INTRODUCTION
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For most of you, this will be your first introduction to the fundamental concepts that form the basis for our understanding of disease.

Why is this course important?
Some of you may already have had a course in diseases. If so you were probably confronted with new terms and a massive amount of information. Did you understand it or was it confusing?
Expectations

• Class attendance is a requirement unless you have a yellow slip.
• Class participation is required if you want to get the most out of this class. Don’t be afraid to ask questions or volunteer answers.
• Read your class notes before the lecture; if you don’t understand something, get clarification during the lecture.

Challenges

• The language of medicine and pathology
• Lots of new material
• Work will be required of you outside of class.
• Even though not many of you will have had a formal histology course, we will expose you to a variety of images of gross and microscopic changes in tissues.

Tests and Grading

• Undergraduates – your grade will be based on the cumulative score of 4, retroactive tests of 100 points each.
• Graduate students = above + review paper, etc, worth 100 points or 20% of your grade.
• All tests will be given on the day and at the time announced, no exceptions including the final.
The Language of Pathology & Medicine

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Disease

Dorland’s – A definite morbid process having a characteristic train of symptoms; it may affect the body as a whole or any of its parts, and its etiology, lesions, and prognosis may be known or unknown.

Whenever you see a term or terms in your class notes that are in bold print, you are responsible for looking it/them up.

Do you know these terms?

- Morbid
- Etiology
- Lesion
- Prognosis
Do you know these terms?

• Morbid – pertaining to disease
  • Etiology –
  • Lesion –
  • Prognosis –
Do you know these terms?

- Morbid – pertaining to disease
- Etiology – the cause of disease
- Lesion – any deviation from the generally accepted norm in a cell, tissue, or organ including its structure and/or function
- Prognosis – a *prediction of the outcome of disease*

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**LEUKOENCEPHALOMALACIA**

- Leukoencephalomalacia is also the name of a disease in horses.
- Another name for the disease is ‘moldy corn poisoning’. The fungus *Fusarium moniliforme* produces a toxin called fumonisin that destroys the white matter of the brain.

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**Polioencephalomalacia in ruminants**
Caprine Arthritis-Encephalitis (CAE)

- Retrovirus
  - Respiratory: disease resembling OPP
  - Chronic joint disease = lameness

Types of Diagnoses in Pathology & Medicine

- **Morphological diagnosis**
  - Duration: acute, subacute, chronic
  - Distribution: focal, multifocal, diffuse
  - The lesion(s): necrosis, inflammation, neoplasia, etc.
  - Tissue or organ affected

  - Acute, diffuse, purulent, bronchopneumonia
  - Chronic, multifocal, ulcerative, gastritis

- **Etiological Diagnosis**
  - The confirmed cause of the lesion or disease

  - *If Pasteurella multocida is cultured from a lung with typical lesions:*
    - Bacterial pneumonia – less specific
    - Pneumonic pasteurellosis – more specific
Types of Diagnoses in Pathology & Medicine

• Disease diagnosis
  – If symptoms, lesion(s), etiology are consistent, the parts are in place to render a disease diagnosis

  **Symptoms**: Slowly progressive, nodular lesions in skin, mainly hands, feet, and face.
  **Lesions**: Nodular accumulations of foam cells (macrophages) containing acid-fast bacilli
  **Etiology**: *Mycobacterium leprae* cultured
  **Disease Diagnosis**: Leprosy (Hansen’s disease), lepromatous

LEARNING THE TERMINOLOGY AND LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY WILL BE YOUR CONSTANT ASSIGNMENT

MAKE NO MISTAKE, YOU WILL BE TESTED ON IT!!!

Assignment from your class notes!

• “Agnogenic myeloid metaplasia with myelofibrosis”