

MD PATHOLOGY

- General Pathology including Immunopathology
- Systemic Pathology
- Hematology, laboratory medicine
- Blood Banking including transfusion medicine
- Cytopathology
- Laboratory organization including Quality Control
- Basic Clinical biochemistry
- Autopsy pathology
- Recent advances in pathology and applied aspects

General

- Principles of sample collection for Hematology and Clinical Pathology
- Histopathology and cytology specimens, urine analysis, stool examination
- Pregnancy tests, semen analysis, biochemical tests
- Waste disposal and universal precautions

Cytology

1. Fine needle aspiration cytology – staining and interpretation
2. Cytology of body fluids – Staining and interpretation

Histopathology

1. Histopathological techniques including section cutting, Hematoxylin and Eosin stain, special stains, Immunohistochemistry, Frozen section
Grossing, problems in tissue processing
2. Special pathology-neuropathology, Dermatopathology etc

Autopsy pathology

1. Anticoagulants
2. Preparation of Leishman's stain and reagents for blood counts
3. Hands on experience in different methods of hemoglobin estimation, RBC, WBC, Platelets and Reticulocyte counts, AEC, PCV, ESR and absolute indices and coagulation tests/work up.
4. Preparation and interpretation of Peripheral smear and Bone marrow.
5. Hemolytic workup including sickle cell preparation, HBF and electrophoresis, QBC etc.

6. Cytochemistry peroxidase/sudan black B,PAS,LAP,NSE and perls' Stain
7. Quality control and use of automated cell counters
8. Cleaning of Glass ware

Blood Bank:

1. Blood grouping and typing
2. Cross matching
3. Coomb's test
4. Donor screening and blood collection
5. Testing for STS,HIV, hepatitis B & C etc.
6. RH antibody titration
7. Cold agglutinin titre
8. Quality control
9. Blood component preparation

Clinical biochemistry

The Biochemistry applied to biochemical investigations.
Basic clinical chemistry.