



PATHOLOGISTS ROLES

The Pathologist as a Consultant

- “Doctor’s doctor”
- Interpretation of laboratory results
- Selection of diagnostic tests
- introduction of new diagnostic modalities

The Pathologist as a Teacher

- Medical students
- Residents
- Allied health students
- Clinical conferences

The Pathologist in Research

- Close ties to clinical medicine
- Familiarity with laboratory technology
- Recognition and insight into diseased tissue changes

Career Options

- Private practice
- Community hospital practice
- Academic

M4 ROTATIONS

We invite you to do a one month elective in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology at UNMC. This opportunity is open to 4th year UNMC Medical students or current U.S. allopathic or osteopathic medical students from outside institutions.

Department of Pathology and Microbiology

PATHOBLASTS

UNMC PATHOLOGY RESIDENCY PROGRAM

Fully accredited, four-year residency program in anatomic and clinical pathology (AP/CP).

Our residency program is designed to provide a broad-based education that meets the requirements of the American Board of Pathology and prepares residents for pathology careers.

Residents take part in core rotations in each of the basic AP and CP disciplines, including molecular diagnostics, cytogenetics, flow cytometry, forensic pathology and pediatric pathology.

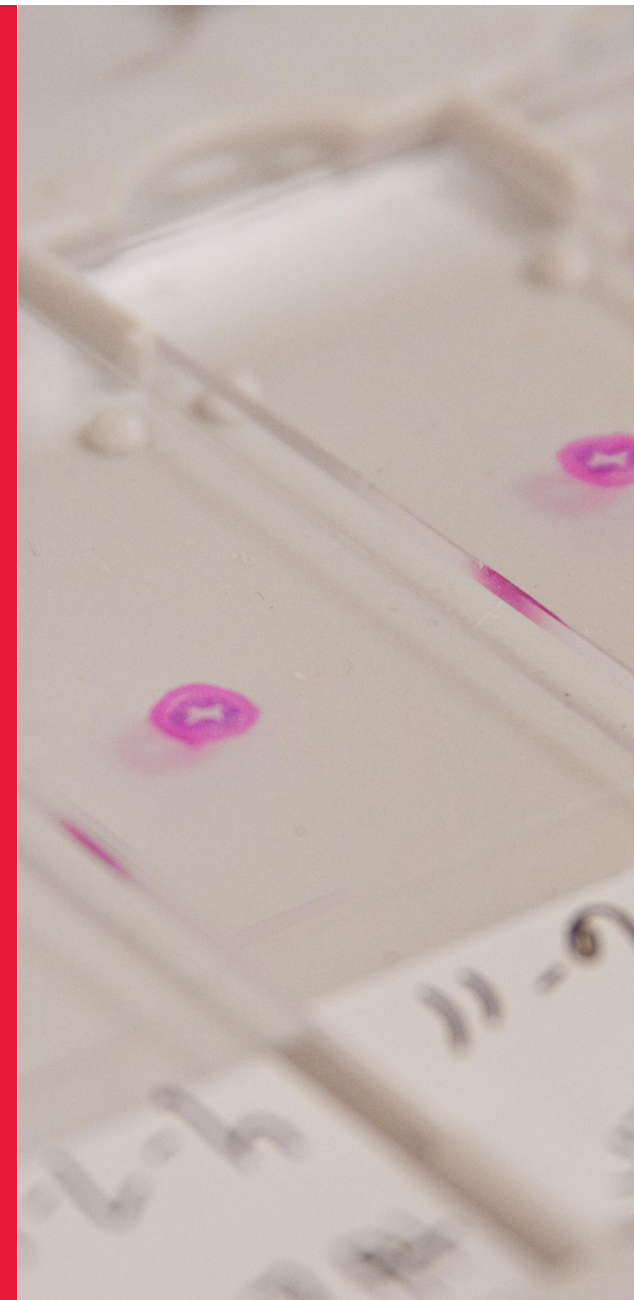
Research in investigative pathology including diagnostic, molecular and experimental pathology is available and encouraged.

For additional information regarding rotations or about the program contact the Pathoblcasts faculty advisor Dr. Geoffrey Talmon.



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PATHOBLASTS

Blast \ n [Gr. *Blastos*, germ]

1. A combining term used as a suffix indicating an immature stage in development; e.g., erythroblast, myeloblast, pathoblast.
2. An enjoyably exciting or pleasurable experience, occasion or event, such as a big party.

The primary objective of Pathoblats is to encourage enthusiasm for pathology and to raise awareness among students about the crucial role pathology plays in modern medical practice. We hope to educate medical students about pathology as a career in medicine as well as providing mentors to students interested in pathology. The meetings are informal, interactive discussions between medical students, pathologists practicing at UNMC and in the community, and pathology residents on campus. Students will also be able to participate in experiences such as clinical laboratory tours, and other hands on activities.



Pathologists in Patient Care ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY (AP)

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

- Examination of biopsy tissue removed at surgery to make definite diagnosis

FROZEN SECTION

- A rapid microscopic examination while the patient is still on the operating table to dictate further treatment

AUTOPSY

- Both forensic & medical autopsies performed to answer clinical questions pertaining to cause of death

CYTOLOGY

- Obtaining cells for microscopic examination without the need for surgery
- Fine needle aspiration, pap smears, bile duct brushings, broncho-aveolar lavage, body fluids such as urine, CSF, pleural fluid, ascitic fluid

Similar to radiologists, pathologists spend a considerable amount of their time discussing the diagnosis of the disease of individual patients with other physicians, pathologists are frequently referred to as "Doctor's Doctors."

Pathologists in Patient Care CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (CP)

TRANSFUSION MEDICINE

- Procurement & processing of blood products and monitoring the use in the hospital
- Tracing the causes of transfusion reactions
- Serving as a consultant to plan appropriate therapy

HEMATOLOGY

- Review abnormal blood smears
- Perform and interpret bone marrow biopsies
- Definitive diagnosis of leukemias & lymphomas
- Serving as a consultant in the investigation of coagulation abnormalities

MICROBIOLOGY

- Identification of organisms
- Antibiotic susceptibility testing

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY

- Supervises performance of tests to determine the concentration of organic and inorganic substances in body fluids
- Complex instrumentation
- Quality control system

MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY

- Genetic diseases
- Infectious disease
- Detection of residual disease
- Tumor diagnosis
- Pharmacogenetics