

## Clinical Laboratory: Anatomic Pathology Rahman Abdur\*

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Department of Pathology, Shahabuddin  
Medical College Hospital, Dhaka,  
Bangladesh

### Description

Anatomical pathology is the branch of medicine which involves the study of body organs and tissues i.e. the group of cells. Anatomical pathology is generally determined as one of the diagnostic branches of medicine along with the radiology and other pathology specialties like microbiology and chemical pathology. It has roles that include establishing the cause of some certain diseases and the effects that are having on the body, assisting with the choice of treatment which will be given, aiding in giving a diagnosis, prognosis and determining the reason or cause person's death. Anatomical pathology is essential in those parts of medicine where a specimen of tissue or a sample of some tissue cells is taken from the respective patient and sent to the laboratory. In these situations anatomical pathology is the specialty that gives a definitive diagnosis and allows the clinicians to give the most appropriate advice and treatment to the patients. There are two main subdivisions for anatomical pathology. The first subdivision is the histopathology, which consists of the examination of sampled whole tissues under the microscope that is then often aided by the using of special staining techniques and other associated tests. The second subdivision is the cytopathology or cytology, which is the examination of single cells. A common general cytology test is the cervical smear.

### Discussion

Anatomic pathology conclusion is encouraged by a wide scope of forte assessments, including investigation for unfamiliar materials like asbestos, infinitesimal assessment of the fine construction of chromosomes or Cytogenetics, review of cells and tissues at high amplification (Electron Microscopy), high-throughput examination of single-cell suspensions utilizing laser optical frameworks (Flow Cytometry), limitation of explicit atoms inside tissues utilizing neutralizer and sub-atomic tests, and examination of DNA and RNA arrangements removed from tissues (Molecular Diagnostics). A depiction of every one of the research facilities playing out these examinations is given under the Specialty Laboratories connect. Anatomical pathology covers the whole broadness of medication. Anatomical pathologists

**\*Corresponding author:** Abdur R,  
Department of Pathology, Shahabuddin  
Medical College Hospital, Dhaka,  
Bangladesh, E-mail: rahmanadr14@gamil.  
com

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are a fundamental piece of a multi-disciplinary group, giving understanding into patients' finding (which now and again must be affirmed with microscopy). Generally situated in research centers, an anatomical pathologist has the advantage of joining adoration for medication with science.

### Conclusion

Anatomic pathology is genuinely not exactly equivalent to clinical pathology which deals with the assessment of manufactured constituents of blood and other body fluids (clinical science), examination of platelets (hematology), and conspicuous verification of microorganisms (microbiology), to give a few models cases. While most of the tests portrayed on this site would be arranged as clinical pathology, many are used as a piece of combination with anatomic pathology methods. All things considered, specific advances are clouding the capabilities between the two in various domains. Covers join, for example, stream cytometry, cytogenetics and nuclear pathology, which can be performed on both tissue tests and blood or body fluid models. Thusly, some learning of this part of medication may empower you to all the more likely understand the tests that your or an overall's prosperity expert may consider in diagnosing, noticing, and treating a condition.