MHD Lab “Orientation”

LAB Goals

• Review normal histology
• Emphasize clinico-pathologic correlation
  – Common or prototypic disease/pathology
    • New relevant concepts may be introduced
• Integrate principles of anatomic and clinical pathology practice
• Advance skills presenting and educating colleagues

Lab Goal
Acquire basic skills to appreciate the scientific literature in their chosen field.

Figure 3. Biopsy Specimen from the Right Lung. A biopsy specimen from the right lung showed various features of inflammation, including mucus-cell hyperplasia (Panel A, asterisk), smooth-muscle hypertrophy (arrowheads), and an eosinophil-rich inflammatory infiltrate (Panel B). Eosinophilic pneumonia (Panel C, vessel wall [asterisk]), and eosinophils (Panel D) were observed.
Lab Preparation

Lab sessions will be most beneficial if:
– All students review cases before the lab

You will be listening, reviewing and fine-tuning your understanding

Assigned Cases

4 students assigned per case

All 4 expected to be well-versed on entire case

Classmates and facilitator will ask questions

All 4 students should be prepared to answer questions about the entire case

If you feel you need assurance you are “on the right track”, seek assistance
Jeopardy Case

1 case for which ALL students should prepare
– 4 students from each room will be called upon to present and discuss the case
  • Students who were pre-assigned a case for the lab will not be called up for the Jeopardy case

Jeopardy case started based on student feedback
– Best for students to prepare and “keep up” with material

Case Presentations

• Facilitators will make note of students who have not prepared
  – Will be noted in MHD Professionalism Competency Assessment
• Facilitators will also make note of students who do an exceptional job on their presentation

General Presentation Tips

• Prepare
• Address audience and not your screen
• Talk slowly and thoughtfully
• Use mouse to point out salient features to your classmates
• Use microphone
• History / PE / Labs / Radiographs: define unknown terms
• Gross images
  • Begin with orientation in the body (anterior view, medial view, etc)
  • Describe normal anatomy
  • Describe pathology
• Micro images
  • Begin with describing low, then high power views.
  • Identify normal histology - then describe pathology.
  • Correlate the pathologic findings with the history/PE/diagnostics
Facilitators

- Help clarify difficult concepts
- Balance allowing students to go “a little” astray vs “interrupting” before students goes “too far” astray
- Answer questions not fully answered by presenters
- “Calibrated”
- Share their experience, “pearls”

Questions?