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**17/MHS02/031**

**CELLULAR PATHOLOGY**

1. **Five diagnostic technique use in pathology**
2. **Radiography: Radiography is an** [**imaging technique**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imaging_technology) **using x**[**-rays**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray)**,** [**gamma rays**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_ray)**, or similar ionizing radiation and non-ionizing radiation to view the internal form of an object**.

**Applications of radiography include** [**medical radiography**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_radiography) **("diagnostic" and "therapeutic") and** [**industrial radiography**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_radiography)**. Similar techniques are used in** [**airport security**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airport_security) **(where "body scanners" generally use** [**backscatter x-ray**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backscatter_X-ray)**).**

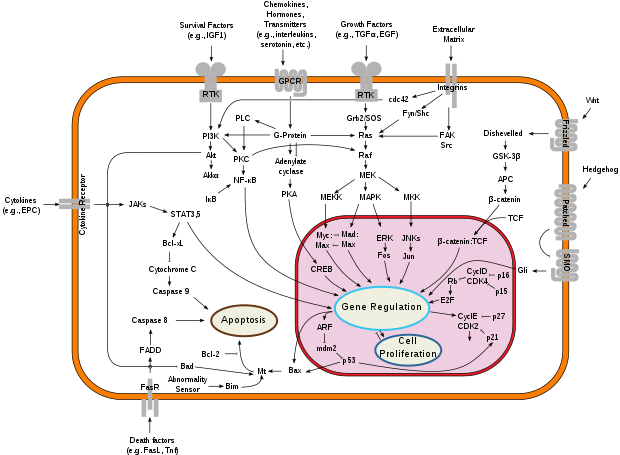
1. **Hematological test: is the branch of** [**medicine**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medicine) **concerned with the study of the cause, prognosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases related to** [**blood**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood)**.It involves treating diseases that affect the production of blood and its components, such as** [**blood cells**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_cells)**,** [**hemoglobin**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemoglobin)**,** [**blood proteins**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_proteins)**,** [**bone marrow**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bone_marrow)**,** [**platelets**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Platelet)**,** [**blood vessels**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_vessel)**,** [**spleen**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spleen)**, and the mechanism of** [**coagulation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coagulation)**.**
2. **Anatomical pathology:** **Anatomical pathology is the study of organs and tissues to determine the causes and effects of particular diseases. An anatomical pathologist’s findings are fundamental to medical diagnosis, patient management and research. Anatomical pathology involves macroscopic pathology, histopathology (the combination of these two usually being referred to as “surgical” pathology), cytopathology and morbid anatomy.**
3. **Urinalysis: A urinalysis is a laboratory test. It can help your doctor detect problems that may be shown by your urine.**

**Many illnesses and disorders affect how your body removes waste and toxins. The organs involved in this are your lungs, kidneys, urinary tract, skin, and bladder. Problems with any of these can affect the appearance, concentration, and content of your urine.**

**Urinalysis is not the same as a drug screening or pregnancy test, although all three tests involve a urine sample**

1. **Microscopic examination of tissues: The reality is that the microscopic examination of tissues is quite straight-forward, as long as it is done in a systematic way. A standard, systematic approach to tissue examination can make the work less.**
2. **Frustrating and the examination more thorough.**
3. **How cellular adaptation precedes cell death**

**Cell death is the event of a** [**biological cell**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_cell) **ceasing to carry out its functions. This may be the result of the natural process of old cells dying and being replaced by new ones, or may result from such factors as** [**disease**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disease)**, localized** [**injury**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Injury)**, or the death of the organism of which the cells are part.** [**Apoptosis**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apoptosis) **or Type I cell-death, and** [**autophagy**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autophagy_(cellular)) **or Type II cell-death are both forms of programmed cell death, while** [**necrosis**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Necrosis) **is a non-physiological process that occurs as a result of infection or injury.**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Signal_transduction_pathways.svg)