

# "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Bucharest Quality Assurance Commission

# **PATHOLOGY GRID**

1. Pathology programme description

1.1.	"CAROL DAVILA" UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY
1.2.	FACULTY OF MEDICINE
1.3.	2 <sup>nd</sup> PRECLINICAL DEPARTMENT - MORPHOLOGICAL SCIENCES
1.4.	FIELD: Pathological Anatomy
1.5.	SUBJECT OF STUDY: Healthcare – regulated sector within the EU
1.6.	CYCLE OF STUDIES: BACHELOR'S DEGREE
1.7.	STUDY PROGRAMME: MEDICINE

2. Field description

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2.1.	Name of the field in the curriculum: Pathological Anatomy					
2.2.	Field Code: DF III S5M					
2.3.	Type of filed (DF/DS/DC): DF					
2.4.	Filed reg	gime (DO	OB/DOP/DFA): D	OB		
2.5.	Course o	coordina	tor:			
	1. Associ	ate Prof	essor Becheanu G	abriel		
	2. Associ	iate Prof	fessor Ceaușu Mil	nail Constanti	n	
	3. Associ	ate Prof	essor Olinca Mar	ia Victoria		
	4. Lectur	rer Ilieși	u Andreea			
2.6.	Seminar coordinator:					
	1. Associate Professor Becheanu Gabriel					
	2. Associate Professor Ceauşu Mihail Constantin					
	3. Associate Professor Olinca Maria Victoria					
	4. Lecturer Ilieşiu Andreea					
	5. Assistant Professor Florea Maria Alexandra - fixed term					
	6. Assistant Professor Georgescu Carmen Antonia					
	7. Assistant Professor Cichocki Ioana Eliza - fixed term					
	8. Assistant Professor Ciobănoiu Aminia-Diana - fixed term					
9. Assistant Professor Mihai Andreea Elena						
2.7. Y	2.7. Year of III 2.8. Semester V 2.9. Type of E					E
study	7			VI	assessment	${f E}$
	(E/C)					

# 3. Total estimated time (hours/semester of teaching and preparation/individual study) - teaching module

I. University training	(teachin	g, practical a	pplication, ass	essment	)	
3.1. Number of	3	Out of	3.2.	1	3.3. laboratory	2
hours per week	2	which:	course	1		1
3.4. Total number	42	Out of	3.5.	14	3.6. laboratory	28
of hours from	28	which:	course	14		14
curriculum						
Assessment (number	of hours	):	<u> </u>			•
II. Preparation/indiv	idual stu	dy				
Time allocation						hours

Study from textbooks, courses, minimum recommended bibliography, and student		22
notes		
Additional documentation in the library, do	ocumentation via the Internet	8
Carrying out specific activities in preparati	on for the project, laboratory work,	8
preparing assignments and reports		
Preparation for presentations or tests, preparation for final exams		2
Tutoring		2
Other activities		2
3.7. Total hours of individual study		83;72
<b>3.9.</b> Total hours for semester (3.4.+ 3.7.)		125; 100
3.10. Number of credits Sem. V: 5 ; Sem. VI : 4		

4. Preconditions (where applicable)

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<b>4.1. of curriculum</b> Fundamental knowledge of human anatomy an	
	physiology; Basic knowledge of histology and cell
	biology.
4.2. of competencies	Using a conventional optical microscope.

**5.** Conditions (where applicable)

5. Conditions (where applicable)	<u></u>
5.1. course delivery	Amphitheatre with sound system
	(microphone/amplification station/speakers), video
	projection (video projector with laptop connection,
	projection screen), and internet access (WiFi,
	secure); INCD "Victor Babeș" and in hospitals
	where teaching staff carry out their clinical
	integration activities.
5.2. conducting practical/clinical work	Microscopy rooms with optical microscopes with
	4x, 10x, 20x, 40x, 100x objectives (capacity:
	minimum 15 workstations/room), video projection
	system (video projector with laptop connection
	option, projection screen) and internet access
	(secure WiFi); Optical microscope image capture
	and transmission system; Educational microscope
	slides; Interactive multimedia platform; INCD
	"Victor Babeş" and in hospitals where teaching
	staff carry out their clinical integration activities.

6. Learning outcomes\*

Knowledge	Skills	Responsibility and autonomy
Description of the concepts,	To identify the purposes, the	Medical training of the student of the
theories and basic knowledge	available resources conditions	3 <sup>rd</sup> year in Pathological Anatomy.
about the development of the	to complete the action; to	Discipline it focuses by: correct
disease, about signs and	identify the levels of work, the	diagnosis, efficient communications,
symptoms specific to each	available time, the assigned	the best knowledge of the future doctor for adequate communications
illness, useful for the	deadlines and risks in different	with the future employer. For this
coordination of the clinical	pathologies; to identify the roles	purpose, the future doctor should be
and pathological diagnosis;	and duties in a multidisciplinary	able to understand the legislation
to be able to interpret and	teamwork, to apply	issues.
analyse the risk factors for	communication techniques and	

the ability to take the most adequate actions in prevention of diseases; knowledge, understanding and utilization of the specific language; explanation and interpretation; problems solving, application and transfer; constructive and critical contemplation creativity and innovation, adequate selection, connection and utilization of knowledge, abilities and other acquisitions (values and attitudes).

efficient work in a team; to adequately use sources of information, the communication resources and assisted professional forming (web portals, speciality-related software application, data base, online courses etc.); autonomy and responsibility social interaction, professional and personal development.

#### 7. Course objectives (correlated with learning outcomes)

7. Course objectives (correlated with learning outcomes)			
7.1. General learning	Pathology is the science ( <i>logos</i> ) that studies the diseases ( <i>pathos</i> ) in		
objectives	the view of structural and functional consequences of the aggression		
	of some factors against cells, tissues and organs (lesions).		
	Traditional pathology is divided into general pathology (basic		
	reactions of the cells and tissues to abnormal stimuli) and systemic		
	pathology (the reaction of the organs and specialized tissues to more		
	or less specified stimuli). Pathology includes the following features		
	of diseases: aetiology (the cause), pathogenesis (the mechanism of		
	development of the lesions), structural changes that can be visible		
	with the naked-eye (macroscopy) and with an optical microscope		
	(microscopy), physiopathology (functional consequences of the		
	morphological changes) in the view of clinical aspects (symptoms/		
	subjective complaints and signs/ objective complaints) and the		
	prognosis of the disease. Education about the medical ethical laws in		
	pathology.		
	The founder of the pathology is Rudolf Virchow who was the first in		
	the XIX <sup>th</sup> century to claim that in a lesion the changes begin from the		
	molecules and/or the cellular structures.		
MAC 'C' 1 ' 1'			
7.2. Specific learning objectives	To establish a good and effective communication relationship		
	between doctor and patient in pathology; development of the doctor-		
	patient relationship, colleagues-doctor.		

### 8. Content

8.1. Course	<b>Teaching methods</b>	Observations
V <sup>th</sup> semester (III <sup>rd</sup> year) – General Pathology	These are being hold by the	Classes are
1. Introduction and Cellular pathology	Assistant Lecturer.	held in the
- Reversible cellular injuries (hydropic degeneration)	Multimedia methods,	lecture hall.
- Irreversible cellular injuries (necrosis, apoptosis)	lectures, and discussions on	
- Cellular adaptation (atrophy, hypertrophy,	the topic are used as well as	
hyperplasia, metaplasia, dysplasia, anaplasia) - Amyloidosis.	interactive presentations with PowerPoint;	

# 2. Circulatory disorders

- Passive congestion
- Vascular obstruction
- Ischaemia
- Haemorrhage
- Infarction

#### 3. Inflammation, infectious diseases

- General characteristics of the inflammation
- Classification of the inflammations

#### 4. Neoplasia

General characteristics. Specific terms. Epidemiology. Diagnosis of the neoplasia.

- 5. Epithelial benign tumours
- 6. Epithelial malignant tumours
- 7. Mesenchymal malignant tumours and Melanoma

# VI<sup>th</sup> semester (III<sup>rd</sup> year) – Systemic pathology 1. Pathology of the Respiratory and Cardiovascular systems

- Cardiac pathology
- Pathology of the arteries and lymphatics
- Benign and malignant tumours of the vessels
- Pulmonary pathology

#### 2. Pathology of Digestive system and appendages

- Pathology of the head and neck (inflammations, tumours)
- Pathology of the oesophagus and stomach (esophagitis, varicose veins, gastritis, ulcer, tumours)
- Pathology of the small intestine, colon, anal canal, and appendix (congenital anomalies, malabsorption, inflammatory bowel disease, diverticula, tumours)

# 3. Pathology of Digestive system and appendages

- Pathology of the liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (liver failure, hepatitis, cirrhosis, tumours)
- Pathology of gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts (gallstones, cholecystitis)
- Pathology of the pancreas (inflammatory diseases, tumours)
- Pathology of the peritoneum (effusions, inflammations, tumours)

# **4.** Pathology of kidney, urinary tract and male genital system

- Nephropathies
- Lesions of the urinary tract
- Orchiepididymitis, prostatitis, tumours

### 5. Pathology of female genital system and mammary

Practical macro and microscopy work is carried out in parallel with the course.

#### gland

- Cervicitis, dysplasia, endometritis, tumours
- Pathology of the pregnancy (abortion, ectopic pregnancy, hydatidiform mole, tumours)
- Pathology of the mammary gland (inflammations, neoplasia)

## 6. Pathology of hematopoietic and lymphoid tissue

- Pathology of haematopoiesis and leukopoiesis (morphology of anaemias, leukaemia, myelopathies)
- Pathology of the lymphoid system (degenerative and inflammatory lymphadenopathies, lymphomas)
- Pathology of spleen (hypofunction, lesions)

# 7. Pathology of the endocrine glands, central nervous system, musculoskeletal system and skin

- Pathology of the thyroid
- Lesions, infections, neoplasms of the central nervous system
- Pathology of the bones and joints (lesions, tumours)
- Pathology of the skin (lesions, infections, tumours)

### **Bibliography for course:**

- 1. Rubin Patologie: Mecanismele bolilor umane; David Strayer, Jeffrey Saffitz, Emanuel Rubin, Coordonatorii ediției în limba română: Maria Sajin, Elena Cojocaru, Mariana Costache, Doinița Crișan, Delia Gabriela Ciobanu Apostol, Alis Dema, Simona Gurzu, Alex Elilian Stepan, Cristiana Eugenia Simionescu, Simona Stolnicu, Ediția a 8-a (Ediția I în limba română), Editura Hipocrate, 2023, 1700 pagini, ISBN 978-606-95178-8-8
- 2. Ghid Practic de Patologie Clinică Oxford, Editura Hipocrate, București 2018, ISBN 978-606-94572-2-8
- 3. Sinopsis de patologie generală, Ceauşu Mihail Constantin; Ed Universitară "Carol Davila" București 2017, ISBN: 978-973-708-988-5;
- 4. Robbins PATOLOGIE: Bazele Morfologice și Fiziopatologice ale Bolilor, ediția a IX-a, Vinay Kumar, Abul K. Abbas, Editura: Medicală CALLISTO, 2015, ISBN: 9786068043166
- 5. Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease, Professional Edition (IX), Vinay Kumar & Abul Abbas & Jon Aster, Editura: Elsevier, 2014, ISBN: 9780323266161
- 6. Rubin's Pathology Clinicopathologic Foundations of Medicine, ediția a VII-a, David S Strayer MD, PhD, Emanuel Rubin MD, Editura: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2014, ISBN: 9781451183900
- 7. Rubin R., Strayer D.S., Rubin E. Rubin's pathology: Clinicopathologic Foundations of Medicine, eighth edition, Wolters Kluwer Health, 2019.
- 8. American Joint Committee on Cancer AJCC Cancer Staging Manual. 8th ed.: Springer International Publishing AG, 2016
- 9. <a href="http://www.epathology.ro">http://www.epathology.ro</a>.

8.2. Clinical/practical rotations	Teaching methods	Observations
V <sup>th</sup> semester	During the practical sessions,	Practical sessions are
1. Circulatory disorders	Assistant Lecturers employ	conducted in
<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination	multimedia teaching methods and	specially equipped
of specimens with:	provide instruction on completing	classrooms. Each
- Renal congestion	relevant pathology documentation.	macroscopy session

- Pulmonary congestion

#### 2. Circulatory disorders

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Liver congestion
- Thrombus
- Renal infarction

#### 3. Circulatory disorders

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Myocardial infarction
- Pulmonary infarction

### 4. Dystrophies

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Granulovacuolar dystrophy
- Hyalin dystrophy

## 5. Dystrophies

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Amyloidosis
- Bile stasis in liver
- Liver steatosis

#### 6. Dystrophies

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Gaucher disease
- Niemann-Pick disease

## 7. Non-specific inflammations

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Purulent meningitis
- Acute phlegmonous appendicitis
- Liver abscesses

#### 8. Non-specific inflammations

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Epidemic parotiditis
- Ulcerative necrotizing enteritis
- Fibrinous pleurisy
- Granulation tissue

#### 9. Specific inflammations

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Rheumatic myocarditis
- Lymph node tuberculosis
- Pulmonary tuberculosis

# 10. Specific inflammations

Macroscopic and microscopic examination

They also prepare reports and deliver PowerPoint presentations on current topics related to national and international medical issues. Additional activities include discussions on necropsy techniques and the dissection of tissues for microscopic examination. These sessions are conducted biweekly.

is subsequently complemented by microscopy sessions, which take place either in hospital laboratories or in the practical training facilities of the 'Victor Babeş' National Institute.

of specimens with:

- Syphilitic aortitis
- CMV infection
- Mycotic pyelonephritis
- Actinomycosis

# 11. Benign tumours

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Papilloma
- Polyps
- Breast adenofibroma

#### 12. Benign tumours

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Haemangioma
- Mixed parotid tumour
- Ovarian teratoma
- Uterine leiomyoma

#### 13. Malignant tumours

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Breast carcinomas

#### 14. Malignant tumours

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Adenocarcinoma of the colon
- Lymph node metastasis of adenocarcinoma
- Sarcoma
- Osteochondrosarcoma

# VI<sup>th</sup> semester

# 1. Pathology of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Endocarditis of heart valves
  - Rheumatic myocarditis
  - Fiedler myocarditis
- Myocardial infarction
  - Fibrinous pericarditis
  - Atheroma
  - Syphilitic aortitis
- Lobar pneumonia
  - Bronchopneumonia
  - Interstitial pneumonia
  - Emphysema

- Pulmonary tuberculosis
  - Silicosis
  - Pulmonary carcinoma

# 2. Pathology of the digestive system

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Gastric ulcer
- Mycotic gastritis
- Ulcerative necrotic enteritis
- "Signet ring" gastric carcinoma
- Crohn's disease
- Acute appendicitis
- Adenocarcinoma of the colon

# 3. Pathology of the digestive system and appendages

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Hepatitis
- Liver cirrhosis
- Liver hemochromatosis
- Malignant hepatoma
- Cholecystitis
- Cytosteatonecrosis of the pancreas
- Cystic fibrosis of the pancreas

# **4.** Pathology of the urinary system and male genital system

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Proliferative glomerulonephritis
- Amyloid glomerulonephritis
- Pyelonephritis
- Renal tuberculosis
- Renal sclerosis
- Grawitz tumour
- Adenoma of the prostate
- Testicular seminoma

### 5. Pathology of the female genital system

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Simple hyperplasia of the
- endometrium without atypia
  - Adenomyosis
  - Fallopian pregnancy
  - Hydatidiform mole
  - Cervical carcinoma
  - Papillary cystadenoma of the ovary
  - Reclus' disease

## 6. Pathology of lymphoid system

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Hodgkin lymphoma
- non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

# 7. Pathology of the thyroid and nervous system

<u>Macroscopic</u> and <u>microscopic</u> examination of specimens with:

- Colloid Cystic goiter
- Graves' disease
- Hashimoto thyroiditis
- Poliomyelitis
  - Viral encephalitis
  - Neurinoma
  - Acute meningitis

# Bibliography for clinical rotation

- 1. Oxford Handbook of Clinical Pathology, Editura Hipocrate, București 2018, ISBN 978-606-94572-2-8
- 2. Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease, Professional Edition (IX), Vinay Kumar & Abul Abbas & Jon Aster, Editura: Elsevier, 2014, ISBN: 9780323266161
- 3. Rubin R., Strayer D.S., Rubin E. Rubin's pathology: Clinicopathologic Foundations of Medicine, eighth edition, Wolters Kluwer Health, 2019.
- 4. Lucrări practice de Morfopatologie generală, Mădălina Marcu, Eugen Radu, Andreea Ionovici, Reza Nayyerani. Editura Universitară "Carol Davila" București 2017. ISBN: 978-973-708980-9.
- 5. Ilieşiu Andreea, Ceauşu Mihai: Pathology Laboratory for medical students, "Carol Davila" University Press, Bucharest, 2017, ISBN 978-973-708-947-2
- 6. www.epathology.ro

#### 9. Assessment

Type of activity	9.1. Assessment criteria	9.2. Assessment methods	9.3. Percentage of
9.4. Course	The examination is conducted in accordance with the topics covered during the academic year. The student must obtain minimum 5 mark on each task.	Student assessment method: written exam (30 multiple-choice questions; one point is awarded automatically, and each question is worth 0.3 points).	75%
9.5. Clinical rotation	The examination is conducted in accordance with the topics covered during the academic year. The student must obtain minimum 5 mark on each task.	The practical assessment includes the examination of two histopathological preparations; V <sup>th</sup> semester – one preparation from general pathology and one from tumour pathology, chosen at random by each student, and for VI <sup>th</sup> semester – two	25% periodic assessments and final assessment.

	histopathological preparations from the topic of organs and systems, one from general pathology and one from tumour pathology, chosen at random by each student.
9.5.1. Individual	
<b>project</b> (if applicable)	

### 9.6. Minimum performance standard

Student answers are graded on a scale of 4 to 10, using whole numbers; the minimum passing grade is 5, both for practical work and for the final test. The course test, practical work, and periodic assessments are all eliminatory tests. The assessment of the knowledge acquired in the practical work is an eliminatory test and is passed if the student demonstrates the concepts mentioned for a grade of 5. The final exam is considered passed if the student demonstrates basic knowledge, in the case of the multiple-choice test, by answering 16 of the 30 questions correctly.

The passing grade is 5. The final grade, after passing each individual assessment, is calculated using the following formula: 0.75 x the grade obtained on the multiple-choice test + 0.25 x the grade obtained on the practical work assessment.

At the end of the year of study of Pathological Anatomy, students recognize, are able to orient and describe macroscopic and microscopic lesions in general and special pathology, respectively congenital malformations, circulatory disorders, tumorous lesions, inflammatory lesions, etc., objectives that aim to provide fundamental basic medical training.

**Completion date: 15.09.2025** 

Signature of the Head of Pathology

Date of approval in the Council of the Department: 22.09.2025

Signature of the Head of the Department Professor Mariana Costache