PATHOLOGY OF MALE GENITAL TRACT I & II

Date: Thursday, March 14, 2019 – 9:30am & 10:30am

Reading Assignment: Robbins Basic Pathology (Kumar, Abbas, Aster) 9th Ed. pgs 657-679.

Additional Internet Based Resources:

Webpath: The Internet Pathology Laboratory for Medical Education
http://library.med.utah.edu/WebPath/MALEHTML/MALEIDX.html
Pathologyoutlines
http://www.pathologyoutlines.com/index.php

Goals and Objectives
1. Describe the clinical manifestations, pathologic features, clinicopathologic correlation and when known, etiology and pathogenesis of the following entities:
   - Urethritis and Cystitis
   - Malakoplakia
   - Urothelial carcinoma

2. List the etiologic factors for lower urinary tract obstruction, and explain the pathophysiology and effects.

3. Explain the gross, histologic and basic molecular differences of the papillary and nonpapillary pathways of urothelial neoplasms.

4. Explain the significance of follow up in patients with a history of urothelial carcinoma and discuss what are the most common tests used for this purpose.

5. Discuss the congenital abnormalities that might be seen in the penis and their clinical significance

6. Discuss the most common neoplasm of the penis, and explain the risk factors and etiologic agents.

7. Define and describe the pathology in the following clinical conditions:
   - Hydrocele
   - Hematocele
   - Chylocele
   - Spermatocele
   - Varicocele

8. Explain the clinical significance of pathologic classification of the testicular tumors. Discuss the biological markers that are utilized in the diagnosis and management of testicular tumors.
9. Describe the clinical manifestations, pathologic features, clinicopathologic correlation and when known, etiology and pathogenesis of the following entities:

- Prostatitis
- Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- Prostatic carcinoma

10. Describe the grading system in prostatic carcinoma

11. Define the type of bone lesions seen in metastatic prostatic carcinoma.

12. Describe the most important test used in the diagnosis and management of prostatic carcinoma.