# GENERAL PATHOLOGY

PAPER II UNIT 4

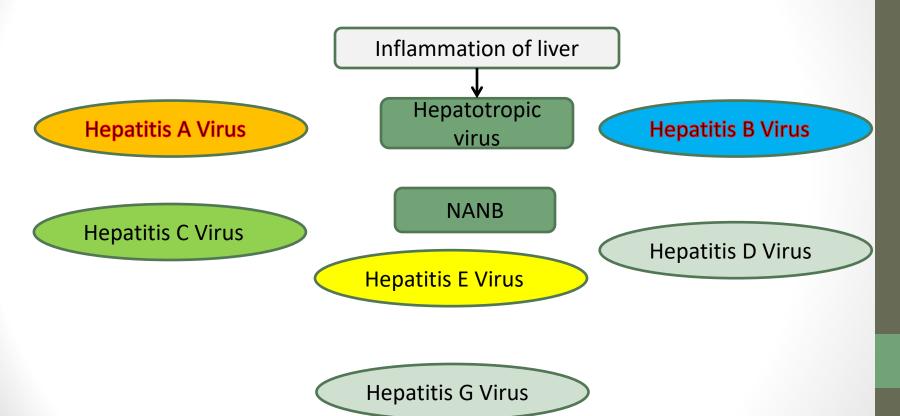
## **SYLLABUS**

- Infectious diseases: Aetiology; infectious agents: viruses hepatitis, fungi skin diseases
- Retrogressive changes: Definition, cloudy swelling, degeneration: fatty, mucoid and amyloid (causes and effects)
- Disorders of pigmentation: Endogenous: Normal process of pigmentation, melanosis, jaundice (causes and effects)
- Necrosis: Definition and causes; nuclear and cytoplasmic changes; Types: Coagulative, Liquefactive, Caseous, Fat and Fibroid
- Gangrene: Definition and types Dry, moist and gas gangrene

## **SYLLABUS**

- Circulatory disturbances: Causes and effects of Hyperaemia, Ischaemia, Thrombosis, Embolism, Oedema and Infarction
- Inflammation: Definition and causes (pathogenic and immune);
   cardinals of inflammation; acute and chronic inflammation
- Applied pathology: Anatomical, clinical and molecular; investigating methods: biopsy and surgery (for pathological examination of tissue)
- Forensic pathology: Autopsy; Post-mortem changes Algor mortis: body cooling, Rigor mortis – stiffening of limbs, state of decomposition – Autolysis (process of self-digestion) and putrefaction

## VIRAL HEPATITIS



# VIRAL HEPATITIS

Some important clinical terms

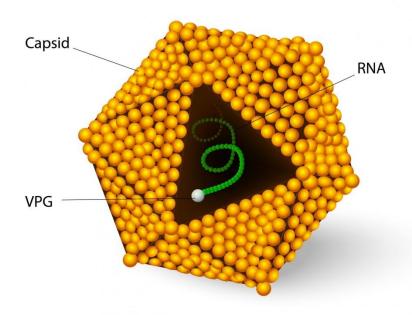
Acute Hepatitis

> Chronic Hepatitis

> > Cirrhosis

Fulminant Hepatitis

### Family Picornaviridae



**Enterovirus** 

Multiplies only in hepatocytes

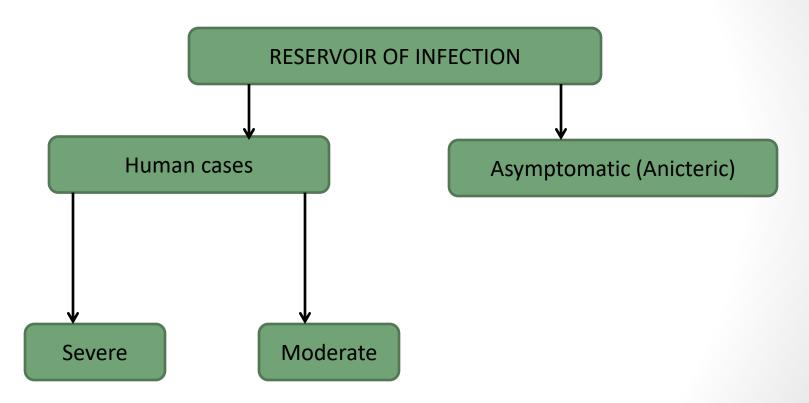
Fairly resistant to heat and chemicals

Survive for 10 weeks in well water

Withstand heating at 60° C for 1 hour

Not affected by chlorination

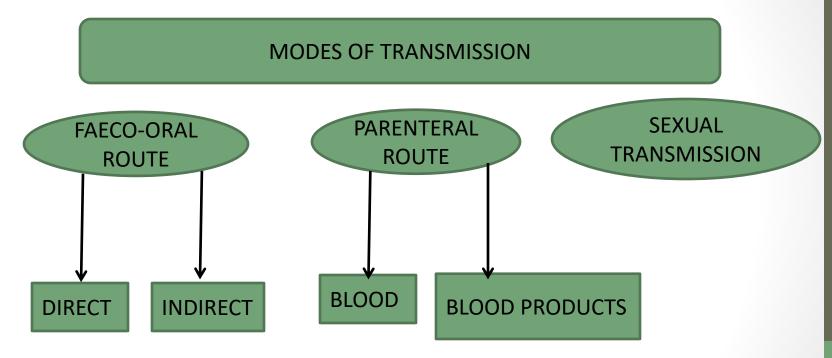
BOILING, AUTOCLAVING, UV RAYS, FORMALIN



#### PERIOD OF INFECTIVITY

Greatest from 2 weeks before to 1 week after the onset of jaundice.

Infectivity falls rapidly with the onset of jaundice.



**SYMPTOMS** 

Fever, chills, headache, fatigue

Generalized weakness

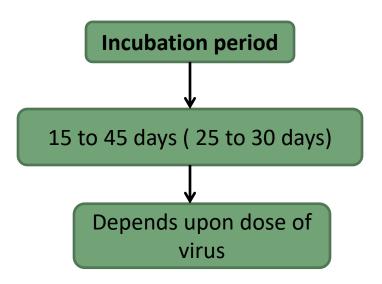
Anorexia

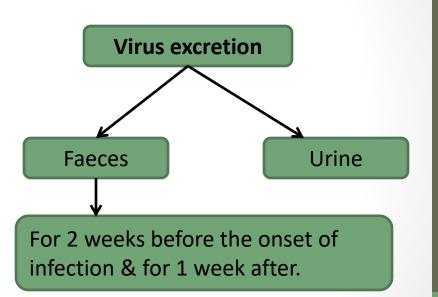
Nausea, vomiting

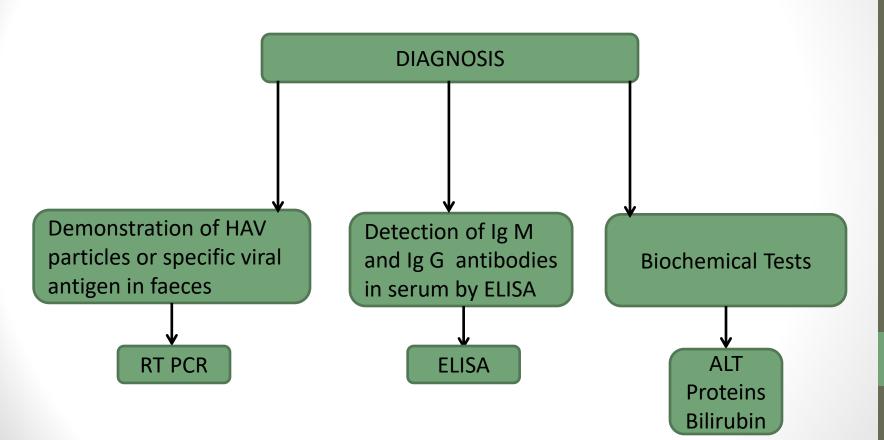
Dark urine

**Jaundice** 

Acute liver failure







**PREVENTION & CONTROL** 

Control of reservoir.

Control of transmission.

Control of susceptible population

Vaccines

Serum hepatitis.

Systemic infection with major pathology in liver

**CAUSATIVE AGENT** 

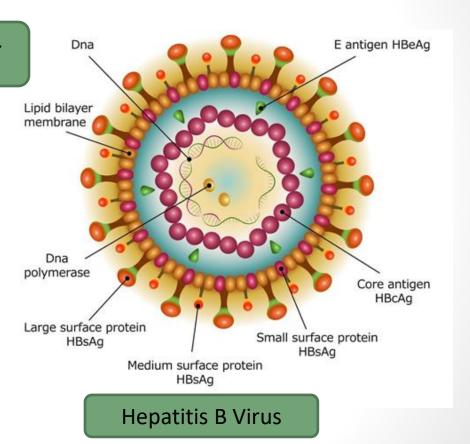
Blumberg in 1963

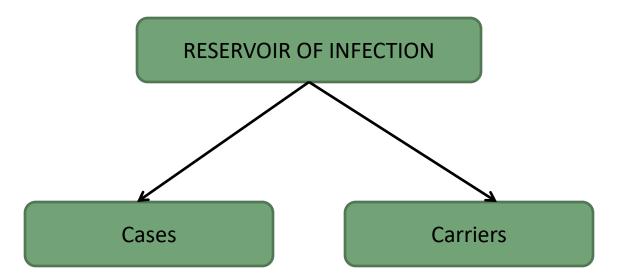
Spherical form

Tubular form

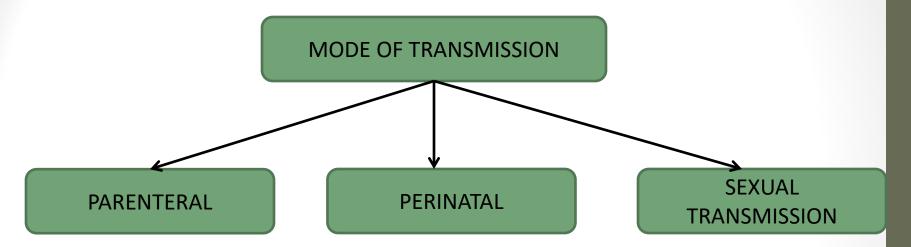
Dane particles

Incubation period is 45-180 days





**Infective materials**: Blood, Any body secretions like saliva, semen, vaginal secretion

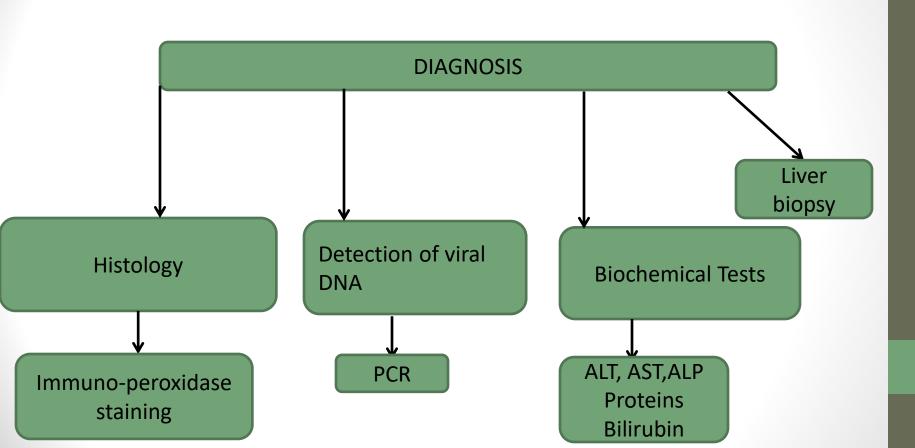


**SYMPTOMS** 

Similar to other types of hepatitis

Chronic liver disease

Primary liver cancer



### PREVENTION & CONTROL

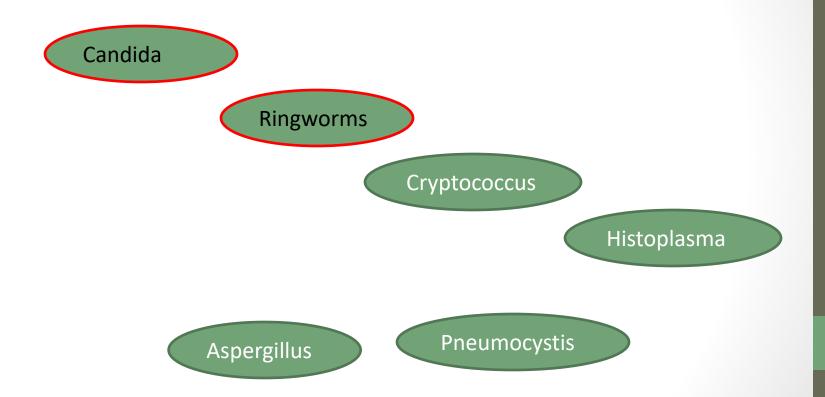
Vaccines: Plasma derived vaccines, rDNA vaccines

Hepatitis B immunoglobulin

Other measures

# FUNGAL DISEASES OF SKIN

# FUNGI CAUSING INFECTIONS



# FUNGAL SKIN INFECTIONS

SKIN	
NAIL	
HAIR	

20 species of candida

Candida albicans

Intestine, mucous membrane, skin

Symptoms vary depending upon the area that is infected

Thrus Oropharyngeal candidiasis

**Candidal Vaginitis** 

Oesophageal Candidiasis

Invasive Candidiasis/ Systemic Candidiasis

**Cutaneaous Candidiasis** 

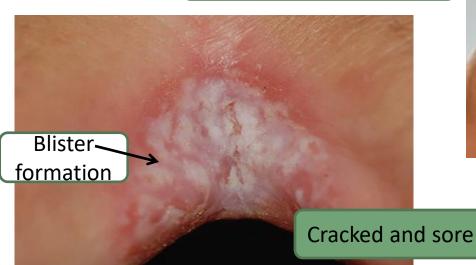
Can occur on any part of the body

Most commonly found on intertriginous regions----Regions where skin areas rub or touch

Armpits, Groins, Skin folds, Areas between fingers and toes

Fungus thrives in warm, moist and sweaty conditions

**SYMPTOMS** 



Cutaneous Candidiasis Rashes ePainAssist.com

Source: Kay Shou-Mei Kane, Vinod E. Nambudiri, Alexander J. Stratigos: Color Atlas & Synopsis of Pediatric Dermatology, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition: www.accesspediatrics.com Copyright @ McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved.

Redness and intense itching

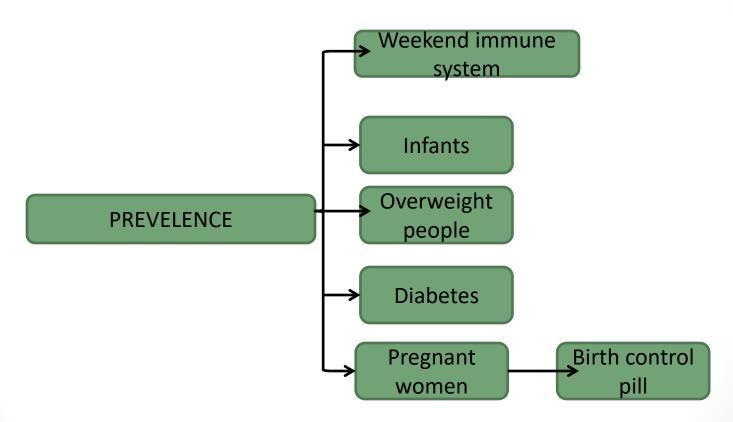


Paronychia



Onychomycosis





**DIAGNOSIS** 

Physical examination

Inspection of location of rash and appearance of skin

Direct examination of fungi by wet mounting

#### **CONTROL MEASURES**

Proper hygiene needs to be maintained Washing and drying of skin regularly

Quickly change out of damp clothing, such as swimsuits or sweaty workout clothes. Changing socks, undergarments regularly
Wear loose fitting clothing

Use of gently scent free soaps

**Probiotics** 

Reduction in amount of sugar

**TREATMENT** 

Antifungal creams that kills candida and reduce the spread of infection

Tioconazole

Miconazole

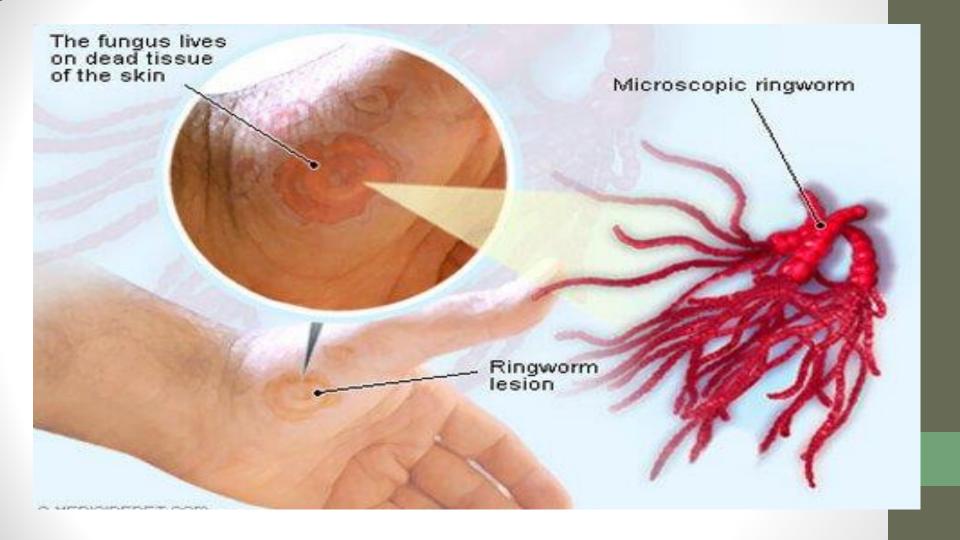
Clotrimazole

If the infections are spread to the areas inside the body **oral antifungal treatment** needs to be taken

Ringworm infection

Tinea

**TRICOPHYTON MICROSPORUM EPIDERMOPHYTON** 



TYPES OF RINGWORM INFECTIONS

Tinea manus: Infection of hand

Tinea capitis: Infection of scalp

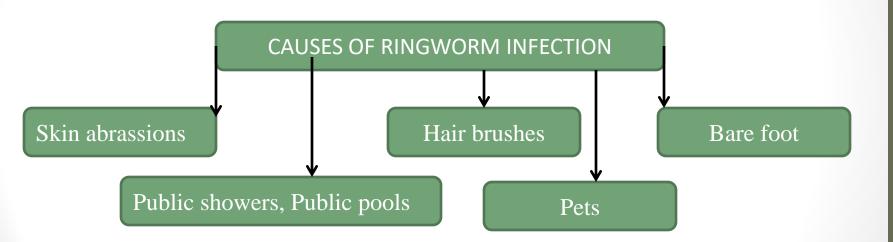
Tinea ungunus: Infection of nails

Tinea corporis: Infection of the body

Tinea Barbae: Infection of beard

Tinea cruris: Jock itch, Crotch itch, Crotch rot, Dhobi itch, Infection of groin region

Tinea pedis: Athletes foot,
Infection of foot



**SYMPTOMS** 

Red, Itchy, Scaly or Raised patches

Red on the outside edges or resemble a ring or Patches with edges that are defined and raised

Patches that develop blisters or begin to ooze

Nail Dermatophytosis: Thicker, discolored nails that may begin to crack

Scalp is affected, the hair around it may break or fall off and bald patches may develop

SYMPTOMS OF RINGWORM INFECTION



**DIAGNOSIS** 



**KOH** examination

Skin biopsy, Fungal culture

**TREATMENT** 

**Topical medication** 

Oral medication

Antifungal medicines
Ketoconazole
Terbinafine
Clotrimazole



### FREE POSTAGE WORLDWIDE



FAST RELIED FROM RINGWORM & SKIN INFECTIONS







