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 hepatatis: 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 nephropaties: definition, etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features and complications
-Toxic and drugs nephropathies
-Vascular nephropaties
-Benign and malignant neoplasms: etiopathogenesis, natural history, morphological features, progression and staging

- **URINARY BLADDER**

-Cistitis: 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 didimus and epididimus

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-vitaminosic 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
  - -Cists
  - -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 tumous

-Oral cavity

-Leukoplakia, erithroplakia 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
-Thyrocyte 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-surrenalism: etiopatogenesis and morphological features
-Cortical and medullary adrenal tumours: morphological features and clinico-pathological correlations
-Acute and chronic hyposurrenalism: 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, 9ª Ed.