DISORDERS OF CIRCULATION

Reading Assignment:  Robbins Basic Pathology (Kumar, Abbas, Ester) 10th Edition, Chapter 4, pp. 97-119

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Compare and contrast the pathogenesis, pathology and pathophysiology of HYPEREMIA and CONGESTION

- Explain the potential complication(s) of chronic passive congestion using the liver as an example

- Explain the pathogenesis, pathology and pathophysiology of EDEMA.

- List the pathophysiologic categories for edema and briefly explain the mechanisms for each

- Compare and contrast “transudate” and “exudate” with respect to pathogenesis and composition of fluid (protein and cells)

- Explain the pathogenesis, pathology and pathophysiology of HEMORRHAGE.

- Explain the pathogenesis, pathology and pathophysiology of THROMBOSIS.

- Define “Virchow’s Triad”

- Explain the pathogenesis, pathology and pathophysiology of pulmonary and systemic EMBOLISM.

- Given a clinical example, determine if an embolism is air, amniotic fluid, fat/bone marrow, or atherosclerotic debris

- Explain the pathogenesis, pathology and pathophysiology of INFARCTION.

- Cite the factors which influence the development of an infarct and explain how they do so.

- Explain the concept of collateral circulation.

- Define SHOCK.
• List the 3 major types of shock and summarize the basic pathogenesis of each.

• Independent review:
  Define the following terms: *(refer to Robbins Basic Pathology p. 78)*
  Hematoma
  Hemothorax
  Hemopericardium
  Hemoperitoneum
  Hemarthrosis
  Petechiae
  Purpura
  Ecchymosis