	Detailed organization of consultations will be defined by the coordinator of the course at the beginning of semester anatomy, clinical anatomy, histology, physiology, physiopathology, immunology, microbiology.  Student should have a theoretical and practical knowledge about subjects mentioned above  Student is capable to work with light microscope					
Learning effects	Course outcomes:			Learning outcomes relative to the course	Impact on the course outcomes*	

	1	Canada and in familiary with his angle described and another the Cold of any second and the seco	D.W.C	
		Student is familiar with knowledge in field of general animals pathology	B.W.1;	
			B.W.2;	
	1		B.W.3;	3
			B.W.10	2
			A.W.1	
		Student understands the role of general and systemic pathology in disease	B.W.1;	
	2	development, manifestation of clinical signs and the course of treatment	B.W.2; B.W.3	3
		procedure		
		Student knows how to perform necropsy of companion and farm animals.	B.W.4;	
IV.			B.W.8;	
Knowledge:	3		B.W.15	3
		Student describes and explains alterations on cellular, tissue, organ and whole	B.W.1;	
		body level during disease course	B.W.2; B.W.3	
	4		A.W.1;	3
			A.W.12	1
		Ctudent describes and interprets anatomorath placing		
	5	Student describes and interprets anatomopathological lesions	B.W.3	3
	6	Student knows safety rules obligatory during necropsy and knows safety rules in	C.W.3	3
		histopathology laboratory	C.VV.S	3
	1	Student is able to perform necropsy of animals	B.U.16	3
		Student is able to recognize basic pathologic lesions during histopathological		
Skills:	2	examination	B.U.6; B.U.8;	3
	3	Student is able to use current medical nomenclature including Latin language	C.U.1	3
		Student is able to collect tissue samples to histopathological examination (tissue		
	4	samples, resected tissues and masses, tissue biopsies) and to place in safety and	B.U.6	3
		sent them to laboratory		
		Student formulates the opinions taking into account cellular and organ	KS.5	
		pathologies as a basis for clinical presentation of the disease and the onset of	KS.1; KS.4;	3
	1	therapeutic process,	KS.6; KS.7;	
				2
		Chudont is propored to use the sufficient be suited as and still for further	KS.8; KS.9	
	2	Student is prepared to use the sufficient knowledge and skills for further	KS.4; KS.5;	2
		application in the learning process,	KS.8; KS.9	3
	2		KS.1; KS.2;	-
			KS.6; KS.7	2
Competences:			KS.3	1
		Student is aware of having knowledge, understands the necessity of consultancy and is prepared to share the competencies with the veterinary team and the	KS.1; KS.2;	
		animal's owner,	KS.3; KS.4;	
	3		KS.7; KS.8;	3
			KS.9	2
			KS.5; KS.6	۷
		Student is aware of the necessity of constant education using scientific sources	KS.1; KS.2;	
	4		KS.4; KS.6;	3
			KS.7; KS.8	2
	1		<u> </u>	

		KS.3; KS.5;	
		KS.9	
Objectives of the module required to obtain learning effects:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	gain knowledge in field of pathomorphology of domestic animals	
	Performance during necropsies, necropsy protocol, histopathology practical evaluati  Histopathology Colloquium comprises of two parts:  a) Practical part: identification of slides (recognition at least 2 out of three slides) that is, provided the provided in the provide		
Assessment methods:	diagnosis (English name) - passing the practical part is a condition for joining the theoretical part of the colloquium, which takes place at the same time.  b) Theoretical part: answering the questions (written form: three questions, two concerning material from lectures and the book, one concerning description of particular histopathological change/ slide).  * The grade of the colloquium is the grade of the theoretical part.  * If the theoretical part is not passed, both parts must be retaken.		
	Necropsy procedures and diagnostic necropsy - student knows necropsy procedures, safety rules in necropsy room and methods of samples collection (to pass this test student has to know at least 70% of obligatory material). Answering the questions (written form: three questions concerning material from the book and pre- lesson).		
	No extra assessment methods are anticipated. In case of unforeseen, unusual circumstances mandatory remote teaching and remote a adopted.  Histopathology Colloquium comprises of two parts:	ssessment metho	ds might be
	a) Practical part: identification of slides (recognition at least 2 out of three slides) that is, providing a precise histopathological diagnosis (English name) - passing the practical part is a condition for joining the theoretical part of the colloquium, which takes place at the same time. b) Theoretical part: answering the questions (written form: three questions, two concerning material from lectures and the book, one concerning description of particular histopathological change/ slide). Student has 3 open/descriptive questions. Each answer is graded 0-3 points depending on the correct and complete information included. The incorrect information is graded as 0 points, full answer is graded as 3 points, so finally student can obtain maximally 9 points, 6 points are necessary to pass the test. Grades are based according to rules mentioned below:		
Detail description of assessment methods; Formal documentation of learning outcome:	<ul> <li>0-5 pts - 2,0 (failing grade)</li> <li>6 pts - 3,0 (passing grade)</li> <li>7 pts - 3,5 (passing plus grade)</li> <li>8 pts - 4,0 (good grade)</li> <li>8,5 pts 4,5 (good plus)</li> <li>9 pts - 5,0 (excellent grade)</li> </ul>		
	* The grade of the colloquium is the grade of the theoretical part.  * If the theoretical part is not passed, both parts must be retaken.  *If the test is not passed in the 1st term and passed in the second term, the final grade from the test is the arithmetic mean of both grades from a given test.		
	Necropsy procedures and diagnostic necropsy - student knows necropsy procedures, safet methods of samples collection (to pass this test student has to know at least 70% of obligar questions (written form: three questions concerning material from the book and pre- lesson). Student has 3 open/descriptive questions. Each answer is graded 0-3 points depending information included. The incorrect information is graded as 0 points, full answer is graded as obtain maximally 9 points, 6 points are necessary to pass the test. Grades are based according to rules mentioned below:	tory material). An	nswering the nd complete
	<ul> <li>0-5 pts - 2,0 (failing grade)</li> <li>6 pts - 3,0 (passing grade)</li> <li>7 pts - 3,5 (passing plus grade)</li> <li>8 pts - 4,0 (good grade)</li> <li>8,5 pts 4,5 (good plus)</li> <li>9 pts - 5,0 (excellent grade)</li> </ul>		
	*If the test is not passed in the 1st term and passed in the second term, the final grade from the test is the arithmetic mean of both grades from a given test.		
	No extra assessment methods are anticipated.  In case of unforeseen, unusual circumstances mandatory remote teaching and remote assessment methods might be adopted.		
	eHMS entry.  Records collected in the course portfolio i.e. individual records of student results, presence list questions, written assessments of the students.	s, database of ora	l and written

Elements impelling final grade:	Average of positive grades from general pathology/histopathology colloquium and necropsy techniques test
Teaching base:	Teaching facilities of the Division of Pathomorphology, Department of Pathology and Diagnostics, Institute of Veterinary Medicine

## Mandatory and supportive materials :

- 1. Lectures: general pathology 30 h.
- 2. Lectures: special pathology 60 h.
- 3. Necropsy for Veterinary Students. K. Kliczkowska-Klarowicz. SGGW, Warsaw 2017
- Handouts histopathology (given by lecturer)
- Pathologic basis of veterinary disease. M. D. McGavin and J. F. Zachary. Mosby-Elsevier Ed.
   Introduction to veterinary pathology. N. F. Cheville, Blackwell Publishing
   Relevant scientific publications including those of the module coordinator

**ANNOTATIONS** 

## Quantitative summary of the module:

Estimated number of work hours per student (contact and self-study) essential to achieve presumed learning outcomes of the module - base for quantifying ECTS:	75 h
Total ECTS points, accumulated by students during contact learning:	8 ECTS

<sup>\* 3 –</sup> complete and detailed, 2 – moderate, 1 – basic.