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Commentary

Surgical Pathology: A Guide for the Right Diagnosis

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DESCRIPTION

Surgical pathology is the "aspect of anatomical pathology that deals with gross and microscopic examination of surgical specimens as well as biopsies submitted by surgeons and other medical practitioners". Based on a thorough analysis of tissue samples in laboratories, the field is generally focused on recognizing illnesses, growths, and infections. It is a research-oriented field with the transition of surgeons into a pathology laboratory without patient involvement. The main purpose of surgical pathology is to diagnose the diseases under the classification1. Inflammatory lesions 2. Neoplastic lesion (Benign, malignant.) They work as part of a patient's care team and warn both surgeons and physicians about treatment plans and future general practice complications. Pathology often usually entails study that more generally describes trends and patterns. Surgical pathology focuses on the study during surgery of tissues, or even organs separated from living patients. Surgical pathologists may be generalists or specialize in a particular branch. Ex: oncology practising on analyzing cancerous and malignant tumours, cysts, or white blood cells. A forensic pathologist is also interested in autopsies to determine the cause of an individual's death. The surgical pathologist, however, is not based on the eye and the microscope alone. The surgical pathologist, however, is not based on the eye and the microscope alone. Sometimes, molecular diagnosis, such as DNA analysis, and other laboratory tests help create a diagnosis. The protocol for specimen identification must be followed by the patient's name, medical record number, and tissue identity. Refer to the 'Tissue Excluded' section for the approved list of surgical specimens exempted from normal or compulsory surgical pathology submissions. A Surgical Pathology Order must accompany the specimen. The clinical description mentioned by the doctor is key to diagnosis. Any previous history of cancer, lymph node metastasis should be clearly described. The gross definition is called the next section of the study. This is what the pathologist sees by merely looking at the tissue sample, weighing, and sensing it. For cytology specimens, the gross description is very short and usually notes the number of slides or smears made by the doctor. If the sample is a body fluid, its colour and volume are noted. If body fluid is a sample, its colour and volume are noted. The purpose of any pathology laboratory must be to establish procedures that optimize quality control, such as additional case reviews and study of their laboratory techniques, to eliminate interpretive errors or inconsistencies in pathology reports. Surgical pathology can proceed as paraffin-embedded or frozen sections. Frozen section is a rapid diagnostic method for on table diagnosis and for surgical margins. A decade ago, an individual pathologist might have fostered a rational expectation of a thorough understanding of the IHC literature in the pathology field. Most of the complex cases can be sorted by FISH, Karyotyping and Molecular methods. Surgical pathology is a useful tool for diagnostic and therapeutic dilemmas, recurrences, staging and grading. Accuracy of Diagnostic laboratory lies in the hands of surgical pathologist by analyzing the right sample on the right patient at the right time. Surgeon pathologist coordination is the road for proper diagnosis treatment and survival rate of the patient.

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