



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

COURSE SYLLABUS

Surgical Pathology

2425-3-H4101D258-H4101D180M

Aims

The course aims to provide the foundational knowledge for learning the pathophysiology of diseases of the digestive system and the endocrine system, as well as the systematic study of surgically relevant pathologies. Understanding pathophysiology serves as the basis for comprehending the relationships between diseases and their clinical manifestations, thereby enabling the interpretation of symptoms and clinical signs, laboratory tests, and instrumental and radiological diagnostics. The course provides the tools to learn the concepts of diseases limited to an organ, a system, or with systemic involvement, based on one or more underlying mechanisms of the disease itself.

Contents

Fundamentals of Surgical Pathophysiology and Stress Response

1. Clinical pathways of the surgical patient: elective patient, oncological patient
2. Fundamentals of oncological surgery: assessment, staging, and management of the oncological patient

SEMIOTICS AND SYSTEMATIC SURGERY

3. ABDOMINAL WALL HERNIAS
4. PATHOLOGY OF THE ESOPHAGUS AND DIAPHRAGM
5. PATHOLOGY OF THE STOMACH
6. PATHOLOGY OF THE COLON-RECTUM
7. PATHOLOGY OF THE LIVER
8. PATHOLOGY OF THE ANUS
9. PATHOLOGY OF THE BILE DUCTS
10. PATHOLOGY OF THE PANCREAS
11. ENDOCRINE PATHOLOGY OF SURGICAL RELEVANCE
12. NEUROENDOCRINE NEOPLASMS

13. PATHOLOGY OF THE BREAST

Detailed program

BASIC CONCEPTS

1. Fundamentals of surgical pathophysiology and stress response – basics of perioperative medicine
2. Clinical pathways of the surgical patient: elective patient, oncological patient
3. Fundamentals of oncological surgery: assessment, staging, and management of the oncological patient

SEMIOTICS AND SYSTEMATIC SURGERY

4. ABDOMINAL WALL HERNIAS:

- a. General concepts, hernia
- b. Inguinal hernia
- c. Femoral hernia
- d. Umbilical hernia
- e. Epigastric hernia
- f. Incisional hernia
- g. Rare hernias: Spigelian, lumbar

5. PATHOLOGY OF THE ESOPHAGUS AND DIAPHRAGM:

- a. Benign pathology: achalasia, esophageal diverticula
- b. Esophageal tumor
- c. Diaphragmatic hernias and hiatal hernia

6. PATHOLOGY OF THE STOMACH:

- a. Peptic ulcer
- b. Stomach tumors

7. PATHOLOGY OF THE COLON-RECTUM:

- a. Congenital and adult megacolon
- b. Appendicitis
- c. Diverticula and diverticular disease of the colon
- d. Polyps and polyposis, familial syndromes, and precancerous lesions
- e. Colon-rectum tumors
- f. intestinal occlusion

8. PATHOLOGY OF THE ANUS:

- a. Prolapses and hemorrhoids
- b. Fissure
- c. Fistulas and ano-perianal abscesses

9. PATHOLOGY OF THE LIVER:

- a. Benign lesions
- b. Malignant lesions (primary and secondary)

10. PATHOLOGY OF THE BILE DUCTS:

- a. Cholelithiasis and choledocholithiasis
- b. Acute cholecystitis
- c. Acute cholangitis

11. PATHOLOGY OF THE PANCREAS:

- a. Pancreatic tumors
- b. Pancreatitis and pancreatic pseudocysts
- c. Cystic lesions and Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasms (IPMN)

12. ENDOCRINE PATHOLOGY:

- a. Thyroid nodule and tumor
- b. Adrenal nodule and tumor

13. NEUROENDOCRINE NEOPLASMS:

- a. General pathogenetic assessment
- b. Carcinoids, gastrinomas, pancreatic alpha and beta cell tumors
- c. Overview of Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia (MEN) syndromes

14. PATHOLOGY OF THE BREAST:

- a. Benign and malignant lesions

Prerequisites

Knowledge of anatomy, physiology and general pathology

Teaching form

erogative lectures

Textbook and teaching resource

Textbook of Surgery

Sabiston

Elsevier Eds 2021

Semester

second semester

Assessment method

Oral test at the end of Course.

No ongoing tests

Office hours

by mail marco.braga@unimib.it

Sustainable Development Goals

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | QUALITY EDUCATION
